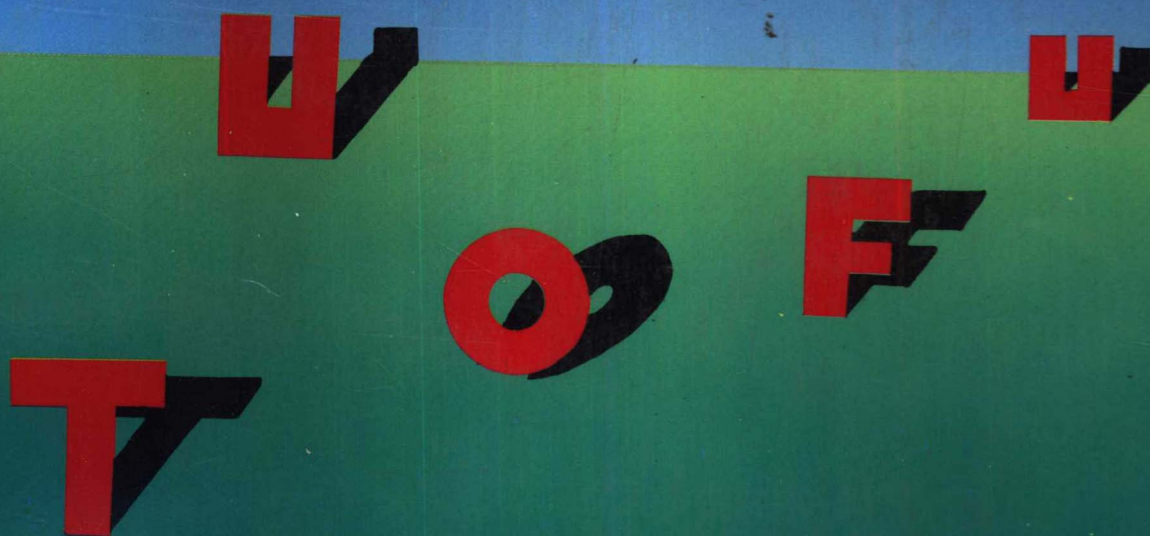


新编托福考试必读

XINBIAN TUOFU KAOSHI BIDU



喻干淑 徐 宁 编著

- 托福词汇和词组
- 托福考试听力测验的准备
- 托福考试语法要点
- 托福考试阅读理解分析
- 托福考试的作文问题
- 托福模拟试题详解

广东科技出版社

新编托福考试必读

喻干淑 徐 宁 编著

Xinbiantuofukaoshibidu

新编托福考试必读

喻千淑 徐宁 编著

•

广东科技出版社出版发行

广东省新华书店经销

韶关新华印刷厂印刷

787×1092毫米 16开本 25.25印张 500,000字

1991年5月第1版 1991年5月第1次印刷

印数1—6,400册

ISBN 7—5359—0710—5

H·17 定价10.80元

内 容 提 要

这是一本提供给参加托福考试的读者的实用参考书。

本书内容包括：托福考试简介；托福考试的词汇和词组；托福考试语法要点；托福考试阅读理解分析；托福考试的作文问题；托福模拟试题详解；1985~1987年托福考试试题及答案；1986~1989年托福考试模拟试题组。

目 录

一、托福考试简介.....	1
二、托福考试的方法和内容.....	2
三、托福词汇和词组.....	5
(一)托福词汇.....	7
(二)托福词组.....	43
(三)托福词汇和词组的正确用法.....	50
四、托福考试听力测验的准备.....	61
(一)听力测验的形式和内容.....	61
(二)怎样准备听力测验.....	64
(三)听力测验答题要领.....	65
五、托福考试语法要点.....	66
(一)动词的基本类型.....	66
(二)动词的基本时态.....	71
(三)虚拟语气.....	74
(四)反意疑问句.....	77
(五)比较的方法.....	78
(六)形容词·副词.....	82
(七)关系词.....	83
(八)语序.....	84
(九)一致.....	86
(十)省略.....	89
(十一)冗赘.....	91
(十二)惯用法(1)—以构句为中心.....	94
(十三)惯用法(2)—以词组为中心.....	96
(十四)文体.....	101
六、托福考试阅读理解分析.....	106
(一)按文章内容分类.....	106
1. 科学评论及词汇.....	106
2. 一般评论及词汇.....	112
3. 历史记述及词汇.....	116
(二)按问题分类.....	119
1. 主旨.....	119
2. 详述.....	120
3. 逻辑性结论.....	121

