

历届试题 · 精华归纳

TOEFL

Grammar

托福必考文法

刘 毅 编著

Thomas Deneau 校阅

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序 言

自1995年起,托福的题型已有了重大的改变。原来Section I 听力测验 Part A 与 Section III 阅读测验 Part A 的部分,都已删除,唯有Section II 语法测验的题型仍然屹立不摇。

语法测验考句型结构及写作能力,目的在测验考生对句型结构的理解及造句的能力,亦即对考生语法程度的测验。从ETS近来发布的资料中,赫然发现我国考生「语法」排名倒数第40名,甚至落在一向认为英文程度比我们差的韩国和印度之后。这也是我们更积极要编印此书的原因之一。

本书的编辑方法,完全扫除一般托福语法书的缺点。全书纲举目张,层次分明。共有28个语法项目,202个测验单元。每个语法项目的说明,我们不作老套语法的翻版,而是根据历年托福的趋向,而归纳出必考的语法重点。

「托福必考文法」的出版,历经了相当艰辛的过程,从收集资料,归纳整理语法规则,到每一题的解答完成,耗费了我们长时间的心血。有时为了一条题目而查遍所有资料,并由本社全体中外编辑一同开会讨论后,才得到最圆满的解答。工作虽然艰苦,但是我们坚守原则——决不避重就轻。

这次再版我们加入了最新的考题,不仅能让读者了解题目的趋势,更能再次证明托福所考的语法,绝对不会超出本书的范围。有一点要特别声明:为了让读者在练习时,不致局限在某个狭隘的语法范围里,我们在某些语法专题下,会加入一两题其他的语法重点。希望借由一点小的变化,更能帮助读者掌握托福语法的命题脉动。

今后,希望爱护我们的读者能继续给予我们批评和指正。您宝贵的意见,就是我们追求完美最佳的指针。

编者 谨识

TOEFL 托福测验

托福测验 (Test of English as a Foreign Language, 简称 TOEFL), 是欲赴英语系国家留学的学生, 所必先通过的考试。托福测验是由美国新泽西州的普林斯顿教育测验服务处 (Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey, U.S.A.) 所主办, 其目的在于鉴定外国留学生的英语程度。

TOEFL 每年举办六次 (1 月、2 月、5 月、8 月、10 月、11 月), 考生不得连续报名, 必须隔次报名, 否则第二次成绩作废。托福成绩在考试日期后两年之内有效。

托福报名方式

托福报名表每份 NT\$ 20 (可以邮票抵用), 可利用函购方式, 向语言训练测验中心 (台北邮政第 23—41 号) 购买。函索须附回邮信封, 截止一周前去函。台湾地区的测验时间是星期六下午 1: 50 入场。

▶ 报名处: 语言训练测验中心

台北市辛亥路二段 170 号 ☎ (02) 362—6045

托福考试题型

托福测验的所有题目均为选择题, 分为下列三个部分:

1. **听力测验**: 分成 Part A、B、C。Part A 是两人对话的题型, 并且根据对话内容提出问题。Part B 是一段较长的会话, Part C 为较长的文章, 然后就其内容出题, 您必须选择最适当的答案。这部分计 Part A 30 题, Part B 8 题, Part C 12 题, 共 50 题, 时间为 25 分钟。
2. **「完成句子」与挑错**: 完成句子部分是针对句中空格, 选出适当的字词或短语。挑错则是在题目的四个划线部分, 找出一个语法或用法有误者。这部分计有「完成句子」15 题, 挑错 25 题, 共 40 题, 时间为 25 分钟。
3. **阅读测验**: 就长篇文章的内容提出问题。这部分计有 50 题, 时间为 55 分钟。

TOEFL 计分方法

托福成绩之计算是以全球考生的 raw score 换算成 converted scale, 再将三项的 converted scale 相加, 所得之和乘以 10/3 得来的 (请参阅表格)。托福测验满分为 676.6 分, 教育部规定申请留学英语系国家者须有托福成绩 500 分以上。一般在参加考试后五个星期左右, 考生及志愿申请大学都会收到成绩单。若要取消托福成绩, 必须在考试后七天之内与 ETS 联络, 或者在试场中请求取消。托福测验并不采倒扣制, 所以即使没有把握也不能放弃, 可任意猜一答案。

托 福 计 分 表

TOEFL 总分 = 三部分单项成绩之和 $\times \frac{10}{3}$

SECTION 1: 听 力

答 对	答 错	得 分	答 对	答 错	得 分	答 对	答 错	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: 语 法

