

TOEFL Junior

刘晓琪 胡 楫 编著

语形式

Language Form and Meaning

精心设计诊断测试,发现知识漏洞

• 全面归纳考试要点,传授备考策略

• 科学设置配套练习,提高应试技能

2 套全真模拟试题,体验考试情境





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Preface (前言)

TOEFL Junior 考试由美国教育考试服务中心(Educational Testing Service,简称ETS)研发推广,是"托福"家族新成员。TOEFL Junior 考试是面向英语为非母语国家的 11~15 岁中学生的国际标准化语言测试,它提供的语言成绩不仅可以帮助考生申请美国中学,也可以成为考生进一步学习英语的指南。自 2010 年 TOEFL Junior 考试开始推广以来,已经有越来越多的美国中学了解和认可这项考试,并接受其成绩作为入学语言成绩。

TOEFL Junior 考试于 2011 年 10 月正式进入中国,国内报考人数日益增多,考生对于考试相关信息和资料的需求亟待满足。我们以《TOEFL Junior 考试官方指南》为指导,以北美优秀教辅书为参考,结合考生参加历次考试的反馈和教师的授课、教研经验编写了这套 TOEFL Junior 辅导书,包括《TOEFL Junior 词汇精讲精练》《TOEFL Junior 语言形式与含义》《TOEFL Junior 听力》及《TOEFL Junior 阅读》。作为国内最早的 TOEFL Junior 备考辅导书籍,这套图书具有相当的权威性和实用性,适合参加 TOEFL Junior 考试的所有考生使用。

本书为《TOEFL Junior 语言形式与含义》,主要由三个部分组成,分别为 Vocabulary(词汇)、Grammar(语法)及 Practice(练习)。全书共 12 章。

Vocabulary: Chapter 1 到 Chapter 6 分别介绍了不同词性的词汇及其在考试中考查的知识点, 后面紧跟相关的针对性练习,练习形式包括选词成句、句子填空、句子改错等。

Grammar: Chapter 7 到 Chapter 10 分别介绍了 TOEFL Junior 考题中涉及的知识点和语言点, 后附练习, 练习形式包括造句、翻译、句子改错等。

Practice: Chapter 11 和 Chapter 12 提供了大量练习题供考生强化训练。其中,Chapter 11 包含 6 套小型模拟练习题,供考生平时练习使用。Chapter 12 包含 2 套题目,从题目设置和题量上完全模拟 TOEFL Junior 考试,供考生在考前模拟练习使用。

最后,非常感谢关心和支持本书出版的新东方大愚文化传播有限公司和本书的教研团队,是他们的努力才使本书得以顺利出版。

祝愿所有考生在本书的帮助下都能够顺利地通过 TOEFL Junior 考试。

始去

General Introduction to TOEFL® Junior™ Test (TOEFL® Junior™ 考试简介)

TOEFL® Junior ™考试是美国教育考试服务中心 (ETS) 专门针对 11~15 岁中学生研究设计的一项 英语能力水平测试。考试旨在衡量中学生在校园学术生活和日常社会生活中的英语语言水平,能够反映学生在以英语为媒介的教学环境中的英语能力。TOEFL® Junior ™考试不仅为准备出国留学的中学生提供了一项权威的语言证明,而且能够准确、全面地反映出所有考生前一阶段学习的进步状况,并且为后一阶段的继续学习提供最有参考价值的指导。

TOEFL® Junior ™考试是一项精心设计的考试,它能够客观评估学生的英语水平,并为教师和家长提供有关学生英语水平和能力的有用信息。为了帮助学生(尤其是中学生)衡量自己的英语能力,TOEFL® Junior ™的成绩可分别与美国中学生英语水平对比体系 (Grade Levels in the United States)、蓝思阅读分级体系 (Lexile Reader Measure)、欧洲语言共同框架 (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) 三个可信赖的测评体系相对接,以衡量考生的英语能力。

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

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

Language Form and Meaning Overview (语言形式与含义概述)

TOEFL® Junior ™考试中的语言形式与含义部分共由 6 至 8 篇小短文组成,每篇小短文对应 4 至 8 道题目。该部分总共有 42 道题,全部为单项选择题。考试时间为 25 分钟。