4. 推论.....	122
5. 词意.....	123
七、托福考试的作文问题.....	125
1986年11月托福考试作文题目及范例	126
八、托福模拟试题详解两组.....	128
(一)第一组试题(Model test one)	128
(二)试题详解(1).....	146
1. 听力测验原文及解答	146
2. 语法结构与写作表达能力测验详解	158
3. 词汇测验详解	167
4. 阅读测验详解	173
(三)第二组试题(Model test two)	186
(四)试题详解(2).....	205
1. 听力测验原文及解答.....	205
2. 语法结构与写作表达能力测验详解	216
3. 词汇测验详解	225
4. 阅读测验详解	231
九、托福考试试题及答案(1985—1987).....	245
(一)1985年5月托福考试试题.....	245
(二)1986年5月托福考试试题.....	274
(三)1987年5月托福考试试题.....	300
十、托福考试模拟试题组(1986—1989).....	326
(一)1986年托福考试模拟试题组.....	326
(二)1987年托福考试模拟试题组.....	344
(三)1988年托福考试模拟试题组.....	362
(四)1989年托福考试模拟试题组.....	381

一、托福考试简介

托福考试的英文全名是Test of English as a Foreign Language, 取其缩写TOEFL, 译成汉语称为托福考试。它是由美国普林斯顿教育考试服务处主办的。

托福考试的目的是考核来自非英语国家学生的英语水平和掌握英语的熟练程度, 确定他们在进入美国大学和研究所学习前是否已具有接受讲义和考试的英语能力, 并据此决定是否批准留学生入学签证。因此它是美国大学录取非英语国家留学生和授予奖学金的合法考试之一。

托福考试每月举行一次, 每个考试年度是从当年的7月开始到次年的6月30日止。在我国托福考试每年举行三次。这个考试次数是由我国政府决定的。近年来, 我国的托福考试一般在10月, 5月和1月举行。如1986—1987年考试年度中, 我国的托福考试日期, 分别在1986年10月25日, 1987年1月10日和1987年5月9日。从1989年开始, 增加一次托福考试, 在8月上旬举行。报名的截止日期, 大约在考试前的7个星期。考试成绩单在考试后一个月左右寄出。

托福考试的报名表和其它有关资料可以向各个考试中心索取。我国现有托福考试中心14个。它们是: 黑龙江大学、大连外语学院、北京外国语学院、天津高教局外事处、山东大学、西安外语学院、中国科技大学、华中工学院、武汉大学、南京大学、上海外语学院、四川外语学院、广州外语学院和厦门大学。

在我国, 除公费留学生外, 自费留学生也可以参加托福考试。报名费用美元(或港币)在指定的银行交付。根据托福考试主管机构的建议, 参加托福考试的学生, 学历要求在高中二年级以上。

英语水平考试EPT(English-Proficiency Test)和访问学者考试VST(Visiting Scholar Test)是我国政府为考核出国进修生和访问学者的英语水平所举办的考试。这两种考试在形式和内容方面和托福考试有许多类似的地方, 但是与托福考试不是一回事。

二、托福考试的方法和内容

托福考试采取的是“多项选择”方法 (Multiple Choice)。每题有A、B、C、D四个答案。正确答案只能有一个。每份托福试题都有一份答题卷 (Answer sheet)。答题只许在答题卷上进行。将选择的正确答案涂黑即可。

