

TOEFL[®] Junior[™]

杨彦琦 孙猛 编著

全真 模拟题

10 Practice Tests

- 全真模拟试题，考前实战演练
- 附赠听力原文，全面掌握技巧
- 精编练习题目，巩固重要考点



10 Practice Tests



音频



天猫官方旗舰店

内容简介

《TOEFL Junior 全真模拟题》由英语专家及多年从事 TOEFL Junior 课堂教学的一线优秀教师根据《TOEFL Junior 考试官方指南》提供的出题思路、解题方法、备考策略以及真题样题编写而成。本书内含10套模拟题，其内容、形式及难度均与真题一致，适合准备参加 TOEFL Junior 考试的学生使用。本书配套的 MP3 光盘内含10套模拟题的听力录音，可供考生练习和提高听力水平。全部试题均配备答案和听力原文，便于考生理解。

本书特色

全面模拟真题

本书材料的内容及难度均与真题相当，力求最大限度地还原真题，供考生熟悉考试。

精编练习题目

本书的试题结构和类型完全按照真题的要求进行设计，供考生进行自测和评估。

答案合理准确

本书试题均提供了答案，且配有听力原文，便于考生理解。

附赠听力录音

录音包括10套模拟试题的听力材料，标准美音朗读，发音地道纯正，且语音、语调、语速均与真题一致。

This series also includes the following:



上架建议：出国考试/TOEFL Junior
www.qypublish.com

ISBN 978-7-80256-658-3



9 787802 566583 >

定价：49.00元

TOEFL[®] Junior[™]

全真
模拟题
10 Practice Tests

杨彦琦 孙猛 编著 •

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

TOEFL Junior全真模拟题 / 杨彦琦, 孙猛编著. —
北京: 群言出版社, 2015. 1
ISBN 978-7-80256-658-3


I. ①T… II. ①杨… ②孙… III. ①TOEFL—习题集
IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第260427号

责任编辑 张 辉 徐文静
封面设计 李 倩
出版发行 群言出版社(Qunyan Press)

地 址 北京市东城区东厂胡同北巷1号(100006)
网 站 www.qypublish.com
电子信箱 bj62605588@163.com qunyancbs@126.com
总 编 办 010-62605588 65265404 65138815
发 行 部 010-62605019 62263345 65220236
经 销 全国新华书店
读者服务 010-62418641 65265404 65263345
法律顾问 北京市君泰律师事务所

印 刷 北京慧美印刷有限公司
版 次 2015年1月第1版 2015年1月第1次印刷
开 本 880×1160 1/16
印 张 25
字 数 420千字
书 号 ISBN 978-7-80256-658-3
定 价 49.00元(含光盘)

 [版权所有, 侵权必究]

如有缺页、倒页、脱页等印装质量问题, 请拨打服务热线: 010-62605166。

Preface

前言

本书是根据《TOEFL Junior 考试官方指南》提供的出题思路、解题方法、备考策略以及真题样题，由英语专家及从事多年 TOEFL Junior 课堂教学的一线优秀教师编写而成，是考生备考 TOEFL Junior 的必备用书。本书主要具有以下特点：

1. 全真模拟，备考利器

本书内含 10 套模拟题，适用于准备参加 TOEFL Junior 笔试考试的考生。模拟题的内容、形式、难度及范围均与真题一致。因此，本书能起到为考生提供考前指导、复习、提高及验证结果等作用，是考生的不二之选。

2. 素材精准，语言地道

为了达到全真模拟的效果，本书的试题素材全部来源于英语母语国家，语言地道，内容生动有趣，与时俱进，力求最大限度地还原真题。

3. 培养能力，提高成绩

本书中的材料均来源于真实的生活场景，如课堂说明介绍、演讲、书信邮件、故事等。通过本书中模拟题的训练，考生不但能提高成绩，而且还能提高实际运用英语的能力。读者既可以把本书作为 TOEFL Junior 的备考用书，也可以将其作为英语辅导材料，以锻炼听、说、读、写各方面的英语实际运用能力。

