

托福模拟试题详解

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前 言

本书作为《托福词汇分级详解》、《托福常见词组详解》、《托福阅读技能详解》、《托福语法技能详解》和《托福写作技能详解》的姊妹书,适用于准备参加托福考试或其他英语出国考试的人员,也可供同等水平的英语学习者及旨在提高自己英语应用能力的自学者使用。

本书在分析历届托福考试试题特点,参考国内外有关书籍的基础上,针对中国学生的具体情况,严格按照托福考试的结构和难度编写而成。其特点简要介绍如下:

1. 提供了 15 套针对性强的测试题,其结构和难度与托福考试极其相似,可以用于考试前的复习或对英语应用能力进行测试。
2. 除答案外,对每一道题目都进行了详细的分析,便于读者通过测试了解自己的实际语言能力,并掌握相应的英语语言知识。
3. 写作部分提供了标准范文,以供读者参考。

本书不局限于机械地理解练习,而是有重点、有针对性地帮助读者提高各项语言技能,打下扎实的基本功。

承蒙嵇伟武教授对全书进行了审校,特此感谢。不足之处,欢迎指正。

编著者

内 容 简 介

本书在分析历届托福考试试题特点,参考国内外有关书籍的基础上,针对中国学生的具体情况,严格按照托福考试的结构和难度编写而成。本书不局限于机械地理解练习,而是有重点、有针对性地帮助读者提高各项语言技能,打下扎实的基本功。

本书适用于准备参加托福考试或其他英语出国考试的人员,也可供同等水平的英语学习者及旨在提高自己英语应用能力的自学者使用。

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TESTS

TEST ONE

SECTION I STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

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.

PART I STRUCTURE PRACTICE

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.

1. Professor Edison was the only foreigner ____ I saw at the party.
(A) whom (B) what
(C) that (D) which
2. Nurses in the hospital ____ very busy.
(A) nearly are always (B) always are nearly
(C) are always nearly (D) are nearly always
3. Her great popularity as a writer comes mainly from ____ to read about and identify with other pet lovers.

- (A) that people who love pets like
(B) what people who love pets like
(C) the fact that people who love pets like
(D) those people and who love pets like
4. Water is a liquid, ____ is 100°C.
(A) which boiling point (B) its boiling point
(C) what boiling point (D) the boiling point of which
5. ____, the atom is very important.
(A) Small as is it (B) Small as it is
(C) As it is small (D) As small it is
6. He would have helped us ____ he was short of money at that time.
(A) but that (B) but for
(C) if not (D) if
7. The number of magazines issued this year has increased to ____ of last year.
(A) twice as many as those (B) twice as many as that
(C) twice as much as those (D) as many as that
8. ____, the leopard is a member of the cat family.
(A) Liking tiger (B) Alike to the tiger
(C) Like the tiger (D) It is like the tiger
9. There are several means ____ from place to place.
(A) can travel (B) to travel
(C) by them can be traveled (D) we use them to travel
10. It is said that the cattle in India ____ free to wander in any place.
(A) is (B) are
(C) has (D) have
11. ____ finished his speech when the audience started cheering.
(A) Hardly he had (B) Hardly had he

- (C) No sooner he had (D) No sooner had he
12. The conference ____ a full week by the time it ends.
 (A) must have lasted (B) will have lasted
 (C) would last (D) has lasted
13. The president of the university, together with the teachers and students, ____ attending that important meeting.
 (A) are (B) were
 (C) is (D) will
14. Most living creatures depend on plants ____.
 (A) have their nourishment (B) for their nourishment
 (C) nourishment for them (D) they have nourishment
15. ____ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountains do not seem high at all.
 (A) When compared (B) Compare them
 (C) If you compare (D) A comparison

PART II WRITTEN EXPRESSION

Directions: In questions 1-10 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentence are marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct.

1. It is essential that the temperature is not elevated to a point where the substance formed may become unstable and decomposed into its constituent elements.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. Thomas Edison's aptitude in mathematics and knowledge of physics enable himself to invent a lot of great inventions.
 (A) (B) (C) (D)

3. In her great surprise, her boyfriend ran away suddenly
(A) (B)
with his work unfinished.
(C) (D)
4. The roads proved to be dry in the morning, even it had rained
(A) (B) (C)
during the night.
(D)
5. The rose, one of the most beautiful of all flowers, is a symbol of
(A) (B)
fragrance and lovely.
(C) (D)
6. Woodrow Wilson he was an idealist who refused to make any
(A) (B)
compromises concerning the establishment of the League of Na-
(C) (D)
tions.
7. In 1955, a huge crowd gathered at the University of Michigan
(A)
to hear scientists announce that a vaccine against polio
(B)
had been developed and successful tested.
(C) (D)
8. Whitman wrote *Leaves of Grass* as a tribute to the Civil War sol-
diers who had laid on the battlefields and whom he had seen
(A) (B) (C)
while serving as an army nurse.
(D)
9. Classification is a useful approach to the organization of
(A) (B)
knowledges in any field.
(C) (D)
10. Is this your first time that you have witnessed such a scene?
(A) (B) (C) (D)

SECTION II

VOCABULARY AND READING COMPREHENSION

This section is designed to measure your ability to understand vari-

ous kinds of reading materials, as well as your ability to understand meaning and use of words. There are two types of questions in this section, with special directions for each type.

