

托福

**TOEFL**  
TESTING POINTS

高分英语

总主编 英属哥伦比亚大学文学博士 李务生

本册主编 李 田

考试要点



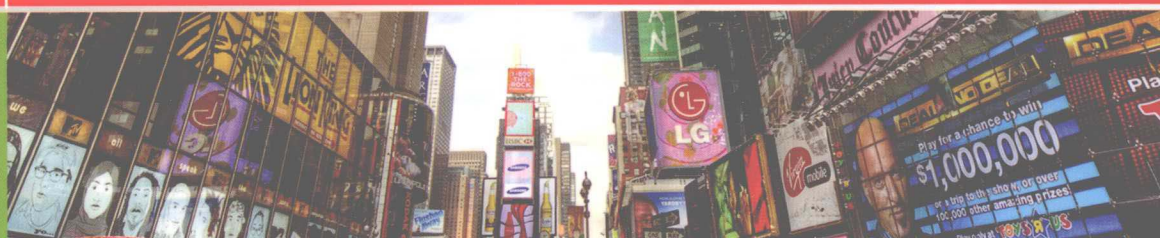
李博士美国英语中心（中国）系列教材

★ 要点指南 Testing Guide

★ 改错举例 Error Example

★ 课后测试 Review Test

★ 答案解析 Answer Key



天津大学出版社  
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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## 内容提要

本书涵盖了托福考试的所有命题要点,全书分为二十五章,共100课。每课包含四个部分:Testing Guide(要点指南)、Error Examples(改错举例)、Review Test(课后测试)、Answer Keys(答案解析)。内容涉及英语语法、修辞、句型、惯用法、写作基础等。全书采用英汉对照形式,原文地道,翻译准确,学习更高效省力。

本书既可以作为托福英语考试备考教材,也可以作为常备参考工具书。

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

托福高分英语考试要点/李务生,李田主编. —天津:天津大学出版社,2010.8  
(李博士美国英语中心(中国)系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-5618-3568-5

I. ①托… II. ①李… ②李… III. ①英语—高等教育—自学参考资料 IV. ①H310.41

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第169995号

出版发行 天津大学出版社  
出版人 杨欢  
地 址 天津市卫津路92号天津大学内(邮编:300072)  
电 话 发行部:022-27403647 邮购部:022-27402742  
网 址 www.tjup.com  
印 刷 保定市中华美凯印刷有限公司  
经 销 全国各地新华书店  
开 本 210mm×297mm  
印 张 24.75  
字 数 773千  
版 次 2010年8月第1版  
印 次 2010年8月第1次  
定 价 48.00元

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## 托福英语：你会犯这些错误吗？

无论是在国内的英语考试中，如高考、中考、考研、四六级等，还是在国外的英语考试中，如托福、雅思等，考生常常会犯这样的错误：“I am used to get up early.”正确的表达应该是：“I am used to getting up early.”有些难度较大的考题更是让考生费解。例如：“Having finished our class, it was time for us to go home.”正确的表达应该是“Having finished our class, we thought it was time to go home.”在英语考题中，命题老师会故意把“calendar”（日历）拼写成“calender”或者“calandar”；把表达“在你我之间”说成“between you and I”，而正确的表达应该是“between you and me”。更让人头痛的是，在拼写英语单词时，到底是使用一个“c”还是两个“c’s”，到底是“m’s”还是“r’s”，到底是“ie”还是“ei”。在英语写作时，考生不知道应该在什么地方使用逗号，让意思表达更清楚；更不用说他们的文章用词贫乏，结构混乱，时态混淆，错误连篇，这样怎能获得高分呢？

众所周知，在考试中，有时多做对一道题目，都很有可能改变你的命运。由此可见，考分就是我们的生命线。

《托福高分英语考试要点》采用神探福尔摩斯的破案手法“think what the criminals think”（想罪犯所想），根据托福英语考试大纲的要求，全面解码托福英语考试要点，教你如何“think what the test makers think”（想命题老师所想）。一本好书在手，你不必花钱参加补习班，更不需要请昂贵的家教。只要每天花 15 分钟的时间，你就可以轻松掌握英语考试要点，让你的托福考试获得高分。

《托福高分英语考试要点》涵盖了托福英语考试的所有命题要点，全书分为二十五章，共 100 课。每课包含四个部分：Testing Guide（要点指南）、Error Examples（改错举例）、Review Test（课后测试）、Answer Keys（答案解析）。内容涉及英语语法、修辞、句型、惯用法、写作基础等。课文要点讲解系统，例句简明扼要，练习难度适中，答案解析透彻。全书采用英汉对照形式，原文地道，翻译准确，学习更高效省力。

