

UNDERSTANDING TOEFL

(89年全真TOEFL试题精解)

李 江 编

1990年2月

江南大学图书馆



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TOEFL考生须知

一、如何报名

1. TOEFL是 Test of English as a Foreign Language的缩写,由美国教育考试服务处(Educational Testing Service,简称ETS)设计、提供和组织的英语水平考试,凡是打算到美国读大学或研究生院的非英语国家的学生,在向美国高等院校提出入学申请时,都必须附上TOEFL成绩单。当然,也有少数院校不要TOEFL成绩。
2. 为便利申请赴美留学人员报考TOEFL,国家教委所属“中国国外考试协调处”(China International Examination Coordination Bureau,简称CIECB)委托各地高等院校先后建立起38个考试中心,以后还会根据需要增设考点,因此,各地考生可以就近报名参加TOEFL考试。
3. 自1989年度开始,每年度举办四次考试,分别为8月、10月、1月和5月,其中二次,通常是10月和5月的考试,有作文考试;另二次,通常是8月和1月的考试,没有作文考试,作文成绩目前只供参考,不计入TOEFL总成绩,而且作文与TOEFL的评分制也不一样。
4. 凡准备报考TOEFL的考生,通常要在两个半月前向考试中心领取报名册(Bulletin of Information for TOEFL and TSE),报名册内附有报名表(Registration Form),每位考生只能领取一份报名册,同时需付人民币19元给考试中心,外地考生可以通信领取。
5. 报名册内对考生应如何填写报名表,如何报名,如何准备考试,如何进行考试,对TOEFL考试的内容、成绩的评定、成绩单的寄送,以及美国部分大学及其专业、系科的代码等等,都作了简明的阐述,考生领到报名册后,首先应仔细阅读,遇到问题时,可以参阅相应的章节,寻找解决办法。
6. 考生须在考试中心规定的报名期限内,持单位人事部门的介绍信,本人身份证,29美元的汇票,用铅笔填好的表格,近期二寸脱帽照片一张,到考试中心报名。
考试中心不收私人支票,也不收美元现钞,因此考生应在报名日期以前,到中国银行或其他办理外汇汇票的银行,将美元现钞换成美元汇票,汇票的抬头写TOEFL/CIECB,其他外币,可以按当日中国银行的兑换率,换成美元汇票。
美元汇票的背面写上报名人姓名、地址和电话号码。
有些城市如上海、杭州等地,考生可以用人民币按个人调剂外汇价格购买美元,换成美元汇票,但银行要求考生呈交报名表的复印件,出示公民身份证作为证明文件,并收取一定的手续费。

二、如何参加考试

1. 考生根据考试中心的通知,按时前去领取准考证,有的考试中心将准考证邮寄给考生,准考证就是考试费收据。准考证有二联,一联为Photo File Record,贴有照片;另一联为TOEFL Admission Ticket,上面都打印出考生的姓名、生日、性别、地址、准考证号,考试中心代码等。
考生收到准考证后,应仔细阅读,记住准考证号码(通常为七位数字);认真填写Photo File Record正面及TOEFL Admission Ticket背面的项目。如果发现姓名、性别、生日的英文拼写错误或漏印,请将正确的写在TOEFL Admission Ticket中间打印有姓名和地址的下面;在考试当日,待考试结束,交给监考员。
2. 考生根据考试中心的通知,准时参加考前培训,考前培训通常不收费,由考试中心向考生讲解考试规则和注意事项,并播放考试说明部分的录音,帮助考生了解及熟悉填写答题纸(Answer Sheet)上的项目。
3. 考试前一天,考试中心贴出考场分布图,考生根据自己的准考证号寻找自己的考场,并实地观察一下,以便考试日不致走错区和考场。

4. 考试日,考生须带准考证,个人身份证明,提前半小时到达考区,交验填妥的准考证和个人身份证明,同时上交带有照片的 Photo File Record,按监考人员指定的座位就座,随身只须携带 HB 或 2B 铅笔两支及新橡皮一块,其他物品、食物或饮料等一律不准带入场。

