

新东方新托福考试培训教材

打任語書玩

DELTA'S THE NEXT GENERATION
TOEFL TEST

Essential Grammar for the iBT

→ (美) Nancy Gallagher [著]







新东方新托福考试培训教材

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DELTA'S KEY TO THE NEXT GENERATION TOEFL TEST

Essential Grammar for the IBT

➡(美) Nancy Gallagher [著]

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新托福考试核心语法

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TOEFL,中文的翻译给了它一个很符合中国文化的名称——"托福"。只要是对出国留学有了解的中国人,对这门考试都耳熟能详。在过去的 25 年中,中国参加这门考试的人达到了上百万,而其中的几十万人,在通过了这门考试以后,奔赴异国他乡,到美国或其他国家的大学去读书,从此改变了自己的生命轨迹。从这个意义上来说,很多人都托了这门考试的福。这一翻译也由此名副其实。

新东方的出现,也是托了这门考试的福。想当初新东方的创办,就源自一个小小的托福班。80年代末,中国留学热潮的兴起使托福考试变得炙手可热。我在留学大潮中,也参加了托福考试,梦想着到美国的大学去读书,不是为了实现报效祖国的理想,只是为了使自己不至于被大潮甩得太远。没想到即使第一次托福考了657分(1988年10月,在那时算是顶级分数),依然没有任何一所美国大学要我(这一点充分证明了分数不是万能的),只能留在国内混日子。没想到有培训机构听说我托福考了高分,又是在北大当老师,就一定要我加入教托福的队伍里去。从此,我"落草为寇",离开了北大,创办了新东方学校,开始了经营新东方并使之成为中国出国考试培训最核心机构的十几年历程。

说来好笑,我对英语教学的深入研究和对日常英语的自如运用,都来自托福。在办新东方以前,我在北大当了五年学生和六年老师。读的书大部分都是英文的小说、诗歌和散文,不是莎士比亚就是尤金·奥尼尔;而对生活中活的英语,基本上处于不闻不问的状态。直到我为生计所迫开始托福教学时,才突然意识到生活中的英语竟如此美好。托福听力中的每一句话其实都可以当作口语来用,而朗读托福听力的人语音语调是那么优美,使你不由自主地想和他/她一起朗读。在托福听力教学中,我尽力去模仿、理解每一句话,然后在课堂中把它们说出来,在日常生活中把它们说出来。十年后,我对所教过的托福听力题,几乎都能够倒背如流。以至于后来我到美国,发现自己讲出的每一句话,几乎都能够从托福听力中找到源头。而托福的阅读使我理解了美国人的思维和写作方法,也使我掌握了大量的应用词汇。总之,托福使我进入了英语教学和运用的一个全新世界。

实际上,改革之前的托福,也是一门相当不错的考试。它从听力、语法、阅读、写作上对考生各个方面的基本功进行考查。很多人都以为托福充满了技巧,只要把考试技巧学会了就能够考高分,其实不然。我研究过各类考试的许多技巧,在任何一门考试中,都有一定的规律可以摸索。但光靠技巧,就想拿到高分,是一件不现实的事情。我辅导过的学生,英语水平越高,越能够更好地运用考试规律;水平差的,即使把别人总结的技巧背得滚瓜烂熟,也还是对考试摸不着头脑。所以,我一直认为考试主要是实力的比拼。如果一个人的英语实力够强,任何形式的考试都难不住他。

原来的托福考试,确实也有局限性,如果没有,ETS 就没有必要进行基于网络的托福考试改革了。比如,原来的托福考试缺乏口语测试,这就使得考托福的人,不再花时间进行口语训练,到最后的结果是,托福考了很高的分数,但在口语方面却张口结舌,满肚子的话说不出来。这不仅仅是中国学生遇到的问题,也是其他非英语国家考托福学生共同的问题。这些学生到了美国,就变成了美国教授所说的高分低能。还有,原来的托福考试形式太单一,比如语法考试的形式和内容,阅读考试的方式和提问,写作的题型和体例,都

是十几年一成不变,这样做有助于 ETS 的标准化并方便了考卷的批改,却使托福考试本身陷入了某种僵化的形式。

也正是因为这样的缺陷,才使得托福的竞争对手异军突起。英国的雅思考试,正是在这种背景下,来到中国,并在中国生根发芽。雅思考试是一门把听、说、读、写结合在一起的考试,更加注重考查学生的综合能力,而前几年英联邦国家的留学热,又把雅思考试推到了很重要的位置。在过去几年内,本来应该考托福的学生,有一半左右转向雅思考试,把它当成出国留学的敲门砖。而美国国内的一些学校,也开始把雅思考试当作是录取学生的标准之一。

