

 考天下名师团 编

格林 主编

# 新托福120分

## 听力词组

The Listening Phrases for TOEFL

真题词组汇总 | 高频场景精选



 NO.1

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# 新托福120分听力词组

## 前言

如果说生词是英语考试中的“拦路虎”，词组则是考生答题过程中的“绊脚石”。许多考生往往能对单词倒背如流，但面对词组却束手无策，尤其当考试听力遇到词组时更是一片茫然，白白丢分。在备考 TOEFL 时，考生首先要准备的就是词汇，除了词汇，我们还需要掌握一定量的英语词组。掌握多少英语词组，将直接影响整个托福听力备考的进程和结果。听力考试中的难点是词组，特别是对习语、俗语等的正确理解，这也是考生最难掌握的部分之一。基于这一点，本书详细归纳了词组在新托福听力中的应用，为考生提炼出真题状态下的考查难点和例句，让考生将所学词组融会贯通，活学活用。

为了打牢新托福听力备考的基础，提高复习效果，建议考生从以下三个角度学习词组，以达到有的放矢、事半功倍的效果。

第一，以“真题大纲”为基础。为了帮助考生系统掌握必备的真题词组，笔者将 TOEFL 听力考试历年所遇到的以及将会遇到的各类词组全部概括于书中。考生首先要全面系统地掌握这些词组，这是备考新托福听力的前提和基础。

第二，掌握“分类词组”。本书精选听力所涉及的核心词组，每个词组下面都配有相应的例句，我们在背诵的过程中，要把它们与其所属的场景联系起来记忆，构成条件反射，真正树立场景感，这样就可以自如应对听力考试中所遇到的各类词组，提高答题速度和准确率。

第三，关注“常见词组”。需要注意的是，词组是新托福考试中最需要掌握的，其中会涵盖习语和俚语，而习语和俚语是新托福听力必考的，且又是考生最不容易掌握的，很难仅仅通过字面意思来理解。

本书的编者为考生做了地毯式的搜索，囊括了历年托福考试真题中出现的所有词组，并根据大纲和历年考试情况剔除部分过于简单和不常考词组，让考生有目的、

有重点地复习和掌握听力词组。《新托福 120 分听力词组》根据学生各阶段英语学习水平的不同,以单词的首字母进行划分,帮助大家合理规划每天的学习进度。

翻开这本书,就如同交上一位良师益友。它可以改变你人生的坐标,奏响生命的乐章;它能让你变得睿智、豁达、优雅、美丽;它虽不能改变你人生的起点,但可以改变你人生的终点。相信通过本书的学习,你的英语水平会有质的飞跃!相信在托福听力考试中遇到的词组将不再成为阻碍你成功的绊脚石!

编 者

# 新托福120分听力词组

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## A, a

**a...discount 提供(享受)…折优惠**

A: These shoes are \$ 40 a pair and three pairs make a total of \$ 120. But today we offer a 90% discount.

这些鞋每双 40 美元, 三双一共是 120 美元。但是今天我们提供九折优惠。

B: I heard that students can get a discount of 50% on these tickets.

我听说这些票学生可以享受半价优惠。

**a babe in arms 天真幼稚的人; 涉世未深的人; 没有经验的人 (= a babe in the woods)**

A: Don't be too hard on him. He is only a babe in arms.

你不要对他太苛刻, 他还没有经验。

B: I know that.

我知道。

**a big sale 大减价**

A: Those are great sneakers. Were they very expensive?

这旅游鞋可太漂亮了。贵吗?

B: Very expensive! I never could have bought them if the shoe store wasn't having a big sale.

很贵的! 要不是鞋店在大减价我是永远也不可能买的。

**a big shot 具有影响力的人; 要人; 大人物; 大亨**

His father also is a big shot. He got invitations from the White House.

他父亲是个大人物。白宫经常邀请他。

**a bite to eat 一口(饭), 一点儿(吃的东西) (bite 这个字动词是咬的意思, a bite to eat 本身是一个习语, 极像中文里“一口”的意思。可以省略 to eat)**

A: We stopped at the snack bar for a bite to eat.

我们在快餐店停下来吃了点儿东西。

B: So you came here late.