5. 正式考试通常在上午 8:30 开始,监考人员播放考试磁带,选择最佳音响,以适应和满足考生的要求;接着分发考题册,答题纸插在考题册内;考生根据磁带说明,从考题册中抽出答题纸,并填写答题纸上的项目;填完第一页的项目后,接着填第二页的项目;填完第二页后,即开始 TOEFL 第一部份听力理解考试。

6. 10 月和 5 月的 TOEFL 考试要考作文,要求写出 200-300 个词的作文,作文题考试时间为 30 分钟,通常安排在听力理解考试之前。

作文答题纸和 TOEFL 答题纸连在一起,另有一张颜色与答题纸不同的作文题纸,都插在试题册内,考生根据磁带上的说明,先抽出答题纸,一裁为二,将作文答题纸摊平放在面前,将 TOEFL 答题纸折好,插回到试题册内;根据磁带录音的说明,填写作文答题纸上的项目,之后抽出颜色不同的另一张作文纸,根据监考人员的指令在作文答题纸上开始写作文。

7. 整个考试期,没有休息时间,考生因故暂离考场,应将考试材料及个人身份证明交给监考人员,返回考场时取回,往返时间损失,不能补偿。

每一部分的试题,都规定了一定的考试时间,如第二部分的“结构和书面语言表达”,规定为 25 分钟;第三部分的“词汇和阅读理解”,规定为 45 分钟;作文题,规定为 30 分钟。考生应在规定的考试时间内做完相应部分的试题,超越规定时间答题,不做指定部分的试题而去做任何非指定部分的试题,按违规处理。任何作弊行为都是违规的,违规者将收不到成绩单。

8. 进入考场后,应保持肃静,考生如有问题(主要是有关听音不清,试题册印刷不清,缺页等问题),请先举手,待监考人员走近时,小声提出,以求解决,切勿大声惊叫,这样会扰乱整个考场的宁静,也破坏了本人的考试心态;有关 TOEFL 试题的问题监考人员无权答复。

9. 考试结束,待监考人员收齐各项考试材料,如试题册,答题纸及需要改正的 Admission Ticket,清点无缺后,宣布考试结束,考生才可以离场,这时考生应依次离开,但仍须保持安静,以免扰乱其他考场。

三、如何得到成绩单

1. TOEFL 成绩单一般在考后 4 周由美国 ETS 寄到北京 CIECB,再转寄各考试中心;考生一般在考后 6~8 周向考试中心领取,如果 8 周后,考生尚未领到成绩单,可直接写信给 ETS,申诉尚未收到成绩单,要求 ETS 查阅计算机中存储的资料,及早复信。信内要写明考生的准考证号,考试中心代号,考试日期等信息。

2. 如果考生认为自己的成绩有问题,要求重新评分,可向 ETS 寄填妥的“TOEFL Rescoring Request Form”(附于报名册内),及 20 美元汇票,要求 ETS 对自己的考卷进行人工阅卷和重新评分。

3. ETS 除通过 CIECB 及各考试中心向考生发出成绩单外,还负责向考生填报指定的美国高等院校和研究所机构发出三份成绩单,如果考生需要增加寄送的美国高等院校和科研机构,考向 ETS 寄填妥的 TOEFL Score Request Form(附于报名册内),以及美元汇票——每增加一所院校,需付 8 美元,如需加急快递,每张申请表(1~4 所院校)另加 15 美元。

4. TOEFL 成绩的有效期为二年,超过二年,需重新参加考试。

四、了解 TOEFL

1. 试卷内容

TOEFL 试卷包括三部分:第一部分为听力理解,要求 30 分钟完成,共 50 道题,试题分为

三种类型,(A)类为20个句子,每句一道题,(B)类为15则对话,每则对话为一道题,(C)类包括较长的对话和讲话等,一般为三篇,共15道题,都是多项选择题,第二部分为结构和书面语言表达,要求25分钟完成,共40道题,试题分为两种类型,一种为结构题,共15道题,要求选择正确答案,使句子意义完整;另一种为书面语言表达题,共25道题,要求从四个选项中找到书面语言表达错误的一项,第三部分为词汇和阅读理解,要求45分钟完成,共60道题,试题分为两种类型,一种为词汇题,共30道,要求从四个选项中找到句中划线的词或词组的同义或近义词或同组;另一种为阅读理解题,包括5篇左右短文,共30道题,采用多项选择形式。

