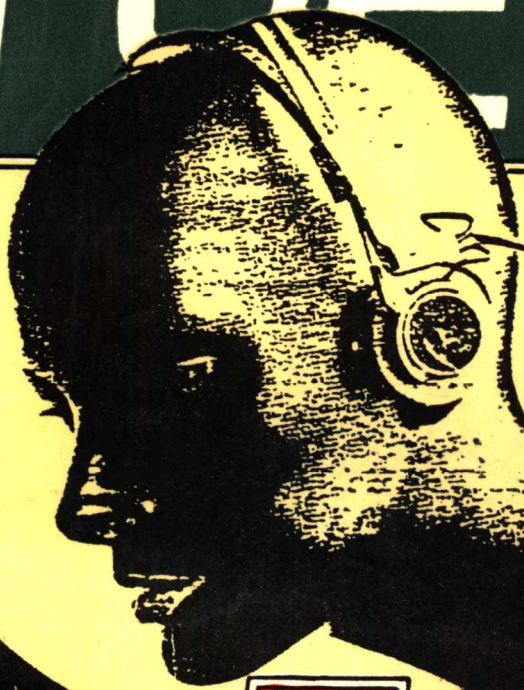


裴文編著

TOEFL



90

年代
托福应试
技巧

南京大学出版社

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P235

90年代托福应试技巧

裴文 编著

南京大学出版社

1994·南京

(苏)新登字第 011 号

内 容 提 要

本书深刻剖析托福试题的特点和规律。首先,从命题规律入手,分三个部分详尽展示托福听力、句法结构和词汇与阅读理解的应试技巧、方法和思路。然后,提供分项及完整的模拟测试题(附原声磁带)、参考答案及试题详解,使读者有机会进行练习、运用技巧,以积累应试经验,并根据详解自我分析错误原因,提高水平。本书对托福应试者考前强化准备、把握试题趋势、增强临场适应能力、获取高分有极强的指导作用,同时,对参加各类英语水平考试的读者来说也不失为一本很有价值的参考书。

90 年代托福应试技巧

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责任编辑 荣翠琴

南京大学出版社出版

(南京豪利电脑照排中心照排)

(南京大学校内 邮政编码:210093)

江苏省新华书店发行 丹阳新华印刷厂印刷

开本 850×1168 1/32 印张 13.375 字数 346 千

1994 年 4 月第 1 版 1994 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—5000 册

ISBN 7-305-02112-1/H·111

定价:10 元

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前 言

托福(Test of English As a Foreign Language)是由美国普林斯顿教育考试服务处主办的,主要用于测试非英语国家留美申请者的英语水平。其考试成绩为英国、加拿大及其他一些英语国家的大学所承认。

中国的托福考试事宜由中国国外考试协调处承办,该处在北京、上海、南京、广州、西安、武汉等地设有国外考试中心。每年的1月、5月、8月和10月举办托福考试。托福考题共为4个部分,一般在2小时30分钟内完成。其中,听力理解部分50题,分3个项目,历时45分钟;句法结构部分40题,分两个项目,历时25分钟;词汇与阅读理解部分60题,也分两个项目,历时45分钟;写作,200至300字,历时30分钟(元月考试不含写作)。

托福的评分方法与我国通用的直接法不同,它采用的是转换法,且实行不倒扣制。每个部分的答对题数,将根据分数转换表换算,换算的结果就是考生所得的分数。分数换算表及换算公式是根据“项目反应理论”(Item Response Theory)制定的,具有一定的科学性。

一般考后两个月内即可收到美国普林斯顿教育考试服务处寄来的各部分成绩及总成绩。

托福分数换算公式为:

