

**LISTENING
TO
TOEFL**



**托福听力
强化训练**

编者的话

编译本书的目的在于帮助广大准备参加托福考试的考生提高耳听和口语的能力。本书的主要部分选自美国普林斯顿教育考试服务处(即托福考试主办单位)出版的一本《托福听力测试》一书,采用托福考试标准读音磁带。此外,本书还编写了托福考试应注意的一些问题以及如何取得托福听力测试最好成绩的方式、方法,供考生参考。我们相信,通过本书的学习,考生在熟悉托福听力测试形式、在培养听力理解的快速反应能力,以及对连读和语调的适应性等方面一定有很大的提高。

编者

一九八六年四月

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第一篇 概 论

TOEFL(音译:托福)是英文“Test of English as a Foreign Language”的缩写,意指对来自非英语国家的学生进行的英语水平测试,它由美国普林斯顿教育考试服务处(ETS,全名为Educational Testing Service)主办。TOEFL考试始于一九六三年,迄今已近二十年,在考核非英语国家留学生英语水平及其掌握语言的熟练程度方面,有其一定的科学性和有效性,因而在北美(包括美国和加拿大)约有两千多所院校将TOEFL成绩作为是否批准来自非英语国家留学生入学的一项主要依据,TOEFL已成为美国及加拿大各大学录取留学生,授予奖学金的一项合法考试。

目前,TOEFL的内容有三部分。

一、第一部分(Section 1):听力测验(Listening Comprehension)

这部分主要目的是测验考生对英语听力的理解能力。

二、第二部分(Section 2):语法结构和书面英语(Structure and Written Expression) 这部分主要目的是测验考生对基本语法知识的掌握情况和书面表达能力。

三、第三部分(Section 3):阅读理解能力和词汇(Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary) 这部分主要目的是测验考生对非专业性阅读材料的理解能力及对词汇量的掌握程度。

本书要讲的重点是TOEFL考试的第一部分即听力测试部分。我国考生对托福听力测试一般都感到比较困难,这主要是因为试题念读速度很快,并且只播放一次,每题供选择答案的时间又都限定在十五秒钟内,因而考生往往是一道题还没考虑好,下一题的录音又响起来了,常常顾此失彼,试题中有时还常夹有生词、数字、人名或地名等专有名词,使考生更觉困难,加上有的考生对美国音不熟悉,对连读很不习惯,这些都会直接影响他们的成绩。

现就听力测验部分作以下介绍和指导,帮助考生更好地复习以取得较好的成绩。

(一)第一组(Part A)为二十题,即第一题至第二十题,每题由考生先听录音中的一句句(Statement),该句只读一遍,试题并不写在试卷上,试卷上仅有以(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)标码的四个答案,考生必须在十五秒钟内,从中选择出与录音中的句子意思最接近的一个,然后在答卷上(另附)上找出同一题的卵形圈内的相应标码,用铅笔涂没,这一题算是做完。例如:

考生听到: We had expected fifty people to come to the party, but only thirty showed up.

考生看到: (A) Fifty people came to the party.

(B) Thirteen people came to the party.

(C) Thirty people came to the party.

(D)The party was cancelled because nobody showed up.

答案(C)与原句意义最相近,因为原句意思是说仅有三十个人真正出席了聚会,所以考生应选择答案(C)。在答卷中找到这题的四个答案标码,用铅笔将(C)涂没成●即可。

这一组试题,考的种类很多,考生在考前应有一定的复习准备。下面列举一部分在考题中经常出现的一些类型,帮助考生复习。

1. 习惯用语的表达

习惯用语在TOEFL考试中(尤其听力部分)占有非常重要的地位,它们虽然没有固定的语法结构,但在日常生活中却广为应用。

(1) 动词惯用法

break off (end) ——断绝,终止

As a result of the recent, unprovoked attack, the two countries broke off their diplomatic relations.

bring up (raise, initiate) ——抚养;提出

The county commissioner brought up the heated issue of restricting on-street parking.

call on (ask, visit) ——要求;拜访

The teacher called on James to write the equation on the blackboard.
The new minister called on each of the families of his church in order to become better acquainted with them.

care for (like, look after) ——喜欢;照顾

Because Marita doesn't care for dark colors, she buys only bright colored clothes.

