

NEWEST

最新

TOEFL

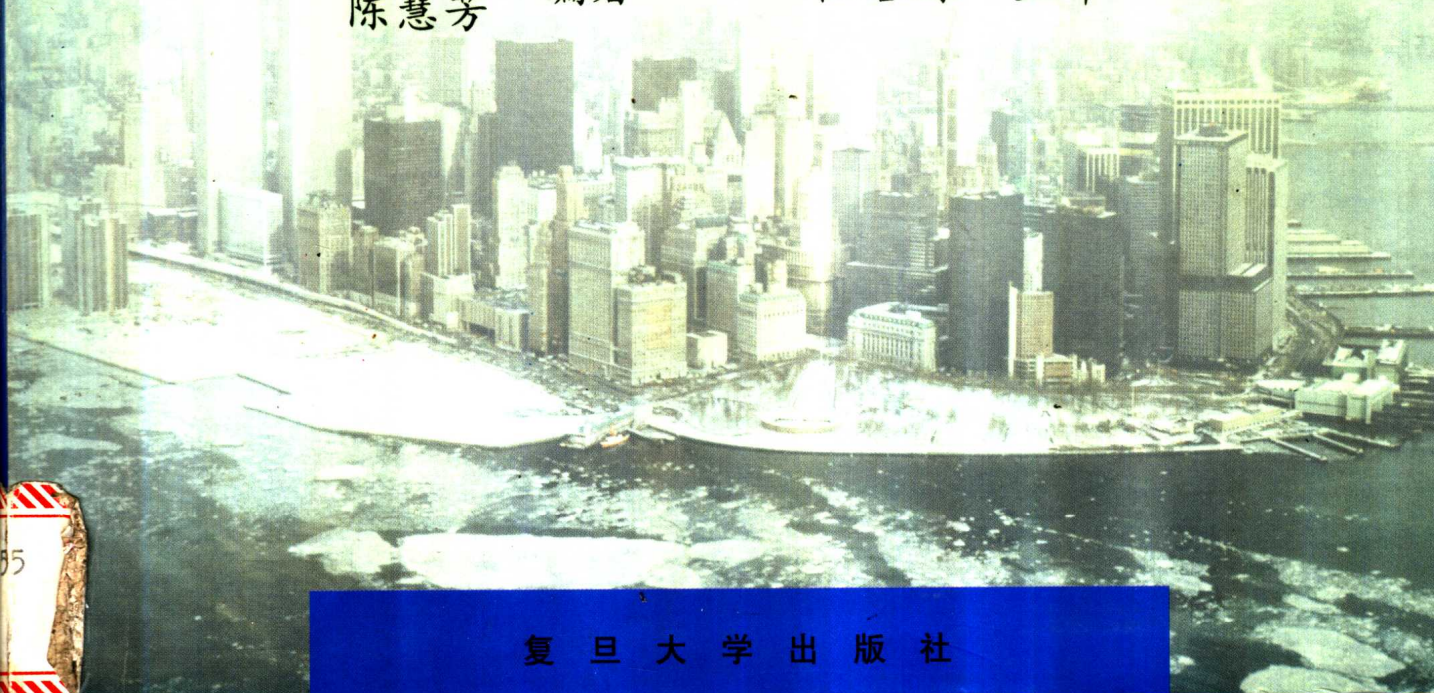
试题

2800道

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复旦大学出版社

# 最新 TOEFL 试题 2800 道

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# 前 言

TOEFL 考试是一种能力考试,旨在测定外国考生是否具备在美国大学学习的能力,它涉及的测试项目包括:听力,结构及书面表达,词汇,阅读理解和作文等。考生要想考出好成绩,除了要有扎实的语言基础外,还应对 TOEFL 各类试题中的要点、规律及解题技巧有比较全面的了解,同时要进大运动量的训练,熟练掌握其程式化的试题及应试技能——这也就是我们编写本书的目的和意图。