读书如用兵。诸葛亮之所以能运筹帷幄，决胜于千里之外，就是因为他能“think what the enemies think”（知己知彼）。在英语学习备考时，如果你能“想命题老师之所想”，掌握命题老师的出题要点，在考试的“战争中学习战争”，那么，考试高分对你来说岂不是“a piece of cake”（小菜一碟）。

《托福高分英语考试要点》既可以作为你的托福英语备考教材，也可以作为你的常备参考书珍藏，她就是你的英语辅导老师。有名师时刻指点，你定能高分榜首！

本书编辑历时五载，集中外英语学者和教育专家智慧于一身。但智者千虑，书中难免有挂一漏万之处，敬请读者批评指正。

李务生 博士  
2008 年秋于温哥华



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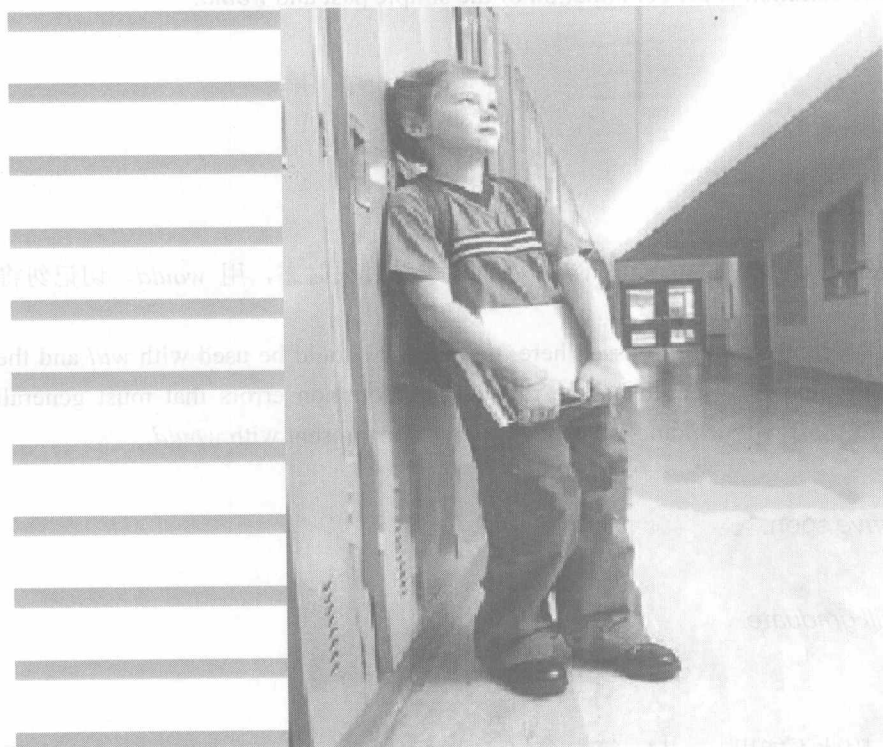
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# CHAPTER 1

## 动词的时态 VERB TENSES



# LESSON 1

## 考试要点: *WILL* 与 *WOULD* 的时态误用

### TESTING POINT: USE THE CORRECT TENSE

#### WITH *WILL* AND *WOULD*

#### 要点指南

#### TESTING GUIDE

英语中, 动词常以组合形式出现。其中一种组合形式是动词的一般时态与 *will* 的组合。

Certain combinations of verbs are very common in English. One is the combination of the simple present and *will*.

例如:

I *know* that they *will arrive* soon.

( 我知道他们很快就会到了。 )

It *is* certain that he *will graduate*.

( 毫无疑问他就要毕业了。 )

另外一种常见的组合形式是动词的一般过去时态与 *would* 的组合。

Another combination that is quite common is the combination of the simple past and *would*.

例如:

I *knew* that he *would arrive*.

( 我知道他会来。 )

It *was* certain that he *would graduate*.

( 毫无疑问他会毕业。 )

在这里要特别强调如下: 如果句子是现在时态, 用 *will*; 如果句子是过去时态, 用 *would*。切记勿将它们弄混而造成错误。

It is important to stress that in the combination discussed here, the present should be used with *will* and the past should be used with *would*; they generally should not be mixed. The common errors that must generally be avoided are the combination of the past with *will* and the combination of the present with *would*.

