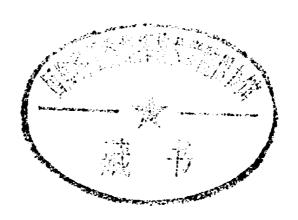




TOEFL 难题解析

刘 熹 编著



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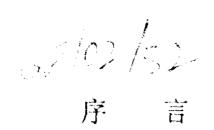
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1986年我写完了《托福语法要点例释》一书,阐述了"托福"的一般语法要点共 101 条,以便考生们能在较短的时间基本上掌握这些规则。但是英语的语法现象极为复杂,除了一般的规则外,还有大量个别的、独特的词语和句型用法,这些用法在各次考试中曾分别出现。为了使考生们进而能熟悉这些难点,我又从近十多年的 TOEFL 试题中筛选出部分难题,作了简明的解答和分析,这就是本书的内容。

筛选试题的标准如下:以一个中等水平的班为例,百分之 六十的学员都能正确解答的试题,归入"容易"范畴,百分之六 十都解答错误的试题,则列入"较难"范畴,百分之八十都解答 错误的试题,则列入"最难"范畴。本书收入的试题皆属于"校 难"和"最难"两类。

试题的解答一般分为五个项目:1.试题,2.答案,3.解析,4.译文,5.注释。所有试题的"解析",都特别强调以例句说明问题,并尽可能列举各年所出的同类试题以作参考。由于"托福"的词汇试题皆考同义词,而记同义词的重要方法是牢记某一词的英语解释,因此,在词汇试题的"解析"中,本书对所有生词都作了汉语和英语两种说明。

本书重点突出,短小精悍,学员不必多费时间,即可通读 完毕。由于作者才疏学浅,书中谬误之处,在所难免,敬希读者 不吝赐教。

四川大学语言培训中心 刘熹

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一、选择填空部分

1. The man is my brother-in-law.

(A) of the dark beard

(B) with the dark beard

(C) to the dark beard

(D) with the dark beard on

答案:(B)

解析:首先就应排除(C),因介词 to 显然错用。在答案(A) 内, of 在名词后所构成的介词短语多表现名词(某人或物) 具有某种性质、内容或状态(indicating a quality by which a person or thing is characterized)。如 a man of tact 机敏的人, a girl of five years 五岁的女孩,a manager of ability 有能力的 经理,a matter of great importance 很重要的事,a congress of unity 团结的大会。这种性质、内容或状态与 of 前的名词有 极为密切的关系,而且 of 后的名词多为抽象名词。但是 beard(络腮胡)的概念是具体的,一个人可蓄络腮胡,也可 刮去络腮胡,两者的关系并不很密切。所以在此处用 of 不 恰当,故(A)也应排除。介词 with 用来表示附属某人或某物 的某种显著特征。例如:His uncle is an old man with gray hair. My teacher is the man with his hat in hand. 因此,应在 (B)、(D)中选出正确答案。应注意的是 with ···on ··· 多用于 "穿着"(items of apparel)上。如:the man with the dark coat on, the girl with no hat on。所以,只有(B)才是正确答案。 译文:有黑络腮胡的人是我的姐夫。

注释:brother-in-law 既可译成"姐夫",也可译成"妹夫、内兄、内弟、大伯、小叔"。

2. "Shall I tell Ann how to improve her painting?"

"Yes, but of suggestions may discourage her."

(A) a list too long

(B)too long a list

(C)a too long list

(D)a list of too long

答案:(B)

解析:(A)的 a list too long 中, list 的修饰词 too long 后置,不合习惯用法。但在下列句子中 He reached the station too late to catch the train. too late 放在 station 后是完全可以的。因为它不是修饰 the station 的定语,而是修饰 reached 的状语。

(D)中,too long 不是名词,但却放在介词后,不合语法要求。

最后,必须在(B)、(C)中选出正确答案。

我们常说 too beautiful a garden,很少说 a too beautiful garden;我们常说 too fat a pig,很少说 a too fat pig;同样的,too heavy a burden 比 a too heavy burden 常见;too large a room 比 a too large room 常见。英语习惯如此。所以(B)是正确答案。

译文:"要不要我告诉安妮如何把画画得更好些?""可以,但 这么一长串建议会使她泄气的。"

- 3. According to psychologists, a person's attention is attracted by the intensity of different signals as by their context, significance, and information content.
 - (A) much not so
- (B)not so much
- (C)so not much
- (D)so much not

答案:(B)

解析: not so much ···as ···和 not ···so much as ···都是词组,意为"与其说是···不如(毋宁)说是···"。例如:

He is not so much unintelligent as uneducated. (=He lacks education, not intelligence.)