本书共分三部分:第一部分为结构及书面表达题技能训练,又分为 PartA——结构训练题,包括 20 份测试卷,每一测试卷含有 30 道训练题,合计 600 道试题;PartB——书面表达训练题,包括 20 份测试卷,每一测试卷含有 30 道训练题,合计 600 道试题;第二部分为词汇题技能训练,包括 20 份测试卷,每一测试卷含有 30 道训练题,合计 600 道试题,尽管自 95 年 8 月起的试题中,词汇试题并入阅读理解题,但作为一种训练手段,我们还是把它单独列出,一则有利于大运动量训练,再则这部分测试的词汇常出现于当前的 TOEFL 试卷中,三则对于参加其他英语能力考试的考生来说,也是一种非常有价值的参考资料;第三部分为阅读理解题技能训练,包括 20 份测试卷,每一测试卷含有 50 道训练题,合计 1000 道试题。全书共计 2800 道试题。每一部分试题前都简要地说明该类试题的题型内容,解题技巧,以及考试前的必要准备和措施,旨在帮助考生全面了解各部分的试题内容,熟练掌握其基本解题技巧,提高应试能力。每一部分试题后都有该部分试题的答案,便于验证。

本书采用分类集中训练的编写方式,各单项训练部分可独立成册,特别适合作 TOEFL 强化班的教材,及应试 TOEFL 的考生进行自我强化训练的材料,也可作为参加各类高级英语水平考试的考生及大专院校英语教师的参考资料。

参加本书编写工作的有:王丽娟,吴骏,何津,汪晟,李丽。

限于水平,疏误在所难免,欢迎读者批评指正。

编者  
1998.12.

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# 第 一 部 分

结构及书面表达题技能训练  
STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION



## 一、题型分析及解题技巧

结构及书面语言表达题(Structure and Written Expression)是国内外英语能力考试中基本试题部分之一,旨在测试英语语法及书面语言的表达能力。一般说来,我国考生在这一部分的考分,较之听力、词汇和阅读理解部分的考分略高一点;如果通过大量试题训练,熟练掌握其解题技巧,进一步提高答题正确率,也是有可能的。

### (一) 题 型

结构及书面语言表达题型一般分为两类:第一类为完成句子题(Sentence Completion),题句中有一个划线空格,是一个不完全的句子,要求考生从 A、B、C、D 四个选择项中,挑选一个正确的答案,使句子意义完整;第二类为辨错题(Error Identification),每一题句中有四个划线部分,在划线下分别标有 A、B、C、D 四个字母,要求考生找出其中有错误的一个,但不必进行改错。

### (二) 解 题 技 巧

由于这一部分包括两类试题,所以应该采用两种不同的方法:对于第一类即完成句子的语法结构类型的试题,应以基本句型结构为解题依据,以此判断句子所缺的成分,找出正确答案;对于第二类即找出书面语言表达错误的试题,其错误主要包括语法结构上的错误,也包括用词上的错误。现分别详述这两类试题的解题技巧如下。



## 二、结构及书面表达训练题

### (一) 语法结构题

语法结构题是书面语文体,结构比较严谨:简单句一般都有主语和谓语,它们是句子的主要成分;复合句是由两个句子用连接词或关系词连接而成,且两个句子各有自己的主语和谓语。这一基本认识非常重要,是解答语法结构题的关键。

简单句有五种常用的基本句型,即:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) S + V                                   | 例: Birds fly.                             |
| (2) S + V + C                               | 例: To err is human.<br>He has gone blind. |
| (3) S + V + O                               | 例: An explosion rent the air.             |
| (4) S + V + O <sub>i</sub> + O <sub>d</sub> | 例: You should give him a chance.          |
| (5) S + V + O + C <sub>o</sub>              | 例: He made her his wife.                  |

上述五种基本句型中的符号:

S—主语

V—动词谓语

O—宾语

O<sub>i</sub>—间接宾语

O<sub>d</sub>—直接宾语

C—补足语

C<sub>o</sub>—宾语补足语

五种基本句型中,起关键作用的是作谓语的动词,也就是说,不同类型的动词谓语,决定上述不同的句型。第一个句型中的动词是不及物动词;第二个句型中的动词是系动词或是起系动词作用的不及物动词;第三个句型中的动词是及物动词;第四个句型中的动词是要求双宾语的及物动词;第五个句型中的动词是要求宾语和补足语的及物动词或使役动词(facitive verb)。在分析一个句子时,首先要找出句中作谓语的动词,然后要知道动词的类型,这样就能把整个句子有机地联系起来,分析出其他词语和动词谓语之间的句法关系,得出一个准确的答案。

我们知道,动词是一个非常重要且涉及语法面颇广的词类,它有时态、语态、语气、非谓语形式等的变化和作用,它的类型除上述五种句型中所见到的外,还有助动词和情态动词等。可以这样说,一本语法书中通常有一半左右的篇幅是论述动词的;难怪有人说,谁掌握了英语动词的种类、变化和用法,谁就掌握了开启英语宝库的钥匙,谁就成为一个学习英语的成功者。

我们在这里不打算详细论述动词的方方面面,况且这也不是本书所要编写的内容;我们在这里提一下动词,只是想引起读者的注意,希望读者能多多学习动词这一词类,这不仅对应付语法结构题大有益处,而且对读者提高外语阅读、翻译、写作能力也是非常重要的。

上述句型中没有提到状语和定语。大家知道,状语修饰动词、副词、形容词等,在句中位置有相对的自由度;而定语通常修饰名词,它可以置于名词之前,也可以置于名词之后,凡是有名词的地方,都可以出现定语。状语和定语属次要句子成分,我们没有把它们列于上述五种基本句型中,目的是突出基本句型的基本成分,而不是把它们给忘了,在分析句子时,是不能把它们忽略的,希望读者在分析句子时,也不要忽略了它们。

语法结构题考题中,有一半左右是复合句。复合句基本句型如下,即:

(1) 简单句型 + 连接词或关系词 + 简单句型。即  $S + V \dots, \text{Conj. } S + V \dots$

(2) 连接词 + 简单句型 + 简单句型。即  $\text{Conj. } S + V \dots, S + V \dots$

第一个复合句句型中的关系词,可以是连接的简单句中的主语、宾语、定语等,形成复合句中的从属句。

第一个复合句句型中的连接词,可以是并列连词,也可以是从属连词。如果是从属连词,则与其连接的句子一起构成从句。

第二个复合句句型中,连接词置于第一个简单句之前,通常为从属连词,与第一个句子一起构成从句。

语法结构题采用选择填空题的形式。根据句型结构来分析,通常需要选择并填入某一句子成分,才能使句子完整。需要选择并填入的句子成分可归纳为:

### I. 需要选择并填入句子的主要成分,即

#### 1. 主语

According to the third law of thermodynamics, \_\_\_\_\_ possible is  $-273.16$  degrees centigrade.

- |                                |                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (A) that temperature is lowest | (B) the temperature is lowest |
| (C) lowest temperature         | (D) the lowest temperature    |

题句缺主语,(D)是正确答案。

#### 2. 谓语

Dennis Chavez of New Mexico \_\_\_\_\_ to the House of Representatives in 1930 and to the Senate in 1938.

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (A) when elected    | (B) elected     |
| (C) who was elected | (D) was elected |

题句缺谓语,(D)是正确答案。

#### 3. 主语 + 谓语

\_\_\_\_\_ a lonely and rugged life, far from home and family.

- |   |
|---|
| (A) However the early gold prospector often lived     |
| (B) The early gold prospector often lived             |
| (C) Not only did the early gold prospector often live |
| (D) The early gold prospector often living            |

句中缺主、谓语,(B)是正确答案。

#### 4. 复合句中, 连词 + 主语

The quantum theory states \_\_\_\_\_, such as light, is given off and absorbed in tiny definite units called quanta or photons.

- (A) energy that (B) that it is energy  
(C) it is energy (D) that energy

复合句中缺连词和主语, (D)是正确答案。

#### 5. 复合句中, 连词 + 主语 + 谓语

The mountains surrounding Los Angeles effectively shield the city from the hot, dry winds of the Mojave Desert, \_\_\_\_\_ the circulation of air.

