

# 職新托业 <sub>听力篇</sub>

Listening

# Target New

本书附听力光盘 清华大学出版社

# 職新托业

听力篇

**Target New** 

# TOEIC

Listening

清华大学出版社

北 京

Jeff Santarlasci

瞄準新多益——聽力篇: Jeff老師帶你突破聽力障礙 全新修訂版

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本书所附的光盘内容包括仿真测验、各章节解说及练习,其中仿真测验完全模拟真实测验形式,让考生仿佛置身考场之中。此外,仿真测验的题目也可单独播放,让考生不会错过任何一题考题。若您想做仿真测验的读前测验,可直接点选音轨 00-00,若您想单独听读前测验第一题,则可点选音轨00-01;想做仿真测验读后测验,请直接点选音轨 05-00,想单独听读后测验第一题,则可点选音轨05-01,以此类推。

# Introduction

# 简介

If you are standing in a book store right now reading this, you can look up and see dozens of similar books all claiming to be able to help you perform well on the TOEIC exam. Do not be fooled, however. The book you are currently holding is different from others in several important ways. In this brief introduction, I'd like to point out these important differences. By understanding the underlying principles I used in preparing these materials for you, you will be better able to use them to maximize your score.

如果你现在正站在书店阅读这篇简介,你会在一片书海中看到许多同质性高的书籍。他们都标榜可以帮助你在托业考试中表现好并拿到高分。千万别被骗了!你现在手上拿的这本书有许多有别于其他托业书籍的重要方法。在这段简介中,你将会知道它的不同。读者在了解我们这些学习方法的成功原理后,考试时必定可以轻松拿到高分。



# A balance between knowledge and skills 知识和技巧的平衡

Most of the materials available for students preparing to take the TOEIC listening exam are nothing more than translations of test questions and lists of words and phrases. While this traditional approach certainly gives you the illusion of improvement, my experience shows me that the illusion never results in actual improvement. This traditional approach assumes that the reason a student is unable to answer a question is due to the student's inability to translate the English into Chinese. In most cases this is simply an incorrect analysis. There is a simple way to confirm that this analysis is incorrect. Instead of listening to the question, read the script for the spoken English. In nearly all cases, you will be able to select the correct answer by reading the English although you are unable to do so when listening to the English. This is incontrovertible proof that your inability to select the correct answer is not due to a lack of knowledge but to inadequate skill.

市面上大多的托业听力书籍都脱离不了将题型、单词及短语翻译成中文的形式。这些翻译成中文的题型,会让你产生答题能力有进步的错觉。我的经验是——这些进步的错觉绝不会在真实的考试中发生!这些传统的方法假设考生不能拿高分技巧的原因是在于他们缺乏将英文翻译成中文的能力。在很多案例中,可以很简单地看出这是错误的分析。有一个很简单的方法可以看出这样的说法是不对的——用阅读这些题目的方式来取代用听的方式。在大多数的案例中,考生可以以阅读的方式将题目答对,却还是无法用听的方式将题目答对。这无疑是一个很好的证明:考生并不是因为缺乏知识找不出正确的答案,真正的原因是——没有充足的应试技巧。

As a teacher with years of experience, I know that knowledge is easy for teacher to teach and easy for students to learn. Skills are difficult to teach and harder for a student to develop. Therefore, most test preparation materials simply ignore this difficult yet vital area. In this book, in addition to presenting you with the knowledge you need, you will also be given the opportunity to develop the skills you will require to use your knowledge to earn a high score.

作为一名具有多年教学经验的老师,我知道要把知识从教学中传递给考生是件容易的事,但要能让考生掌握技巧,并能再发展,就不是件容易的事了。大部分的英语考试用书都很容易忽略这个重点。在本书中,除了呈现出应该学习的基本知识外,考生也将会有机会掌握在考试时拿高分的技巧。

#### A focus on the questions, not just the answers 将重点放在问题上比放在答案上还重要

This second point goes hand-in-hand with the one above. The TOEIC exam is a multiple-choice exam. For each question, there is one correct answer and several incorrect answers. As you are taking the 100-question exam, each selection that you make is the one that you think is right. However, for some students, more than half of the answers they thought were correct were actually wrong. To me, that indicates two problems. First, they were unable to identify the correct answer. Second, and more importantly, something contained within the wrong answer that they chose fooled them into thinking that it was the right answer. For example, most of the questions on the TOEIC listening exam have one correct choice and three incorrect choices. It is likely that three different students may select three different incorrect choices for the same question, but each of those students thought they were choosing the correct answer! If you can understand why you thought a particular wrong answer was the right answer, you can make rapid improvement toward your goal. In other words, instead of focusing only on the test itself, you need to focus on your performance. By first understanding your test-taking behavior, you can then modify that behavior.

第二点就是:托业考试是一种多选择题型的考试,在每个问题中,只会有一个正确的答案及多个不正确的答案。当你在做这听力考试的100 题时,你的每个选项都会让你觉得它是正确的答案。然而对某些考生来说,有一半以上他们觉得是正确的答案,事实上是错误的。对我而言,这件事显示出两个问题:第一个问题,考生真的无法分辨正确的答案。第二个问题更重要:他们所选择的错误答案误导了考生。举例来说,大部分的托业听力考题只有一个正确的答案和另外三个错误的答案,在同一个问题中,很可能有三个不同的考生选了三个不同的错误答案,但每一个人都觉得自己选的答案是正确的!如果可以了解到为何这个错误的答案不是正确的答案,那么你就能快速地进步并接近你的目标。换句话说,你应该将焦点放在你的能力,而非放在考试本身。当你了解参加考试的行为后,你才能够改正你的行为。



# Pre test

读前测验





# PART 1

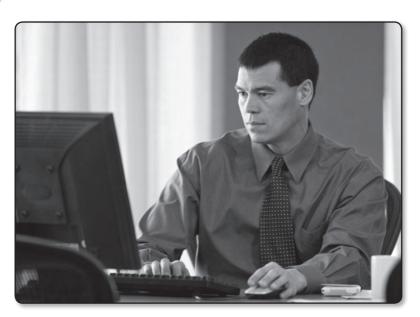
For each question in this part, you will hear four statements about a picture in your test book. When you hear the statements, you must select the one statement that best describes what you see in the picture. Then find the number of the question on your answer sheet and mark your answer. The statement will not be printed in your test book and will be spoken only one time.

#### 























### 10. 🕡 Track 00-10





# PART 2

You will hear a question or statement and three responses spoken in English. They will be spoken only one time and will not be printed in your test book. Select the best response to the question or statement and mark the letter (A), (B), or (C) on your answer sheet.

- **11.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-11
- **12.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-12
- **13.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-13
- **14.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-14
- **15.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-15
- **16.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-16
- **17.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-17
- **18.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-18
- **19.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-19
- **20.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-20
- **21.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-21
- **22.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-22
- **23.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.
- Track 00-23



Track 00-24 **24.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-25 **25.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-26 **26.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-27 **27.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-28 **28.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-29 **29.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-30 **30.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-31 **31.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-32 **32.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-33 **33.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-34 **34.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-35 **35.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-36 **36.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-37 **37.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-38 **38.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-39 **39.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet. Track 00-40 **40.** Mark the answer on your answer sheet.