托福考试有三个内容。

1. 听力测验 (Listening Comprehension)。由三部分组成：第一部分 (Part A) 是单句陈述，20题；第二部分 (Part B) 是对话，15题；第三部分 (Part C) 是较长的对话和单段的讲述，15题。一共50题，考试时间约40分钟，占总分的1/3。

2. 语法结构和写作表达能力测验 (Structure and Written Expression)。由两部分组成：第一部分 (Part A) 主要测验学生对英语习惯用法的了解程度，15题；第二部分 (Part B) 测验学生的修辞和改错能力，25题。一共40题，时间25分钟，占总分的1/3。

3. 阅读理解和词汇量测验 (Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary)。由两部分组成：第一部分 (Part A) 测验考生掌握的词汇量，30题；第二部分 (Part B) 主要测验学生的阅读理解能力，包括分析、归纳、推理等，要求以较快的速度完成，30题。一共60题，时间45分钟，占总分的1/3。

根据托福考试总部主任拉塞尔·韦布斯特 (1986年9月) 的介绍，托福考试的出题过程是相当复杂的。主要分三个步骤：首先聘请英语专家根据托福出题委员会所规定的准则拟出试题。然后送交人类文化专家对试题的内容进行审查，以避免出现文化、种族、宗教方面的偏见。如吃猪肉是不符合穆斯林教义的，因此在托福试题中决不会讨论吃猪肉的事。最后，将试题送交各大学英语专家，对试题的难易程度进行审核。从托福考试出题的过程可以看出托福考试的难易程度主要是满足能在美国大学学习的需要。在避免出现文化、种族、宗教等方面的偏见的情况下，涉及的范围是很广泛的。

不过，托福考试主任韦布斯特也谈到：如果说托福考试在文化方面有所偏重的话，那么，它所偏重的是美国文化，因为考托福的学生将在美国的学术环境中求学，对美国文化有所认识也是理所当然的事。

至于托福考试的成绩要多少分才算及格，主要由考生所申请的大学和选读的专业来决定。一般来说500分算及格，但是一些名牌大学则要求550分以上。美国北部的一些大学有时要求托福考试成绩可以低于500分。这是因为这些学校设有英语学院，可以为英语程度不够好的学生补习英语。采取的方式是：在学习专业课以前补习英语，或一边学习专业课，一边补习英语。当然，托福考试的分数越高就越容易被所申请的学校接收。

综上所述，托福考试无论是出题方式或内容，都有较固定的形式。因此，要想在

托福考试中取得好的成绩，提高考试分数，除了具有托福考试要求的基本知识外，掌握托福考试的规律是很重要的。事实上，托福考试就是知识加技巧。我们衷心希望这本书在这些方面对读者能有所帮助。

托福计分表

TOEFL总分 = 三部分单项成绩之和 $\times 10/3$

SECTION 1 : 听力

答 对	答 错	得 分	答 对	答 错	得 分	答对	答错	得分
50	0	68	38	12	55	26	24	47
49	1	66	37	13	54	25	25	46
48	2	64	36	14	53	24	26	46
47	3	63	35	15	53	23	27	45
46	4	62	34	16	52	22	28	44
45	5	61	33	17	51	21	29	44
44	6	60	32	18	51	20	30	43
43	7	59	31	19	50	19	31	43
42	8	58	30	20	49	18	32	42
41	9	57	29	21	49	17	33	42
40	10	57	28	22	48	16	34	41
39	11	56	27	23	48	15	35	40

SECTION 2 : 文 法

答 对	答 错	得 分	答 对	答 错	得 分	答对	答错	得分
40	0	68	31	9	55	22	18	45
39	1	65	30	10	53	21	19	44
38	2	64	29	11	52	20	20	43
37	3	63	28	12	51	19	21	43
36	4	61	27	13	50	18	22	42
35	5	59	26	14	49	17	23	42
34	6	58	25	15	48	16	24	41
33	7	57	24	16	47	15	25	40
32	8	56	23	17	46			