答 对	答 错	得 分	答 对	答 错	得 分	答 对	答 错	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: 词汇阅读

答 对	答 错	得 分	答 对	答 错	得 分	答 对	答 错	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			

CONTENTS

1. 形容词 (<i>Adjective</i>) — (1)	1
2. 形容词 (<i>Adjective</i>) — (2)	19
3. 冠词 (<i>Article</i>)	31
4. 副词 (<i>Adverb</i>)	39
5. 比较 (<i>Comparison</i>)	58
6. 名词 (<i>Noun</i>)	75
7. 代词 (<i>Pronoun</i>)	88
8. 关系代词 (<i>Relatives</i>)	102
9. 不定代词 (<i>Indefinite Pronoun</i>)	115
10. 助动词 (<i>Auxiliary Verbs</i>)	125
11. 时态 (<i>Tense</i>)	137
12. 语气 (<i>Mood</i>)	157
13. 语态 (<i>Voice</i>)	176
14. 使役动词和感官动词 (<i>Causative Verbs & Verbs of Perception</i>)	183
15. 不定式 (<i>Infinitives</i>)	188
16. 动名词 (<i>Gerunds</i>)	198
17. 及物动词 (<i>Transitive Verbs</i>)	207
18. 分词 (<i>Participles</i>)	217
19. 连词 (<i>Conjunction</i>)	229
20. 介词 (<i>Preposition</i>)	246
21. 句子的种类与基本句型 (<i>Sentence Patterns</i>)	274
22. 从句 (<i>Subordinate Clause</i>)	289
23. 附加问句 (<i>Tag Question</i>)	299
24. 代替语与省略句 (<i>Pro-Verb, Pro-Form, Pro-Infinitive & Ellipsis</i>)	304
25. 强调句、倒装句、否定句 (<i>Emphasis, Inversion, & Negation</i>)	311
26. 一致 (<i>Agreement</i>)	319
27. 修辞学精要 (<i>Rhetoric</i>)	327
28. 容易混淆的动词 (<i>Confusing Verbs</i>)	338
● 习题解答	348

1. 形 容 词—(1)

Group 1

1. 形容词的位置:

不同种类的形容词用来修饰同一名词时,其排列顺序大致如下:

代词性形容词 + 数量形容词 + 性状形容词 + 名词

再细分如下表:

代词性形容词		数量形容词		性 状 形 容 词						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
放在冠词前的形容词	冠词指示形容词所有形容词不定形容词	序数	基数	性质状态	大小长短形状	新旧温度	颜色	国籍	材料	名词动名词
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) 两者修饰可数单数名词,表「某一个;任何一个」;修饰可数复数名词和不可数名词,表「一些;有些」。

(2) 一般的用法: **some** 用于肯定句; **any** 用于疑问句,否定句或条件句。

I am looking for **some** matches.

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

(3) 特殊的用法:

① 在期望对方肯定的回答时,问句也用 **some**。

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

② **any** 表「任何一个」时,也可用于肯定句。

Come **any** day you like.

(4) **some** 和 **any** 后没有名词时,当做代词,此外两者也可做副词。

Some of them are my students. [代词] Is your mother **any** better? [副词]

2 托福必考文法

Group 1

A. 请在(A, B, C, D)中, 选出一个最符合题句的正确答案。

1. "Do you like the Japanese food served in Chinese restaurants?"

"It's not bad but I prefer _____."

- (A) Japanese food authentically (B) Japanese authentic food
(C) Japanese authentically (D) Japanese food

2. "What did they use to get the flounder?"

"I think they used a _____."

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

3. _____ lessons were not difficult.

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

B. 请在(A, B, C, D)中, 选出一个不符合正确语法的错误答案。

4. The bobwhite is the kind only of quail native to the area east of the
A B C D
Mississippi River.

5. The thirteen original first states ratified the United States Constitution
A B
during a three year period between 1787 and 1790.
C D

6. Women also played a large part in our great first private relief
A B C D
organization - the United States Sanitary Commission.

7. In adolescence, a young person may experience some stress emotional due
A B
to conflicting and confusing social demands.
C D

Group 2

A. 请在(A, B, C, D)中, 选出一个最符合题句的正确答案。

1. Do you have _____ milk?
(A) any (B) any of (C) some of (D) some
2. Automatic machinery saves manufacturer's space and _____.
(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?"
(A) some (B) any more (C) any (D) drink
5. "Yes?" "May I have _____ coffee, please?"
(A) some (B) any (C) any more (D) many
6. We have had _____.
(A) scarcely no news from them since around two o'clock
(B) scarcely any news from them since about two o'clock
(C) scarcely some news from them around two o'clock
(D) scarcely from them no news for two o'clock

B. 请在(A, B, C, D)中, 选出一个不符合正确语法的错误答案。

7. There has been hardly no sign of agreement as yet between the
A B C
management and labor in their dispute over wages and working
D
conditions.
8. No one on the committee had flatly made some such allegation, though
A B C
Wayne Morse did come close by declaring that the U.S. had irritated the
D
North Vietnamese.