4. 配备光盘，便捷实用

本书附赠 MP3 光盘，内含 10 套模拟题的听力录音，可供考生全面了解和熟悉真实考试中听力部分的语音、语调和语速，全面训练和提高听力水平。

希望广大考生能通过使用本书全面系统地掌握 TOEFL Junior 考试，胸有成竹地走进考场，同时切实提高英语水平和实际运用能力。

编者

2015.1

General Introduction to TOEFL Junior Test

TOEFL Junior 考试简介

TOEFL Junior (初中托福考试) 是由美国教育考试服务中心 (ETS) 研发并在世界范围内推广的针对 11~15 岁中小学生的的一项测评, 用于衡量在以英语为媒介的教学环境中, 中小学生在学术和社交方面的英语水平。

1. 考试性质 & 主要功能

TOEFL Junior 考试是一项具有权威性的语言资质测试, 主要具有以下三个方面的功能:

- 1) 为准备出国留学的中小学生提供英语语言证明;
- 2) 验证考生目前的英语学习情况, 并与欧美中小学生的英语水平进行比较;
- 3) 与^{*} 蓝思测评 (Lexile Text Measure) 完美对接, 考生的 TOEFL Junior 分数报告可转化为蓝思测评成绩, 考生可据此从数据库中查找与自己的阅读水平难度相当的书籍、文章、杂志等, 为考生提供权威的阅读指导。

2. 试题类型 & 时间分数

目前, TOEFL Junior 考试采取的考试形式是纸笔考试 (Paper-based Test)。考试分为三部分: Listening Comprehension (听力理解)、Language Form and Meaning (语言形式与含义) 及 Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)。每部分包含 42 道单项选择题, 共 126 题。每部分满分 300 分, 总分 900 分。考试总时长为 110 分钟。

3. 考试时间 & 报考方式

报考 TOEFL Junior 考试主要有以下六个步骤:

第一步: 登录 TOEFL Junior 中国管理中心官方网站 (<http://www.toefljuniorchina.com>);

第二步: 在网站左侧的个人报名栏里点击“个人报名”;

第三步: 输入登录账号和密码 (首次登录需要点击“立即申请”, 根据中英文提示填写相关信息, 完成账号注册);

第四步: 登录成功后, 在页面右下角的“报考信息”中点击“我要报考”;

第五步: 在“考生来源”栏中, 选择“个人考生”。选择考试日期, 在下拉菜单中选择报考区域。选择完毕后, 点击下方的“提交”;

第六步: 提交成功后, 页面会显示考生的考试信息清单, 考生只需按照提示继续操作即可。

^{*} 蓝思测评 (Lexile Text Measure): 蓝思测评是美国科学基金会为了提高美国学生的阅读能力而研究出的一种衡量学生阅读水平和标识文章难易程度的标准, 由美国著名的教育公司 Meta Matrix 开发完成。参加 TOEFL Junior 考试的考生可以在分数报告中获得其蓝思成绩, 其分值范围为 200L~1700L。根据蓝思成绩, 考生可以从蓝思数据库当中找到最适合他们当前英语阅读水平的书籍、文章、杂志等阅读材料。

How to Use This Book

如何使用本书

本书共包括 10 套 TOEFL Junior 全真模拟题，所有试题均和真题一样，由听力理解、语言形式与含义及阅读理解三个部分组成，每部分均有 42 道单项选择题。读者可从三个方面使用本书。

1. 考试自测，把握时间

在参加 TOEFL Junior 考试前，考生可通过这 10 套模拟题准确把握考试相关的信息以及自测完成考试所需的时间。

科目	考试时间	分数范围
听力理解	35 分钟	200~300
语言形式和含义	25 分钟	200~300
阅读理解	50 分钟	200~300
总计	110 分钟	600~900

2. 精练试题，提高技能

本书中的 10 套模拟题完全按照 TOEFL Junior 考试的设计、取材和编排的理念编写而成，所以非常适合考生作为考前的精练材料。每套试题的具体设计如下：

Listening Comprehension 听力理解

听力理解分为三大类型，分别为课堂说明 (Classroom Instruction)、对话 (Conversation)、学术演讲和讨论 (Academic Talk and Discussion)。