# PART 3

You will hear some conversations between two people. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speakers say in each conversation. Select the best response to the question or statement and mark the letter (A), (B), ©, or D on your answer sheet. The conversations will be spoken only one time and will not be printed in your test book.



- **41.** When can the man leave?
  - (A) Immediately
  - (B) At 2:00
  - © After 4:00
  - In two weeks
- **42.** What does the woman assume?
  - A The meeting will be canceled.
  - B) Some samples will be delivered.
  - © The man will conduct the meeting.
  - The man is an architect.
- **43.** What is the man waiting for?
  - A Some blueprints
  - (B) A meeting agenda
  - © An architect
  - Some fabric



- **44.** What is Michelle reminded about?
  - (A) An email
  - **B** A presentation
  - © A conference call
  - D A meeting
- **45.** What problem does Michelle have?
  - (A) She is late for work.
  - (B) She has two events scheduled at the same time.
  - © She didn't receive an email.
  - **D** She was misinformed by Vicky about an important event.
- **46.** Why can't the conference call be rescheduled?
  - A It's too late to change the time.
  - **B** The Asian manager has arrived.
  - © It has already begun.
  - D Vicky is now unavailable.



- **47.** What is the woman's job?
  - A Taxi driver
  - (B) Hotel clerk
  - © Bookkeeper
  - Salesperson
- **48.** What might have caused the problem?
  - A bad phone connection
  - B A missed flight
  - © An overbooked hotel
  - A faulty database
- **49.** What does the woman suggest that Mr. Watson do?
  - A Wait for a return call
  - B Take a taxi
  - © Arrive as soon as possible
  - Make another reservation



- **50.** What is the man doing?
  - A Blowing up balloons
  - B Making a delivery
  - © Signing a document
  - D Attending a meeting
- **51.** Where is Greta Carson?
  - A In a meeting
  - B At a party
  - © Out to lunch
  - At home
- **52.** What will the woman probably do next?
  - A Notify Ms. Carson
  - **B** Deliver some balloons
  - © Mail a greeting card
  - Sign a paper



- **53.** What does this company produce?
  - A Kitchen appliances
  - (B) Coffee
  - © Restaurant designs
  - D Heavy machinery
- **54.** What news does the woman report?
  - A They need to redesign a product.
  - B Their budget is being cut.
  - © A meeting is about to begin.
  - They will eat at a restaurant.
- **55.** What does the woman stress about the new product?
  - A It must be challenging.
  - **B** It must not be expensive.
  - © It must look old.
  - D It must be suitable for restaurants.



- **56.** What is the man asking about?
  - Applying for a job
  - B Finding someone
  - © Filling out some paperwork
  - (P) An advertisement
- **57.** Where does Mr. Johnson work?
  - A On a ship
  - B At the loading dock
  - © At a temp service
  - **D** In the warehouse
- **58.** What does the woman say?
  - A Ms. Hancock is out sick.
  - **B** The shipping department is closed.
  - © The warehouse is easy to find.
  - **D** Additional workers are not necessary.



- **59.** Who most likely are the speakers?
  - A Colleagues in the same company
  - B Applicants for a new job
  - © Political journalists
  - D University admissions staff
- **60.** What are the speakers discussing?
  - (A) A news interview
  - **B** Graduation regulations
  - © A software application
  - D Hiring an employee
- **61.** What can be inferred about the woman?
  - A She wants to hire Karen Jenkins.
  - B She agrees with the man.
  - © She has met all of the candidates before.
  - D She is the head of the human resources department.



- **62.** Who is the woman?
  - (A) A dancer
  - (B) A waitress
  - © An accountant
  - A dry cleaner
- **63.** What problem does the man have?
  - A He didn't bring enough money.
  - B The dress hasn't been cleaned.
  - © He didn't bring a receipt.
  - D He forgot a phone number.
- **64.** What must the man provide?
  - A date
  - B A size
  - © A name
  - A location



- **65.** What is the main topic of the conversation?
  - A When to pay the rent
  - B Whether to move or not
  - © How much to charge customers
  - (D) Where to relocate a store
- **66.** What is the disadvantage of extending the lease?
  - A They will have to contact their customers.
  - **B** They will have to move their merchandise.
  - © They will have to meet with the owner.
  - They will have to undertake some repairs.
- **67.** What does the man suggest?
  - A Moving as soon as possible
  - B Negotiating with the owner
  - © Relocating in the same neighborhood
  - D Increasing the cost of merchandise



- **68.** For whom does the woman likely work?
  - A tourism company
  - B An airline
  - © A stock brokerage
  - A theater
- **69.** Why can't the man get a discount?
  - (A) Tickets are sold out.
  - **B** It is not available on flights to London.
  - © He can't travel early in the week.
  - D He purchased his ticket in advance.
- **70.** What can be inferred about the man?
  - A He will contact another airline company.
  - B He will cancel his trip.
  - © He will purchase two tickets.
  - D He will get a 15% discount.



# PART 4

You will hear some short talks given by a single speaker. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each short talk. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The talks will be spoken only one time and will not be printed in your test book.



- **71.** What is Mr. Currant's position with Media Global?
  - (A) Movie director
  - B Company president
  - © Television producer
  - Spokesperson
- **72.** When will the event announced in the talk take place?
  - (A) Immediately
  - B The end of the day
  - The end of the week
  - The end of the month
- **73.** What will happen at the end of the year?
  - A Mr. Currant's son will run the company.
  - **B** The search for a new president will begin.
  - © The short-term goal of the company will be reached.
  - Trevor Currant will retire.





- **74.** What is the main purpose of the talk?
  - A To announce a price increase
  - **B** To divide the company into four parts
  - © To announce sales statistics
  - **D** To notify workers of impending layoffs
- **75.** Which district has had the poorest sale performance?
  - (A) North
  - (B) South
  - © East
  - West
- **76.** What will happen on Friday night?
  - A celebratory dinner
  - B A sales meeting
  - © The publishing of a quarterly report
  - A sporting event



- **77.** Who most likely is listening to the talk?
  - A Office workers
  - **B** Cafeteria employees
  - © Students
  - D Firefighters
- **78.** What occurred last month?
  - (A) A chef was fired.
  - B The cafeteria was closed.
  - © A menu was changed.
  - A website was created.
- **79.** Where will the weekly menu be posted?
  - A On a board
  - B In the cafeteria
  - © On a web page
  - In the newspaper



- **80.** Who is the intended audience of the talk?
  - A Movie goers
  - B Journalists
  - © Theater owners
  - Seminar attendees
- **81.** How can listeners ask a question?
  - (A) Raise their hands
  - B Attend a movie premiere
  - © Turn on a microphone
  - D Come up to the stage
- **82.** What will happen next?
  - A The meeting will end.
  - B A movie will be shown.
  - © Identification will be checked.
  - Actors will answer questions.