4 托福必考文法

Group 3

3. many 和 much 的用法:

- (1) **many** 修饰复数可数名词, 表「许多」; **much** 修饰不可数名词, 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** 同义, 但语气比较强, 并且要与单数名词及单数形动词连用。

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

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

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

They worked like **so many** ants.

- (4) **as much** 等于 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** 之后不接名词时, 作为代词; 另外 **much** 也可作副词。

Many of them were very tired.

I don't eat **much** for lunch. [代词] He is **much** taller than I. [副词]

Group 4

4. (a) few 和 (a) little 的用法:

- (1) (a) **few** 用在复数可数名词之前, (a) **little** 用在不可数名词之前。

He took { **a few** biscuits. (= several) } He took { **a little** butter. (= some) }

{ **few** biscuits. (= not many) } { **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** 相当于 some, several, 含肯定的意味。

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

- (4) **a little** 和 **little** 之间的差别, 就和 **a few** 和 **few** 的差别一样, 只是 (a) **little** 须修饰不可数名词, 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.

Group 3

A. 请在(A,B,C,D)中选出一个最符合题句的正确答案。

1. In fact, I didn't see _____ there in the theater.
 (A) hardly many people (B) very few people
 (C) some people (D) many people
2. Bill said that he didn't do _____ paper work.
 (A) many (B) lots of (C) a great deal of (D) much
3. "What do you think of the President's address to the nation?"
 "I liked _____ of what he said."
 (A) more (B) several (C) much (D) many
4. "How long did you wait?"
 "I waited there for thirty minutes; that seemed _____ hours to me."
 (A) many (B) very much (C) as many (D) so many
5. "_____ are there in the pond?" "About thirty, 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.
 (A) very most (B) fore-most (C) the most (D) mostly

B. 请在(A,B,C,D)中,选出一个不符合正确语法的错误答案。

7. The bluegrass country around Lexington, Kentucky is the home of
 A B
much of the world's finest race horses.
 C D
8. The Department of Foreign Language and Literature has been criticized for
 A
not having much required courses scheduled for this semester.
 B C D

Group 4

A. 请在(A,B,C,D)中选出一个最符合题句的正确答案。

1. "Have you read much?"

"No, I have done _____ reading."

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

2. The manager seldom reads the newspaper because he has _____ time.

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

3. A lot of people took part in this particular project because the cost of its production is _____.

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

4. "What do they need, Timothy?"

"Well, they need _____ water."

(A) a little (B) littel (C) a few (C) few

5. "How about the workers?"

"_____ workers work very hard."

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

B. 请在(A,B,C,D)中,选出一个不符合正确语法的错误答案。

6. He has made less mistakes in his writing now than he had last year.

A B C D

7. Generally speaking, tax returns have to be filed annually, but in few cases

A B C

they must be submitted every six months.

D

8. The general sales tax has been a major source of income for the country,

A

much of which derive more than half of their budgets from it.

B C D

Group 5—6

5. 其它的数量形容词:

- (1) **plenty of, a lot of, lots of** 均表许多, 修饰复数可数名词或不可数名词。

The room contained $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{plenty of} \\ \text{a lot of} \\ \text{lots of} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{students. [复数名词]} \\ \text{furniture. [不可数名词]} \end{array} \right\}$

- (2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{great} \\ \text{good} \end{array} \right\} \text{deal of, a } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{large} \\ \text{small} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quantity} \\ \text{amount} \end{array} \right\} \text{of}$ 均表“量”, 修饰不可数名词。

The room contained $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{great} \\ \text{good} \end{array} \right\} \text{deal of} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{large} \\ \text{small} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quantity} \\ \text{amount} \end{array} \right\} \text{of} \end{array} \right\} \text{furniture. [不可数名词]}$

- (3) **a number of** “许多; 一些”; **a great [large, good] number of** “许多”, 修饰复数可数名词, 并且要与复数动词连用。

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

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

[the number of + 复数名词 + 单数动词]

