

● 托福自学系列丛书

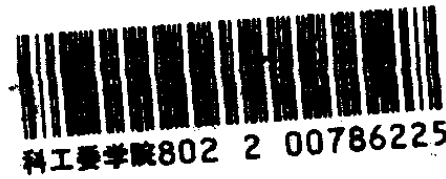
# 托福 精选试题 及分析

江西业余外国语学院编

同济大学出版社

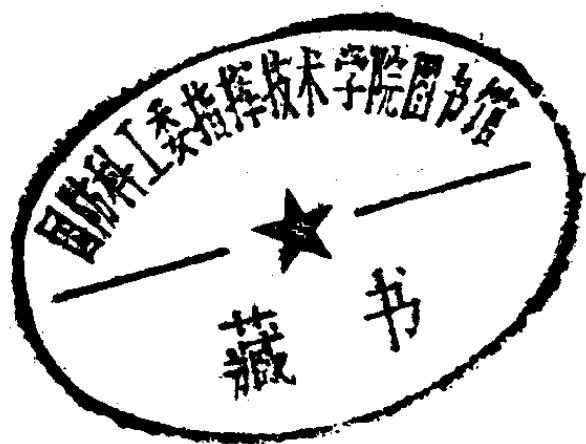
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## 内 容 提 要

本书系《托福自学系列丛书》之六。全书分上下两部分：上半部分集全真托福试题六套；下半部为听力的答案及各试题的详细分析，书中内容足以代表今后托福试题及国内研究生入学英语试题的趋势。本书可供出国留学人员、国内报考研究生学生及广大英语爱好者阅读参考。

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托福精选题及分析

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# 前 言

随着我国对外开放政策的不断深入,近年来国内赴美国、加拿大、澳大利亚等英语国家的各类留学人员迅速增加,要求学习托福的人员日益增多。为此,我院应广大读者和社会各界的要求,组织力量收集、整理了海内外有关托福的众多资料,根据我院的教学实践编写了这套《托福自学系列丛书》。该丛书共七册,即:《托福基础词汇》、《托福进阶词汇》、《托福高分词汇》、《托福句型和语法详析》、《托福阅读技巧》、《托福精选试题及分析》、《托福听力强化训练》。

考虑到目前我国各类应试托福人员的英语水平参差不齐,因此,我们在编写丛书时,特别注意社会上广大读者的需求,将起点适当降低,并尽可能对词汇配以适当例句;对试题加以详细的语法分析及解答;对文句给予详尽的参考译文。

在本丛书的编写出版过程中,我院得到了社会各界的大力支持和帮助,江西师范大学张联璋副教授,江西大学李德荣副教授担任了该丛书的主要编写工作;同济大学洪建华副编审、邱仑博士等为本丛书的编审工作做了不少工作,在此一并表示感谢。对海内外为本丛书提供资料的部门和个人,特别是对被本丛书引用过部分资料的著作者致以深深地谢意。

由于本丛书篇幅较大,编写的时间仓促,书中难免存在不足和错误之处,我院希望广大读者及同仁不吝指教,提出批评意见,以利本丛书的进一步修改补充。

江西业余外国语学院

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## 第一组 听力试题

### PART A

1. The motorcycle costs too much, don't you agree?
2. He placed his chair so that he could see out the window.
3. Nobody likes grapes more than I do.
4. How boring this homework is?
5. I'll have to take this coat to the dry cleaner.
6. Whatever the consequences, I'm ready to try it.
7. He says he told the truth but I don't believe him.
8. Jeremy does his homework in the library with Sue.
9. Angela hopes to attend business school in the fall.
10. I wish I had photocopied that article so that I could refer to it now.
11. Jane was asked to take one of the parts in the school play.
12. In the basement, I've discovered a defective heating unit that needs fixing.
13. That isn't all I want.
14. Cindy had the shoemaker sharpen her ice skates.
15. Only Bill could draw a sketch like that.

16. You can expect to spend at least an hour on this reading assignment.
17. Mr. Hubbard served as chairman of the department until his retirement last year.
18. The person to see about housing is the dean of students.
19. To accuse him of all people.
20. If your plane reservations aren't confirmed 48 hours in advance, they may be cancelled.

