

上海市前进业余进修学院 TOEFL 丛书

托福结构高分捷径

罗国梁 罗健利

A SHORT CUT TO SUCCESS IN
TOEFL STRUCTURE

华东化工学院出版社

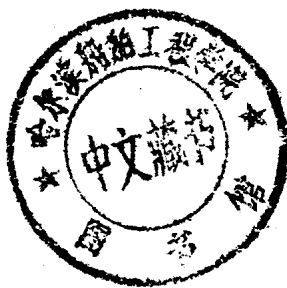
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上海前进业余进修学院教材

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内 容 提 要

本书针对 TOEFL 试卷中较为常见的语言现象及多数考生所存在的实际问题,着重阐述了 TOEFL 结构部分经常出现的分词、动名词、不定式、悬空成份、虚拟语气、比较级、从属结构、平行结构、倒装等语言要点,并详细介绍了解决这些问题的基本技巧。本书第二部分中所精选的 360 道 TOEFL 真实试题和模拟试题,是中国考生容易做错的较典型的试题,本书作者通过对比和分类作了精辟的解析,读者可按题序做题;或先阅读题解,再做习题,均可产生举一反三的效果。经上海前进业余进修学院托福强化班多届使用,广大学员均称这是一本理想的托福教程及参考书。

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前 言

我国自建立 TOEFL 考试中心以来已有多数。由于 TOEFL 是一种较为全面和公正的英语测试手段，它已成为美国和其他讲英语国家录取留学生的考试形式。实践证明，学习 TOEFL 课程不仅能帮助学员应付留学生的考试，而且能有效地和较为全面地提高学员的英语能力。凡能取得 550 分以上获得签证到国外去留学的中国莘莘学子，经过一段较短的时间，便能在生活上和学习上适应。这一事实也有力地说明 TOEFL 本身也是具有学术价值的。

作为在前进业余进修学院执教 TOEFL 的教师，我们从多年的教学实践中发现，大多数的学员对听力方面失分最多的情况要在短期内改变较为困难；有鉴于此，我们有针对性地编写了一些材料，旨在就结构及阅读两部分中，尤其对结构部分中颇为常见的语言要点提供基础及试题两方面的训练，俾可使学员在结构部分尽量多得分以弥补听力方面的失分，可谓失之东隅，收之桑榆。

我们的努力在学员身上产生了积极的效果，众多的学员反映：我们所编写的材料不但帮助他们在结构部分作出正确的选择，而且还有助于他们在听力及阅读部分辨认正确的答案。令我们感到欣慰的是，学员在使用我们的材料后，获得 600 分以上或结构满分的为数不少。来自学员的这一积极的信息反馈对我们是一个极大的鼓舞，促使我们逐步扩大编写的材料，使之终成书——《托福结构捷径》（A Short Cut to Success in TOEFL Structure）。

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本书用通俗的英语编写，旨在给学员多一个学习英语的机会，同时也为学员以后直接阅读有关 TOEFL 原版书籍打下一个基础。本书中凡被认为较难的单字、词组及例句均注上汉语以便于学员自习。

本书共分三个部分：

第一部分有 24 个项目，每一个项目系一个独立专题，对其中所揭示的语言要点先作简洁扼要的解释，然后配备较多的练习题，针对每一项目中揭示的语言现象进行操练，其中须特别一提的是 Item 20 到 Item 24，该五个项目提供了大量有实用价值的词组和短语，学员宜仔细一读。

第二部分系从各种资料中精选的 360 道 TOEFL 试题(包括模拟题)，其中较多的试题配有注解，并附以实例加以说明，可谓各自均成系统，从而收到举一反三的效果。

第三部分系前两部分中练习和试题的答案以便学员自学时参考。

《托福结构捷径》既可用作 TOEFL 课堂教材，也可作为具有中等水平及中等水平以上的学员自学之用。

最后提及，在作者撰写出版该书的过程中得到了上海前进业余进修学院校长蔡光天先生的热情关心和帮助；并得到了华东化工学院出版社的大力支持；杨建同志对本书稿的整理也做了不少工作。在此谨致谢忱！

