

ETS TOEFL Junior中国管理中心推荐使用

TOEFL Junior

全其模岩题指排指统

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全真模拟,完全遵循TOEFL Junior考试命题规律 •

地道选材,文章难度与国际标准科学对标。

深度解析,帮助学生把握答题思路并巩固解题技巧。

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TOEFL Junior 全真模考题 精讲精练

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前言

TOEFL Junior(初中托福),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初中生的一项低风险测评,用以衡量在以英语为媒介的教学环境中,11~15岁的中学生在学术和社交方面的英语水平。作为一项测评工具,它可以帮助考生申请美国初高中,同时,多维度的标准化测评使得 TOEFL Junior 考试还能够为考生的进一步语言学习提供参考和指导。

在考生备考阶段,模考可以帮助考生及时检测自己的学习效果并查漏补缺,同时为每个阶段的学习提供有效的指导;也可以在考前模拟真实考场,帮助考生提前适应实际考试。因此,为帮助各位考生科学备考,冲刺高分,我们精心编写了本书,以备大家考试之需。本书具有以下特点:

1. 全真模拟,接近真题

在《TOEFL Junior 考试官方指南》的指导下,本书根据 TOEFL Junior 的命题规律及出题思路进行试题编写。题目内容、难度及考点均与真题保持一致,帮助考生测试自身实力,熟悉实战题目类型。

2. 选材地道, 科学对标

选材力求在长度和难度上与 TOEFL Junior 真题保持一致,在信度和效度方面达到官方指南的同等水平。所有文章选材与国际标准 Lexile Text Measure (蓝思测评)保持一致,难度及话题均与真题高度切合。

3. 精准定位,精讲精练

考生需在规定时间内完成题目,之后可结合书后所附答案校对自己的回答,了解自己目前的水平;同时, 模拟题的答案均配有详细的解析,精准到位,重点突出,帮助考生掌握答题思路,巩固解题技巧。

4. 提升成绩, 培养能力

TOEFL Junior 考试内容多与考生未来实际的美国留学学术及生活场景息息相关,通过本书的练习,我们希望考生在提高考试成绩的同时,找到英语学习的突破点,真正提高英文实力,从而在将来的海外学习生活中游刃有余。

衷心希望本书能够为备考 TOEFL Junior 的考生提供帮助,祝愿所有考生在本书的帮助下能够在 TOEFL Junior 考试中取得理想成绩!

编者

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TOEFL. Junior. Test

PRACTICE TEST 1

模拟题 1

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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 member 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.

1. What do the students probably do next?

- (A) Draw some shapes from memory
- (B) Do some math practices
- (C) Talk about a new topic
- (D) Have an exam

2. What is the purpose of the announcement?

- (A) To inform students about a performance
- (B) To tell students to clean their desks
- (C) To remind students to get ready to visit a school campus
- (D) To introduce a group of students from another school

3. What is the purpose of the talk?

- (A) To show a way to take notes correctly
- (B) To answer a question from the students
- (C) To remind students when to take the exam
- (D) To explain how to get a good grade

4. What is the purpose of the announcement?

- (A) To remind students to sign up for a special event
- (B) To explain a coming school festival to students
- (C) To ask students to bring permission from parents
- (D) To inform students to come to teacher's office early the next day

5. Why does the principal apologize?

- (A) She will go to the farm tomorrow.
- (B) The school will be closed early today.
- (C) The planned trip has been canceled.
- (D) Parents are informed to come to school.

6. What is the subject of this announcement?

- (A) A changing of place where an event will be held
- (B) A basketball match that has been canceled
- (C) Some new food served in the cafeteria
- (D) Art works from the students that are going to be displayed in the gym

7. What will the students probably do next?

- (A) Talk about a famous musician's life
- (B) Discuss a song written by Beethoven
- (C) Listen to a famous piano music
- (D) Go to a concert in the city

8. What does the teacher want the students to do?

- (A) Write a report on how to save our environment
- (B) Talk about how pollution will affect us in the future
- (C) Do a survey on our environment to their families
- (D) Get prepared for a presentation tomorrow

9. What can we infer about the sports the teacher mentions?

- (A) They were very popular last year.
- (B) No one has joined in them before.
- (C) They have not been very popular.
- (D) It is dangerous to participate in them.