面对竞争,ETS 只有两条道路:走自己原来的路,对外面的变化不加理睬;或者奋起革新,改变原来的考试形式,使其符合新时代的发展和要求。在这点上,ETS 并没有让我们失望。在潜心研究数年之后,ETS 推出了TOEFL iBT 考试。这一考试,在技术上和内容上都走在了全世界英语考试的前面。在技术上,TOEFL iBT 考试是全世界首次采用因特网进行的全球性考试,由于技术的先进,使得考试的多样化和灵活性成为可能;在内容上,TOEFL iBT 考试彻底改变了原来的考试形式,把听、说、读、写完美地结合到了一起,做到了听中有说,写中有听,读中有写,纵横交错,互相融合。ETS 作为有着近百年历史的考试服务机构,再一次向世人证明了自己的变革能力。可以预料,这一次 ETS 对于托福的改革,将会引起一场世界范围内英语水平考试的革命。

随着托福的改革,中国学生面对的是一场更难的考试,不是考试的内容变难了,而是对中国学生的英语能力提出了更全面的要求。中国学生一直都擅长语法、阅读和词汇,但这一次,要在听说读写方面全面发展。这对中国学生来说既是一次考验,又是一次提升自己的机会。如果中国学生能够在新托福的考试中取胜,不仅能够使自己的英语水平得到很大提高,而且到了国外以后能够轻而易举地进入学习状态,不至于像原来的学生那样,还要花大量的时间来练习自己的口语和写作。另外,原来的美国大学,对中国学生的托福高分已经产生了偏见,以至于托福高分不再是中国学生进入美国大学的优势之一。现在随着新托福的出现,中国学生可以用真正的实力,再次证明中国学生依然是英语水平最优秀的。挑战就是机遇,很多美国大学,已把新托福考试的入门分数,定在了相当合理的分数线上,这给了中国学生一次很好的机会:只要我们能够在新托福考试中证明自己,我们的人生就有可能迎来一次灿烂的选择。

那我们还等什么呢?难道要等到所有人都能把新托福考到满分以后再去考吗?还是从现在开始吧。从现 在开始,总是好的。

> 新东方教育科技集团 董事长兼总裁

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ABOUT THIS BOOK

《新托福考试核心语法》是一本语法教程,目标读者是准备进入以英语为使用语言的高等院校进行课程学习的国际学生。本书的主要目的是为托福考试做准备,同时也是对英语语法的综述。本书内容包括句子结构中的主要语法点,并配以相应的阅读、听力、口语和写作练习。

本书用途:

- 作为准备托福网考、托福笔考以及其他英语水平考试的教材。
- 作为英语语法课程的初级或中级课本。
- 与其他托福备考书籍配套使用,如《新托福考试备考策略与模拟试题》、《新托福考试冲刺试题》。
- 作为基础教材,培养英语技能,为学术课程的学习做准备。

Diagnostic Test

诊断测试是对语法知识简单的预备测试,可用于帮助考生确定应该特别关注的语法点,并制定相应的学习计划。

Grammar Units

下表中列出了本书涵盖的20个英语语法点,并依据听、说、读、写4项技能对其进行分类。考生可以按照本书提供的语法单元顺序学习,也可以根据自己的英语水平和学习习惯来设置个性学习流程。

Unit	C	Skill Area				
	Grammar Topic	Reading	Listening	Speaking	Writing	
1	Nouns	√	√	V	V	
2	Verbs	√	√	√	. 1	
3	Infinitives and Gerunds			√	V	
4	Clauses and Sentences	√		√	V	
5	Conjunctions	V			V	
6	Adverb Clauses	V	V	√	V	
7	Adjective Clauses	V	V	√	V	
8	Noun Clauses	√		√		
9	Conditional Sentences	V	V	√ .		
10	Singular and Plural	N		√	V	
11	Articles			V	V	
12	Subject-Verb Agreement			V	V	
13	Pronoun Agreement	√		V	V	
14	Comparison	√	√	√		
15	Prepositions	√		√		
16	Word Order		√	√		
17	Parallel Structure				- V	
18	Word Form	√			√	
19	Common Word Errors		V	√ V		
20	Punctuation	V			√	

