

托福新题型 听力教程

NEW TRENDS IN TOEFL
A Course of
Listening
Practice

刘正米

编著

湖南大学出版社

1131 / 53851

3

Sept 22

托福新题型——听力教程

刘 正 光 编著

湖南大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书系统详尽地介绍了托福听力的最新动态,为托福考生提供了最新的实践材料,便于学习者掌握和应用书中介绍的解题技巧。本书配有六盒录音带,除作托福教材外亦可作为其他考生的听力训练教材。

与本书配套的录音带由湖南电子音像出版社出版发行。

托福新题型——听力教程

Tuofu Xintixing——Tingli Jiaocheng

刘 正 光 编 著

责任编辑 戴曼纯

☆

湖南大学出版社出版发行

(长沙岳麓山 邮政编码 410082)

湖南省新华书店经销 长沙政院印刷厂印刷

☆

850×1168 32开 10印张 292千字

1996年1月第1版 1996年5月第2次印刷

印数:5 001—1 1000

ISBN 7-81053-009-7/H·1

定价:12.00元

前 言

从 1995 年 8 月开始托福试题有了新的变化,听力部分和阅读部分题型做了调整,听力、结构与书面表达、阅读都出现了新动向,测试的侧重点出现了新的趋势,如听力部分不再有脱离语境的单句理解,而对话增加了;阅读部分不再单独考查词汇,每篇文章后的题目增加了,等等。这一切都给将要参加考试的考生带来了新的挑战,如何备考,适应新题型、新趋势,是广大考生共同关心的问题。为了帮助他们尽快了解这些新动向,我们组织编写了这套托福新题型丛书(共三册),介绍新的命题范围和方式、解题技巧及对策,并精心挑选了反映重点、难点和新趋势的试题,为考生提供了丰富的实战材料。

本书为该丛书的听力分册,全书共分为四部分,第一部分详细分析介绍了新旧题型的差异;重点介绍了听力部分的考试趋势;第二部分为新题型模拟题;第三部分为听力原文;最后编者精心选编了托福听力中常用的表达式,供读者熟记。本书适合于广大托福考生,大学英语四、六级考生、英语水平考试考生以及有一定水平,想提高英语听力水平的英语爱好者。编者诚心祝愿广大读者的听力水平上一个新台阶。

编 者

1995 年 11 月于湖南大学西语系

目 次

1 新旧题型的差异	
1.1 新题型听力部分的构成.....	(1)
1.2 新旧题型的差异.....	(4)
2 怎样才能获得 600 分以上的高分	
2.1 考生应具备的语音、语言知识与能力	(6)
2.2 最佳听力训练方法	(17)
2.3 常用解题技巧	(19)
3 听力考试的出题原则与对策	
3.1 Part A 出题原则、测试重点内容与对策	(25)
3.2 Part B、C 出题原则、测试重点内容与对策	(39)
4 模拟题解析.....	(46)
5 模拟试题	
5.1 Model Test One	(69)
5.2 Model Test Two	(76)
5.3 Model Test Three	(83)
5.4 Model Test Four	(90)
5.5 Model Test Five	(97)
5.6 Model Test Six	(104)
5.7 Model Test Seven	(111)
5.8 Model Test Eight	(118)
5.9 Model Test Nine	(125)
5.10 Model Test Ten	(132)

5.11	Model Test Eleven	(139)
5.12	Model Test Twelve	(146)
5.13	Model Test Thirteen	(153)
5.14	Model Test Fourteen	(160)
6	听力原文与参考答案	
6.1	听力原文.....	(167)
6.2	参考答案.....	(283)
附录 1	近年 TOEFL 听力试题中常出现的人名	(287)
附录 2	听力题常用单词、词组和习语	(293)

1 新旧题型的差异

托福考试于 1995 年 8 月第二次在中国考区调整了难度,同时也改变了考试的题型。那么,改题型后的托福考试与原来的托福考试到底有哪些不同呢?这个问题受到了广泛的关注,也是每一位准备参加托福考试的人必须知道的。

1.1 新题型听力部分的构成

8 月份改题型后,听力部分的题型仍为三种:

Part A: Short Conversations

Part B: Longer Conversations

Part C: Talks

1.1.1 Part A: Short Conversations (30 个小对话)

例如:

Man :Mike promised he'd help on this rush job, but
he never showed up.

