



TOEFL听力训练

第二辑

江西业余外国语学院 编译

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上海翻译出版公司

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序

TOEFL 考试分听力、语法与词汇、阅读理解三大部分。听力部分考得好坏往往是决定成败的关键。这不仅是因为听力测验的成绩占 TOEFL 总分的三分之一，还因为它是首先出现的部分，对考生在整个考试期间的心理状态影响极大：考得顺利，精神爽朗，信心增强，成绩理想；考得棘手，就会灰心丧气，甚至过度紧张，连续失误。

对于我国考生来说，听力部分恰恰又是最难考好的部分。其原因固然是多方面的，最主要的一点则为平时缺乏实践。人们可以通过自学来提高阅读能力，但未必都有机会与英美人士直接接触来提高听说能力。补救的办法除平时坚持收听英语教学广播以外，还得选择一套针对性较强的听力教材。江西业余外国语学院引进的一套 TOEFL 录音带，不仅针对性强，而且内容较新。笔者受该院之托，重新整理了文字资料，并对其中 Part C 加上参考译文。

这套磁带所收模拟试题16份，是汇集多年来 TOEFL 试题听力部分的内容参考编写，并由美国专家录制的。它集中地反映了 TOEFL 听力试题的特点。和历届 TOEFL 试题一样，听力部分分别要读一段 Directions (说明事项)交代测试的目的以及答题的方法。考生最好对 Directions 的内容事先充分了解，以便利用录音带在播放这一段时间，浏览一下第一题有关的四个选择项，以争取主动。一步主动，就能步步主动，这一点对于 TOEFL 考生来说，是极关重要的。

Part A 共有20题。正题开始，录音带放出一个叙述句，要求考生从答卷上所列出的四个选择项中，找出一个与该叙述句意思相同或最接近的答案。各题之间的间隔约10秒钟，选出答案后，要马上看下一题的四个选择项，千万不要等待，换句话说，考生的眼睛应走在耳朵前面。这一部分的考题都较短，一般是一句，最多是两句，结构简单，也不会出现生僻的词语。主要特点是：

1. 人名多，而且多数用 First Name。本资料 Part A 中所使用

的人名(包括昵称在内)就达 78 个,如将重复的计算进去,还要翻一番。姓名并不决定一个句子的意思,听不清就让它过去,以免转移对主要内容的注意力。我们平时一般在记单词上化功夫,却不大重视英美人的姓名。考试一开头就听到一连串生疏的字眼,很可能造成紧张。提出这个问题,好让大家有个思想准备。

2. 选词避难就易。所谓“避难就易”就是指使用最常用的词或词组来代替书面气较重的单词或词组。比如在 The class has been called off for the rest of the week 句中,划线部分代替了较为正式的 cancelled。又如 She hasn't been around for weeks, 其中划线部分等于 seen。这种表达方法,对英美人来说是不加思索,脱口而出的,而对中国人来说,却往往是“形易实难”。考试中遇到类似问题,仍可从所列的选择中寻找线索,运用逻辑作出判断。

3. 异词同音或异词近音。如原题“You can pick up your suit on Friday”,所列的选择项中有一个是“You can peep from the key hole”。看来与原题毫无关系,其实是有意的安排。因 peep 与 pick 发音相近,不小心,就上当。以音混形的例子在 Part A 中并不少见。

Part B 共15题。通常是一男一女对话,由第三者针对对话内容提出一个问题,要求考生从试卷上的四个选择项中挑出一个最适当的答案。这一部分似乎比较复杂,实际上比 Part A 要容易对付,因为先听到对话,然后听到问题,在时间上有一定的缓冲余地。重要的是第三者所提出的问题,特别是这个问题开头的疑问词,它明确限定了选择的范围,从而增加了答题的正确率。这一部分的特点基本上与 Part A 相同。

