最新托福

高分解题要诀



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最新托福高分解题要诀

(附 1987—1990 年托福试题及精解)

谢 振 元 编 著



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内容简介

本书是作者对近二十年的托福试题,尤其是最近四年的托福试题进行扫描、分析、归纳、总结、提炼、增加了不少托福最新信息编写而成的、使内容更新、更全面、更简炼,更突出重点,从而便于考生掌握、因此本书是留美考生必备的参考书之一。

本书主要分两部分,第一部分介绍从实践经验概括出来的行之有效的高分解题要诀与方法;第二部分是 1987—1990 年的托福试题与精解、便于读者理解和仿效、极富实用性。

本书既可供参加托福考试的考生使用,也可供参加 EPT 考试和其他 英语水平测试的研究生,大学生和有关读者参考。

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最新托福高分解题要诀

(附1987—1990年托福试题及精解) 谢振元 编著 责任编辑 周 奇

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前 言

本书是作者继《托福技巧》一书后又一新的尝试,对最近二十年的托福试题,尤其是最近四年的托福新试题进行扫描、分析、归纳、总结、提炼,增加了不少托福最新信息编写而成的,使内容更新、更全面、更简炼、更突出重点,更便于考生掌握,是留美考生必备的参考书之一。

本书主要分成两部分:第一部分是作者多年来先后在国际关系学院、北京大学和北京外语学院讲授托福课的过程中归纳总结出来的、经实践证明是行之有效的解题要诀与办法。这些要诀和办法,不但能开拓考生的思路,加快解题速度,而且可以大大提高解题的准确性,从而获得高分。经多年托福考试证明,利用这一套解题要诀与办法,曾培养出大量的托福考试得 600 分以上的考生,而 620—660 分之间的考生比例也不小,其中有两位经作者培训的考生,分别于 1990 年 1 月和 5 月托福考试中获得满分(677 分)。第二部分主要是 1987—1990 年托福试题与精解,向读者展示了不同试题的具体解题要诀与方法,以便考生模仿。

本书除对准备参加托福考试的考生有较大的参考价值 外,并对准备参加 EPT 考试和其它英语水平测试的研究生 和大学生,亦有一定的参考价值。

谢 振 元

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第一章 托福解题要诀

第一节 听力部分的出题形式和解题要诀

托福听力部分主要是测试考生对英美人士日常会话的理解程度和熟练程度。听力考试试题分为三部分: Part A、Part B 和 Part C。三部分考题分别为 20 道、15 道和 15 道、共 50 道题、每部分考题前均有做题说明和例句。每两道题之间的时间间隔为 15 秒钟。听力部分的填表和做题说明以及听力试题共耗时 50 分钟左右,实际上花在三部分考题的时间仅为 25 分钟。托福听力考试(每年 5 月和 10 月份)安排在 30 分钟的写作考试之后进行,每年 1 月和 8 月无托福写作考试时,听力考试首先进行。

1. 听力部分 Part A 的出题形式和解题要诀

1) 出题形式

Example 1

Voice: Frank rented a car and drove to Dallas.

- (A) Frank bought a car in Dallas.
- (B) Frank drove to Dallas in a rented car.
- (C) Frank went to Dallas to rent a car.
- (D) Frank and Carl drove to Dallas.
 - (B) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 5/1990)

Example 2

Voice: should we be thinking about leaving for work?

- (A) Isn't it time we went to work?
- (B) We shouldn't leave so soon.
- (C) Do we need to leave this early?
- (D) We're thinking of quitting our jobs.
 - (A) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 5/1990)

2) 解题要求:

要求考生从备选答案中选出一句与他自己耳机里听到的句子意思相同的答案、并将 answer sheet 中的相应字母涂黑。

3) 解题要诀:

