

# 托福语法

## TOEFL 100 点

- 汇集历届新题  
帮你过关夺标
- 详列语法大纲  
助你举一反三
- 详细解题使你  
无师自通

九洲图书出版社

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郑 琬  
杨平川

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# 莫 序

作者郑珑与杨平川二位老师研究英语多年，极具创见；平素教学认真，其诲人不倦以及敬业之精神，尤为同仁所钦佩。上周作者拿了一叠文稿来找我，要我对他们的新书，提供意见；并希望我写一篇序作为介绍，以便正式付梓问世，当时慨予立即将事。

返家后，一口气拜读完了他们的大作，发现撰述此书的确要耗费两位作者三、四年之久。因为过去所出版的有关托福语法书籍，大都是以历届考题整理出来的句型为主，说明只是举出几个例子而已，前后并不连贯；读者不易抓住语法与修辞之精髓，与瞎子摸象无异。因此，目前有系统、有方法，来研究托福考试语法的书，似乎还不多见。

而二位作者所编著的《托福语法》，实在是一本很难得的好书。这本书的好处，比较重大的有以下三点：

1. 凡中外有关托福著作搜罗殆尽，资料新颖。在语法分析方面，以难易度为标准，划分成八章，章章均有重点，而每一章作者都运用准确的文字，将个人独特的思想或概念作有效的表达，让读者易学易记。
2. 针对中国同学语法上的弱点，修辞上的盲点，并参照过去托福考题，编写各章练习以及综合习题，以助学习，考试时才不会犯眼高手低的毛病。
3. 作者将十余年授课经验著成本书，因此立论中肯，切合实际，再加上深入浅出的解说，必将为托福考试准备方面打开一个新的局面。无疑地，本书在手，事半功倍。托福语法考试一

次 OK，有识之士，拭目以待吧！

最后，我深信对语法有兴趣又肯用点心思的读者，一定能从这本书得到许多益处，并祝每位读者顺利通过托福考试。

莫 力 谨识于美加大楼

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【注：综合练习十八、十九、二十系近期全真试题】

# 第 1 章

## 名词、代名词、动名词、 不定词、名词子句、 名词片语、强势句法

### 1 名词

Tom (专有名词) is committed to teaching English.

(汤姆致力于教英文)

The dog (普通名词) is a loyal animal. (狗是忠实的动物)

Education (抽象名词) is vital to one's career.

(教育对一个人的事业很重要)

Goats' milk (物质名词) is more nutritious than is cows' milk. (羊奶比牛奶营养)

Cattle (集合名词) feed on grass. (牛以草为主食)

### 2 代名词

I (人称代名词) had John do the work. (我叫约翰做此工作)

It (虚代名词) is difficult for me to tell lies.

(叫我说谎很难)

Who (疑问代名词) was elected chairman? (谁被选为主席)

The population of China is larger than that (=the population) of Japan.

(中国的人口比日本的人口多)

The legs of a monkey are smaller than those (=the legs) of a horse.



(猴腿比马腿小多了)

3 动名词：[通常表已知的经验]

Seeing is believing. (眼见为信)

Killing animals is cruel. (杀动物很残忍)

4 不定词 [通常表目的、愿望]

To study abroad is my dream. (出国念书是我的梦想)

To be a teacher is my goal. (当老师是我的目标)

【注意1】

以上动名词与不定词为主词之句构均可用 **it** 做虚主词，而句构变成：

It is cruel to kill animals.

It is my goal to be a teacher.

5 名词子句 [由 that, whether 及疑问词 (who, what, where, why, when, which, how) 连接所形成, (who, what, which) 引导不定整子句, (whether, where, why, when, how) 则引导完整子句。

Lobsters have compound eyes is true. (×) (错)

That lobsters have compound eyes is true. (○) (对)

(龙虾有复眼是真的)

Whether the music hall has good acoustics is my major concern.

(此音乐厅是否有好的传音性是我主要关心的事)

How some mammals came to live in the sea is not known.

(对一些哺乳类动物如何来到海洋中生活尚不清楚)

Who will be appointed chairperson is not known yet.

(谁会被派为主席还不知道)

【注意2】

以上名词子句做主词的句构亦可用 **it** 做虚主词，而句构变成：

It is true that lobsters have compound eyes.

It is my major concern whether the music hall has good acoustics.