Part C 有各种形式的短文若干篇。每篇读完之后提出几个问题,共计为15题,每一个问题同样在试卷上列出四个选择项,时间间隔为 8 ~ 9 秒钟。这些短文以“对话”、“独白”、“专题报告”、“专题评论”或“新闻广播”等等形式出现,题材广泛,内容庞杂,诸凡生活琐事、风土人情、历史掌故、文艺小评、名人轶事、社会问题都有涉及。另外,与心理学、地质学、遗传学、医学、生物学、生态学等等有关的科技小品也占有相当份量,不过其中的内容都属于常识或科普范畴,并无专业深度。如果记住某些常用科技词语,以及某些常见单词在特定学科中的含义,理解就不成问题。另外,这一部分还常出现一些历史上有影响的人物(如 Shakespeare; Sigmund Freud; Copernicus 等),著名的小说、

戏剧(如 MacBeth; War and Peace; Anna Karenina 等), 高山大湖(如 The Rocky Mountains; The Great Lakes), 以及美国各州、大城市(如 Texas; San Francisco) 等等的名称。这些名称, 即使生疏, 也不会妨碍考生作出正确的选择; 关键在于心中有数; 以便一旦出现时, 不致因紧张而导致失误。

总之, 这套录音资料无论是用作听力训练还是应付 TOEFL 考试, 都能取得较好的效果。江西业余外国语学院前一时期曾作为内部教材, 在极其有限的范围内进行交流, 不少高等院校、科研单位或个人一再来信、来人联系, 希望能有这套资料。上海翻译出版公司鉴于社会效益, 接受出版, 无疑是 TOEFL 考生以及其他英语工作者和读者的福音。

张联璋

1986年2月于江西师范大学

目 录

序	I
第三集声带 A 面	1
1. 听力测试材料	1
2. 试题原文及答案	10
3. Part C 参考译文	14
第三集声带 B 面	16
1. 听力测试材料	16
2. 试题原文及答案	25
3. Part C 参考译文	30
第四集声带 A 面	32
1. 听力测试材料	32
2. 试题原文及答案	41
3. Part C 参考译文	45
第四集声带 B 面	47
1. 听力测试材料	47
2. 试题原文及答案	56
3. Part C 参考译文	61

第三集声带A面

1. 听力测试材料

SECTION I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

It 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.

Part A

DIRECTIONS: For each problem in Part A, you will hear a short statement. The statements will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, and you must listen carefully in order to understand what the speaker says.

When you hear a statement, read the four sentences in your test book marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer.

Look at Example I.

You will hear:

Sample Answer

- You will read:
- (A) John does better in his studies than James.
 - (B) James is bigger than his brother John.
 - (C) John has only one brother.
 - (D) The teacher likes James better than John.

Sentence (A), "John does better in his studies than James," means most nearly the same as the statement "John is a better student than his brother James." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Look at Example II.

You will hear:

Sample Answer

You will read: (A) The traffic isn't bad today. (A) (B) ● (D)
(B) The trucks weigh a lot.
(C) There are a lot of trucks on the highway.
(D) The highway has been closed to heavy trucks.

Sentence (C), "There are a lot of trucks on the highway," is closest in meaning to the sentence "The truck traffic on this highway is so heavy I can barely see where I'm going." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

1. (A) It's a funny story.
(B) It's a sad story.
(C) It's an interesting story.
(D) It's a terrible story.
2. (A) I will show you the way to the cafeteria.
(B) I often eat at the cafeteria.
(C) I don't know how to get to the cafeteria.
(D) I like the food served at the cafeteria.
3. (A) This is the best month.
(B) This is the shortest month.
(C) This is the longest month.
(D) This is the coldest month.
4. (A) Sheep are cheap animals.
(B) By boat is inexpensive.
(C) Shipping goods by train is cheaper.
(D) By plane is expensive.
5. (A) It's an influential speech.
(B) It's an uninteresting speech.
(C) It's a boring speech.
(D) It's an inconsistent speech.
6. (A) He is a foreign teacher.

