

最新托福考试指南



辽宁人民出版社

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刘世同 吴支深
严之聪 赵旭仁 编
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Zuixin Tuofu Kaoshi Zhinan

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编者说明

托福考试以其独特的风格和魅力风行于世。它形式多样，语言生动，而且涉及面广，是一种较好的综合性练习和测试方法。近年来我国也广泛地采用这种考试来测试考生的英语水平。

为了便于广大英语读者，特别是报考出国留学学生和研究生尽快熟悉和适应这一考试方式，我们在对国内外出版的大量最新资料进行分析和综合的基础上编写了这本《最新托福考试指南》。

本书包括五大部分：一、语法结构；二、改错；三、词汇；四、阅读与理解；五、听力材料。根据我国英语读者的实际情况，对每个部分都做了系统的分类，加了简要的说明，给了例题，做了注释并附有参考答案。

本书体系新颖，内容丰富，重点突出，实用性强，可使英语读者在短时间内达到复习的目的地，并能自如地参加“托福”考试。

现将英语水平考试（EPT）中“托福”考试没有的“综合填充”（Close Test）部分附在书后，以供参考。

由于编者水平有限，错误与不足之处在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

编者

1985年8月

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第一部分 语 法

I. 动 词

非谓语动词

1. 说明:

- (1) 在 finish, enjoy, can't help (禁不住), mind (介意), suggest, practise, avoid, go on, appreciate, keep (on), consider, object 等动词后只能用动名词作宾语, 例如:

Have you finished correcting the students' papers?

Hearing the words, she couldn't help thinking of her past bitterness.

I enjoy very much listening to classic music.

- (2) 动词 stop (quit), remember, want, need, try 后可接动名词, 也可接不定式作宾语, 但表达的意思不同。remember 'doing sth. 意思是“记得过去做过某事”, 动名词表示的动作已完成, 而 remember to do sth. 的意思是“不要忘记做某事”, 不定式表示的动作尚未完成, 例如:

I remember seeing her somewhere before.

Remember to turn off all the lights before you leave.

stop doing sth. 的意思是“停止做某事”，而 stop to do sth. 的意思是“停止…去做某事”，例如：

“Stop talking, comrades!” said the teacher.

He stopped to have a talk with me when he saw me at the street corner.

want doing sth. 的意思是“需要（应该）做某事”；want to do sth. 的意思是“想（打算）做某事”，例如：

She doesn't want to come.

The walls want whitewashing.

need doing sth.（需要做某事）中的动名词表示被动意义；need to do sth.（需要做某事）中的不定式表示主动意义，例如：

This sentence needs explaining.

You need to explain this sentence.

在多数情况下，try doing sth. 和 try to do sth. 表示的意义明显不同。try doing sth. 的意思是“试做某事”，而 try to do sth. 的意思则是“设法（尽力）去做某事”，例如：

Try knocking at the back door if nobody hears you at the front door.

We must try to get there before dark.

(3) 动词 make, let, see, hear 等要求不带动词不定

式符号“to”的不定式作宾语，例如：

They made the farmworkers toil more than twelve hours a day.

I saw the thief get on a tractor and run away.

(4) 动词不定式作定语修饰名词时，它们之间的逻辑关系是：

A. 主谓关系（名词是动词不定式的行为发出者）

Do you know the comrade to give us a talk this afternoon?

（动词不定式 to give us a talk 的逻辑主语是 the comrade）

B. 动宾关系（名词是动词不定式的行为承受者）

Do you have anything else to say?

（anything 是动词不定式 to say 的逻辑宾语）

如果是不及物动词，则应与适当的介词连用，例如：

This is a very comfortable room to live in.

There is nothing to worry about.

She is a very nice person to work with.

He has a lot of things to attend to.

Is this something to be ashamed of?

(5) 不定式可用在作表语的形容词（或过去分词）后

面作状语，说明：A. 产生这种情绪的原因；B 谓语所表示的情况存在于哪一方面，例如：

A. I'm sorry to hear it.

He was annoyed to hear them talk.

B. The question is difficult to answer.

He is easy to get along with.

- (6) 在句型 have (get) + 名词 + 过去分词中，过去分词所表示的行为的逻辑主语是作宾语的名词。它们之间是被动关系，故用过去分词，例如：

He had his hair cut in a barber-shop.

但在句型 have (get) + 名词 + do 中，作宾语用的名词是 do 的逻辑主语，它们之间是主谓关系，例如：

The teacher had us write a composition of about a thousand words in class.

2. 例题：

- (1) "Is that a bookcase you're building?"

"No. It's a record cabinet, and if you don't mind, I'll keep on _____ while we talk."

- A. to work B. to working
C. work D. working

- (2) "Paul looks very handsome today."

"He's just had _____."

- A. cut his hair B. his hair cut
C. hair cut D. cutting his hair

- (3) "English is too difficult. I'll never learn it".

