

*How to Prepare for
Listening Comprehension
for*

TOEFL

Revised & Enlarged Edition

Second Edition

西安交通大学出版社

如何准备托福听力测验

(增订本)

锁 铮 顾骏声 编

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1988 年增订版前言

«How to prepare for Listening Comprehension for TOEFL»自 1986 年出版以来，曾 4 次印刷，受到广大读者的欢迎和支持。

我们根据几年来的使用情况和读者意见，参考了国内外新出版的有关 «托福» 书籍，特别是美国普林斯顿教育考试服务处所提供的 1987-1988 «BULLETIN OF INFORMATION FOR TOEFL»，在本书正文前面增加了 «听力训练技巧指导» 章节；附录后面增加了排难措施，对书中的疑难点按出现先后顺序进行注释，标有 * 号的词或词组是积极词汇或习语。人名、地名的读音，往往是接受信息的障碍，我们在书的最后也逐个注以音标。读者在进行某一测试前，可以先阅读一下有关注释部分，对提高反应能力、把注意力集中到 “语言点” “关键词” 上，大有好处。

西安交通大学外语系刘百宁、董建立两位老师参加了本书的增订工作，万家翔教授在百忙中抽时间再次为增订部分作了审校，在此我们表示衷心感谢！

本书虽经修订、增订，由于我们水平有限，一定还会有不少缺点和错误，恳切希望读者批评指正。

编 者

1988 年 4 月

修订再版序言

近几年来，根据党的对外开放政策，在自力更生的基础上，加强了国际交流与合作，选派人员出国进修是重要的途径之一。凡赴美留学者都得通过托福考试。从这些年的托福考试情况来看，听力是考生最感到棘手的，而且占总分的三分之一，这样大大影响了考生的托福考试成绩。如何从实际出发，进行强化训练，在短期内更有效地提高听力，是广大考生极为关心的。国内发行的有关书籍，或者陈旧过时，或者偏于零碎，或者只有文字材料而无原声磁带。我们一直希望有一本较理想的书籍早日问世。

我校锁铮、顾骏声两位副教授教学经验丰富，教学效果良好，特别是近几年来，注意抓快班学生及青年教师的听力训练，针对学生存在的问题，积累了大量资料，编出《如何准备托福听力测验》一书。该书主要特色可以概括为：材料精，内容新，由易到难，循序渐进，“实战”性强。在编排上，由单句、对话、短文、讲演、讨论等单项训练，过渡到模拟题的综合实践，而且所提供的录音磁带在语音、语调、语速以及停顿间隔时间上，都完全按托福测验严格要求，有些磁带是托福主考人的录音。该书近年来分别在我校本科生班、研究生班、教师班全面试用，收效显著，深受欢迎。

该书今年元月由我校外语系出版，几天内即销售一空，各地纷纷要求函购。为了满足广大读者的需要，编者对原书进行了修订，内容益臻完善，现由西安交通大学出版社正式出版，所配原声录音磁带则由西安交通大学音像出版社出版。本书不仅对准备托福听力考试的同志大有裨益，而且对提高本科生、研究生及青年教师的听力训练，也是一本较理想的材料。此外，对于有志自学英语者，本书也不失为在学习后期提高英语听力的一本好教材。

万家翔

1986年11月于西安交大

编 者 的 话

托福(TOEFL)是美国普林斯顿教育考试服务处主办的一种考试,目的在于考核非英语国家留学生的英语水平。内容分三部分:

(1) 听力测验:时间共三十分钟,试题五十个,分三部分:

Part A—a brief statement, 共二十题。

Part B—a short conversation, 共十五题。

Part C—a mini-talk, 共十五题。

该部分的目的是测验考生对英语听力的能力。每道题只播一遍,没有书面材料,要求考生在十五秒钟内作出反应,即按试卷上提供的(A), (B), (C), (D) 标码的四个答案中,选择出与录音意思最接近的一个,然后在另附的 Answer Sheet 上涂黑卵形圈内的相应标码。

(2) 语法结构和书面表达:时间共二十五分钟,试题四十个。该部分的目的是测验考生对词法、句法基本知识的水平以及书面表达的能力。

(3) 阅读理解和词汇量:时间四十五分钟,试题六十道。其目的在于检查考生对英语的阅读速度、理解能力及词汇量的掌握程度。

综合整个 TOEFL 来看,听力测验部分占总分的三分之一。而根据我国当前的实际情况,听力又往往是考生最薄弱的环节。如何从“实战”出发,进行强化训练,有效地提高听力,是广大考生所关心的。根据我们将“托福听力测验”作为一个教学环节正式引入课堂教学的情况来看,效果是明显的,特别受到本科高年级、提高班、快班的学生以及部分青年教师的普遍欢迎。客观的需要,促进学习的浓厚兴趣,潜力的开拓,鞭策我们刻不容缓地为他们创造条件。为此,我们把近年来的托福听力部分(其中包括美国教育考试服务处推荐的 TOEFL 准备材料)选编成册,并配以原声录音磁带共12合,奉献给读者。

本书共分两章:

(1) 实践操练.按全真 TOEFL 听力测验的三个组成部分,由易到难,单项训练。

(2) 二十个模拟试题。按全真 TOEFL 听力测验完整的三部分组合规格,进行综合实践。

该两章的全部内容均配以文字说明和答案。所提供的录音磁带,在语音、语调、语速以及停顿间隔时间方面,完全按全真托福的严格要求。尤其是 TOEFL 考试中心所推荐的准备材料,直至1986年10月 TOEFL 听力部分仍是这三位主考人的录音。

在编选本书的过程中曾得到学校、外语系及公外教研室有关领导蒋德明、李林圃及葛元璋等同志的热情鼓励,大力支持和具体帮助;万家翔、郝克琦两位教授在百忙中抽时间为全书的文字及声响作了审校;我系美籍专家 Nina Lee Canales 为本书初稿提出许多宝贵意见,在此我们表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平有限,经验不足,加上时间仓促,本书一定存在不少缺点,希望读者批评指正。

1986年11月

HOW TO GET HIGHER MARKS ON LISTENING COMPREHENSION FOR TOEFL

The listening comprehension section is always first in the examination. It is in three parts. It typically lasts 25 to 30 minutes and contains 50 questions.

