

1988~1989年

# 托福文法 101 高分

附最近 6 年全真試題

## 必考題型 觸類旁通

題型分析・重點提示・說明清晰  
由淺入深・綜合歸納・自修良書

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# 托福常考題型

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# 1 動 詞

## (一) 概 論

托福常考題型1 動詞變化

The carbohydrates, proteins, and fats in food are broken down into  
A B C

simpler forms in the digestive tract.  
D

【解答】：B → broken down

【說明】：動詞三態的不規則變化

不規則動詞約有 320 個，但常用的不到 200 個，需靠平時閱讀時多加注意，以下列出其變化的類型，以作參考。

### 1. A - A - A 型

hurt	hurt	hurt
burst	burst	burst
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
put	put	put
set	set	set
hit	hit	hit

### 2. A - A - B 型

beat	beat	beaten
------	------	--------

### 3. A - B - B 型

have	had	had
------	-----	-----



catch	caught	caught
meet	met	met
strike	struck	struck (stricken)
find	found	found

4. A - B - A

become	became	become
run	ran	run

5. A - B - C

begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
choose	chose	chosen
fly	flew	flown
hide	hid	hidden

【類題】：

- When our neighbor's grandson caught his finger in the car door, he  
A  
did not cry even though it must have hurt him a great deal.  
B
- After they had chose the books they wished to read, the instructor  
A B  
told them the principal points he wanted them to note.  
C D

【解答】：1. D → hurt    2. A → had chosen

**托福常考題型 2 使役動詞**

Professor Black had us \_\_\_\_\_ compositions every Friday.  
(A) to write (B) written (C) write (D) wrote

【解答】：(C)

**【說明】** : have, make, get, let, bid 等使移動詞的用法

1. have + 人 + 原形動詞 ( 叫某人做…… )

have + 物 + 過去分詞 ( 將某物怎麼了 )

例: My wife would have me buy that television set.

( 我太太一定要我買那部電視機 )

When did you last have your hair cut?

( 你上一次理髮是什麼時候 )

2. make + 受詞 + 原形動詞 = have + 受詞 + 原形動詞

例: He made her do the work.

( 他叫他做那件事 )

※ 常用 make 接名詞的幾個慣用成語

make a fortune ( 發財、致富 ), make an effort (endeavor, attempt) ( 努力 ), make a speech ( 演講 ), make arrangements ( 安排 ), make a discovery ( 發現 ), make an investigation ( 調查 ), make a person an offer ( 向某人提議 ), make one's debut ( 初次登台, 初次進入社交界 )

3. get + 人 + to + 原形動詞 ( 叫某人做…… )

get + 物 + 過去分詞 ( 把某物怎麼了 )

例: Get your friend to help you.

( 叫你的朋友幫忙你吧! )

I'll get your dinner sent in.

( 我會請人給你送晚餐來 )

I got my arm broken.

( 我把手臂弄斷了 )

4. let + 人 + 原形動詞

let + 物 + be + 過去分詞

例: He won't let anyone enter the room.

( 他不讓任何人進入那房間 )

Let it be done.

( 讓此事被做完 )

- (我被命令走進去)

【解答】：C → pull out

【說明】：感官動詞如 see, hear, behold, feel, watch, observe, notice, perceive, look, listen to 等的用法。

1. 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞：表示一完整的動作

感官動詞 + 受詞 + 現在分詞：表示正在繼續的一個動作

例：I saw him entering the room. [ 主動 ]

( 我看見他正要走進房間 )

I saw him enter the room. [ 被動時須接 to - V ]

= He was seen to enter the room.

( 我看見他走入房間 )

2. 感官動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞及使役動詞 + 受詞 + 原形動詞改成被動語態時，後面須改接 to - V，感官動詞 + 受詞 + 現在分詞改成被動語態則維持不變：

例：She was seen walking along the street with a gentleman.

( 有人看見她和一位男士在街上走 )

I heard somebody cry. ( 我聽到有人哭 )

= Somebody was heard to cry.

I made the student copy the sentence ten times.

= The student was made to copy the sentence ten times.

( 我叫學生把句子抄了十遍 )

3. 感官動詞 look, feel, sound, taste, smell 後面接形容詞作補語，若要接名詞，則要與 like 連用。

The fish smells disgusting.

( 這魚有臭味 )

This looks very good.

( 這看起來很好 )

It tastes like an apple.

( 吃起來像蘋果 )

This paper feels like silk.

( 這紙摸起來像絲 )

**【類題】：**

1. The car he bought in Japan recently looks similarly to the one he  
A B C  
has been driving for several years.  
D
2. You would become irritated if you watched the correspondence to  
A B  
pile up on your desk day by day.  
C D

**【解答】：**1. B → looks similar 2. C → pile up

<p>托福常考題型 4 連綴動詞</p> <p><u>Many</u> of the bones and artifacts <u>recently found</u> in Central Africa are A B <u>similarly</u> to those found in Eastern Asia and Australia. C D</p>
---

**【解答】：**C → similar

**【說明】：**連綴動詞後面接形容詞或名詞作主詞補語，不可接副詞。

常用的連綴動詞如 be 動詞 seem, appear, become, come, die, fall, get, go, keep, marry, prove, run, remain, read, rest, return, grow, continue, lie, sit, stand 等

例：His words appear untrue, but they are true.

( 他的話似乎是虛假的，但卻都是真實的 )

Jane was an attractive girl.

( 珍是個迷人的女孩 )

Our last attempt proved successful.

( 我們最後的嘗試成功了 )

The tower seems very small from the distance.

( 從遠處看那座塔顯得很小 )

(這齣戲繼續很成功的演下去)

1. Thomas Jefferson was very ambition and served his country in several different capacities.

2. Cows are said to be the least intelligently of domestic animals.

**【解答】:** 1. A → very ambitious    2. C → intelligent

In England as early as the twelfth century, young boys enjoyed to play  
A B C D  
football.

**【說明】：**有些動詞或動詞片語只能接動名詞，而不能接不定詞，常見者如下：

appreciate (重視, 感激)	cannot help (不得不)
avoid (避免)	enjoy (享受)
mind (介意)	practice (練習)
resent (憤恨)	consider (考慮)
admit (承認)	finish (完成)
deny (否認)	imagine (想像)
keep (繼續)	escape (避免, 逃避)
postpone (延期)	prevent (阻礙)
defer (延期)	delay (延遲)
miss (想念, 錯過)	object to (反對)
look forward to (期望)	

例: We enjoyed driving along the new expressway.

( 我們喜歡沿著新的高速公路駕駛 )

He admitted having stolen the money.

( 他供認偷了錢 )

The train just missed being destroyed.

( 這班火車倖免被毀壞 )

The moon had risen before we finished eating supper.

( 他們吃完晚餐之前月亮就出來了 )

John gave up smoking two years ago.

( 約翰兩年前就戒煙了 )

I look forward to seeing you.

( 我盼望見到你 )

**【類題】:**

1. When we had finished to read the article, we began to discuss it  
A

among ourselves in spite of our ignorance of chemistry.  
B C D

2. "Did you find out who had stolen my watch? "

"That child didn't admit \_\_\_\_\_."

- (A) to have done that (B) doing that  
(C) had done that (D) having done that

**【解答】:** 1. A → reading 2. (D)

**【注意】:** 1. need, require, want + 動名詞表被動的意思

例: This watch requires mending.

( 這隻錶需要修理 )

= This watch requires to be mended.

My house needs painting.

= My house needs to be painted.

2. remember, forget, regret 後面接不定詞表示動作尚未發生，  
接動名詞表示動作已經發生。



例: I suppose you didn't remember to pay the electric light bill.

( 我想你忘了繳電燈費 )

I remember seeing her somewhere before.

( 我記得從前某個地方見過她 )

I regret to say that Mr. Smith is ill in bed.

( 抱歉得很, 我要告訴你史密斯先生臥病在床 )

He regreted not having come oftener to see her.

( 他後悔沒有更常來看她 )

I forgot to see him.

( 我忘了要去看他 )

I forgot seeing him before.

( 我忘了曾見過他 )

3. stop + 不定詞, 其義為「停下來, 而去做某事」

stop + 動名詞, 其義為「停止做這件事」

例: { I stopped smoking.  
( 我戒煙, 我不抽煙了 )  
I stopped to smoke.  
( 我停下來抽煙 )

**【類題】:**

1. "What do you expect me to do?"

"The house needs \_\_\_\_\_."

(A) to be paint (B) to painting (C) painting (D) painted

2. "I'm very tired."

"We really should stop \_\_\_\_\_ and go to bed."

(A) to study (B) from studying (C) of studying (D) studying

**【解答】:** 1. (C) 2. (D)

托福常考題型 6 動詞+受詞+不定詞

While they were away at the beach, they allowed their neighbors use  
 A B C D  
 their barbeque grill.

【解答】：D → to use

【說明】：有些動詞後面接受詞再接不定詞，常見者如下：

advise ( 勸告 )	persuade ( 說服 )
encourage ( 鼓勵 )	enable ( 使能夠 )
invite ( 邀請 )	instruct ( 教，命令 )
beg ( 請求 )	cause ( 致使 )
allow ( 允許 )	force ( 強迫 )
compel ( 強迫 )	forbid ( 禁止 )
lead ( 引導 )	teach ( 教 )
command ( 命令 )	remind ( 提醒 )
warn ( 警告 )	tempt ( 誘使 )
require ( 要求 )	expect ( 希望 )
ask ( 請求 )	appoint ( 任命 )

例：Advise him to be cautious.

( 勸他要謹慎 )

I can't allow you to behave like that.

( 我不能允許你有那種行為 )

The captain commanded us to be alert to the enemy.

( 隊長命令我們對敵人提高警覺 )

Rose taught me to play the piano.

( 羅絲教我彈鋼琴 )

We invited her to have dinner with us.

( 我們邀請她和我們一道吃晚餐 )