"Of course you will. It's really easy_____."

- A. speaking B. to speak
C. to speaking D. speak

(4) "Do you like to play tennis?"

"Yes, I enjoy_____tennis."

- A. playing B. to play
C. play D. the play

(5) "May I help you, sir?"

"I'm interested_____a new coat."

- A. to buy B. in buy
C. buy D. in buying

(6) "What did Prof. Bixby say to his students?"

"He warned them_____late for the examination."

- A. not be B. be not
C. not to be D. to be not

(7) "That dog is too fat!"

"Its owner lets it_____all it wants."

- A. eat B. to eat
C. eats D. eating

(8) "Whose idea was it to go to the opera?"

"I suggested _____."

- A. go B. to go
C. that go D. going

(9) "Are those two boys talking?"

"Yes, tell them to stop _____. This is an examination."

- A. to talk B. talk
C. of talking D. talking
- (10) "It's very hot in this room."
"Yes, it is. Would you mind _____ the window?"
A. to open B. opening
C. open D. to opening
- (11) _____ is a difficult habit to break.
A. Smoke B. Smoking
C. Smoked D. To smoke
- (12) I appreciate _____ that letter for me.
A. you to write B. your writing
C. you write D. that you writing
- (13) We watched _____ soccer.
A. that John B. John play
C. John to play D. John for playing
- (14) "Let's get a cup of coffee."
"Not now. I don't want to stop _____ yet."
A. study B. to study
C. for studying D. studying
- (15) "I see the Director coming down the hall."
"Then we'd better quit _____ and get back to work."
A. talk B. from talking
C. talking D. to talk
- (16) "The children are coming back from their walk."

"Don't let them come in without _____
their wet shoes."

- A. they've taken off B. to take off
C. taking off D. they'll take off

(17) "What did the policeman say to you?"

"He told us _____ so noisy."

- A. don't to be B. not to be
C. we shouldn't been D. not to been

(18) "Did you have trouble with your car this morning?"

"Yes, but I finally managed _____."

- A. to get starting it
B. it to get started
C. to get it started
D. getting started it

(19) "Are Betty and Mary still here?"

"Yes, the storm prevented them _____
yesterday."

- A. leave B. to leave
C. from leaving D. of leaving

(20) "I'm sorry to have to leave, but I've got to catch my train."

"I've enjoyed _____ to talk with you."

- A. to be able B. being able
C. to been able D. of being able

(21) "Do you still plan to go to Miami this vacation?"

"Yes, and I wish you'd consider _____
with us."

- A. going B. that you'll go
C. to go D. to going

(22) "Will the Smiths be going abroad this summer?"

"No, they finally decided _____ with us."

- A. not going B. not to
C. not to be D. not to going

(23) "Haven't you eaten yet?"

"No, and I'm not used _____ so far
without lunch."

- A. to go B. to going
C. that I go D. of going

(24) He likes _____ television and _____
music.

- A. to watch, listening to
B. to watch, to listen
C. watching, listening to
D. watching, listening

(25) Dozens of people plunged into dead-streets,
_____ to find themselves trapped by
crashing buildings.

- A. surprising B. to surprise
C. having been D. surprised
surprised

(26) I have got a chair _____.

- A. to sit B. for to sit on
 C. to sit on D. for sitting
- (27) Many people favor _____ more nuclear power plants.
- A. to build B. built
 C. build D. building
- (28) "Do you want to argue with the teacher about your grades?"
 "No, I'll _____."
- A. let rest the matter
 B. let the matter rest
 C. let matters to rest
 D. let resting the matter
- (29) "Why isn't Robbert here?"
 "It's my secretary's fault. He forgot all about _____ him."
- A. telephoning B. to telephone
 C. to telephone to D. telephoning to
- (30) "I was late for the laboratory yesterday."
 "I know. I saw you _____."
- A. running madly B. running mad
 C. to run madly D. to run mad
- (31) "Do you mind _____?"
 "Go ahead, please."
- A. opening the window
 B. I open the window
 C. if I open the window

- D. whether I open the window
- (32) "Have the Lees found the lost car?"
"Yes, it was found _____ off the highway."
A. to abandon B. abandoned
C. abandoning D. and abandoned
- (33) "Do the representatives agree to put off the meeting?"
"No, they object _____."
A. to put off it B. to putting off it
C. putting off it D. to putting it off
- (34) While watching television, _____.
A. the doorbell rang
B. the doorbell was rung
C. we heard the doorbell ring
D. the bell of the door rang
- (35) "What can we do to help Lester?"
"All we can do is to try _____ that he ought to study more."
A. making him to realize
B. making him realizing
C. to make him realize
D. to make him to realize
- (36) "You look tired."
"That's because Dr. Baker had us _____ reports all afternoon."
A. write B. to write