

# TOEFL

## 制胜方略

### —— 语法结构

主 编 王海军

副主编 陈向京 龚庆侠



西安交通大学出版社

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## 内容提要

本书第1部分详细分析了托福试题结构部分测试要点的种类及语法结构知识和应试技巧,并配有大量的分类练习。第2部分为15套模拟题。这些模拟题的长度、难度及考点与托福原题保持一致,具有较高的信度与效度。为方便读者使用,书后附有参考答案和详解。

本书特别适合托福考前强化训练使用,对参加大学英语四级,考研及WSK考生也有很高的参考价值。

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# 前言

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在托福的听力、结构、阅读、写作等部分中,我国学生听力和写作成绩较低,得分强项是结构。但靠结构部分得高分,也非易事,其主要原因是自 1995 年 8 月托福改题型后,尽管结构部分的题型未变,但句子越来越长,难度越来越大。为帮助我国考生适应这种变化,熟悉应试技巧,提高应试能力,我们特编写了《托福制胜方略——语法结构》一书。

本书由两部分组成。

第 1 部分:结构要点。该部分把结构部分常测试的要点分为 14 类,分 14 章详细讲解了该类题型的结构规则,测试难点及应试技巧。为帮助学习者掌握、巩固这些规则、难点及技巧,提高应试能力,每章均配有大量的相应练习。

第 2 部分:模拟试题。该部分配有托福结构部分模拟题 15 套。大部分试题在原卫生部西安医科大学英语培训中心使用过多次,具有较高的信度和效度。模拟试题的长度、难度及测试点与近几年的托福原题相同。每套模拟试题均有详尽的注释,注释包括词义、句型、要点、难点、技巧等,旨在帮助读者透彻理解原题,掌握结构规则,提高应试能力。为提高应试者涂黑答案的技巧,提高涂黑答案的速度,每套模拟题均配有正规的答案纸。

本书有以下特点。

1. **资料新。**本书作者研读了数 10 本近 3 年美

国著名出版社出版的托福考试指导书,特别是研读了近4年的托福原题,归纳总结了近年来托福考试的特点和难点。避免了资料与国内已出版的托福结构书籍雷同的现象。

**2. 思路独特。**本书作者长期从事托福及多种英语水平考试应试教学,教学经验丰富。本书把结构部分常测试的语言点分为14类,分章详细剖析了结构测试中各测试点的难点、易出错的结构点等。同时本书每章均配有大量的相应练习以帮助读者掌握应用这些技巧。

**3. 练习丰富。**为帮助应试者掌握这些语法规则、结构难点及易出错的测试点,提高语言应用能力及应试能力,本书第1部分每章都配有相应的练习题,计14套,近300道题。这些题难度与托福相同。第2部分有15套模拟试题。全书总计题量多达22套,因此其练习量比国内同类书要大得多。

本书的使用对象为参加托福、大学英语四级、研究生入学考试、WSK等各类中高级英语水平考试的应试者和中高级英语自学者。

本书编写分工如下:王海军同志负责全书的设计和布局,第1部分第1章至第8章结构要点的编写及第1部分14个章节练习的编写及注释;第2部分第1至第7套模拟试题的注释。陈向京同志负责第1部分第9章至第14章的结构要点的编写;第2部分第8~15套模拟试题的编写及注释。龚庆霞同志负责第2部分第1~7套模拟试题的编写。王海军副教授的硕士研究生吉乐、景亚娟在本书部分章节的文字校对上做了大量的工作,在此表示感谢!

编者

2000年6月

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# 第 1 部分

## 结构要点



# 第1章 名词与限定词

## 结构要点

### 1. 可数名词与冠词的搭配

可数名词与冠词搭配有4种基本形式：

(1) 不定冠词 + 可数名词的单数，通常指“一种”、“一类”、“一个”或泛指。

(2) 定冠词 + 可数名词的单数，可表示特指，也可泛指。

(3) 定冠词 + 可数名词的复数，只表示特指。

(4) 零冠词 + 可数名词的复数，主要用来表示泛指。

这4种形式是名词与冠词结合的常用形式。托福中常测试的错误结构是：“零冠词 + 可数名词的单数”、“不定冠词 + 可数名词的复数”、“只能修饰复数名词的限定词 + 单数名词或不可数名词”、“只能修饰单数名词的限定词 + 复数名词或不可数名词”、“修饰可数名词的限定词 + 不可数名词”、a 与 an 的误用等，例如：

1. The Rocky Mountains were explored by fur traders during the early  
A B  
1800's in a decades preceding the United States Civil War.  
C D

答案为 C，不定冠词不能修饰复数可数名词。

2. Rainbows are formed by the refraction of sunlight through falling  
A B C

raindrop.

