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上海前进进修学院英语教学系列丛书

新世纪 TOEFL 教程

——结 构

英语教学系列丛书编委会



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华东理工大学出版社

内 容 简 介

本书是上海市前进修学院 TOEFL 班指定教材中结构部分的新世纪修订本,由在该院执教 TOEFL 多年的资深教授编写。全书根据 90 年代后期 TOEFL 已改变的题型要求选编,提供相当数量的 TOEFL 结构模拟试题,综合了历年托福试卷中有关语法、句型、背景知识等方面的内容,以帮助 TOEFL 应试人员进一步熟悉题型,提高语法结构能力。

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——结构

英语教学系列丛书编委会

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修订版前言

近年来,随着我国学生英语水平的普遍提高,参加国际性和国内统一英语语言能力考试已成为不少学生检阅自己学习成绩、准备出国深造或加盟国内外商投资企业的一个重要手段。

上海前进进修学院自 1984 年举办旨在帮助学员通过 TOEFL 考试的辅导班以来,连年取得世所瞩目的卓著成绩,同时也建立起一整套教学与管理的严格而有效的体系。不少在沪上享有很高名望的专家、学者、教授担任前进学院教席并悉心研究教学规律,业已积累了宝贵的知识财富。

从 90 年代起,为面对 21 世纪人才培养和外语教育的新形势,吸收国内外英语教学的最新成果,带动上海前进进修学院和各合作院校的英语教学跨上一个崭新的台阶,教材建设业已成为一个刻不容缓的任务。在前进进修学院院长、全国政协委员、世界名人、蔡光天先生的领导下,成立了由常务副院长、上海市政协委员、华东理工大学原经贸英语系主任严诚忠、副院长蔡裕中、邵慧毅、教务长归兰修等组成的系列教材编审委员会,负责总体策划和组织具有丰富教学经验和研究心得的资深教师投入新一轮的前进英语教学系列教材的编写和审核工作。经反复研讨上海乃至全国英语业余教育的现状和特点,我们决定从更新和提高 TOEFL、GRE、GMAT 等国际考试效果的培训教材着手、发扬前进进修学院的教学特色和优势,以更好地适应和满足社会对高层次英语人才的需求。同时,积极而又慎重地探讨编写符合继续教育规律的实用型英语口语、英语翻译和英语写作等指导学员提高交际技能的专题性教材和初、中级英语综合性教材,以形成系列化的组合。

至 1999 年底,上海前进进修学院英语教学系列丛书业已出版 20 本,形成了自己的教材系统。它吸收了国内外最新高级英语应

试教材的精华,融合了几十位执教多年的骨干教师的成功经验,也体现了上海前进进修学院不断提高教学质量和教学效果的精神和思路。根据实践佐证,系列丛书具有科学合理的内在联系,完全适用于相关课程的教学、辅导与训练之需。

在进入 21 世纪之际,前进学院英语教学系列丛书编委会重新审视国际考试和我国外语教学的新形势,认真分析社会需求和新世纪的教学内容更新,本着对学员高度负责的精神,精益求精,系统地改编现有教材,使之内容更为充实、更体现时代特征、更有利于教学效果之提高。经过以原书作者为主的编委会同仁半年多的努力,新世纪系列丛书终于以新的面貌问世了。它们将成为体现我国英语教学发展新水平的生力军。

本书在原书的基础上修编,内容作了很大的调整,补充了最新的典型性试题内容和指导性技巧。经试用深受学员欢迎。

在华东理工大学出版社的大力支持和通力合作下,这套教材的出版将使前进进修学院内外广大学员更顺利地走上成功的捷径。当然,由于各方面因素的局限,教材中错误与疏漏在所难免。热忱欢迎各方面专家学者和配套使用本教材的师生提出宝贵的批评和意见。我们对为这套教材的编审出版和发行作出贡献的各方面人士谨致谢意。

上海前进进修学院

二〇〇〇年八月

第一部分：句子结构

TOEFL 的《结构及书面表达》(Structure and Written Expression) 部分由两种类型的考题组成。

一类是“完句填空题”(Sentence Completion), 题中有一空格, 下面有 4 项选择, 考生应在其中挑选一项可使句子完整的选择。

另一类是“辨认错误题”(Error Identification), 题中有 4 个部分下面划有横线, 考生应将其中错误的一个部分挑选出来。

不论是“完句填空题”还是“辨认错误题”, 都涉及英语句子的结构, 因此考生必须了解英语句子是如何构成的。

英语的句子通常都由主语和谓语两个部分构成。按照句子的结构, 英语句子有 4 种类型: 1. 简单句(Simple Sentence), 2. 并列句(Compound Sentence), 3. 复杂句(Complex Sentence), 4. 并列复杂句(Compound-Complex Sentence)。

简单句只包含一个主谓结构, 句子的各个成分都由单词或短语表示。例如:

A great proportion of the seeds of desert flora possess germination-inhibiting substances.

Most insects have special smell receptors on their antennae.

并列句包含两个或两个以上互不依从的分句, 通常由并列连词连接而成。例如:

The fruit of the wild black cherry tree is eaten by birds, and its light, strong, reddish wood is largely used for cabinet work.

Like jazz, African-American quilts are lively and spontaneous, but unlike jazz, the quilts are just now starting to receive recognition.

复杂句包含两个或两个以上的主谓结构, 由从属连词连接而

成。这些主谓结构之间并不是一种并列的关系,而是一种主从关系。由从属连词连接的主谓结构(从句)只是另一个主谓结构(主句)中的一个句子成分。例如:

How the continents originated has been a topic of continual geological research. (How 引导的为主语从句)

How many people realize that agriculture is a source of raw materials for clothing and shelter? (that 引导的为宾语从句)

One of the puzzles still mystifying biologists is how cells know what to become in an embryo. (how 引导的为表语从句)

Individuals have several basic, life-sustaining needs which must be satisfied. (which 引导的为定语从句)

In general, tigers stalk humans only when they are unable to capture wild animals. (when 引导的为状语从句)

并列复杂句包含三个或三个以上的主谓结构,其中有的主谓结构之间是并列关系,由并列连词连接;有的主谓结构则是另一主谓结构中的某一句子成分,由从属连词连接。例如:

Everyone knows that hospitals are institutions where the sick are treated but how many realize that they were once homes for the indigent and the friendless? (并列连词 but 连接前后两个分句,从属连词 where 引导的是修饰 institutions 的定语从句,两个 that 引导的则分别是谓语动词 knows 和 realize 的宾语从句。)

英语的句子(包括简单句、并列句中的各分句、以及复杂句中的主句和从句)都由主语部分和谓语部分组成。总的说来,句子可有下列 6 种句子成分:主语、谓语动词、表语、宾语、定语和状语。其中有些是基本成分,有些则为附属成分。

基本成分是句中必不可少的部分,缺少其中任何一个都会使结构破裂。由于句中谓语动词的不同,句子的基本成分也不尽相同。根据句中的谓语动词,英语句子有下列 5 种基本句型:

1. S + V (主语 + 谓语动词)

2. S + V + C (主语 + 谓语动词 + 表语)

3. S + V + O (主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语)

4. S + V + Oi + Od (主语 + 谓语动词 + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语)

5. S + V + O + Oc (主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语 + 宾语补语)

这些句型中的各个成分都是必不可少的。此外,由于某些动词本身的词汇意义,后面必须接地点状语或时间状语,否则句子结构不完整,意义也不明确。例如:

The train always leaves at five.

She put the books on the desk.

前一例中的 at five(时间状语)和后一例中的 on the desk(地点状语)在句子的结构和意义上也是必不可少的。因此,有些语法学家在上述 5 种基本句型外,再加上 SVA 和 SVOA 两种句型。但由于这种情况较少,因此一般都不把它们另外列出,而只把句子分为 5 种句型。下面对这 5 种句型分别作一些论述:

1. S + V

句型中的动词指的是不及物动词。句子的基本成分只有主语和谓语动词两项。在完句填空题中,如果句中缺少主语或谓语动词,则在 4 项选择中,能担任主语或谓语动词的即为应选择的一项。例如:

Rarely ____ occur without a corresponding physical ailment.

(A) chronic mental fatigue

(B) is chronic mental fatigue

(C) does chronic mental fatigue

(D) chronic mental fatigue does

由于句中缺少主语,且句首为带有否定意义的 Rarely,句中的主语和谓语动词必须部分倒装,因此只有 C 项正确。

Igneous rock ____ from the cooling and solidification of molten matter from the Earth's interior.

- (A) being originated (B) have originated
(C) originates (D) originating

句中缺少谓语动词,且主语 rock 是单数形式,因此必须选 C 项。

在辨认错误题中,如果句中缺少主语或谓语动词、或由不能担任主语或谓语动词的单词、短语或从句担任,有关的划线部分即为错误的一项。例如:

The incidental of infant mortality due to measles has risen sharply
A B C D
 since 1983.

A 项的 incidental 为形容词,不能作主语,因而是错误的,应改为 incidence。

Psychological as well as physical factors contribution to fatigue.

句中缺少谓语动词,C项的 contribution 为名词,不能作谓语动词,因而是错误的,应改为 contribute。

2. S + V + C

句型中的动词指的是连系动词,后面应接表语,表示主语的特征、类属、身份或所处的状态等。在这类句型中,不但主语和谓语动词是必不可少的,表语也同样是非有不可的。在完句填空题中,如句中缺少表语,即应选择能作表语的一项。而在辨认错误题中,如句中缺少表语、或以不能担任表语的单词、短语或从句担任表语,该部分即为错误的。例如:

A logarithm is _____ in algebra as an exponent.

- (A) known what (B) known what it is
(C) what is known (D) what it is known

句中的谓语动词 is 是连系动词,后面应接表语。C 项是由 what 引导的表语从句,因而是正确的。D 项虽也由 what 引导,但由于 what 本身是一个代词,而它在从句中不能担任任何成分,因

The plan had been to go either walking or swimming, but the weather was so badly they didn't go anywhere.

3. S + V + O

A number of modern sculptors have rejected ____ of minimal and environmental art and developed as a style of extreme realism.

- (A) which abstract qualities (B) there are abstract qualities
(C) the abstract qualities (D) the qualities are abstract

The manner in which fuel enters a diesel engine is the primary factor that affects its efficiency.

4. S + V + Oi + Od

• 5 •

这类句子都是错误的。例如：

Recent technology gives computers _____ making them multimedia machines with interactive potential.

- (A) both audio and video capability
- (B) its capability is both audio and video
- (C) both audio and video are capable
- (D) capable of both audio and video

题中的谓语动词 gives 后面应有间接宾语和直接宾语。空格前的 computers 是间接宾语,还缺直接宾语。4 项选择中只有 A 项能作直接宾语,因而应选 A 项。

The company representative sold to the manager a sewing machine
A B C
for forty dollars.
D

题中的谓语动词 sold 后应有双宾语,后面的 manager 是间接宾语,sewing machine 是直接宾语。由于间接宾语在前,无需用介词,而 B 项中的 the manager 前有介词 to,因而是错误的。应把介词 to 删去。

5. S + V + O + Oc

句型中的动词指的是后面需接复合宾语的动词,它不但需有宾语,还需有宾语补语。宾语补语通常表示宾语所做的动作(此时宾语补语往往以动词的不定式、分词等担任)、或是说明宾语的状态、特性、身份等(此时宾语补语常以名词、形容词等担任)。如果句中的这类动词后面没有宾语和宾语补语两种成分、或是由不能担任宾语补语的单词、短语或从句担任宾语补语,那将都是错误的。例如：

X-rays are able to pass through objects and thus make _____ details that are otherwise impossible to observe.

- (A) it visible
- (B) visibly

- (A) introduced (B) was introduced
(C) it was introduced (D) when it was introduced

题中的基本成分都齐全,填入空格的应为修饰主语 Gypsy Moth 的定语。4 项选择中只有 A 项的 introduced 是一个过去分词,可担任定语的成分,因此应选 A 项。

Most of the food what elephants eat is brought to their mouths by

A B C D

their trunks.

该题是一个带有定语从句的复杂句,其中的定语从句由 what 所引导。由于 what 只能引导主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句等名词性的从句,但不能引导定语从句,因此 B 项是错误的,应改为能引导定语从句的关系代词 that 或 which。

The small greenish flowers of the American elm tree appear in the spring, ____.

- (A) is grown long before the leaves
(B) long before the leaves grow
(C) the leaves before growing long
(D) the growth of leaves before long is

句中的逗号之前是一个完整的主谓结构,填入空格的多半是一个附属成分。4 项选择中只有 B 项是一个由连词 before 引导的时间状语从句,因此应选 B 项。

Because their properties differ from those of their constituents, proper alloys can great increase the corrosion resistance of a metal.

A B C D

题中是一个带有原因状语从句的复杂句,从句和主句中的基本成分都正确无误。C 项的 great 在句中起的是修饰主句中谓语动词 increase 的作用。由于 great 是形容词,不能作修饰动词的状语因而是错误的,应改为副词 greatly。

第二部分：分 类 练 习

一、完句填空

(一) 主语

主语是句子的一个主要成分。除某些特殊情况(如祈使句中通常没有主语等)外,这一成分是不可缺少的。倘若句中没有主语,应填入空格的,就该考虑是这一成分。可作主语的通常有:名词、代词、数词、动名词、不定式和从句等。有些形容词前加一定冠词也可作主语。以不定式、动名词等短语或以从句作主语时,如果主语较长,也可将其置于句子后部,而以形式主语 it 置于句首。有时在 4 项选择中,不止一项可作主语,则需考虑逻辑主语是否正确;主、谓语在“数”上是否一致,以及主、谓语应否倒装等问题,而选择正确的一项。

例:

(1) _____ increases as the money supply rises at a disproportionate rate.

(A) The rate of inflation which

(B) While the rate of inflation

(C) It is the rate of inflation

(D) The rate of inflation

(D) 项正确。题中缺少的是一主语;(A) 项多了关系代词 which;(B) 项多了连词 while;(C) 项至少需在 inflation 后加连词 that.

(2) ____ may exist is suggested by discrepancies in the motions of Uranus and Neptune.

(A) It is the fact that a tenth planet

(B) That a tenth planet

(C) In fact a tenth planet

(D) The fact a tenth planet

(B) 项正确。这是一个由 that 引导的从句,作主句中的主语。在该从句中 a tenth planet 是主语, may exist 是谓语。

(3) ____ offends people in Scotland and Wales to be called English.

(A) It (B) They (C) There (D) He

(A) 项正确。句中缺少的是一个形式主语,真正的主语为不定式短语 to be called English; (B)、(C)、(D) 3 项都不能作形式主语。

练习 I

1. When two straight lines meet, ____ an angle.

(A) it is formed (B) formed (C) they form (D) to form

2. Daniel Ken Inouye, Hawaii's first Congressman, was elected to the United States Senate in 1963, where ____ known for his unbiased views on civil issues.

(A) being (B) it is he (C) he became (D) having become

3. Because caricature tends to emphasize the peculiarities of a subject, ____ an effective vehicle for pictorial satire.

(A) which is often

(B) and often seen as

(C) it is often

(D) many of which are

4. ____ forsythia bushes is their tendency to remain free from pests and disease.
- (A) It is an outstanding trait
 - (B) An outstanding trait of
 - (C) They have an outstanding trait
 - (D) Is an outstanding trait of
5. ____ choose to live in or near metropolitan areas simply because they like the rapid pace of city life.
- (A) So large numbers of people to
 - (B) There are large numbers of people
 - (C) Large numbers of people
 - (D) Large numbers of people who
6. Because it hardens soft metals such as tin and lead, ____ in alloys.
- (A) antimony is used
 - (B) using antimony
 - (C) antimony uses
 - (D) to use antimony
7. ____ has won consistent praise for her novels about Black children.
- (A) Virginia Hamilton who
 - (B) Because Virginia Hamilton
 - (C) Virginia Hamilton
 - (D) The fact that Virginia Hamilton
8. ____ that increasing numbers of satellites will be put into orbit in years to come.
- (A) It is anticipated
 - (B) In anticipation
 - (C) They are anticipated
 - (D) Anticipating

9. ____ seems at first to be merely ornamental may have deep, symbolic meanings for the culture in which it originated.
- (A) However (B) If it
(C) Something that (D) There
10. ____ on water depends on the density of both the object and the water.
- (A) An object floats (B) Whether an object floats
(C) Does an object float (D) So an object floats
11. ____ lived on the North Saskatchewan River long before the Hudson's Bay Company built a fur trading post there.
- (A) Cree people (B) For Cree people
(C) It was Cree people (D) Where Cree people
12. ____ has been a topic of continual geological research.
- (A) Did the continents originate
(B) How did the continents originate
(C) Have the continents originated
(D) How the continents originated
13. Although ____ some textile products, it imports many as well.
- (A) the exports of the United States
(B) exporting of the United States
(C) exporter of the United States
(D) the United States exports
14. ____ often added to sauces and soups, is plentiful and relatively inexpensive.

- (A) Parsley, an herb that is
(B) For parsley, an herb to be
(C) An herb, parsley is
(D) Parsley, is that herb
15. ____ half of their savings to establish what later became the Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee.
(A) Samuel Meharry and his four brothers donated
(B) Donated by Samuel Meharry and his four brothers
(C) After Samuel Meharry and his four brothers donated
(D) It was donated by Samuel Meharry and his four brothers
16. Two years after she was chosen president of the Texas State Senate, ____ successfully for a seat in the United States Congress.
(A) Barbara Jordan's campaign being
(B) Barbara Jordan campaigned
(C) Campaigning for Barbara Jordan
(D) Barbara Jordan campaigning
17. ____ fashioned from a wick floating in a bowl of oil functioned according to the principle of capillary action.
(A) All lamps early (B) Lamps all early
(C) All early lamps (D) Early all lamps
18. Once engineers have decided on a building's basic shape, ____ can reproduce its design on a computer screen to see how it responds to stress.
(A) and (B) they (C) who (D) which