My neighbors asked me to care for their children after school.

check out (borrow books, etc., from a library, investigate) ——借书,检查

I went to the library and checked out thirty books last night for my research paper.

This photocopy machine is not working properly. Could you check out the problem?

check out of (leave) ——离开

We were told that we had to check out of the hotel before one o'clock, or else we would have to pay for another day.

check (up) on (investigate) ——调查,研究

The insurance company decide to check up on his driving record before

insuring him.

close in on (draw nearer, approach) —— 包围, 迫近

In his hallucinatory state, the addict felt that the walls were closing in on him.

come along with (accompany) —— 伴随

Jane came along with her supervisor to the budget meeting.

come down with (become ill with) —— 患病

During the summer, many people come down with intestinal disorders.

count on (depend on, rely on) —— 信赖, 依赖

Maria was counting on the grant money to pay her way through graduate school.

do away with (eliminate, get rid of) —— 除去, 废掉

Because of the increasing number of problems created after the football games, the director has decided to do away with all sports activities.

draw up (write, draft) —— 拟订

A new advertising contract was drawn up after the terms had been decided.

drop out of (quit, withdraw from) —— 离开, 停止

This organization has done a great deal of prevent young people from dropping out of school.

figure out (solve, decipher, interpret, understand) —— 算出, 解出, 译出, 了解

After failing to figure out his income tax return, Hal decided to see an accountant.

find out (discover) —— 发现

Erin just found out that her ancestors had come from Scotland, not Ireland.

get by (manage to survive) —— 捱过

Despite the high cost of living, we will get by on my salary.

get through (finish) —— 做完

Jerry called for an earlier appointment because he got through with his project sooner than he had expected.

get up (arise, organize) —— 起床; 组织

Pete usually gets up early in the morning, but this morning he overslept.

Paul is trying to get up a group of square dancers to go to Switzerland.

give up (stop, cease) —— 放弃, 停止

Helen gave up working for the company because she felt that the employees were not treated fairly.

go along with (agree) —— 同意, 一致

Mr. Robbins always goes along with anything his employer wants to do.
hold on to (grasp, maintain) —— 抓住, 保持

Despite moving to the Western world, Mariko held on to her Oriental ways.

hold up (rob at gunpoint, endure or withstand pressure or use, stop) ——
—— 抢劫; 支撑; 阻挡

The convenience store was held up last night.

Mrs. Jones held up very well after her husband's death.

Last night's freeway traffic held up rush hour traffic for two hours.
keep on (continue) —— 继续

I keep on urging Rita to practice the violin, but she doesn't heed my advice.

look after (care for) —— 照顾

After my aunt died, her lawyer looked after my uncle's financial affairs.

look into (investigate) —— 调查

Lynnette is looking into the possibility of opening a drugstore in Pallas as well as in Fort Worth.

pass out/hand out (distribute) —— 分发

The political candidate passed out campaign literature to her coworkers.

pass out (faint) —— 昏倒

The intense heat in the garden caused Maria to pass out.

pick out (select, choose) —— 挑选

The judges were asked to pick out the essays that showed the most originality.

point out (indicate) —— 指出

Being a professional writer, Janos helped us by pointing out problems in our style.

put off (postpone) —— 推迟, 延期

Because Brian was a poor correspondent, he put off answering his letters.

run across (discover) —— 发现

While rummaging through some old boxes in the attic, I ran across my

grandmother's wedding dress.

run into (meet by accident) —— 偶然碰见

When Jack was in New York, he ran into an old friend at the theater.

see about (consider, attend to) —— 考虑, 按排

My neighbor is going to see about getting tickets for next Saturday's football game.

take off (leave the ground to fly) —— 起飞

Our flight to Toronto took off on schedule.

take over for (substitute for) —— 承接, 代替

Marie had a class this afternoon, so Janet took over for her.

talk over (discuss) —— 讨论

The committee is talking over the plans for the homecoming dance and banquet.

try out (test) —— 试试

General Mills asked us to try out their new product.

turn in (submit, go to bed) —— 呈交; 上床

The students turned in their term papers on Monday.