SECTION 3 : 词 汇 阅 读

答 对	答 错	得 分	答 对	答 错	得 分	答对	答错	得分
60	0	67	47	13	56	34	26	48
59	1	66	46	14	56	33	27	47
58	2	65	45	15	55	32	28	47
57	3	64	44	16	54	31	29	46
56	4	63	43	17	54	30	30	45
55	5	62	42	18	53	29	31	45
54	6	61	41	19	52	28	32	44
53	7	61	40	20	52	27	33	43
52	8	60	39	21	51	26	34	43
51	9	59	38	22	50	25	35	42
50	10	58	37	23	49	24	36	41
49	11	58	36	24	49	23	37	40
48	12	57	35	25	48			

三、托福词汇和词组

托福考试使考生常感到困难的是词汇量不够，对常用的词组和惯用法不熟悉或理解错误，因而影响了考试成绩。怎样有针对性地扩大词汇量，熟悉常用词组和惯用法并掌握其正确用法，是考生很希望解决的问题。除了有计划地正规学习外，如果对托福试题的内容进行一些分析，是可以找到一些规律的。

托福考试的词汇测验，主要是考同义词。它的内容主要分三类：

第一类试题多与美国的历史和文化有关。它所涉及的多是美国人所熟悉而对外国人不一定熟悉的事和词。如果考生能正确分析语法结构，了解划线词的词义，就可以顺利地找出正确的答案。

例一：

The National Industrial Recovery Act was designed to spur industry.

(全国工业复兴法案制定的目的是刺激工业。)

供选择的四个答案：

- A. tax 对…征税
- B. stimulate 刺激，促进
- C. censure 指责，非难
- D. rebuke 训斥

spur的词义是刺激、鞭策。正确的答案应是B。考生可能对这一题所谈到的美国全国工业复兴法案一无所知，但只要知道spur的意思就可以选出正确的答案。

例二：

In 1974 Henry Arion broke Babe Ruths monumental life time record of 714 home runs. (亨利艾伦在1974年打破了贝比鲁斯一生打出的714只全垒打的非凡纪录。)

供选择的四个答案：

- A. archaic 古代的
- B. degrading 低劣的
- C. outstanding 杰出的
- D. entire 完整的

monumental 的词义是“值得纪念的，不朽的”，与outstanding的词义最接近，正确的答案应是C。

在回答这个问题时，考生不需要知道Henry Arion和Babe Ruths是美国棒球史上杰出的队员也可以选出正确的答案。当然，如果考生知道这两个人是谁，对顺利地选择正确的答案就更有帮助了。

第二类是比较容易的词汇题。

例一:

The company issues an **annual** report every March. (这家公司每年三月发表一份年度报告。)

供选择的四个答案:

- A. yearly 每年的
- B. comprehensive 综合的
- C. product 产品
- D. financial 财政的

annual是“年度的”。正确的答案是A。

例二:

Of the seven wonders of the ancient world six have **disappeared**. (古代的世界七大奇观中有六个已经消失了。)

供选择的四个答案:

- A. closed down 关闭
- B. been forgotten 遗忘
- C. been recovered 恢复
- D. ceased to be 不复存在

disappeared 是“消失”。正确答案是D。

第三类是较难的词汇题。

例一:

Bay laurel leaves are still an **emblem** of victory. (月桂树的树叶至今仍是胜利的象征。)

供选择的四个答案:

- A. a symbol 象征
- B. a result 结果
- C. a suggestion 建议
- D. a soil 土壤

emblem 是“象征、标志”。正确的答案是A。

例二:

The salk vaccine is a major factor in the fight to **eradicate** polio. (沙克疫苗在消灭小儿麻痹症的战斗中居主要地位。)

供选择的四个答案:

- A. completely destroy 完全消灭
- B. carefully disguise 仔细伪装
- C. sustain 支撑
- D. contain 包含

eradicate 是“根除”。正确答案应是A。

这类词一般使用的频率较低。对考生相对来说比较难。

(一) 托 福 词 汇

该表列出的词汇及其词义常出现在托福考试的“词汇测验和写作表达能力”部分。读者在记忆这些单词时，对其英语的解释词以及例句中的生词都要尽力记住。这样可以在扩大词汇量的同时，增加对其同义词的了解。

Abate *v.* to lessen; to subside. John pulled over to the side of the road to wait until the storm *abated*. 减少; 减轻

Abet *v.* to help; to aid. It is unlawful to aid and *abet* a criminal. 教唆; 唆使

Abhor *v.* to hate; to detest. She *abhorred* all forms of discrimination on the basis of race or sex. 憎恨; 厌恶

Abject *adj.* miserable; wretched. They were living in such *abject* poverty that they could not even afford the bare necessities. 悲惨的; 可怜的

Abruptly *adv.* suddenly; unexpectedly. The driver stopped the cab so *abruptly* that he was hit by the car behind him. 突然地; 意外地

Absorbed *adj.* interested; engrossed. Bill did not hear the telephone because he was completely *absorbed* in his reading. 吸收; 吸引

Accessory *n.* something added. Navy blue shoes and gloves would be perfect *accessories* for this white suit. 附属品; 附件

Accommodations *n.* a room and meals. The new tourist hotel will have *accommodations* for more than one thousand people. 设备

Accomplice *n.* one who aids and abets a criminal. The police are still looking for the thief's *accomplice*. 同谋; 帮凶

Accost *v.* to meet someone and to speak first. The stranger *accosted* her as she was unlocking her door. 打招呼

Accumulate *v.* to pile up; to collect. While the Lawrence family was on vacation, their mail *accumulated* in the box. 积聚; 收集

Accurate *adj.* correct. Her report is *accurate* and well written. 正确的

Acrid *adj.* sharp; bitter. This cigarette has an *acrid* taste; I guess I have been smoking too much today. 尖刻的; 辛辣的

Adjacent *adj.* next to; adjoining. There is a parking lot *adjacent* to the auditorium. 邻近的; 毗连的

Admonish *v.* to warn about; to advise against doing something. Her boss *admonished* her against being late for work again. 警告; 训诫

Adore *v.* to love greatly. Mr. Moore is quite a family man; he *adores* his wife and children. 崇拜; 敬爱; 很喜欢

Adroit *adj.* clever; skillful. Under the *adroit* direction of coach Lewis,

the team finished the season with twelve wins and no losses. 灵巧的; 机敏的

Affluent *adj.* rich. Mr. Wilson must be very wealthy because his address is in the most *affluent* neighborhood in the city. 富有的; 丰满的

Aggravate *v.* to make worse. Smoking *aggravates* a cold. 使恶化

Agile *adj.* lively. A dancer must do strenuous exercises in order to execute the *agile* movements of his art. 敏捷的; 灵活的

Agitate *v.* to disturb. Rumors of a strike *agitated* the workers. 鼓动; 煽动

Aglow *adj.* shining brightly. There was only one candle *aglow* on the baby's first birthday cake. 发亮的, 发红的, 灼热的

Ailment *n.* a mild illness. Mrs. Thompson is a hypochondriac; she was a new *ailment* every week. 疾病

Ajar *adj.* slightly open. She left the door *ajar* so that she could hear the conversation in the other room. (指门)半开着

Akin *adj.* similar; related. Jealousy is often *akin* to love. 同类的; 类似的

Albino *n.* a person or animal without normal pigmentation, characterized by pale skin, hair, and eyes. The white rat with pink eyes is an *albino*. 患白化病的人(动物)

Alert *adj.* perceptive; quick. Although he was almost ninety years old, he was still active and *alert*. 警觉的; 留心的; 有戒备的

Alleviate *v.* to lessen; to relieve. The nurse will give you something to *alleviate* the pain. 减轻; 缓和