10月和6月的TOEFL考试增加作文考试,30分钟完成。作文一般可分为两种类型,一种为论述题,即对某一观点表达赞成或反对的意见;另一种为根据图表进行描述和解释。

2. TOEFL 成绩的评分制

TOEFL 考试成绩为上述三部分成绩之和。

各部分成绩参照下表进行评定:

原始分与比例分的转换表

Raw Score 原始分	Scaled Scores 比例分			Raw Score 原始分	Scaled Scores 比例分		
	Section I	Section II	Section III		Section I	Section II	Section III
	第一部分	第二部分	第三部分		第一部分	第二部分	第三部分
80			67	30	49	53	45
69			66	29	49	52	45
58			65	28	48	51	44
57			64	27	48	50	43
56			63	26	47	49	43
55			62	25	46	48	42
54			61	24	46	47	41
53			60	23	45	46	40
52			60	22	44	45	39
51			59	21	44	44	39
50	68		58	20	43	43	38
49	66		57	19	43	42	37
48	64		56	18	42	41	36
47	63		56	17	41	40	35
46	62		55	16	41	39	34
45	61		55	15	40	38	33
44	60		54	14	39	37	32
43	59		53	13	38	36	31
42	58		53	12	37	35	30
41	57		52	11	36	34	29
40	56	57	51	10	34	33	28
39	56	66	51	9	33	32	27
38	55	64	50	8	32	30	26
37	54	63	49	7	31	29	26
36	53	61	49	6	30	28	25
35	52	59	48	5	29	26	24
34	52	58	47	4	28	25	24
33	51	57	47	3	27	24	23
32	50	55	46	2	26	22	23
31	50	54	46	1	25	20	22

如果考生第一部分答对 40 道题, 第二部分答对 35 题, 第三部分答对 50 道题, 我们先在原始分中找到 40、35 和 50 这三个数字, 然后在比例分的第一部分中找到和 40 相对应的数字 56, 第二部分中找到和 35 相应的数字 59, 第三部分中和 50 相应的数字 58, 将这三个相应的比例分相加, 然后乘上 10, 除以 3, 即得出 TOEFL 成绩如下:

$$(56 + 59 + 58) = 173$$

$$173 \times 10 \div 3 = 576.66 \approx 577$$

TOEFL 考试中, 标准测量误差为 14。如上所述, 你的成绩为 577 分, 由于计分的标准误差为 14, 因此, 你的成绩为 577 ± 14 分, 也就是你的成绩在 563 分到 591 分之间。

3. TOEFL 成绩比较表:

TOEFL SCORE COMPARISON TABLE

TOTAL SCORE		SECTION SCORES					
		Section 1		Section 2		Section 3	
Your Score	% Lower Than You	Your Score	% Lower Than You	Your Score	% Lower Than You	Your Score	% Lower Than You
600	99	66	98	66	97	66	99
640	97	64	95	64	95	64	96
620	93	62	91	62	91	62	93
600	88	60	85	60	85	60	88
580	82	58	79	58	77	58	81
560	74	56	72	56	70	56	72
540	64	54	62	54	60	54	62
520	52	52	53	52	51	52	51
500	40	50	42	50	41	50	40
480	29	48	31	48	32	48	31
460	20	46	22	46	24	46	23
440	13	44	14	44	17	44	16
420	8	42	11	42	11	42	11
400	5	40	4	40	7	40	7
380	2	38	2	38	4	38	4
360	1	36	1	36	3	36	2
340		34		34	1	34	1
320		32		32	1	32	1
300		30		30		30	

4. 作文分数的评定

1) 作文分数采用六分制评定:

6分—表明考生具有明显的修辞和句法能力, 尽管文章可能会有个别的偶然错误。

5分—表明考生具有修辞和句法能力, 尽管文章会有个别的偶然错误。

4分—表明考生具有修辞和句法的初步能力。

3分—表明考生的写作能力在成长中, 但是文章在修辞方面或句法方面, 或两方面, 存在缺陷。

2分—显示出考生写作能力不佳。

1分—表示考生无写作能力。

INR—没有写作文。

OFF—没有按指定的题目写作文。

2) 作文分数比较表:

TWE SCORE COMPARISON TABLE

TWE SCORE		TWE SCORE	
Your Score	% Lower Than You	Your Score	% Lower Than You
6.0	97	3.0	15
5.5	94	2.5	8
5.0	86	2.0	2
4.5	76	1.5	1
4.0	54	1.0	0
3.5	37		

5.其它事项

- 1) 每年度 TOEFL 考试中,有二或三次考试的听力答案以及本人的答题纸,ETS 可以出售给考生,如果需要,可以填写一份 TOEFL DISCLOSED TEST MATERIALS ORDER FORM(附于报名册内),附上 18 美元汇票,寄给 ETS.
作文答题纸不出售。
- 2) 考生因故不能参加考试,可以在考试日期以后 60 天的有效期内,将自己的 Admission Ticket 寄给 ETS,并提出申请 Absentee Credit Voucher,ETS 收到考生申请 10 周后发出回信,寄给考生一张 Credit Voucher. 每张 Credit voucher 价值 10 美元. 下次报名时可作 10 美元用。

SECTION 1
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand spoken English. There are three parts to this section, with special directions for each part.

Test 1
(1989.5.)

Part A

Directions: For each question in Part A, you will hear a short sentence. Each sentence will be spoken just one time. The sentences you hear will not be written out for you. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

After you hear a sentence, read the four choices in your test book, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Example 1

You will hear:

- You will read:
- (A) Mary outswam the others.
 - (B) Mary ought to swim with them.
 - (C) Mary and her friends swam to the island.
 - (D) Mary's friends owned the island.

Sample Answer

A B C D

The speaker said, "Mary swam out to the island with her friends." Sentence (C), "Mary and her friends swam to the island," is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Example II

You will hear:

- You will read: (A) Please remind me to read this book.
(B) Could you help me carry these books?
(C) I don't mind if you help me.
(D) Do you have a heavy course load this term?

The speaker said, "Would you mind helping me with this load of books?" Sentence (B), "Could you help me carry these books?" is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

- (A) The shipping company is getting a new radio.
(B) The radio I ordered should be sent this week.
(C) The company accidentally chipped the radio I ordered.
(D) That company's radio is supposed to be cheaper this week.
- (A) Laura put on makeup before the exam.
(B) Laura has to take the cake upstairs.
(C) Laura must take the test.
(D) Laura knows the flag of every nation.
- (A) No one is going to the convention.
(B) To whom did you mention this?
(C) It will be brought to your attention.
(D) Have you any idea who will attend the convention?
- (A) Susan and Ben were accepted at the state university.
(B) Ben applied to the state university because Susan was accepted there.
(C) Ben didn't want to go to the state university because Susan is there.
(D) Neither Susan nor Ben is interested in attending the state university.

Sample Answer

(A) ● (C) (D)

- (A) Tommy was lucky to hit the target the first time.
(B) The ball was hidden behind the window.
(C) Tommy can't throw the ball very far.
(D) Fortunately, the ball didn't break the window.
- (A) Did you make a copy of this?
(B) You made the right copy, didn't you?
(C) I think you asked for more than one copy.
(D) I understand you'd like a single copy of this.
- (A) The posters make the room look cheerful.
(B) The poster shows a room full of colorful chairs.
(C) How many color posters are there in the room?
(D) How does the room look now with so many chairs?
- (A) Mike's drink was cold.
(B) Mike was coughing.
(C) Mike wasn't warm enough.
(D) My coffee wasn't as hot as Mike's.
- (A) Running this projector is very easy for me.
(B) It isn't worth fixing this projector.
(C) I can't recommend that projector.

(D) It's very inexpensive to run this projector.

0. (A) There's only a half hour before Fred arrives.
(B) There aren't any flowers next to the bed.
(C) We should make a bouquet.
(D) We need more flour.

11. (A) I purchased a car recently.
(B) I knew the car was in the lot.
(C) I really need a new car.
(D) I always forget to clean my car.

