

E.T.S.

English Teaching Series

托福文法

史亨昌編

1127

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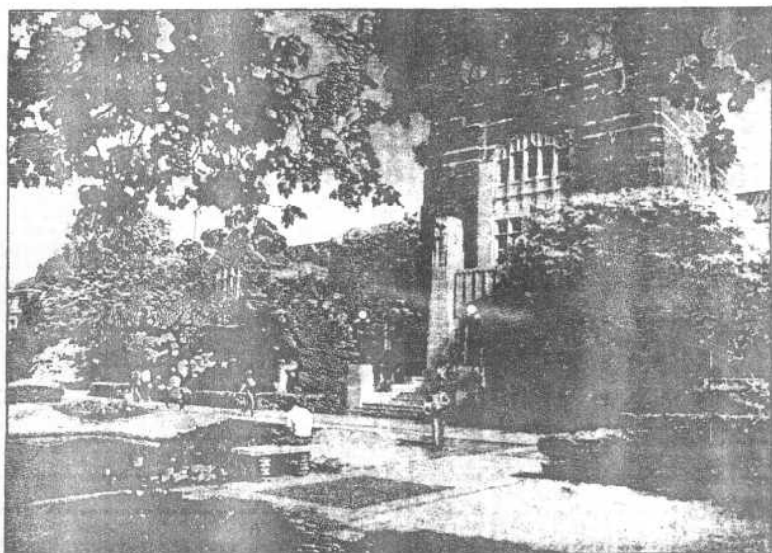
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Purdue University



Laxson Auditorium



band practice

California State University, Chico

托福與托福文法

●托福的起源

TOEFL 於 1961 年誕生。

1961 年 5 月，在 Washinton D.C. 召開了一次有關外國語教育的會議，會議中論及「測定外國留學生英語能力的方法」；認為對這個問題，必須有根本的、永久的對策，同時交由一個專門機構來掌理。於是，便產生了 "The National Council on the Teaching of English as a Foreign Language"。

第一次 TOEFL 測驗，是在 1964 年 2 月舉行，當時有 34 個國家的 920 名學生，參加測驗。

此後，TOEFL 測驗的業務急劇擴張。所以在 1965 年 6 月，便將 Washington D.C. 的本部，和普林斯頓的 ETS (Educational Testing Service) 合併。

其後，接受托福測驗的學生人數，如下：

1965 年： 2,482 名 1966 年： 21,900 名 1972 年： 68,200 名
1975 年： 124,600 名 1978 年： 146,487 名

從以上數目字看來，可知接受托福測驗的人數，逐年激增。同時，以此類推，近年每年受測人數，當在廿萬名上下。事實上，托福測驗已經成為世界上規模最大的英語標準測驗了。

●托福的及格標準

TOEFL 並沒有所謂的「及格分數」。其及格標準，完全因各人所志願的大學及科系的要求分數，而有所不同。但是，我國政府規定：大學生必須有 500 分，高中生則須有 450 分以上的托福成績，才准予出國留學。

將全世界受測學生，到目前為止的平均分數，臚列一二如下，以供讀者們參考：

(1) 1964 年至 1969 年，受測學生 113,975 名，平均分數 487 分。

(2) 1976 年 9 月和 11 月的兩次測驗，平均分數 503 分。

由此看來，顯然TOEFL 測驗成績，在 600 分以上的學生，是英語能力優秀的，而在 450 分以下的學生，則是英語能力差的了。

●托福測驗的文法部份，測驗些什麼？

托福測驗的第二部份 (Structure & Written Expression)，即文法的部份，主要是在測驗學生們對「標準成文 (寫作) 英語」 (Standard Written English) 的理解能力和程度。

今列举托福測驗題例句，說明於下：

- Structure : 就 A, B, C, D 四組答案，選擇正確者，填入空白，使能構成一完整正確之句子——

(1) "Are you going to the football game?" "Yes, the game is _____ exciting for words."

(A) very much (B) so much (C) far too (D) highly

(2) "My father is very strict." "I think _____."