It is not known how some mammals came to live in the sea.

【注意3】 **it** 做虚受词

不完全及物动词不能以不定词或名词子句做受词，必须用 **it** 代替，常考的句型如下：

主词 +	{	think	+ it + 宾词补足语 +	{	不定词 名词子句
		find			
		believe			
		consider			
		prove			
		deem			
		make			

例：I think it necessary to learn English well.

(我认为把英文学好有必要)

I believe it good to get up early.

(我相信早起床有好处)

I take it for granted that Tom will pass the exam.

(我认为汤姆会通过考试是理所当然之事)

I want to make it clear whether you like me or not.

(我要弄清楚你是否喜欢我)

When inflation is rampant, many families find it difficult to

maintain the life-style to which they are accustomed.

(通货膨胀剧烈时,许多家庭发觉要维持已习惯的生活方式很困难)

▲注意:真受词后若有形容词子句时亦须倒装。

例: A microscope can make visible germs that are otherwise impossible to be seen.

(显微镜可以使得其他方法看不见的细菌被看见)

※综合以上可知,句中有 it 做虚主词或虚受词时其后必有不定词或名词子句。

## 6 名词片语 (或短语)

名词片语其实即是名词子句的简化。

When we should start is not important.

When to start is not important.

(什么时候开始并不重要)

Where I should go has not been decided yet.

Where to go has not been decided yet.

(我应去何处还没决定)

I don't know what I should do.

I don't know what to do.

(我不知该怎么办)

Please tell me which I should buy.

Please tell me which to buy.

(请告诉我买那一个)

※注意疑问词均可由名词子句化简成名词片语,但 **why** 除外。

例: I don't know **why** I should do it. (O) (对)

I don't know why to do it. (X) (错)

## 7 强势句法

It is { 名 词  
代 名 词  
时间副词  
介词片语  
副词子句 } + that 子句

I met Tom in the park yesterday.

It was I that (who) met Tom in the park yesterday.

It was Tom that (whom) I met in the park yesterday.

It was yesterday that I met Tom in the park.

It was in the park that I met Tom yesterday.

It is after Thanksgiving that the Christmas shopping season begins.

(感恩节後圣诞节购物季才开始)

It was in 1848 that gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill, and that the California Gold Rush began.

(一八四八年黄金才在沙特米尔被发现, 加州的淘金热也刚开始)

- 8 a number of + 复数可数名词 + 复数动词  
the number of + 复数可数名词 + 单数动词。

例: A number of students want to see the game.

(许多学生要去看比赛)

The number of cars is increasing rapidly.

(车子的数字在快速地增加)

- 9 an amount of + 不可数名词 + 单数动词  
the amount of + 不可数名词 + 单数动词

例: A large amount of money is given to the poor every year.

(每年都给穷人们大笔的钱)

The amount of money has to be decided first.

(钱的数额必须首先决定)

- 10  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{every} \\ \text{each} \\ \text{no} \\ \text{many a} \end{array} \right\} + \text{单数名词} + \text{and} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{every} \\ \text{each} \\ \text{no} \\ \text{many a} \end{array} \right\} + \text{单数名词}$   
 + 单数动词

例: Every boy and every girl has to come to school this Sunday. (每一位男孩与女孩这星期天都要来学校)

- 11 有些学科与疾病名词虽有 S 结尾, 但仍属单数须与单数动词使用

politics	(政治学)	acoustics	(音效学)
mathematics	(数学)	physics	(物理学)
economics	(经济学)	statistics	(统计学)
mumps	(腮腺炎)	linguistics	(语言学)
measles	(麻疹)		

- ▲注意: a. statistics 若做统计数字时则属复数, 须与复数动词连用。  
 b. arithmetic (算术) 与 logic (逻辑学) 系常考之例外不加 S 的学科。

- 12 所有格代名词的常考题

名词前有 a, this, that, these, those, some, any 等字时, 其后须用双重所有格。

例: He is a friend of  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mine.} \\ \text{yours.} \\ \text{hers.} \\ \text{his.} \\ \text{Mary's.} \\ \text{my father's.} \end{array} \right.$

- 13 反身代名词须与最常近的前面名词同为一人或物。

例: I couldn't make myself understood.

(我无法使自己被人了解)

I think he will help myself. (×) (错)

I think he will help me. (○) (对)

14 二者之叙述为 one — the other.