所以, 你来的晚了。

**a blind alley** 死胡同; 前途暗淡

A: I think you should change your job. Your present one seems to be a blind alley.

B: I agree with you, I will do that a few days later.

我觉得你应该换工作。你目前的工作好像是个死胡同, 没有前途可言。

我同意你的观点。不久的将来我就会换工作的。

**about time** 早该

A: The basketball team won last night. About time.

B: Yes, that is a exciting moment.

篮球队昨天晚上终于胜了。

是呀, 真是一个激动人心的时刻。

**above all** 首先, 最重要 (most important of all)

A: He was a first-rate mathematician.

B: Above all, he knew how to use his brain.

他是个第一流的数学家。

最重要的是他知道如何去独立思考。

**a breath of fresh air** 令人愉快, 让人耳目一新的人

A: When Amy moved in, she was like a breath of fresh air, and we became close friends in no time.

B: I am glad to tell you that Amy is also my friend now.

当艾米搬进来的时候, 她像一股清风, 让人感到愉快, 我们很快就成了好朋友。

很高兴告诉你艾米现在也是我的朋友。

**absent-minded** 心不在焉, 健忘

A: He is really absent-minded. Whatever I say to him goes in one ear and out the other.

B: Don't be so angry, he is still a child.

他总是心不在焉。跟他说什么都是一耳朵进, 一耳朵出。

不要生气, 他还只是个孩子。

**absent-minded professor** 心不在焉的人, 健忘的人

A: He is an absent-minded professor. He doesn't remember what he has said.

B: That is all right, I can remind him.

他真是健忘, 总记不住他说了什么。

没有关系, 我会提醒他的。



**a bunch of** 一束; 一群, 一伙(另记忆: a bunch of flowers 一束花, a bunch of boys 一群男孩, 以及习语: a bunch of fives 拳头)

A: A bunch of us are getting together to go to the auto show. Care to join us?

我们几个准备一起去看汽车展览, 一块儿去吗?

B: That is a good idea! I will join you.

好主意! 我也要跟你们一起去。

**a case in point** 一个恰当的例子

A: The exploitation of tourism is bound to destroy some natural resources and scenic areas. Environmental pollution is a case in point.

旅游开发肯定会破坏某些自然资源 and 风景区, 环境污染就是一个恰当的例子。

B: Our government is laying down a plan for that.

我们的政府正在对此而进行规划。

**access to** 途径; 使用...的机会

A: The only access to the park is across the bridge.

这座桥是通向公园的必经之道。

B: It seems that we have no other choice.

看来我们没有其他的选择了。

**accompany sb. while sb. sing** 为某人伴奏

A: Can you accompany while I sing?

我唱歌的时候你能替我伴奏吗?

B: I don't play well, but I will give it a try.

我弹得不太好, 但我要试一试。

**according to** 按照; 根据

A: There are big sales going on in the department stores downtown this week, according to Charlie.

听查理说这周城里的百货商店大减价。

B: Let's go there and do some shopping tomorrow. I want to buy a shirt.

我们明天到那里去购物吧。我想买一件衬衫。

**account for** 解释, 说明

A: Peter must be ill; it's the only thing that will account for his unusual behavior.

彼得一定是病了, 只有这点可以解释他的反常举动。

B: Yes, he is always a obedient boy.

是啊, 他一直都是个很听话的孩子。

**accuse...of 因某事控告某人**

A: An elder woman yesterday made a legal claim against a department store because it had wrongly accused her of stealing a Christmas card.

昨天,一位上了年纪的妇女向一家百货商店提出索赔,因为后者错误地控告她偷了一张圣诞卡。

B: I appreciate that woman's action.

我很欣赏那位妇女的举动。

**a change of pace 改变一下节奏,消遣一下**

A: You can't do these chemistry experiments all day long. You certainly need a change of pace.

你不能整天总做化学实验。你需要消遣消遣。

B: But I have not enough time for the project.

但是就这个项目来说我已经没有过多的时间了。

**Achilles' heel 惟一的弱点**

A: Jack's Achilles' heel is his pride. He gets mad over trifles.

杰克惟一的弱点就是他的骄气,他不为什么事就发火。

B: Yes, he is very need your help on this point.