After a long hard day, we decided to turn in early.

watch out for (be cautious or alert) —— 注意, 当心

While driving through that development, we had to watch out for the little children playing in the street.

(2) 其他一些习惯用法

at times (sometimes, occasionally) —— 有时

At times they play like champions, but usually they are a losing team.

be a steal (to be a bargain) —— 以低廉价格买得东西

On Washington's Birthday we bought a 395 color television set for 89. That's a steal.

beat around the bush (to be indirect in approaching something) ——
—— 旁敲侧击

Instead of beating around the bush, Melinda came straight to the point.

be had (to be victimized or cheated) —— 受害, 被欺

"You mean these aren't real diamonds?" she exclaimed when she got home. "Oh, I've been had!"

be out of the question (to be impossible, unthinkable) —— 毫无可能

When I asked my brother whether he could go with us on a cruise he said

that it was out of the question at this time of the year, because he was too busy.

call it a day (to stop work on any activity for the day) —— 收工

Eileen worked hard on her biology project until 10:30 before calling it a day.

crack a book (read, study) —— 读书

Although George never cracks a book, he always manages to get good grades.

do a snow job (cajole or deceive another person. Also to snow someone)
—— 哄骗别人, 自吹

Garald really snowed Brenda, and she believed every word. I hope she finds out the truth about him.

dry run (rehearsal) —— 排演

Before we submit out plans for sales reorganization to our board of directors, let's have a dry run of the presentation first.

every so often (occasionally) —— 时常

Every so often he and I go to a ball game together.

fifty-fifty (divided or split in two equal portions) —— 对半

Let's share this pizza fifty-fifty, half for you and half for me.

for good (permanently, forever) —— 永远

Ruth has gone back to California for good. She will not return to the East.

for the time being (for the present, temporarily) —— 现在的, 暂时的

For the time being my sister is working in a department store. She hopes to work as an actress soon.

get into the swing of things (to adapt or adjust oneself to a new environment)
—— 积极投入新的工作, 适应新的环境

As soon as that new employee gets into the swing of things, he'll be very valuable to us.

get stuck (be cheated, become cheated — also to be burdened with)
—— 被欺; 负担

If you paid more than three hundred dollars for that old car, you got stuck.

I got stuck with the task of providing entertainment at our annual office party.

give birth to (to bear, bring forth children) —— 生, 产生

Jane's mother has just given birth to twins.

goof off (to neglect one's job or duty) —— 游手好闲, 体息, 屡犯错误

That stereographer is always goofing off in the company cafeteria instead of getting my letters typed.

On Saturdays, I like to go to a movie or just goof off in the afternoon.

have two strikes against (one) (to be in a disadvantageous position or in danger) —— 处于不利地位

I wanted to play the role of a young boy in that play, but I had two strikes against me — my age and my height; I was too old and tall for the part.

have what it takes (to be able to act efficiently and effectively) —— 办事有效

To be a good administrator you have to have what it takes.

in the long run (finally, after a long period of time) —— 最后, 终究

In the long run, this synthetic weave will wear better than the woolen one.

kick a habit (to stop or break off a habit) —— 戒掉嗜好

The patients in that hospital are trying to kick the habit of taking drugs.

knock it off (to stop or cease doing something objectionable) ——

—— 停止, 中断

When the teacher entered the classroom and saw two boys fighting, he cried: "knock it off!"

know by sight (to recognize as a result of having seen some previously)

—— 跟某人只是面熟(并不认识)

I have never met our new neighbors; I simply know them by sight.

lay off (to dismiss temporarily, generally because of lack of work)

—— 解雇

During this season of the year they often lay off many workers at that plant.

make waves (to create a disturbance, upset a smoothly run meeting, etc.)