例如:

I *know* that he *would arrive* soon.

( 我知道他很快会到。 )

It *was* certain that he *will graduate*.

( 毫无疑问他会毕业。 )

解析:

第一个句子是一般现在时态, 因此不能用 *would*。第二个句子是过去时态, 因此不能用 *will*, 它有两种改正方法。

In the first example, the present, *know*, is illogical with *would*. In the second example, the past, *was*, is illogical with *will*. It can be corrected in two different ways.

例如:

It *was* certain that he *would* graduate.

(毫无疑问他会毕业。)

It *is* certain that he *will* graduate.

(毫无疑问他会毕业。)

下表列出了 *will* 和 *would* 的正确用法。

The following chart outlines the use of tenses with *will* and *would*.

will 和 would 的用法		
USING THE CORRECT TENSE WITH WILL AND WOULD		
动词 VERB	意义 MEANING	用法 USE
will	表将来 after the present	不与过去时连用 do not use with past
would	表过去将来 after the past	不与现在时连用 do not use with present

注意: *would* 可以用来表委婉, 这时通常用现在时。

**NOTE:** There is a different modal *would* that is used to make polite requests. This type of *would* is often used with the present tense.

例如: I *would like to know* if you *have* a pencil that I could borrow.

(我不知道你是否可以借铅笔给我用一下。)

改错举例

ERROR EXAMPLE

1. **WRONG:** I think I *would* be happy to see my brother coming back for Christmas.

**RIGHT:** I think I *will* be happy to see my brother coming back for Christmas.

(我想我会很高兴见到我的弟弟回来过圣诞节。)

2. **WRONG:** My teacher said that I *will* be a very good English teacher after graduation.

**RIGHT:** My teacher said that I *would* be a very good English teacher after graduation.

(我的老师说我毕业后会成为一名很优秀的英语老师。)

3. **WRONG:** Michael agreed that he *will* help me with my mathematics.

**RIGHT:** Michael agreed that he *would* help me with my mathematics.

(迈克尔同意帮助我复习数学。)

4. **WRONG:** The weatherman said that it *will* get very cold in the next few days.

**RIGHT:** The weatherman said that it *would* get very cold in the next few days.

(天气预报说接下来的几天天气会变得很冷。)

5. **WRONG:** If everything goes all right, he *would* come to Joyce's birthday party.

**RIGHT:** If everything goes all right, he *will* come to Joyce's birthday party.

(如果一切顺利, 他会来参加乔伊斯的生日晚会。)

## 课后测试 REVIEW TEST

**Review Test 1:** 下列句子中包含有 **will** 或 **would**。在动词下画双线并判断意思是否符合逻辑。然后在正确的句子前标上 (C), 错误的句子前标上 (I)。

Each of the following sentences contains will or would. Underline the verbs twice and decide if the meanings are logical. Then, indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- I 1. He knew that he will be able to pass the exam.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I think that I will leave tomorrow.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Paul did not say when he will finish the project.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Jake doubts that he would have time to finish the project.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. I know that I will go if I can afford it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The police officer indicated that he would write a ticket if he has the time.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Students will often study in the library before they go to classes or before they go home.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. He told me that he thought he will get the job in spite of his lack of education.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The executive vice president emphasizes at the conferences that the board would not change its position.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Students will register for classes according to who has the highest number of units.

**Review Test 2:** 在标有下划线的词或词组中找出错误的部分。

Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. After last week's meeting, the advertising department quickly realized that the product will need a new slogan.  
A B C D
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. In making their calculations, institute researchers assume that the least costly form of energy would be used.  
A B C D
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In a determined drive to pare its debt, Time Warner is launching a stock offering plan that would potentially raise \$2.8 billion.  
A B C D

## 答案解析 ANSWER KEY

### Review Test 1:

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. I (will should be would) | 2. C                        |
| 3. I (will should be would) | 4. I (would should be will) |
| 5. C                        | 6. I (has should be had)    |
| 7. C                        | 8. I (will should be would) |
| 9. I (would should be will) | 10. C                       |

### Review Test 2:

- |                                   |                       |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. C (should be would)            | 2. C (should be will) |
| 3. D (should be will potentially) |                       |



## LESSON 2

## 考试要点: HAVE + 过去分词和 HAD + 过去分词的用法混淆

### TESTING POINT: USE HAVE AND HAD CORRECTLY

## 要点指南

## TESTING GUIDE

现在完成时 (*have + past participle*) 和过去完成时 (*had + past participle*) 是两种经常容易混淆的时态。这两种时态用法完全不一样, 你要懂得如何去区分它们。

Two tenses that are often confused are the present perfect (*have + past participle*) and the past perfect (*had + past participle*). These two tenses have completely different uses, and you should understand how to differentiate them.