是啊,在这一点上他非常需要你的帮助。

**a clock watcher 一直看钟的人;对自己工作已经毫无兴趣可言只是混时间而已的人**

Alan was an enthusiastic teacher when he started here, but now he is a clock watcher.

艾伦开始的时候,对教学非常热情,现在只是在混时间而已。

**a couple of 两个,几个**

A: Bob, are you going straight home after school today?

鲍勃,今天放学后你直接回家吗?

B: No, I have a class until one o'clock, and after that I'm going to spend a couple of hours at the library before going home.

不,我上课要上到一点钟。之后我想在图书馆里呆两个小时,然后再回家。

**acquaint with 熟悉,了解**

A: Are you acquainted with the works of Hemingway?

你熟悉海明威的作品吗?

B: Yes, very much.

很熟悉。

A: His family took him, as a boy, to frequent hunting and fishing trips and so acquainted him early with the kinds of virtues, such as courage and endurance.

B: Maybe that's why he is so excellent today.

他的家人在他小时候经常带他去打猎、捕鱼,因此他很早便了解了诸如勇气和毅力这样的品质。

也许这正是他今天如此优秀的原因。

### **across the board** 包括所有人或成员

A: The workers at the store got an across-the-board pay raise.

B: But Bob told me he had not.

店里的工作人员全都提了薪。

但是鲍伯说他没有。

### **act up** 举止没有教养;行为粗鲁无礼

A: Are your allergies acting up again? I thought your doctor gave you medication for that last week.

B: Maybe I should change this kind medication with another.

你又过敏了吗?我记得上周医生为你开过药了。

也许我应该换另一种药来吃了。

### **add...to** 增加到

A: Finally, in 1920, fourteen years after Susan Antony's death, an article was added to the Constitution.

B: Is that it gave all American women the right to vote?

A: Yes, you are very clever!

最后,在1920年,也就是苏珊·安东尼去世了14年之后,一项新的条款被加进宪法之中。

就是那项条款赋予所有美国妇女选举权?

对,你真聪明!

### **add fuel to the fire** 火上浇油;让某人更生气

A: Don't add fuel to the fire. She is terribly sorry that she has done it.

B: I only tell her she should be careful more.

别火上浇油了,她做了这事已经很后悔了。

我仅仅告诉她以后要小心。

### **add fuel to the flames** 火上浇油

A: Bob was angry with Ted, and Ted added fuel to the flames by laughing at him.

B: That made Bob more angry.

鲍勃在生泰德的气,泰德的取笑如火上浇油。

这令鲍勃更加生气了。

**add insult to injury** 既伤害又侮辱,有“屋漏偏逢连夜雨”之意

A: He added insult to injury when he called the man a rat after he had already beaten him up. 他把那个揍了一顿之后还骂他卑鄙。

B: It serves that guy right! 那小子活该!

**address book** 通讯簿 (对照 phone book)

A: Here is my contact info for your address book. 这是我的联系信息,请记录到你的地址簿。

B: OK. Thank you. 好的,谢谢你。

**add to** 把...加入

A: Older adults can add to the educational resources of university by bringing with them a lot of valuable experience. 通过传授丰富宝贵的经验,年长者的到来可以增强大学的师资力量。

B: Yes, they worked to add this to the development of university. 他们致力于把这一条当成大学发展的必备。

**add up** 加,加起来,加到一起

These figures don't add up right. 这些数字加起来不对。

**administration building** 行政楼,指大学校园里老师的办公楼

A: Excuse me, can you tell me where is the administration building? 打扰一下,请问行政楼在哪里?

B: Opposite the clinic. 诊所对面就是。

**a drop in the ocean** 大海里的一滴水;只是所需的一小部分

A: One hundred dollars is like a drop in the ocean. It won't help them get out of difficulties. 100美元就像大海里的一滴水,根本不能帮他们摆脱困境。

B: I agree with you, we must think out an idea to help them. 我同意你的看法,我们必须想办法帮助他们。

**advance in** 在...方面的进步

A: More recently great advances in scientific knowledge have had enormous social consequences. 最近,越来越多在科学知识的伟大进步带来了巨大的社会价值。

B: Yes, and particularly in medicine.