- (A) but they also prevent (B) also prevented by them  
(C) and also to prevent (D) and also preventing

复合句中缺连词和主、谓语, (A)是正确答案。

#### 6. 复合句中, 关系代词为主语 + 谓语

Algebra generalizes certain basic laws \_\_\_\_\_ the addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of all numbers.

- (A) govern (B) that govern  
(C) have governed (D) which they govern

(B) 为正确答案。

#### 7. 复合句中, 关系代词不作主语 + 主语 + 谓语

Emily Dickinson's garden was a place \_\_\_\_\_ great inspiration for her poems.

- (A) that she drew (B) by drawing her  
(C) from which she drew (D) drawn from which

(C)为正确答案。

#### 8. 倒装句中, 谓语 + 主语

Not only \_\_\_\_\_ to determine the depth of the ocean floor, but it is also used to locate oil.

- (A) to use seismology  
(B) is seismology used  
(C) seismology is used  
(D) using seismology

(B)为正确答案。

### II. 需要选择并填入句子的次要成分, 即

#### 1. 宾语

1-1. The wind-rippled sand at California's Kelso Dunes resembles \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) to be an ocean floor  
(B) as an ocean floor  
(C) an ocean floor  
(D) being an ocean floor

句中 resembles 为及物动词, (C)为正确答案。

1-2. As consumers' response to traditional advertising techniques declines, businesses are beginning \_\_\_\_\_ new methods of reaching customers.

- (A) the development that                      (B) it developing  
(C) develop                                      (D) to develop

句中 are beginning 用作及物动词, (D) 为正确答案。

## 2. 宾语补足语

A politician can make a legislative proposal more \_\_\_\_\_ by giving specific examples of what its effect will be.

- (A) to understanding                              (B) understandably  
(C) understandable                              (D) when understood

句中 make 为使役动词, (C) 为正确答案。

## 3. 宾语 + 宾语补足语

The sapphire's transparency to ultraviolet and infrared radiation makes \_\_\_\_\_ in optical instruments.

- (A) it is of use      (B) it uses                      (C) it a useful      (D) it useful

句中 makes 为使役动词, (D) 为正确答案。

## 4. 定语

4-1. The decimal numeral system is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ ways of expressing numbers.

- (A) useful most world's                      (B) world's most useful  
(C) useful world's most                      (D) most world's useful  
(B) 为正确答案。

4-2. \_\_\_\_\_ social crusade aroused Elizabeth Williams' enthusiasm more than the expansion of educational facilities for immigrants to the United States.

- (A) No    (B) Nothing  
(C) Not    (D) None

句中 No 为形容词, 修饰名词作定语, (A) 为正确答案。

4-3. Illustrator Norman Rockwell specialized in finely drawn, richly anecdotal scenes \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) of everyday small-town life  
(B) of which everyday life in a small town  
(C) were in a small town every day  
(D) small-town life every day

(A) 为正确答案, 介词短语作后置定语, 修饰名词 scenes。

4-4. Astronomer Maria Mitchell was the first woman \_\_\_\_\_ to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

- (A) to be elected                              (B) was elected  
(C) which she was elected                      (D) for her to be elected

(A) 为正确答案, 不定式动词作后置定语, 修饰 the first woman。

## 5. 定语从句

Caves and hollow trees are not the only places

- (A) where do bats live                      (B) bats live where  
(C) where bats live                         (D) live where bats

(C) 为正确答案, 定语从句修饰名词 places。

## 6. 状语

6-1. \_\_\_\_\_, the silvery-cheeked hornbill chooses a hollow tree for a nest and seals herself in until her chicks are grown.

- (A) Protection for predators against  
(B) Against protection predators for  
(C) For protection against predators  
(D) Predators against protection for  
(C) 为正确答案,介词短语作状语。

(C) 为正确答案, 介词短语作状语。

6-2. \_\_\_\_\_ at a river ford on the Donner Pass route to California, the city of Reno grew as bridges and railroads were built.

