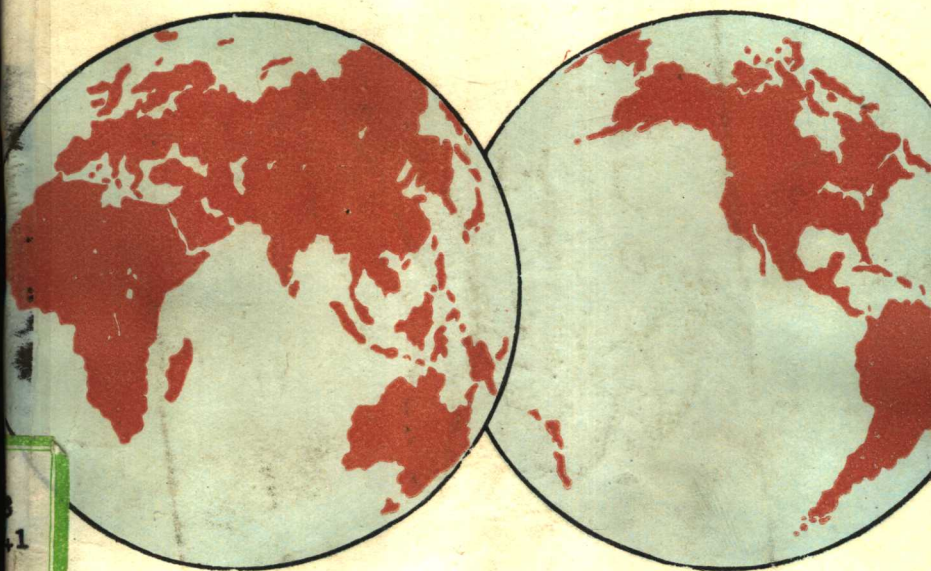


TOEFL/EPT

考试指导



黄喜增

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武 汉 大 学 出 版 社

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·黄喜增

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前 言

有些人好不容易有了个公派出国深造的机会，但由于通不过 EPT 考试而可惜地失掉了；有些人虽通过了 EPT，或虽得到了国外的资助可自费出国而不需要考 EPT，但由于考不好 TOEFL 而进不了美国和加拿大的大学之门。为了能考好 EPT 和 TOEFL，进而达到出国学习的目的，有些人不惜一学期花 1000 多元到某一个培训班接受培训。其实，只要有一本好的指导书，掌握考试内容和形式，掌握有关考试技巧，不参加什么培训班，也照样可以考出好成绩。我希望这本《TOEFL/EPT 考试指导》能起到这种作用。

这本《TOEFL/EPT 考试指导》既介绍了 EPT 和 TOEFL 的考试内容和命题形式，每一部分所考的重点，又介绍了一些有关的考试技巧；既有一些启发性的讲解，又附有近几年的全真的 TOEFL 和 EPT 试题作为练习使用（并有答案和精解），特别是 1989 年 5 月 TOEFL 试题和答案。此外，在考试内容的介绍中，所引用的绝大部分例句是选自近两年的 TOEFL 和 EPT 还未公开的典型试题。我相信，考生看完这本《TOEFL/EPT 考试指导》后会在原有的基础上考出更好的成绩。

由于水平有限，加之在编写过程中对有些问题考虑还不周到，讲述不当之处甚至错误将在所难免，敬请读者提出宝贵意见。

作者

1989 年 4 月于武汉大学

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I TOEFL 和 EPT 有什么不同?

TOEFL 是美国 ETS 对申请到美国留学的母语为非英语的人员设计的一种英语水平考试。而 EPT 则是中国国家教委为挑选出国进修人员而设计的一种英语水平考试, 是 English Proficiency Test 的简称。此外, 还有下列几点不同之处:

1. 听力方面

TOEFL 有 50 道题, 而 EPT 只有 30 道题。内容形式几乎一样。即 Part A 是 Statements, Part B 是 Conversations, 而 Part C 是 Conversations 和 Short Talks。但每一题的语速和每题录音完后的空隔时间 (即考生选择和做答案的时间) 两者有明显的不同。EPT 的语速比 TOEFL 的慢, 每题空隔的时间为 15 至 20 秒, 而 TOEFL 的只有 10 至 12 秒。从这一点讲, TOEFL 要比 EPT 难度大些。

