托福文法結構新趨勢

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托 福 文 法 系 列
書 籍

編　序

甚麼是托福文法結構新趨勢？

它就是：在整個英文句子的結構中，各相關的組成部份都必須平衡一致；因此在題目中所空白待填的那一段詞句，常常必須要能對應題中其它詞句以求一致；或者不須對應詞句，但却佔全句關鍵位置而必須填正確以求全句能成立且平衡。這是近數年來（1982年以後）托福文法結構試題全部的命題趨勢。

而在答案上所顯示的最大特色是：每一題供選擇的4個答案本身，經常就表現出4種不同的文法結構，而只有其中1種能代入題目句子之中並且符合全句的結構。換句話說；只要將題目全句的結構作出正確的分析，卽可由4個答案中找出唯一適合的結構代入而毋須去翻譯題目之意思。

我們試舉 1986 年 5 月的一題為例：

- Nearly all trees have seeds that fall to the earth, take root, and eventually _____.

  (A) generate new seeds
  (B) new seeds generated
  (C) by generating new seeds
  (D) new seeds generated there

全句中，trees 主詞，have 動詞，seeds 受詞，that 關係代名詞引導一形容詞子句修飾 seeds；在子句中，that 主詞，fall to the earth 與 take root 均為動詞＋受詞，and 為一平等連接詞，必須要連接(A)的 generate new seeds（動詞＋受詞），才能使 and 成立為平等連接詞，全句的結構才能平衡；至於題目的意思為何反而不重要了。至於另外三個答案(B) new seeds generated（主詞＋動詞）造成子句中雙重主詞，(C) by generating new seeds（介詞＋動名詞片語）造成子句中無動詞，(D) new seeds generated there 與 (B)同，均是完全不能代入題目中的錯誤文法結構。

　　為了能有個比較，我們再舉 1979 年的一題為反證：

- Welding was first used to join parts of bronze sculpture _____.

  (A) each to other
  (B) together
  (C) as one
  (D) severel to one

全句中，Welding 主詞，was used 動詞，to join
parts of bronze sculpture 不定詞片語作副詞用以
表示 use 之目的。到此，整句的結構幾已完成，空格內
所須填的字對題目之文法結構不構成嚴重不平衡之影響，
既不須要對應其它詞句，也不是如動詞類之關鍵字，
甚至 together 與 as one 均屬副詞，我們在作選擇時純以
語意學之慣用法來選(B)，而不是根據唯一之正確結構去
剔除(C)。

　　當然，這類題目現在已不考，即使此題再出，也一定
會以新的面貌出現，我們特別試舉給同學們參考：

- Welding was first _____ parts of bronze sculpture
  together.

  (A) used to joining
  (B) used to join
  (C) using of joining
  (D) to use for joining　　你可看出改變後的奧妙?

■

走筆至此，相信同學們已能對新舊兩種文法結構考題不同的風貌有所瞭解，進而建立一個正確觀念 —— 新的考題要以新的材料來準備！巨暉因此聘請執教文法多年的王敏老師主筆，將1,000餘托福文法結構的新考題加以整理、分類，並分析各種結構的主導觀念與題型，以其多年的經驗與簡潔的筆法編寫成托福文法結構新趨勢一書；目的即是希望同學們熟讀此書後，能以簡馭繁，輕鬆地穩拿文法高分！

更值得的是，由於本書完全以句型結構為貫穿全章的討論主體，而英文寫作的重要基礎也是各種句子的結構之架設，所以，本書對於協助學習正確的文法寫作也有絕對的功效；寄望同學們用心研讀，以全事功！

發行人

陳淑媛　謹識

民國76年　　台北

IV

目　　錄

基本句型之診斷測驗

1. The sea _____ seventy-five percent of the surface of our world.

    (A) making up   (B) makes up
    (C) make up what is   (D) which makes up

2. Pigs _____ certain characteristics with human beings.

    (A) which share   (B) are sharing
    (C) while sharing   (D) share

3. The regular major league baseball season _____ each team to play 162 games.

    (A) which requires   (B) requiring
    (C) it requires   (D) requires

4. South Florida _____ a tropical climate.

    (A) having   (B) with
    (C) has   (D) being

5. North Carolina _____ a mild climate. ('80年8月)

    (A) has   (B) having
    (C) being   (D) with

6. A laser beam _____ a concentration of pure light.

    (A) consists of   (B) which consists of
    (C) it consists of   (D) consisting of

7. Snowflakes _____ an infinite variety of shapes.

    (A) that exhibit   (B) in exhibiting
    (C) exhibiting   (D) exhibit

8. A crank shaft _____ perpendicular motion into rotary motion.

    (A) which converts   (B) is converted
    (C) converting   (D) converts

9. An isosceles triangle _____ two equal sides and angles.

  (A) has   (B) being

  (C) but   (D) with

10. The skin of a leaf _____ a waxy coat to prevent evaporation of water.

  (A) having   (B) which has

  (C) that which has   (D) has

11. Xylem _____ a complex plant tissue. ('81年1月)

  (A) as   (B) which is

  (C) being   (D) is

12. Volcanoes _____ the mavericks of the mountains.

  (A) although   (B) and

  (C) are   (D) but

13. Diamonds _____ as unstable form of carbon.

  (A) which are   (B) being

  (C) although they are   (D) are

14. Mt. Reiner _____ in the state of Washington.

  (A) which is   (B) is

  (C) being   (D) although

15. Sumer _____ the oldest civilization known to man.

  (A) which is   (B) is

  (C) as   (D) although

16. A lever _____ a type of machine.

  (A) and   (B) as

  (C) is   (D) which is

17. Paul Revere _____ political cartoonist.

    (A) being a　　　　　　　　　(B) was a

    (C) a　　　　　　　　　　　　(D) was

18. The moon _____ the only natural satellite of the earth. ('80年5月)

    (A) as　　　　　　　　　　　(B) being

    (C) is　　　　　　　　　　　(D) which

19. The earth _____ the third planet in the solar system.

    (A) as　　　　　　　　　　　(B) which

    (C) it is　　　　　　　　　　(D) is

20. Oxygen and hydrogen _____ the ingredients of water.

    (A) are　　　　　　　　　　　(B) which are

    (C) although they are　　　　(D) although are they

21. The tnatara of New Zealand _____ a representative of an extinct group of beak-headed reptiles.

    (A) which is　　　　　　　　(B) is

    (C) although　　　　　　　　(D) being

22. The Great Lakes _____ the largest fresh bodies of water in the world.

    (A) are　　　　　　　　　　　(B) being

    (C) which are　　　　　　　　(D) they are

23. The Watchung mountains in New Jersey _____ merely 400 to 500 feet high.

    (A) are　　　　　　　　　　　(B) which are

    (C) as being　　　　　　　　(D) even though

24. Mt. Hood and Mt. Reiner _____ in northeastern United States.

    (A) are both large peaks　　　　(B) and both are large peaks

    (C) which are both large peaks　(D) which as large peaks

25. Mountains _____ on every continent on earth.

    (A) occur   (B) which occur

    (C) although they occur   (D) occuring

26. Helium _____ the safest gas for lighter-than-air craft.

    (A) being   (B) as

    (C) is   (D) and

27. The humming bird _____ known.

    (A) which is the smallest variety of bird species

    (B) the smallest variety of bird species, which is

    (C) is the smallest variety of bird species

    (D) although the smallest variety of bird species

28. The koala bear _____ of the marsupials.

    (A) although one of the most well-known

    (B) as one of the most well-known

    (C) which is one of the most well-known

    (D) is one of the most well-known

29. Washington and Lincoln _____ of the United States.

    (A) which are both well-known presidents

    (B) are both well-known presidents

    (C) they were both well-known presidents

    (D) who both as well-known presidents

30. Volcanoes _____ as active, dormant, or extinct. ('80年11月)

    (A) described   (B) are described

    (C) being described   (D) which are described

31. The unique Olympic rain forest _____ on a peninsula along the coast of the state of Washington.

    (A) is located   (B) is locating

    (C) which is located   (D) that is located

32. The algebra of sets _____ Boolean algebra.

   (A) is called   (B) which is called

   (C) known as   (D) called

33. Triangles _____ as right, obtuse, or acute according to the included angles
of the triangle.

   (A) being described   (B) which are described

   (C) are described   (D) described

34. Mammals _____ into the monotremes, marsupials, and placentals.

   (A) which are classified   (B) classified are

   (C) are classified   (D) being classified

35. The first refrigerating machine _____ by Jacob Perkins in 1834.

   (A) was inventing   (B) was invented

   (C) although invented   (D) being invented

36. A rubber-band powered aircraft _____ by Alphonse Penaud in 1871.

   (A) flown   (B) was flown

   (C) being flown   (D)when flown

37. Some form of physical education _____ by all people and nations.
('82年1月)

   (A) has been practiced   (B) practiced

   (C) which practiced   (D) having been practiced

38. The planet Pluto _____ only this century.

   (A) was discovered   (B) discovered

   (C) has discovered   (D) it was discovered

39. _____ of the closest relatives to mankind is the chimpanzee.

   (A) Although one   (B) As one

   (C) One   (D) Which one

40. _____ is indispensable to plant and animal life. ('80年5月)

    (A) Nitrogen   (B) it is nitrogen

    (C) That nitrogen   (D) Although nitrogen

41. _____ is the largest state in the U.S.

    (A) It is Alaska   (B) Alaska

    (C) Although Alaska   (D) Alaska which

42. _____ pottery is one of the most important sources of information for the archaeolgist.

    (A) Old   (B) Where old

    (C) When old   (D) Since old

43. _____ most spectacular volcanic eruption in North America occured in 1980.

    (A) There was the   (B) It was the

    (C) That the   (D) The

44. _____ considerable number of particles carry electric charges. ('82年1月)

    (A) There are a   (B) While a

    (C) They are a   (D) A

45. _____ artifacts are one of the most important clues to the cultural history of man.

    (A) Where ancient   (B) Since ancient

    (C) Ancient   (D) When ancient

46. _____ colonies have a complex social structure which amazes investigators.

    (A) There are ant   (B) They are ant

    (C) That ant   (D) Ant

47. ＿＿＿＿ theories have been advanced to account for the existence of the moon. ('80年8月)

   (A) They have many   (B) There have been many

   (C) Many   (D) That many

48. Among the astronomers of ancient Greece, two theories ＿＿＿＿ concerning the place of the earth in the universe.

   (A) developing   (B) in development

   (C) developed   (D) which they developed

49. ＿＿＿＿ of the few marsupials in the world is the Kangaroo.

   (A) One   (B) Although one

   (C) As one   (D) Which one

基本句型之診斷測驗答案表

1. (B)	2. (D)	3. (D)	4. (C)	5. (A)
6. (A)	7. (D)	8. (D)	9. (A)	10. (D)
11. (D)	12. (C)	13. (D)	14. (B)	15. (B)
16. (C)	17. (B)	18. (C)	19. (D)	20. (A)
21. (B)	22. (A)	23. (A)	24. (A)	25. (A)
26. (C)	27. (C)	28. (D)	29. (B)	30. (B)
31. (A)	32. (A)	33. (C)	34. (C)	35. (B)
36. (B)	37. (A)	38. (A)	39. (C)	40. (A)
41. (B)	42. (A)	43. (D)	44. (D)	45. (C)
46. (D)	47. (C)	48. (C)	49. (A)	

第一章　基本句型

Ⅰ. 觀念

　　英文句子無論多麼冗長、繁複，都是由五種基本句型加上修飾語而成的。分析英文句子時，只要將形容詞及副詞這兩大類修飾語略去不看，所有的英文句子都可簡化成下列五種基本句型。

A. 基本句型

1. $S+V.$ 這種句型由一個主詞和一個不及物動詞所組成。

   She　sings.
   $\overline{\quad}$
   S　　V

   We　listen.
   $\overline{\quad}$
   S　　V

2. $S+V+C.$ 這種句型的動詞叫做連綴動詞（linking verb），後面要接一個名詞或形容詞做主詞補語。此類動詞常用的有：be, seem, become, grow, get，以及感官動詞 look, feel, smell 等。

   She　is　a nice girl.
   $\overline{\quad}$
   S　　V　　　C

   He　got　angry.
   $\overline{\quad}$
   S　　V　　C

3. $S+V+O.$ 這種句型的動詞為及物動詞，後面要跟一個名詞做受詞。

   The Chinese　eat　rice.
   $\overline{\quad}$
   　　S　　　　V　　O

   They　like　swimming.
   $\overline{\quad}$
   S　　V　　　O

4. $S+V+O+O.$ 這種句型的動詞叫與格動詞（dative verb），後面可以接兩個受詞。

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