10. What is the subject of the talk?

- (A) Criticizing the students who haven't finished homework
- (B) Giving students tips on how to write a paper more efficiently
- (C) Showing students the way to a history museum
- (D) Explaining what students should do to get a higher score

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. Where is the conversation probably taking place?

- (A) In a school lobby
- (B) In the gym
- (C) On a school bus
- (D) In a sports shop

12. What are the students mainly talking about?

- (A) How to maintain a healthy body
- (B) A coming sports event
- (C) Some interesting sports
- (D) A basketball match

13. What does the girl suggest the boy do to win?

- (A) Join a school team
- (B) Buy a new basketball
- (C) Take more contests before the event
- (D) Play basketball more

14. What does the boy suggest when he says this, "But um, I just don't get the trick of how to make the basket."?

- (A) He hasn't learned the rules of basketball.
- (B) He doesn't know who the coach of basketball team is.
- (C) He is not interested in playing basketball.
- (D) He cannot play basketball very well.

15. Why does the boy talk to this woman?

- (A) To ask about loan policies of the library
- (B) To find a tool to search the Internet
- (C) To make sure the book he needs has arrived
- (D) To return a book to the library

16. What should the boy do to check out books?

- (A) Register his name by completing a form
- (B) Show his student card at the front desk
- (C) Ask for permission from the librarian
- (D) Leave his ID card at the front desk

17. What does the woman suggest the boy do?

- (A) Bring his laptop computer to the library
- (B) Look through books on the shelves by the window
- (C) Use the one of the computers to search information
- (D) Check out more books in one time

18. What is the boy probably going to do next?

- (A) Check out the book he needs
- (B) Ask some other questions
- (C) Find an electronic book with computer
- (D) Go back home to find his ID card

19. What is the boy's problem?

- (A) He has some errands to do for his mother.
- (B) He couldn't attend a rehearsal on time.
- (C) He is sick and has to go home.
- (D) He lost his wallet on the way to school.

20. What does the boy feel when he says, "Wow, you're a genius Rebecca!"?

- (A) Amazed
- (B) Excited
- (C) Touched
- (D) Impressed

21. What does the girl say the band could do?

- (A) Go over some musical acts which doesn't include the boy
- (B) Wait until the boy comes back to school with his mother
- (C) Find another student who can play the role of the boy
- (D) Delay the rehearsal until the next day

22. What is the boy probably going to do next?

- (A) Ask the teacher a question
- (B) Go to a dentist's appointment right away
- (C) Go to the class with the girl
- (D) Call his mother

23. What can we infer about Peter?

- (A) He always forgets to do essay.
- (B) He sometimes helps teachers do errands.
- (C) He is the worst student in class.
- (D) He is the only one who hasn't handed in outline.

24. What does the teacher offer to do?

- (A) Give the student some books that can help him
- (B) Postpone the due date of the assignment
- (C) Show some examples of other students' work
- (D) Send an outline to the student

25. What does the teacher imply when she says, "By the way, remember that I'll need them to teach class on Friday"?

- (A) The student should see her on Friday.
- (B) The book should be returned before Friday.
- (C) The student is easy to forget.
- (D) The teacher couldn't teach without the book.

26. What will the boy probably do next?

- (A) Prepare history assignment
- (B) Review class notes before class begins
- (C) Deliver a message to another student
- (D) Work on his essay immediately

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.

27. What is the talk mainly about?

- (A) The difference between various colds
- (B) How people are affected by viruses
- (C) The most effective cells to kill viruses
- (D) What we should know about common cold

28. Based on the talk, what is probably true about cold viruses?

- (A) There's only one virus that can cause cold.
- (B) Cold viruses have to get into healthy cells to cause a cold.
- (C) There are countless kinds of cold viruses.
- (D) Healthy cells can sometimes attack viruses before they cause a cold.