—— 兴风作浪

Don't make any waves and you won't get into any trouble.

meet (someone) halfway (to compromise) —— 迎合, 迁就某人

In an effort to end the strike, the owners agreed to meet the strikers

halfway.

more or less (nearly, approximately, somewhat) ——或多或少, 左右

“Do you believe in ghosts?” “Yes, I do, more or less.”

not on your life (absolutely not) ——一点也不

You want me to invest in that bankrupt company? Not on your life!
on the ball (alert, attentive, competent) ——警惕

We'll have to be on the ball in order to win this game. The other team is
very good.

once and for all (in a final manner definitively) ——永远

My daughter told her boyfriend once and for all that she wouldn't go out
with him any more.

quite a few (many) ——许多

Quite a few students were absent yesterday; in fact, more than 40% were
not here.

search me (I don't know — used informally only) ——我不知道

“Where does that salesman go on this vacation?” “Search me.”

take (something) for granted (to accept as true without investigation)

——认为某事当然

He spoke English so well that I took for granted that he was an
American.

take the bull by the horns (to resolutely attack a difficulty, be bold or
determined) ——不畏艰险

He decided to take the bull by the horns and ask his boss for a raise.

throw (someone) a curve (to trick or mislead, embarrass or cheat)

——愚弄某人

I asked them not to throw us any curves. We didn't want any surprises at
the meeting.

what with (because of, taking into account) ——由于, 因为

My elderly aunt has really suffered this winter, what with all the snow
and cold weather we've been having.

who's who (who the different people in a group are) ——谁是谁

There are so many dancers on the stage in the same type of costume that
it's hard to tell who's who.

2. 条件句

条件句一般由两部分组成, 表示假设部分的称为条件状语从句, 表示结果部分的称为结果主句。条件句中一般有词if。条件句可分为两类: 真实条件句和虚拟条件句。真实条件句中假设的条件是事实, 不是主观设想, 所以只要从句中假设的条件发生, 则主句中的行为或状态就会发生, 例如:

If I have the time, I will go.

(如果我有时间, 我就去。)

意即只要我有时间, 我一定会去的, 但是虚拟条件句所假设的条件与事实相反, 所以主句的行为或状态是不会发生的, 例如:

If I had the time, I would go.

(如果我有时间, 我就去。)

这句意思是我已知道我没有时间, 所以我根本不能去, 只不过表示我很想去的心情而已。

虚拟条件句对我国考生来说是比较困难的, 因为这种句子所表达的事情与事实正好相反, 即: 如果虚拟条件句中的动词是肯定形式, 则句子所表达的意思是否定的; 反之, 如果动词是否定形式, 则句子所表达的意思是肯定的。例:

If I were rich I would travel around the world.

(如果我很富, 我就会周游世界。)

而事实上句子所表达的意思是

I am not rich, I am not going to travel around the world

(我不富, 我不能周游世界。)

又如:

If I hadn't been in a hurry I wouldn't have spilled the milk.

(如果我不着急, 我就不会打翻牛奶。)

而事实上句子所表达的意思是

I was in a hurry. I spilled the milk.

(我很急, 我打翻了牛奶。)

3. 情态动词加动词完成时态

(1) could/might/may + 动词完成时, 对过去或现在发生的行为表示怀疑、猜测。例:

It may have rained last night, but I am not sure.

(昨晚可能下过雨, 但我不肯定。)

The cause of death could have been bacteria.

(死亡的原因可能是由细菌造成的。)

John might have gone to the movies yesterday.

(昨天约翰可能去看电影。)

(2)should+动词完成时,用于肯定句中表示事实上没有实现的动作;用于否定句中则表示发生了不该发生的动作。例如:

John should have gone to the post office this morning.

(今天上午约翰应该去邮局。)

但事实上约翰今天上午没去邮局。又如:

Maria shouldn't have called John last night.

(昨天玛丽亚不应该去叫约翰。)

但事实上昨天玛丽亚去叫了约翰。

(3)must+动词完成时表示对过去发生的行为进行推测,例如:

The grass is wet. It must have rained last night.

(草是湿的,昨晚一定下过雨。)

4. 让步状语从句

让步状语从句由 although, though, even though, even if, however, in spite of (despite), no matter (how, what, where, which, when, who), whatever, whoever 等词引导,这种句子主句和从句的意思通常相反,例:

Despite his physical handicap, he has become a successful businessman.

(虽然他是个残废,但他已成为一个成功的商业家。)

Jane will be admitted to the university even though she has bad grades.

