

90托福題庫

本書各組
托福最新試題
均附有

- 標準答案表
- 詳盡的試題分析
- 計分換算法
- 聽力原文
- 聽力錄音帶

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出版序

對於一位目前正在準備托福測驗的學生而言，

多獲得幾份ETS的全真試題來自修是很寶貴的！

90托福題庫祝各位同學在托福考場得意，高分上榜！

托福測驗須知

TOEFL (「托福」全名為 Test of English as a Foreign Language)，由美國 Educational Testing Service (ETS) 主辦。中華民國台灣地區則委託「語言訓練測驗中心」(位於台大校總區的校園內) 受理報名並安排測驗。「托福」是為測試赴北美地區留學學生英語能力而辦，其成績做為申請入學之用。此外，有些機構亦要求「托福」成績。

(註：中華民國自 1989 年 7 月修訂護照條例之後，留學學生只以一般人民辦理出國手續即可，毋需「托福」成績。)

「托福」每年舉行六次，但不得連續報考。(例：已考 1990 年 5 月「托福」者，不得報考同年 8 月「托福」。)

「托福」每次在台北舉行，並受理至 8,000 人。此外，為方便中南部考生，亦在台中及高雄舉行測驗，但每次測驗容額不定，且不一定每次在中南部都能舉行。

欲報考「托福」的同學須先購買報名表，即「TOEFL BULLETIN (報名表在封底)」每份二十元，全學年通用，在「語言訓練測驗中心」或「巨暉」均有出售，函購請附二十元郵寄至該中心(台北 10098 郵政第 23-41 號信箱)註明「函購托福報名表」。需「限時」或「掛號」寄件者，請自付郵資。

報考者應親自填寫報名表並簽名，填表時先剪下報名表，參閱表內第 4～6 頁說明逐項填寫。

報名後應注意：報名截止約四週後以掛號郵件寄發准考證。准考證包括 admission ticket 及 photo file record (兩聯勿撕開)。

測驗當天須憑 admission ticket、photo file record 兩聯及國民身分證方得進試場，缺任何一種或 photo file record 上未貼相片絕不准入場，亦不准先行進場應試，而於考後補驗證件或補交照片。試場分配圖於考前一天在該中心公佈，測驗當天在各考區亦有公佈。

考後擬取消成績者，可於測驗當天填妥答卷「取消分數」欄並簽名，或於考後七天內向 E T S 聲明。

托福成績於考後二個月左右經由該中心以掛號寄給考生。關於申請加發成績單的規定請看「TOEFL BULLETIN」第 28 頁及成績單附有 TOEFL Score Report Request Form，可憑此附申請費逕向 E T S 申請。

「托福」成績有效期間則因 E T S 保存成績兩年，逾期不寄發；所以自考試當天算起，至申請學校時寄成績單的日期止，若超過兩年則必須再考 TOEFL。

托福計分換算表

同學們，在你做完每一次的托福試題之後，是否想鑑定一下自己的托福實力？您可想知道是 550 還是 600 ？

現在，請參閱本節的最新托福計分換算表，並按照下列的步驟來計算你的「托福實力」：

- 先算出每一個 SECTION 的 Raw Score ； Raw Score 是指做對的題數。

例如：在 SECTION I 的 50 題中若做對了 35 題，那麼 SECTION 的 Raw Score 就是 35 。

- 核對出每一個 SECTION 的 Raw Score 之後，依照換算表查出 Converted Score 。

例如：SECTION I 做對了 35 題，那麼由 Raw Score 35 可求出 Converted Score 是 53 。

- 查對出 3 個 SECTION 的 Converted Scores 之後，將它們相加並除以 3 得出平均值，再以平均值乘 10 即可得「托福總分」。

例如：

	SECTION I	SECTION II	SECTION III	註：本範例是以 答對題數與 總題數的比 率為 80 %
Raw Score	40	32	48	
Converted Score	57	56	57	
總 分	$170 \times \frac{10}{3} \cong 567$			

