

丛爱民 编

TOEFL

训练精典

(听力)



浙江大學出版社

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内 容 提 要

本教材包括 TOEFL 听力习题 16 套,每套 50 题。第一部分收集 30 题,为简短对话。第二部分收集 7 至 9 题,为交谈。第三部分收集 11 至 13 题,为演讲。内容涉及日常生活、文化、教育、历史、科普等各个方面。之后是听力原文、习题分析及注释。最后是习题答案。本教材配录音磁带 8 盘,每盘 60 分钟,正反面各一套录音。

前 言

TOEFL 考试传入中国已有 20 余年了。在这 20 余年中,数以万计、十万计、百万计的青年学生、教师、科技工程人员及社会各界人士怀着出国留学、报效祖国的宏愿参加了学习和考试。许多人如愿以偿,得到了出国深造的机会。更多的人仍在积极奋斗,争取实现自己的志愿。为了帮助他们,我们编写了这本听力教材,希望他们能在较短的时间内获得较快的提高,以达到 TOEFL 考试所要求的水平。

在 TOEFL 考试中,听力是英语知识和能力的综合体现,同时也是英语学习的难关,尤其对非英语专业人士更是如此。没有语言环境,缺乏专人指导,成了提高听力水平的障碍。要克服这些障碍,除了持之以恒、勤学苦练外,还要掌握正确的学习方法和解题思路。只有二者结合起来才能做到事半功倍,迅速高效。

为了使各位考生,在短期内获得英语听力的明显提高,编者收集了大量素材,并在本教材中加以精选,使之涵盖各类题型。对各类习题做了必要的分析,指明了解题的关键。对某些词语加以注释,以减少理解上的困难。

相信通过编者和读者的共同努力,会有更多的人通过 TOEFL 考试,走出国门,学习深造,创造国家和个人的美好未来。

编 者

2001 年 1 月

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一、TOEFL 听力题的出题思路分析

一、TOEFL 听力题的出题思路分析

TOEFL 考试是 20 世纪 80 年代初从美国引入的一种英语水平考试形式。第一次参加考试的人大多为大学英语教师。但此次考分并不高,绝大多数只有 550 分左右。在此后的 20 年间,TOEFL 考试的形式和难度有所调整,总趋势是难度增大。但不少人仍取得了高分。大学非英语专业学生得分 600 分以上的很普遍,甚至有些高中生也考到 620~630 分。难道他们的英语水平比大学教师还要高?这显然不可能。英语教师考低分是因为他们是头一次参加 TOEFL 考试,弄不清 TOEFL 是怎么回事。而其他人为何能取得高分呢?本人认为有以下原因:

一、TOEFL 考试现已面向全球,成为一种产业。其试题已标准化,很容易被人熟悉掌握。试题出自题库,而制作题库的人有限,出题思路自然也有限。不少题目虽然内容不同,但思路大同小异。只要掌握其规律,得高分并不难。

二、TOEFL 考试是一种考试形式,不是一门教学课程。教学课程是系统工程,其教学内容需全面掌握。而作为考查手段,TOEFL 篇幅有限,其主要目的是考查希望出国学习者和工作者的语言应对能力,使之不至于在美国无法学习、工作和交流。由此可见,TOEFL 涉及的语言面不可能无限宽,这尤其反映在听力方面。

基于上述认识,我们可以找出应对 TOEFL 考试的有效办法。我们反对应试教育,但这不等于说考试不重要。有时,一次考试的成绩可以改变一个人的生活道路。我们要求打好坚实基础,同时又积极应对考试。只有这样,才能走上成功之路。

经认真分析归纳,我们总结出 TOEFL 听力试题的以下规律。此外,学习者自己也可以进一步总结。

一、简单推理:这是做听力题的基本方法之一**例题一:**

M: Look, I'm sorry to bother you about this, but that music is really loud.

W: I didn't realize you could hear it.

Q: What will the woman probably do?