ABOUT THIS BOOK

本书的每个单元都以练习开始,使考生的注意力集中于一个单独的语法点。接下来通过大量例子对这个语法点进行细致的讲解。语法讲解之后提供实战练习,许多练习都模拟托福考试的形式和内容,让考生巩固刚学到的语法知识并培养相关技能。此外,每单元最后还有拓展练习,包括小组活动、话题讨论以及课堂联系实际的活动。

Quizzes

6个小测验帮助考生回顾前面3到4个单元涉及的语法知识和技能。

Review Test

复习测试考查所有20个单元的语法知识和技能。复习测试与书中开始部分的诊断测试(Diagnostic Test)相对应,后者是对考生语法水平的学前检测,前者是对考生学完这本书之后所达到的语法水平的再次检验。

Answer Key

答案部分给出书中测试题的答案,并配以简要的解析或者关键点的罗列。

Audio Scripts

音频材料包含本书所有听力试题的文本,可用于检查答案、练习阅读和听力以及结合语境学习词汇。

How to Score Speaking and How to Score Writing

两个表格为新托福口语和写作试题的答案提供了评分标准,对每个分数等级进行了描述。

Score Charts

评分表用于记录小测验和复习测试的分数。

Audio Disk

本书附带的MP3光盘包含书中所有的听力练习,其中也包括综合口语和综合写作的听力部分。

ABOUT THE TOEFL®

The TOEFL iBT

新托福考试(TOEFL iBT)是以互联网为依托的考试,包括4个部分,分别考查阅读、听力、口语和写作的语言运用技能。尽管新托福考试没有设置独立的语法考查部分,但是与句子结构相关的语法知识贯穿于整个考试,同样也是很重要的。

	TOEFL® IBT						
Section	Content	Number of Questions	Approximate Time				
Reading	3–5 passages (12–14 questions each)	36–70	60–100 minutes				
Listening	2–3 conversations 4–6 lectures (5–6 questions each)	34–51	60–90 minutes				
Break			10 minutes				
Speaking	2 independent tasks 4 integrated–skills tasks	6	20 minutes				
Writing	1 integrated–skills task 1 independent task	2	60 minutes				

新托福考试的内容反映真实学术背景下使用的语言。阅读文章类似于教科书和各种课程材料中的文章。 听力对话包括办公室咨询、服务性交流以及各种校园对话情景。讲座和课堂讨论反映了大学课堂上的真实场景。在整个考试过程中,允许考生做笔记。有些问题考查考生的语言综合能力,如读、听、说相结合。对语法知识的考查间接地贯穿于整个考试的各个部分。

The TOEFL PBT

世界上还没有采取新托福考试的国家和地区仍然实行托福笔考。学院托福考试(TOEFL Institutional Testing Program, 简称TOEFL ITP)也采用托福笔考, 用于各院校和学术机构中对考生英语能力的评估。

与新托福考试不同的是,托福笔考在"结构与书面表达"部分直接考查语法知识。因此,准备托福笔考的考生会发现本书中的材料直接适用于他们的备考学习。本书设置的许多问题都类似于托福笔考题目,包括诊断测试中的题目、每单元的句子补充练习、6个小测验以及复习测试。

TOEFL® PBT						
Section	Content	Number of Questions	Approximate Time			
Listening	Conversations and lectures	50	35 minutes			
Structure and Written Expression	Sentence completion, error identification	40	25 minutes			
Reading	5 passges	50	55 minutes			

DIAGNOSTIC TEST

Time – 30 minutes

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

1.	Humans by what holds objects together.	7.	The age of a white-tailed deer is determined not but by its teeth.
	 A always fascinated B have always fascinated C always has been fascinated D have always been fascinated 		A only its antlers B it has antlers C by its antlers D all of its antlers
2.	slow changes in the distribution of Earth's magnetic field.	8.	on a two-lane road, you should pass only on the left side of the vehicle.
	A The B How the C Do the D There are		A If you overtake another vehicle B Another vehicle is overtaken C Can you overtake another vehicle D You should overtake another vehicle
3.	In eastern Canada approaches two hundred inches in Quebec and Newfoundland.	9.	The hummingbird's agility in flight lets it from flower to flower like an insect.
	A where the seasonal rainfall B the seasonal rainfall C that the seasonal rainfall D the seasonal rainfall it		A flit B flitting C to flit D flits
4.	Large, fast-moving trucks have been known to create blasts of wind a motorcyclist.	10	. At of sixty-five, workers become eligible to collect retirement benefits.
	A can startle B can they startle C that can startle D are startling		A age B an age C ages D the age
5.	Bacteria have survived longer than any other organism, the most abundant type of cell. A why they	11	of deuterium and tritium are fused, they produce a nucleus containing two protons and three neutrons.
6.	B and they are C also are D they are Because of, mastiff bats require		A The nuclei B In the nuclei C When the nuclei D Which nuclei
	considerable space to take off in flight.	12	is a question that concerns the researchers
	A large in size B their large size		who have been studying it.
	© it's a large size © they are large size		 A Because the spotted owl's survival B Whether the spotted owl can survive C Can the spotted owl's survival D The spotted owl could survive