Alluring *adj.* tempting; enticing. She looked very *alluring* in her black evening dress. 诱惑的; 引诱的

Aloof *adj.* reserved; indifferent. Our neighbors are so *aloof* and unfriendly that they never speak to anyone. 远离的; 冷淡的

Amateur *adj.* not professional; untrained. Only *amateur* athletes are eligible to participate in the Olympic Games. 业余的

Ambiguous *adj.* doubtful; uncertain. The directions were so *ambiguous* that it was impossible to complete the assignment. 含糊的

Amicable *adj.* friendly. After months of negotiations, they arrived at an *amicable* settlement. 和蔼的; 友善的

Amnesia *n.* a lapse of memory. He suffered from temporary *amnesia* as the result of a head injury. 健忘症

Ample *adj.* adequate; enough. Richard's scholarship includes a very *ample* living allowance. 充分的; 足够的

Amplify *v.* to make larger, more powerful. He will need a microphone to

- amplify* his voice because the room is much too large for us to hear him without one. 放大; 增强
- Anguish** *n.* great sorrow; pain. The injured soldier roared in *anguish* until the doctor arrived. 极度的痛苦; 苦恼
- Ankle** *n.* the joint between the foot and the leg. He sprained his *ankle* in a skiing accident. 踝
- Anomalous** *adj.* unusual. It is an *anomalous* situation; he is the director of the personnel office, but he does not have the authority to hire and dismiss staff. 不规则的; 异常的
- Antique** *n.* a very old and valuable object. These lamps made in England during the fourteenth century are valuable *antiques*. 古玩
- Applaud** *v.* to clap. The audience *applauded* at the end of the concert. 鼓掌; 称赞
- Appraisal** *n.* an estimate of the value. Fifty thousand dollars would be a fair *appraisal* of their new house. 评价; 估价
- Appropriate** *adj.* suitable. An arrangement of flowers is always an *appropriate* gift for someone in the hospital. 妥当的
- Arduous** *adj.* demanding great effort; strenuous. Shoveling deep snow is far too *arduous* a task for a man of his age. 艰巨的; 费力的
- Arouse** *v.* to spur; to incite. His refusal to walk through the metal detector before boarding the plane *aroused* the guard's suspicion. 唤醒; 唤起
- Arraign** *v.* to charge; to accuse. The suspects will be *arraigned* by the district court. 传讯; 提审
- Arrogance** *n.* haughtiness. The union officials resented the *arrogance* with which the company president dismissed their demands. 骄傲自大; 傲慢
- Aspire** *v.* to strive toward; to seek eagerly. Three candidates *aspired* to win the election. 有抱负; 热望
- Assert** *v.* to affirm an opinion. The witness *asserted* that the salesman was dishonest. 宣称; 断言
- Asset** *n.* a useful or valuable quality; finances. His insurance company estimates his *assets* at over three million dollars. 财产; 宝贵之物
- Assuage** *v.* to ease; to lessen. Nothing could *assuage* his anger. 缓和; 减轻
- Astound** *v.* to surprise greatly; to astonish. The results of his test *astounded* him; he had not expected to pass, and he received one of the highest possible scores. 使大惊; 震惊
- Astray** *adv.* away from the correct path or direction. Their neighbor asked them to keep their dog tied so that it would not go *astray*. 迷路; 入歧途