D

答案为 D, 应改为 raindrops, 零冠词不能与可数名词的单数连用。

3. The human rights activist considers it \_\_\_\_\_ honor to be nominated for the award.

(A) an                      (B) a                      (C) the                      (D) this

答案为 A, 因为这里需用不定冠词表示“一种”, 而 honor 一词的“h”不发音, 第一个音素是元音。

## 2. 不可数名词与冠词搭配

“零冠词 + 不可数名词”表示泛指。“定冠词 + 不可数名词”表示特指。不可数名词没有复数,不能与修饰可数名词的限定词连用。托福中常测试的不可数名词有: advice, equipment, furniture, health, homework, information, knowledge, luggage, news, paper, sunlight, water, weather 等,如:

1. It is necessary that a person drink<sub>A</sub> several glasses of the water<sub>B</sub> daily<sub>C</sub> if he wished to remain healthy.<sub>D</sub>

答案为 B, 应改为 water。泛指时, 不可数名词前不能用定冠词。

2. Anything that gives off heat may serve as a source of energies.
- A                      B                      C                      D

答案为 D, 应改为 energy。energy 是不可数名词, 通常没有复数。

### 3. 必须用限定词的情形

(1) 结构“some /most /many /five /each /any + of”后的名词前一定要用定冠词、形容词性的物主代词、名词的所有格或指示代词。例如:

Seven of planets rotate in the same direction as their orbital motions, while Venus and Uranus rotate in the opposite direction.

答案为 A,应改为 of the planets。

(2) 形容词的最高级、序数词、only, same 总是和定冠词连用,例如:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ hearing aid was a tube called the ear trumpet, a flared tube held up to the ear.

(A) First (B) When the first

(C) It was the first (D) The first

答案为 D。

2. Jane Addams was a dedicated American social worker of early  
A

twentieth century who received the Nobel Peace Prize.

B C D

答案为 B,应改为 of the early twentieth。

#### 4. 修饰名词的常见短语

a few, few, many, a great number of 等只能修饰复数可数名词; a little, little, much, a great deal of, an amount of 等只能修饰不可数名词; plenty of, a lot of, lots of 等既可修饰可数名词又可修饰不可数名词。例如:

Much theories have been developed concerning how people learn  
A B C

about cultures from the myths and legends passed down from one generation to another.

D

答案为 A,应改为 many, much 不能修饰可数名词。

#### 5. 名词作定语

作定语的名词只能用单数,如:

Employments agencies bring together persons qualified for specific  
A B C

jobs and employers who have those jobs available.  
D

答案为 A, 应改为 Employment。

## 6. 名词作主语

名词作主语时, 在“数”上需和谓语一致, 例如:

Doctor are discovering that there is a strong psychological  
A B C  
component to chronic pain.  
D

答案为 A, 应改为 Doctors。doctors 与谓语动词 are 配合, 而且可数名词的单数形式前不能用零冠词。

## 7. 易误用的名词

许多名词有两种形式, 但意义差异较大, 需特别注意:

(1) advertisement (广告)—advertising (广告业); farm (农场)—farming (耕作); bank (银行)—banking (金融业); cover (盖子)—covering (覆盖层); fight (战斗)—fighting (搏斗); mine (煤矿)—mining (采矿) 等几组词的共同特点是: 每组名词中的第 2 个形式均来自于动名词, 大多表示抽象意义。例如:

1. Advertising ranks as the most important source of income by far for  
A B C  
almost magazines.  
D

答案为 D, 应改为 most。许多应试者会选 A, 误认为应改为 Advertisement。其实, 这里 A 没错, 指的是广告业。

2. Dallas, Texas, has become a national hub of bank, fashion,  
A B C  
manufacturing, trade, and transportation.  
D

答案为 C, 应改为 banking, 指金融业。

(2) architecture (建筑)—architect (建筑家); education (教育)—

educator(教育家); engineering(工程)—engineer(工程师)lecture(演讲)—lecturer(演讲者; 讲师); reaction(反应)—reactor(反应堆); sculpture(雕刻术)—sculptor(雕刻家)等几组词的最大特点是每组中的第2个词均指“人”或“物”, 这些词经常被测试, 例如:

Lecture Fannie Barrier Williams helped found two interracial  
A B  
benevolent institutions in Chicago.  
C D

此题答案为 A, 应改为 Lecturer, 因为此处指人。

(3) machine—machinery; peasant—peasantry; poem—poetry 等几组词中, 第1个均为表示个体的可数名词; 第2个均为表示总体的不可数名词, 例如:

Swans, noted for graceful movements in the water, have been the  
A B C  
subject of many poetry, fairy tales, legends, and musical  
D  
compositions.

答案为 D, 应改为 poems。

(4) function, debate, puzzle 等词即可用作名词, 也可用作动词, 这一点经常被测试, 例如:

1. How native Americans developed corn is a puzzling, for no wild corn  
A B  
has ever been discovered, and it grows only where people plant and  
C D  
tend it.