- **83.** What is the purpose of the announcement?
  - A To promote a new product
  - B To announce a factory closing
  - © To deny a rumor
  - D To announce a merger
- **84.** How will the announcement affect listeners?
  - A Their departments may be restructured.
  - B They may be laid off.
  - © They may be hired by Yellowstone Incorporated.
  - They may be promoted.
- **85.** How does the speaker characterize the merger?
  - A good opportunity
  - B An unfortunate situation
  - © A difficult decision
  - (D) A safe choice



- **86.** What is the purpose of the talk?
  - A To notify employees of an impending move
  - B To announce the opening of a branch office
  - © To announce a new promotion
  - **D** To give directions to a new shop
- **87.** What will happen on Monday?
  - (A) The train station will close.
  - B The menu will change.
  - © Work will begin on a new shop.
  - A landmark will be destroyed.
- **88.** Where is Benson's Bagels currently located?
  - A Inside a shopping center
  - Outside a train station
  - © South of an historical landmark
  - Beside a police station



- **89.** Who is Mark Blanchette?
  - (A) A stock advisor
  - (B) A talk show host
  - © An economist
  - (P) A tax consultant
- **90.** What is the focus of today's program?
  - A Calculating taxes
  - (B) When to retire
  - © How to invest in stocks
  - D How to open a business
- **91.** What will listeners likely hear next?
  - (A) Tax advice
  - (B) An introduction of Mark Blanchette
  - © An interview with Christine Guillermo
  - An advertisement





- **92.** Who is the speaker?
  - A customer
  - **B** A customer service representative
  - © An electrician
  - D A computer technician
- **93.** What does the speaker assume about the problem?
  - A It was caused by a virus.
  - (B) It resulted from a loose connection.
  - © It can be solved by Paul and Robert.
  - **D** It was ignored by a customer service representative.
- **94.** What is Allison's responsibility?
  - A Contacting the correct department
  - **B** Connecting the proper wires
  - © Starting a backup system
  - D Redesigning some software



- **95.** Who most likely is the intended audience?
  - A Industrial trainers
  - **B** Videographers
  - © Department representatives
  - D Newly hired workers
- **96.** What will happen at 1:30?
  - (A) Lunch will be served
  - B Training will begin
  - © Listeners will separate into groups
  - A video will be shown
- **97.** Who is Borden Carlson?
  - A Head of the Human Resources department
  - **B** Founder of the company
  - © A trainer
  - A department head



- **98.** What is the talk mainly about?
  - A How to design a city
  - B The layout of Lincolnville
  - © Where to find restaurants
  - Organic farming
- **99.** What does the speaker note about the public buildings?
  - $\bigcirc$ They were recently built.
  - B They are located on Main Street.
  - © They were built in a similar fashion.
  - **D** They are suitable for residents.
- **100.** What is different about Lincolnville?
  - (A) Its location
  - B Its plan
  - © Its population
  - (D) Its City Hall

#### ANSWER

- 2. B 3. C 4. D 7. B 8. A 1. A 5. A 6. B 9. B 10. B
- 18. B 11. B 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. A 16. A 17. B 19. C 20. B
- 21. A 22. C 23. B 24. C 25. A 26. C 27. B 28. A 29. B 30. B
- 31. A 32. B 33. C 34. B 35. A 37. A 38. B 39. C 40. A 36. A
- 41. C 42. B 43. A 44. C 45. B 46. A 47. B 48. D 49. A 50. B
- 51. A 52. D 53. A 54. A 55. B 57. B 58. C 59. A 60. D 56. B 70. A 61. B 62. D 63. C 64. A 65. B 66. D 67. B 68. B 69. C
- 71. B 72. C 73. B 74. C 75. D 76. A 77. A 78. B 79. C 80. B
- 81. A 82. D 83. D 84. A 85. A 86. A 87. C 88. B 89. B 90. C
- 91. D 92. D 93. A 94. C 95. D 96. C 97. B 98. B 99. C 100. B

# 第一章 Photographs 照片描述



#### Structure and Content of Part 1 Part 1 的结构与内容

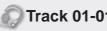
Part 1 of the TOEIC is the shortest section of the test. Featuring only ten questions, this section of the exam tests your ability to recognize everyday objects, identify common actions, and evaluate simple descriptions.

托业考试的Part 1 是整个测验中内容最短的单元。仅有的十个问题主要用 来测试你是否能辨识日常用品、常态行为以及评论简单的描述。

Part 1 is comprised of ten black and white photographs which are shown in the examinee's test booklet. For each photograph, the student will hear four sentences, one of which provides an accurate description of the scene pictured in the photograph. The four sentences are presented without a significant pause between the choices. After the four choices are presented, the student will have approximately 12 seconds to answer the question and prepare for the next question.

Part 1 包含了十张印在考试卷上的黑白照片。针对每一张照片,考生会 听到四个相关的句子,而其中只有一个句子为照片里的景象提供了正确的描 述。在陈述这四个句子选项时,选项与选项之间并没有明显的空档。四个选 项陈述完毕后,考生大约有12秒钟的时间来回答问题,并为下一个问题做 准备。

Here is a sample Part 1-style question: Track 01-01



下面是一个类似 Part 1 试题的范例:



The photographs typically feature scenes from daily life, including scenes from restaurants, hotels, offices, factories, laboratories, and parks or other outdoor settings. Approximately half of the photographs will feature people engaged in some sort of activity. The remaining photographs will focus on objects.

这些照片主要取材自日常生活,场景来自餐厅、饭店、办公室、工厂、 实验室、公园或其他户外场景。近一半的照片中,会有人物在其中从事某种 活动,其余的照片则以物体为主角。

# What You Need to Know 你要知道的事

Before taking the TOEIC exam, you should become familiar with the people, objects, actions, and descriptions commonly tested on Part 1. In this section of the book, you will be introduced to these commonly tested words and phrases.

在托业考试前,你就需要熟悉Part 1 会考的这些人物、物品、动作与描述。在本书的这个部分,你会认识一些在 Part 1 中常常出现的单词和短语。

# What You Need to Do 你要做的事

The sentence choices on Part 1 are presented one after the other in quick succession, without providing any time for the examinee to consider the choices carefully or to translate them into his native language. Further, many of the words tested on Part 1 have similar sounding counterparts in English. The presence of similar sounding words in incorrect answer choices provides a further stumbling block for students without well-developed English listening comprehension skills. In this section of the book, you will be trained to make judgments about the answer choices in the most efficient and accurate manner possible. Further,

### 准新托业 (听力篇)

you will practice identifying incorrect choices, choices that are designed to trick you.

Part 1 中的句子选项是以一个接着一个的方式快速地呈现,考生不会有时间好好地思考各个选项或一一将它们翻译成母语。此外,Part 1 中很多的英文单词都有极为相似的发音,这些出现在错误选项中且发音近似的单词,对那些英文听力不甚理想的考生会造成进一步的阻碍。在本书的这个部分,你会学到一些最有效且正确的方法来判断各个选项的对错。此外,你也会练习如何辨别那些专门用来误导你的错误选项。

# **V**

### SECTION 1: WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

#### 单元一: 你要知道的事

#### Objects and Descriptions 物体和描述

Approximately half of the photographs will feature objects that are commonly encountered in everyday life. In this section, you will be introduced to these common objects and to the descriptions that are commonly associated with them on Part 1 of the TOEIC exam.

