

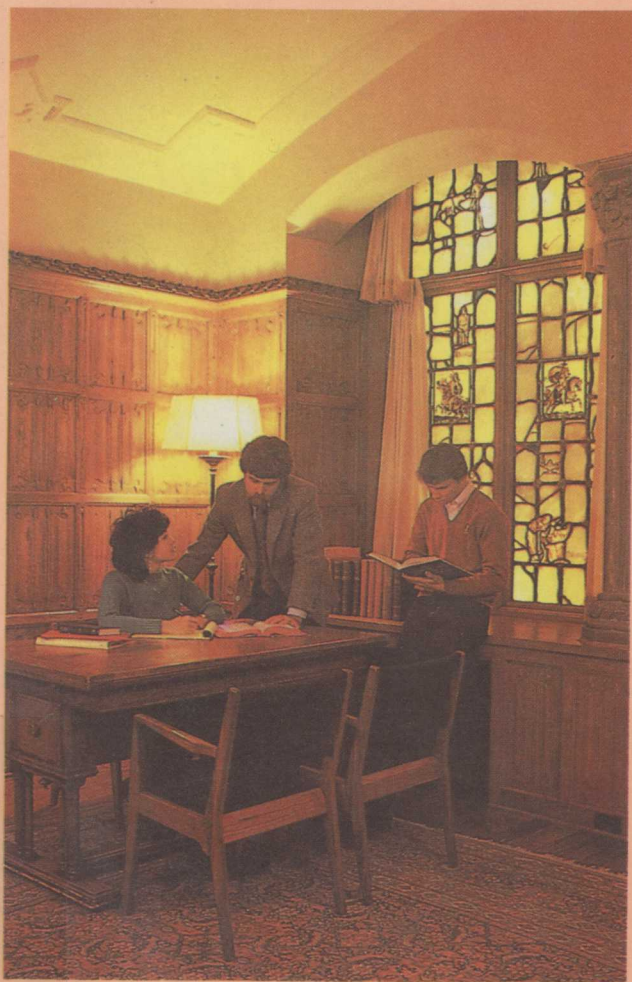
巨曄

托福閱讀捷徑

(附錄GRE閱讀)

全書分6章

- * 托福閱讀解答須知
- * 出題原則
- * 題型
- * 文章結構
- * 答題要領
- * 文章分類



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序 言

想要準備閱讀測驗，就一定要多做閱讀測驗；

要多做閱讀測驗就一定要瞭解「閱讀」閱讀測驗的方法，
才能做得快、做得多——簡言之，就是做得「有效」！

方法何處覓？請看這本好書——它教你

從文章的範圍一直到常用的句型（從“見林”到“見木”）；

鉅細靡遺，清清楚楚（本書目錄即有明白標示）！

我們相信：這本書能真正幫你做好閱讀測驗！

發行人 陳淑媛 謹識于台北

目 錄

第一章 托福閱讀最常見的句法.....	1
第一節 分詞構句.....	1
第二節 獨立分詞構句.....	11
第三節 同位語.....	15
第四節 With 句型.....	19
第二章 出題10大原則.....	23
第一節 列舉.....	23
第二節 數字與年代.....	37
第三節 主題句，每段首句及文章末句.....	55
第四節 定義句和特殊名詞.....	69
第五節 引言.....	85
第六節 比喻.....	90
第七節 絕對性字眼.....	104
第八節 最高級.....	114
第九節 比較級.....	126
第十節 因果.....	136
第 章 題 型.....	145
第一節 主題型.....	145
第二節 細節型.....	148
第三節 推論型.....	152
第四節 字義型.....	157
第四章 文章結構.....	164
第五章 答題要領.....	173
一、傳統法.....	173
二、看題目找答案.....	173