- (1) 严格控制答题时间 听力 Part A 的两道题之间的时间间隔为 15 秒,严格控制答题时间,成为答题好坏的重要关键之一。考生在正式听考题前,应先将四个备选答案看一遍,带着问题听,做到开头主动,处处主动。
- (2) 注意力应集中 应当把注意力的重点放在听到的句子和看到的四个备选答案(A、B、C和D)中的一句意思相同或接近这一点上,切不可随意联想或发挥、以免步入歧途.
- (3) 抓住关键字眼 有时四个备选答案的句子均比较长,要在15秒内念完四句话再听录音,时间来不及。因此,应有重点地抓住每句话的关键字眼(如:动词、名词和形容词、数词等),重复部分可略去不念,抓住每句话的基本意思,这对选择正确答案至关重要。
- (4) 应保持情绪稳定 一旦其中一题未听清楚,切勿手忙脚乱,更不可惊慌失措。这样容易引起"多米诺"现象——错一大串。应当尽量将猜出的答案填上,切不可空着。要做到稳定情绪临场不慌乱,平时必须多做一些托福全真试题模拟考试,严格按托福规定的时间做完。这种心理素质训练非常重要,能使考生在临场处于较好的心

理状态, 以便充分发挥自己水平。

- (5) 大量掌握托福听力中常用的短语、成语 托福听力考试中出现的短语、成语相当多,这些短语和成语都由最常用的词(通常是由一个常用的不及物动词和一个介词或副词)组成。它们的意思一般离原意较远,有的有若干个意思,有的意思可高达十个左右。如能下.大功夫,大量掌握常用英语短语成语,对听力取得高分具有相当重要的意义。
- (6) 熟悉听力 Part A 考试常用句型 尽管托福 Part A 考题的 句型种类较多,规律较少,很难一一仔细归纳概括,但是,也并非无任何规律可循。对近年来的托福听力 Part A 的考题进行扫描、分析的结果表明:这部分的常见句型有:①否定句;②虚拟句;③感叹句;④反意疑问句;⑤比较句;⑥带数字的句子;⑦带成语、短语的句子。下面是近年来托福试题中,听力部分 Part A 常见句型:

①杏定句

- Voice: There is almost no body on campus who doesn't know Irene.
 - (A) Very few people know Irene.
 - (B) Almost everybody knows Irene.
 - (C) Irene knows very little about the campus.
 - (D) Irene knows almost nobody on campus.
 - (B) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 5/1990)

- 2. Voice: I didn't mean to cause you so much trouble.
 - (A) I'm sorry to have inconvenienced you.
 - (B) I'm not the cause of your problems.
 - (C) I came because I heard you were in trouble.
 - (D) I don't intend to worry about it very much.(A) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 1/1990)

- 3. Voice: I didn't know that both reports were due today.
 - (A) I had no idea which report was due.
 - (B) I thought only one report was due.
 - (C) I didn't know they were both reporters.
 - (D) I don't report what I do everyday.
 - (B) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 1/1990)

从上例句中可看出,当听到否定句时,答案往往不是以否定句的形式出现,而是以肯定句的形式出现,因为用肯定句的形式同样可以表示否定句中所表示的意思。而且,根据近年来对托福听力 Part A 扫描的结果表明: 当听到的是否定句时,其答案是肯定句的占 80% 左右。

下面的例子表明考生从耳机里听到的是否定句,答案还是以否定 句的形式出现的典型例子:

- 4. Voice: I thought you wouldn't come to class today.
 - (A) I didn't think you would be in class.
 - (B) Why did you cancel class today?
 - (C) You weren't thinking during class.
 - (D) What did you think of my class today?(A) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 5/1990)

- 5. Voice: He didn't care for the new racket.
 - (A) He carried it with him.
 - (B) He knew how to use it well.
 - (C) He made sure it didn't get damaged.
 - (D) He didn't like it very much.
 - (D) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 10 / 1988)

②虚拟句

- 1. Voice: If I had known you could do it alone, I wouldn't have helped you.
 - (A) I didn't know you could do it by yourself.
 - (B) I thought you were alone.
 - (C) I knew you didn't need my help.
 - (D) I thought you could do it alone.
 - (A) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 10 / 1988)

- 2. Voice: I would change my dormitory if I could.
 - (A) I don't want to stay in my dormitory.
 - (B) I could change to another room if I wanted to.
 - (C) I am going home to change my clothes.
 - (D) I couldn't improve the dormitory.