PART I VOCABULARY

Directions: In questions 1-15 each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are four other words or phrases, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D). You are to choose the one word or phrase that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined word or phrase.

- It is true that a scientist often has a very inquisitive mind, even as a child.
 (A) complex (B) curious
 (C) brilliant (D) mature
- Awarding scholarships to students for their athletic ability is condemned by many people.
 (A) approved (B) encourage
 (C) criticized (D) ignored
- The common characteristic of fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals is that all have backbones.
 (A) spines (B) lungs
 (C) claws (D) fur
- It is difficult for him to put up with a lot of noisy people when he is working.
 (A) go along with (B) deal with
 (C) get on with (D) do with
- The criminal was sentenced to six years' imprisonment because of his guilty behavior.
 (A) passed judgment upon (B) sympathized with
 (C) give a pardon to (D) gave high praise

6. The story about the voyage of Titanic has already been made into a film.
(A) lover (B) journey
(C) view (D) cliff
7. Kale is a vegetable somewhat like cabbage, but with loose, curly leaves instead of a head.
(A) to some degree (B) at some times
(C) in some cases (D) for some reason
8. The exploration of the Planet Mars is a great triumph of modern science and technology.
(A) superior (B) symbol
(C) succession (D) success
9. With respect to the American elections, I don't think the Democrats have the slightest chance of winning.
(A) In line with (B) In favor of
(C) With regard to (D) By means of
10. Many of novelist Carson McCullers' characters are isolated, disappointed people.
(A) solitary (B) grumpy
(C) feeble (D) frugal
11. Transportation service will be suspended during the drivers' strike.
(A) inspected (B) uninterrupted
(C) delayed (D) curtailed
12. Before taking the final exams, students had better brush up on all they have learned in the semester.
(A) outline (B) translate
(C) review (D) reverse
13. Water is chronically scarce in some part of the world.
(A) persistently (B) disagreeably

- (C) momentarily (D) unseasonably
14. According to the Constitution, the president must approve the bill if Congress passes it. There is no alternative.
 (A) chance of agreement (B) doubt
 (C) other choice (D) mistake
15. In China, Kunming is famous for the clemency of its weather.
 (A) mercy (B) mildness
 (C) pleasantness (D) temperance

PART II READING COMPREHENSION

Directions: This section is based on a variety of reading materials followed by questions about the meaning of the material. For questions 1-30, you are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied in that passage.

Passage 1

Up to about 1915, movies were short and programs were made up of several works. Then, D. W. Griffith and others began to make longer films which provided the same powerful emotional appeal as did melodrama and presented spectacles far beyond what the theater could offer. Consequently, after World War I increasing numbers of spectators deserted the theater for the movies. This trend was accelerated in the late 1920's as a result of two new elements. In 1927 sound was added to the previously silent film, and thus one of the theater's principle claims to superiority vanished. In 1929 a serious economic depression began. Since audiences could go to the movies for a fraction of what it cost to see a play, theatergoing became a luxury which few could afford, especially as the depression deepened.

By the end of World War II, the American theater had been reduced to about thirty theaters in New York City and a small number of touring companies originating there.

1. One thing that movies could do better than the theater was ____.
(A) provide long programs (B) provide emotional appeal
(C) provide more melodrama (D) provide greater spectacle
2. Up to the 1920's one objection to films was that ____.
(A) they were too short
(B) they were silent
(C) they were too expensive
(D) they did not tell a complete story
3. One thing that made people choose the movies over the theater was ____.
(A) World War I
(B) the fact that films were less expensive
(C) the fact that films were silent
(D) the fact that films were shorter
4. By the end of World War II, ____.
(A) theater had become entertainment for the masses
(B) the theater was no longer considered a luxury
(C) professional theatrical performances were confined mainly to New York City
(D) there were no theatrical performances outside of New York City
5. When the author of this paragraph says "this trend was accelerated in the late 1920's" (Sentence 4), he means that ____.
(A) many more people went to the theater than to the movies
(B) the shift away from the movies to the theater was slowed down
(C) the popularity of the theater was gradually increasing

(D) the shift away from the theater to the movies was speeded up

Passage 2

A serious threat to farmers in many parts of the world is erosion. Erosion occurs if a large area of land is cleared of trees and is then badly treated by the farmer. The rain and winds may gradually wash away, or blow away, much of the topsoil. When this happens, crops of wheat or corn become weaker and weaker until nothing grows well. If erosion continues, it will turn good land into a desert.

In the past, when erosion appeared, farmers sometimes moved to new place to farm. Sometimes they could not move, but continued to try to grow food in the unhealthy soil. This caused them to sink into poverty. Soon some people realized that there was little rich, fertile soil in the world. Government began to try to stop erosion.

One of the first experiments to stop erosion began in the United States in 1933. The experiment was carried out in the area of the Tennessee River. Floods and bad farming in this area had ruined land that had once been rich. As a result, most of the people living around the Tennessee River were very poor.

The government built big dams across the river and stored the water for use during the dry season when there was no rain. The government workers also helped farmers to fertilize their soil and to learn new farming methods which could stop erosion.

At the beginning, the farmers were not interested. But soon, good healthy crops began to appear on the land where new methods were used. Ten years after the experiment began the Tennessee River area had become extremely prosperous. The great success of this