Woman :Some friend he is.

Narrator :What does the woman imply?

A :Mike's friends frequently help him

B :Mike is very busy at this time of year.

C :Mike should have kept his word.

D :Mike is always willing to help his friends.

正确答案为 C。女士说“some friend he is”(他一点也不够朋友)。Some 修饰名词并置于句首表示“根本谈不上……”或

“根本不……”。

1. 1. 2 Part B: Longer Conversations (共两篇)

例如：

Narrator : Questions 1 and 2 are based on the following conversation between two friends at school.

Man : Hi, Joanie. Where are you going?

Woman : Oh, hi, Paul. I'm on my way to the library.

Man : I just wondered if you wanted to go to a movie with me.

Woman : I'd love to, but I can't. I can't believe all the work I have this semester. I only have three classes, but in all of them I have lots of reading, term papers, reports, and essay exams. It's incredible! I feel like I'll never get through everything.

Man : That's terrible. I felt that way last year when I had term papers to write, but this semester seems much easier. I spend a lot of time in class, but most of it is in labs doing experiments. I hated writing all those term papers. Can't I talk you into going to the show anyway? I've heard that the movie over at the East Auditorium is really good. It's a murder mystery.

woman : Oh, now I'm sure I won't go. I might go to a comedy, but I hate murder mysteries.

Narrator : Where is the woman going?

1) (A) To the cafeteria

(B) To the movie theater

(C) To her dormroom

(D) To the library

正确答案为 D。该女士说：“I'm on my way to the library”。

Narrator: Which of the following best describes the man's feeling about his classes?

2) (A) Term papers are easy for him.

(B) He has a lot of essay exams.

(C) He finds lab experiments easier than writing term papers.

(D) He is busier this semester than last semester.

正确答案为 C。对话中，男士说：“this semester seems much easier since he spends a lot of time in labs doing experiments.”

1. 1. 3 Part C Talks (共三篇)

Narrator: Questions 1 to 4 are based on the following announcement.

Woman: At this university we offer three different programs for students who have children. For those of you with very young children, we have a day care program that takes infants from 3 months to 30 months. We have a day care program for children between 2 and 5 years of age. And we also have an after-school program for school-aged children. This program offers sports, crafts, outings, and tutoring during after-school hours. Enrollment in these child care programs is limited and early application is essential, since our programs often have waiting lists. The fees are on an

hourly basis. If any of you new students need these services, please let me know right away so I can get you an application form.

Narrator: What is the main purpose of this announcement?

- 1)(A) To demonstrate tutoring techniques
- (B) To explain school policies
- (C) To recruit childcare workers
- (D) To explain a service

正确答案为 D。谈话结尾处的“if any of you new students need these services”……是该答案的依据。

Narrator: What does the speaker recommend?

- 2)(A) Give your child extra tutoring.
- (B) Take your child to the program today.
- (C) Apply as soon as you can.
- (D) Pay next month.