- (A) Settle (B) To settle  
(C) It was settling (D) Having been settled  
(D) 为正确答案, 分词短语作状语。

(D) 为正确答案, 分词短语作状语。

6-3. An etude is a short musical composition written especially \_\_\_\_\_ a particular technique.

- (A) enable students practicing  
(B) enables students practicing  
(C) enable students to practice  
(D) to enable students to practice
- (D) 为正确答案, 动词不定式短语作状语, 修饰 written。

(D) 为正确答案, 动词不定式短语作状语, 修饰 written。

## 7. 状语从句

7-1. \_\_\_\_\_ Sarah Orne Jewett, a nineteenth-century writer, read widely in her family's extensive library.

- (A) That she received little education formally,  
(B) The little formal education that she received,  
(C) Little formal education that was received by,  
(D) Although she received little formal education,  
(D) 为正确答案。

(D) 为正确答案。

7-2. The world's deepest cave, Pierre St. Martin in the Pyrenees mountains, is almost three times as deep \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) as the Empire State Building is high  
(B) that the Empire State Building is higher  
(C) is higher than the Empire State Building  
(D) and the Empire State Building's height

(A) 为正确答案。

## II. 需要选择并填入句子的某些结构词, 即

### 1. 并列连词

1-1. During an economic depression, those hurt include \_\_\_\_\_ workers and their families, but also the store keepers who depend on their business.

- (A) when (B) both  
(C) not only (D) without them  
(C) 是正确答案, not only... but also 是前后呼应的一组连词。

1-2. A knot is a joining of two pieces of rope \_\_\_\_\_ of cord.

- (A) with (B) or  
(C) because (D) where  
(B) 是正确答案。

1-3. The earth attracts bodies toward its center, \_\_\_\_\_ all bodies fall in a direct line toward that point.

- (A) that (B) so  
(C) however (D) nevertheless  
(B) 是正确答案。

### 2. 从属连词

2-1. Gorillas are quiet animals \_\_\_\_\_ they are capable of making about 20 different sounds.

- (A) whether (B) which  
(C) even though (D) as well as  
(C) 是正确答案, 引出让步从句。

2-2. \_\_\_\_\_ bacteria in foods are killed, as they are during baking or stewing, decay is slowed down.

- (A) What (B) The  
(C) If (D) So  
(C) 是正确答案, 引出条件从句。

### 3. 关系词

3-1. Sturgeons are prized for their blackish roe, \_\_\_\_\_ when salted and served as an appetizer is called caviar.

- (A) which (B) such  
(C) therefore (D) while  
(A) 是正确答案, 关系词引出定语从句 which... is called caviar, 修饰名词 roe; which 是定语从句中的主语。

3-2. The Everglades is a beautiful region of Southern Florida, \_\_\_\_\_ the primitive past mingles with modern life.

- (A) there (B) where  
(C) after (D) until

(B) 是正确答案, 关系词 where 引出定语从句, where 相当于 in which。

#### 4. 介词

4-1. \_\_\_\_\_ plants, which manufacture their own food, animals obtain nourishment by acquiring and ingesting their food.

- (A) Unlike (B) Different  
(C) Whereas (D) As much

(A) 是正确答案, unlike 作介词用。

4-2. Legumes take nitrogen into their roots \_\_\_\_\_ the air.

- (A) except (B) however  
(C) but (D) from

(D) 是正确答案。

#### 5. 冠词

5-1. \_\_\_\_\_ mineral content in the bones of very young children is low compared to that of adults.

- (A) If the (B) That is  
(C) The (D) It is the

(C) 是正确答案。

5-2. Outside the bright primary rainbow, \_\_\_\_\_ much fainter secondary rainbow may be visible.