(A) quite strict father he is

(B) he is a quite strict father

(C) he is a father quite strict

(D) he is quite a strict father

(答案) (1)C (2)D

- Written Expression : 就題目中 A, B, C, D 四組答案 (劃線部份)，指出其中錯誤或不適當者——

(1) Many a child's toy have been thrown out the day

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

after Christmas.

(2) It was not until the accident and his hospital

(A)

confinement in 1970 when he made up his mind

(B)

(C)

to become a teacher.

(D)

(答案) (1)C (2)B

從上面的測驗題中，可以看出：Structure的單元，是測驗「構句」的能力；至於Written Expression的單元，則是測驗對於不正確、或表達欠妥當的文句的識別能力，亦即是指出在文體上(Stylistic)的錯誤文法的能力。

●關於本書

本書將托福文法分成兩章：(1)品詞論和構句論，(2)文體論(Stylistics)。然後，再細分成：句子的構成(Sentence Sense)、一致(Agreement)、混合(Miscellany)、基本文句錯誤(Basic Sentence Faults)、Effective Sentence...等二十二個單元(見本書目錄)，而各自引伸出有系統的測驗題解析(文法測驗)和文法說明，並特別強調常考的文法規則，務使讀者更能深入理解托福文法，進而奠定紮實的英語基礎。

因此，這是一本讀者們僅靠自修，就可以完全理解的托福文法書！

見解」之意；若以不可數名詞而言，則為「輿論」。故(A), (B), (D)均指 no opinion of the majority; 而(C) 為 opinion of the majority 之意，才是正確答案。

6, 7. money, information 均為不可數名詞

8. The boy ran between clump of trees and climbed the tree to get a closer look at the palace.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)

9. The crossbow is a medieval weaponry built in such a way as to give it greater strength than an ordinary bow.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)

10. The total labor force in the United States numbered more than one hundred million peoples for the first time in 1977.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)

題解 (答案) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (C)

8. (A) 中, clump 為可數名詞, 而 trees 為複數, 應改成 a clump of trees get a closer look at 更近一點看

9. (A) 中 weaponry 作「武器」的總稱解釋, 其前不能加不定冠詞 a 所以 weaponry → weapon.

crossbow 石弓

medieval 中世紀的

10. people 作「人、人民」解釋時, 是群集名詞, 應為單數形。

11. The principal called the teachers' attentions to the fact that, in the coming year, the school's enrollment would be almost doubled.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)

12. Two waterfalls within the city limits supply Rochester, New York, with an enormous number of electric power.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)

13. Since the startings of the Industrial Revolution, artists have celebrated and satirized technology.
(A) (B) (C)
(D)

題解 (答案) 11. (A) 12. (D) 13. (B)

11. attention 是不可數名詞, 故 attentions → attention

call attention to 要一注意 — enrollment 註冊人數; 登記

12. 本句的 power 爲不可數名詞，故不能用 a number of + 複數名詞；應
an enormous number of → a great amount of
13. starting 是不可數名詞。 satirize (v.) 諷刺；挖苦

不可數名詞的數、量表示法 |||||

a batch of cookies;	a bolt of thunder;	a cake of soap;
a cup of coffee;	an ear of corn;	a flash of lightning;
a glass of water;	a loaf of bread;	<u>a lump of sugar;</u>
a pack of cigarette;	a piece (an article) of butter;	
a piece of chalk;	a piece of land (advice, information);	
a piece of news;	a <u>pint of milk;</u>	a pound of butter;
a sheet of paper;	a tube of tooth paste; etc.	

14. _____ mail travels faster than when the zip code is indicated on the envelope.

(A) A lot of (B) A piece of (C) Much (D) A set

15. I'd like a steak, a salad, and _____ with butter.

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

題解 (答案) 14. (B) 15. (C)

14. a piece of mail — 封信件 zip code = Z-code 郵遞區號

15. an ear of corn — 玉米穗

只寫成單數形的名詞 |||||

- (1) baggage; clothing; furniture; machinery (=machines); merchandise (=goods)
商品; poetry (=poems); produce (=crops) 農產物; scenery (=scenes); etc.
均爲量的集合體。

- (2) clergy; gentry; nobility; peasantry; police; jury 陪審; etc. 若爲複數時，通常在字前加定冠詞。

(e.g.) The clergy were opposed to the plan.