与其说他缺乏智力,不如说他没受教育。

(=他缺乏的是教育,而不是智力。)

又如,Bad writing is caused not so much by mistakes in grammer as by weakness in style. (=Bad writing is caused by weakness in style rather than by mistakes in grammar.)

写作不好,与其说是由语法上的错误引起的,不如说是由写作风格散漫而引起的。(=写作不好是由写作风格散漫引起的,不是由语法错误引起的。)

原句中既然有 as,就应在选择中找 not so much 以构成完整的词组,所以(B)是正确答案。请再参考以下试题:

That trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness by his lack of talent.

(A) so much as (B) rather than (C) as (D) than

答案:(A)。全句应译成:号手吹得的确很响。但是我之所以感到烦扰,与其说是由于号声太响,不如说是由于号手吹得太糟了。

译文:按照心理学家的意见,吸引人注意力的不是各种信号的强度,而是这些信号的前后联系、意义及其内涵。

注释: not so much ··· as 和 not ··· so much as 并不同于 not so much as,后者意为"连···也不;甚至没有···"(not even)。例如:

I don't know German, indeed I have not so much as (= have not even) learned its alphabet.

我不懂德语,我连它的字母表也的确没学过。

He didn't so much as (=didn't even) ask me to sit down.

他甚至也没请我坐下。

- 4. The boys in the classroom _____ not to make such a big fuss.
 - (A)need
- (B)dare
- (C)ought
- (D)had better

答案:(C)

解析:选择(A)的 need 作情态动词用时,只用于否定句和疑问句中,其后跟去掉 to 的不定式。例如:

The boys in the classroom need not make such a big fuss.

Need the boys in the classroom make such a big fuss?

在本题中,空白后是不定式 to make,则 need 是行为动词, 其否定式应该是:

The boys in the classroom do not need to make such a big fuss.

因此,(A)不是正确答案。

(B)中的 dare 作情态动词用时,也只用于否定句和疑问句, 其后跟去掉 to 的不定式。例如:

The boys in the classroom dare not make such a big fuss.

Dare the boys in the classroom make such a big russ?

本题中,空白后跟的是不定式 to make,则 dare 应该是行为动词,其否定式应为:

The boys in the classroom do not dare to make such a big fuss. 因此,(B)也不是正确答案。

关于(A)、(B)两项选择,还应注意以下两点:

- (1)以上是 need 和 dare 在正规书面英语中的用法;
- (2) need 和 dare 作为行为动词用时,既可用于肯定句,也可 用干疑问句和否定句。

如:They need to make such a big fuss.

They do not need to make such a big fuss.

Do they need to make such a big fuss?

- (D)的 had better 在句中起情态动词的作用,其后跟省去 to 的不定式。因此,(D)也不是正确答案。
- (C)的 ought 是情态动词。在现代英语中其后的不定式必须 有 to,ought to 成了词组。本题的空白后有 to make,所以(C) 是正确答案。请再参考以下几题:

Some pupils need hardly and they pass their examinations all the same.

(A)study (B)studying

(C)studied (D) to be studying

答案:(A)

She _____ the examination again since she had already passed it.

(A) needn't have taken (B) did not (didn't) need to take

(C) needn't to take

(D)oughtn't take

答案:(B)

"_____ to you like that?"