限于水平，疏漏难免。尚祈广大 TOEFL 教师及学员不吝指正。

罗国梁 罗健利

Preface

It is a number of years since TOEFL test centers were established in China. As teachers of TOEFL classes at the Qianjin College of Continuing Education, we have found, through years of teaching practice, that most of our students tended to score lowest on the Listening Comprehension section of the test. In view of this, we compiled some material aimed at better preparing students for such linguistic points as are common in the other two sections — Structure and Written Expression, and Reading Comprehension, with the hope that students may make on the roundabouts what they lose on the swings, so to speak. Our students responded positively to our efforts and a great many of them have told us that our material has helped them not only to recognize the errors in the Structure section but also to identify correct answers in the Listening Comprehension sections. Many, indeed, are the candidates who have got either over 600 out of the total scores or full marks for the Structure section after using our material. Their positive feedback has encouraged us to expand our material into this book — A SHORT CUT TO SUCCESS IN TOEFL STRUCTURE.

The book consists of three parts:

Part I has 24 items, each item, an independent unit, offering concise explanations on relevant structural points followed by plenty of drills designed to test points covered in each item. What

should be especially mentioned among other things are Items 20 to 24, which provide abundant phrases that might come in useful in coping with questions in the Listening and Reading Comprehension sections.

Part II offers 360 structural questions carefully selected from actual as well as model TOEFL tests. Many of those questions are furnished with such useful notes as to make TOEFL problems much easier.

Part III provides a key to all the exercises and TOEFL questions in this book so as to facilitate the homework of students.

A SHORT CUT TO SUCCESS IN TOEFL STRUCTURE is a book intended both for use in TOEFL classes and for self-study by students with an intermediate level and upwards.

Finally, we cordially invite any suggestions from teachers and students of TOEFL, which would be seriously considered if the book should prove useful enough to warrant a second edition.

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PART I

ESSENTIALS OF TOEFL STRUCTURE

Item 1 Irregular Verbs

There are regular and irregular verbs in English. It is very important that you know whether a verb is regular or irregular. You will notice that regular verbs are the same in the past tense and past participle, as WALK, WALKED, WALKED. However, irregular verbs are very often different in these forms, as BITE, BIT, BITTEN.

There are also quite a few irregular verbs whose past tense and past participle forms are exactly the same as their simple present tense forms, as HIT, HIT, HIT.

The following are exercises on most of the common irregular verbs that you will come across in TOEFL:

I. Give the other three parts of these verbs:

sing	come	fly	sting
write	shut	freeze	upset
pay	eat	bear	strive
put	read	tear	wake
bring	blow	sink	stand
lend	rise	swim	shake
lie(说谎)	draw	swing	hang(挂)
lie(躺, 位于)	sit	burst	hang(吊死, 绞死)
catch	speak	quit	
go	drink	spit	

II. Give the other three parts of these verbs:

Simple Present	Simple Past	Past Participle	Present Participle
.....	doing
feel
.....	had
.....	held
.....	keeping
.....	showed
.....	hurt
break
.....	lending
.....	spat
.....	hid
feed
.....	teaching
sell
.....	buying
.....	slept
mean
.....	throwing
cost
sweep
.....	wearing

Item 2 Hints on Participles

A present participle denotes either an action of the active voice or an action which is in progress; a past participle denotes an action of the passive voice or an action which is completed, e.g.

boiling water = water that is boiling (active, action in progress)

boiled water = water that has been boiled (passive, action completed)

the rising sun = the sun which is rising (active, action in progress)

the risen sun = the sun which has risen (Though the action is active, it is completed. So the past participle is used.)

Note that when an action is active but is completed, a past participle is used, e.g.

the departed glory of that empire

那个帝国已逝去的光耀

Complete the following sentences with the present or past participles of the words given in brackets:

1. She is very much upset over her _____ (break) romance.
2. The sky is tinged with rose by the _____ (set) sun.
3. The baby was wakened by the _____ (deafen) sound
4. The _____ (wound) man was taken to hospital.
5. He wears a pair of _____ (steel-rim) spectacles.
6. English is a _____ (universally-accept) language.