- A. Turn up the volume.
- B. Stop talking so much.
- C. Play the music more softly.
- D. Play different music.

后者说她没有想到前者能听见她放的音乐。既然现已认识到前者受到干扰,后者当然要把音乐放轻些。因此应选 C。

例题二:

M: Have you seen Jim around? We are supposed to play tennis.

W: Well, his racket's here on the table.

Q: What does the woman imply about Jim?

- A. He's probably nearby.
- B. He should pick up his things.
- C. He broke his racket.
- D. He might be playing tennis right now.

前者问后者是否看到 Jim,后者说他(Jim)的球拍在桌子上。由此可推断 Jim 就在附近,不会远离此地。应选 A。

例题三:

W: I was going to take organic chemistry next semester—but now it's been cut.

M: I heard the university's going to double the tuition, too.

Q: What can be inferred about the university?

- A. It's having financial trouble.
- B. Its chemistry program is very popular.
- C. The fees for the chemistry course have been reduced.
- D. The number of students has doubled.

前者说有机化学被砍掉了,后者说学校打算加倍收取学费。由此可推断学校遇到了财政问题。因此应选 A。

二、关键词语:在不少情况下,我们没有听懂对话的全部内容。但只要听懂其中关键几个字或短语,就能正确选题

例题一:

M: I'd like to apply for the part-time job.

W: Fine. Just fill out this form. Someone will be with you in a moment.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. The man should come back later.
- B. The man must complete some paperwork.
- C. The man's application has been misplaced.
- D. The man is not qualified for the job.

后者说的 fill out this form(即填写表格)是关键词语,和选题 B 中的 complete some paperwork 是一致的。因此应选 B。

例题二:

W: What do you want to do tonight?

M: There is supposed to be a good documentary on Channel Eight.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. He wants to see a program on TV.
- B. He's supposed to return the documents by eight o'clock.
- C. He thinks the film has been canceled.
- D. He has already watched the documentary.

后者说的 documentary on Channel Eight 是关键词语。documentary(纪录片)相当于选题 A 中的 program。Channel Eight(8 频道)说明是电视节目。因此应选 A。

例题三:

W: I hope the view from the balcony is good.

M: No problem, you can see the actors no matter where you are sitting.

Q: What kind of place are the speakers probably talking about?

A. An apartment building.

B. A stadium(运动场).

C. A theater.

D. A racetrack(跑道).

前者说的 balcony(戏院楼厅)和 actors(演员)是关键词。只要听懂这两个词就能正确选择 C。

三、提出疑问:这类问题往往表示异议、怀疑等,含有否定意义
例题一:

M: George is going to work in New York for the summer.

W: Can he do that and go to summer school?

Q: What does the woman imply about George?

A. He decided not to attend summer school.

B. He may have difficulty working and studying at the same time.

C. He's working hard so that he can afford to go to New York.

D. He is teaching school this summer.

显然后者认为 George 去纽约打工和参加暑期学校不能同时进行,因而提出了疑问。应选 B。

例题二:

W: Janet said she is coming to my graduation.

M: But she has to work that week, doesn't she?

Q: What does the man imply about Janet?

- A. She might not be able to attend the ceremony.
- B. She is not going to graduate this semester.
- C. She has only a week to complete the work.
- D. She hasn't been able to find a job.

后者显然对前者的话有疑问,认为 Janet 得去工作,因而不太可能去参加前者的毕业典礼。因此应选 A。

例题三:

W: I've finally decided about my history paper. I'm going to focus on the Civil War.

M: That's so broad. Do you think it'll be approved?

Q: What does the man imply?

- A. He's also interested in the Civil War.
- B. He hasn't decided if he'll take the history class.
- C. The woman should have written her paper already.
- D. The woman's topic may not be appropriate.