现在完成时 (*have + past participle*) 指的是从过去某一时间开始到现在为止已经完成的动作。

The present perfect (*have + past participle*) refers to the period of time from the past until the present.

例如:

Sue *has lived* in Los Angeles for ten years.

(苏已经在洛杉矶住了十年了。)

这句话的意思是, 到现在为止 Sue 在 Los Angeles (洛杉矶) 已经住了十年了。根据这句话, Sue 现在仍然住在 Los Angeles.

This sentence means that Sue has lived in Los Angeles for ten years up to now. According to this sentence, Sue is still living in Los Angeles.

因为现在完成时指的是从过去到现在为止的这段时间, 因此, 如果句子仅仅指的是过去, 就不能用现在完成时。

Because the present perfect refers to a period of time from the past until the present, it is not correct in a sentence that indicates past only.

例如:

*At the start of the nineteenth century*, Thomas Jefferson *has become* President of the U.S.

(十九世纪初, 托马斯杰斐逊成为美国总统。)

Every time Jim *worked* on his car, he *has improved* it.

(每次吉姆开车都有进步。)

解析:

在第一个例句中, *at the start of the nineteenth century* 表示动作发生在过去, 但是句中的谓语为现在完成时, 因此这句话是错的。第一个例句里的动词应该是过去式 *became*.

In the first example, the phrase *at the start of the nineteenth century* indicates that the action of the verb was in the

past only, but the verb indicates the period of time from the past until the present. Since this is not logical, the sentence is not correct. The verb in the first example should be the simple past *became*.

在第二个例句中, *Jim worked on his car* 表示动作发生在过去, 但是 *he has improved it* 是指动作发生在从过去到现在为止的这段时期。所以第二个例句应该用动词的过去式 *improved*。

The second example indicates that *Jim worked on his car* in the past, but *he has improved it* in the period from the past until the present. This idea also is not logical. The verb in the second example should be the simple past *improved*.

过去完成时 (*had + past participle*) 指的是动作从过去开始, 在过去结束: 即动作发生在过去某个动作的过去。The past perfect (*had + past participle*) refers to a period of time that started in the past and ended in the past, before something else happened in the past.

例如:

Sue *had lived* in Los Angeles for ten years when she *moved* to San Diego.  
(苏在搬到圣迭戈之前已经在洛杉矶住了十年。)

解析:

这句话的意思是, Sue 在搬到 San Diego 之前在 Los Angeles 住了十年。她现在不再住在 Los Angeles 了。This sentence means that *Sue lived* in Los Angeles for ten years in the past before she *moved* to San Diego in the past. She no longer lives in Los Angeles.

因为过去完成时表示动作从过去开始, 在过去结束。所以在有过去完成时的句子中用现在时是错误的。Because the past perfect begins in the past and ends in the past, it is generally not correct in the same sentence with the present tense.

例如:

Tom *had finished* the exam when the teacher *collects* the papers.  
(汤姆在老师收试卷时已经把试卷做完了。)

解析:

这句话中 *Tom finished the exam* 表示动作发生在过去, 而句中的 *when the teacher collects the papers* 表示动作发生在现在。句子前后不符合逻辑, 因此句子错误。教师收卷发生在过去, *Tom finished the exam* 也发生在过去, 不过是在老师收卷前的过去, 即过去的过去。因此, 从句里的谓语动词应该是过去时态: *collected*。This sentence indicates that *Tom finished the exam* (in the past) and that action ended *when the teacher collects the papers* (in the present). This is not logical, so the sentence is not correct. *Tom finished the exam* (in the past), and the action of finishing the exam ended *when the teacher collected the papers*. Therefore, the second verb in this example should be in the past tense, *collected*.

下表列出了现在完成时和过去完成时的用法。

The following chart outlines the uses of the present perfect and the past perfect.