## PART B

21. A: I'd like to buy two air letters please.  
B: Do you need any stamps?  
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?
22. A: Did you take any pictures of the animals in the park?  
B: Unfortunately, I ran out of film.  
Q: What does the man mean?
23. A: Why don't you clean off your desk, Harry?  
B: But I cleaned it this morning.  
Q: What does Harry mean?
24. A: Could I borrow this book about Texas?  
B: It's my roommates, and he's not here right now.  
Q: What does the man imply about the book?
25. A: Did you have to pay very much for the

equipment?

B: More than I care to tell you.

Q: What does the man mean?

26. A: I hope I can find my passport somewhere in the hotel.

B: Look in your suitcase again, you couldn't have forgotten that.

Q: What has the man misplaced?

27. A: Dave cut his arm when he broke the window.

B: Is he in any plan?

Q: What does the woman want to know?

28. A: Should I buy the ten-pound bag of potatoes or the five-pound bag.

B: What does it matter? you won't save any money on the larger size.

Q: What does the woman mean?

29. A: My desk lamp won't work; I'd better get it fixed tomorrow.

B: You might try putting a new bulb in first.

Q: What is the woman suggesting?

30. A: You were very quiet at the meeting.

B: What everyone else was saying really interested me.

Q: What does the woman mean?

31. A: I'm sorry Mr. Hester, but applications are being accepted only from students who have some previous business experience.



- B: And what makes you think I don't?
- Q: What does Mr. Hester mean?
32. A: Have you written your economics report yet?
- B: When were we told to do a report?
- Q: Why is the woman concerned?
33. A: Do you think you can sell all those baskets?
- B: Well, the customers liked my first ones so much the manager asked me to make some more.
- Q: Why isn't the woman worried?
34. A: Did you see Barbara's prize winning essay?
- B: See it! I proofread it for her.
- Q: What does the woman mean?
35. A: Wasn't Ben hired for the job he wanted?
- B: No! And he just can't seem to get over the disappointment.
- Q: What are the men saying about Ben?

## PART C

Questions 36—39 refer to following conversation.

- A: Oh! Am I glad to see you. You took Introduction to Science, didn't you?
- B: I sure did.
- A: Well, I'm thinking about taking it next year.
- B: Don't do it.
- A: Why not? Is the professor awful?
- B: The professor is nice enough, but the course is

nothing but physics and chemistry with lots of equations. You can't just mix the right chemicals and watch what happens. As you go along you have to keep careful notes and turn it all into a bunch of numbers and formulas after an experiment is over. It was the worst course I've ever taken.

A: I like formulas and numbers.

B: Well you'll love this. But all I was interested in was biology and we didn't get to that till the last three weeks of class. What a year!

36. Who is talking?

37. Why is the woman glad that she saw the man?

38. What is the name of the course the man and woman are discussing?

39. What is the man interested in?

Questions 40—44 are based on following lecture.

Good morning and welcome to American Studies 101. I would like to begin this semester by discussing the region of the United States known as the Northeast. This region includes twelve states and a small area called the District of Columbia that is the home of the national government. The Northeast is a very important part of the United States, for although

it covers only about six percent of the nation's geographical area, it contains approximately one-fourth of the country's population.

New York, the most populous city in the United States, and several other large cities are located in this region. Why are these twelve states so important? In the first place, the Northeast was one of the first sections of the country to be settled by Europeans. Busy cities developed there when most of America was still a sparsely settled wilderness. Many crucial events in the nation's early history took place there. I will be describing some of these events Wednesday in my second lecture. Today the Northeast is a great manufacturing and trading region.

Thousands of factories produce a wide variety of goods and provide other regions of the country with items they need. Many large manufacturing firms have their central headquarters here. Some of the country's largest banks, investment agencies and publishing houses are found in the Northeast.

Several big cities are noted for their fine museums. Some of the country's best known colleges and universities are also located in this region. Finally, the Northeast is the principal location for much of the country's international trade. In the heart of this region, in New York City, is the home of the United Nations.

40. When is this lecture probably being given?
41. What is this lecture mainly about?
42. How many states make up the Northeast?
43. How was the Northeast described in the talk?
44. According to the speaker, why is the Northeast an important part of the United States today?