(A) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 5/1988)

- 3. Voice: If you had come on time, you could have met my father.
 - (A) You're too late to meet my father.
 - (B) My father is never on time.
 - (C) I'd hoped you could come in my father's car.
 - (D) You can meet my father if you have time.

(A) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 1/1988)

这类考题在最近一年多来的托福试题中较为少见,答案多数以否 定句的形式出现。

③感叹句

1. Voice: What a wonderful story!

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- (A) The story is very enjoyable.
- (B) I wonder which it is.
- (C) Is that one of the stories?
- (D) Is it a wonderful stories?
 - (A) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 1/1989)

- 2. Voice: What a sunny room you have!
 - (A) This room is very bright.
 - (B) You can have my son's room.
 - (C) You have a lot of rooms.
 - (D) Your room isn't half so bright as mine.
 - (A) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 10/1988)

感叹句的基本意思主要由"what a……"后的形容词和名词来决定,因此,在判断时,应尽量选择与这个形容词和名词意思有关的备选答案作为正确答案。有时句子没有形容词,如:"What a noise!",这时,句子的意思主要由这个名词决定。其意思是:"多吵啊!"

④反意疑问句

- 1. Voice: You are going to finish school this semester, aren't you?
 - (A) Won't you be finished with school after this semester?
 - (B) You're going to change schools this semester, aren't you?
 - (C) What are you going to do when you're out of school?
 - (D) The school year is almost finished, isn't it?(A) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 5/1990)

- 2. Voice: Framed posters make interesting decorations, don't you?
 - (A) You don't find posters interesting, do you?
 - (B) I believe framed posters are good for decorating.
 - (C) Collecting posters is an interesting hobby.
 - (D) I'm not interested in framing posters, are you?(B) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 1/1990)

- 3. Voice: There will be someone at the airport to meet us, won't there?
 - (A) We cannot attend the meeting at the airport.
 - (B) Doesn't anyone want to go the airport?
 - (C) I believe that we'll be met at the airport.
 - (D) Do you want to see someone at the airport?(C) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 1/1990)

反意疑问句的答案有时是由否定词开头的疑问句(如第 1 题),但有时也可以是陈述句(如第 2、第 3 题)。重点不在其形式,而在其基本意思是否相同。

⑤比较句

- 1. Voice: The classes should have shorter sessions.
 - (A) The sessions are very short.
 - (B) The sessions may become longer.
 - (C) The classes are too long.
 - (D) The classes should be made smaller.

(C) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 1/1990)

- 2. Voice: I like a larger suitcase than this one.
 - (A) This one isn't any larger than mine.

- (B) This is larger than a piece of luggage.
- (C) I want a larger suit in that case.
- (D) The suitcase isn't large enough.
 - (D) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 1/1989)

"比较句"在"should have + 形容词比较级"的结构中含有"本来应长(或短)些,可惜正好相反"的意思。如: 第1句中的意思是: 这些课时本来应短一些的,可惜太长了。总之,在选择比较句的答案时,应将重点放在与原句形容词比较级的意思相反的备选答案上,即正确答案的形容词与考生从耳机里听到的原考题的形容词比较级,意思往往相反,或其含义与之相反。

⑥带数字(时间、日期、数目)的句型

1. Voice: John bought a used house for 45,000 dollars.

That's just half of what a new house would cost.

- (A) A new house would cost \$22,500.
- (B) A new house would cost \$90,000.
- (C) A new house would cost \$60,000.
- (D) A new house would cost \$ 50,000.
 - (B) is the correct answer.
- 2. Voice: Mary was supposed to arrive at 8: 15, but she is an hour and a half late.
 - (A) The time is now 9: 45.
 - (B) The time is now 9: 15.
 - (C) The time is now 10: 30.
 - (D) The time is now 9: 30.
 - (A) is the correct answer.
- 3. Voice: Jane will leave Beijing for Paris at 7: 20 a.m.