29. Why does the speaker mention Vitamin C?

- (A) To suggest a possible cure to common cold
- (B) To make an example of what can relieve cold
- (C) To remind us what is usually nutritious
- (D) To compare different medicines we use

30. Based on the talk, what is probably a good way to stay away from getting cold?

- (A) Injecting vaccines that prevent cold
- (B) Staying inside when the temperature is low
- (C) Keeping a good body condition
- (D) Avoiding meeting too many people

31. What is the main topic of the talk?

- (A) The benefit of drinking water
- (B) When you need to drink more water
- (C) Most effective way to be hydrated
- (D) The relation between our bodies and drinking water

32. What will probably happen when we exercise and forget to bring water?

- (A) We become dehydrated and even sick.
- (B) Our body will cool down.
- (C) We stop sweating to save water loss.
- (D) Nothing really happens.

33. What does the speaker suggest we do when we exercise?

- (A) Drink large amount of water before we begin
- (B) Keep drinking certain amount of water during the whole activity
- (C) Take in as much water as possible either before or after we do sport
- (D) Save a bottle of water until we feel thirsty

34. What does the speaker imply when he says this "A happy body is a hydrated body"?

- (A) We should always be hydrated to be healthy.
- (B) Drinking much water would make people happy.
- (C) Dehydrated body does not recover easily.
- (D) Being happy can reduce the chance of dehydration.

35. What is this talk mainly about?

- (A) The structure of our brain
- (B) Some facts about brain
- (C) Various cells in our body
- (D) How to protect our head

36. What can we infer about our brain?

- (A) Our movement has nothing to do with our brain.
- (B) Brain only controls what we think.
- (C) Everything we do is directed by our brain.
 - (D) Our brain controls the center of our body.

37. According to the speaker, what do nerve cells do?

- (A) Create connections between them and sending impulses
- (B) Receive signals from other parts of our body
- (C) Transform impulses into information that we can understand
- (D) Protect our brain by sending out pulses that destroy harmful bacteria

38. According to the speaker, what theory was proven wrong lately?

- (A) There are thousands of connections between nerve cells.
- (B) The connections disappear when the nerve cells die.
- (C) Dead cells in brain cannot be replaced.
- (D) Brain cells begin to die when people are 20 years old.

- 39. What is the main topic of the talk?
 - (A) How acid rain destroys our buildings
 - (B) The formation and influences of acid rain
 - (C) The difference between rain and water
 - (D) Results of combustion of various resources
- 40. According to the speaker, what will acid rain probably do when it gets into a river?
 - (A) It will corrode the rocks beneath the river.
 - (B) It kills fish and other living things in the river.
 - (C) It sinks into the bottom of the river.
 - (D) It is carried away by the river to the nearest earth.

- 41. What can we infer about acid rain?
 - (A) It contains much sulfur.
 - (B) We can't avoid making acid rain.
 - (C) Cars are the main reasons for acid rain.
 - (D) We can stop it in the near future.
- 42. What does the speaker imply when he says "Big business and government argue that such measures are too expensive, but delaying action will be costly in other ways for future generations"?
 - (A) Only big corporations can afford to deal with acid rain.
 - (B) We should delay our actions to solve the problem more properly.
 - (C) People should start working on reducing acid rain despite the cost.
 - (D) It's easier for those big companies to take actions than for small businesses.



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 change

(C) quite

(D) never

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

(A) saw

- (B) seen
 - (C) are seeing
 - (D) may have seen

the water hammering away at the rocks.

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

Questions 1-4 refer to the following announcement.

1. Because of the heavy rain, the swimming competition

- (A) will not hold
- (B) will be not held
- (C) is not holding
- (D) will not be held

at the New Town Swimming Pool as planned. The place has been changed to

- 2. the Jackson Sports Center. Buses leave school at 10
- (A) will take you

to

- (B) taking you
- (C) to take you
- (D) taken you

- 3. the Center. It's about a 15-minute ride.
- (A) You returning
- (B) You have been returning
- (C) You will be returned
- (D) You will be returning
- 4. to school at 3:15 in time to catch your
- (A) often
- (B) always
- (C) usual
- (D) lately

buses home.

Sports Office