Questions 45—50 refer to the following conversation.

A: Did you see today's newspaper? That building over in Centerville was just struck by lightning for the fourth time.

B: I didn't read the article, but I'm not surprised. The old proverb says lightning never strikes twice in the same place. But it seems to me that if the conditions for lightning to strike are right one time, they might be just as good another time.

A: Well, I don't take any chances. If I'm caught in a thunderstorm, I look for shelter in a building or a closed car since lightning is supposed to be attracted to the tallest or sharpest object in the area. Also, I was told that if you're stuck outdoors, the best thing you can do is keep yourself close to the ground and avoid bodies of water. Apparently, lightning is especially attracted to water.

B: To tell you the truth, even when I'm at home

I don't take baths or showers during a thunderstorm. I unplug my television and I don't use any appliances or talk on the telephone. I just avoid using anything that works electrically. Maybe I'm too nervous about these things though.

A: I wouldn't say that. According to the article, lightning starts thousands of fires every year in the United States alone. Hundreds of people are injured or even killed by lightning, and millions of dollars worth of property gets damaged. I think you're just being sensible.

45. What are the man and woman discussing?
46. What does the woman try to do if she's caught outdoors during a thunderstorm?
47. What is the man's opinion of taking a bath during a thunderstorm?
48. What does the man imply about watching television during a thunderstorm?
49. What does the woman say about the effects of lightning in the United States?
50. What does the woman think about the man's behaviour?

## 第一组 试 题

### SECTION 1 LISTENING COMPREHENSION

In this section of the test, you will have an opportunity to demonstrate your ability to understand spoken English. There are three parts in this section, with special directions for each part.

#### Part A

Directions: For each question in Part A, you will hear a short sentence. Each sentence will be spoken just one time. The sentences you hear will not be written out for you. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says.

After you hear a sentence, read the four choices in your test book, marked (A), (B), (C), and (D), and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the

number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen. Fill in the space so that the letter inside the oval cannot be seen.

Example I

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

You will hear:

You will read: (A) Mary outswam the others.

(B) Mary ought to swim with them.

(C) Mary and her friends swam to the island.

(D) Mary's friends owned the island.

The speaker said, "Mary swam out to the island with her friends." Sentence (C), "Mary and her friends swam to the island," is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Therefore, you should choose answer (C).

Example II

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

You will hear:

You will read: (A) Please remind me to read

this book.

(B) Could you help me carry these books?

(C) I don't mind if you help me.

(D) Do you have a heavy course load this term?

The speaker said, "Would you mind helping me with this load of books?" Sentence (B), "Could you help me carry these books?" is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Therefore, you should choose answer (B)

1. (A) How much did you agree to pay for the motorcycle?

(B) Don't you think that the motorcycle is too expensive?

(C) I don't agree with you about the cost of the motorcycle.

(D) I think you should agree to buy the motorcycle.

2. (A) He decided to see about the window.

(B) He could see the chair through the window.

(C) He moved his chair to get a better view.

(D) He looked at the sea whenever he could.

3. (A) I like grapes better than anyone dose.

(B) I grow more grapes than anyone else.

(C) Grapes are more nutritious than I thought.



- (D) Very few people like grapes.
4. (A) Did you bring your homework?  
(B) I don't understand this homework.  
(C) How do you do this homework?  
(D) The homework isn't very interesting.
5. (A) It's the only coat I have.  
(B) I can take this coat for you.  
(C) The dry cleaner has my coat.  
(D) My coat needs cleaning.
6. (A) This is a consequence of what I read.  
(B) I'm prepared to try, no matter what happens.  
(C) I'd like to try to make it rhyme, if possible.  
(D) You already know what the consequences will be.
7. (A) He told me not to believe it.  
(B) He thinks I don't tell the truth.  
(C) I think his story is false.  
(D) I don't believe he lied.
8. (A) Jeremy sued the librarian.  
(B) Jeremy studies with Sue.  
(C) Jeremy is working for Sue.  
(D) Jeremy will be back from the library soon.
9. (A) Angela wants to begin business school this autumn.  
(B) Until she fell, Angela had been planning to go to school.