是的,尤其是医学领域。

### aerobics class 健身操班

A: I feel so energetic since I started that aerobics class.

自从我开始上健身操班以后我感  
觉精力非常充沛。

B: Me, too.

我也是。

### a fair-weather friend 酒肉朋友;不是患难之交

A: He is a fair-weather friend. When I was in difficulties, he turned his back on me.

他不是患难之交,当我有困难时,  
他不理我了。

B: Don't be so sorry, I will be your  
deed friend forever.

别太伤心了,我是你永远的朋友。

### a far cry from 离...差得老远,有很大的差别

A: The published book is a far cry  
from the early manuscript.

书出版以后和以前的手稿相差  
很远。

B: Yes, I agree with you.

我同意你的观点。

### a fraction of 一小部分

A: Every month a fraction of my al-  
lowance is spent on roses.

每个月我用零花钱中的一小部分  
买玫瑰花。

B: Yes? You must have a pretty girl-  
friend.

是吗? 那你一定有一个漂亮的女  
朋友。

### after/when all is said and done 经过慎重考虑之后,经过深思熟虑之后

A: Sam and Sally experienced several  
times of frustration in their family life.

山姆和萨丽的家庭生活经历了几  
次挫折。

B: But after all is said and done,  
they determined to maintain their mar-  
riage.

但是经过慎重考虑之后,他们还是  
决定维持他们的婚姻。

### after all 毕竟,终究,到底,终于

A: Mary won't be coming to work to-  
morrow. She's finally going to the pho-  
tography exhibit.

玛丽明天不会来上班,她最后还是  
是要去看那个摄影展了。

B: Oh, so she managed to get tickets  
after all.

噢,这么说她终于还是搞到票了。

**after one's own heart** 完全符合自己的心意

A: Thanks for agreeing with me about the class party; you're a girl after my own heart.

谢谢你赞成我的提议举行全班聚会,你真是一个叫我喜欢的女孩。

B: Thanks a lot for your appreciation!

谢谢你的夸奖!

**against time** 争分夺秒地(以便在时限内完成)

A: There is a traffic accident!

出交通事故了!

B: I see. It is a race against time in which the doctor is getting to the scene of the accident soon enough to save the injured man.

医生正在刻不容缓地赶赴出事现场,尽快地抢救那个受伤的人。

**a great deal of** 大量

A: Europeans and Asians loved this new drink.

欧洲人和亚洲人爱喝这种新饮品。

B: And soon they were paying a great deal of money for the bottles.

并且不久花大量的钱购买这种瓶子。

**agree on (upon)** (双方或多方)就...取得一致意见;达成协议;商定的,达成一致的

A: Government representatives failed to persuade the union and the employers to agree on new wage plan.

政府代表们没有说服工会及雇员在新工资计划方面达成协议。

B: I also watched this piece of news on today's newspaper.

我也从今天的报纸上看到了这条新闻。

**agree with** (食物、气候等)不适于某人;同意,适合

A: Are you looking forward to going home?

你盼着回家吗?

B: Not really. The climate here really agrees with me.

不是很想。这儿的气候特适合我。

**air-conditioned** 空调的;有空调的

A: I heard on the radio that not only is it going to be super hot tomorrow but also the humidity is going way up.

我听收音机说明天会特热,而且湿度也会特别高。

B: Sounds like I'm going to have to find an air-conditioned place to be in.

好像我得找个空调房间待着了。

### air crash/plane crash 空难, 飞机失事

A: Have you heard about the air crash that occurred last yesterday?

你有没有听昨天发生的空难?

B: Yes. The German authorities are sending investigators to discover the cause of the plane crash late yesterday on the Island of Tenariff.

是的。德国当局正派出调查人员去调查昨天晚上在特纳里夫岛发生飞机坠毁事件的起因。

### airport staff 机场工作人员

A: Excuse me, sir, you are not supposed to be here. This area is for airport staff only.

对不起, 先生, 你不该到这儿来。此处只有机场工作人员才可进入。

B: I'm sorry. I didn't notice the sign.

对不起, 我没有看见指示牌。

### aisle seat 过道旁边的座位

A: Where would you like to sit when you are on a train?