三、先看主題句，再看題目找答案法·····	173
-----------------------	-----

四、綜合法·····	174
------------	-----

第六章 文章分類·····	185
---------------	-----

第一章 托福閱讀最常見的句法

一般說來，托福閱讀的文章所用的句子，並不複雜。常見的除了簡單句外，就是本章所要研究的分詞構句、獨立分詞構句、同位語和一個常用句型。只要用心看完本章，閱讀中的任何句子絕對能夠分析自如，毫無疑問。

第一節 分詞構句

A 分詞構句在任何一篇文章都可能會出現，一定要弄懂！

請先看下面幾個分詞構句的例子。

- 1) Having finished all her housework, she sat down to watch television.
- 2) Having shopped all day, she was glad to get home and rest.
- 3) Walking on the street, I had my pocket picked.
- 4) Playing golf in the afternoon heat, he suffered a sunstroke.

上面的句子到底是怎樣變化而來的呢？請看：

- 1) After she had finished all her housework, she sat down to watch television.
= Having finished all her housework, she sat down to watch television.

►說明：主要子句和附屬子句如果指的是同一個人、事、物，則附屬子句的連接詞和主詞可以省略，（如果有be動詞的話，be動詞也可省略）。然後把動詞改成動名詞，即變成分詞構句。

2) After she had shopped all day, she was glad to get home and rest.

= Having shopped all day, she was glad to get home and rest.

► 本題改法和上題相同。

3) When I was walking on the street, I had my pocket picked.

(pickpocket 扒手)

= Walking on the street, I had my pocket picked.

► 改法同上，注意 be 動詞已經省略了。

4) While he was playing golf in the afternoon heat, he suffered a sunstroke. (sunstroke 中暑).

= Playing golf in the afternoon heat, he suffered a sunstroke.

► be 動詞也可以省略。

B 分詞構句所代表的意義

1. 表時間 (相當於省去 when, while, after, as 或 before)

What do I care for a whole world's praise, compared with one word of recognition from you!

= What do I care for a whole world's praise, when it is compared with one word of recognition from you!

2. 表原因 (相當於省略 as, because, since 或 now that)

Not a public man, Soames had never yet had an anonymous letter. (public man 任公職者, anonymous 匿名的).

= Because he was not a public man, Soames had never yet had an anonymous letter.

3. 表條件 (相當於省略 if, in case, suppose)

Turning to the left, you will find those you want.

= If you turn to the left, you will find those you want.

4. 表讓步 (相當於省略 although, even if)

Admitting what you say, I still think that you made a mistake.

= Even if I admit what you say, I still think that you made a mistake.

[測驗練習]

本測驗可幫助同學熟悉閱讀文句的應用，並增強作文寫作能力。

A. 把副詞子句改成分詞構句

<測驗範例>

- a. Because they were impressed by the young man's qualifications, they offered him a good job with their firm.

Impressed by the young man's qualifications, they offered him a good job with their firm.

- b. While he was walking in the park, he suddenly had a heart attack.

Walking in the park, he suddenly had a heart attack.

(also While walking in the park....)

1. Because he had been defeated three times in a row, the boxer decided to give up fighting.

2. Because they found no one at home, they left a note saying they had called.

3. When they arrived home late at night, they found that the house had been broken into.

4. While he was backing out of his garage, he hit a dog.

5. Because he was strongly influenced by his young friends, the boy dropped out of school for a while.

6. While they were casting last looks at their loved ones, the draftees sadly boarded the train.

7. Because he played tennis every day, he soon became an expert player.

8. Because she didn't know that her husband had already contributed, she gave a large sum of money to the Red Cross.

<答案>

1. Having been defeated three times in a row (連續地), the boxer decided to give up fighting.
2. Finding no one at home, they left a note saying they had called.
3. Arriving home late at night, they found that the house had been broken into (闖入).
4. Backing out (倒車) of his garage, he hit a dog.
5. Strongly influenced by his young friends, the boy dropped out of school (休學) for a while.
6. Casting last looks at their loved ones, the draftees (被徵召入伍者) sadly boarded the train.
7. Playing tennis every day, he soon became an expert player.
8. Not knowing that her husband had already contributed (捐款), she gave a large sum of money to the Red Cross.