大约有一半左右的照片是以日常生活会看到的物体为主角的。在这个单元里, 你会看到这些在托业考试 Part 1 中常见的物体,以及关于这些物体的常见描述。

Bicycles are an object commonly featured in Part 1 photographs. Most often, the correct answer will describe the position of the bicycle. For the photograph above, a common answer would be:

脚踏车在Part 1 照片中是很常出现的物体,而有 关此类问题的正确答案大多数都是在描述脚踏车的 位置。以右边这张照片来说,一个常见的答案是:



#### The bicycles are parked in front of a building.

Other photographs might feature bicycles with the following characteristics:

其他有关脚踏车的照片可能会有以下特性:

#### 停成一排

#### 1. parked in a line

#### 2. parked in a row

#### 倒放在地上

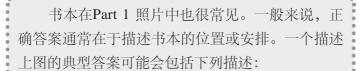
- 1. lying on the ground
- 2. left on the ground

#### 待修

- 1. being fixed
- 2. being repaired

### 准新托业 (听力篇)

Books are commonly shown in Part 1 photographs. In general, the correct answer will be a description of the position or arrangement of the books. A typical correct answer associated with the sample above might include the following descriptions:





#### 堆

- 1. piled on the table
- 2. stacked on the table

Other pictures may feature books on a table or on a shelf in a store and feature the following correct descriptions:

其他的照片可能会显示在桌上或在商店书架上的书,而其正确的描述则包括:

#### 被展示出

- 1. are displayed
- 2. are on display

#### 被放成一排

- 1. in a line
- 2. in a row
- 3. lined up on the shelf (table, etc.)

The seashore is also commonly featured on Part 1 of the exam. Usually, the correct answer will identify something located close to the shore.

海边也是Part 1 考试中常见的主题。通常,正确答案需要考生辨识出靠近岸边的某样东西。



#### 海边,河边,湖边

- 1. near the shore
- 2. close to the shore
- 3. along the shore

At other times, the correct answer may feature a reference to the type of body of water pictured in the photograph:

有些时候,正确答案会指出照片中的水是哪里的水:

#### 港口

- 1. harbor
- 2. port

#### 河流

- 1. river
- 2. stream

There are also some items that are commonly pictured along the shoreline including the following:

还有一些位于海岸线上、常被取材的物品,包括:

#### 船

- 1. boat
- 2. ship
- 3. cruise ship
- 4. ocean liner

#### 码头

- 1. pier
- 2. dock

# 准新托业 (听力篇)

Part 1 often features pictures of everyday items placed in containers. Most often tested are the names of the objects and their arrangement within the containers. Common words used to identify containers include the following:



Part 1 经常会将一些置于容器中的日常生活物品放 入图片中。最常考的是这些物品的名称, 以及它们在 容器中的排放方式。常见于用来辨识容器的单词有:

1. container

2. cup

3. box

4. jar

5. can

Object most often shown inside containers include:

常见置放于容器中的物体则包括:

- 1. pencils or pens
- 2. eating utensils (forks, spoons, knives)
- 3 flowers

To refer to the position of the objects inside the containers, several possible expressions might be employed, including:

而指出在容器中物品放置位置所采用的表达方式有:

-7	
/. /	1 1 1 1

介词

1. placed

1. in

2. contained

2. inside

3. arranged

3. within

4. collected

5. located

Vehicles are also prominently featured on Part 1 of the TOEIC exam. Here are some that you should know:

车辆也是托业考试Part 1 中一个重要的角色。 下面列出了一些你应该要知道的单词:



#### 交通工具

- 1. vehicle
- 2. car
- 3. truck
- 4. bus
- 5. taxi, cab, taxicab

Typically, pictures featuring vehicles will test the status or location of the vehicle:

通常,以车辆为主角的照片会考车辆的状态或位置:

- 1. parked
- 2. on the road
- 3. in front of a building
- 4. in a parking lot

# 准新托业 (听力篇)

Part 1 of the TOEIC exam often includes a photograph of a hotel room, focusing primarily on the bed. In order to determine the correct answer, you should pay close attention to the arrangement of objects located on, near or over the bed. Key words and phrases include:

托业考试中的Part 1 经常会出现饭店房间的照片,而且以床为主角。而要决定正确答案是什么,你得特别注意物品位置的安排是在床上、靠近床,还是在床的上方。一些关键短语包括:



#### 介词

- 1. on the bed
- 2. over the bed
- 3. by the bed
- 4. beside the bed
- 5. near the bed

#### 名词

- 1. pillow
- 2. blanket
- 3. sheets
- 4. the head of the bed
- 5. the foot of the bed

Also, you may need to identify the status of the bed as made or unmade:

同时, 你也要注意床是否有铺好:

- 1. The bed has been made.
- 2. The bed has not yet been made.

Finally, sometimes the key element is the status of the windows in the room. Common answers may include the following:

有时候关键处会出现在房间窗户的状态上。常见的答案包括:

- 1. The curtains are open (closed).
- 2. The shades are up (down).

Tables are often used to test a student's understand of shapes and arrangements, as well as for testing common vocabulary associated with dining.

桌子常被用来测试考生对形状和排列的了解,也常被用来测试与用餐相关的词汇:



#### 形状

- 1. square
- 2. round
- 3. circular
- 4. rectangular

For photographs featuring restaurant tables, the test makers often require you to identify the status of the tables, especially in relation to other things in the photograph:

在以餐桌为主角的照片中,出题者通常希望你能指出餐桌的状态,特别是与照片中其他事物的关联:

- 1. The chairs are pushed under the table.
- 2. The chairs are pulled out from the table.
- 3. The plates are set on the table.
- 4. The utensils are placed on the table.
- 5. The table is set for dinner.
- 6. There is a tablecloth on the table.



### **Exercise**

This exercise is designed to test your ability to match the words and phrases that you just heard with pictures similar to those on the actual exam. In this exercise, the difference between the right answers and the wrong answers will be fairly subtle, much more subtle than they will be on the actual exam. This type of exercise is not intended to mimic the actual test questions, but instead to push you harder than you will be pushed on test day.

此练习中的照片与实际考试的试题相似,其设计是用来测试你是否能将听到的单词及短语和图片联系起来。在此练习中,正确答案和错误答案之间的差距会很细微,甚至比实际测验所设计的更细微。这类练习题的功能不在于模拟真正的试题,而在于让你在此刻作答时,经受比考试当天更严苛的磨练。

#### 1. Track 01-02























### 10. Track 01-11



#### ANSWER

- 1. C
- 2. D
- 3. C
- 4. B
- 5. C

- 6. A
- 7. D
- 8. B
- 9. B
- 10. A

#### People and Actions 人物和动作

In addition to testing common objects and descriptions, Part 1 of the TOEIC exam also features photos of people in everyday situations performing common tasks. In this section, we will examine these common situations. You should become familiar with these activities as they are often tested on the TOEIC exam.