- Audacious** *adj.* bold; daring. The men who are chosen to become astronauts must be perfectly healthy, highly skilled in engineering, and *audacious* by nature. 大胆的; 鲁莽的
- Audible** *adj.* able to be heard. She speaks so softly that her voice is not *audible* in the back of the room. 可听见的
- Augment** *v.* to increase. Miss White *augments* her income by typing theses and dissertations. 扩大; 增加
- Autonomous** *adj.* free; independent. Just before the outbreak of the Civil War, the South declared itself to be an *autonomous* nation. 自治的; 独立自主的
- Avarice** *n.* greed. She agreed to marry the aging millionaire more because of *avarice* than because of love. 贪婪; 贪(财)
- Aversion** *n.* intense dislike. He must have an *aversion* to work because he is always out of a job. 厌恶; 反感
- Baffle** *v.* to confuse. Linda was *baffled* by the confusing road signs; she did not know whether to turn left or go straight. 困惑
- Bald** *adj.* without hair. The *bald* eagle is so named for the white feathers on top of its head which give it the appearance of being without hair. 秃头的
- Ban** *v.* to declare that something must not be done; to prohibit. The law *bans* selling certain drugs without a prescription. 禁止; 查禁
- Bar** *n.* a court of law. After passing his exams, he will be admitted to the *bar*. 法庭; 法院
- Barricade** *n.* a barrier; an obstruction. The highway patrol put up a *barricade* in front of the accident. 路障; 障碍物
- Beckon** *v.* to signal with one's hand. She *beckoned* them to enter her office. 点头、招手
- Behavior** *n.* one's actions. He was on his best *behavior* because he wanted to impress his girl friend's family. 举止; 行为
- Bellow** *v.* to shout loudly. Sergeant Black *bellowed* orders to his troops. 吼叫
- Beneficiary** *n.* a person who receives money or property from an insurance policy or from a will. Mr. Johnson's wife was the sole *beneficiary* of his will. 受益人
- Beverage** *n.* a kind of drink. In some states it is illegal to sell alcoholic *beverages* on Sunday. 饮料
- Bewilder** *v.* to confuse. Since she did not speak a foreign language, she was *bewildered* by the menu at the international restaurant. 使迷惑; 使

糊涂

Bicker *v.* to quarrel. The meeting began with a review of the relevant issues, but it soon dissolved into small groups *bickering* over unimportant points of protocol. 争吵

Bitter *adj.* a sharp, acrid taste. Your coffee is *bitter* because you forgot to put sugar in it. 有苦味的; 辛酸的

Blame *n.* responsibility. No-fault insurance does not require anyone to accept the *blame* for an auto accident in order to be reimbursed by the company. 责备; (过错, 失败的)责任

Blandishment *n.* coaxing; persuasion by flattery. Despite his sister's *blandishments*, he refused to lie to their parents. 奉承; 讨好

Bleak *adj.* cold and bare; cheerless. In winter, when the trees are bare and snow covers the ground, the landscape is very *bleak*. 无遮蔽的; 荒凉的

Blend *n.* a mixture. This tea is a *blend* of lemon and herbs. 渗合物; 混合物

Blithe *adj.* carefree and gay; lighthearted. Connie's father calls her his *blithe* spirit because she is very lighthearted and carefree. 轻率的; 冒失的; 轻快的

Blizzard *n.* a severe snowstorm. Since visibility is near zero, all planes will be grounded until the *blizzard* is over. 暴风雪

Blunder *n.* an error; a mistake. I think that I committed a *blunder* in asking her because she seemed very upset by my question. 大错

Blush *v.* to flush. She always *blushes* when she is embarrassed. 脸红; 羞愧

Boulder *n.* a large rock. The crew was able to haul away the smaller rocks, but there are still some *boulders* at the construction site which were too heavy to move without bigger equipment. 大圆石; 巨砾

Boundary *n.* border; limit. The *boundaries* of the Continental United States are Canada on the north, Mexico on the south, the Atlantic Ocean on the east and Pacific Ocean on the west. 分界线; 边界

Boundless *adj.* without limits. Mary Anne has *boundless* energy; she works full time as a secretary, goes to school at night, and serves as a hospital volunteer on weekends. 无限的; 无边无际的

Brandish *v.* to shake or wave a weapon menacingly. When he *brandished* a knife, the clerk agreed to give him the money in the cash drawer. 挥舞

Brawl *n.* a noisy fight; a quarrel. The *brawl* got louder and louder until