2. 书面方面

TOEFL 有语法结构与书面表达; 阅读理解与词汇, 此外每年 5 月和 10 月两次有写作; 没有完形填空。而 EPT 则有语法结构和词汇; 阅读理解; 完形填空; 写作。听力与写作之外的书面考题数 TOEFL 是 100 题, 而 EPT 是 90 题, 即 EPT 的语法结构与词汇 40 道题, 阅读理解 30 道题, 完形填空 20 道题; TOEFL 的语法结构与书面表达 40 道题, 词汇与阅读 60 道题。做 100 道 TOEFL 题的总时间为

70 分钟，做 90 道 EPT 题的时间为 85 分钟。

3. 写作方面

TOEFL 很少要求用应用文的（即书信）形式写，一般要求写 200 字左右，而 EPT 则多半以应用文或议论文之类的形式写 100 — 150 个单词。两者的写作时间都是 30 分钟。

II 如何才能考好 TOEFL 和 EPT ?

如何才能考好 TOEFL 和 EPT 呢? 这并不是一个简单而容易回答的问题, 要考出好成绩的因素很多。当然首先要有较大的词汇量 (据说考好 EPT 要有 7000 个词汇量, 而 TOEFL 则要掌握上万个词汇量) 和较好的基础, 此外还要:

1. 熟悉考试的内容和形式

要想考试好, 首先, 要知道你要考的是什么内容以及它用什么形式命题, 你应怎样回答问题。前面已经讲过, TOEFL 和 EPT 内容和形式基本相似, 只是 EPT 多了一个 Cloze Test 部分, 而 TOEFL 则没有。此外, 其余部分的每一部分的题量也不一样。下面就 TOEFL 和 EPT 考试内容与形式作一个简单介绍:

1) 听力有三部分

第 A 部分是 Statements. 每一个 Statement 就是一个陈述句, 主要考口语中的一些习惯用法, 要你听完后选择一个最佳的答案, 如: Barry read the contract word by word. 四个选择答案是:

- (A) Barry read the contract carefully.
- (B) Barry received a contract to write a book.
- (C) Barry revised a few words of the contract.
- (D) Barry used a red pen to sign the contract.

从录音的 Statement 中, read, contract, word by word 是

关键词。而 word by word 是一个习语，其意思是“逐字地”，即“细心地”，因此，答案应选 (A) Barry read the contract carefully. 又如：She dug out a lot of information for her geology report. 四个选择答案是：

(A) She went to an archaeological excavation.

(B) She dug up plenty of rocks in the yard.

(C) She found a great deal of information for the report.

(D) She likes geology a lot.

这里的关键词组是 dug out, a lot of information, geology report, 而难点在 dug out 的意思，dug 是“挖”，dug out 是“挖出”，而在这里是找到、找出的意思，因此，答案应选 (C) She found a great deal of information for the report.

有的 Statement 是一整句话的意思换成另一句话来说，意思不变，即意释。如：Lucy's more a singer than a dancer. 四个选择答案是：

(A) Lucy sang better than she danced.

(B) Lucy was first a singer, then became a dancer.

(C) Lucy earned more money by singing than dancing.

(D) Lucy wanted to be a singer rather than a dancer.

从 statement 中看 Lucy 更多的是一个歌唱家，那么，答案就应选 (A) Lucy sang better than she danced.

又如：You want to play cards? 四个选择答案是：

(A) Do you want to play here?

(B) Is it cards that you want to play?

(C) You want to buy greeting cards?

(D) Do you have cards to play with?

录音中的 statement 是：“你想玩牌吗？”而四个选择答案中只有 (B) Is it cards that you want to play? 的意思与它一样，所以应选 (B)。

有时那个 statement 是一个虚拟语气，那么做选择时要特别注意。如：I wish I could tell you what's wrong. 四个选择是：

(A) I've told you what's wrong.

(B) I've told you nothing is wrong.

(C) I can tell you what's wrong.

(D) I can't tell you what's wrong.

statement 中说 I wish I could tell ... 也就是说他不能告诉，因此，答案应选 (D)。I can't tell you what's wrong.

又如：I should have read the instructions more carefully. 四个选择是：

(A) I missed read the instructions.

