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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/217/2021_2022_1999_E5_B9_B45_E6_9C_c81_217715.htm Part A 1. A: I need to go across town, but the traffic is so heavy this time of day. B: When you take the subway, you dont have to deal with traffic. I never drive any more. What does the man imply? 2. A: Ive got two tickets to todays game. Do you want to come along? B: Itll be on television. Besides, its really too cold for me. What will the man probably do? 3. A: You had met Professor Johnson before, right? How would you describe his lectures? B: Well, let me put it this way: I could never stay awake in one of his classes without first drinking at least two cups of coffee. What does the man imply? 4. A: Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the post office? B: Your guess is as good as mine. Im new around here. What does the woman mean? 5. A: I forgot to tell you that Fred called last night to borrow your sleeping bag. B: Oh, I saw him at the gym this morning and he didnt say anything. So he mustve asked somebody else. What does the man imply? 6. A: You must be looking forward to your trip back to Colorado. It should be fun to hike up into those mountains again. B: Well, there might not be time for that. The thing is I havent seen my sister and her kids for three years. What does the woman imply? 7. A: Toms house is a mess! Doesnt he ever clean it? B: I guess he just has too much else on his mind with that new job of his. What does the woman imply about Tom? 8. A: Hey, thats a great sweater youre wearing. It looks really warm. B: Yeah, but I wish I brought a coat like you did. Its really cold

today. What does the woman imply? 9. A: Hey, George, I can't get to sleep with the lights so near my bed. Can you study someplace else? B: Sorry, there is a party going on down in the lounge. I suppose I can check the dining room though. What will George probably do? 10. A: I wish I didn't have to make a special trip to the post office to get my package. B: Well, if you call them in the morning, they'll give the package to your mail carrier to bring out to you. What does the woman suggest the man do? 11. A: Professor, have you graded my term paper yet? B: To tell you the truth, I've been tied up in committee meetings all week. What can be inferred about the paper? 12. A: With the cold that bad, I think it is pretty foolish not to see a doctor. B: Don't worry. It'll pass in a few days. What does the man mean? 13. A: Do you have hot water in your dorm? Because we haven't had any for three days and I hate cold showers. B: Oh, sounds miserable. Since the gyms usually open, why don't you just go over there to fix the problem? What does the woman suggest the man do? 14. A: I just found out the registration of the creative writing class is full. Now I have to wait another whole year to get in. B: Why don't you check back after the first week? Somebody might drop it. What does the man suggest the woman do? 15. A: Professor Nelson, could you please turn up the temperature in here? I'm having trouble concentrating. B: Yeah, I understand, but I don't control the thermostat. Tell you what, I'll talk to maintenance about it after class. In the mean time, I suggest you put on a sweater if you brought one. What does the man imply? 16. A: Hi, Jerry, it's Beth from the apartment next door. I'm at school right now and I realize I forgot my

keys at home. Could you ask the building manager to put the extra set in my mailbox? B: I don't think that's secure enough. I can just drop by your class later. What would the man probably do? 17. A: I'm going to Chicago on business and somebody said you were the right person to talk to about what I can do there for fun. B: You bet I am. But I hope you've got at least a month. What does the man imply? 18. A: Come on, Sue, I know you have a new camera, but, you just took a picture of a car. B: No, No! Look behind the car. What does the woman mean? 19. A: Could I look at your bus schedule? I don't want to drive to work tomorrow if it's snowing. B: You would be better off calling the terminal. It's been a long time since I've used my schedule and I'm sure it was out of date. What does the woman mean? 20. A: That's a pretty thick book. Are you sure Fram will want to plough through that? B: Are you kidding? She'll be through it in two days. What does the man imply about Fram? 21. A: If I send this package third class, how long will it take to arrive? B: About two weeks. But, hmm, many people don't realize that first class is only a dollar fifty more and it would get there in just a few days. What does the woman suggest the man do? 22. A: Surely, you don't want to eat at the expensive restaurant. B: Not much I don't. They have the best food in town. What does the man mean? 23. A: Like usual the lecture hall is complete mess this afternoon. Newspapers, soda cans, used issues, all of it, just thrown all over the floor. I can't understand how people can be so thoughtless. B: Well, your professor should have the authority to get something done about it. What does the woman imply the man should do? 24. A: How about going on a camping trip