- (B) He is able to speak seven languages.
(C) He is a language instructor.
(D) He is a land surveyor.
7. (A) He didn't study last night.
(B) He studied last night.
(C) He didn't visit his friends last night.
(D) He took the test last night.
8. (A) Someone needs high protein.
(B) We need world peace.
(C) We need rice of high nutrition.
(D) We need someone to protect peace.
9. (A) He promised his father a new watch.
(B) His father will buy him a new watch.
(C) His father was promised a new watch.
(D) He planned to buy a new watch for his father.
10. (A) He doesn't like winter.
(B) He enjoys snow in winter.
(C) There isn't much snow.
(D) There is too much snow.
11. (A) The weather will clear up soon.
(B) They are having bad weather.
(C) They will graduate tomorrow.
(D) Graduation will be held at the gym.
12. (A) He left the theater before being tired.
(B) He lived near a theater.
(C) He tied the boat before the canoe.
(D) He didn't like the movie.
13. (A) No one was close to her.
(B) The others were faster.
(C) She was the last.
(D) She was the first runner up.

14. (A) The sea was as cool as the pool.
(B) The sea was not as cool as the pool.
(C) The sea was much cooler.
(D) The pool was much warmer.
15. (A) What's his name?
(B) What's the color of his jacket?
(C) What's his profession?
(D) What's he doing?
16. (A) He is a good businessman.
(B) He must have earned much money.
(C) He must have lost a lot of money.
(D) He made 90 cents.
17. (A) He had all his records.
(B) He didn't have all his records.
(C) He just disappeared.
(D) He broke his own record.
18. (A) Virginia went to buy shoes.
(B) Virginia went to buy meat.
(C) Virginia went to the show.
(D) Virginia went to buy books.
19. (A) She spoke for two more hours.
(B) She walked two more hours.
(C) She went to the classroom.
(D) She remained in the classroom.
20. (A) They think alike.
(B) He likes his new neighbor.
(C) He seems to like his neighbor.
(D) They like each other.

Part B

DIRECTIONS: In Part B you will hear fifteen short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice

will ask a question about what was said. The question will be spoken just one time. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers and decide which one would be the best response to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet find the number of the question and mark your answer.

Look at Example III.

You will hear:

Sample Answer

- You will read: (A) Read a book.
(B) Write a composition.
(C) Talk about a problem.
(D) Listen to the radio.

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

From the conversation you know that the assignment is to listen to a radio program and be ready to talk about it. The best answer, then, is (D), "Listen to the radio." Therefore, you should choose answer (D).

21. (A) Ask for his picture.
(B) Tell him a story.
(C) See his smile.
(D) Take his picture.
22. (A) The department store may sell tires.
(B) To get them in the department store.
(C) The department store sells tires.
(D) The department store carries tapes.
23. (A) In the classroom.
(B) In the language lab.
(C) In the library.
(D) In the telephone booth.
24. (A) Lost her job.
(B) Busy with her children.
(C) Busy with her new job.
(D) Her husband won't let her.
25. (A) He speaks too fast.

- (B) He speaks too slow.
(C) He doesn't come to the point.
(D) His speech is not clear.
26. (A) Buy some paper.
(B) Do some typing.
(C) Change the typewriter.
(D) Ask the woman to type.
27. (A) He must study in order to pass.
(B) He won't pass unless he takes the test.
(C) He must take the test.
(D) He may skip the test.
28. (A) Everyone ate his fish.
(B) It was enough for himself.
(C) No one ate his fish.
(D) It was almost enough for all of us.
29. (A) She can stay a little longer.
(B) She must go home now.
(C) Her parents never worry about her.
(D) Her parents are too nervous.
30. (A) She doesn't know him.
(B) She knows him quite well.
(C) She knows something about him.
(D) She knows nothing about him.
31. (A) They have ordered coffee.
(B) They have ordered ice cream.
(C) He'd better order the same thing.
(D) He can sit with them.
32. (A) He is not prepared.
(B) He is well prepared.
(C) He is almost ready.
(D) He will soon start.

33. (A) Next stop is New York.
(B) He wants to go to New York.
(C) What time the train gets to New York.
(D) What time the train gets to Philadelphia.
34. (A) The 3rd floor sells women's dresses.
(B) The 3rd floor also sells men's clothes.
(C) The 3rd floor may have smaller sizes.
(D) The 3rd floor sells underwears.
35. (A) Mary is sick.
(B) Mary enjoyed the dance.
(C) Mary danced whole night.
(D) She has had no chance to talk to her.