该部分包括两大类型,分别为语言形式 (Language Form) 和语言含义 (Language Meaning)。这两大类型会以便条、邮件、公告等形式,或以学生习作、课文、杂志中节选出的较为学术的文章的形式出现。题目内容贴近校园生活,是考生日常生活常见、常用的题材形式。

1. 题目形式

形式		題目数量	考试时间
	信件	0~2 道	
篇幅较短 (4至5句话)	通知、公告	0~2 道	
	记叙文	1~2 道	25 () 64
	学生习作	0~3 道	- 25 分钟
篇幅较长 (8至10句话)	课文节选	0~2 道	
	杂志文章	0~2 道	

2. 考查内容类型

类型	考查内容	題目数量
语言形式 (占 65% 题目)	动词	
	比较	
	固定搭配	24~32 道
	从句	
	句型结构	
语言含义 (占 35% 题目)	词汇选择	10~18 道

Sample Questions

(样题)

Questions 1~4 refer to the following e-mail.

Hi, Linda!

Thanks for your last e-mail! I know you like art, just like I do, so I wanted

- (A) tell
- (B) told
- (C) to tell

1.

(D) telling

you about the special trip my class went on last week. We took

- 2. a bus into the city and spent two hours at the art museum,
- (A) if there was
- (B) that there was
- (C) which we had
- (D) where we had

our own tour guide. The guide told us about the different artists and gave us the

- 3. history of some of the paintings.
- (A) When
- (B) Rather
- (C) During(D) Whether

I have more time, I will send

you another e-mail with some of the photos I took that day. I took a lot of them! If

- 4. your family comes to
- (A) ask(B) visit
- (C) look
- (D) return

us this year, we can go to the art museum

together.

Your cousin,

Samantha

Questions 5~12 refer to the following magazine article.

(A) Lake Victoria is (B) and Lake Victoria is 5. Located in central Africa, a very unusual lake. (C) Lake Victoria's being (D) although Lake Victoria is (A) It not only one is (B) Is it one not only 6. of the largest lakes in the world; it is also one of the (C) One is it only not (D) Not only is it one youngest. Estimated to be about 15,000 years old, it is a relative baby compared (A) are (B) they are with Earth's other very large lakes, 7. more than two million (C) which being (D) which can be (A) resembles (B) portrays 8. years old. Yet judging by the variety of life in it, Lake Victoria (C) views (D) likes a much older body of water. Usually, lakes need a longer time (A) is populated (B) they are populated 9. by a diverse array of life-forms. (C) to become populated (D) becoming populating (A) Is (B) It is 10. common for new lakes to contain only a small number of (C) Being (D) Because it is

- 11. species. Lake Victoria, however, is
- (A) opened
- (B) packed
- (C) satisfied
- (D) purchased

with colorful fish, most

- 12. notably, cichlids. There are
- (A) many
- (B) as many
- (C) too many
- (D) as many as

500 different species of just

this one type of fish.