- (A) so (B) a  
(C) since (D) still

(B) 是正确答案。

## (二) 书面语言表达题

书面语言表达题采用辨错题的形式, 也就是说, 题句中有四个划线项, 其中必定有一个是错误的, 只要将其中的一个错误辨认出来就可以了, 不必对其进行改错。题句中的错误通常为语法结构上的错误, 少数为用词上的错误。其错误可归纳为:

I. 数的错误, 即应该用复数的, 错误地用了单数; 或者应该用单数的, 错误地用了复数。

#### 1. 动词谓语的数错误

1-1. Pollen grains contains half as many chromosomes as the parent plant.  
A B C D

(A) 错了, 正确的应该是 contain, 因为主语为复数。

1-2. A change in direction of the monsoon winds result from the differences between the heating or cooling of landmasses and that of oceans.  
A B C D

(A) 错了, 正确的应该是 results, 因为主语为单数。

#### 2. 名词数的错误

2-1. Several ancient cultures presented math in sentences form with little or no ab-  
A B C D  
breviation or symbolism.

(C) 错了, 正确的应该是 sentence, 起修饰作用的名词, 通常用单数。

2-2. During his twelve year there, Ellis Marsalis turned the New Orleans Center  
A B  
for the Creative Arts into a rich training place for future jazz stars.  
C D

(A) 错了, 正确的应该是 years, 因为用于 twelve 后。

### 3. 代词数的错误

3-1. Although flies live longest in cool temperatures, it breed prolifically when tem-  
A B  
peratures are warm, food is abundant, and humidity is moderate.  
C D

(B) 错了, 正确的应该用 they, 因为替代的是复数名词 flies。

3-2. Mary Cassatt's paintings of mothers and children are known for its fine linear  
A B  
rhythm, simple modelings, and harmonies of clear color.  
C D

(B) 错了, 正确的应该用 their, 因为替代的是复数名词 paintings。

3-3. Saturn is the second largest planet after Jupiter, with a diameter nearly ten  
A B C  
times those of Earth.  
D

(D) 错了, 正确的应该用 that, 因为替代的是单数名词 diameter。

## II. 漏写了个别词语

### 1. 漏写了动词:

The training of performers, directors, and designers been the purpose of the Ameri-  
A B C  
can National Theatre and Academy for over 50 years.  
D

(B) 错了, 正确的应该在 designers 后加动词 has, 形成句中的谓语 has been。

### 2. 漏写了代词

Almost of the trees in this plantation have had to be cut down and burned as a re-  
A B C D  
sult of the infestation.

(A) 错了, 正确的应该在 of 前写上 all, 作为句中主语。

### 3. 漏写了冠词

3-1. It was near end of prehistoric times that the first wheeled vehicles appeared.  
A B C D

(A) 错了, 正确的应该在 end 前写上冠词 the。

3-2. Banking is ancient origin, though little is known about its history prior to the  
A B C D  
thirteenth century.



(A) 错了, 正确的应该在 ancient 前写上冠词 an。

4. 漏写了介词

The ease of solving a jigsaw puzzle depends the number of pieces, their shapes  
A B  
and shadings, and the design of the picture.  
C D

(B) 错了, 正确的应该在 depends 后写上介词 on。

5. 漏写了连词

Ulysses S. Kay was among the United States composers visited the Soviet Union in  
A B  
1958 to participate in a cultural exchange program.  
C D

(B) 错了, 正确的应该在 visited 前写上关系词 who。

II. 多写了个别词语

1. 多写了代词

By 1860 the railroads of the United States had 3,000 miles of track, threequarters  
A B C  
of which it was east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River.  
D

(D) 错了, 多写了 it, 正确的应该删去 it。

2. 多写了动词

Lack of a certain chemical in the blood makes it is impossible for breeding in the  
A B C  
event of an injury.  
D

(C) 错了, 正确的应该删去动词 is。

3. 多写了副词

Since rats are destructive and may carry disease, therefore many cities try to  
A B C  
exterminate them.  
D

(C) 错了, 正确的应该删去副词 therefore。

4. 多写了介词

In 1852 Massachusetts passed a law requiring all children from four to eighteen years  
A B C  
of old to attend school.  
D

(D) 错了, 正确的应该删去介词 of。

5. 多写了连词

When a pearl is cut in half and examined under a microscope, but its layers can  
A B C  
be seen.  
D

(C) 错了, 正确的应该删去连词 but。