



劉 毅 / 主 編

所有歷年托福全真試題歸納整理出

托福必考文法



• 學習出版公司 •

托福必考文法

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序 言

在ETS聲明自1981年起，托福不再出現考古題的情形下，為什麼我們仍要投注無數的時間和心血，廣為蒐集所有歷年的托福全真試題（1964—1985年）？我們的看法是：ETS從此不再重覆過去的任何考題，只是改變題目的表相，而其測驗的根本原則，是一成不變的。

從這本書中，讀者可發現過去托福考古的情形一再出現（如G19-2, G32-2, G52-2, G57-2...）。我們辛苦地把這些題目編輯成書，不是因為我們昧於今天托福考試的趨勢和潮流，而是我們相信用科學方法歸納出來的事實，是呈現「真實」的最好方法。考古題是不可能再出現了，但是從本書顯示的ETS二十年來測驗重點和趨勢，我們敢肯定的說，那是絕不會改變的，也是他們無法改變的，因為那是語言自然發展的傾向。

文法測驗考句型結構及寫作能力，目的在測驗考生對句型結構的理解及造句的能力，亦即對考生文法程度的測驗。從ETS近來發佈的資料中，赫然發現我省考生「文法」排名倒數第40名，甚至落在一向認為英文程度比我們差的韓國和印度之後。這也是我們更積極要編印此書的原因之一。

本書的編輯方法，完全掃除一般托福文法書的缺點。全書綱舉目張，層次分明。共有28個文法項目，202個測驗單元。每個文法項目的說明，我們不作老套文法的翻版，而是根據歷年托福的趨向，而歸納出必考的文法重點。譬如「修辭學精要」一章，由歸納的問題看來，可知這個項目是托福文法必定會考的重點。

本書除包括二十年來ETS的托福全真試題之外，我們還將聞名的GRUBER, ARCO, BARRON等托福模擬試題，納入書中，使本書更能涵蓋全面，充分展露二十年來托福英文發展的情勢。

最後我們要說明的是，由於試題來源不易，尤其在詮釋和校對上，我們更是花費極大的心力，希望使之完美無誤。但是題目之數量非常龐大，偶有疏漏及不察之處，自所難免，希望讀者能給予我們批評和指正。

編者 謹識

再版的話

「托福必考文法」的出版，歷經了相當艱辛的過程，從收集資料，歸納整理文法規則，到每一題的解答完成，耗費了我們長時間的心血。有時爲了一條題目而查遍所有資料，並由本社全體中外編輯一同開會討論後，才得到最圓滿的解答。工作雖然艱苦，但是我們堅守原則——決不避重就輕。而本書推出預約以來，情形十分踴躍，顯示了讀者對我們的信心，更帶給「學習」全體同仁莫大的鼓舞。許多讀者表示本書資料豐富確實，文法說明提綱挈領，尤其解答詳盡，解除了讀者積藏多年的疑惑。面對讀者的支持與鼓勵，我們只有以出版更精良的書籍做爲回報。

這次再版我們加入了最新的考題，不僅能讓讀者了解出題的趨勢，更能再次證明托福所考的文法，絕對不會超出本書的範圍。

在印刷方面，我們不斷要求承印的公司力求精進。例如在裝訂上採取和先進國家相同的方式，用綫裝加膠裝，才不易折損、脫落。此外，無論是封面或紙張，我們都盡力做到賞心悅目，使您覺得讀「學習」的書籍是一種享受。

今後，希望愛護我們的讀者能繼續給予我們批評和指正。您寶貴的意見，就是我們追求完美最佳的指針。

編者 謹識

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托 福 計 分 表

TOEFL 總分 = 三部份單項成績之和 $\times \frac{10}{3}$

SECTION 1 : 聽 力

答 對	答 錯	得 分	答 對	答 錯	得 分	答 對	答 錯	得 分
50	0	68	38	12	55	26	24	47
49	1	66	37	13	54	25	25	46
48	2	64	36	14	53	24	26	46
47	3	63	35	15	53	23	27	45
46	4	62	34	16	52	22	28	44
45	5	61	33	17	51	21	29	44
44	6	60	32	18	51	20	30	43
43	7	59	31	19	50	19	31	43
42	8	58	30	20	49	18	32	42
41	9	57	29	21	49	17	33	42
40	10	57	28	22	48	16	34	41
39	11	56	27	23	48	15	35	40