- (A) Jane will leave at eleven.
- (B) Jane will leave at 7: 30 a.m.
- (C) Jane will leave at 7: 20 a.m.
- (D) Jane will leave at 11: 30 a.m.
 - (C) is the correct answer.

带数字的考题最近几年已较少出现。这类考题可分成两类: a)需要作简单加、减计算的(如第1、2题),即考生从耳机里听到的数字与正确答案之间有差别,需作简单的加、减运算,才能选出正确答案。b)不需作任何运算的(如第3题),即考生从耳机里听到的数字与正确答案一模一样、无需作任何简单运算。

⑦带成语、短语的句子

- 1. Voice: Dine failed in physics and had to take it over.
 - (A) He failed to take physics for two semesters.
 - (B) He took physics twice and failed both times.
 - (C) He failed physics because he didn't take it seriously.
 - (D) He took physics again because he failed the first time.
 - (D) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 5/1990)

- 2. Voice: I really need to brush up on my math.
 - (A) I have to rush to my math class.
 - (B) I need to improve my math skills.
 - (C) I have to buy a new bath mat.
 - (D) I need to brush off the mattress.
 - (B) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 5/1990)

- 3. Voice: He is sick of his job.
 - (A) He doesn't like his work.

- (B) He is not doing a good job.
- (C) He became ill at the office.
- (D) He's tired of looking for a job.
 - (A) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 1/1990)

带成语短语的考题在托福 Part A 的 20 题中平均约有 3—4 题, 是最为常见的考题方式之一。这类考题主要测验考生对英语口语中常见的片语和成语的基本意思。这类成语、片语数量较大,需"死记硬背",无捷径可走。考生可参阅《托福 600 分成语》(刘毅编)一书。

2. 听力部分 Part B 的出题形式和解题要诀

1) 出题形式

Voice: Woman: Have you made any plan yet for summer vacation, Bred?

Man: Not really. What I'd like to be able to do is to find a decent job.

Man: What does Bred mean?

- (A) He doesn't have any idea about what he wants to do.
- (B) He'd like to work this summer.
- (C) He wonders whether the woman has a job.
- (D) He can't decide where to go on vacation.
- (B) is the correct answer.

(TOEFL 5 / 1990)

2)解题要求

(或男或女)就这两句对话提问的方式。提问多数以第二人的话为基础,少数以两对话的内容提问。要求考生根据第三人提问的具体内



容,从四个备选答案中挑出一个他(她)认为最合适的答案,并将 Answer sheet 中的相应字母涂黑。

3) 解题要诀

- (1) 熟悉托福听力 Part B 常考的口语短语和词汇 Part B 通常是两种不同或相同身份的人(如:教授—学生;大夫—病人;售货员—顾客;学生—学生;朋友—朋友;家庭成员—家庭成员等)之间进行的简短对话。他们在不同场合的谈话内容是必考或常考的内容,因此,有意识地收集和掌握大学用语、商店用语、医院用语、邮电用语、机场用语等,是在听力 Part B 中取得高分的先决条件之一(参见拙著《托福技巧》P30—33)。
- (2) 熟悉 Part B 中常用的提问方式与内容 托福 Part B 中的提问方式较为固定,考题与考题之间的提问形式往往差别不太大,因此,熟悉这部分的提问方式,对这部分取得高分关系重大。根据对最近四年托福听力 Part B 的扫描结果表明,这部分的提问方式主要有下列四种:①用 What 提问;②用 Where 提问;③用 Why 提问;④用 How 提问。

①用 What 提问

这种提问方式最为常见,提问时用的字眼也较为固定。下面用What 提问的6种例句基本能概括用What 提问的具体形式与内容。

Example (1)

Voice: Woman: I'm thinking of taking five courses next semester.

semester.

Man : Woudln't four be wise

- Man : What does the man in bly about the co

 (A) Five may be too many.
 - (B) The decision must be made soon.
 - (C) It would be smart to take more
 - (D) Four people are expolled in them.