$$\frac{\text{各部分得分之和} \times 10}{3}$$

托福分数换算表。

| Raw Score | I | Section II | III | Raw Score | I | Section II | III |
|-----------|----|------------|-----|-----------|----|------------|-----|
| 60 | | | 67 | 30 | 49 | 53 | 45 |
| 59 | | | 66 | 29 | 49 | 52 | 45 |
| 58 | | | 65 | 28 | 48 | 51 | 44 |
| 57 | | | 64 | 27 | 48 | 50 | 43 |
| 56 | | | 63 | 26 | 47 | 49 | 43 |
| 55 | | | 62 | 25 | 46 | 48 | 42 |
| 54 | | | 61 | 24 | 46 | 47 | 41 |
| 53 | | | 60 | 23 | 45 | 46 | 40 |
| 52 | | | 60 | 22 | 44 | 45 | 39 |
| 51 | | | 59 | 21 | 44 | 44 | 39 |
| 50 | 68 | | 58 | 20 | 43 | 43 | 38 |
| 49 | 66 | | 57 | 19 | 43 | 42 | 37 |
| 48 | 64 | | 56 | 18 | 42 | 41 | 36 |
| 47 | 63 | | 56 | 17 | 41 | 40 | 35 |
| 46 | 62 | | 55 | 15 | 40 | 39 | 34 |
| 45 | 61 | | 55 | 15 | 40 | 38 | 33 |
| 44 | 60 | | 54 | 14 | 39 | 37 | 32 |
| 43 | 59 | | 53 | 12 | 37 | 35 | 30 |
| 42 | 58 | | 53 | 12 | 37 | 35 | 30 |
| 41 | 57 | | 52 | 11 | 36 | 34 | 29 |
| 40 | 56 | 67 | 51 | 10 | 34 | 33 | 28 |
| 39 | 56 | 66 | 51 | 9 | 33 | 32 | 27 |
| 38 | 55 | 64 | 50 | 8 | 32 | 30 | 26 |
| 37 | 54 | 63 | 49 | 7 | 31 | 29 | 26 |
| 36 | 53 | 61 | 49 | 6 | 30 | 28 | 25 |
| 35 | 52 | 59 | 48 | 5 | 29 | 26 | 24 |
| 34 | 52 | 58 | 47 | 4 | 28 | 25 | 24 |
| 33 | 51 | 57 | 47 | 3 | 27 | 24 | 23 |
| 32 | 50 | 55 | 46 | 2 | 26 | 22 | 23 |
| 31 | 50 | 54 | 46 | 1 | 25 | 20 | 22 |

托福考试与 GRE(研究生考试)不同,但也有一定的相关性。托福是水平测试, GRE 考试是能力测试;托福成绩有效期为两年, GRE 考试有效期则为五年。托福考不好,可以接着再考,直到满意为止,然后由考试服务处把最好的一次成绩寄给所申请的学校; GRE 考试情况则不同,一次考不好,便留下终身纪录。值得一提的是较高的 GRE 考试成绩,可以弥补托福成绩的不足,是申请留美入学许可和获得奖学金的有利因素。

本书可作为托福培训班的配套教材,又可由应试者自学,以精讲多练的原则,为提高应试者的语言水平和应试能力提供了有利的条件。

本书编著过程中,承蒙南京大学外文系刘志谟教授、张柏然副教授,南京大学外语部侯焕镠副教授、夏国芳副教授的热情支持和精心指导,特在此表示衷心的感谢。

张小明、吕安、王典民、李寄、吴淑云等同志给了我很大的支持和帮助,在此一并表示谢意。

裴 文

于南大辛字楼

1993 年 6 月

第一章 听力应试技巧

一、听力测试的结构分布

每份托福试卷都含有一个听力部分,共计 50 题,分 3 个项目,历时 45 分钟。

第一项:20 个单句理解题(题号为 1—20)

第二项:15 个简短对话理解题(题号为 21—35)

第三项:15 个长段对话或谈话理解题(题号为 36—50)

二、听力测试

托福的听力原文读起来非常简单,但是,由于语音、语调及语速等多方面的原因,大多数应试者听力成绩不理想。在准备考试阶段,一般花在听力上的时间最多,录音听多了,理解的内容也有一定增加,答题的正确率却无明显提高。可以说,托福听力测试是中国考生的薄弱环节,而托福中的听力占总成绩的三分之一,比重较大。听力部分成绩差,自然会降低整个托福成绩。换句话说,对于大多数中国考生来说,听力测试是托福高分的关键所在,不能不予以足够的重视。本书将以听力为重点,阐述应试技巧。

鉴于托福测试的目的、对象及语言学发展的趋势对其产生的影响,笔者对 1963 年以来的历次托福试题进行分析、研究和总结,认为托福测试万变不离其宗,每次托福试题与以往试题之间都有必然的连续性,而且保持难易程度的一致性又是测试统计上的要求,此外,托福测试的方式还受到计算机处理的限制,其考试方法也不可能有任何根本性的改变。所以,笔者寻找试题设计的特点和

规律,针对应试者的听力弱点;确立有效的解题技巧,帮助应试者熟练掌握、运用,形成自动条件反射,培养听力理解的敏感性,在较短的时间内迅速提高听力成绩。

三、单句理解

托福试题听力理解的第一项便是单句理解,题号为 1—20。1—9 题难度较低,10—15 题难度中等,16—20 题难度较高。特别指出这一点,提醒应试者 20 个单句理解题是按照先易后难的顺序排列的,答题时一定要注意题号,它帮助确定采用怎样的技巧来突破问题。

(一) 单句理解的试题要求

每份试题的单句理解都有 5 分钟的试题说明,同时,这个说明还会出现在试题卷的第 3 页上。考试时,不必集中精力去听或阅读说明,可以有效地利用这 5 分钟的时间来阅读试题的选择答案,这样既节约时间,又节省精力,增加得分机会。所以,现在就花点时间,记住下面的说明:

SECTION 1

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. Do not read ahead or turn the pages while the directions are being read. Do not take notes or write in your test book at any time.