用 <i>have + 过去分词</i> 和 <i>had + 过去分词</i> 的用法			
USING (HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE) AND (HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE) CORRECTLY			
时态 TENSE	形式 FORM	意思 MEANING	用法 USE
现在完成时 present perfect	<i>have + 过去分词</i> <i>have + past participle</i>	从过去到现在为止 past up to now	不能与过去时态连用 not with a past tense
过去完成时 past perfect	<i>had + 过去分词</i> <i>had + past participle</i>	过去的过去 before past up to past	不能与现在时态连用 not with a present tense
表示时间的词 <i>since</i> 引导的时间状语从句除外。 Except when the time expression <i>since</i> is part of the sentence.			

## 改错举例

## ERROR EXAMPLE

1. **WRONG:** After I complete my studies in America, I will return to my own country.  
**RIGHT:** After I *have completed* my studies in America, I will return to my own country.  
 (在美国完成我的学业后, 我就回国。)
2. **WRONG:** When she began her schooling, she has already memorized 3,000 new words.  
**RIGHT:** When she began her schooling, she *had* already *memorized* 3,000 new words.  
 (她入学前就已经熟记了 3 000 个新词。)
3. **WRONG:** Since I am grown up now, I should help my parents in finances.  
**RIGHT:** Since I *have grown up* now, I should help my parents in finances.  
 (我已经长大了, 应该在经济上帮助我的父母。)
4. **WRONG:** Up to now, the city had built five community centres.  
**RIGHT:** Up to now, the city *has built* five community centres.  
 (到目前为止, 这个城市已经建了五个社区中心。)
5. **WRONG:** By the end of 1988, the number of students in the country rose to 12 million.  
**RIGHT:** By the end of 1988, the number of students in the country *had risen* to 12 million.  
 (到 1988 年底, 农村学生的数量已经增长到 1 200 万。)

## 课后测试

## REVIEW TEST

**Review Test:** 下列句子中包含有 **had** 或 **have**。在动词下画双线并判断意思是否符合逻辑。然后在正确的句子前标上 (C), 错误的句子前标上 (I)。

Each of the following sentences contains had or have. Underline the verbs twice and decide if the meanings are logical. Then, indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- C 1. I have always liked the designs that are on the cover.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Because her proposal had been rejected, she is depressed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The students have registered for classes before the semester started.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. When she had purchased the car, she contacted the insurance agent.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. He said that he had finished the typing when you finish the reports.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. She has enjoyed herself every time that she has gone to the zoo.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. He drove to the post office after he had finished preparing the package.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. After the votes were counted, it had been determined that Steve was the winner.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Last night all the waiters and waitresses have worked overtime.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. He had fastened his seat belt before the airplane took off.

## 答案解析

## ANSWER KEY

## Review Test:

1. C
2. I (*had* should be *has*)

■ 托福高分英语考试要点

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 3. I (have should be had)            | 4. C   |
| 5. I (finish should be had finished) | 6. C   |
| 7. C                                 | 8. I (were should be had been, had been should be was) |
| 9. I (have worked should be worked)  | 10. C  |



# LESSON 3

## 考试要点：过去未实现的愿望——HAD HOPED TESTING POINT: UNFULFILLED DESIRES IN THE PAST — HAD HOPED

### 要点指南

### TESTING GUIDE

*had hoped* 表示过去未实现的愿望。

*Had hoped* expresses a hope in the past that did not happen.

主语 S	had hoped	that	主语 S	would	动词原形 verb word	
We	had hoped	that	she	would	change	her mind.
我们本期望她能够改变她的主意。(意为：她最终还是没有改变她的主意。)						

*had hoped* 后引导的从句中要使用 *would* + 动词原形，不能省略 *would*。

Avoid using a verb word instead of *would* and a verb word.

要避免以下的错误表达。

Avoid using the incorrect pattern as follows.

主语 S	had hoped	宾格代词 object pronoun	动词 -ing形式 -ing form	
We	had hoped	her	changing	her mind.

### 改错举例

### ERROR EXAMPLE

- WRONG:** He had hoped that he graduate this semester, but he couldn't finish his thesis in time.

**RIGHT:** He had hoped that he *would graduate* this semester, but he couldn't finish his thesis in time.  
(他本期望能够这学期毕业，但是他没能及时完成他的毕业论文，所以不能毕业。)
- WRONG:** We had hoped him staying longer.

**RIGHT:** We had hoped *that he would stay* longer.  
(我们本期望他能够呆久一点。)
- WRONG:** They had hoped that she not find out about it.

**RIGHT:** They had hoped that she *would not find out* about it.