	Most shrubs should be fertilized early in the summer late fertilizing can damage some plants.	16.	Claude Debussy started the harmonic revolution in France, not without help from other musical impressionists.
	A . Only ifB ; in fact,C , whichD : because		A although it was B because of C since D unless he did
	In the eighth century, the calendar used in Europe was not as used by the Mayan in Central America.		Stores use computers to check inventory and to determine which products are selling well and which are
	A accurately as B accurate than C accurate as that D accurate that was		A less popular B less popularly C little popularity D least popularity
	crude hydrocarbons into such product as gasoline and petrochemicals is at the hear of the petroleum industry. A Refine B Are refined C By refining D Refining		Everglades National Park, an area of and saw grass, is rich in wildlife. A mud is a solid pack B solidly packed mud C pack mud solidly D solid mud is packed
19.	Nettles are a good source of iron and silica, A B The dogwood tree tolerates a wide variety of	whose are	important for <u>healthy</u> blood formation.
20.	The dogwood tree <u>tolerates</u> a wide <u>variety</u> o A B		c D
21.	During the eighth century, the Mayan Empir	re <u>achieved</u> C	l magnificent cultural <u>also</u> economic heights. D
22.	Because of the short growing season, trees a B	at high alti	tudes may <u>not have</u> enough time <u>produce</u> seeds.
23.	Tiles made of either clay <u>and</u> slate are popular A easily <u>found</u> .	lar roofing	materials in areas where raw materials are B C
24.	Between 1914 and 1932, T. S. Eliot taught s A journal.	school, wro	ote poems, and <u>assistant</u> in editing a <u>literary</u> C D
25.	Earth is <u>divided to</u> several climatic <u>zones</u> th	at are base	d on average annual temperature and rainfall.

DIAGNOSTIC TEST

26. Periods of <u>recession</u> ai	nd currency overval	uation is when cou	intries are <u>likely</u> to	establish protective
A		В	C	D
tariffs.				
27 In 1956 on English ab		Laterates well-seed do		
27. In 1856 an English <u>ch</u>	emistry produced a	brightly colored a	ye <u>wniie</u> ne was try	ing to make a new drug.
	A	В	C	D
28. The largest of the terre	estrial carnivore, be	ars have massive b	odies, moderate-siz	zed heads, and tiny tails.
${A}$	<u> </u>	_	C	<u>D</u>
7.1	Ь		C	Ь
20. 16				
29. If one <u>wants</u> to keep u	ip with the rapid <u>adv</u>	_	e technology, they	must plan to take
A		В	C	D
frequent refresher cou	rses.			
-				
30. Alike most other enda	ingered animals, the	world's remaining	caribou populatio	ns face an uncertain
A	ingered aimmais, the	D Tomaning	carroou populatio	C
		D		C
future due to habitat le	oss.			
D				

Answers to the Diagnostic Test are on page 252.

Record your score on page 300.

Unit 1 Nouns

- 1. 名词结构 (Noun Structures)
- 2. 主语 (Subjects)
- 3. 宾语 (Objects)
- 4. 同位语 (Appositives)
- 5. it 和 there 作形式主语 (False Subjects)
- 6. 主语重复 (Duplicate Subjects)
- 7. 关于名词



下面的句子缺少什么成分?

of the water withdrawn by industry is used for cooling.	
In ninety percent Ninety percent is How ninety percent Ninety percent	

这个句子缺少主语。一个句子的主语是该句中谓语动词行为动作的发出者。主语必须是名词、代词或其他名词结构。第四个选项, Ninety percent, 为名词性短语,可以在句中充当主语。其他选项均不是名词结构。因此, 这句话的正确表达应该是:

Ninety percent of the water withdrawn by industry is used for cooling.

下面的句子缺少什么成分?