SECTION 2 : 文 法

答 對	答 錯	得 分	答 對	答 錯	得 分	答 對	答 錯	得 分
40	0	68	31	9	55	22	18	45
39	1	65	30	10	53	21	19	44
38	2	64	29	11	52	20	20	43
37	3	63	28	12	51	19	21	43
36	4	61	27	13	50	18	22	42
35	5	59	26	14	49	17	23	42
34	6	58	25	15	48	16	24	41
33	7	57	24	16	47	15	25	40
32	8	56	23	17	46			

SECTION 3 : 字 彙 閱 讀

答 對	答 錯	得 分	答 對	答 錯	得 分	答 對	答 錯	得 分
60	0	67	47	13	56	34	26	48
59	1	66	46	14	56	33	27	47
58	2	65	45	15	55	32	28	47
57	3	64	44	16	54	31	29	46
56	4	63	43	17	54	30	30	45
55	5	62	42	18	53	29	31	45
54	6	61	41	19	52	28	32	44
53	7	61	40	20	52	27	33	43
52	8	60	39	21	51	26	34	43
51	9	59	38	22	50	25	35	42
50	10	58	37	23	49	24	36	41
49	11	58	36	24	49	23	37	40
48	12	57	35	25	48			

1. 形 容 詞—(1)

Group 1

1. 形容詞的位置：

不同種類的形容詞用來修飾同一名詞時，其排列順序大致如下：

代名形容詞 + 數量形容詞 + 性狀形容詞 + 名詞

再細分如下表：

代 名 形 容 詞		數 量 形 容 詞		性 狀 形 容 詞						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
放在冠詞前的形容詞	冠詞 指示形容詞 所有形容詞 不定形容詞	序 數	基 數	性 質 狀 態	大 小 長 短 形 狀	新 舊 溫 度	顏 色	國 籍	材 料	名 詞 動名詞
all both such ⋮	the, a(n) this, that your some, any	first second ⋮	one two ⋮	kind fine good ⋮	large small big ⋮	old new hot ⋮	red blue ⋮	Chinese English Japanese ⋮	iron brick stone ⋮	boy house ⋮

Group 2

2. some 和 any 的用法：

(1) 兩者修飾可數單數名詞，表「某一個；任何一個」；修飾可數複數名詞和不可數名詞，表「一些；有些」。

(2) 一般的用法：some 用於肯定句；any 用於疑問句，否定句或條件句。

I am looking for **some** matches.

Do you have **any** matches? I do not have **any** matches.

(3) 特殊的用法：

① 在期望對方肯定的回答時，問句也用 **some**。

Will you lend me **some** money? (= Please lend me some money.)

② **any** 表「任何」或「任何一個」時，也可用於肯定句。

Come **any** day you like.

(4) **some** 和 **any** 後沒有名詞時，當做代名詞，此外兩者也可做副詞。

Some of them are my students. [代名詞] Is your mother **any** better? [副詞]

Group 1

A. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

1. "Do you like the Chinese food served in American restaurants?"
"It's not bad but I prefer _____." ('75/5 TOEFL)
(A) Chinese food authentically (B) Chinese authentic food
(C) food Chinese authentically (D) authentic Chinese food
2. "What did he use to get the flounder?" "I think he had a _____."
(BARRON'S TOEFL)
(A) bamboo long fishing pole (B) long bamboo fishing pole
(C) pole long, bamboo, and fishing (D) bamboo fishing pole, long
3. _____ lessons were not difficult. (BARRON'S TOEFL)
(A) Our first few short English (B) Our few first short English
(C) Our few first English short (D) Few our first English short

B. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

4. The bobwhite is the kind only of quail native to the area east of the
A B C D
Mississippi River. ('83/5 TOEFL)
5. The thirteen original first states ratified the United States Consti-
A B
tution during a three year period between 1787 and 1790. ('80/5 TOEFL)
C D
6. Women also played a large part in our great first private relief
A B C D
organization — the United States Sanitary Commission.
('69/10 TOEFL)
7. The abolition of slavery was not followed by any concentrated effort
A
to let black those children share those educational benefits that in an
B C
open society are synonymous with upwards. ('65/3 TOEFL)
D