在火车上你喜欢坐在什么位子?

B: I preferred to sit in an aisle seat.

我更喜欢坐过道旁边的座位。

### alarm clock 闹钟

A: I missed the bus again today because I turned the alarm clock off in my sleep. I don't know what to do.

我今天又没赶上公共汽车, 因为我睡觉的时候把闹钟给关了。我不知道该怎么办。

B: You made the same mistake again! I really don't know how to help you.

你又犯了同样的错误! 我真不知道怎样才能帮助你。

### alcohol (drug) abuse 酗酒(吸毒上瘾)

A: Drug abuse has been a serious social problem for many years.

多年以来吸毒一直是一个严重的社会问题。

B: Government will intervene that further more.

政府将对吸毒现象进一步干涉。

**alienate from 隔离,疏离**

A: Hemingway became part of a group of Americans who felt alienated from their country.

B: Anyone in that case has the same feeling.

海明威和他周围的一群美国人都感觉疏离了自己的祖国。

任何人在那样的情况下都会有相同的感受。

**a little further 更远一点**

A: I don't think we can find a better hotel around here at this time.

B: Let's walk a little further to see if there is another one. I just can't bear the traffic noise here.

我认为在这个时候,我们没法在附近找到一家更好的饭店。

我们再走得远些看看有没有其他饭店。我无法忍受这儿的交通噪音。

**a little knowledge is a dangerous thing 一知半解会误大事,出大差错**

A: Tom has read a book on driving a car and now he thinks he can drive.

B: You must alarm him that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing soon.

汤姆读了一本教开车的书,就自以为能开车了。

你必须尽早告诉他这样一知半解会出危险的。

**a live wire 有电的电线 (指精力充沛的人)**

A: If you want to raise money for the children's hospital, you should put Bill in charge of the fund-raising; he is a real live wire.

B: I have appointed him to do that.

如果你想为儿童医院集资的话,你应该让比尔负责。他精力极充沛。

我已经委任他做这件事情了。

**all along 一直,始终**

A: The dean just announced that Dr. Jeffery is going to take over as Chairperson of the English Department.

B: I knew it all along. He was the obvious choice.

系主任刚刚宣布杰弗里博士会接替作英语系主任。

我早就知道会是这样。他是当然的选择。

**all around 周围,处处**

A: Although we cannot see it, there is air all around us.

B: And without it we will die.

虽然我们看不见空气,但它却存在于我们周围。

而且,没有它我们会失去生命。



**all aspects of 方方面面**

A: The development of economic promotes all aspects of social development.

经济的发展促进了社会发展的方方面面。

B: And these developments have affected all aspects of society.

同时这些发展影响着社会的方方面面。

**all ears 聚精会神地听的 (very attentive with hearing)**

A: When John told about the circus, the boys were all ears.

当约翰说起马戏团, 男孩子们都聚精会神地听着。

B: I think they all have not seen the circus.

我想他们还从来都没有看过马戏团呢。

**allergic to 对...过敏**

A: The chocolate is especially good.

这种巧克力特别好吃。

B: Thank you. I'm allergic to sugar.

谢谢你, 我对糖过敏。

**all eyes 全神贯注的**

A: We were all eyes when the professor wrote down the key to the test.

当教授把考试答案写下来的时候, 我们都目不转睛地看着。

B: And you must guess the scores you will get in the examination.

你一定能猜到在考试中你能得多少分。

**all of a sudden 突然地; 无预兆地**

A: All of a sudden Ed appeared at the door after Amy's a few complaints.

艾米刚刚抱怨了几句, 艾德突然出现在了门口。

B: Amy must be at the top of her happiness.

艾米肯定高兴坏了。

**allow for 考虑到**

A: We must allow for his inexperience.

我们必须考虑到他还很缺乏经验。

B: Of course, we should allow for unexpected difficulty.

当然了, 我们应该考虑到可能出现意想不到的困难。

**all set 准备好; 业已完成**

A: "How are you doing fixing my tire?" Joe asked.

"我的车胎修得怎么样了?" 乔问道。

B: "All set," the man answered.

那个人回答说: "全修好了。"