Part A

Directions: For each question in Part A, you will hear a short sentence. Each sentence will be spoken just once. The sentences you hear will not be written out for you.

After you hear each 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 completely so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Listen to an example.

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer

In your test book, you read:

Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

- (A) Please lock your room when you leave.
- (B) Turn the key to the left to enter your room.
- (C) Please return your room key before leaving.
- (D) You must leave your room by four o'clock.

The woman said, "Please turn in the key to your room before you leave." Sentence (C), "Please return your room key before leaving," is closest in meaning to what the woman said. Therefore, the correct choice is (C).

Now listen to another example.

On the recording, you hear:

Sample Answer

In your test book, you read:

Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

- (A) Will Mary be traveling tomorrow?
- (B) What are Mary's plans for tomorrow?
- (C) Who will be with Mary tomorrow?
- (D) Does Mary have to do it tomorrow?

The man said, "What's Mary going to do tomorrow?" Sentence (B), "What are Mary's plans for tomorrow?" is closest in meaning to what the man said. Therefore, the correct choice is (B).

(二) 句型转换

在单句理解测试中,句型转换的比例相当高,而同样的句型在

每年的各次考试中都有重复,少则两次,多则四次。这些不断重复的句型及其转换(即答案)相对集中,易于把握,掌握这些句型及其转换的特点和规律,就掌握了托福应试的一大技巧,它可以帮助应试者捕捉信息,快速答题,创造优异的成绩。

1. 比较句型转换

录音原文:

- A. There is no sport I enjoy more than swimming. (1991年5月第5题)
- B. Automobile pollution is a far greater problem than industrial waste. (1991年8月第5题)
- C. Red lettering on signs is much more noticeable than blue. (1991年8月第8题)
- D. Nowhere in the world could you expect to find a harder worker than Lois. (1991年1月第6题)
- E. Better than half the class was absent. (1991年8月第16题)
- F. No one could have been more helpful to me than Ann was. (1988年1月第3题)
- G. No one knows more about the subject than Polly. (1989年1月第20题)
- H. My marks are higher than I thought they would be. (1992年1月第8题)

比较句型大体可分为三类:

第一类 as+形容词或副词原级+as;

第二类 形容词或副词比较级+than;

第三类 (the)+形容词或副词的最高级+比较范围;

单句测试中出现最多的是第二类,如果是我们比较熟悉的肯定句结构,正确的选择答案会出现两种情况:一是词语替换,肯定结构不变;二是前后名词位置互换,肯定结构变否定结构。下面有

两个实例,分属这两种情况。

例 1 (91 年 8 月第 5 题)

录音原文是:

Automobile pollution is a far greater problem than industrial waste.

四个选择答案:

(A) Industry should be far from cities.

(B) Cars pollute more than industry does.

(C) Don't waste money fixing your new car.

(D) The automobile industry isn't growing fast.

正确答案是(B),其中 Cars 是 automobile 的替换词,原句的肯定结构没变,more than 替换 greater than.

例 2 (1991 年 8 月第 8 题)

录音原文是:

Red lettering on signs is much more noticeable than blue.

四个选择答案是:

(A) You read that letter before I did.

(B) Blue print is less eye-catching than red print.

(C) Fred noticed that blue sign immediately.

(D) I think you need a new red sign.

正确答案是(B),其中,前后名词位置互换,肯定结构变否定结构,less 替换 more.

如果原句是否定句结构,如: not half as ... as, no more than,我们就要注意:比较级的否定句等于肯定句或最高级,表示“非常……”、“最……”。所以,听到这类句型,就选择表示“非常或最”的肯定句,切勿听到否定词就选否定句。

例 3 (1989 年 1 月第 20 题)

录音原文是:

No one knows more about the subject than Polly.

四个选择答案如下：

- (A) No one has a nose as sour as polly's
- (B) No one here knows much about the subject of politics.
- (C) She's well acquainted with the subject.
- (D) She doesn't know anybody here.

其中三个选择答案都含否定词，迅速排除，(C)便是唯一的正确答案。

这种题非常规律，再看几个例题：

例 4 No one has more enthusiasm than she does.

