



查剑英 主编 哲 先 审校

Hints on TOEFL &
WSK (EPT)

托福与英语水平 考试必读

北京理工大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书是作者在多年从事研究生和出国人员培训班的英语教学实践、并对近几年托福及英语水平考试卷的分析和统计的基础上编写而成的。全书分上、中、下三篇。上篇为“语法结构”，基本概括了 TOEFL 和 WSK(EPT)试卷中涉及到的语法问题。中篇为“词汇”，针对测试重点，讲解有关学习词汇的基本知识，如构词法、词义辨析、词用法等。下篇为“阅读”，精选了 10 篇范文加以分析，引导读者抓住关键词句，快速阅读，正确理解，选择无误。各篇章均配有内容充实的练习，其题型及难度与托福、水平考试题相当。本书对语法结构和词汇知识的讲述，不是采取一般书上系统讲解的方式，而是抓住重点难点，通过实例分析，讲练结合。因此，本书具有重点突出、针对性强、设计新颖、深入浅出等特色。

本书是供准备参加托福及水平考试的同志使用的英语参考书，也可供研究生、本科生以及具有中等英语水平的读者自学之用。

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前 言

当前改革开放不断加快和深入,国际交往日益扩大,越来越多的科技工作者想出国深造,或进行学术交流,他们在英语方面迫切要求达到“托福”及“水平考试”应有的水准。为适应他们的需要,我们编写了此书。本书也可供研究生、大学生以及具有中等以上英语水平的英语爱好者参考。

根据编者多年来从事研究生和出国人员培训班的英语教学实践,并对近几年托福和水平考试卷的分析和统计,在不断摸索、探讨、总结、改进的基础上,把积累的资料加以整理,编写成书,作为补充教材,在研究生班和出国人员培训班多次试用,效果良好。为了给广大读者提供一部重点突出、针对性强、设计新颖、深入浅出的学习参考材料,编者重新加以修改,由北京理工大学出版社出版发行,以期对他们提高英语水平和应试能力有所裨益。

本书分上、中、下三篇。上篇为“语法结构”,基本概括了托福和水平考试试题中涉及到的语法问题。中篇为“词汇”,讲解有关学习词汇的基本知识,如同义词和近义词的辨认,音、形同而义异等词的辨认及用法,构词法,短语动词及动词短语等的用法。在以上两篇中,对语法结构和词汇知识的讲述,不是采取一般书上系统讲解的方式,而是抓住重点难点,通过实例分析,讲练结合。这样,读者既不感到枯燥无味,又能提高思维能力,即分析问题和解决问题的能力。下篇是“阅读”,其中精选了10篇范文加以分析。以便引导读者抓住关键词句,快速阅读,正确理解,选择无误。

本书各篇均配有大量练习(并附答案),供教学或自学之用,这些练习的题型及难度与托福、水平考试题相当。通过这些典型练习,不仅巩固有关语言知识,而且有利于扩大词汇量,增强思维能

力,达到解题熟巧的水平,从而提高应试能力。

本书练习题、例题、阅读文章等主要取材于英美各种原文书刊及国内外各种试题集,内容涉及社会、自然科学、历史、政治、天文、地理、文化教育等多方面的学科,使读者通过有限的篇幅能获得较丰富的背景知识。

由于编者水平有限,衷心希望广大读者对所存在的缺点错误给予批评指正。

编 者

1993年5月

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上篇 语法结构

在多年的英语教学实践中,我们感到学生对所学语法知识,概念比较模糊、紊乱。尤其他们要把所学的知识运用到实践中去,应付各种考试,更是困难重重,有时甚至无从下手。其主要原因是:平时学得不扎实,应试前匆忙地参阅一些语法书,抓不住重点,得不到要领;虽然费了不少时间,但只记了些条条框框,缺乏训练,实际应用能力仍差。

针对上述情况,本书语法理论部分打破语法系统框框,而根据多年来特别是近几年来各种试题中经常出现的一些语法现象,进行分析归纳,突出重点,以点带面,使考生在原有的语法基础上,争取在最短时间内掌握其要点,并提高实际应用的能力,正确解题。