The room contained $a \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{great} \\ \text{large} \\ \text{good} \end{array} \right\} \text{number of students. [复数可数名词]}$

- (4) **enough** 的用法:

① 可接复数可数名词和不可数名词。

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

② 可放在所修饰名词的前后。

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

- (5) **hundreds of, dozens of, thousands of, scores of** + 复数可数名词

冠词或数词 (one, two...) + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hundred, dozen} \\ \text{thousand, score} \end{array} \right\}$ + 复数可数名词

- (6) **the rest of** “其余的”, 可接复数可数名词及不可数名词, 作主语时, 接可数名词则用复数动词, 接不可数名词则用单数动词。

The rest of the students are absent. [复数可数名词]

The rest of the water was thrown away. [不可数名词]

⊙ **the rest** 作代词, 等于 the others, 和复数动词连用。

Group 5

A. 请在(A,B,C,D)中选出一个最符合题句的正确答案。

- Sue wanted to make some coffee for her guests; however, _____.
 (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
- During the past year the _____ of automobile accidents in Washington D.C. has decreased.
 (A) degree (B) quantity (C) number (D) amount
- "This research proves that there is no life on Mars."
 "But _____ people still think there is."
 (A) a great deal (B) much (C) a great many (D) many a

B. 请在(A,B,C,D)中,选出一个不符合正确语法的错误答案。

- There were so much people trying to leave the burning building that the police had a lot of trouble controlling them.
 A B C D
- Many of the population in the rural areas is made up of manual laborers.
 A B C D
- The number of time an object is magnified by a telescope can be determined by someone who knows the focal length of the objective lens and of the eye piece.
 A B C D
- According to a recent report, the number of sugar that Chinese consume does not vary significantly from year to year.
 A B C D

Group 6

A. 请在(A, B, C, D)中选出一个最符合题句的正确答案。

1. "Have you ever gone on picnics?" "Oh, yes, _____."
 (A) a dozen of time (B) dozens of time
 (C) dozens of times (D) a dozen times
2. "Within minutes, _____ jubilant Americans poured into the streets."
 (A) ten thousands (B) ten thousands of
 (C) tens of thousands of (D) tens of thousand of
3. "Seven boys and Seven girls." "That's right. Seven of us are here, and the rest of them _____ in New York City."
 (A) is (B) are (C) will (D) am
4. "How many hours?" "Did you say that five hours _____ required to complete that work?"
 (A) are (B) were (C) was (D) is
5. "What do you need?" "Two pounds _____ all I need."
 (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

B. 请在(A, B, C, D)中选出一个不符合正确语法的错误答案。

7. At birth, an infant exhibits a remarkable number of motor response.
 A B C D
8. Sea turtles date back 100 million year and are the only ancient sea reptiles
 A B
to survive to the present day.
 C D

Group 7

7. 不可数名词量的表示语:

- (1) 不可数名词可加表单位的形容词短语, 表示数的观念。其公式为:

数词 + 单位名词 + of + 不可数名词

(2) 各类表单位的形容词短语

A. 物质名词:

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. 抽象名词:

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. 自然现象:

a flash of lightning

a bolt of thunder

Group 8

8. 名词种类的表示语: **kind of, sort of, type of**

- (1) 三者都可接可数名词及不可数名词, 其后的冠词 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) 比较下列用法: (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**.
roses of these **kinds**. 更强调种类}

Group 7

A. 请在(A, B, C, D)中, 选出一个最符合题句的正确答案。

1. "What have you bought?"

"I've bought three _____ of land."

(A) acres (B) farms (C) places (D) bushels

2. "What did you hear?"

"I heard _____ thunder."

(A) a bolt of (B) a flash (C) one of (D) a piece of

3. "By what was he frightened?"

"He was frightened by _____ of lightening."

(A) a bolt (B) a piece (C) a flash (D) great one

4. "Do you need anything from the store?"

"_____ and some cheese."

(A) Only a French bread loaf (B) A French bread loaf only
(C) Only a loaf of French bread (D) A loaf of French bread only

5. "What did you buy in the supermarket?"

"I bought a loaf of bread, four ears of corn, and _____."

(A) a quart milk (B) a quart of milk
(C) some quart milk (D) two quart of milk

6. "What did you buy at the market?"

"A quart of milk, two pounds of pork, and four _____."

(A) corn's ears (B) ears of corn
(C) corn ears (D) ears of corns

B. 请在(A, B, C, D)中, 选出一个不符合正确语法的错误答案。

7. At the tea party I felt embarrassed because I noticed that everyone took

A B

fewer lump of sugar than I did.

C D