除了常见的物体及其描述外,托业考试中的Part 1 也会以在日常生活场景中从事一般活动的人物为主角。在这个单元中,我们要好好地探究这些常见的场景。你应当熟悉这些托业考试常考的活动。

One of the most common situations featured on Part 1 of the TOEIC exam is a person working at a desk. Become familiar with the following actions, as they are often key to selecting the correct answer for this type of photograph:

其中一个在托业考试Part 1 中最常出现的场景就是某人正在办公桌旁工作。请务必熟悉下面这些动作,它们通常是针对这类照片选出正确答案的关键:



- 1. doing work
- 2. completing paperwork
- 3. working at his/her desk
- 4. sitting in front of his/her desk
- 5. leaning over his/her desk
- 6. tidying his/her desk
- 7. organizing his/her desk
- 8. concentrating on his/her work

# 准新托业 (听力篇)

In addition to working at desks, sometimes people are shown working in other situations, such as in a laboratory. These words and phrases will be useful in this situation:

除了在办公桌旁工作外,有时会出现人物在 其他场景工作的情况,例如:实验室。以下这些 单词和短语在此场景中很有用:



- 1. working in a laboratory
- 2. working in a lab
- 3. conducting an experiment

In laboratory photos, the worker is often wearing specialized clothing. Thus, you should be familiar with the following phrases:

这些有关在实验室里的照片,工作者通常都穿着专业的服装。因此,你应该熟悉下面这些短语:

- 1. wearing protective clothing
- 3. wearing goggles

- 2. wearing gloves
- 4. wearing a lab coat

A second commonly tested situation is restaurant dining. There are several common verbs that are tested in this situation, including:

第二个最常出现的场景是在餐厅中进餐。在 这个场景中有涉及许多常见的动词,包括:



- 1. eating in a restaurant
- 3. reading a menu

- 2. ordering a meal
- 4. speaking with a waiter/waitress

An everyday situation often featured on Part 1 is people using stairs. The following words and phrases will be useful on these types of questions:

人物使用楼梯的状况则是另一个经常被着墨的日常生活场景。下面这些单词和短语对这类问题颇有帮助:



- 1. stairs
- 2. stairway
- 3. staircase
- 4. steps
- 5. escalator
- 6. going up/down to the next floor
- 7. ascending/descending to the next level







In addition to featuring scenes from the workplace, Part 1 photographs also often depict people relaxing or engaging in leisure activities. Common leisure activities include the following:

除了工作场所外, Part 1 也经常着墨于人物所从事的休闲活动。常见的休闲活动包括:

# 准新托业 (听力篇)

- 1. taking a walk
- 2. walking in the park
- 3. resting on a park bench
- 4. drawing a picture
- 5. painting a picture
- 6. playing a game
- 7. exercising







Finally, there are some actions that are so simple that they are hard to categorize. I almost hesitate to mention them here, because they are so basic. Nevertheless, because these actions are often tested, I will list them here, though you probably are already quite familiar with them.

另外,有一些是简单到难以归类的动作,我几乎想略过不提,因为这些动作 实在是太基本了。然而,因为这些动作常常出现在考试中,我还是将它们列在这 里,虽然你可能对这些动作已经非常熟悉了。

- 1. reading
- 2. writing
- 3. waiting for
- 4. looking at
- 5. watching

### Exercise

This exercise is designed to test your ability to match the words and phrases that you just heard with pictures similar to those on the actual exam. In this exercise, the difference between the right answers and the wrong answers will be fairly subtle, much more subtle than they will be on the actual exam. This type of exercise is not intended to mimic the actual test questions, but instead to push you harder than you will be pushed on test day.

此练习中的照片与实际考试的试题相似,其设计是用来测试你是否能将听到的单词及短语和图片联系起来。在此练习中,正确答案和错误答案之间的差距会很细微,甚至比实际测验所设计的更细微。这类练习题的功能不在于模拟真正的试题,而在于让你在此刻作答时,经受比考试当天更严苛的磨练。

### 1. Track 01-12























### 10. Track 01-21



# ANSWER

 1. B
 2. D
 3. D
 4. A
 5. B

 6. D
 7. A
 8. D
 9. D
 10. C





# SECTION 2: WHAT YOU NEED TO DO

#### 单元二: 你要做的事

In the previous section, our focus was on the words and phrases that you need to know in order to perform well on the most commonly presented situations on Part 1. In this section, we will face a more difficult task: what students need to do in order to use the knowledge that they have in order to obtain a high score.

在前一个单元中,我们把重点放在了 Part 1 你需要掌握的单词和短语上,以便让你在最常出现的听力场景中发挥出色。在这个单元,我们将面对一项更严苛的挑战:考生需要做什么,并运用他们已有的知识来获得高分。

#### Basic Analysis of Part 1 Questions Part 1 问题的基本分析

At the beginning of this chapter, we discussed the basic structure of Part 1 questions as featuring a photograph in the test booklet and four spoken sentences, only one of which will be an accurate description of the situation in the picture. In order to answer the question, the natural reaction of most students is to try to understand each of the four sentences as they are presented one after another in rapid succession. For students with a high level of English ability, this natural method may work rather well. However, for students with a limited vocabulary or who find the speed with which the choices are presented uncomfortable, this natural method fails. This is due to the fact that students with limited English ability are forced to select their answers based on incomplete information; whether due to unrecognized vocabulary words or due to the rapid presentation of even familiar vocabulary, some students may not fully understand two, three, or even all four of the presented answer choices. For this reason, the most natural method fails.

在本章节之初,我们通过试卷中的一幅照片及四个听力句子讨论了Part 1 试题的基本结构,其中只有一个句子正确地描述出照片中的情况。而为了回答问题,大多数考生的自然反应是试着在这四个句子一个接着一个地快速呈现的过程

中,了解每一个句子。对那些英文水平不错的考生来说,这个方法可以发挥很好的效用,然而对那些词汇有限或是对选项呈现速度不适应的考生来说,这个方法注定失败,主要是因为那些英文水平有限的考生被迫根据不完整的信息来选择答案,而不完整的信息则是因为不认识单词,或即使认识单词却呈现得过于快速的缘故。有些考生可能无法充分了解两个、三个,甚至于全部四个选项的内容,也因为这个原因,最自然的方法反而失败了。

However, there is a much more efficient way to approach Part 1 of the TOEIC exam, a method that takes into account the fact that many students will be making a selection based on incomplete information. By employing this method during the exam, students with limited ability will find that they are more likely to select the correct answer, even based on their incomplete understanding. Examinees with a higher level of English ability will also benefit from using this method, as it will enable you answer the more difficult questions more efficiently.

然而,有一个有效得多的方法可以达到托业考试Part 1 的要求,而这个方法是建立在很多考生根据不完整的信息做出选择的事实而来的。通过这个方法,那些能力有限的考生将会发现:即使是在无法完全理解题目的情况下,他们也能提高在考试中选出正确答案的可能性。而英文水平较好的考生也可以从这个方法中获益,它能够帮助你更有效率地回答更困难的问题。

The most efficient way to approach Part 1 is not the natural way, in which a student attempts to understand four sentences and choose the correct one. Rather, the more efficient way is to treat each of the four answer choices as consisting of two or three elements:

要达到Part 1 要求最有效的方法并非自然的方法,所谓自然的方法指的是考生想要去了解四个句子以选择出正确的答案。相反地,更有效的方法是将四个选项中的每一个各分成两个或三个元素:

1	2	3
subject / 主语	be verb / be动词	description (either an adjective or a prepositional phrase)/ 描述 (形容词短语或介词短语)



1	2	3
subject / 主语	action verb / 动作动词	object or prepositional phrase / 宾语或介词短语

In order for an answer choice to be correct, all of the elements in the sentence have to be correct. As we stated above, for students with good English ability, this will not be a problem. However, students at a lower level are often unable to make a judgment based on a complete understanding. This is where many students run into trouble.