后者认为前者的论文涉及面太宽,因而提出疑问,怀疑导师能否同意。显然他认为前者的论题不合适。应选 D。

四、拒绝要求或邀请。但一般不是断然拒绝,而是说明无法接受要求或邀请的原因

例题一:

W: Shouldn't someone pick up the clothes from the cleaner's?

M: Don't look at me.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. The clothes don't look clean to him.
- B. He doesn't intend to get the clothes.

C. He can pick up his own clothes.

D. The woman should stop staring at his clothes.

前者提出要求时显然朝后者看了一眼,示意他去取衣服。后者说“不要看我”,表示不愿去取衣服。所以应选 B。

例题二:

M: Would you have some free time to look at this proposal for me?

W: I'm kind of busy now. How does late this afternoon sound?

Q: What does the woman mean?

A. She's too busy to help the man today.

B. The proposal is already late.

C. She'll have time later on in the day.

D. She'll finish the proposal by noon.

对前者的要求,后者眼下不能满足,因为有点忙。但又建议下午帮忙,说明下午有时间。因此应选 C。

例题三:

W: Are you going to play tennis with us today?

M: I promised Bill I'd go hiking with him, and I'm really looking forward to it.

Q: What does the man mean?

A. He's never been hiking before.

B. He won't be joining the woman.

C. He and Bill are learning to play tennis.

D. He'd rather play tennis than go hiking.

前者邀请后者去打网球,后者说已答应和 Bill 一起去徒步旅行,而且他盼望成行,因此不能去打网球。应选 B。

五、接受建议、要求、帮助、邀请等。此类对话的前者往往提出建议或帮助、要求等

例题一：

W: Are you sure you corrected all the typing errors? You want to make a good impression.

M: I'd better read through the paper again.

Q: What is the man going to do?

- A. Rewrite the paper.
- B. Ask the woman to do some typing.
- C. Read the newspaper again.
- D. Check the paper for mistakes

前者用问句的形式建议后者查找并改正打印错误,以(给导师等)留下好印象。后者接受了建议,并准备再查找一遍。应选 D。

例题二：

M: You ought to see a doctor about that cough.

W: I guess I should. I've been putting it off for days.

Q: What does the woman mean?

- A. She has almost recovered from the cough.
- B. She hasn't seen the doctor yet.
- C. She saw the doctor four days ago.
- D. She'll call the doctor to postpone her appointment.

后者接受了前者要她去看病的建议,同时附带说明她已拖了几天。从这一附带说明也可以看出 B 是正确答案。

例题三：

W: You look cold and tired. Could I buy you a hot cup of tea?

M: Oh, that would be just what the doctor ordered.

Q: What does the man mean?

- A. The doctor told him not to drink tea.
- B. He'll will bring some tea to the doctor.
- C. He would really like some tea.

D. Tea tastes too much like medicine.

前者见后者又冷又累,主动提出为后者买一杯热茶。后者说这正是医生所吩咐的,显然他接受了前者的服务,表示愿意喝热茶。应选 C。

六、看法相反或意见相左:对前者的意见或看法,后者有不同的看法,因而后者用一些表示否定或转折的词语来表达自己的看法

例题一:

M: I think the whole class is going on the field trip next Friday.

W: I'm not so sure. Not everyone has paid the transportation fee.

Q: What does the woman imply?

- A. The transportation for the trip is free.
- B. The class didn't enjoy going on the field trip.
- C. Some people may not go on the trip.
- D. Everyone in the class has paid the fee.

后者说 I'm not so sure. 这对选题很重要,说明她的看法与前者不一致。接着她又说不是每个人都交了交通费,所以有些人可能不去。应选 C。

例题二:

M: I ought to call Joan and tell her about the meeting this afternoon.

W: Why bother? You'll see her at lunch.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Ask Joan to come to the meeting before lunch.
- B. Tell Joan about the meeting at lunch.
- C. Ask Joan to meet him for lunch.
- D. Cancel the meeting with Joan.

后者说 Why bother? 说明她对前者的做法不赞成。因为吃午