第一章 主谓一致关系和语序

第一节 主谓一致关系

主语和谓语是句子的主要成分,二者表达说话人的基本思想。如果在分析一个句子时,将主要成分弄错了,就不可能正确理解这个句子的意思。因此,在各种试卷的语法结构一项中,对主语和谓语及其一致关系的测试屡见不鲜(见附录)。而考生往往对某些语法知识掌握不牢,常常出错。试看下列:

1. That intelligence tests actually give a measurement of
a b
the intelligence of individuals are questioned by some
c

eminent psychologists.
d

c 错,应改为 is,因为该句为主语从句,因此,谓语用单数。

2. Fifteen minutes are all that I can spare to talk over
a b c d
this matter with you.

a 错,应改为 is,因为“数词+名词”构成词组表示整体概念,即表示长短、重量、时间等,谓语动词用单数。

3. On most American farms, one or two principal products
a b
is raised for a cash crop.
c d

c 错,应改为 are,因为此句两个主语用 or 来连接时,需看连接词 or 后面名词的数而定,该句 or 后面为 two principal products,故谓语用复数。

4. The list of special courses are available at the front desk
a b
because it is requested by so many students.
c d

b 错,应改为 is,因为 list 作主语,尽管 of 后面为复数名词 courses,谓语仍需用单数。

从以上例子看出,在主谓一致关系问题上难以掌握的主要矛盾在主语。换句话说,由于用作主语的词语在意义、表现形式以及所处位置等方面不同,谓语动词的表现形式亦异。现在我们来探讨某些名词和代词以及不定式短语等用作主语时,谓语动词如何与之保持一致。

名词作主语

一、用于复数的表示人的名词,如 people, personnel, police, youth 等,表示多数人,用作主语时,谓语动词要用复数形式。例如:

1. The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in

the making of world history. (人民,只有人民,才是创造世界历史的动力。)

2. The police have caught the criminal. (警察已抓到了罪犯。)
3. The youth of our country have lofty ideals. (我国青年有崇高理想。)
4. The personnel are unhappy about these changes. (全体人员对这些变化感到不愉快。)
5. Several hundred police were on duty. (数百警察值勤了。)

二、用于复数的表示物品的名词,如 **glasses, spectacles, compasses(园规), shorts(短运动裤), trousers, scissors, clothes, pliers(钳子), tongs(夹钳)** 等作主语时,其谓语动词要用复数形式。例如:

1. His glasses were broken. (他的眼镜打破了。)
2. Your trousers are torn. You'd better change them. (你的裤子破了,最好换一条。)
3. The scissors are very dull. (这把剪刀很钝。)

[注] 请记住下列特殊复数形式的名词:

1. child — children (儿童) man — men (人)
mouse — mice (老鼠) ox — oxen (公牛)
foot — feet (脚,英尺) tooth — teeth (牙齿)
2. basis — bases (基础) thesis — theses (论题)
analysis — analyses (分析) hypothesis — hypotheses (假说)
crisis — crises (危机)
3. phenomenon — phenomena (现象) datum — data (数据)
criterion — criteria (标准)
optimum — optima (最适宜条件) minimum — minima (最低限度)
maximum — maxima (最大限度) medium — media (媒介)
bacterium — bacteria (细菌)
4. nucleus — nuclei (核) stimulus — stimuli (刺激)

radius — radii (半径) cactus — cacti (仙人掌)

fungus — fungi (菌类)

三、“the + 某些形容词”表示一类人,如 **the rich, the poor, the white, the black, the Chinese, the British** 等词用作主语时,谓语动词要用复数。例如:

1. In many capitalist countries, the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. (在许多资本主义国家,富者愈富,贫者愈贫。)
2. The black are limited to enter that school. (黑人禁止进入那所学校。)
3. The seeing see little. (目击者熟视无睹。)

如果“the + 某些形容词”表示事物或某种抽象思维,如: **the good, the ordinary, the difficult, the true, the impossible, the sublime** 等,谓语动词则用单数。例如:

1. The latest is that he is going to run for election. (最新情况是,他打算参加竞选。)
2. The impossible takes a little longer. (难办的事需多费点时间)
3. The true is absolutely important to men. (诚实对人来说是最重要。)

四、以-ings 结尾的名词,如 **belongings, savings, findings, earnings, doings** (活动) **comings** (来踪) **goings** (去迹) 等用作主语时,其谓语动词要用复数形式。例如:

1. His earnings are used to buy books for children. (他所挣的钱用于为儿童购买书籍。)
2. So few were his belongings that he carried them in a bundle over his shoulder. (他的东西很少,以致他扎成一捆放在肩上便可带走。)

五、有些名词形式上象复数,但表示单一的概念,其谓语要用

单数。有下列两种类型：

(一) 表示学科的名词,如 phonetics, physics, optics, politics, statistics, acoustics, mechanics, electronics, genetics 等在形式上是复数,但用作主语时,谓语动词需用单数形式。例如:

1. "Mathematics is the queen of the science." Carl Friedrich Gauss once said. (“数学是科学之皇后。”卡尔·弗里德里希·高斯有一次说过。)
2. Statistics is an indispensable analytical tool in modern society. (统计学是现代社会必不可少的分析工具。)

[注] 有些名词有时用单数,有时用复数,视其词义而定。例如:statistics 作“数据”解,则谓语动词用复数,当作“统计学”解,则谓语动词用单数。acoustics 作“音质”解,则谓语动词用复数,当作“声学”解,则谓语动词用单数。

(二) 如 news 和一些表示国家或报刊的专有名词,如 the United States, the United Nations, the Times 等,用作主语时,谓语动词亦用单数形式。例如:

1. News of victories keeps pouring in. (捷报频传。)
2. The recent news has reported that fifty to eighty percent of all handguns are used for criminal purposes. (最新消息报导,百分之五十到八十的手枪是对付罪犯之用。)
3. The United Nations was founded on October 24, 1945. (联合国成立于1945年10月24日。)
4. The United States attempts to spread universal education to its people. (美国想对人民实施普及教育。)

六、某些集合名词(如 congress, family, group, committee, class, organization, team, army, club, crowd, government, jury, majority, public, audience 等)根据该词在句中是作为整体或作为个体出现来确定其谓语动词用单数或复数形式。试比较:

1. { The majority (大多数,指整体) believes that we are in no danger.
The majority of the students(大多数学生) believe him to be innocent.
2. { The committee(委员会)has met, and it has rejected the proposal.
The committee(委员们)are unable to agree on a plan of action.
3. { The jury (陪审团) has selected its speaker.
The jury (陪审团团员) were disagreed.
4. { The audience(观众,指整体) was carried away by his inspiring speech.
The audience (很多观众) were carried away by his smooth talk.

七、有些名词(如 sheep, deer, fish, means, series, swine, species 等)其谓语动词视句意而用单数或复数形式。试比较:

1. { Two sheep are missing. (丢失两只羊。)
One sheep is missing. (丢失一只羊。)
2. { All possible means have been tried. (所有方法都已尝试过。)
This is a means to an end. (这是达到目的之手段。)
3. Every means has been tried but without much result. (每一种方法都已试过,但没有结果。)
4. The quickest means of travel is by plane. (最快的旅游办法是坐飞机。)
5. There is (are) no means of learning what is happening. (没有办法得知正在发生什么事情。)
6. There are many species of advertisement. (有很多种类型的广告。)
7. Wheat is a species of grass. (小麦是禾本植物的一种。)

8. There are over 200 species of fish. (有二百多种鱼。)

9. Satire is a species of humor. (讽刺是幽默的一种。)

八、下列不可数名词的谓语动词一律用单数。

information, apparatus, furniture, bread, luggage, baggage, mail, music, advice, milk, ink, water, air, oil, amount, knowledge, work, courage, luck, hair, corn, wheat, grass, sugar, salt 等。例如：

1. Sometimes certain eras or events from our past receive little or no attention. This might be because there is little information available on these subjects. (有时过去的某些事件很少或没得到重视,这可能因为几乎没有有关这些事件的有用信息。)

2. Oil dispersed in water forms the most frequently occurring colloidal solutions. (分散在水中的油形成最常见的胶状溶液。)

3. Good advice is beyond price. (好的忠告是无价的。)

4. Corn includes such grains as wheat, barley and oats. (五谷包括如小麦,大麦和燕麦等谷物。)

5. This apparatus is used for measuring quantities of heat energy. (这台机器是用来测热能量。)

6. There wasn't much furniture in the room. (在这房间里没有很多家俱。)

7. According to a recent report, the amount of sugar that Americans consume does not vary significantly from year to year. (根据最近报导,美国食糖的消费量逐年变化不显著。)