12. (A) Sandra arranged an exhibit for history week.
(B) Sandra accidentally upset this week's history exhibit.
(C) Sandra sat beside the historic display.
(D) Sandra directed a play about local history.

13. (A) No one has an opinion on everything.
(B) No one opinion is all-encompassing.
(C) Everyone has an opinion on something.
(D) Only one person is lacking an opinion on it.

14. (A) I'm pleased to be able to lend you the money.
(B) I've lent you all the money I had.
(C) I wish you could lend me some money.
(D) I'm sorry I can't lend you the money.

15. (A) Someone was baking in the kitchen.
(B) There was paste on the kitchen table.

- (C) We just came from the kitchen.
(D) There's a lot of room in the kitchen.

16. (A) We find Bob agreeable most of the time.
(B) We usually like Bob's guests.
(C) Bob isn't willing to join the others.
(D) Most of us wanted to walk along with Bob.

17. (A) I haven't studied physics with the professor.
(B) This was the professor's best lecture yet.
(C) I've never heard the professor give a good lecture.
(D) The professor isn't interested in physics.

18. (A) Barbara is interesting to listen to because she reads a lot.
(B) Barbara talks a lot while she sews.
(C) Barbara seldom talks because she's always reading.
(D) Barbara has little to say about this topic.

19. (A) I don't think he'll come if he gets the job.
(B) I hope that he won't get the job.
(C) Someone else will probably get the job.
(D) I won't be surprised if he gets the job.

20. (A) How many are there?
(B) What's the explanation?
(C) Who's the accountant?
(D) Did you count four of them?

Part B

Directions: In Part B you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third person will ask a question about what was said. You will hear each conversation and question about it just one time. Therefore, you must listen carefully to

understand what each speaker says. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one is the best answer to the question you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Look at the following example.

You will hear:

- You will read: (A) Present Professor Smith with a picture.
(B) Photograph Professor Smith.
(C) Put glass over the photograph.
(D) Replace the broken headlight.

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

From the conversation you learn that the woman thinks Professor Smith would like a photograph of the class. The best answer to the question "What does the woman think the class should do?" is (A), "Present Professor Smith with a picture." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

21. (A) She wants to know where the restaurant is.
(B) She's recommending a good place to go for dinner.
(C) She thinks the man should go to France.
(D) She's inviting the man to eat with her.
22. (A) Run in town.
(B) Look more carefully.
(C) Buy shoes from a catalog.
(D) Find an easier place to exercise.
23. (A) Saying goodbye to a friend.
(B) Buying a ticket for a sports event.
(C) Paying a bill at the bank.
(D) Arranging a plane trip.
24. (A) He didn't know how to begin to write a play.
(B) He hasn't liked plays very much in the past.
(C) He didn't want to talk about it right away.
(D) He wasn't sure what the first part was about.
25. (A) Dan received them.
(B) Gloria forgot about them.
(C) Dan mailed them.
(D) Gloria has sent for them.
26. (A) His room is quite small.
(B) He had to walk around the dormitory.
(C) It's hard to find a room in the dormitory.
(D) It's his turn to inspect the dormitory room.
27. (A) He should look in a different place.
(B) She can help him if necessary.
(C) He should stand on something.
(D) Perhaps he shouldn't have tea.
28. (A) They are going toward the lake.
(B) They have made a new trail.
(C) They have decided to sit outdoors.
(D) They are camping around the lake.
29. (A) Anyone can do it.
(B) No one can do it.
(C) Alex can probably do it.
(D) Alex probably shouldn't do it.
30. (A) He'll go if the woman goes too.
(B) He doubts he'll be able to go.
(C) He's too tired to go.
(D) He's eager to go.

31. (A) It is typical December weather for this region.
 (B) It won't really snow until December.
 (C) Such a large amount of snow is unusual for this month.
 (D) There has never been much snow down South.
32. (A) He believes Mark was the wrong person.
 (B) He wants to know who is telling the truth.
 (C) He finds the decision unbelievable.
 (D) He thought there wouldn't be any awards.
33. (A) The store doesn't have it now, but will soon.
 (B) It is no longer available.
- (C) It has been reprinted four times.
 (D) The information in the book is not up-to-date.
34. (A) It's uncomfortable because of the wind.
 (B) It isn't as warm as the man had thought it would be.
 (C) The man expected it to be windy.
 (D) The wind hasn't made it any cooler.
35. (A) He already knows what Ted will say.
 (B) He doesn't have time to look at the gift.
 (C) He can't imagine what his friends got for him.
 (D) He is anxious to see Ted's reaction to the gift.