(A) How dared he spoke (B) How dare he speaks

(C) How dares he speak (D) How dare he speak

答案:(D)

译文:教室里的男孩子们不应那样起哄。

注释:ought to 比 should 意味弱,表示义务、责任、合适性、可 能性等。

make raise such a fuss"大惊小怪,大吵大闹,起哄",是词组。 kick up get into

- 5. The play the typical American tourist.
 - (A)poked fun at
- (B) made the audience to laugh at
- (C) made a mockery to (D) joked at

答案:(A)

解析:poke fun at = make fun of "取笑(某人)"(to laugh or cause others to laugh rather unkindly at)是词组,正合本句的 要求。其他选择在结构上皆有错误。

- (B)的使役动词 made 后作宾补的 to laugh 应去掉 to。
- (C)的正确结构是 make a mockery of"把···作为笑料"。如: His failure made a mockery of the teacher's efforts to help him. 他的失败使得老师帮助他的一切努力都成为笑柄。
- (D)的正确结构是 joke with sb. about sth. "以…为笑柄"。 如: You must not joke with him about religion.

你不应跟他开宗教的玩笑。

译文:这幕剧取笑典型的美国观光者。

6. Today, housework has been made much easier by electrical

(A) facilities

(B)appliances

(C)instruments (D)equipment

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答案:(B)

解析: facility"熟练,灵巧",其复数 facilities 意为"便利;设备,工具",多用于以下两个方面:(1)交通工具(tranport facilities),如车、船、飞机等;(2)学习上的便利(facilities for study),如图书室、实验室等。因此,选择(A)不适用于家用电器方面。

选择(C)instruments 是比较复杂而精致的(delicate)工具,多用于仪器,器械或乐器方面,也不宜用在此句。

选择(D)equipment"装备、设备、器材",多用于办公室设备 (office equipment),医院设备(equipment of a hospital),实验室设备(equipment of a laboratory),军事装备(military equipment),机械设备(machinery equipment),航海用具(equipment for a voyage),录音设备(voice recording equipment),探险设备(expedition equipment)等。用在此句也不适宜。

appliance"用具,器具"多用于办公室用具(office appliance), 医疗器械(medical appliance),新式用具(modern appliance), 电器用具(electrical appliance)等。所以(B)是正确答案。

译文:今天,家用电器使家务劳动更省力了。

7. It is easy to	one	state	of	matter	from	another.
20 22 0003	~~~	- ·	~-	111001001		W110111011

(A)differ (B)vary

(C)distinguish (D)discriminate

答案:(C)

解析:differ···from···"不同于···"是词组。

.但 differ 是不及物动词。例如:

His opinion differs entirely from mine.

他的意见与我的完全相左。

I differ from you in disposition.

我和你脾气不同。

本句需要及物动词,因此(A)不是正确答案。

vary 作"变化"解是 vi. 其后有时跟 from。

如:It varies from day to day.

它天天改变。

It varies in breadth from 30 to 300 miles.

它的宽度从三十英里至三百英里不等。

从这两句实例中可知 vary from 并非固定搭配。

vary 作"改变,修改"解是 vt.,但用于此处不合句意。因此,

- (B)也不是正确答案。排除(A)、(B)是比较容易的。要从
- (C)(D)中找出正确答案则比较困难。因为 distinguish 与 discriminate 的用法一样:

distinguish discriminate A and B between A and B A from B

但两词在意义上有以下区别:

- (1)distinguish 与 discriminate 相比是较普通的用语。
- (2) distinguish 涉及"分辨"出比 discriminate 更为细致的区别或"分辨"出更为相似的事物的差异。例如:

She was unable to <u>distinguish</u> the grey shadow she made from all the other shadows in the garden.

她分辨不出花园里她自己灰白色的影子和其他所有的影子。

Anyone can learn to discriminate between a Goya and a Velasquez but only a real student of the period can distinguish their

stylistic tendencies.

任何人都能学会区别戈雅的画和委拉士凯兹的画,但是,只有当代真正的学生才能分辨出他们的风格倾向。

根据以上情况,本句中以选择(C)较妥。

译文:要区别物质的一种状况不同于物质的另一种状况是很容易的。

注释:Goya['go:jɑ:]戈雅.Francisco de Goya 1746—1828 西班牙画家。Velasquez[viˈlæskwiz]委拉士凯兹,Diego Rodriguez de Silvay 1599—1660 西班牙画家。

- 8. ____ that not all the government officials are honest.
 - (A) It seems to me
- (B)In my opinion. I believe
- (C)My believing is
- (D)I think in my mind

答案:(A)

解析:(D)中 I think 与 in my mind 组合在一起,意义既重复,也不合英语习惯。但在以下的句子中,in one's mind 却很自然。

He is cheerful in his mind. 他心里高兴。

I know what was in her mind. 我知道他的心思。

He has some plot in his mind. 他心中有计划。

- (C)中, believing 是 belief 之误。
- (B)中,In my opinion"在我看来,照我的意见,我认为"与 I believe 在意义上重复。

可以说 In my opinion you are right. 或说 I believe (that) you are right. 不能说 In my opinion 1 believe (that) you are right.