答案是：She is the most enthusiastic person I have ever met.

例 5 There is no sport I enjoy more than swimming.

答案是：Swimming's my favorite sport.

例 6 I have never been more willing to co-operate.

答案是：I am ready to co-operate now.

2. 主被动句型转换

录音原文：

- A. Dean Williams was invited by the college president to address the faculty. (1990 年 1 月第 7 题)
- B. Lorrain's family was pleased by her thoughtful gift. (1990 年 5 月第 20 题)
- C. Lucy was offered scholarships by the university which was her first choice. (1990 年 8 月第 12 题)
- D. Carol was told that she had earned the top score. (1991 年 1 月第 14 题)
- E. Ned wasn't invited to the party. (1991 年 5 月第 3 题)
- F. The fire was prevented from spreading because of Sandra's quick action. (1991 年 5 月第 15 题)
- G. The committee was selected by the college faculty.

(1991年5月第17题)

H. Jean was taught to drive by her brother. (1991年10月第9题)

I. Philip has never been seen wearing a tie. (1991年10月第10题)

J. The group was studied by the psychologist. (1988年1月第16题)

英语中的被动语态多见于书面,不过,在托福单句理解测试中频繁出现。通常,原句是被动语态,答案是主动语态,转换原理简单明了。应试者往往注意并理解语态,但不留意记住句中两个名词短语确切的前后位置,而结构转换的关键就在于两个名词短语位置的确定。听到这类题型,应该选择原句主语作宾语或原句主语根本没有出现的答案。

例1 (1991年5月第3题)

录音原文:

Ned wasn't invited to the party.

四个选择答案:

(A) Ned was asked to go to the party.

(B) Ned invited them to the party.

(C) The party was at Ned's house.

(D) No one asked Ned to the party.

四个答案中只有(D)中的Ned作宾语,正确答案正是(D)。

如果四个选择答案均以原句的主语作主语,那就要选择原句被动谓语的主动态替换词,这种情况并不多见,但有必要了解一下。

例2 (1990年8月第12题)

录音原文:

Lucy was offered scholarships by the university which was her first choice.

四个选择答案：

(A) Lucy got a scholarship to the university of her first choice.

(B) Lucy did scholarly work while at the university.

(C) Lucy was offered a choice of scholarships by a university.

(D) Lucy chose to take a boat trip instead of attending a university.

选择答案(C)中的谓语没有改变,本身语义又有问题,根据上述的选择技巧,排除(C);选择答案(B)和(D)的谓语均为主动态,但都不是原句谓语的替换词,也应予以排除;选择答案(A)中的got正是原句谓语 was offered 的同义主动态表达,所以,正确答案就是(A)。

主被动句型转换是模式化的,容易掌握,自如运用上述技巧,定能事半功倍。

再举数例:

例3 These buildings were planned by Jefferson.

答案是: Jefferson designed the building.

例4 The committee was selected by the college faculty.

答案是: The college faculty chose the committee.

例5 The group was studied by the psychologist.

答案是: The psychologist studied the group.

3. 双重否定句型转换

录音原文:

A. There is almost nobody on campus who doesn't know Irene. (1990年5月第13题)

B. I can't risk not telling him. (1991年1月第19题)

C. No one was unwilling to climb the rocks. (1988年5月第20题)

D. There is no one who doesn't have an opinion about something. (1989年5月第13题)

E. I didn't discourage Pamela from doing her art project.
(1989年1月第15题)

一句话里含有两个否定词或一个否定词加一个贬义词即为双重否定,双重否定等于肯定,对这种句型转换要多练,熟能生巧。

例1 (1990年5月第13题)

录音原文是:

There is almost nobody who doesn't know Irene.

四个选择答案是:

(A) Very few people know Irene.

(B) Almost everybody knows Irene.

(C) Irene knows very little about the campus.

(D) Irene knows almost nobody on campus.

除了选择答案(B)以外,所有的选择答案都包含了否定词,显然,试题设计者相信应试者一定听到原句中的否定词,设计含有否定词的选择答案,使其表面与原句十分贴近,混淆视听;而只有(B)这个没有否定词的选择答案才是正确的。

由此可见,解决双重否定这类题,关键就在于选择肯定句,这似乎已是托福的惯例了。再举数例,以示规律:

例2 I can't risk not telling him.

答案是: I have to tell him.

例3 No one was unwilling to climb the rocks.

答案是: Everyone agreed to climb the rocks.

例4 He can't do this work without the calculator.

答案是: He needs a calculator for his work.

例5 It's not a bad start.

答案是: It is a good beginning.

4. 感叹句型转换