<i>NUMBER CORRECT</i>	<i>CONVERTED SCORE SECTION 1</i>	<i>CONVERTED SCORE SECTION 2</i>	<i>CONVERTED SCORE SECTION 3</i>
60	—	—	67
59	—	—	66
58	—	—	65
57	—	—	64
56	—	—	63
55	—	—	62
54	—	—	61
53	—	—	61
52	—	—	60
51	—	—	59
50	68	—	58
49	66	—	58
48	64	—	57
47	63	—	56
46	62	—	56
45	61	—	55
44	60	—	54
43	59	—	54
42	58	—	53
41	57	—	52
40	57	68	52
39	56	65	51
38	55	64	50
37	54	63	50
36	53	61	49
35	53	59	48
34	52	58	48
33	51	57	47
32	51	56	47
31	50	54	46
30	49	53	45
29	49	52	45
28	48	51	44
27	48	50	43

<i>NUMBER CORRECT</i>	<i>CONVERTED SCORE SECTION 1</i>	<i>CONVERTED SCORE SECTION 2</i>	<i>CONVERTED SCORE SECTION 3</i>
26	47	49	43
25	47	48	42
24	46	47	41
23	45	46	40
22	45	45	40
21	44	44	39
20	43	43	38
19	43	42	37
18	42	41	36
17	42	40	35
16	41	39	34
15	40	38	33
14	39	37	32
13	38	36	31
12	37	35	30
11	36	34	29
10	35	34	28
9	33	33	27
8	32	31	26
7	31	30	26
6	30	28	25
5	29	26	24
4	28	25	24
3	27	24	23
2	25	23	22
1	22	21	21
0	20	20	20

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SECTION I
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.

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

Sample Answer

You will hear:

☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

- 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.

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:

☐ A ☒ B ☐ C ☐ D

- 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).

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

1. (A) This room is very bright.
(B) You can have my son's room.
(C) You have a lot of room here.
(D) Your room isn't half as nice as mine.
2. (A) Joan was in a pharmacy.
(B) Joan was in a department store.
(C) Joan was in a jewelry store.
(D) Joan was in a restaurant.
3. (A) Her university offers forty-three courses.
(B) She enrolled in three classes.
(C) Of course she'll visit three cities.
(D) She never registered for the courses.
4. (A) He found the treasure he was looking for.
(B) He really enjoyed cooking.
(C) He ate the grapes with pleasure.
(D) He always prepared large meals.
5. (A) Begin writing your paper at once.
(B) Write on any point you can prove.
(C) Improve your writing before you start your paper.
(D) Consult the professor about your topic before you start writing.
6. (A) I think Kate has to work to pay for her studies.
(B) Kate doesn't work part-time.
(C) Kate doesn't have any time to work because of her studies.
(D) I wonder if Kate got to work on time.
7. (A) They didn't believe their lab results.
(B) They couldn't avoid the lab supervisor.
(C) They put the lab in order.
(D) They got stuck in the lab.
8. (A) It hurt me to look at the lamp.
(B) I hurt myself on the lamp.
(C) The lamp attracted my attention.
(D) I bought the lamp.
9. (A) Go get some gas for your father.
(B) The gas station is on top of the hill.
(C) The gas station is a short distance down the hill.
(D) You can go a little farther without getting any gas.
10. (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.
11. (A) Margaret is by far the best writer in her class.
(B) Margaret's headache kept her out of class.
(C) Margaret finds writing a restful activity.
(D) Margaret is taller than all the others at school.
12. (A) He wanted to park his car near the walkway.
(B) It's too far to walk to the park.
(C) I think he was working today in the park.
(D) He wanted to weigh himself after his walk.
13. (A) I didn't know you could do it by yourself.
(B) I thought you were alone.
(C) I knew you didn't need help.
(D) I thought you could do it alone.
14. (A) I thought that you wouldn't like pizza because of the cheese.
(B) I know that you like pizza with nothing but cheese on it.
(C) Please put some more cheese on my pizza.
(D) Would you care for a piece of pizza with extra cheese on it?


 GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

15. (A) She is used to practicing all of it.
(B) She has changed jobs.
(C) She refused to join the team.
(D) She now prefers colleges.
16. (A) The vinyl curtain fell down.
(B) The show abruptly ended during the solo.
(C) The program ended with the singer's performance.
(D) The curtain will need rehangng.
17. (A) Myrna thanked Bob for taking the picture.
(B) The school sent pictures to all of the teachers.
(C) The envelope contained two letters and a picture.
(D) Bob opened the envelope containing the letter and picture.
18. (A) Rain seems likely.
(B) Please repeat what you said.
(C) What did the weather forecast say?
(D) Can you see if it's raining?
19. (A) Nobody argues with her.
(B) There isn't anyone qualified to replace her.
(C) The facts about her are being disputed by everyone.
(D) She is undeniably qualified.
20. (A) Joe liked Claire, but she didn't like him.
(B) Claire went to the play without Joe.
(C) Claire thought Joe liked the play.
(D) Claire and Joe had different opinions about the play.



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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'll sell him a cup of coffee.

(B) The coffee cup's too full.

(C) She'd like some coffee.

(D) Coffee's hard on her nerves.

22. (A) Exercising just after getting up.

(B) Eating something good for breakfast.

(C) Buying the next larger size.

(D) Not exercising so many times a day.

23. (A) Both sports are exciting.

(B) Mountain climbing is more exciting.

(C) He prefers skydiving.

(D) Skydiving isn't a true sport.

24. (A) How many messages there are.

(B) Who the man is talking about.

(C) When the message came.

(D) What the man said.

25. (A) She ordered a painting for the house.

(B) She hired someone to paint the house.

(C) She built the house.

(D) She hid in the house.

26. (A) He will talk to Bill.

(B) He agrees with the woman.

(C) Bill is always like that.

(D) The woman should be happy.

27. (A) She's Dr. Adkins.

(B) She has to find the doctor.

(C) The doctor has been expecting the man.

(D) The doctor will be with the man shortly.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

28. (A) Buy a parrot.
(B) Talk to the parrot.
(C) Teach the parrot to talk.
(D) Find someone to care for her parrot.
29. (A) He can't get ahead of her in line.
(B) Her copying is unimportant.
(C) She is nearly finished.
(D) He should use the machine next door.
30. (A) They must ask the professor about taking a longer vacation.
(B) They won't be able to get an extension.
(C) There's a question about enlarging the project.
(D) No one knows when the project is due.
31. (A) Ask the woman for some vegetables.
(B) Get a receipt for his purchase.
(C) Call the woman's mother.
(D) Borrow the soup recipe.
32. (A) Mike's friends didn't plan to go to the game.
(B) All of them couldn't ride in the woman's car.
(C) Mike had a scar on his ear.
(D) Mike's car wasn't available.
33. (A) He's afraid to take exams.
(B) He only took the fourth exam.
(C) He didn't get the highest score on one exam.
(D) He isn't the only one who was graded.
34. (A) Approach the problem in a logical fashion.
(B) Time how long it takes to solve the problem.
(C) Take a couple of aspirin and then rest a bit.
(D) Try using multiplication first.
35. (A) He is very interested in working.
(B) He'll work even though he doesn't want to.
(C) He doesn't need much money.
(D) He could only work part of the summer.



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

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:

Sample Answer

You will read: (A) They are impossible to guide.

(A) ● (C) (D)

(B) They may go up in flames.

(C) They tend to leak gas.

(D) They are cheaply made.

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:

Sample Answer

You will read: (A) Watch for changes in weather.