一个答案选项要正确,句子中所有的元素都要是正确的。如同我们之前所说的,对英文好的考生来说,这部分一点都不成问题。但是水平较低的考生却常常无法在完全了解的基础上做出判断,这就是很多考生感到困难的地方。

When forced to make a choice based on incomplete information, most students select an answer that is "comfortable," especially an answer containing a word that they understand and is pictured in the photograph. Unfortunately, the fact that one of the three elements in the sentence is present in the picture does not mean that the entire sentence is correct. Therefore, basing an answer on this kind of "safe" feeling ("At least I recognize that word, so I'll guess that answer.") is not an effective way to approach Part 1. For evidence, examine the example below:

当被强迫在信息不完整的情况下做出选择时,大多数的考生会选择一个他们认为"安心"的答案,特别是当这个答案包含他们了解且同时出现在照片中的单词时。遗憾的是,句中三个元素中的一个被呈现在照片中并不代表整个句子就是正确的。因此,这种根据"安全感"选择出来的答案(至少我认识那个单词,所以我要选那个答案)不是一个达到 Part 1 目标的有效方法。看看下面的例子就可以得到证明:

- A The XXX are XXXing their meals.
- **B** The people are XXXing the XXX.
- © The XXX is on the table.
- **D** The XXX is XXXing his XXX.



The XXX symbolizes words that the student doesn't know, or didn't hear clearly. In this situation, students satisfied with a "comfortable" answer have three choices, (A), (B), or (C) for each of these choices contains a word pictured in the photograph. Obviously selecting an answer in this fashion is little more than gambling. In fact, it is worse than gambling because, although students looking for a safe answer will inevitably choose (A), (B), or (C), it is equally possible that the correct choice is (D)! This is a key principle in understanding this method:

XXX 代表的是考生不知道或没有听清楚的词。在这种情况下,考生"满意"的答案选项有三个,《函》或《》,因为这三个选项中都有一个单词出现在照片中,选择其中一个答案很明显要比乱猜一通好得多。但事实上,结果却比乱猜一通更惨!寻求安全答案的考生毫无疑问会选择《》、《》或《》,但正确答案却是《》。这是了解这个方法的一个关键原则:

Your ability to understand an answer is unrelated to whether it is correct or incorrect! Therefore, you should not eliminate an answer simply because you don't understand it or select an answer simply because it contains a word that you know!

你了解一个答案的能力与这个答案是否正确无关,因此你不应该只因为不了 解这个答案而排除它,或只因为它包含了一个你认识的词就选择它!

Not considering answer simply because it doesn't contain any words that make you feel safe is harmful behavior on Part 1.

不考虑答案 ① 只是因为它不包含任何让你觉得安全的词,这种行为在Part 1 中是有害无益的。

On the other hand, although it doesn't feel as safe or as comfortable, recognizing a word that is not in the picture is, by far, more useful because, although one right word does not mean that the entire sentence is correct, one wrong word obviously means that the entire sentence is incorrect. In other words, it is possible that a student with

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limited English ability can answer a question correctly based on understanding only three words. Look at the example below.

另一方面,虽然它让你觉得不是那么的安全和满意,但是认出一个不在照片中的单词却显然要有用得多。因为,一个对的单词不代表整个句子是正确的,但是一个错误的单词却可以很明显地告诉你整个句子是不正确的。换句话说,一个英文水平有限的考生有可能只根据三个单词即可正确地回答出一个问题。看看下面这个例子:

- A The XXX are ordering their XXX.
- **B** The XXX are XXXing the menus.
- © The waitress is XXX on the XXX.
- **D** The XXX is XXXing his XXX.



In this example, using the same photograph and the same sentences as above but focusing on incorrect words instead, the situation is entirely different. Again, our student only knows three words. However, this time the three words are incorrect words. A single incorrect word in choice (A), "ordering," tells us that choice (A) is incorrect. The same is true of choices (B) and (C) ("menus" and "waitress"). Thus, in complete contrast to the situation above, the only choice this student will consider is (D), despite the fact that the student has no idea what it means!

在这个例子中,我们使用了同一张照片和同样的句子,但这次我们着眼于不正确的单词,情况却截然不同了。要记得,考生只知道三个单词,但这三个单词是不正确的单词。其中一个不正确的单词(ordering)在选项(A)中,因此我们可以知道选项(A)是不正确的。同样的情况也发生在选项(B)和(D)(menus 和waitress)。因此,和前述情况完全相反的是,这次这个考生唯一要考虑的选项是(D),尽管这个考生事实上根本不知道选项(D)的句子是什么意思!

The conclusion to be drawn from these few examples and principles is simple. When taking Part 1 of the TOEIC exam, you should not sit passively listening to the four sentences, hoping that you understand at least one of them AND hoping that the one you understand coincidentally is also the correct choice. Instead, you should listen actively to each sentence and immediately eliminate any choice containing an incorrect word. Further, you should never eliminate a choice simply because you don't understand it. Not understanding one of the choices only means that you don't understand it, not that the choice is wrong. Ideally, you will actually understand the correct answer. However, if you do not, using this method will allow you to identify only the choices that have a chance of being correct, rather than the choices that simply make you feel comfortable.

从这几个例子和原则引导出的结论很简单。在托业考试的Part 1 时,你不应该只是被动地聆听四个句子,希望至少能听懂其中一个句子,并且希望你听懂的这个句子恰巧就是正确的选项。相反,你应该主动聆听每个句子并立刻排除任何包含不正确单词的选项。此外,你不能只因为你听不懂某个选项就将它排除。不懂其中一个选项代表的意思只是你不懂,而不能说明这个选项是错的。理想的状况是,你真的知道正确的答案是哪一个。但是,假如不是这样,那么使用这个方法就可以帮助你辨识出那些有机会成为正确答案的选项,而非那些纯粹让你感到安心的选项。



### **Exercise**

The following exercise is designed to train you to develop your skill at using the method described above. In this exercise, you will be faced with making a choice based on incomplete information (Several words may be replaced by a "beep."). For each picture you will hear 10 incomplete sentences; you must judge each sentence as "Possibly Correct" or "Incorrect."

以下的练习是用来培养你使用上述方法的能力。在这个练习中,你会遇到根据不完整的信息来做出选择的情况(很多字会被"哔"声所取代)。针对每一幅照片,你会听到10个不完整的句子,而你必须针对每一个句子判断出该句是"Possibly Correct"还是"Incorrect"。



	Possibly Correct	Incorrect
A		$\bigcirc$
B		$\bigcirc$
C		$\bigcirc$
D		$\bigcirc$
E		$\bigcirc$
F		$\bigcirc$
G		$\bigcirc$
$oldsymbol{H}$		$\bigcirc$
		$\bigcirc$
J		

#### 



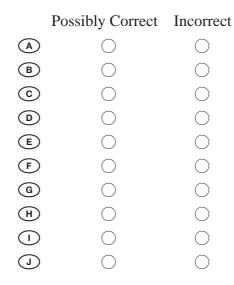
### 3. Track 01-24

Possibly Correct Incorrect

- - ) C
- © () ()

- **J**







### 5. Track 01-26



### ANSWER

- 1. A Incorrect
  - (B) Incorrect
  - © Incorrect
  - Possibly correct
  - Possibly correct
  - (F) Incorrect
  - **G** Incorrect
  - H Possibly correct
  - ( Incorrect
  - (J) Incorrect
- 3. (A) Incorrect
  - (B) Incorrect
  - © Possibly correct
  - Incorrect
  - (E) Incorrect
  - (F) Incorrect
  - Possibly correct
  - (H) Incorrect
  - Possibly correct
  - (J) Incorrect

