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洋话连篇

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前言

无论是英文功底深厚的高手，还是刚入门的初学者，听力理解都是 TOEFL 考试中最难的部分。不少同学反映，有时即使听懂了每一个单词，也还是答不对题目。可以说：听力，你是我心中永远的痛！

为了帮助大家从根本上攻克这个难关，《洋话连篇 TOEFL 听力宝典》带着洋话连篇全体工作人员的殷切期望与大家见面了！

本书共分四个章节：单句、精短对话、长篇对话和长篇段落。

单句部分精选了 95 年 10 月之前 TOEFL 听力考题中的 103 句有代表性的单句，并将它们划分为七大类别：虚拟语气、否定句式、比较句式、特殊句式、情态助动词、连词及固定用法。

精短对话部分针对历年考试真题的主要考点进行归类，分为十二类：特殊关键、情景类、常用习语、固定搭配、反意疑问句、重复反问题型、肯定否定的不同表达、“Oh so” 题型、虚拟语气、But 的否定用法、表示建议的句型、规律题。

长篇对话部分按地点进行归类，再以场景进行分析。大致划分为校园-图书馆-教室-餐厅-宿舍。无法归入这五个地点的，同时又是托福考试常出现的场景，均被列入其他类。

长篇段落部分按照讲话内容的性质和发生地点的不同，将它们划分为三类：专题演讲 (Presentation, Lecture)，即纯讲演形式的演说，其话题有关物理生物学、音乐；课堂教学 (Talk in Class)，课题所涉及的领域很广泛，包括宿舍管理、课

程安排等；焦点话题的讨论，如环境保护、新材料、新技术和媒体等。

出版社和“洋话连篇”公司领导层及相关部门为本书的出版做出了不懈的努力，在此我们一并表示感谢！

由于时间仓促，错误之处在所难免，敬请广大读者和英语教学界同仁不吝赐教。

2002 年 11 月 29 日

目 录

目录

前言

第一章 单句 1

第二章 TOEFL 听力精短对话 31

第三章 TOEFL 听力长篇对话 89

第四章 TOEFL 听力长篇段落 (非对话部分) ... 177

第一章 单句

自 95 年 10 月以来, TOEFL 听力考试已不再考察考生对单句的理解, 而是代之以对话问答。但是, 这一部分单句中蕴涵了大量的考点和解题技巧, 很值得考生借鉴, 因此本书将它们单列一章进行讲解。

本章精选了 95 年 10 月之前 TOEFL 听力考题中的 103 句有代表性的单句, 并将它们划分为: 虚拟语气、否定句式、比较句式、特殊句式、情态助动词、连词及固定用法七大类别, 旨在让考生把握单句的解题理念和技巧, 进而轻松解答对话部分的问题。

一、虚拟语气

表虚拟语气的句式通常有 if 引导的从句、if only 引导的单句、含有 wish, would rather 等词汇的句子。

1. if 引导的从句

下面这些句子表达了对已经发生过的事情的一种假设。

- (1) If I'd remembered to check the mailbox, I might have found your note.
- (A) Since I forgot to look in the mailbox, I missed your note.
- (B) I don't remember seeing anything when I went to check the mailbox.
- (C) Your check was the only thing I found in the mailbox.
- (D) When I went to the mailbox, I found your note.

正确答案是 A。

- (2) If we hadn't made the wrong turn, we'd have been on time.

- (A) If we want to be on time, we must make a right turn.
- (B) Though we went the wrong way, we were still on time.
- (C) Since we're not late, we must have come the right way.
- (D) We're late because we went the wrong way.

正确答案是 D。

- (3) If I'd known the bank would be closed today, I would have gone there yesterday.
- (A) Yesterday the bank was closed.
- (B) I knew the bank would be closed today.
- (C) Yesterday I asked the bank for a loan.
- (D) I didn't go to the bank yesterday.

正确答案是 D。

- (4) If he'd only asked me for help, I'd have done my best for him.
- (A) I'd have been happy to help if he'd asked me.
- (B) I work better when I'm with him.
- (C) I only ask that he help out when I need a rest.
- (D) I should have asked him to help me with my test.

正确答案是 A。

- (5) I would have gone to the movie, if I'd known what was playing.
- (A) I expected the movie to be very good.
- (B) The movie that I went to isn't showing any more.
- (C) Since I didn't know what movie was playing, I didn't go.
- (D) If the movie is still showing, I'll probably go to see it.