用(A)填入空白后,全句也可改成:

Not all the government officials seem to be honest.

请再参考以下两题:

Sam	is	wrong.
-----	----	--------

- (A) In my own opinion, I think
- (B) As to my opinion, I think
- (C) In view of my opinion, I think
- (D) In my opinion

答案:(D)

this is wrong.

- (A) With my opinion
- (B) In my opinion
- (C)By my opinion
- (D)On my opinion

答案:(B)

译文:在我看来,并非所有的政府官员都是诚实的。

9. "What a beautiful day!"

"Yes, it's __ that I'd like to take a walk."

(A) so nice weather (B) such nice weather

(C) too nice weather (D) nice weather so

答案:(B)

解析:如果四个选择中的名词都是可数的,则问题很简单。 如 such a clever man 或 so clever a man; such a fine sight(那 么美的景色)或 so fine a sight。但 weather 是不可数名词,其 前面不能用 a。如何才能在(A)、(B)中选出正确答案呢?首 先应注意以下两种惯用法:

(1) "such + 形容词+复数可数名词",如:应说 such big dogs, 不说 so big dogs.

应说 such good parks, 不说 so beautiful parks.

(2) "such+形容词+单数不可数名词"

应说 such good poetry, 不说 so good poetry。

应说 such nice weather, 不说 so nice weather。

那么,为什么(C)(D)都不是正确答案呢?如果选(D),则全 句成了 Yes, it's nice weather so that I'd like to take a walk. so that 在正规英语中只能引起目的状语从句,但 it 是表气候 的无人称代词,其后是不可能跟目的状语的。如果选(C), 则构成"too···that···"的错误句型。只有"too···to···"或"so··· that…"才是正确的。

译文:"多美好的日子啊!"

"是,这正是我想散散步的那种好天气。

注释:day 是可数名词,前面有 a; weather 是不可数名词,所 以正确答案(B)中无 a。

请再看以下试题(选错):

Although it is difficult to find a restaurant that gives

a good service, there are $\frac{a \text{ few}}{C}$ that are $\frac{\text{truly}}{D}$ excellent.

(虽然很难找到一家服务好的旅馆,但真正好的旅馆却也有 几家。)答案是(B),应去掉 a,因为 service 是不可数名词。

10. "Does anybody want an extra ticket to go to the movies?"

"Whom would you rather ____ with you, George or me?"

(A) to go (B) have gone

(C)have go (D)going

答案:(C)

解析:would rather"宁愿"有两种主要用法。一是其后接去 掉 to 的不定式,表示主语的主观愿望和爱好;二是其后接 子句,子句中的动词用过去时态,表示与现在事实相反的愿望。以上四个选择显然都不是子句的内容,因此,应找去掉 to 的不定式。(A)和(D)就必须首先排除。

在(B)和(C)中,第一个词都是 have,它的宾语是 whom。显然 Have 是使役动词。使役动词的宾语与宾补的关系如果是主动的,则宾补用去掉 to 的不定式,如果是被动的,则宾补用过去分词。例如:

I'll have a tailor make a new coat.

我将请一位裁缝做一件新衣。注意:a tailor 与 make 的关系是主动的,所以用 make。

I'll have a new coat made.

我将请人做一件新衣。

注意:a new coat 与 make 的关系是被动的,所以用 made。 根据句意的要求,whom 与其宾补的关系应该是主动的, 所以用 go 不用 gone。

译文:"有没有人再要一张票去看电影?""你宁愿要乔治还 是要我跟你一起去呢?"

1. "What do you want from the grocery store?"

"Oh, I just need some toothpaste and ____."

(A)a little bit of other things

(B) a couple of other things

(C)a few of some other things

(D'a great deal of other things

答案(8)

解析: 声语哲用 a bit of 使物质名词个体化、抽象名词具体化。例如: Have you a little bit of bread? (bread 是物质名

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