

adjective >> article >> adverb >> comparison >> noun >> pronoun >> relatives >>
indefinite > pronoun > auxiliary verbs > tense > mood > voice > infinitives >
gerunds >> transitive verbs >> participles >> conjunction >> preposition >>
sentence patterns > subordinate clause > tag question > 刘 毅 编 著
pro-verb, pro-form, pro-infinitive & ellipsis >> emphasis...

TOEFL

Grammar

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外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

托福必考语法

刘 毅 编著

(美) Laura E. Stewart 校阅

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托福必考语法

刘毅 编著

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前 言

近年来,托福考试(Test of English as a Foreign Language, TOEFL)的题型已有了重大的改变。原来 Section I 听力部分的 Part A 与 Section III 阅读部分的 Part A 都已取消,只有 Section II 语法部分的题型岿然不动,而即将推出的新版托福考试仍然将语法测试作为托福考试的必考项目之一。由此可见托福考试对语法测试的重视。

语法测试考查考生的句型结构及写作能力,目的在于测试考生对句型结构的理解和造句的能力,亦即对考生语法水平的测试。本书的编写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,而是根据历年托福考试的考试趋向归纳出必考的语法重点。

本书的出版经历了相当艰辛的过程,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—道题目而查遍所有资料,请教诸位语法专家,才能得到最圆满的解答。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,不仅能让读者了解出题的趋势,更能再次证明托福所考的语法,绝对不会超出本书的范围。有一点要特别说明: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含有其他语法重点的题目。希望通过这一点小的变化,能更好地帮助读者掌握托福语法的命题趋向。

今后,希望爱护我们的读者能继续给予我们批评和指正。你们的宝贵意见,就是我们追求完美的最佳指针。

编者

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1. 形容词 — (1) (Adjective)

Group 1

1. 形容词的位置

不同种类的形容词或修饰语用来修饰同一名词时,其排列顺序大致如下:

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 所有格代词 不定形容词	数 词		性 状 形 容 词						
		序数	基数	性质	大小	新旧	颜色	国 籍	材 料	名 词
		词	词	状态	长短 形状	温度				动名词
all both such :	the, a(n) this, that my, 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) 两者修饰可数名词单数,表“某一个;任何一个”;修饰可数名词复数和不可数名词,表“一些;有些”。

(2) 一般用法: **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) 特殊用法:

① 在期望对方作出肯定的回答时,问句也用 **some**。

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

② **any** 表“任何”或“任何一个”时,也可用于肯定句。

Come **any** day you like.

(4) **some** 和 **any** 后没有名词时可用作代词,此外两者也可作副词。

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

Group 1

A. 请从 A, B, C, D 中选出一个最符合题意的正确答案。

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. 请从 A, B, C, D 中选出一个不符合语法的错误答案。

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

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

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

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

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 many a 的语气较强, 并且要与名词单数及动词单数形式连用。

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. There are **as many** more upstairs.

They worked like **so many** ants.

- (4) as much 等于 the same amount of, 表同数量或同一事情。

He bought two pounds of sugar and **as much** tea. [同数量]

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 用在可数名词复数形式之前, (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 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.

A. 请从 A,B,C,D 中选出一个最符合题意的正确答案。

- B. 请从 A, B, C, D 中选出一个不符合语法的错误答案。**

Group 5-6

5. 其他的数量形容词

- (1) **plenty of, a lot of, lots of** 均表“许多”, 修饰可数名词复数或不可数名词。

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

- (2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{great} \\ \text{good} \end{array} \right\}$ deal of, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(large)} \\ \text{(small)} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{quantity} \\ \text{amount} \end{array} \right\}$ of, 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”, 修饰可数名词复数, 并且要与动词复数连用。

$\{ \text{A number of books are missing from the library.}$

$\{ \text{The number of books missing from the library is large.}$

[the number of + 名词复数 ↔ 动词单数]

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

- (4) **enough** 的用法

- ① 可接可数名词复数和不可数名词。

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

- ② 可放在所修饰名词的前面或后面。

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

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

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

- (6) **the rest of** “其余的”, 可接可数名词复数和不可数名词。作主语时, 接可数名词则用动词复数形式, 接不可数名词则用动词单数形式。

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

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

◎ **the rest** 作代词, 等于 the others, 和动词复数形式连用。

Group 5

A. 请从 A, B, C, D 中选出一个最符合题意的正确答案。

1. 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

2. During the past year the _____ of automobile accidents in Washington D. C. has decreased.
 (A) degree (B) quantity (C) number (D) amount

3. "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. 请从 A, B, C, D 中选出一个不符合语法的错误答案。

4. There were so much people trying to leave the burning building that the police
 A B C D
 had a lot of trouble controlling them.

5. Many of the population in the rural areas is made up of manual laborers.
 A B C D

6. The number of time an object is magnified by a telescope can be determined by
 A B C
 someone who knows the focal length of the objective lens and of the eye
 D
 piece.

7. According to a recent report, the number of sugar that people consume
 A B C
does not vary significantly from year to year.
 D

Group 6

A. 请从 A, B, C, D 中选出一个最符合题意的正确答案。

1. "Have you ever gone on a picnic?" "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. 请从 A, B, C, D 中选出一个不符合语法的错误答案。

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. 不可数名词的数量的表示法

(1) 不可数名词可加表示单位的形容词短语, 表示数量的概念。其公式为:

数词 + 单位名词 + of + 不可数名词

(2) 各类表示单位的形容词短语

A. 物质名词

a piece/suit of armour	a piece/slice of bacon
a piece/slice of cake	a piece/stick of chalk
a piece/an article of furniture	a bit/blade of grass
a piece of jewelry	a piece/strip of land
a piece/sheet of paper	a bit/grain of rice
a cake of soap	a bowl of soup

B. 抽象名词

a word of abuse	a piece/word of advice
an item/a bit of business	a piece of evidence
an attack of fever	a piece/an item of information
a bit/an amount of interest	a piece/an item of news
a fit of passion	

C. 自然现象

a flash of lightning	a clap of thunder
----------------------	-------------------

Group 8

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

(1) 三者都可接可数名词和不可数名词, 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 * 表示非正式用法)

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.** [**kind** 放在名词后] / roses of these **kinds.** 更强调种类 }

Group 7

A. 请从 A, B, C, D 中选出一个最符合题意的正确答案。

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 clap of (B) a flash (C) one of (D) a piece of

3. "By what was he frightened?"

"He was frightened by _____ of lightning."

(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. 请从 A, B, C, D 中选出一个不符合语法的错误答案。

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

lump of sugar than I did.
C D

Group 8

A. 请从 A,B,C,D 中选出一个最符合题意的正确答案。

1. "Where should they be planted?"

“ should be planted in the shade. ”

- (A) This kind of flower (B) These kind of flowers
(C) These kinds of flowers (D) This kind flower

2. The grape is the _____, juicy fruit of a woody vine.

- (A) smooth-skinned (B) skinned is smooth
(C) skin, which is smooth (D) smooth skin

B. 请从 A, B, C, D 中选出一个不符合语法的错误答案。

3. The mallow family includes about 1,000 kind of herbs, shrubs, and trees that grow in tropical and temperate regions of the world.

4. Leading scientists are often the kinds of person who have enjoyed intellectual challenges all their lives.

5. Her dress was spotlessly clean and well made, and it was the kind of a dress
A B
which the daughter of a rich family might have worn.
C D

6. Plants of these type grow best in places where there is a great deal of sunshine.

7. Some bloods types are quite common, others are regionally distributed, and still others are rare everywhere.