Group 2

A. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

1. Do you have _____ milk? ('80/3 TOEFL)
(A) any (B) any of (C) some of (D) some
2. Automatic machinery saves manufacturer's space and _____. ('77/5 TOEFL)
(A) some money (B) any money (C) the money (D) money
3. "The cake is delicious, John." "Then, do you want _____ more?"
(A) a little (B) some (C) little (D) much
4. "Glad to visit you again." "Would you like _____ hot coffee?" ('67/1 TOEFL)
(A) some (B) any more (C) any (D) drink
5. "Yes?" "May I have _____ coffee, please?" ('67/4 TOEFL)
(A) some (B) any (C) any more (D) many
6. We have had _____. ('72/10 TOEFL)
(A) scarcely no news from them since around ten o'clock
(B) scarcely any news from them since about ten o'clock
(C) scarcely some news from them around ten o'clock
(D) scarcely from them no news for ten o'clock

B. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

7. There has been hardly no sign of agreement as yet between the management and the union in their dispute over wages and working conditions. ('76/9 TOEFL)
A B C D
8. No one on the committee had flatly made some such allegation, though Wayne Morse did come close by declaring that the U.S. had provoked the North Vietnamese. ('69/10 TOEFL)
A B C D

Group 3

3. many 和 much 的用法：

- (1) many 修飾複數可數名詞，表「許多」；much 修飾不可數名詞，表量或程度。
He has **many** friends, but few true ones.
There hasn't been **much** good weather recently.
- (2) many a :
many a 和 many 同義，但語氣比較強，並且要與單數名詞及單數形動詞連用。
Many a prisoner has been set free. (=Many prisoners have been set free.)
- (3) as many 和 so many 均等於 the same number of。前有 as, like 時，只用 so many。
These are not all the books I have. These are **as many** more upstairs.
They worked like **so many** ants.
- (4) as much 等於 the same amount of，表同量和同一事情。
He bought two pounds of sugar and **as much** tea. [同量]
I was not in the least surprised, for I had fully expected **as much**. [同一事情]
- (5) many 和 much 之後不接名詞時，作為代名詞；另外 much 也可作副詞。
Many of them were very tired.
I don't eat **much** for lunch. [代名詞] He is **much** taller than I. [副詞]

Group 4

4. (a) few 和 (a) little 的用法：

- (1) (a) few 用在複數可數名詞之前，(a) little 用在不可數名詞之前。
He took $\begin{cases} a \text{ few biscuits. (=several)} \\ \text{few biscuits (=not many)} \end{cases}$ He took $\begin{cases} a \text{ little butter. (=some)} \\ \text{little butter. (=not much)} \end{cases}$
- (2) few 可由 hardly any 或 almost no 所取代，含否定的意味。
The composition is well written; it has **few** (=hardly any) mistakes.
Few (=Almost no) men can solve it.
- (3) a few 相當於 some, several, 含肯定的意味。
He has **a few** (=some or several) friends.
- (4) a little 和 little 之間的差別，就和 a few 和 few 的差別一樣，只是 (a) little 須修飾不可數名詞，表量或程度。
He grows worse; there is **little** hope of his recovery.
He is not much better, but there is **a little** hope.

Group 3

A. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

1. In fact, I didn't see _____ there in the museum. ('80/1 TOEFL)
 (A) hardly many people (B) very few people
 (C) some people (D) many people
2. John said that he didn't do _____ paper work. ('77/2 TOEFL)
 (A) many (B) lots of (C) a great deal of (D) much
3. "What do you think of the Prime Minister's address to the nation?"
 "I liked _____ of what he said." ('75/2 TOEFL)
 (A) more (B) several (C) much (D) many
4. "How long did you wait?"
 "I waited there for ten minutes; that seemed _____ hours to me."
 ('70/5 TOEFL)
 (A) many (B) very much (C) as many (D) so many
5. "_____ are there in the pond?" "About twenty, I think."
 (A) How many carps (B) How much carp
 (C) What many carps (D) How many carp
6. Alex Bradford is one of the world's _____ exponents of gospel music.
 ('84/8 TOEFL)
 (A) very most (B) foremost (C) the most (D) mostly

B. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中，選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

7. The bluegrass country around Lexington, Kentucky is the home of
 A B
much of the world's finest race horses. ('81/5 TOEFL)
 C D
8. The Department of Fine Arts and Architecture has been criticized
 A
 for not having much required courses scheduled for this semester.
 B C D
 ('77/9 TOEFL)

Group 4

A. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

1. "Have you traveled much?"