● (B) (C) (D)

(B) Watch their altitude.

(C) Check for weak spots in their balloons.

(D) Test the strength of the ropes.

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 landscape artist.

39. (A) Encouraged.

(B) A teacher.

(B) Annoyed.

(C) A student.

(C) Surprised.

(D) A school registrar.

(D) Confused.

37. (A) Write a book.

40. (A) Looking at some photographs.

(B) Attend an afternoon meeting.

(B) Selling cameras.

(C) Enroll in another class.

(C) Teaching a photography class.

(D) Go to the art museum.

(D) Repairing camera equipment.

38. (A) A textbook.

(B) Some paintbrushes.

(C) A bouquet of flowers.

(D) Some drawings.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

41. (A) He has a professional photographer take pictures for him.
 (B) He doesn't think he knows enough about film processing.
 (C) He doesn't have a flash attachment.
 (D) He thinks a big camera would be too much trouble.
42. (A) It focuses automatically.
 (B) It has a lot of specialized lenses.
 (C) It is easy to load.
 (D) It advances the film automatically.
43. (A) He can't find good subjects to photograph.
 (B) His indoor shots are too dark.
 (C) His pictures are often blurry.
 (D) His camera is too big for good detail.
44. (A) A film-processing laboratory.
 (B) A camera store.
 (C) A photograph gallery.
 (D) A photographer's studio.
45. (A) Take a picture of the woman.
 (B) Look for his old camera.
 (C) Take his film to be developed.
 (D) Find out the price of a new camera.
46. (A) The city of Denver, Colorado.
 (B) The oldest buildings in North America.
 (C) Painted pottery of the early North Americans.
 (D) Unusual types of houses in North America.
47. (A) North American architecture.
 (B) The widespread use of mud brick.
 (C) Ancient structures in South America.
 (D) Nomadic hunter-gatherers.
48. (A) They date back to roughly the same time.
 (B) They are approximately the same shape.
 (C) They were constructed from the same material.
 (D) They were used for the same purpose.
49. (A) Current theory is being reexamined.
 (B) Anthropologists are searching for other buildings.
 (C) The summer tourist industry in the area is being expanded.
 (D) Scientists are rushing to preserve the buildings.
50. (A) They had sophisticated fireplaces.
 (B) They did not know how to bake.
 (C) They only engaged in hunting.
 (D) They did not live there permanently.

THIS IS THE END OF THE LISTENING COMPREHENSION SECTION OF THE TEST.

THE NEXT PART OF THE TEST IS SECTION 2. TURN TO THE
 DIRECTIONS FOR SECTION 2 IN YOUR TEST BOOK.
 READ THEM, AND BEGIN WORK.

DO NOT READ OR WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION OF THE TEST.



SECTION 2

STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Time — 25 minutes

This section is designed to measure your ability to recognize language that is appropriate for standard written English. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

Directions: Questions 1-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. 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

Vegetables are an excellent source -----
vitamins.

- (A) of
- (B) has
- (C) where
- (D) that

Sample Answer

☐ (A) ☒ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D)

The sentence should read, "Vegetables are an excellent source of vitamins." Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Example II

----- in history when remarkable progress
was made within a relatively short span of
time.

- (A) Periods
- (B) Throughout periods
- (C) There have been periods
- (D) Periods have been

Sample Answer

☒ (A) ☐ (B) ☐ (C) ☐ (D)

The sentence should read, "There have been periods in history when remarkable progress was made within a relatively short span of time." Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

After you read the directions, begin work on the questions.

1. ----- is created during photosynthesis
in green plants.

- (A) Glucose
- (B) Glucose that
- (C) While glucose
- (D) Why glucose

2. Instead of trying to imitate reality in
their works, many artists of the early
twentieth century ----- their feelings
and ideas in abstract art.

- (A) in beginning to reveal
- (B) revealed the beginning
- (C) began to reveal
- (D) to begin revealing

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 