正确答案为 C。我们可以听到:“please let me know right away”。

1.2 新旧题型的差异

我们将 8 月份以前的题型与 8 月份以后的题型进行比较以后,总结出以下差别:

- 1)整个听力部分的时间由原来的 25 分钟左右延长到了 35 分钟左右,其中 Part A 约为 15 分钟,Part B 约为 7 分钟,Part C 约为 13 分钟。
- 2)Part A 由原来的 Statement(单句)改为 Short Conversation(小对话)。也就是原题型的 Part B,而原题型中的

Part C 分成了现题型的 Part B 和 Part C,即将 Part C 中的 Longer Conversation(长篇对话)分离出来了,共两篇对话,大约 8 道题。

3)各部分之间的衔接由一段音乐提示,另外翻页时也增加了一小段音乐。

4)题量的比例作了调整,Part A 由原来的 20 道题增加到 30 道题,Part B 由原来的 15 道题减少到 8 道题左右。Part C 由原来的 15 道题减少为 12 道题左右。

5)语速比原来略有加快,这实际上增加了一定的难度。

6)试题的各选择项比以前更长,即每一道题的信息量比原题型的增加了,这就要求应试者阅读速度更快。

7)测试内容更贴近现实生活,完全凭技巧可以猜出来的题减少了,答案也含蓄一些了。基本上每道题都要求应试者真正听清听懂才能做出来。

8)试题对应试者的语言水平和听力能力要求更高了。

2 怎样才能获得 600 分以上的高分

对于大多数中国考生来说,听力部分得分的多少直接影响着托福考试的总成绩,一般说来,听力部分如果不能答对 38 个,得 56 分,就很难获得 600 分以上的高分。那么,考生应该具备什么样的能力呢?

2.1 考生应具备的语音、语言知识与能力

托福听力部分的考试实际是一种综合性的对考生的听、读、理解和记忆能力的考试,而绝不是单纯的听力能力的考试,它要求考生在很短的时间内(12 秒)将听到的语言材料进行语义解码,并判断出合乎所听材料的正确答案。要达到这个目标,考生须具备以下几个方面的知识和能力。

2.1.1 准确、熟练的发音

绝大多数托福考生都是非英语专业出身,由于他们在英语启蒙阶段,对语音的重要性认识不够,相当一部分单词的发音不够准确和熟练,这直接影响了考生的听与理解的速度,导致大脑反应迟缓,跟不上节拍或速度,降低了得分率。实际上,每一位学英语的人从一开始就必须熟练而又准确地记住每一个单词的发音,形成正确而清晰的音感召唤。因为音感除了是脱口而出的讲话能力的基础以外,还是流利阅读,快速牢固记忆单词的基础,同时也有利于快速准确地理解所听语言材料。

2.1.2 具有较扎实的语音语调基础知识

在托福考试中,语音、语调知识包括代词、冠词的强式或弱式读法,助动词、情态动词的强式或弱式读法以及与否定副词 not 连读的读法,语调的表意功能等。代词、冠词、情态动词和助

动词的各种读法见下表。

强读形式和弱读形式*

词 类		强 读	弱 读			
			1	2	3	4
人 称 代 词	you	[ju:]	[ju]	[jə]		
	he	[hi:]	[hi]	[i]		
	she	[ʃi:]	[ʃi]			
	we	[wi:]	[wi]			
	me	[mi:]	[mi]			
	him	[him]	[im]			
	her	[hə:]	[hə]	[ə]		
	us	[ʌs]	[əs]	[s]		
	them	[ðem]	[ðəm]	[ðm]	[m]	
	my	[mai]	[mi]			
	your	[jə:]	[jə]	[jə]		
	his	[hiz]	[iz]	[z]		
反 身 代 词	myself	[mai'self]	[mə'self]			
	yourself	[jə:'self]	[jə'self]			
	herself	[hə:'self]	[hə'self]			
	themselves	[ðəm'selvz]* *				
关 系 代 词	who	[hu:]	[hu]			
	whom	[hu:m]	[hum]			
	whose	[hu:z]	[huz]			
	that	[ðæt]	[ðæt]			