三者之叙述为 one — another — the other.

例: I have two eyes. One is big and the other is small.

I have three cars. One is red, another is blue and the other is black.

15 the others 指剩余的全部。

例: I have fifty students. Ten of them are good, but the others are bad.

16 another 接单数名词; other 接复词名词。

例: I have another car.

(我另有一部车)

I have some other questions.

(我还有些其他的问题)

▲注意: any other 后视语意接单、复数名词。

例: He is taller than any other boy in his class. (比较句)

Are there any other questions? (非比较句)

17 名词做形容词时常单数。

例: books store (×)

history book (历史书)

book store (书店)

bath tub (浴缸)

blood pressure (血压)

foot ailment (脚痛)

※但亦有 arms race (武器竞赛)

savings account (储蓄存款户头)

18 同位语和前面名词属同一人时, 须按句意决定主受格。

例: we students should study hard.

(我们学生应努力用功)

He asked us students to do the work.

(他叫我们学生做些工作)

- 19 数字单位 hundred, thousand, million, billion 等前若有数字则不可加 S, 前无数字, 后有 of 时则加 S.

例: Two hundred students were admitted to the school.

(两百个学生被招收入该校)

Thousands of workers went on strike yesterday.

(数千工人昨日罢工)

Tens of millions of birds were killed every year.

(数千万的鸟儿每年被杀)

※ 30 percents (×)

30 percent (○)

- 20 一些常考的不可数名词须熟记, 抽象名词及物质名词通常不得使用复数, 表示量的多少时, 只能用 much, little, a little, a great deal of, a large amount of, 或 a piece of 等修饰之。兹将常用的抽象名词及物质名词举例如下:

advice, information, music, furniture, equipment (装备), scenery (风景), bread, butter, chalk, tea, coffee, milk, leisure (空闲), laughter, wine, news, mail, damage (损害), sheep, clothing (衣物总称), cloth (布), knowledge, happiness, sunlight, progress, evidence (证据) 等。

- 21 复合名词当形容时须用单数

例: a five-day holiday.

(一个五天的假期)

a twelve-year-old boy.

(一个十二岁的男孩)

## 〔练习 一〕

1. Vaporization in connection with general \_\_\_\_\_ has a marked effect on long-term climate.  
(A) atmospheric conditions that  
(B) conditions are atmospheric  
(C) are atmospheric conditions  
(D) atmospheric conditions
2. \_\_\_\_\_ created the donkey and elephant that symbolize the Democratic and Republican parties.  
(A) Although Thomas Nast  
(B) That was Thomas Nast  
(C) Thomas Nast, who  
(D) It was Thomas Nast that
3. Tecumseh, \_\_\_\_\_, played an influential role in his tribe both in times of peace and of war.  
(A) was a strong fighter and gifted orator  
(B) a stronger fighter and gifted orator whose  
(C) a strong fighter and was a gifted orator  
(D) a strong fighter and gifted orator
4. \_\_\_\_\_, Lois Weber either wrote or adapted all but seven of the hundreds of films she produced.  
(A) A prolific writer that  
(B) She was a prolific writer  
(C) A prolific writer  
(D) A writer as prolific as



5. \_\_\_\_\_ termites develop into workers and others into repro-  
ductives has not been entirely settled.  
(A) Because some young (B) Some young  
(C) Why some young (D) What some young
6. Mount McKinley, \_\_\_\_\_, was named for William McKinley,  
twenty-fifth president of the United States.  
(A) it is the highest peak in North America  
(B) the highest peak in North America is  
(C) which the highest peak is in North America  
(D) the highest peak in North America
7. \_\_\_\_\_ water is the ultimate material of every living thing  
on earth.  
(A) An extremely important substance.  
(B) It is an extremely important substance  
(C) An extremely important substance, it is  
(D) That an extremely important substance as
8. Some people have one or two cars but others have \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) none (B) never  
(C) not some (D) no
9. By studying fossils, paleontologists learn \_\_\_\_\_ form of life  
thrived during various periods of the Earth's history.  
(A) from (B) what  
(C) the (D) so
10. I have not found my book yet. I'm not sure \_\_\_\_\_ I could  
have done with it.  
(A) that (B) why  
(C) what (D) where
11. Because the first pair of pants did not fit properly, he asked for  
\_\_\_\_\_.