Part C

Directions: In this part of the test, you will hear short talks and conversations. After each of them, you will be asked some questions. You will hear the talks and conversations and the questions about them just one time. They will not be written out for you. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what each speaker says.

After you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one is the best answer to the question you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, **find** the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Answer all questions on the basis of what is stated or implied in the talk or conversation.

Listen to this sample talk.

You will hear:

Now look at the following example.

You will hear:

- You will read: (A) They are impossible to guide.
 (B) They may go up in flames.
 (C) They tend to leak gas.
 (D) They are cheaply made.

Sample Answer

A B C D

The best answer to the question "Why are gas balloons considered dangerous?" is (B), "They may go up in flames." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now look at the next example.

You will hear:

- You will read: (A) Watch for changes in weather.
(B) Watch their altitude.
(C) Check for weak spots in their balloons.
(D) Test the strength of the ropes.

Sample Answer

● ① ② ③

The best answer to the question "According to the speaker, what must balloon pilots be careful to do?" is (A), "Watch for changes in weather." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

36. (A) A sales representative.
(B) A store manager.
(C) A committee chairperson.
(D) A class president.
37. (A) To determine who will graduate this year.
(B) To discuss the seating arrangement.
(C) To choose the chairperson of the ceremonies.
(D) To begin planning the graduation ceremonies.
38. (A) Their names, phone numbers, and job preference.
(B) The names and addresses of their guests.
(C) The names of the committees they worked on last year.
(D) Their dormitory name, address, and phone number.
39. (A) Only students who have time for the work.
(B) All the students who are at the meeting.
(C) Only students who have a telephone.
(D) All the students who worked on the project last year.
40. (A) In an hour.
(B) Next week.
(C) In one month.
(D) Next year.
41. (A) Food packaging.
(B) Varieties of fish.
- (C) A new snack food.
(D) An artificial food flavoring.
42. (A) Its variety of colors.
(B) Its unusual texture.
(C) The way it is sold.
(D) Its main ingredient.
43. (A) To preserve it longer.
(B) To give it a particular taste.
(C) To make it smoother.
(D) To increase the fermentation.
44. (A) Its low purchase price.
(B) Its wide availability.
(C) Its good nutritional value.
(D) Its higher water content.
45. (A) Its bland flavoring is healthful.
(B) It can be stored a long time without spoiling.
(C) It goes well with fish dishes.
(D) A high grade of fish is used in its preparation.
46. (A) In a few weeks.
(B) In two or three months.
(C) In about two years.
(D) In ten years.
47. (A) Count money.
(B) Read and write.
(C) Draw moving objects.
(D) Hunt and farm.
48. (A) Teachers came to children's homes.
(B) Children acquired the information they needed by direct experience.

- (C) Children taught one another in small supervised groups.
 (D) Parents instructed their children in the "three R's."
49. (A) A new dependence on people far away and the use of money.
 (B) The introduction of a new alphabet and numerical system.
 (C) Outmoded methods of farming and ineffective means of transportation.
 (D) Larger family units and greater financial hardships.
50. (A) The various means of survival taught by parents in contemporary society.
 (B) The importance of history instruction in the first schools.
 (C) The increasingly complex skills subsequently taught in schools.
 (D) The problems involved in the construction of new schools.

Test 2 (1989.8.)

Part A

Directions: For each question in Part A, you will hear a short sentence. Each sentence will be spoken just one time. The sentences you hear will not be written out for you. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

After you hear a sentence, read the four choices in your test book, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Example I

You will hear:

- You will read: (A) Mary outswam the others.
 (B) Mary ought to swim with them.
 (C) Mary and her friends swam to the island.
 (D) Mary's friends owned the island.