next week with us? We are planning on hiking and canoeing in the state park. B: That sounds great. But I'd better warn you: I've never been in the canoe and I am not much the swimmer either. What does the woman mean? 25. A: I heard that the pre-turn-out for the opening of the new sculpture exhibit was a kind of disappointing. B: I guess a lot of other people feel the way I do about modern art. What does the woman mean? 26. A: We'd better make sure we get to the presentation early tomorrow morning. The dean said that there would be bagels and pastries in food. But I have a feeling that they are going to go quickly. B: I guess I'll bring my appetite. What will the man probably do? 27. A: Isn't it great about Ruth's community service award? B: She deserved it. What does the man mean? 28. A: I'm driving downtown this afternoon. I have to stop by Deluxe, the art supply store, to get some paints for my art class. B: Deluxe? They moved to Smithville. What does the woman mean? 29. A: You were right about the puzzle you lent me last week. It really is a challenge. I want to try to get it myself though, so I am going to work on it a little longer. B: Well, if you get really stuck, remember, I'm only a phone call away. What does the woman mean? 30. A: I'm new in town and I need to find a doctor. Do you know anything about Joyce Brown? B: I've been going to her for years. I don't see how you could do better. What does the man say about Dr. Brown?

Part B Questions
31-34 Listen to a conversation in a college dormitory. Hmm, hi. Hi, I am going door to door tonight to tell people about the student action coalition. Do you have a few minutes? Sure. You know, I think I read something in the newspaper last week. Yeah, there was an article

about us since the last issue. See, we are trying to protect and conserve some of the open spaces on campus. That's right. You are the group that's opposing the extension of the parking lot next to Smith Hall, right? That's us. We just feel it is important to save some of the natural beauty of the campus, like Over-by Swing. Some of those trees are hundreds of years old. It is a pretty spot. My friends and I had picnics over there by the creek. Then you understand how we feel. We are organizing a rally on Thursday afternoon to get the administration to reconsider the parking lot plan. Well, I have a class on Thursday afternoon. But maybe you could sign this petition. We're going to submit it to the administration to demonstrate how the students feel about this. Sure, let me get a pen and I'll sign it. I have a pen right here. And let me leave you this pamphlet about the student action coalition. Maybe you could come to some of our meetings. We get together once a month. Yeah, I'd like to know more about your group. Let me know when the next meeting is and I'll try to be there.

31. How did the woman first learn about the student action coalition? 32. What is the student action coalition trying to do? 33. What will the woman probably do on Thursday afternoon? 34. What does the woman agree to do? Q 35-39 This food is terrible! I can't even finish my dinner. I know. You think with all the money we paid for room and board, the university could hire a better food service. Where are you headed next? I'm going over to the student recreation center to play some bridge. You are spending your time on a card game? Not just any card game. It's one of the most strategic there is. So I have heard. Don't you play with a partner? Yeah! Four

people play, two against the other two. So, you try to play in cooperation with your partner? Actually, the cards of one of the four plays are turned face up. That player is called the dummy. I wouldn't want to be called that. When you are the dummy, what do you do while the cards are being played? Anything you want. Sit there and study, shuffle another deck, get snacks for everyone... I like to stand behind my partner and watch. You know, I've heard that bridge is a habit forming. You should be careful not to play so much that you don't get your studying done. Don't worry about me. I only play Thursdays after dinner, and sometimes when they need a fourth player. If you like, I could teach you. Thanks, but I have a pretty heavy workload this semester. I already spend my evenings doing things I don't really know how to do yet.

35. Where does the conversation take place? 36. How does the woman plan to spend her evening? 37. What will the woman probably do if she is the dummy? 38. What does the man warn the woman not to do? 39. Why doesn't the man accept the woman's offer?