正确答案是 C。

- (6) If I'd known he was driving downtown, I'd have asked him for a ride.
- (A) I asked him if he needed a ride.
- (B) I'm going to share the driving with him.

- (C) I didn't ask him for a ride since I didn't know he was driving.
(D) I asked him for a ride as soon as I found out he was going.

正确答案是 C。

- (7) If I'd read the book more carefully, I might have given a better report.
(A) I read the book report very carefully.
(B) My report wasn't so good because I wasn't thorough.
(C) My report was easier to read than the book.
(D) I didn't like the book the reporter gave me.

正确答案是 B。

2. if only 引导的单句

这类单句的意思是“若是……那该多好啊；真希望……；只要，只要……就好”，表达说话人的一种愿望。

- (1) If only this rain would stop.
(A) The train won't stop here.
(B) I'm tired of the rain.
(C) I won't feel the strain.
(D) Don't stop up the drain.

正确答案是 B。

这句话的意思是“要是雨停了该多好啊”！事实上雨没有停，但说话人表达了对雨的反感和厌倦。

- (2) If only you told me sooner.
(A) Let me know as soon as possible.
(B) You should have informed me earlier.
(C) I should have sold it earlier.
(D) You told me as soon as you could.

正确答案是 B。

这句话的意思是“你要是早点告诉我就好了”。说话人表达了抱怨和责备的情绪。

- (3) If only he'd drive more slowly.
(A) He's the only one who drives slowly.
(B) He'll drive more slowly only if you remind him.
(C) He really should drive faster.
(D) I wish he wouldn't drive so fast.

正确答案是 D。

- (4) If only I paid attention in class.
(A) I wish I had gotten some gas.
(B) I wasn't the only nervous student in class.
(C) I wouldn't have paid for that tent.
(D) I wish I had been a more attentive student.

正确答案是 D。

二、否定句式

一些听力单句中存在否定的特殊用法，比如含有否定意义的单词、否定转移，以及双重否定。

1. 具有否定意义的单词，包括否定副词、否定形容词或名词、否定代词，以及带有否定前缀的形容词和副词。

①否定副词，如 **never**，表示“从来不”；如 **rarely**，**hardly**，**seldom** 等，表示“很少、几乎不”。

- (1) Philip's never been seen to wear a tie.
(A) I can't see which tie he's wearing.
(B) I've never given him a tie before.
(C) He's never seen a tie he liked.
(D) He doesn't seem to ever wear a tie.

正确答案是 D。

(2) Never have I heard such an unconvincing explanation.

(A) I never planned to convince them.

(B) I just can't accept this reasoning.

(C) Haven't I already heard this explanation?

(D) Have I explained this to your satisfaction?

正确答案是 B。

(3) Never have I heard such a ridiculous excuse.

(A) I always have good excuses.

(B) I never heard why he was excused.

(C) To excuse mistakes is never a good idea.

(D) That is the silliest excuse I ever heard.

正确答案是 D。

(4) I never thought that Stan was trying to get out of doing his work.

(A) I never expected Stan to avoid work.

(B) I never thought of doing his work.

(C) Stan never goes out for a walk.

(D) Stan never works outside.

正确答案是 A。

(5) Cheryl rarely goes with the group to the Saturday night dances.

(A) Cheryl never goes to the dances alone.

(B) Cheryl usually doesn't travel with the dance troupe.

(C) Cheryl doesn't enjoy meeting with the troop leader.

(D) Cheryl seldom goes to the dances with the group.

正确答案是 D。

- (6) I rarely eat meat.
(A) I seldom have meat.
(B) I like to eat early.
(C) I never buy meat.
(D) I prefer my meat rare.

正确答案是 A。

- (7) We hardly ever see them here.
(A) There's hardly anyone here.
(B) We are far from the sea here.
(C) They don't come here often.
(D) It's difficult to see them here.

正确答案是 C。

②否定形容词或名词，如 little, few 等，表示“几乎没有”。

- (1) Little did she realize that the present was for her.
(A) She didn't realize she should bring a present.
(B) Her present was really very little.
(C) Presents are not very important to her.
(D) She didn't know that the present would be for her.