材料类型		材料数量	题目数量
非学术性	课堂说明	10	1
	对话	4~5	3~4
学术性	学术演讲和讨论	3~4	4~5

Language Form and Meaning 语言形式与含义

语言形式与含义部分共由 6~8 篇小短文组成，每篇小短文对应 4~8 道题目。

类型	考查内容	题目数量
语言形式 (占题目总量的 65%)	动词	24~32
	比较	
	固定搭配	
	句型结构	
语言含义 (占题目总量的 35%)	词汇含义及辨析	10~18

短文的体裁类型、题目数量如下：

类型	题目数量	
篇幅较短 (4~5 句)	信件	0~2
	通知 / 公告	0~2
	故事	1~2
篇幅较长 (8~10 句)	学生习作	0~3
	课文节选	0~2

Reading Comprehension 阅读理解

阅读部分一般由 7 篇文章组成，每篇文章为 200~300 个单词，依据文章的长度和难度，每篇文章对应 4~9 道题。

具体分配情况如下：

题材类型	文章数量	题目数量	
非学术性	邮件信函	2~3	4~6
	通知公告		
	新闻故事		
学术性	说明文	3~4	5~9
	议论文		

3. 验证结果，参考答案

本书适用于考生考前冲刺阶段的检验性模拟测试，因此每套试题后均为考生提供了听力原文和参考答案，为考生评估成绩提供依据，但并未对试题进行详解，以培养考生独立思考和分析问题的能力。

最后，真诚地祝愿广大考生在本书的帮助下顺利通过 TOEFL Junior 考试！

Contents

目 录

General Introduction to TOEFL Junior Test	
TOEFL Junior 考试简介	iv
How to Use This Book	
如何使用本书	v
Practice Test 1	1
Listening Scripts and Answers	31
Practice Test 2	41
Listening Scripts and Answers	71
Practice Test 3	81
Listening Scripts and Answers	111
Practice Test 4	121
Listening Scripts and Answers	149
Practice Test 5	159
Listening Scripts and Answers	187
Practice Test 6	197
Listening Scripts and Answers	225
Practice Test 7	235
Listening Scripts and Answers	265
Practice Test 8	275
Listening Scripts and Answers	305
Practice Test 9	315
Listening Scripts and Answers	345
Practice Test 10	355
Listening Scripts and Answers	385

TOEFL® Junior™ Test

PRACTICE TEST 1


模拟题 1

Listening Comprehension

The listening section has 42 questions. Follow along as you listen to the directions to the listening section.

Directions


In this section of the test, you will hear a teacher or other school staff members talking to students. Each talk is followed by one question. Choose the best answer to each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet. You will hear each talk only one time.

Here is an example: 

What does the teacher want the students to do?

- (A) Help a new classmate
- (B) Prepare for gym class
- (C) Welcome a guest speaker
- (D) Return books to the library

The correct answer is (A), "Help a new classmate."

Here is another example: 

What will the students probably do next?

- (A) Sing a song
- (B) Listen to some music
- (C) Choose instruments to play
- (D) Discuss the life of a musician

The correct answer is (B), "Listen to some music."

Go on to the next page, and the test will begin with question number one.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

1. **What does the principal want the students to do?**
 - (A) Go to school on foot
 - (B) Use bus service
 - (C) Tell their address
 - (D) Fix the bus
2. **What is the purpose of the talk?**
 - (A) Tell students how to subtract
 - (B) Tell students how to add
 - (C) Tell students common ideas
 - (D) Tell students how to add and subtract fractions
3. **What does the teacher want the students to do?**
 - (A) Introduce themselves
 - (B) Show the new school
 - (C) Accept a new student
 - (D) Do something different
4. **What does the teacher want Jane to do?**
 - (A) Make friends with Matthew
 - (B) Share something with every classmate
 - (C) Change her action to Matthew
 - (D) Help her friend Matthew
5. **What is the teacher explaining?**
 - (A) Ways to create a model volcano
 - (B) Taking pictures of volcano
 - (C) How to use sequential words
 - (D) Rules of describing a sequence of events
6. **Which of the following is true?**
 - (A) Parents are encouraged to use car pool.
 - (B) Parents must submit a written declaration.
 - (C) The school will detain students who try to slip out of the gate.
 - (D) Parents should collect their children within half an hour of the scheduled time.
7. **What is the purpose of the talk?**
 - (A) To study the history about the Declaration of Independence
 - (B) To stress the importance of the Declaration of Independence
 - (C) To tell the meaning of "All men are created equal"
 - (D) To introduce Thomas Jefferson
8. **What is the purpose of the talk?**
 - (A) To introduce Mark Twain's works
 - (B) To tell how to read Mark Twain's works
 - (C) To tell students that writers are influenced by their environments
 - (D) To discuss how location decides a writer's style
9. **What is the purpose of the game?**
 - (A) To grasp the English parts of speech
 - (B) To distinguish different objects
 - (C) To teach how some words spell
 - (D) To do some cleaning
10. **Why is the teacher talking about the activity?**
 - (A) Because she wants students to do research on birds
 - (B) Because she wants students to build more nests for birds
 - (C) Because she wants students to do a presentation
 - (D) Because she wants students to learn how to work together