- (3) cattle; folk; game 獵物; people; poultry 家禽; vermin 害鳥，害虫；
etc. 不加冠詞，無複數形，本身就是複數。

16. We saw _____ police immediately acted upon the information they received.

(A) little (B) much (C) many (D) the

17. "May I help you?" "Yes, I'd like to buy some _____."

(A) blue furnitures (B) blue's furnitures

(C) blue furniture (D) blue's furniture

題解 (答案) 16. (D) 17. (C)

16. police 和定冠詞寫在一起。

17. furniture 是量的集合體的不可數名詞。

18. To his rural neighbors, Robert Frost was an unlikely farmer who wrote

(A) poets late at night. (B) (C)

(D)

題解 (答案) 18. (C)

18. poets 是「詩人們」，應改成 poetry (=poems)

只寫成複數形的名詞

belongings 所有物; commons 平民; damages 損害賠償;

drinkables 飲料; goods 貨物; innings 海埔新生地;

means 工具; movables 動產; rapids 急流; riches 財富;

savings 儲金; surroundings 環境; tidings 消息;

valuables 貴重品; victuals 食品; whereabouts 下落; 所在; etc.

19. The representatives of the party took great _____ in reaching a final agreement.

(A) a pain (B) pains (C) pain (D) the pain

20. The victim of the accident sued the bus company for _____.

(A) the damage (B) a damage (C) damages (D) damage

題解 (答案) 19. (B) 20. (C)

19. take pains 費力; 盡力 representative 代表; 衆議員

20. damages 複數形，作「損害賠償」解。

21. It is difficult to classify mathematics as simply an art or a science be-

(A) cause they contain elements of both. (B)

(C) (D)

22. The value of all goods and services produced in a country during a given

(A) (B) (C) (D)

period is called the gross national product.

23. Mechanics is a branch of physical concerned with the effects of forces

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

acting on bodies.

題解 (答案) 21. (C) 22. (B) 23. (B)

21. -ics 字尾的學問名，採單數；故 they contain → it contains.

22. goods 商品；貨物

gross national product = GNP 國民生產毛額

23. physical → physics. mechanics 力學

單數形，實際為複數意

(1) 數詞後面的名詞，作形容詞用時（通常以 hyphen 連結）：

a three-year old child; a five-act tragedy; a ten-mile race; a 1-foot 2-inch white-haired man; the two-Power conference 兩強國會議；etc.

cf. He is two years old.; after three years' absence 則不用單數形名詞。

(2) dozen; score; hundred; thousand 加數詞時，變成 two dozen of eggs;

four hundred of attendants; a few score of books; etc.

但，這些字如單獨使用，以表示相當多數時，採複數形：dozens of eggs; hundreds of people; scores of books; etc.

cf. a) 在美語中，已有不用複數形的傾向。

在英語中，million 緊跟著名詞的話，用單數形；若不接著名詞，則採複數形。

(e.g.) Taipei has over two million inhabitants.

Taipei has a population of over two millions.

美語寫成 Taipei has over two million of population.

✓ cf. b) pair; brace; couple; yoke 等成變成對時，省略複數字尾。

two pair(s) of shoes; three couple(s) of hounds; four yoke of oxen; five brace of hares; etc.

24. The player stands _____ high.

(A) seven foot (B) seven foots (C) seven feet (D) seven feets

25. "How about the wall?" "The walls are _____ thick."

(A) third inches (B) three inches (C) third inch (D) three inch

26. They have a _____ old baby only.

- (A) third months (B) three months
(C) three-months (D) three-month

27. "What did you get?" "I got a _____ bill."