7. At last the _____ (long-await) holiday has come.
8. That _____ (so-call) expert made a _____ (ramble) speech.
9. The letter was sent out by _____ (register) mail.
10. Memories of those _____ (depart) days are passing through my mind.
11. Mrs. Jones is a _____ (bear) teacher.
12. We shall have a test in the _____ (follow) few weeks.
13. There was a _____ (weep) willow _____ (grow) by the pond.
14. This is a mistake often _____ (make) through negligence.
15. A bus _____ (come) from the opposite direction knocked down the cyclist.
16. The news _____ (bring) by the messenger was true.
17. Any heavenly body _____ (move) round the sun is called a planet.
18. There are some _____ (conflict) theories as to the value of the new machine.
19. Do you like _____ (freeze) meat?
20. The temperature today has fallen below _____ (freeze) point.
21. Don't expect me to accept your _____ (far-fetch) explanation.
22. I do not like _____ (hard-boil) eggs.
23. I came across a _____ (long-lose) friend yesterday.
24. The survivors rowed for hours under the _____ (die) moon.
25. Mr. Smith is an _____ (experience) teacher.
26. John, send away the _____ (bark) dog at once.
27. We are trying to develop _____ (guide) missiles and other

strategic weapons.

28. A _____ (lose) chance will never return.
29. The king has been assassinated? What _____ (startle) news!
30. Make a sentence with each of the _____ (give) words.
31. The fireman tried to rescue the passengers on board the _____ (ill-fate) ship.
32. We were _____ (excite) at the _____ (excite) news.
33. Everybody is _____ (interest) in the _____ (interest) story.
34. The news of the curfew, _____ (announce) through the radio, stunned all citizens.
35. The museum, _____ (damage) by the fire, is now undergoing repairs.
36. They found a mysterious object in the shape of a dish _____ (move) in the sky.
37. This is the only way _____ (lead) to the old castle.
38. There is a drawbridge(吊桥) _____ (build) across the moat(护城河).
39. Hong Kong, _____ (nickname) the Pearl of the Orient, is a buyers' paradise.
40. It was an accident _____ (cause) through carelessness.
41. All the planes _____ (depart) for London are carefully searched and checked before taking off.
42. The report _____ (submit) by the committee said that no sign of sabotage was found as to the fire on board the new liner.
43. That school _____ (found) fifty years ago enjoys a very good reputation.
44. I feel sad to see my son _____ (lose) to honour.

45. A boy _____ (believe) to have killed a roommate has escaped from the rehabilitation centre(劳教所).
46. Tom is not a boy _____ (frame) for severe hardships.
47. This is a book _____ (design) for foreign students only.
48. Any action _____ (endanger) public safety must be checked.
49. Any person _____ (witness) the accident should report to the police.
50. What is the sum of money _____ (earmark) for the project?
51. A wine-pot _____ (belong) to the royal family of the Qing Dynasty was unearthed in China last month.
52. Most cars _____ (import) from Japan are used as taxis.
53. Lions are wild beasts usually _____ (find) in Africa.
54. I found a wallet _____ (lie) on the ground the other day.
55. _____ (Stand) on the top of the hill, we came in view of the whole cataract(大瀑布).
56. _____ (Drive) by despair, many unemployed school-leavers(社会青年) have degenerated into criminals.
57. _____ (Hear) the news, the young woman burst into tears.
58. The result is _____ (disappoint).
59. I am _____ (disappoint) in your article.
60. I am _____ (satisfy) with her answer.

Item 3 Special Link Verbs

Besides the verb to be, there are some other verbs which are followed by a predicative word or phrase, that is, by an adjective, not an adverb. The predicative is that part of an ordinary sentence which follows the verb to be or special link verb and gives information about the subject of the sentence. The predicative may be an adjective, adjective phrase, noun, or pronoun. For instance, instead of saying "The air has suddenly grown coldly," we say "The air has suddenly grown cold."

The most usual link verbs are GET, BECOME, GROW, FALL, TURN, FEEL, PROMISE, RUN, etc.

Supply the correct link verbs in the following sentences:

1. The old man is _____ weaker.
2. It is _____ dark.
3. Will her dream _____ true?
4. Everything has _____ wrong.
5. He soon _____ asleep.
6. The leaves are _____ brown.
7. Please _____ ready to start.
8. The plan _____ useless.
9. The leaves _____ red.
10. The material _____ soft.
11. Our supplies are _____ low.
12. The carpet is _____ thin.
13. It is _____ near tea-time.
14. He often _____ quarrelsome.