正确答案是 D。

- (2) Few people sat through the entire movie.
(A) Two people walked in late for the movie.
(B) Most of the people left before the movie was over.
(C) A few people had to stand to watch the movie.
(D) Some people moved their seats during the movie.

正确答案是 B。

③否定代词，如 no one, none 等，表示“没有人”。

- (1) No one in the world could you expect to find a harder worker than Lois.

- (A) Lois should work harder.
- (B) You should look for Lois.
- (C) Lois works very hard.
- (D) You are expecting too much of Lois.

正确答案是 C。

- (2) No one could keep him from speaking.
- (A) Nobody paused to talk to him.
- (B) He spoke to no one about the key.
- (C) He couldn't be prevented from speaking.
- (D) Nobody wanted to stop his talking.

正确答案是 C。

- (3) No one came to the school play.
- (A) No one plays at school.
- (B) They're coming to the theater now.
- (C) Nobody went to see the play.
- (D) There will be a game after school.

正确答案是 C。

- (4) None of the people who applied for the job has the required credentials.
- (A) We didn't find one qualified applicant.
- (B) Nobody applied for the job.
- (C) Only one person needed the job.
- (D) We interviewed nine dentists.

正确答案是 A。

④带有否定前缀的形容词和副词，如 impossible, unnecessary, irregular 等，表示与词根相反的含义。

- (1) This tomato plant is still immature.
- (A) This old plant still produces tomatoes.

- (B) The best gardeners are very mature.
- (C) It's chore to care for tomato plants.
- (D) The tomato plant isn't completely developed.

正确答案是 D。

- (2) It's unnecessary to take tests in a course you audit.
- (A) If you audit a course, you don't have to take the tests.
- (B) You must take a test if you want to add that course.
- (C) Of course it's necessary to buy some textbooks.
- (D) You won't need a text for the audition.

正确答案是 A。

audit 的意思是“旁听”。

- (3) The paintings in Mrs. Peterson's collection are irreplaceable.
- (A) She needs more space for her collection.
- (B) Her paintings have been damaged.
- (C) Her paintings cannot be replaced.
- (D) She has corrected the text of the exhibit program.

正确答案是 C。

2. 否定转移, 即句中出现 I don't think / believe, 这里的 not 不是对主句的否定, 而实际上是对从句的否定。

- (1) I don't believe you understand my question.
- (A) Tell me where you want me to stand.
- (B) I don't think you know what I mean.
- (C) This question is unbelievable.
- (D) I don't believe what you said.

正确答案是 B。

这句话的意思是“我认为你不明白我的问题”。

- (2) I don't think I've ever seen you in that sweater before.
 (A) You'll have to keep looking for your sweater.
 (B) I don't think I've ever seen those four sweaters.
 (C) I don't care for the sweater you're wearing.
 (D) This is the first time I've seen you wearing that sweater.

正确答案是 D。

3. 双重否定，即句子中出现两个否定词，表达的是肯定的意思。

- (1) There is nobody on campus who doesn't know Irene.
 (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.

正确答案是 B。

在这里 nobody 和 not 是两个否定词，这句话直译是“校园里没有人不认识艾琳”，也就是“几乎所有人都认识艾琳”。

- (2) I can't risk not telling him.
 (A) Telling him is a risk.
 (B) I have to tell him.
 (C) He told me it was a risk.
 (D) I'm going to risk not telling him.

正确答案是 B。

- (3) I'd like to skip the meeting, but I can't just not go.
 (A) I like going to the meetings to hear Scott talk.
 (B) I'm disappointed I can't go to the meeting.
 (C) I'll go to the meeting even though I don't want to.
 (D) I'm not sure if I can go to the meeting.

正确答案是 C。

三、比较句式

比较结构中，有的是不同级比较，有的是同级比较。

1. 在不同级别比较的句子中，有的是二者比较，有的是最高级比较。

① 二者比较

(1) Automobile pollution is a far greater problem than industrial waste.

(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。

在这里是汽车污染与工业废品的比较。

(2) Red lettering on signs is much more noticeable than blue.

(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。

(3) Better than half the class was absent.

(A) The better students were absent.

(B) Less than half of the class was away.

(C) It's better if no one misses class.

(D) More than half of the students were not in class.

正确答案是 D。

(4) My marks are higher than I thought they'd be.