The retina is the tissue at the back of the eye that sends ----- to the brain.

to the visual impulses
visual impulses
impulses are visually
they are visual impulses

动词send需要一个直接宾语。直接宾语是谓语动词行为动作的接受者。直接宾语必须是名词、代词或其他名词结构。第二个选项,visual impulses,为名词性短语,可以在句中充当动词send的直接宾语。其他选项均不是名词结构。因此,这句话的正确表达应该是:

The retina is the tissue at the back of the eye that sends **visual impulses** to the brain.

UNIT 1 Nouns



1. 名词结构(Noun Structures)

名词是用于指代人、地、物、状态、特性的词。名词是实词,在意思的表达中起着关键的作用。名词结构可以是单个的词,也可以是一组词。

Structure	What It Is	Examples
名词	用于指代人、地、物、状态、特性的词	Lenses are very important in devices that use light. Condensation occurs when humidity is high enough.
名词短语	一组词,包含一个名词及其修饰语	Silicon Valley provides a good example of the electronics industry. The quickly forming clouds were the cause of a catastrophic flood.
代词	可以指代名词的词	Bears are dangerous after <u>they</u> have lost their fear of people. When <u>I</u> was very young, my grandmother told <u>me</u> a lot of stories.
动词不定式	可以充当与名词相同的语法成分的动词形式: to + 动词原形(见 Unit 3)	To transform public opinion is the goal of some writers. All North American canines tend to travel in packs.
动名词	可以充当与名词相同的语法成分的动词形式:动词原形 + ing(见 Unit 3)	Swimming, boating, and camping are popular summer activities. Language is the primary means of transmitting culture.
名词性从句	"连接词 + 主语 + 动词"形式的 从句	How people learn is a major topic in cognitive psychology. We do not really understand why cats purr.

名词结构在句中有多种语法功能,可以作主语或宾语。

2. 主语(Subjects)

名词结构作主语。主语是谓语动词行为动作的行使者。句子中的每一个分句都必须有一个主语。主语 通常为名词结构。

Function	What It Is	Examples
一个句子或一个 独立分句中的主 语	行使谓语动词的行为动作	After bathing, <u>elephants</u> coat their skin with dust for protection against insects. In the 1990s, <u>executive salaries</u> doubled or tripled, but <u>most workers' salaries</u> barely changed.
从句中的主语	在从句中行使谓语动词的行为动 作	When a child starts school, his view of the world changes. River otters maintain holes in the ice through which they catch fish.
主语补足语	指代或修饰主语,通常位于动词 be后面	Yosemite is a national park in California. Andrew Jackson was the first president who came from the western frontier.
被动语态句子中的主语	句子中谓语动词行为动作的接 受者	The global temperature balance is maintained by the movement of maritime air. In the nineteenth century, meats were salted or smoked.

下列代词可以充当主语:

I	we	you	he	she	it	they	

3. 宾语(Objects)

名词结构作宾语。宾语是介词或谓语动词行为动作的承受者。宾语可以是动词行为动作的间接承受者, 也可以是直接承受者。宾语可以由介词控制。每个介词必须有宾语,宾语必须为名词结构。

Function	What It Does	Examples
直接宾语	承受谓语动词的行为动作,通 常紧跟动词	Chemical reactions often involve the production of heat. Autumn transforms a maple tree's leaves into beautiful colors.
间接宾语	承受动词和直接宾语的结果	Good parents teach their children the difference between right and wrong. The art critic Lawrence Alloway gave us the term "Pop Art" in the 1950s.
宾语补足语	指代或修饰直接宾语	My brother calls his son <u>Tiger</u> because he wants the boy to be a golf star someday. In 1782 King George III appointed William Pitt prime minister of Great Britain.
介词的宾语	紧跟介词, 受介词约束	A star at the end of its life is called a white dwarf. The General Assembly of the United Nations first met in London in 1946.

下列代词可以充当宾语:

me	us	you	him	her	it	them	

4. 同位语(Appositives)

一个名词结构对另一个名词结构进行定义、修饰、描述或说明,这个名词结构就是同位语。同位语又叫同位名词(a noun in apposition),位于被修饰名词的前面或者后面,用逗号、破折号或者括号与句中其他成分隔开。

A proven man-eater, the tiger shark is one of the most feared sharks in the world.

African—American dance—<u>a blend of elements from diverse traditions</u>—has attracted wide attention from the professional dance scene.

You should not operate machinery or drive a vehicle if you have taken a cold remedy containing codeine (a narcotic).