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

The speaker said, "Mary swam out to the island with her friends." Sentence (C), "Mary and her friends swam to the island," is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Example II

Sample Answer

You will hear:

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

- You will read: (A) Please remind me to read this book.
 (B) Could you help me carry these books?
 (C) I don't mind if you help me.
 (D) Do you have a heavy course load this term?

The speaker said, "Would you mind helping me with this load of books?" Sentence (B), "Could you help me carry these books?" is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

1. (A) She never hears her alarm clock ringing.
 (B) Her alarm clock doesn't ring when it should.
 (C) She doesn't know where her alarm clock is.
 (D) She always sleeps until the alarm clock wakes her.
2. (A) They said they're going by taxi.
 (B) Their clothes are in terrible condition.
 (C) In certain states clothes are subject to tax.
 (D) There are some clothes hanging on the racks.
3. (A) She didn't often go out in the rain.
 (B) She learned a great deal from the program.
 (C) She understood only a little about the program.
 (D) She stopped running to the train.
4. (A) He never comes here in the fall.
 (B) He'll probably arrive soon.
 (C) He couldn't hear it this time.
 (D) He doesn't have time to call.
5. (A) Karen can afford to go to college.
 (B) Karen got only one scholarship.
 (C) Without a scholarship, Karen couldn't go to college.
 (D) If Karen can afford to go, she won't get a scholarship.
6. (A) He will apply soon for his first passport.
 (B) He has to apply again for a passport.
 (C) He knew he had to pick up his passport.
 (D) He didn't need his passport until now.
7. (A) I was actually on time.
 (B) I was ten minutes late.
 (C) I wasn't late because I ran all the way.
 (D) I walked for ten minutes.
8. (A) Jerry knew all the answers.
 (B) It was easy to answer Jerry's questions.
 (C) Jerry had difficulty with the test.
 (D) Everyone came for the test except Jerry.
9. (A) It would be better not to take the course.
 (B) This term would be a good time to take the course.
 (C) I don't think you can get out of taking that course.
 (D) I didn't say a word about your taking that course.

- 10. (A) I didn't think the keys were in the shop.
 - (B) That shop has fair prices.
 - (C) The shopkeeper expects customers to be honest.
 - (D) I don't think that shopkeeper is trustworthy.
- (B) Mike talked to Susan regarding the new policy.
 - (C) Mike and Susan questioned the school about the policy.
 - (D) Mike and Susan gathered information about the school's policy.
- 11. (A) A fee is charged for reserved books returned even an hour late.
 - (B) This is a fine day to spend an hour in the library.
 - (C) The reserve section of the library is due to close in one hour.
 - (D) Our library has a reserve section of fine books.
- 16. (A) What do you think provoked the President?
 - (B) The President was thinking aloud.
 - (C) Don't you think the speech was stimulating?
 - (D) The speech angered the press.
- 12. (A) Leslie will get credit for graduating early.
 - (B) Leslie has a heavier course load than usual this term.
 - (C) Leslie is taking a minimal number of credits this term.
 - (D) Leslie must pay the rent on her apartment before she graduates.
- 17. (A) We became friends quickly.
 - (B) We have been friends for a long while.
 - (C) We have to leave pretty soon.
 - (D) We knew none of the others.
- 13. (A) You shouldn't be that busy now.
 - (B) You've had a lot to do recently.
 - (C) How long do you expect to be so busy?
 - (D) How have you been doing recently?
- 18. (A) She hasn't started the work yet.
 - (B) She didn't want the work to be finished.
 - (C) She hasn't worked since the project started.
 - (D) She didn't want to start all over again.
- 14. (A) I wasn't asking for the catalog.
 - (B) The catalogs have been poorly copied.
 - (C) I wouldn't give away my copy of the catalog.
 - (D) No one gave me a catalog.
- 19. (A) The professor introduced the students to each other.
 - (B) The two students were presented to the class.
 - (C) The students met the professor.
 - (D) The professor was introduced by a colleague.
- 15. (A) Susan told Mike about the new policy.
- 20. (A) I needed exactly that thing.
 - (B) I got the thing at last.
 - (C) I certainly didn't need that.
 - (D) That thing won't last.

Part B

Directions: In Part B you will hear short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third person will ask a question about what was said. You will hear each conversation and question about it just one time. Therefore, you must listen carefully to