(B) The instructions warned me to drive more carefully.

(C) The instructions were written in red.

(D) My instructions were to bake the bread carefully.

从 statement 中的 I should have read ... carefully 就说明了他没有 read carefully, 因而 misread, 所以答案应选 (A) I misread the instructions.

第 B 部分是 Conversations. 在 B 部分的 conversation 中，总是二人对话，然后由第三人提出一个问题，考试人则在四个选择答案中选一个最佳的答案。这一部分共 15 道题，

每一个对话约 10 — 20 秒钟。考的都是有关时间、地点、数字，判断说话人的态度或将做什么等等。如：

M. You said Fred's gone already? But it's only 6:00 in the morning.

W. You know he always takes the 6:30 train.

Third voice: When did Fred get up?

四个所供选择的答案是：

- (A) At 6:00 (B) At 6:30
(C) After 6:30 (D) Before 6:30

当 M. 问“Fred 已经走啦”后接着说了一句“现在才早上 6 点”，而 W. 说的是他乘 6:30 的火车，问的是 Fred 何时起床，那么答案应该是 (D) Before 6:30. 又如：

M. Is it OK if I call at your home at 4:30 tomorrow afternoon?

There is something I want to talk over to you.

W. Let me see, I'm afraid that's a bit too early. I'll be having a interview then, and probably won't get home until an hour later.

I'll be free after that.

Third voice: When does the woman want the man to call?

所给的四个选择答案是：

- (A) At 4:30 (B) At 5:00
(C) Before 4:30 (D) After 5:30

从那个女人的讲话中，4:30 正在接待人，然后还要过一小时才能回家，即从 4:30 起再过一个小时以后就可以去叫，那么，很明显是在 5:30 以后，故答案应是 (D) After 5:30.

有的是问地点，如：

W. Look at those colorful birds over there. I think you can teach them to talk.

M. Yes, but look at the price tag on them. Frankly, I'd rather have a hamster for two-fifty.

Third voice: Where did this conversation take place?

四个选择答案是：

(A) In a park (B) In a museum

(C) In a zoo (D) In a pet store

从 M 的回话中知道鸟身上有 price tag, 说明这些鸟是供人买的，因此，很明显是在商店里。故答案应选 (D) In a pet store.

有关地点的对话，有时编得很复杂，即可能说好几个地方，而当中只有一个才是答案。如：

W. Where did you say you found your school-bag?

M. It's lying under a tree between the language lab and library building.

Third voice: Where did the man find his school-bag?

(A) In the language lab.

(B) At the library.

(C) Beneath a tree.

(D) In a park.

答案应是 (C) Beneath a tree. 因为后两个地点是用来说明那棵树的位置的，而不是书包的位置。书包是在树底下找到的。

有些对话是涉及到数字的，因此要特别注意听，可能会有加减乘除之类的计算。如：

M. It's really a bargain. That used tape-recorder is

in good condition and cost only \$50, barely one third of the price of a new one.

W. You don't say, I can't believe it.

Third voice: What's the price of a new tape-recorder of the same model?

供选择的四个答案是:

(A) \$50 (B) \$100

(C) \$150 (D) \$250

从男的说话中可知旧的价几乎是新的三分之一 (barely one third of the price of a new one), 那么新的价钱应是 $\$50 \times 3 = \150 , 故答案应是 (C) \$150.

又如:

M. How much is it for a plane ticket from here to Beijing?

W. Well, a general ticket is 160 yuan and the ticket for children is half price.

Third voice: How much will it cost for the man to buy one general ticket and three children tickets?

供选择的四个答案是:

(A) 80 (B) 400

(C) 640 (D) 320

从 W. 的回答中可知, 一般票每张 160 元, 小孩票则是一般票的半价, 而那人要买一张一般票, 三张小孩票, 那么他要付的钱是 $160 \times 1 + 160 \div 2 \times 3 = 400$, 故答案应选 (B) 400。

有些对话是要你判断的, 如:

M. I'd like to speak to Mr. Gannon, please. It's important.

W. I'm sorry, he does not work here any more.

Third voice: What do you think the man would do next?

供选择的四个答案是:

- (A) He'd ask the woman whether she can take a message for Mr. Gannon.
- (B) He'd ask the woman whether she can get Mr. Gannon at once.
- (C) He'd ask the woman whether she can make an appointment with Mr. Gannon for him.
- (D) He'd ask the woman whether she knows Mr. Gannon's new phone number.

