

Toward
TOEFL

速而准听力教程

A COURSE OF
TARGET
LISTENING COMPREHENSION

李慧琴 王勇 编著

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华东师范大学出版社

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上海市前进业余进修学院

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本书简介

本书和音带是久享盛名的上海市前进业余进修学院 TOEFL 听力强化训练的新一代教程之一,也是编著者多年执教、潜心研究英语听力技能的结果。本书的主要特点是:1.使学生凭借真切的音响材料,实践所授的听力诀窍;2.在有指导、有时限和准确率要求的强化训练中使听力理解要术转化为快速而准确的解题应答能力——听力理解的真本领,赢得托福听力高分的必备条件。本书音带 8 盒,内容新,音质清晰。

猛攻听力

高分在握

尔光天

尔光天

编者的话

近年来,国内出现了诸如 GRE, TOEFL, GMAT, EPT 以及 CET (Band 4 和 Band 6) 等各类考试,以测试不同层次考生的英语水平。其中 TOEFL, EPT 和 CET 等考试都考听力,而 TOEFL 听力理解部分占比例最高,为总分的三分之一。因此,对考生来说,听力理解部分考分高低,举足轻重。

多年的听力教学实践使我们悟出了这样一个道理,即:我们的学生要取得听力理解部分的高分,必须具备以下两个相辅相成的条件。

1. 加强平时的泛听训练,从中培养语感,增扩词汇量和文化背景知识;
2. 通过大量有针对性的临场实考训练,从中逐渐熟悉听力理解部分的题型和题材,掌握命题规律和应试技巧。

《速而准听力教程》(A Course of TARGET Listening Comprehension)恰恰是为了要达到听力技巧强化的目的而编写的。它是一本既可用于课堂教学,又可作为自学自练的教程。它将教会考生如何在较短时间内通过大量的单项练习和综合测试,快速领会听力应试要求,准确掌握听力技巧。它有从感性的练习到理性的技巧归纳,进而又有大量的综合测试,使学生了解和熟悉 TOEFL 听力的命题规律,具有举一反三的解题能力。从而,信心百倍,主动迎接试题的挑战,取得该部分的优异成绩。这正是考生的心愿,也是我们编写本教程的目的。

本书的特点是:

1. 对听力部分的三种题型及其题材作全面归纳,对其中常见

的题型进行重点分析；

2. 在讲授要点的同时，介绍应试技巧；指导考生掌握解题关键；
3. 提供各部分的单项针对性试题以及包括三部分在内的综合测试题；
4. 教程中所编例句和练习，全部选自原版的美式英语听力资料。

本教程承蒙华东师范大学外语系虞苏美教授审阅，特此致谢。

编 者

1991年8月

目 录

编者的话..... v

第一部分 速而准听力训练

Part One TARGET Listening Comprehension (with Exercises)

第一章 培养单句理解能力, 快速听准简短语句的含义 (SHORT STATEMENTS)	3
1. 抓住语调提供的信息	3
Exercise 1	5
2. 听懂形形式式的否定	7
Exercise 2	8
3. 熟悉多样的比较	10
Exercise 3	11
4. 明瞭使役关系	13
Exercise 4	14
5. 领会虚拟句的含义	16
Exercise 5	17
6. 判断因果关系	19
Exercise 6	20
7. 理解词组和习语的含义	22
Exercise 7	24
第二章 培养语段理解能力, 答准小对话试题 (SHORT CONVERSATIONS)	29
1. 理解直接提供信息的明示题	29