本表不包括没有弱读形式的词,如代词 I[ai],our[auə],连词 if[if],介词 in [in],on[ɔn]等。

themselves 没有其他的弱读形式,在强读时第一音节的元音也读成[ə]。

<div> <div>强或弱</div> <div>词类</div> </div>		强读	弱读			
			1	2	3	4
指示代词	that	[ðæt]	[ðət]			
不定代词	some	[sʌm]	[səm]	[sm]		
动词 “be”	be am are is was were been	[bi:] [æm] [ɑ:] [ɪz] [wɒz] [wə:] { [bi:n] [bin]	[bi] [əm] [ə] [z] [wəz] [wə] [bin]	[m] [s]		
助动词和情态动词	have * has had shall should will would can could must	[hæv] [hæz] [hæd] [ʃæl] [ʃʊd] [wɪl] [wʊd] [kæn] [kʊd] [mʌst]	[hæv] [hæz] [hæd] [ʃəl] [ʃəd] [ɪ] [wəd] [kən] [kəd] [məst]	[əv] [əz] [əd] [ʃl] [ʃd] [d] [kn] [kd] [məs]	[v] [z] [d] [kɪ] [mst]	[s] [ms]

have 作动词时读作[hæv], 一般不用弱读形式。

<div> <div>强或弱</div> <div>词类</div> </div>		强读	弱读			
			1	2	3	4
助动词	do does	[du:] [dʌz]	[du] [dəz]	[də] [dz]	[d]	
冠词	不定冠词 a an 定冠词 the	在辅音前 读作: [ei] 在元音前 读作: [æn] 在辅音前 读作: [ðə] 在元音前 读作 [ði:]	 [ə] [ən] [ði]			
连接词	and but or than that as until till nor	[ænd] [bʌt] [ɔ:] [ðæn] [ðæt] [æz] [ʌn'til] [tɪl] [nɔ:]	[ænd] [bət] [ə] [ðæn] [ðæt] [əz] [ən'til] [tɪl] [nə]	[ən] [ðn] [n'til]	[n]	
前置词	at of for	[æt] [ɒv] [fɔ:]	[ət] [əv] [fə]	[v]		

<div> <div>强</div> <div>或</div> <div>弱</div> </div> <div>词类</div>		强读	弱读			
			1	2	3	4
介词	from	[frɒm]	[frəm]	[frm]		
	to	[tu:]	在辅音前 读作: [tə]	[t]		
	into	[ˈɪntu:]	在元音前 读作: [tu]			
			在辅音前 读作: [ˈɪntə]			
引导词	by	[baɪ]	在元音前 读作 [ˈɪntu]			
	upon	[əˈpɒn]	[bə]	[bi]		
副词			[əˈpən]			
	there	[ðeə]	[ðə]			
形容词	not	[nɒt]	[nt]	[n]		
	such	[sʌtʃ]	[sətʃ]			

2. 音的弱化和书写形式的简化

非 简 写 形 式		简 写 形 式
动 词 “be”	I am [ai əm]	I'm [aim]
	you (we, they) are [ju ə]	you're* [juə]
	he (she, it) is [hi iz]	he's [hiz]
	that is ['ðæt iz]	that's [ðæts]
	there is ['ðəriz]	there's [ðəz]
	here is ['hiəriz]	here's [hiəz]
	where is ['weəriz]	where's [weəz]
动 词 “be” 的 否 定 式	you (we, they) are not [juə'nɒt]	you aren't [ju'ɑ:nɪt]
	he (she, it) is not [hi iz'nɒt]	he isn't [hi'iznt]
	you (we, they) were not [ju wə'nɒt]	you weren't [ju'wɜ:nt]
	I (he, she, it) was not [ai wəz'nɒt]	I wasn't [ai'wɜ:znt]
助 动 词	I (you, we, they) have [ai həv]	I've [aiv]
	he (she, it) has [hi həz]	he's [hiz]
	I (you, he, she, it, we, they) had [ai həd]	I'd [aid]
	I shall (will) [ai ʃəl]	I'll [ail]
	you (I, he, she, it, we, they) will [ju wil]	you'll [jul]

* we're, they're 和 you're 的简化形式相同, 不再列在表内, 下面的 she's, it's 等也不另列。