还有一些表示“自然现象”的名词,如 Lightning, thunder, wind, sand, heat, darkness, sunshine 等,作主语时,其谓语动词也要用单数。例如：

1. Outside his room the sunlight was brilliant. (他的房间外面阳光灿烂。)
2. Sand is insoluble in water. (沙不能溶解于水。)
3. The wind has died away again. (风已停吹。)

九、两个单数名词表示一个概念作主语的用法:用 **and** 连接两个单数名词作主语,如果表示同一个人或同一事物,或指一个整体,谓语动词用单数。例如:

1. The director and chief engineer is an experienced person. (此处是指一人,厂长兼总工程师),谓语动词用单数。(这位厂长兼总工是个有经验的人。)试比较:The director and the chief engineer are experienced persons. (厂长和总工程师都是有经验的人。)此处是指两人,故谓语动词用复数形式。
2. If law and order is not preserved, neither the citizen nor his property is safe. (如果不守法,公民和他的财产都不能安全。)
3. It is no accident that most folk music and dancing has a syncopated rhythm. (大部分民乐和舞蹈都有切分音的节奏,决非偶然现象。)
4. Bacon and eggs is what I have for breakfast. (咸肉和鸡蛋是我的早餐。)
5. Bread and butter is his usual breakfast. (涂黄油的面包是他通常的早餐。)
6. This apparatus and its use has now become exceedingly complex and requires the participation of large numbers of scientists and technologists. (这种装置和它的用途现已成为非常复杂,要求大批科学家和技术人员参加。)
7. Trial and error is the source of our knowledge. (反复试验,不断摸索是我们知识的来源。)

8. The singer and dancer is to attend our evening. (这位歌唱家和舞蹈家打算参加我们的晚会。)

十、用连接词(如 as well as, like, except, with, together with, along with 等)连接两个主语时,谓语动词的数需要与前一个主语保持一致。例如:

1. You as well as I are right.
2. He as well as I agrees with you.
3. His parents as well as he are very kind to me.
4. He as well as his parents is very kind to me.
5. Nobody but John and Jack was there.
6. No one except his sister knows anything about it.

十一、用 neither...nor, either...or, or, not only...but also..., not...but... 等连接两个主语,谓语动词的人称或数与最靠近的主语一致。例如:

1. Neither John nor his friends are going to the beach today.
2. Either John or his friends are going to the beach today.
3. John or George is bringing the car. Mr. Smith or his children are bound to come.
4. Not only you but also I am mistaken.

十二、当名词前有表示“许多”的词组时,其谓语动词有的用复数,有的用单数。请记住下列词组的用法:

(一) “a good many, a number of, a group of, a large (great) number of, large (great) numbers of, a small number of + 复数名词”作主语时,其谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

1. A good many new books were published by the Foreign Language Press last year.
2. Actually only a small number of people own the corporation.

3. At present a large number of people think the worst danger from automobiles is accidents and pollutions.

(二) 名词前为 the number of, a series of, a sequence of, a chain of, a succession of 等词组, 其谓语动词用单数。例如:

1. A series of debates between the lecturers is scheduled for the next weekend.
2. A succession of misfortunes has fallen to her. (她连遭不幸。)
3. There is often a special sequence of procedures which is involved in the establishment of the working principles of science. (经常有一系列专门程序包含在确立科学工作原理之中。)

(三) “a pair of + jeans [trousers, shorts, glasses, chopsticks, socks, tongs] 等”作主语时, 其谓语动词亦用单数。例如:

1. On the end of his nose was a pair of thick tortoise-shell-rimmed spectacles [glasses].
2. He has a pair of old, faded blue jeans that has been darned again and again.
3. A pair of tongs in a sugar-basin is for picking up the sugar lumps.

(四) “a great deal of, a great amount of + 不可数名词”作主语时, 其谓语动词用单数。例如:

1. A great deal of work has been planned for next week. (下星期已安排了很多工作。)
2. A large amount of damage was done in a very short time. (在很短时间内造成了大量的损失。)
3. A proper amount of exercise and sleep is required. (适量的运动和睡眠是需要的。)

(五) “a lot of (lots of), the majority of, plenty of, a quan-