In order to get higher marks on listening tests, it is necessary to have a good 'ear' for English, which can only be obtained with a great deal of practice. However, listening techniques can be very helpful to you.

Suggested Listening Techniques:

A. Psychological preparation

You don't have to understand every word and every phrase. The most important thing is try to grasp the main idea. If you are not sure of the correct answer to a question, you shouldn't be disconcerted, but do what guess work you can and go on to the next question.

B. Skim the four choices before listening

1. Always look at the choices before listening and try to imagine what kind of question will be asked. (Who? When? Where? How? Why? What? How long? How far? How much? and so forth.)

Example 1

You will read: (a) George is an art dealer.
(b) George is a baker.

(c) George is a car salesman.

(d) George is a pharmacist.

You can imagine that the question will be about a person's profession. So when you hear:

George sells doughnuts, pastry, and cake in his store. You know choice (B) is the best answer.

The words doughnuts, pastry, and cake indicate that George is a baker.

Example 2

When you read: (a) On the steps.

(b) By the window.

(c) At a store.

(d) In a bank.

You know that the question will be about a place.

Therefore, when you hear:

Man: I need to cash that check.

Woman: Will you step right over to the teller's window, please?

Third Voice: Where is the conversation probably taking place?

You know choice (d) is the best answer because "I need to cash this check" shows that this conversation is taking place in a bank.

2. If there are several short answer choices for any question, be prepared to put a check mark next to any of those words which are mentioned in the reading. In this way, you will be prepared for a question such as: Which of the following items was not mentioned?

Example: The answer choices are

- (c) ice cream

Note: Don't forget to erase the check marks before turning in your answer booklet.

- ### Example 1

You will hear:

Man: Yes. But finally they agreed to knock 10% off the price.

While listening the conversation write down the figure: \$500, and 10% knocked off. Then make a simple calculation:

Therefore, you should choose answer (c).

You will read: (a) 11:33. (b) 11:27.
(c) 11:10. (d) 11:16.

Man: .. Eleven-thirty. But it's

three minutes slow.

Third Voice: What's the correct
time?

Write down the two figures: 11:30 and 3.

$$11:30 + 3 = 11:33.$$

Therefore, you should choose answer (a).

Example 3

You will read: (a) \$2.00 each. (b) \$3.00 each.

(c) \$10.00 each. (d) \$4.00 each.

You will hear: Man: Prices are really going up.

I had to pay three dollars
for a shirt yesterday, and
I used to pay only two.

Woman: I know what you mean. My
sweaters cost me over ten now.

Third Voice: How much do shirts cost
now?

While listening, write down the following:

Shirt \$3 (Now)

\$2 (Before)

Sweater \$ 10

Since you are asked the price of shirts now, choice
(b) is the correct answer.

C. Pay attention to sound-linking, weak sounds, and
contracted forms. For example, 'called off' is
pronounced as 'kɔ:l - dɒf', 'for a cab' is pro-
nounced as 'fə - rə - kæb', 'must have been
sleeping' is pronounced as 'mʌs - təv bin sli: -
piŋ'; 'he'd rather' is the contracted form of
'he would rather', etc.

D. Locate key words which usually lead to correct answers.

Example 1

You will read: (a) George is an art dealer.
(b) George is a baker.
(c) George is a car salesman.
(d) George is a pharmacist.

You will hear: George sells doughnuts, pastry, and cake in his store.

Key words in this statement are: doughnuts, pastry, and cake. They are connected with the word 'baker' so choice (b) is the best answer.

Example 2

you will read: (a) Student-Teacher
(b) Client-Lawyer
(c) Waitress-Customer
(d) Patient-Doctor

You will hear: Woman: I'd appreciate your personal opinion. Do you think I should sue the company?

Man: Not really. I think that we can settle this out of court.

Third Voice: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

The key word here is 'court', which will easily remind people of 'lawyer', so choice (b) is most likely to be the correct answer. It matters little whether or not you know the words 'sue' and 'client'.

E. Always answer what you are asked.

Example 1

You will hear: Can you tell me where John went?

You will read: (a) Yes, he went.

(b) He went last night.

(c) He went to the movies.

(d) He told me he went.

Here, you are asked 'where', so you should choose answer (c).

Example 2

You will hear: Are you going to be staying very long in San Francisco?

You will read: (a) Yes, I'm going to San Francisco.

(b) Yes, I'm going to be staying in San Francisco.

(c) Yes, it's a long way to San Francisco.

(d) Yes, I'm going to stay a month.

In this question you are asked about time, so you should choose answer (d).

Besides the methods mentioned above, in order to improve your score in the listening comprehension section you should also

1. Learn idiomatic expressions which are common in English speech.
2. Watch news and weather reports on television or listen to them on the radio.
3. Attend lectures if there are any at your school.
4. Try to learn more about history, geography, politics, philosophy, economics, biology,

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