- 2. A Possibly correct
  - B Possibly correct
  - © Incorrect
  - Possibly correct
  - (E) Incorrect
  - (F) Incorrect
  - **G** Incorrect
  - (H) Incorrect
  - Possibly correct
  - J Incorrect
- 4. (A) Incorrect
  - B Possibly correct
  - © Incorrect
  - (D) Incorrect
  - (E) Incorrect
  - (F) Incorrect
  - (G) Incorrect
  - (H) Incorrect
  - ( Incorrect
  - Possibly correct

- 5. (A) Incorrect
  - B Possibly correct
  - © Incorrect
  - (D) Incorrect
  - **E** Incorrect

- F Possibly correct
- (G) Incorrect
- (H) Incorrect
- Possibly correct
- J Incorrect



#### Analyzing the Pictures 分析照片

In addition to using the method described above, students at any level can also gain an advantage by actively analyzing the photographs before the answer choices are presented. This can be done on several levels.

除了使用上述提到的方法外,任何英文水平的考生都可以通过在选项出现前 主动地分析照片而获益。这可以通过好几个方面来完成。

Obviously, the first thing that a student can do is attempt to predict the content of the correct answer choice. In the first section of this chapter, we have already discussed dozens of commonly tested objects, actions and descriptions. Examinees should actively search the pictures for situations they know are commonly targeted on Part 1. By anticipating the answers, examinees will be able to react more quickly and with a higher degree of accuracy.

很明显,考生可以做的第一件事就是尝试预测正确答案选项的内容。在本章的第一个单元,我们已经讨论过许多常考的物体、动作和描述。考生应该主动地就已知 Part 1 常考的场景来搜索照片。通过答案的预测,考生能够更快速地反应,并得到较高的正确率。

Second, students trying to actively prepare for the correct answers will also notice that Part 1 features two basic types of photographs, ones that depict people, and ones that depict only (or primarily) objects. In general, students can expect that, for questions that feature photographs depicting objects, the answers will focus on a description of the objects in the photograph. On the other hand, for questions that feature photographs with people, the answers will focus on action verbs. This is a small point, but, especially for students whose listening skills are not strong, even this type of small advantage can mean the difference between identifying a correct answer and being forced to guess haphazardly. Anticipating the content allows an otherwise passive examinee to engage the questions more actively.

第二点,尝试主动地为正确答案做准备的考生,也会注意到Part 1 着重在两种基本形式的照片,一种在于人物的描述,另一种只在于(或主要)描述物体。一般来说考生可以预期的是,针对那些描述物体的照片,问题的答案会着重在对照片中该物体的描述。另一方面,针对那些描述人物的照片,问题的答案则会着重在动作动词上。这是一个小细节,但是特别是对那些听力并不是那么优秀的考生来说,这类的小优势也可以让他们在辨识出正确答案和被迫随便猜个答案中显现出差异。预测内容可以让一个相对较为被动的考生更主动地参与问题。

### Be Aware of Homophones 注意异义同音词

In the previous two sections, we have analyzed both the structure of the questions and the composition of the photographs on Part 1 in order to give students with limited English ability the best chance to identify the correct answers. However, examinees with a higher level of English ability are also challenged on Part 1, primarily by answer choices which "sound" correct, but are actually incorrect. English is a language that contains hundreds of words that are homophones, words that sound exactly like each other (or very close), but have different meanings. The designers of the TOEIC exam use this trick as a way to separate the better students from the best students. Consider the following example:

在前两个单元,我们已经分析了Part 1 问题的结构与照片的取材,好让英文水平有限的考生能有最好的机会来辨识出正确的答案。但是对英文水平较高的考生来说,Part 1 也极具挑战,这挑战主要来自于"听起来"正确但其实不然的答案选项。英文是一种包含众多异义同音词的语言。所谓的异义同音词指的是两者的发音听起来几乎相同(或非常接近)但意思却完全不同的单词。托业考试的设计者就是利用这个陷阱来将水平较好的考生和水平很棒的考生区分出来。听听下面这个例子:





- (A)The man is working in an office.
- B The peppers are displayed in the shop.
- (c) The man is walking around the desk.
- (D) The man is riding to the office.



For a student with a high level of English ability, the words and phrases featured in this question are not difficult. In fact, even students with a limited background in English will have no problem selecting the correct answer choice if they are allowed to read the answer choices. Unfortunately, when the answer choices are spoken, it is easy to mistake similar sounding words. Those homophones are the most common stumbling block that must be avoided in order to maximize your score.

对一个英文水平较高的考生来说,这个问题里的单词和短语一点都不难。事 实上,只要能够让考生阅读答案选项,即使是英文水平不佳的考生也可以毫无困 难地选出正确的答案。可惜的是, 当这些答案选项是以听力的方式呈现时, 就很 容易让人犯下相似发音单词的错误。为了提高你的分数,那些异义同音词是你必 须避免的, 也是最常见的阻碍。

Let's analyze the example above. First, as above, we should analyze the photograph in order to predict the type of answer we are looking for. Obviously, the photo features a person; thus, we would expect this question to be testing action verbs. Second, the content of the correct answer will likely include words like "desk," "working," "writing," "paperwork," "office," etc. Selecting the correct answer, however, might be a challenge even for a student with good English ability due to the presence of similar sounding words. Let's look at the answer choices.

我们来分析一下上面这个例子。首先,如前所述,我们应该先分析照片以预测我们所要寻找的答案形式。很明显,照片的主角是一个人,因此,我们可以预期这个问题要考的是动作动词。接着,正确答案的内容可能会包括像是"desk"、"working"、"writing"、"paperwork"、"office"等单词。然而,即使对英文水平较好的考生来说,要选择出正确答案也可能会是项挑战,而挑战则来自于发音相似的单词。我们先来看看各个选项。

### A The man is working in an office.

This is clearly the correct choice. A student who uses the methods we have described above should be able to identify "A" as the correct answer immediately. On the other hand, a student who is listening passively to all four choices faces a much more difficult task!

这很清楚是正确的答案。使用我们之前提过的那个方法的考生应该能够立刻 辨别出 (A)就是正确答案。但另一方面,那些被动聆听四个选项的考生就面临了更 困难的挑战!

### **B** The peppers are displayed in the shop.

Notice the word "peppers" in this choice. Of course, "B" is an incorrect choice. However, as an incorrect choice, the designer of the question could use anything as the subject of the sentence. The test maker used the word "peppers" (rather than "watermelons") intentionally, based on the presence of "papers" on the desk in the photograph. The use of this similar sounding word is intended to confuse you.

注意这个选项中"peppers"这个单词。当然,®是错误的选项。但是,对于一个错误的选项,考题设计者可以用任何东西来当句子的主语,出题者却偏偏使用"peppers"(而非"watermelons")这个词,他的用意主要是因为照片中的桌上出现了"papers"这样东西,他使用发音相近的单词就是希望能误导你。



#### © The man is walking around the desk.

Answer choice "©" is also incorrect, but notice the use of the action verb "walking." The choice is incorrect, so the test designer could have used "running" or "flying." The presence of the word "walking" only has one purpose: to fool you. Although not identical, the words "walking" and "working" are close enough to confuse many examinees.