Part C

DIRECTIONS: In this part of the test, you will hear several short talks and conversations. After each talk or conversation, you will be asked some questions. The talks and questions will be spoken just one time. They will not be written out for you, so you will have to listen carefully in order to understand and remember what the speaker says. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test book and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and fill in (blacken) the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

Listen to this sample talk.

You will hear:

Now look at the following example.

You will hear:

You will read: (A) By plane.
(B) By ship.
(C) By train.
(D) By bus

Sample Answer

(A) ● (C) (D)

The best answer to the question "How did people generally arrive at Ellis Island?" is (B), "By ship." Therefore, you should choose answer (B).

Now look at the next example.

You will hear:

Sample Answer

You will read: (A) New immigrants.
(B) International traders.
(C) Fishermen.
(D) Tourists.

(A) (B) (C) ●

The best answer to the question "Who visits Ellis Island today?" is (D), "Tourists." Therefore, you should choose answer (D).

36. (A) Character of graphite.
(B) Character of paint.
(C) Character of pencil.
(D) Character of paper.
37. (A) A shipping mineral.
(B) A lubricant.
(C) A form of carbon.
(D) Crystal.
38. (A) Paper.
(B) Pencil lead.
(C) Paint.
(D) Mineral.
39. (A) Smooth.
(B) Sticky.
(C) Soft.
(D) Slippery.
40. (A) As crystal.
(B) As detergent.
(C) As tools.
(D) As lubricant.

41. (A) Dean Maple.
(B) A secretary.
(C) A receptionist.
(D) An operator.
42. (A) To make an appointment.
(B) To confirm an appointment.
(C) To postpone an appointment.
(D) To cancel an appointment.
43. (A) Begin her study.
(B) Read her book.
(C) Meet with the dean.
(D) Go on a picnic.
44. (A) Playing a musical instrument.
(B) Recording orchestra music.
(C) Using a recorder.
(D) 17th century music.
45. (A) Simple in operation.
(B) Easy to learn.
(C) Easy to remember.
(D) Easy to score.
46. (A) Able to play from a rich store of musical literature.
(B) Able to read music.
(C) Able to use any recorder.
(D) Able to record orchestra music.
47. (A) Similar in construction.
(B) Of the same size.
(C) Producing the same sound.
(D) Blowing on the end.
48. (A) 17th century.
(B) 18th century.
(C) 19th century.
(D) 20th century.

49. (A) Shakespeare was familiar with them.
 (B) Wrote music for them.
 (C) Often used them.
 (D) Invented them.
50. (A) Lighter than they used to be.
 (B) Easy to carry.
 (C) Easy to learn.
 (D) Pleasing to the ear.

2. 试题原文及答案

Part A

1. They cried when they heard how the story ended. (B)
2. Could you tell me which way to get to the cafeteria? (C)
3. This is the nicest month of the year, don't you think? (A)
4. To ship goods by sea is cheaper. (B)
5. The speech changed people's minds. (A)
6. Prof. Dixon teaches several foreign languages. (C)
7. Michael visited his friends last night instead of studying for today's test. (A)
8. What the world needs is for someone to develop a high protein rice. (C)
9. Charles was promised a new watch by his father. (B)
10. He can't stand snowy weather. (D)
11. Unless the weather clears up soon, they'll have to move the graduation ceremony to the gymnasium. (B)
12. Tired and bored, he left the theater before the movie ended. (D)
13. Sally finished the race well ahead of the other runners. (A)
14. The ocean was at least as warm as the pool. (B)
15. Who was the man in the gray jacket? (A)
16. For a salesman, George's way of doing business makes no sense. (C)
17. Tom is missing one of his records. (B)
18. Virginia went to the butcher, while I went to the shoe store (B)
19. She sat in the classroom for two more hours. (D)
20. Carl thinks like his new neighbor, doesn't he? (A)