	Exercises 1-2	32
2.	理解测试判断和推理能力的暗示题	36
	Exercises 3-7	40
3.	掌握形式多样的建议题	49
	Exercise 8	51
第三章	培养语篇理解能力,善听成段对话、短文和专题讲话 (MINI-TALKS).....	54
1.	关于学校生活的对话.....	56
	Exercises 1-5	56
2.	关于学校生活的短文	60
	Exercises 6-10.....	60
3.	关于日常生活的对话和短文.....	62
	Exercises 11-20	62
4.	关于美国社会与历史的对话和短文	69
	Exercises 21-25	69
5.	关于科普的对话和短文	71
	Exercises 26-35	71
6.	专题讲话	77
	Exercises 36-45	77
第四章	综合运用听力技巧,充满信心进行实战练习(TESTS)	84
1.	100 Short Statements	84
2.	75 Short Conversations	97
3.	5 Tests	107
	Test 1	107
	Test 2	117
	Test 3	128
	Test 4	137

Test 5	146
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第二部分 音带原文和习题答案

Part Two Tapescripts and Answer Key

第一章 Exercises 1-7.....	159
第二章 Exercises 1-8.....	165
第三章 Exercises 1-45	180
第四章 100 Short Statements	224
75 Short Conversations	228
5 Tests	237
Test 1	237
Test 2	242
Test 3	247
Test 4	253
Test 5	259
附录 I 听力理解题中常用词、词组和习语(A LIST OF COMMON WORDS, EXPRESSIONS AND PHRASES IN LISTENING COMPREHENSION)	265
附录 I 听力成绩换算表(CONVERTED SCORE SHEET OF TOEFL LISTENING COMPREHENSION).....	277

第一部分
速而准听力训练

Part One
TARGET Listening Comprehension
(with Exercises)



第一章 培养单句理解能力，快速听准 简短语句的含义 (SHORT STATEMENTS)

TOEFL 听力试题的第一部分(Part A)共 20 道题,都以单句形式出现。主要测试考生对单句的理解能力。考生欲在这部分得高分,务必采取下列对策:

1. 熟悉试题所检查的语言项目;
2. 掌握常见的语法结构;
3. 注意语调所提供的信息;
4. 抓住关键词;
5. 掌握适量的动词词组以及习语的含义;(见附录 I)
6. 注意 but, because 和 so 等词引导的句子。

综观 1985 年—1991 年 TOEFL 试题,不难看出试题所涉及的语言项目是: 1. 疑问; 2. 感叹; 3. 否定; 4. 比较; 5. 使役; 6. 虚拟; 7. 因果; 8. 建议等。

以下将作针对性的强化训练。

1. 抓住语调提供的信息

语调是表达人们的思想感情的一种手段。它可反映说话人疑问、怀疑、肯定、激动、感叹等表情。在 TOEFL 听力理解部分(Part A)中,常出现用升调或降调表达的各类疑问句和感叹句,要求考生辨别其句子的含义。这类试题平均每次考试有 3—4 题。归纳起来主要有以下 7 种形式:

1. 一般疑问句↗;
2. 陈述句形式的疑问句。常见的有: You know ↗...?
You understand ↗...? You mean ↗...?
3. 否定形式的疑问句。如: Didn't we ↗...? Weren't you ↗...?
4. 特殊疑问句↘;
5. 反意疑问句。其句末的简短问句可用升调或降调表达。如: ..., ↗didn't she? ..., ↘do you?
6. 在陈述句后附加用升调表达的疑问句。常见的有 ..., ↗don't you think? ..., ↗do you? ..., ↗wouldn't you say? ..., ↗right?
7. 感叹句↘。
常见的有以下四种句型:
 - a. 以 What 引导的句型;
 - b. 以 How 引导的句型;
 - c. 倒装语序的否定句; 如: Isn't that ↘...!
Didn't we ↘...!
 - d. 以 To think 或 Imagine 引导的句型。

【请听例句】

1. Do you know whose umbrella this is? ↗
2. You understand the possible consequences? ↗
3. Wouldn't I love to be in North Carolina right now? ↘
4. You can read the sign without your glasses? ↗
5. What do you think of my roommates? ↘
6. Your pen needs a refill, doesn't it? ↘
7. Kate works part time to pay her college tuition, doesn't she? ↗
8. The snack bar has fresh fruit, right? ↗
9. The trip was a wonderful experience, don't you agree? ↗
10. Water is the best thing to drink when you're thirsty, don't you think? ↗

11. What an exciting race!
12. How busy you've been in the last few days!
13. How on earth can you believe that!
14. Aren't the rents here just incredible!
15. To think I originally wanted to take five courses
this term!