答案为 B, 应改为 puzzle。

## 8. 名词构成的复合形容词

数词与名词构成复合形容词作定语修饰名词时, 无论是否有连词符, 该名词均不用复数; 数词与名词构成程度状语修饰形容词或介词短语时, 该名词应用复数。例如:

1. The lowest point in the United States, 282 foot below sea level,  
A B C

is found in Death Valley, California.  
D

答案为 C, 应改为 282 feet。282 feet 作程度状语, 修饰介词短语 below sea level。

2. In 1931, Duke Ellington broke the traditional three-minutes time  
A B  
limit set for commercial records.  
C D

答案为 B, 应改为 three-minute。

## 9. 常考的特殊名词

(1) 由对称的两部分构成的物体的名词, 如 compasses(圆规), jeans(工装裤), pants(裤子), pyjamas(睡衣), scissors(剪刀), shorts(短裤), glasses(眼镜), scales(称), spectacles(眼镜) suspenders(吊带), trousers(裤子)等。这些词作主语时, 当复数对待, 谓语动词、代词均用复数形式; 若受(a) pair(s) of 短语修饰时, 谓语动词、代词应与 pair 一致。

(2) 常测试的集合名词有 cattle, mankind, police, people, poultry, vermin 等。这些词用作主语时, 当复数对待。

(3) 单复数同形的名词有 means, series, species, aircraft, deer, fish, sheep 等。

(4) 有些动名词总是以复数形式出现, 常用的有 belongings(行李), diggings(发掘物), doings(活动), earnings(收入), findings(调查结果), lodgings(出租的房间), savings(储金), surroundings(环境), sweepings(扫拢的垃圾), tidings(消息, 音信)等。这些词作主语时当复数对待。

(5) 有些表示学科名称、疾病名称、游戏名称的名词总是以复数形式出现, 如 athletics(运动术), linguistics(语言学), mathematics(数学), physics(物理), statistics(统计学), acoustics(声学); measles(麻疹), mumps(腮腺炎), diabetes(糖尿病), rickets(佝偻病); billiards(台球), bowls(滚球), marbles(跳棋)等。这些词作主语时当单数对

待,用单数谓语动词。

以上 5 点应特别注意,是托福的测试要点之一。例如:

1. Mumps are a very common disease which usually affects children.  
A B C D

答案为 A,应改为 is。

2. Mathematic and logic depend extensively on the deductive method of  
A B C D  
reasoning.

答案为 A,应改为 Mathematics。

## 10. “one of + 名词”结构

这一结构有三点应特别注意,是托福的考点之一。

(1) 该结构作主语时,当单数对待;

(2) 在该结构中,of 后面的名词前,必须用一个限定词,如定冠词 the, 指示代词,名词所有格或形容词性物主代词;

(3) of 后面的名词必须是复数可数名词。例如:

Rudolph Nureyev has become one of the greatest dancer that the  
A B C  
ballet world has ever known.  
D

答案为 C,应改为 dancers。

### 要点练习

**Directions:** In questions 1 ~ 20, each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. The four underlined parts of the sentences are marked A, B, C, and D. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be grammatically correct. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

1. An intrinsic part of the sound structure of poet, the repetition of a  

A
B

consonant sound or sounds, may also be exhibited in prose.  

C
D
2. Freesia plants reach a height of two and one-half feet and thrive best  

A
B
C

at temperature of 50 degrees to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.  

D
3. The construction of sundials was considered to be an acceptable part  

A
B
C

of a student's educator as late as the seventeenth century.  

D
4. First incorporated in 1871, Dallas, Texas, had become the seventh  

A
B
C

largest cities in the United States by 1976.  

D
5. Accounting is described as art of classifying, recording, and reporting  

A
B

significant financial events.  

C
D
6. Notorious as a host for wheat rust, the barberry bush has been  

A
B

banned from many area.  

C
D
7. East Liverpool, Ohio is located on the banks of the Ohio River in the  

A
B
C

foothills of Appalachian Mountains.  

D
8. Classification is a useful approach to the organization of knowledges in  

A
B
C

any field.  

D
9. Linoteum is a trade name for the waterproof floors covering  

A
B

most often used in kitchens.  

C
D
10. Relatively young as educational institution, the junior college had  

A
B



its beginnings in the United States in 1890's.

C

D

11. If laid out in a strait line, the human digestive trace would measure

A

B

C

approximately thirty foot in length.

D

12. Data received from two spacecraft indicate that there is

A

many evidence that huge thunderstorm are now occuring around

B

C

the equator of the planet Saturn.

D

13. Ella Grasso was the first woman governor in the United States  
to be elected on her own merit, not as replacement for the

A

B

C

D

husband.

14. The first libraries in the North American colonies was established in

A

B

C

Massachusetts in the year 1638.

D

15. Moonquakes originating at deep of some 800 kilometers indicate that

A

B

C

the Moon has considerable rigidity and is not molten at such levels.

D

16. If a atom loses any of its electrons, it becomes positively charged and

A

B

can combine chemically with other atoms.

C

D

17. All matter resists any change in their condition of rest or of motion.

A

B

C

D

18. Young adults today should study computer science to be prepared

A

B

C

for life in twenty-first century.

D

19. In mathematical terms modern algebra is set of objects with rules for

A

B

C

connecting or relating those objects.

D