"No, I have done _____ traveling." ('73-'70/10 TOEFL)

- (A) few (B) little (C) small (D) less

2. The senator seldom reads the newspaper because he has _____ time.

('78/2 TOEFL)

- (A) so little (B) not little (C) a little (D) the little

3. A lot of people participated in this particular project because the cost of its production is _____.

('76/11 TOEFL)

- (A) fewer (B) a little (C) very little (D) very less

4. "What do they need, Dorothy?"

"Well, they need _____ water." ('65/5 TOEFL)

- (A) a little (B) little (C) a few (D) few

5. "How about the students?"

"_____ students study very hard." ('73/3 TOEFL)

- (A) Rare (B) Little (C) Only a few (D) A some of the

B. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

6. He has less friends in his classes now than he had last year.

A

B

C

D

('82/1 TOEFL)

7. Generally speaking, tax returns must be filed annually, but in few

A

B

C

cases they must be submitted every six months.

D

('80/1 TOEFL)

8. Few of us realizes what a vast amount of information has been

A

B

C

gathered about our feathered friends, the birds.

D

('66/1 TOEFL)

Group 5-6

5. 其他的數量形容詞：

- (1)
- plenty of, a lot of, lots of**
- 均表許多，修飾複數可數名詞或不可數名詞。

The room contained $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{plenty of} \\ \text{a lot of} \\ \text{lots of} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{students.} \cdot \text{〔複數名詞〕} \\ \text{furniture.} \text{〔不可數名詞〕} \end{array} \right\}$

- (2)
- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{great} \\ \text{good} \end{array} \right\}$
- deal of,
- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{large}) \\ (\text{small}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quantity} \\ \text{amount} \end{array} \right\}$
- of, 均表「量」，修飾不可數名詞。

The room contained $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{great} \\ \text{good} \end{array} \right\} \text{deal of} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{large}) \\ (\text{small}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quantity} \\ \text{amount} \end{array} \right\} \text{of} \end{array} \right\} \text{furniture.} \text{〔不可數名詞〕}$

- (3)
- a number of**
- “許多；一些”；
- a great [large, good] number of**
- “許多”，修飾複數可數名詞，並且要與複數動詞連用。

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A number of books are missing from the library.} \\ \text{The number of books from the library is large.} \end{array} \right\}$

(the number of + 複數名詞 \leftrightarrow 單數動詞)

The room contained $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{great}) \\ (\text{large}) \\ (\text{good}) \end{array} \right\} \text{number of students.} \text{〔複數可數名詞〕}$

- (4)
- enough**
- 的用法：

- ① 可接複數可數名詞和不可數名詞。

There are **enough chairs**. [可數] There is **enough furniture**. [不可數]

- ② 可放在所修飾名詞的前後。

We don't have **enough time**. = We don't have **time enough**.

- (5)
- $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hundreds of, dozens of} \\ \text{thousands of, scores of} \end{array} \right\}$
- + 複數可數名詞

冠詞或數詞 (one, two...) + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hundred, dozen} \\ \text{thousand, score} \end{array} \right\}$ + 複數可數名詞

- (6)
- the rest of**
- “其餘的”，可接複數可數名詞及不可數名詞，作主詞時，接可數名詞則用複數動詞，接不可數名詞則用單數動詞。

The rest of the students are absent. [複數可數名詞]

The rest of the water was thrown away. [不可數名詞]

◎ **the rest** 作代名詞，等於 **the others**，和複數動詞連用。

Group 5

A. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中，選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

1. She wanted to serve some coffee to her guests; however, _____.
('83/1 TOEFL)

- (A) she hadn't many sugar.
- (B) there was not a great amount of the sugar
- (C) she did not have much sugar
- (D) she was lacking in amount of the sugar

2. During the past year the _____ of automobile accidents in New York City has decreased. ('77/12 TOEFL)

- (A) degree
- (B) quantity
- (C) number
- (D) amount

3. "This study proves that there is no life on Mars. "

" But _____ people still think there is. " ('73/3 TOEFL)

- (A) a great deal
- (B) much
- (C) a great many
- (D) many a

B. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中，選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

4. There were so much people trying to leave the burning building that
A B C D

the police had a great deal of trouble controlling them.

('83/1 TOEFL)

5. Many of the population in the rural areas is composed of manual
A B C

laborers.
D ('82/11 TOEFL)

6. The number of time an object is magnified by a telescope can be
A B

determined by someone who knows the focal length of the objective
C D

lens and of the eye piece. ('80/3 TOEFL)

7. According to a recent report, the number of sugar that Americans
A B C

consume does not vary significantly from year to year. ('80/1 TOEFL)
D

Group 6

A. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

1. "Have you ever gone on picnics?" "Oh, yes, _____."