从 W 的对话中已知 Mr. Gannon 已不在那个单位工作, 因此, A, B, C 这三个答案已不可选择, 这个问话人很可能会打听 Mr. Gannon 的新地址或电话号码, 在这四个供选择的答案中, 最好的答案是 (D) He'd ask the woman whether she knows Mr. Gannon's new phone number.

有些判断是要根据对话的内容判断的, 而有些则要根据说话者的语气来判断, 如:

M. I had to go to the hospital yesterday to see a doctor since the infirmary was closed.

W. Oh, so it was closed for the holiday.

Third voice: What had the woman assumed?

供选择的四个答案是:

- (A) The infirmary was open.

(B) The man wasn't really ill.

(C) Yesterday wasn't a holiday.

(D) The hospital was closed.

从女的回话中的口气 "Oh, so it was closed for the holiday" 看, 她原以为那个医务室会和平常一样开门的。所以答案应是 (A) The infirmary was open.

又如:

M. You go ahead and sit next to Alan, I don't want him talking to me throughout the whole movie.

W. And I do?

Third voice: What does the woman mean?

(A) She wants someone to talk to.

(B) She doesn't want to be disturbed either.

(C) She doesn't mind talking to Alan.

(D) She'll sit through the whole movie.

此题的答案是 (B) She doesn't want to be disturbed either.

有些问题设计得是巧妙的, 有些考生听完录音后还理解不过来。如否定加否定等于肯定就是个例子:

W. You won't be interested in working in summer to make some extra money, would you?

M. Not much I won't.

Third voice: What does the man mean?

(A) He is very interested in working.

(B) He will work even though he doesn't want to.

(C) He doesn't need much money.

(D) He could only work part of the summer.

此题的答案应是 (A) He is very interested in working. 因为 Not much I won't 的意思就是“不感兴趣不多”，换句话说就是“非常感兴趣”。

有时, statement 的题中也有类似的题, 如:

No one is unwilling to climb the rocks.

(A) Nobody is going to climb the rocks.

(B) Everyone has to climb the rocks.

(C) Everyone agreed to climb the rocks.

(D) Nobody but will climbed the rocks.

答案是 (C) 因 No one, unwilling 这两个否定词 (“没有人不愿意”) 就是否定加否定等于肯定, 即 “人人都同意”。

有些对话后是问某人的话意指什么, 说话者之间是什么关系等。

第 C 部分是对话或一篇连续的谈话, 每一节约为一分钟, 然后要问 4 - 6 道题。做这一部分时, 如能抢先看一下那几个题的四个选择答案, 就可猜出他要问什么问题, 在听录音时就会一听就明白。如果来不及看那些选择答案时, 则要强记谈话或对话中的主要事实, 时间, 地点, 数字等, 如:

Thank you for coming to this meeting for students who will be remaining on campus during the 10-day winter break. As the dean of students, It's my responsibility to explain the vacation arrangements and have you fill out the forms giving the dates you will be on campus. To reduce heating costs, Botler Hall will be the only dormitory to be open, all other dorms will be closed at 5 P.M. on Friday, February 7, and will not reopen until 6 P.M. on February 16. Once we have your completed forms, we

will assign you your room in Botler Hall. Please remove all your belongings you will need for your temporary accommodations by the 7th, as it will not be possible to reopen the other dorms during these 10 days once they have been closed. Most college facilities will be closed during the vacation, these facilities including gymnasium, the college doors and the dining halls. The library and computer center will be open though on a reduced schedule, only the post office and the college administration offices will maintain their regular hours. Since I imagine most of you are staying here to finish academic project of one sort or another, let me wish you luck with you work.

1. Who is the speaker?

- (A) The head of a student organization.
- (B) A college professor.
- (C) The director of Boler Hall.
- (D) The dean of students.

开头的第二句就讲了 As the dean of students, it's my responsibility to explain ... 显然, 答案是 (D) The dean of students.

2. Which group of students are the speaker addressing?

- (A) Those who will be on campus during a vacation period.
- (B) Those who work part-time in the administration offices.
- (C) Those who normally live in Botler Hall.