Answers & Explanations

- 1. C 本题考查 want to do sth. 的搭配。
- 2. D 选项前的半句话为完整句子,前后两句不涉及条件关系,所以可以判断逗号后面为非限定性定语从句,排除选项 A。非限定性定语从句不能用 that 引导,排除选项 B。句中强调的是我们的导游在 art museum 里,要用 in which,in which = where。
- 3. A 此句可以理解为我一有时间就会发送给你另外的邮件。rather 表示"相当"的意思; during 表示"在……期间"的意思; whether 表示"是否,不论"的意思。
- 4. B 句子所要表达的是"如果你们家还来______我家的话,我们可以一起去艺术博物馆"。可以 判断出选项所要表达的意思是"拜访",所以选 visit。
- 5. A Located in central Africa 为句子插入语,可以先忽略不看,通过选项内容加后面的 a very unusual lake 构成句子 "主系表"结构,符合要求的只有选项 A。
- 6. D ";"连接两个句子构成平行结构。后边是 it is also one of..., 前边应对称为 it is not only one of..., 表示它 "不仅是……还是……",选项 A、B 和 C 表达错误,可排除。选项 D 为倒装句式, not only 在句首时,第一个分句的主语和谓语部分需要颠倒位置。
- 7. D Estimated to be about 15,000 years old 为插入语,可以先忽略。后面半句 it is a relative baby compared with Earth's other very large lakes,后面半句"主系表"结构已经齐全,说明选项之后引导的是非限定性定语从句(通常有逗号间隔的为非限定性),用来补充说明 Earth's other very large lakes,故本题只可以选择 which 引导,being 不能作谓语动词。
- 8. A 此题容易受生词的影响。句子需要表达的是"类似,相像"的意思。resembles表示"像,类似于"的意思; portrays表示"描写,描绘;扮演,饰演"的意思; views表示"看待,考虑,把……视为"的意思; likes 虽然有"像,如同"的意思,但不作动词,而是作介词或连词使用,可直接排除。
- 9. C need 表示"需要"的意思时,使用固定搭配 need to do sth.。
- 10. B 做题时可直接排除选项 A 和 C, 因为两者不符合句子的构成要素。由于下一句出现 however, 所以不存在因果关系,可排除选项 D。
- 11. B 句子要表示的是 Lake Victoria 里有很多五颜六色的鱼。opened 表示"开放"的意思; packed 表示"充满"的意思; satisfied 表示"满意"的意思; purchased 表示"购买"的意思。根据题意, 正确选项为 packed。
- 12. D there be 句型表示"某处有某物",句子可以被理解为"这里的一种鱼类(cichlids)有 500 个不同的品种"。"A... + as/so + 形容词原级 + as + B",表示 A 与 B 在某方面程度相同或不同。

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Vocabulary

(词 汇)

Chapter 1

Verb (动词)

Diagnostic Test

1.	— How about the exhibition yesterday?
	— It was very noisy, but that didn't me.
	A. impress
	B. hurt
	C. change
	D. bother
2.	— How about going hiking this weekend?
	— Sorry. I prefer rather than
	A. to go out; stay at home
	B. to stay at home; go out
	C. staying at home; to go out
	D. going out; stay at home
3.	World Expo 2010 Shanghai China people from all over the world to the theme
	"Better City, Better Life".
	A. attends
	B. attracts
	C. allows
	D. advises
4.	The young man used to to work, but he is used to to work now.
	A. drive; walking
	B. drove; walked
	C. drive; walks
	D. driving; walk

5.	— Look! There is a tall tree over there. Can you, Dave?
	— Yes, let me a try.
	A. fall it off; make
	B. send it up; to have
	C. come it down; give
	D. climb it up; have
6.	— It's raining, Daisy. Please an umbrella with you.
	— Thanks. I'll return it to you when I back next week.
	A. take; come
	B. take; will come
	C. bring; come
	D. bring; will come
7.	—The Summer Palace is wonderful. Have you ever visited any other interesting places?
	—Yes. Also, we to the Great Wall.
	A. have gone
	B. have been
	C. had gone
	D. had been
8.	I first met Lisa three years ago when we at a radio station together.
	A. have worked
	B. had been working
	C. were working
	D. had worked
9.	— I'm afraid no one will agree you.
	— I don't think it
	A. with; minds
	B. with; matters
	C. on; works
	D. in; trouble
10.	When you at the door, ITV with my parents. A. knocked; watched
	B. was knocking: watched

	D. knock; am watching
11.	Please Miss Li that we able to finish the work on time.
	A. tell; will be
	B. tells; would be
	C. told; will be
	D. told; would be
12.	It ten years since my brother an English teacher.
	A. was; become
	B. was; have become
	C. has; have become
	D. has been; became
13.	— The girl all her savings to the people in the Southwest for the serious drought.
	— What a donation and what a nice girl!
	A. handed out
	B. put out
	C. sold out
	D. gave out
14.	You shouldn't your hope. Everything will be better.
	A. give up
	B. fix up
	C. cheer up
	D. put up
15.	There a magic show on the school playground if it next Monday
	afternoon.
	A. will have; doesn't rain
	B. will have; won't rain
	C. will be; doesn't rain
	D. will be; is not raining

C. knocked; was watching