(尽管简分数低,但她还是准予入学。)

(二)第二组(Part B)为十五题,即第二十一题至第三十五题,在每一题中,考生可听到一段简短的两人对话录音(Dialogues),紧接着由第三者就他们的对话内容提出一个问题。对话和问题的录音都只播放一遍,考生的试卷上并无此内容,仅有所提问的四个答案,考生必须在十五秒钟内,在答案上找出正确答案的标码,用铅笔将其涂没即可。例如:

考生听到: (Man):

I don't feel like going out tonight.

Let's just stay home instead.

(Woman):

OK, but I was looking forward to seeing that new movie about Alcatraz.

(Third Voice):

What does the man want to do

tonight.

考生看到:

(A) go to a party

(B) stay home

(C) see a movie

(D) sleep

答案(B) stay home (呆在家里)与原句“Let's just stay home instead.”意思最为接近,因此正确答案是(B)。

在这一组里,第三者所提问题的类型主要是下列几种:

1. Where did this conversation most probably take place?

2. What time _____?

3. How much did/does _____ cost?

4. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

5. What do we learn from this conversation?

6. Which of the following was not mentioned?

(三)第三组(Part C)为十五题,即三十六题至五十题。方法是先让考生听一段短文或会话(Minitalk),然后考生陆续听到几个问题,这些问题都是根据该段短文或会话的内容提出的,在每个问题之后,有十五秒钟时间,供考生在试题卷上的四个答案中,选一个最恰当的答案。答案方法与上面两组相同。短文和问题也只播放一遍,试卷上并不印出。一般在这一组考题中,有五到六段短文或会话。

这一组试题内容涉及面很广,它包括了美国历史、地理、名人轶事、商业广告、电台报告、天气预报、学术报告、讨论、社会调查、通告等等。因为这一组试题整段文章一气念出,考生往往抓不住全文,即使听懂了大意,也很难记住重点,把握不住全文的关键所在,所以考生平时应该多了解一些有关美国的历史、地理、风土人情等背景知识。

以上就 TOEFL 考试的内容和形式以及如何准备 TOEFL 听力测试作了介绍,仅供参考。考生的耳听和对口语的理解能力主要靠平时多听多练培养出来的。下面再谈谈考生在应试时应需注意的几个问题。

1)注意听关键的词,考生在考第一组和第二组试题时,必须设法抓住句中的关键词,如句子:“She has hardly any friends.”中的关键词是 hardly.

2)最好能在做完一题之后,挤出几秒钟时间,先看一看下一题的答案,做到心中有数,考生如果看到试卷上的答案是(A)3:00, (B)3:15, (C)3:45, (D)4:00, 考生就该特别注意所提问题一定涉及到时间,因此在听录音时应侧重于听清时间。

3)记住有些数字如 fifty 与 fifteen; sixty 与 sixteen 重音位置不同,考

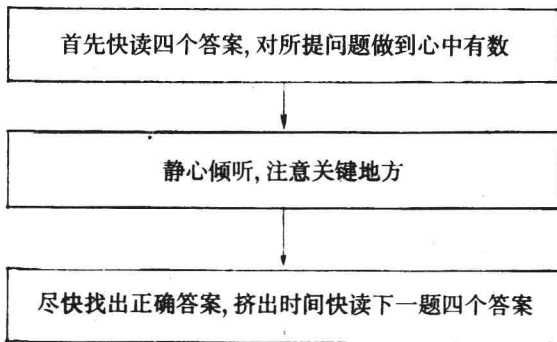
生应注意听。另外简单的数字运算,如加、减、乘、除法要熟练。对倍数的表达法,如 as twice as many, half as many 要习惯。

4)可适当做一些记号,对一些日期、星期、时间、地点、年龄或价码等数字不容易记清,可适当作一些记录。对有些试题,考生可在试题旁作记号。如考生看到试卷上答案是(A)bread, (B)milk, (C)ice-cream, (D)beer,可能听到的问题是“which of the following items was not mentioned?”如果考生把录音中听到的东西在答案上作了记号,那末没作记号的那个答案就是所提问题的正确答案。考生要注意,如果使用这种办法,切记考试结束后将所有记号擦去。

5)注意美国音和英国音的差别。

6)考生如果对某一题不能快速作出选择,应该马上放过这一题,集中注意力对付下一题,千万不要因此而紧张、心慌意乱或不知所措。

应试步骤



第二篇

托福听力训练