B. 把分詞構句改成副詞子句 (即附屬子句 + 主要子句)

1. Opening up her jewelry box, she found her diamond rings gone.

2. Believing he was a total failure in everything he did, the man was on the point of suicide.

3. Driving along an almost deserted country road, they ran out of gas.

4. Putting on her hat and coat quickly, she ran outside to see what was causing such a commotion.

5. Not caring to accept welfare assistance, they often went without food.

6. Depressed by the news she had received, she took a tranquilizer to quiet her nerves.

7. Talking things over, they agreed never to quarrel again.

8. Respecting her parents' wishes, she always came home before midnight.

<答案>

1. After she opened up her jewelry box, she found her diamond rings gone.
2. Because he believed he was a total failure in everything he did, the man was on the point of suicide.
3. While they were driving along an almost deserted country road, they ran out of gas.
4. After she put on her hat and coat quickly, she ran outside to see what was causing such a commotion.
5. Because they did not care to accept welfare assistance (福利救濟), they often went without food.
6. Because she was depressed by the news she had received, she took a tranquilizer (鎮靜劑) to quiet her nerves.
7. After they talked things over, they agreed never to quarrel again.
8. Because she respected her parents' wishes, she always came home before midnight.

歷屆托福閱讀分詞構句練習

1. After the eggs hatch, the larvae continue to be closely associated with the water's surface, hanging from the surface film and getting air through tubes that break the water's surface at the tail ends of their bodies.

hatch 孵

larvae 幼虫

film 薄膜

【句譯】蛋孵化後，幼虫繼續緊貼水面，懸吊在水面薄膜下，經由身體尾部的管狀物穿過水面，吸取空氣。

【說明】本題是把分詞片語“hanging from……”放在句後，可改成When the larvae hang from……。

2. Persuaded by Hamilton, the jury bravely returned a not-guilty verdict defying the judge's order for a conviction.

jury 陪審團

verdict 陪審團的決定

defy 公然反抗；藐視

conviction 宣告有罪；定罪

【句譯】由於受到漢彌頓的說服，陪審團公然反抗法官宣佈有罪的命令，很勇敢地發回無罪的判決。

【說明】“Persuaded by”可改成“because the jury was persuaded by”。

3. As brutal as the ceremonies were, the victims (usually taken from among captives from battles) accepted their fate passively, having been previously indoctrinated and heavily sedated.

victim 犧牲；受難者

captive 俘虜

fate 命運

passive 消極的；無抵抗的

indoctrinate 灌輸

sedate 給予鎮靜劑

【句譯】雖然祭典極為野蠻，這些作為犧牲（祭品）的受難者（通常是戰爭中的俘虜），毫無抵抗的接受他們的命運，因為他們事先已經被洗腦和被逼服下大量鎮靜劑。

【說明】“having been…”可改成“because they had been…”。

第二節 獨立分詞構句

獨立分詞構句在托福閱讀文章中出現的比例不高，不過有出現的紀錄，其用法和分詞構句相同。唯一不同的是附屬子句的主詞不可以省略，因為該主詞和主要子句的主詞指的是不同的人、事、物。請看例句：

- 1) Time permitting, I am going to revise the entire paper.
= If time permits, I am going to revise the entire paper.
- 2) The work having been done, we felt all in.
= After the work had been done, we felt all in (精疲力盡)。
- 3) Their conversation being in French, we could not get the hang of it (了解)。
= Because their conversation was in French, we could not get the hang of it.

[測驗練習]

<測驗範例>

- a. *Tears were streaming down her face.*

The child ran home to be comforted by her mother.

Tears streaming down her face, the child ran home to be comforted by her mother.

- b. *Their plot was discovered.*

The conspirators had to flee for their lives.

Their plot (being) discovered, the conspirators had to flee for their lives.