PART 1

Now you will hear some conversations. Each conversation is followed by three or more questions. Choose the best answer to each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet. You will hear each conversation only one time.

11. What happened to the girl?

- (A) She forgot time.
- (B) She came to class late.
- (C) She mistook time.
- (D) She met an accident.

12. What was wrong with the girl's mother?

- (A) She got up late.
- (B) She missed the bus.
- (C) She was ill.
- (D) She went to the field early morning.

13. What will the teacher probably do next?

- (A) Punish the girl
- (B) Ask her to go back to her seat
- (C) Tell the girl's parents
- (D) Tell the headmaster

14. What problem does the boy have?

- (A) He can't find the reserve room.
- (B) He can't find his syllabus.
- (C) He can't find a book.
- (D) He can't find a sociology notebook.

15. What does "reserve" mean?

- (A) Anyone can read the reserved book.
- (B) You can find the reserved book at the usual place.
- (C) You can keep the reserved book for one day.
- (D) You can only read the reserved book in the library.

16. Why did the professor place the book on reserve?

- (A) Because the book was very expensive
- (B) Because he didn't want anyone to read it
- (C) Because he wanted everyone to read it
- (D) Because he had bought the book

17. What will the boy probably do next?

- (A) Go to the reserve room
- (B) Leave the library
- (C) Find a seat and read other books
- (D) Go to a bookstore

18. What did the boy do last night?

- (A) He studied for a test.
- (B) He met with a friend.
- (C) He watched a game.
- (D) He went to bed early.

19. What did the girl think of India's victory?

- (A) She thought it unbelievable.
- (B) She thought they deserved it.
- (C) She thought it was sheer luck.
- (D) She thought it was an easily earned victory.

20. What did the boy think of the reason why the Pakistan lost?

- (A) The mistake of batsmen
- (B) The skill of bowlers
- (C) They didn't concede much runs
- (D) The captain's knock

21. What agreement did they reach?

- (A) 223 was not easy for the Pakistan to reach.
- (B) Their players needed more practice in fielding.
- (C) The mistake of batsmen made the Pakistan lose.
- (D) The India's victory was easily earned.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 

22. What did they think of today's exam?

- (A) The girl thought the computer science was easy.
- (B) The boy thought the computer science was a little bit difficult.
- (C) The girl didn't finish the language paper.
- (D) The boy thought the language paper was easy.

23. How did the girl feel?

- (A) She felt agitated.
- (B) She felt peaceful.
- (C) She felt worried.
- (D) She felt relaxed.

24. What did they think of the language paper?

- (A) The girl thought it was easy.
- (B) The boy thought even one mark questions were very easy.
- (C) The boy thought he would get a high mark.
- (D) The girl was worried about the total marks.

25. What will they probably do?

- (A) Enjoy their vacation
- (B) Find their teacher to ask questions
- (C) Wait for their marks urgently
- (D) Ask other students how they feel



GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

Now you will hear some talks and discussions about academic topics. Each talk or discussion is followed by four or more questions. Choose the best answer to each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet. You will hear each talk or discussion only one time.