- (A) five dollars (B) five-dollars (C) fives-dollar (D) five-dollar

題解 (答案) 24. (C) 25. (B) 26. (D) 27. (D)

24, 25. 數詞+名詞, 名詞為複數形。

26, 27. 數詞+名詞+名詞, 數詞後面的名詞為單數形。

28. There are almost a million people with Spanish surnames in Los Angeles,

- (A) out of a total population of more than seven millions.
(B) (C) (D)

29. Peanuts grow in long, bright green rows on 18 inches-high bushes.

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

30. The walls of this chapel are of solid masonry twenty-two and a half

- (A) feet high and four feet thick.
(B) (C) (D)

題解 (答案) 28. (D) 29. (C) 30. (C)

28. millions → million

29. 同 26, 27. inches → inch

30. 同 24, 25. feet → feet

表示特定時間、距離、重量、價格的複數形

這種情形的複數形名詞, 也視作單數。

(e.g.) Five years is a short time to the murderer, isn't it?

Five dollars is enough to buy it.

cf. five years have passed since I saw you last. (非特定時間表示)

31. "I had to pay ten dollars for this bowl." "It's probably _____."

- (A) worth (B) wor o (C) worth them (D) worth it

32. "You have to wait for ten weeks.." "Ten weeks _____ too long for me to wait."

- (A) are (B) is (C) will (D) shall be

33. "How?" "Forty mile _____ that road _____ like two hundred."

(A) seems (B) seem (C) seeming (D) have seemed

34. "What do you need?" "Two pounds _____ all I need."

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

題解 (答案) 31. (D) 32. (B) 33. (A) 34. (B)

31. for this bowl 將 ten dollars 特定化

32. for me to wait 將主詞特定化

33. on that road 將主詞特定化

34. all I need 將主詞特定化

依 of- 片語中的數，決定單、複數

most; part; half; the rest; the greater part; a large part; a lot; heaps; a variety; 以及分數等的單複數，依其後面 of- 片語中名詞的單複數而定。

(1) Two-thirds of the boys are teenagers. Two-thirds of the work is finished.

(2) Part of the men are drowned. Part of the money is stolen.

(3) There is heaps of ammunition. (=a large amount)

There are heaps of cups. (=a large number)

(4) Most of my time is spent in studying English.

Most of his efforts are spent in vain.

35. "Three boys and three girls."

"That's right. Three of us are here, and the rest of them _____ in California."

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

36. "How is the progress?" "Two-thirds of the work _____ finished."

(A) are (B) is (C) to be (D) will

題解 (答案) 35. (B) 36. (B)

35. of them 為複數觀念

36. of the work 是單數觀念

37. After a careful inspection of the factory and its workers, the foreman

came to the conclusion that only ^(A)two thirds of the available machinery

(B) (C)

were being used efficiently.

(D)

38. The rest of the stockholders will receive his reports in the mail along
 with a copy of today's proceedings.
 (A) (B) (C)
 (D)

題解 (答案) 37. (D) 38. (B)

37. of the available machinery 係單數觀念，故 were being used → was being used.
 38. of the stockholders 係複數觀念，故 his → their.

名詞+名詞 的連結(1) |||||

後面名詞是前面名詞的附屬品，例：

A Kitchen table; a street tree; a living-room lamp; the school library; the city government; Taipei Station; Liverpool Cathedral; London Transport; etc.

39. "Susie, where is my hat?" "It's on ____."
 (A) the table of the hall (B) the hall's table
 (C) the table of hall (D) the hall table

題解 (答案) 39. (D)

39. 後面名詞附屬於前面名詞。

40. The skipper decided to try a rescue, but shells from shore's batteries
forced the submarine to submerge.
 (A) (B)
 (C) (D)

題解 (答案) 40. (B)

40. 「海岸砲隊」的英文是 shore batteries, shore's → shore

名詞+名詞 的連結(2) |||||

為了說明第二個名詞，前面名詞的作用相當於形容詞，（一般為單數名詞）例：

A language teacher; tooth brush; shoe maker; tie store; etc.

cf. 例外：a clothes brush; a goods train; a savings bank; an honors graduate
 優等畢業生；etc.

比較：'child doctor: a doctor for children
 child 'doctor: a child, he is a doctor, too.