Exercise 1

1. (A) Are you keeping the car?
(B) Is this car easy to drive?
(C) Is he carrying your keys?
(D) Do these keys belong to you?
2. (A) Will you be travelling tomorrow?
(B) Who will be with you tomorrow?
(C) What are your plans for tomorrow?
(D) Do you have to do it tomorrow?
3. (A) He's absent again!
(B) Isn't he forgetful!
(C) How forgetful is he?
(D) How often is he absent?
4. (A) You are quite an artist.
(B) Have you done them already?
(C) How nice of you to do these!
(D) Did you do these drawings?
5. (A) Don't you teach a course in the fall?
(B) I think we're neighbors.
(C) You're looking for Paul, aren't you?
(D) You mustn't leave things here.
6. (A) I have to pay the professor by check, don't I?
(B) Did the professor check my assignment right away?
(C) Did you see if the professor is all right?
(D) I should see the professor about the assignment,
shouldn't I?

7. (A) Isn't he standing outside the museum?
(B) The art museum isn't new.
(C) The new museum is excellent.
(D) Is the museum still standing?
8. (A) Her lecture was not on a serious topic.
(B) I don't care for her lectures, do you?
(C) You enjoyed the lecture too, didn't you?
(D) She enjoys giving lectures.
9. (A) We won't have lunch until we finish.
(B) We should have enough time to have lunch.
(C) Shall we have lunch there again sometime?
(D) Do we have to finish our lunch so fast?
10. (A) No one is going to the convention.
(B) To whom did you mention this?
(C) It will be brought to your attention.
(D) Have you any idea who will attend the convention?
11. (A) Don't you think the rent here is high?
(B) Would you rather rent a place higher up?
(C) Tell me where the rent money is.
(D) I hear you have many places for rent.
12. (A) Isn't there another hallway in this building?
(B) How many doors and windows are there?
(C) There's more than one way to enter.
(D) This isn't the building they are in.
13. (A) It happened just as I said it would.
(B) I wanted it to be a surprise.
(C) I can't tell you what happened.
(D) This isn't what I asked for.
14. (A) Did you remind Mr Shaw to bring his trumpet?
(B) Mr Shaw barely managed to pay for the trumpet.
(C) I just heard that Mr Shaw met my trumpet teacher.
(D) Isn't it odd to think of Mr Shaw playing the trumpet!

15. (A) It's possible that she got on another plane.
(B) She heard that her flight had been cancelled.
(C) It's a good thing she didn't miss her flight.
(D) She didn't think the passagers would miss her.

2. 听懂形形色色的否定

在听力部分里,否定概念并非都是通过否定词 no, not, never 等直接表达。多数情况下它是通过某些短语、句型或修辞等手段,以肯定形式含蓄地表示的。在试题中,这类否定出现频率最高。概括起来,主要有下列 8 种形式:

1. 含否定语义的副词和形容词。如 hardly, rarely, little, few 等;
2. 含否定语义的代词和连词。如 nobody, nothing, neither, nor 等;
3. 含否定意义的词缀。如 im-, un-, mis-, dis-, -less 等;
4. 含否定语义的动词、动词词组及介词词组。如 fail, miss, avoid, deny, hate, refuse, dispute, doubt, cross out, turn down, far from, anything but, instead of, rather than 等;
5. 含 too...to 的结构;
6. 含“形容词 last + 名词 + 动词不定式(或从句)”的结构;
7. 强调否定句。居首的否定词多数是 Never, Little, Rarely; 而且语序必须倒装。如 Never before have I... Little did they.... Rarely do we... 等;
8. 双重否定句。如 not uncommon, No one can deny... 等。

【请听例句】

16. I don't believe the mail's come yet.
17. I doubt the bus's already left.
18. The key to the laboratory has disappeared.