('72/10, '70/10 TOEFL)

- (A) a dozen of time (B) dozens of time
(C) dozens of times (D) a dozen times

2. "Within minutes, _____ jubilant Chinese poured into the streets."

(GRUBER'S TOEFL)

- (A) ten thousands (B) ten thousands of
(C) tens of thousands of (D) tens of thousand of

3. "Three boys and three girls." "That's right. Three of us are here, and the rest of them _____ in California." ('68/1 TOEFL)

- (A) is (B) are (C) will (D) am

4. "How many days?" "Did you say that five days _____ required to complete that work?" ('66/1 TOEFL)

- (A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is

5. "What do you need?" "Two pounds _____ all I need." ('67/1 TOEFL)

- (A) being (B) is (C) are (D) have been

6. "What do you need?" "Two dollars _____ all I need."

- (A) being (B) is (C) have been (D) are (E) that

B. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

7. Though he has read about a hundred of books since he entered the

A B

university, I would hardly think he is deeply read in the classics.

C

D

('67/4 TOEFL)

8. The rest of the stockholders will receive his reports in the mail

A

B*

C

along with a copy of today's proceedings. ('77/9 TOEFL)

D

Group 7

7. 不可數名詞量的表示語：

(1) 不可數名詞可加表單位的形容詞片語，表示數的觀念。其公式為：

數詞 + 單位名詞 + of + 不可數名詞

(2) 各類表單位的形容詞片語。

A. 物質名詞：

a piece(suit) of armour

a piece(slice) of cake

a piece(an article) of furniture

a piece of jewelry

a piece(sheet) of paper

a cake of soap

a piece(slice) of bacon

a piece(stick) of chalk

a bit(blade) of grass

a piece(strip) of land

a bit(grain) of rice

a bowl of soup

B. 抽象名詞：

a word of abuse

an item(a bit) of business

an attack of fever

a bit(an amount) of interest

a fit of passion

a piece(word) of advice

a piece of evidence

a piece(an item) of information

a piece(an item) of news

C. 自然現象：

a flash of lightening

a bolt of thunder

Group 8

8. 名詞種類的表示語：kind of, sort of, type of

(1) 三者都可接可數名詞及不可數名詞，其後的冠詞 a(n) 常被省略。

What **kind of** (a) pencil did you buy? I don't like that **sort of** game

(2) **kind of, sort of, type of** 之前可加 a, the, some, any, etc.

I had a **kind of** suspicion that he was cheating.

(3) 比較下列用法：(加*表非正式用法)

I don't like {^{*those}
this} **kind of** person. I don't like {many
these} **kinds of** roses.

I like {^{*these kind of}
this **kind of** flower.
flowers of this **kind**. I like {this **kind of** roses
roses of this **kind**. (kind 置名詞後
roses of these **kinds**. 更強調種類)

Group 7

A. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

1. "What have you bought?"

"I've bought three _____ of land" ('71/3-64/5 TOEFL)

- (A) acres (B) farms (C) places (D) bushels

2. "What did you hear?"

"I heard _____ thunder." ('66/6 TOEFL)

- (A) a bolt of (B) a flash (C) one of (D) a piece of

3. "By what was he frightened?"

"He was frightened by _____ of lightning." ('65/10 TOEFL)

- (A) a bolt (B) a piece (C) a flash (D) great one

4. "Do you need anything from the store?"

"_____ and some Cheddar cheese." ('71/1 TOEFL)

- (A) Only a French bread loaf (B) A French bread loaf only
(C) Only a loaf of French bread (D) A loaf of French bread only

5. "What did you buy in the market?"

"I bought a loaf of bread, four ears of corn, and _____."
(PALMEIA J. SHARPE'S TOEFL)

- (A) a quart milk (B) a quart of milk
(C) some quart milk (D) two quart of milk

6. "What did you buy at the market?"

"A quart of milk, two pounds of steaks, and four _____."
('70/6 TOEFL)

- (A) corn's ears (B) ears of corn
(C) corn ears (D) ears of corns

B. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

7. At the tea party I felt embarrassed because I noticed that everyone

A

B

took fewer lump of sugar than I did. ('71/6 TOEFL)

C

D