选项 © 也是不正确的,但在这里要注意的是动作动词"walking"。这个选项是不正确的,所以考题设计者可以使用"running"或"flying"。使用"walking"这个词只有一个目的:误导你。虽然"walking"和"working"两者的发音并非完全相同,但已足够能够误导许多的考生。

#### **D** The man is riding to the office.

Choice "D" is also incorrect and also features a similar sounding word. The English words "writing" and "riding," especially in natural American English, sound virtually identical.

选项 ① 也是不正确的,而且也是以相似发音的单词为设计主角。"writing"和"riding"这两个单词(特别是在美式英语中)听起来几乎是一模一样的两个单词。

The example above is an exaggerated one. On the actual TOEIC exam, you will not be faced with three wrong answer choices all containing homophones. Yet, the problem of homophones is real, and examinees who want to maximize their scores need to address this issue.

上面是一个比较夸张的例子。在实际的托业考试中,你不会遇到三个都包含有异义同音词的错误选项。但是,异义同音词的问题是真正存在的。想要得到高分的考生需要好好地研读这项课题。

The most obvious course of action is to spend time doing listening drills that focus on the subtle sound differences between "pepper" and "paper." Not only is this course of action obvious, it is also a complete waste of time. The traditional types of listening comprehension drills that focus on, say, the differences between the short "e" sound and the long "a" sound, certainly give you a feeling of accomplishment and the illusion of improvement. To illustrate the futility of such kinds of listening practice, let's reconsider the three incorrect choices from above. On the left, you will see the original three answer selections. On the right, the original choices have been slightly altered.

最明显的做法莫过于花时间做听力练习,专注在"pepper"和"paper"间细微的发音差别。这个做法的效果不仅不显著,同时完全是一项浪费时间的举动。传统的听力演练着重在像是短音节"e"和长音节"a"之间的发音差别,这类练习会带给你成就感及进步的幻觉。与其要做这类徒劳无功的听力练习,倒不如再次好好看看那三个不正确的选项。在下表的左边,你会看到三个选项的原始版本。在右边,原本的选项已被稍微地修改过。

Original / 原始版本	Altered / 修改后版本
B The peppers are displayed in the shop.	The papers are displayed in the shop.
© The man is walking around the desk.	The man is working around the desk.
<b>D</b> The man is riding to the office.	The man is writing to the office.

Notice that in each of the altered choices, the easily mistaken word has been changed to the word actually depicted in the photograph. An attentive reader will also notice that all three choices are still incorrect. In choice "B," it doesn't matter what the subject is; the photo depicts an office, not a shop. Answer choice "©" is incorrect because the man is not working "around" his desk. Answer "D" is likewise wrong; the man is at the office, not writing a letter to the office.

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注意看每个被修改过的选项,容易犯错的单词都已经被改为在照片中实际出现的单词了。细心的读者也会注意到即使如此,这三个选项还是不正确的。在选项®中,主语是什么并不重要,照片中描述的是一间办公室,而不是一间商店。选项®不正确是因为这位男士并不是在他的办公桌"周围"工作。选项®犯的是类似的错误,这位男士是身在办公室中,而非正在给办公室写信。

This example is very instructive. First, similar sounds present a problem because they seem to identify objects, actions and descriptions actually shown in the picture. Nevertheless, closer examination clearly shows that the problem can easily be avoided by using the method described earlier in this chapter. If instead, the examinee focuses on the elements which are incorrect ("in the shop," "around the desk," "to the office"), the problem of homophones vanishes. There will always be a contextual clue in an incorrect answer choice featuring a homophone. You will never be forced to make a judgment about an answer choice based on a single sound in a single syllable of a single word. In other words, continuing with the example used above, you will never be faced with two choices like the following:

这个例子很有教育意义。首先,它让你知道相似发音所呈现的问题。这些相似发音乍看之下似乎能辨识出实际出现在照片中的物体、动作和描述,然而,近距离的检视却显示,通过使用本章稍早时描述的方法即能轻易地避免这类的错误。假如考生能注意不正确的元素("in the shop"、"around the desk"、"to the office"),异义同音词的问题就消失了。这类以异义同音词为主角的不正确选项中,都会有一个上下文的线索供你检测,你永远不需要根据一个单词中一个音节的发音来选择答案。换句话说,延伸上面这个例子,你永远不会看到像以下这两个选项的情况:

- A The peppers are on the desk.
- **B** The papers are on the desk.

As I stated above, on the actual TOEIC exam, not every answer choice will include a homophone. In fact, some questions will have no homophones whatsoever. Nevertheless, in order to minimize the risk of falling prey to this trap, a diligent examinee should become familiar with the following homophones commonly encountered on Part 1.

如同我之前提过的,在实际的托业考试中,并不是每个答案选项都会包含一个异义同音词。事实上,有些问题根本就不会出现异义同音词。但是为了将落入这类陷阱的风险降到最低,用功的考生应该熟悉下列常常出现在Part 1 中的异义同音词。

#### Common Part 1 Homophones 常见的Part 1异义同音词

- ▶book (reading material vs. reserve something / 书 vs. 预订某事)
- ▶books/box
- ▶break (rest period vs. damaging something / 休息时间 vs. 破坏某物)
- ▶building (architectural structure vs. constructing / 建筑结构 vs. 建构)
- ▶buy/by
- car/cart/card
- ►coach (bus vs. a teacher of athletes / 车辆 vs. 教练)
- ▶fire/tire
- ▶ fish (the thing vs. the action of catching fish / 鱼 vs. 钓鱼)
- ▶floor (a level or story of a building vs. the surface under one's feet / 建 筑物中的一层 vs.地板)

- ▶ folding/holding
- ▶glasses (eyeglasses vs. drinking glasses / 眼镜 vs. 玻璃杯)
- ▶lying on/lining up
- ▶park (the place vs. stopping a car / 公园 vs. 停车)
- ▶pins/pens
- ▶present (gift vs. a person's attendance / 礼物 vs.出席)
- ▶riding/writing
- ▶scale (tool for weighing objects vs. the covering on the body of fish / 秤 vs. 鱼鳞)
- ▶train/rain
- walking/working
- water/waiter



### **Exercise**

In this exercise, the questions will focus on the most commonly encountered homophones on Part 1. While you should notice the homophones in each question, remember that the key to selecting the correct answer is to avoid using the homophone to make a decision. Rather, you should use other contextual clues in order to select your answer.

在此练习中,题目着眼在Part 1 中最常遇到的异义同音词上。在你注意每个问题中异义同音词的同时,别忘了选出正确答案的关键在于避免使用异义同音词来做出决定,而应该运用其他上下文的线索来选择你的答案。

### 1. Track 01-28











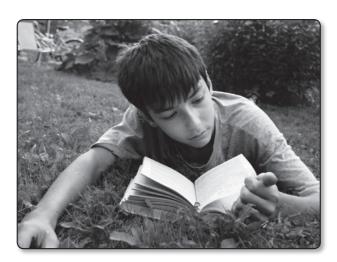












10. Track 01-37



### ANSWER

1. B

2. C

3. C

4. A

5. C

6. B

7. A

8. D

9. A

10. D