26. **What's the main idea of the talk?**
- (A) How Watt invented the steam machine.
 - (B) Traders need more clothes.
 - (C) How the Industrial Revolution influenced people's lives.
 - (D) The way to extract pure iron out of iron ore.
27. **Why did the textile trader begin to look for faster and cheaper ways of producing clothes?**
- (A) The price of steel was getting more and more expensive.
 - (B) England got most of its energy from waterwheels.
 - (C) Factory machines were powered by coal.
 - (D) People began buying more and more goods in the 1700s.
28. **What can be inferred according to the talk?**
- (A) Steam engines are better powered by coke than coal.
 - (B) Fewer people are working in small workshops than in large factories.
 - (C) The quality of cloth made entirely by hand is better.
 - (D) The Industrial Revolution has negatively influenced people's lives to some extent.
29. **How did people get power before the 18th century?**
- (A) From waterwheels
 - (B) From wind
 - (C) From human power
 - (D) From nature, such as coal
30. **What's the purpose of the discussion between the professor and the student?**
- (A) To explain why God is good
 - (B) To ensure why we can see God
 - (C) To argue why God exists
 - (D) To discuss whether God exists
31. **Why does the student always remain silent when she is asked?**
- (A) Because she doesn't like his professor
 - (B) Because she can't give an exact answer to the professor
 - (C) Because she is thinking something else.
 - (D) Because she can't understand what the professor said
32. **Why does the student still believe in God even though she can't see it?**
- (A) Because she regards God as a kind of faith
 - (B) Because God has saved many people
 - (C) Because God created Satan
 - (D) Because Satan is evil
33. **Why does the professor mention the five senses?**
- (A) He just wants to prove we human can't touch or see God.
 - (B) He wants to point out that science has problems.
 - (C) He just wants to prove God hasn't existed ever.
 - (D) He doesn't know who created God.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

34. What's the main idea of the talk?

- (A) To give a general introduction of coral reefs
- (B) To discuss how coral reefs form
- (C) Coral reefs must live around shallow water
- (D) What coral reefs eat to grow

35. What is coral?

- (A) It's a kind of large animal.
- (B) It takes calcium from sea animals.
- (C) It has skeleton outside only.
- (D) It's made up of small sea animals.

36. What is colony?

- (A) All reefs together are called colony.
- (B) All kinds of corals living together are called colony.
- (C) Creatures living in the shallow water are called colony.
- (D) Corals which are colorful are called colony.

37. What can we learn from the talk about coral reef?

- (A) It's an underwater mountain.
- (B) It can grow to avoid any destruction from the ocean.
- (C) It can't be very large.
- (D) It grows up from the edge of the volcanoes.

38. What is the common character for coral reefs?

- (A) All of them are growing fast.
- (B) All of them are near coastline.

(C) Most of them need warm water.

(D) They can't be found where there is sunlight.

39. What is the main idea of the discussion?

- (A) To understand why people take tests on mice
- (B) To stress the importance of taking tests on mice
- (C) To analyze the reason why people take tests on mice
- (D) To debate whether we should take tests on mice

40. Why is the girl so angry about the article?

- (A) Mice are suffering from cancer.
- (B) She realizes that people are taking tests on mice.
- (C) The girl's mom is suffering from cancer.
- (D) The man doesn't know what has happened.

41. Why do humans take tests on mice?

- (A) Because they want to find the way to cure cancers
- (B) Because they are cruel
- (C) Because they feel bothered
- (D) Because they want to sell drugs

42. What may be the title for the article?

- (A) Tests on Mice
- (B) Cruel Humans
- (C) The Way Humans Have to Take
- (D) Poor Mice



Language Form and Meaning

Directions

In this section of the test, you will answer 42 questions found in seven different texts. Within each text are boxes that contain four possible ways to complete a sentence. Choose the word or words in each box that correctly complete each sentence. Mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet.

Here are two sample questions:

1. The idea that rocks last forever and that rocks

(A) still
(B) very
(C) quite
(D) never

change

is not completely true. If you have ever stood next to a rushing river, you

2. the water hammering away at the rocks.

(A) saw
(B) seen
(C) are seeing
(D) may have seen

The correct answer to **Sample 1** is (D), "never." The correct answer to **Sample 2** is (D), "may have seen."

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE 