



刘毅 / 主编

所有历年托福全真试题归纳整理出

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广东教育出版社

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# 托福計分表

TOEFL總分=三部份單項成績之和 $\times \frac{10}{3}$

## SECTION 1 : 聽力

答對	答錯	得分	答對	答錯	得分	答對	答錯	得分
50	0	68	38	12	55	26	24	47
49	1	66	37	13	54	25	25	46
48	2	64	36	14	53	24	26	46
47	3	63	35	15	53	23	27	45
46	4	62	34	16	52	22	28	44
45	5	61	33	17	51	21	29	44
44	6	60	32	18	51	20	30	43
43	7	59	31	19	50	19	31	43
42	8	58	30	20	49	18	32	42
41	9	57	29	21	49	17	33	42
40	10	57	28	22	48	16	34	41
39	11	56	27	23	48	15	35	40

## SECTION 2 : 文法

答對	答錯	得分	答對	答錯	得分	答對	答錯	得分
40	0	68	31	9	55	22	18	45
39	1	65	30	10	53	21	19	44
38	2	64	29	11	52	20	20	43
37	3	63	28	12	51	19	21	43
36	4	61	27	13	50	18	22	42
35	5	59	26	14	49	17	23	42
34	6	58	25	15	48	16	24	41
33	7	57	24	16	47	15	25	40
32	8	56	23	17	46			

## SECTION 3 : 字彙閱讀

答對	答錯	得分	答對	答錯	得分	答對	答錯	得分
60	0	67	47	13	56	34	26	48
59	1	66	46	14	56	33	27	47
58	2	65	45	15	55	32	28	47
57	3	64	44	16	54	31	29	46
56	4	63	43	17	54	30	30	45
55	5	62	42	18	53	29	31	45
54	6	61	41	19	52	28	32	44
53	7	61	40	20	52	27	33	43
52	8	60	39	21	51	26	34	43
51	9	59	38	22	50	25	35	42
50	10	58	37	23	49	24	36	41
49	11	58	36	24	49	23	37	40
48	12	57	35	25	48			



# 目 錄

1. 形容詞一 (1).....	1	✓
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3. 冠 詞 .....	31	✓
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5. 比 較 .....	58	✓
6. 名 詞 .....	75	✓
7. 代名詞 .....	88	✓
8. 關係代名詞 .....	102	✓
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# 1. 形 容 詞—(1)

## Group 1

### 1. 形容詞的位置：

不同種類的形容詞用來修飾同一名詞時，其排列順序大致如下：

代名形容詞 + 數量形容詞 + 性狀形容詞 + 名詞

再細分如下表：

代 名 形 容 詞		數量形容詞		性 狀 形 容 詞						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
放在冠詞前的形容詞	冠詞 指示形容詞 所有形容詞 不定形容詞	序 數	基數	性質 狀態	大小 長短 形狀	新舊 溫度	顏色	國 籍	材 料	名 詞 動名詞
all both such ⋮	the, a(n) this, that your some, any	first second ⋮	one two ⋮	kind fine good ⋮	large small big ⋮	old new hot ⋮	red blue ⋮	Chinese English Japanese ⋮	iron brick stone ⋮	boy house ⋮

## Group 2

### 2. some 和 any 的用法：

(1) 兩者修飾可數單數名詞，表「某一個；任何一個」；修飾可數複數名詞和不可數名詞，表「一些；有些」。

(2) 一般的用法：**some** 用於肯定句；**any** 用於疑問句，否定句或條件句。

I am looking for **some** matches.

Do you have **any** matches? I do not have **any** matches.

(3) 特殊的用法：

① 在期望對方肯定的回答時，問句也用 **some**。

Will you lend me **some** money? (= Please lend me some money.)

② **any** 表「任何」或「任何一個」時，也可用於肯定句。

Come **any** day you like.

(4) **some** 和 **any** 後沒有名詞時，當做代名詞，此外兩者也可做副詞。

**Some** of them are my students. [代名詞] Is your mother **any** better? [副詞]



2 托福必考文法

Group 1

A. 請在 ( A, B, C, D ) 中, 選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

11. "Do you like the Chinese food served in American restaurants?"

"It's not bad but I prefer \_\_\_\_\_." ('75/5 TOEFL)

- (A) Chinese food authentically (B) Chinese authentic food  
(C) food Chinese authentically (D) ~~authentic~~ Chinese food

12. "What did he use to get the flounder?" "I think he had a \_\_\_\_\_."

(BARRON'S TOEFL)

- (A) bamboo long fishing pole (B) long bamboo fishing pole  
(C) pole long, bamboo, and fishing (D) bamboo fishing pole, long

13. \_\_\_\_\_ lessons were not difficult. (BARRON'S TOEFL)

- (A) Our first few short English (B) Our few first short English  
(C) Our few first English short (D) Few our first English short

B. 請在 ( A, B, C, D ) 中, 選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

14. The bobwhite is the kind only of quail native to the area east of the Mississippi River. ('83/5 TOEFL)

15. The thirteen original first states ratified the United States Constitution during a three year period between 1787 and 1790. ('80/5 TOEFL)

16. Women also played a large part in our great first private relief organization — the United States Sanitary Commission. ('69/10 TOEFL)

17. The abolition of slavery was not followed by any concentrated effort to let black those children share those educational benefits that in an open society are synonymous with upwards. ('65/3 TOEFL)

Group 2

A. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

1. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ milk? ('80/3 TOEFL)  
☒ (A) any      (B) any of      (C) some of      ☒ (D) some

2. Automatic machinery saves manufacturer's space and \_\_\_\_\_. ('77/5 TOEFL)  
 (A) some money      (B) any money      (C) the money      ☒ (D) money

3. "The cake is delicious, John." "Then, do you want \_\_\_\_\_ more?"  
 (A) a little      ☒ (B) some      (C) little      (D) much

4. "Glad to visit you again." "Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ hot coffee?" ('67/1 TOEFL)  
☒ (A) some      (B) any more      (C) any      (D) drink

5. "Yes?" "May I have \_\_\_\_\_ coffee, please?" ('67/4 TOEFL)  
☒ (A) some      (B) any      (C) any more      (D) many

6. We have had \_\_\_\_\_. ('72/10 TOEFL)  
 (A) scarcely no news from them since around ten o'clock  
☒ (B) scarcely any news from them since about ten o'clock  
 (C) scarcely some news from them around ten o'clock  
 (D) scarcely from them no news for ten o'clock

B. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

7. There has been hardly no sign of agreement as yet between the management and the union in their dispute over wages and working conditions. ('76/9 TOEFL)  
 A      B      C      D

8. No one on the committee had flatly made some such allegation, though Wayne Morse did come close by declaring that the U.S. had provoked the North Vietnamese. ('69/10 TOEFL)  
 A      B      C      D

#### 4 托福必考文法

##### Group 3

#### 3. many 和 much 的用法：答題五步法(變合替最簡)一出現，中(D)，左(A)，右(B)，立(C)立備。

- (1) many 修飾複數可數名詞，表「許多」；much 修飾不可數名詞，表量或程度。

He has **many** friends, but few true ones.

There hasn't been **much** good weather recently.

- (2) **many a** :

many a 和 many 同義，但語氣比較強，並且要與單數名詞及單數形動詞連用。

**Many a prisoner** has been set free. (= Many prisoners have been set free.)

- (3) **as many** 和 **so many** 均等於 the same number of。前有 as, like 時，只用 so many。

These are not all the books I have. There are **as many** more upstairs.

They worked like **so many** ants.

- (4) **as much** 等於 the same amount of，表同量和同一事情。

He bought two pounds of sugar and **as much** tea. (同量)

I was not in the least surprised, for I had fully expected **as much**. (同一事情)

- (5) **many** 和 **much** 之後不接名詞時，作為代名詞；另外 much 也可作副詞。

**Many** of them were very tired.

I don't eat **much** for lunch. (代名詞) He is **much** taller than I. (副詞)

##### Group 4

#### 4. (a) few 和 (a) little 的用法：

- (1) (a) few 用在複數可數名詞之前，(a) little 用在不可數名詞之前。

He took **a few** biscuits. (= several)      He took **a little** butter. (= some)  
He took **few** biscuits. (= not many)      He took **little** butter. (= not much)

- (2) few 可由 **hardly any** 或 **almost no** 所取代，含否定的意味。

The composition is well written; it has **few** (= hardly any) mistakes.

**Few** (= Almost no) men can solve it.

- (3) a few 相當於 some, several, 含肯定的意味。

He has **a few** (= some or several) friends.

- (4) a little 和 little 之間的差別，就和 a few 和 few 的差別一樣，只是 (a) little 須修飾不可數名詞，表量或程度。

He grows worse; there is **little** hope of his recovery.

He is not much better, but there is **a little** hope.

1. 塑膠袋  
2. 塑膠袋

Group 3

A. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

- D. In fact, I didn't see \_\_\_\_\_ there in the museum. ('80/1 TOEFL)
- (A) hardly many people (B) very few people  
(C) some people (D) many people

- D. John said that he didn't do \_\_\_\_\_ paper work. ('77/2 TOEFL)
- (A) many (B) lots of (C) a great deal of (D) much

3. "What do you think of the Prime Minister's address to the nation?"  
"I liked \_\_\_\_\_ of what he said." ('75/2 TOEFL)
- (A) more (B) several (C) much (D) many

4. "How long did you wait?"  
"I waited there for ten minutes; that seemed \_\_\_\_\_ hours to me." ('70/5 TOEFL)
- (A) many (B) very much (C) as many (D) so many

- A. "\_\_\_\_\_ are there in the pond?" "About twenty, I think."
- (A) How many carps (B) How much carp  
(C) What many carps (D) How many carp

6. Alex Bradford is one of the world's \_\_\_\_\_ exponents of gospel music. ('81/8 TOEFL)
- (A) very most (B) foremost (C) the most (D) mostly

B. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

7. The bluegrass country around Lexington, Kentucky is the home of \_\_\_\_\_  
much of the world's finest race horses. ('81/5 TOEFL)
- (A) many (B) a lot of (C) a great deal of (D) a number of

8. The Department of Fine Arts and Architecture \_\_\_\_\_ has been criticized  
for not having \_\_\_\_\_ required courses scheduled for this semester.
- (A) it (B) they (C) it (D) they

Group 4

A. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

B1. "Have you traveled much?"

"No, I have done \_\_\_\_\_ traveling." ('73/'70/10 TOEFL)

- (A) few (B) ☒ little (C) small (D) less

2. The senator seldom reads the newspaper because he has \_\_\_\_\_ time.

( '78/2 TOEFL )

- (A) ☒ so little (B) not little (C) a little (D) the little

3. A lot of people participated in this particular project because the cost of its production is \_\_\_\_\_ . ('76/11 TOEFL)

- (A) fewer (B) a little (C) ☒ very little (D) very less

A4. "What do they need, Dorothy?"

"Well, they need \_\_\_\_\_ water." ('65/5 TOEFL)

- (A) ☒ a little (B) little (C) a few (D) few

5. "How about the students?"

"\_\_\_\_\_ students study very hard." ('73/3 TOEFL)

- (A) Rare (B) Little (C) ☒ Only a few (D) A some of the

B. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

A6. He has ~~fewer~~ friends in his classes now than he had last year.

- B C D

( '82/1 TOEFL )

7. Generally speaking, tax returns must be filed annually, but in few

A

B

C

cases they must be submitted every six months. ('80/1 TOEFL)

D

8. Few of us realizes what a vast amount of information has been

A

B

C

gathered about our feathered friends, the birds. ('66/1 TOEFL)

D



## Group 5-6

## 5. 其他的數量形容詞：

- (1) **plenty of, a lot of, lots of** 均表許多，修飾複數可數名詞或不可數名詞。

The room contained  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{plenty of} \\ \text{a lot of} \\ \text{lots of} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{students. [複數名詞]} \\ \text{furniture. [不可數名詞]} \end{array} \right\}$

- (2)  $a \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{great} \\ \text{good} \end{array} \right\} \text{deal of, a } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{large}) \\ (\text{small}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quantity} \\ \text{amount} \end{array} \right\} \text{ of}$  均表「量」，修飾不可數名詞。

The room contained  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{great} \\ \text{good} \end{array} \right\} \text{deal of} \\ a \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{large}) \\ (\text{small}) \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quantity} \\ \text{amount} \end{array} \right\} \text{ of} \end{array} \right\} \text{furniture. [不可數名詞]}$

- (3) **a number of** “許多；一些”；**a great [large, good] number of** “許多”，修飾複數可數名詞，並且要與複數動詞連用。

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{A number of books are missing from the library.} \\ \text{The number of books from the library is large.} \end{array} \right\}$

[ the number of + 複數名詞  $\leftrightarrow$  單數動詞 ]

The room contained  $a \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{great}) \\ (\text{large}) \\ (\text{good}) \end{array} \right\} \text{number of students. [複數可數名詞]}$

- (4) **enough** 的用法：

- ① 可接複數可數名詞和不可數名詞。

There are **enough chairs**. [可數] There is **enough furniture**. [不可數]

- ② 可放在所修飾名詞的前後。

We don't have **enough time**. = We don't have **time enough**.

- (5)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hundreds of, dozens of} \\ \text{thousands of, scores of} \end{array} \right\}$  + 複數可數名詞

冠詞或數詞 (one, two...) +  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hundred, dozen} \\ \text{thousand, score} \end{array} \right\}$  + 複數可數名詞

- (6) **the rest of** “其餘的”，可接複數可數名詞及不可數名詞，作主詞時，接可數名詞則用複數動詞，接不可數名詞則用單數動詞。

**The rest of** the students are absent. [複數可數名詞]

**The rest of** the water was thrown away. [不可數名詞]

- ◎ **the rest** 作代名詞，等於 **the others**，和複數動詞連用。



## Group 5

A. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

1. She wanted to serve some coffee to her guests; however, \_\_\_\_\_.  
( '83/1 TOEFL )

(A) she hadn't many sugar.  
(B) there was not a great amount of the sugar  
(C) she did not have much sugar  
(D) she was lacking in amount of the sugar

2. During the past year the \_\_\_\_\_ of automobile accidents in New York City has decreased. ( '77/12 TOEFL )

(A) degree (B) quantity (C) number (D) amount

3. "This study proves that there is no life on Mars." "But \_\_\_\_\_ people still think there is." ( '73/3 TOEFL )

(A) a great deal (B) much (C) a great many (D) many a

B. 請在 (A, B, C, D) 中, 選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

4. There were so much people trying to leave the burning building that  
A B C D  
the police had a great deal of trouble controlling them.  
( '83/1 TOEFL )

5. Many of the population in the rural areas is composed of manual  
A B C  
laborers. ( '82/11 TOEFL )  
D

6. The number of time an object is magnified by a telescope can be  
A B  
determined by someone who knows the focal length of the objective  
C D  
lens and of the eye piece. ( '80/3 TOEFL )

7. According to a recent report, the number of sugar that Americans  
A B C  
consume does not vary significantly from year to year. ( '80/11 TOEFL )  
D

Group 6

A. 請在 ( A, B, C, D ) 中, 選出一個最符合題句的正確答案。

1. "Have you ever gone on picnics?" "Oh, yes, \_\_\_\_\_." ( '72/10, '70/10 TOEFL )

- (A) a dozen of time (B) dozens of time  
(C) dozens of times (D) a dozen times

2. "Within minutes, \_\_\_\_\_ jubilant Chinese poured into the streets." ( GRUBER'S TOEFL )

- (A) ten thousands (B) ten thousands of  
(C) tens of thousands of (D) tens of thousand of

3. "Three boys and three girls." "That's right. Three of us are here, and the rest of them \_\_\_\_\_ in California." ( '68/1 TOEFL )

- (A) is (B) are (C) will (D) am

4. "How many days?" "Did you say that five days \_\_\_\_\_ required to complete that work?" ( '66/1 TOEFL )

- (A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is

5. "What do you need?" "Two pounds \_\_\_\_\_ all I need." ( '67/1 TOEFL )

- (A) being (B) is (C) are (D) have been

6. "What do you need?" "Two dollars \_\_\_\_\_ all I need."

- (A) being (B) is (C) have been (D) are (E) that

B. 請在 ( A, B, C, D ) 中選出一個不符合正確語法的錯誤答案。

7. Though he has read about a hundred of books since he entered the university, I would hardly think he is deeply read in the classics. ( '67/4 TOEFL )

8. The rest of the stockholders will receive his reports in the mail along with a copy of today's proceedings. ( '77/9 TOEFL )

## Group 7

## 7. 不可數名詞量的表示語：

- (1) 不可數名詞可加表單位的形容詞片語，表示數的觀念。其公式為：

數詞 + 單位名詞 + of + 不可數名詞

- (2) 各類表單位的形容詞片語。

## A. 物質名詞：

a piece (suit) of armour

a piece (slice) of cake

a piece (an article) of furniture

a piece of jewelry

a piece (sheet) of paper

a cake of soap

a piece (slice) of bacon

a piece (stick) of chalk

a bit (blade) of grass

a piece (strip) of land

a bit (grain) of rice

a bowl of soup

## B. 抽象名詞：

a word of abuse

an item (a bit) of business

an attack of fever

a bit (an amount) of interest

a fit of passion

a piece (word) of advice

a piece of evidence

a piece (an item) of information

a piece (an item) of news

## C. 自然現象：

a flash of lightning

a bolt of thunder

## Group 8

## 8. 名詞種類的表示語：kind of, sort of, type of

- (1) 三者都可接可數名詞及不可數名詞，其後的冠詞 a(n) 常被省略。

What kind of (a) pencil did you buy? I don't like that sort of game.

- (2) kind of, sort of, type of 之前可加 a, the, some, any, etc.

I had a kind of suspicion that he was cheating.

- (3) 比較下列用法：(加 \* 表非正式用法)

I don't like { \*those / this } kind of person. I don't like { many / these } kinds of roses.I like { \*these kind of flowers. / this kind of flower. / flowers of this kind. } I like { this kind of roses. / roses of this kind. (kind 置名詞後) / roses of these kinds. (更強調種類) }