Part C Questions 40-42 Listen to part of a talk in an architecture class. Today, we are going to take a look at the development of the skyscraper. We'll start with some buildings in Chicago. One of the circumstances that led Chicago to become home to some of the buildings now considered the prototypes for later skyscrapers was this: In 1871, there was a great fire that destroyed much of the city. It was that tragic fire that cleared the way for a new kind of city that used the new building techniques and new materials developed during the early 1800s. One of these new structures was the Home Insurance Building, completed in

1885. It was ten storeys high. Now granted, that's no higher than some of the early skyscrapers in New York City. What made Chicago's Home Insurance Building important is that it had true skyscraper construction with an internal metal skeleton that carried the weight of the brick exterior. This metal-support system along with the earlier development of the elevator were the two innovations that made the later very tall industrial buildings possible. Chicago's Reliance Building was another important building in the development of the skyscraper. It showed the architects' understanding of the possibilities of metal frame construction by eliminating walls and opening up the sides as a glass box. It was the first expression of the skyscraper as the glass shell framed in the metal grid.

40. Why does the professor mention the fire of 1871? 41. What was important about the Home Insurance Building? 42. What point does the professor make about the Reliance Building? Questions 43-46

Listen to a lecture given in a mass communications class. It was an Italian inventor who created the first wireless device for sending out radio signals in 1895. But not until the American inventor Lee De Forest built the first amplifying vacuum tube in 1906 did we get the first radio as we know it. And the first actual radio broadcast was made on Christmas Eve of 1906. That's when someone working from an experimental station in Brand Rock, Massachusetts, arranged the program with two short musical selections of a poem and a brief holiday greeting. The broadcast was heard by wireless operators on ships with a radio through several hundred miles. The following year, De Forest began regular radio broadcasts in New York. These

programs were similar to much what we hear on radio today. In that, De Forest played only music. But because there were still no home radio receivers, De Forest's audiences consisted only of wireless operators on ships in New York Harbor. There is no doubt that radio broadcasting was quite a novelty in those days, but it took a while to catch on commercially. Why? Hmm, for the simple fact that only a few people, in fact, only those who tinkered with wireless telegraphs as a hobby owned receivers. It wasn't until the 1920s that someone envisioned mass appeal for radio. This was radio pioneer David Sarnoff who predicted that one day there would be a radio receiver in every home. 43. What is the talk mainly about? 44. Why were early radio broadcasts heard by such a small audience? 45. According to the talk, who owned the receivers in the early days of radio? 46.

According to the talk, what did David Sarnoff predict about radios?

Questions 47-50 Listen to part of a talk in an astronomy class The origin of Earth's moon, the largest moon in the solar system, is still something of a mystery. There are some theories about its origin however. Now, keep in mind that a theory of the moon's origin has to be consistent with two important facts. The first fact is that the Earth contains a lot of iron, most of it has an iron core. But the moon contains practically no iron. The second fact is that other than the difference in iron content, the moon and Earth are composed of essentially the same minerals, a similarity not shared with any other planet or moon in our solar system. One of the earliest theories of the moon's origin, I called it the Capture Theory, proposes that the moon was somehow captured by Earth's gravitational force. This

theory is improbable, however, because it assumes that the moon and Earth formed in different parts of the solar system. If this was true you would expect the moons composition to be much different from Earths composition, just as all the other planets in the solar system are so different from Earth. A second theory of the moons origin is more promising. It is sometimes referred to as the Mars Theory, because according to this theory, when Earth was still molten, it was struck by a planet about the size of Mars. The impact caused the cores of the two planets to melt together and chunks of Earths crust to be thrown out into space. These chunks came together to form the moon. Now, remember, Earths crust is low in iron, because the iron is in Earths core, but high in various other minerals. This then accounts for why there is little iron but lots of other minerals on the moon.

47. What is the talk mainly about? 48. According to the professor, what characteristic of Earths moon should a theory of its origin be able to explain? 49. Why is the second theory sometimes referred to as the Mars Theory? 50. According to the Mars Theory, why does the moon contain little iron?

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