

托福备考：副词的应用详细解析 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/647/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E6\\_89\\_98\\_E7\\_A6\\_8F\\_E5\\_A4\\_87\\_E8\\_c81\\_647180.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/647/2021_2022__E6_89_98_E7_A6_8F_E5_A4_87_E8_c81_647180.htm) 托福备考经验中总结，副词是托福考试中非常活跃的词类。它与形容词一样，是词类变化题型必考的词性。一般说来，有关副词的题目并不很难。所以托福备考中一定要复习到保证不失分。绝大部分考的是副词词性的判断。副词常考题型及解题要点

1 副词与形容词的功能区别：形容词修饰名词.副词修饰除名词以外的所有词性及句子成分 [例1] The ordeal of the Cherokee Indians , who were forcible moved from their homeland in the 1830\*s , is remembered as the \*Tears\*. (91.10) [答案] B 修饰动词moved应用副词forcibly。 [例2] Although the United States experienced rapidly growth in the first half of the nincieenth century , it was still predominately concerned with agriculture and forestry. (93.10) [答案] A 修饰名词growth应用形容词rapid , 而不用副词rapidly。此题是TOEEL常考类型题。请注意以-ly后缀构成的副词通常是命题焦点。

2. 否定词not与形容词no的区别 解题要点：区分副词not和形容词no的命题是TOEEL常考的题型，主要分布在structure (1-15题)中。当not或no出现在选择答案中，应首先判断它所修饰的中心词的词性以决定选哪一个否定词。全真例分析 (1) Since Alaska attained statehood in 1959----- single party has dominated politics there. (A) none (B) no (C) not (D) never (94.1) [答案] B 修饰中心名词party应用形容词no，而非副词not。 (2) ----- social crusade aroused Elizabeth Williams enthusiasm more than the expansion of the United States. (A) No

(B) Nothing (C) Not (D) None (91.10) [答案] 修饰主语名词crusade 应用形容词no. 而非副词not。 (3) ----- all rainwater falling from a cloud reaches the ground , some of it is lost through evaporation. (A) Nowhere (B) Not (C) No (D) None (91.8) [答案] B 修饰形容词all应用否定副词not。 Not all (不是所有的)是固定短语搭配 , 表示的是部分否定 , not all = some。 (4) The mechanism by which brain cells store memories is ----- clearly understood. (A) none (B) no (C) not (D) nor (90.5) [答案] C 否定系词is , 应用副词not。 (5) Not woman held a presidential cabinet position in the United States until 1933. When Frances Perkins became secretary of labor. (89.1) [答案] A Not 改为No. 3. 辨别词形相近的副词和形容词 hare (努力、副词)- hardly (几乎不、副词) close (接近、形容词)- closely (接近、副词) near (接近、形容词)- nearly (几乎、副词) most (大多数的、形容词)-mostly(主要地、副词) late (迟、晚、形容词)-lately(最近、副词) 全真例题分析 (1) Chief Joseph Flesche. A vigorous Omaha leader , worked hardly to make his nation a proud and progressive one. (93.1) [答案] B hardly (几乎不)改为hard(努力)。 (2) Glaciers that develop nearly the North and South Poles advance into the sea. Break into pieces , and become icebergs. (90.8) [答案] B 副词nearly意思是“几乎”。此句应改为near(接近)。 (3) Those electrons most closely to the nucleus are held electromagnetic force. (92.1) [答案] B most closely 改为most close。 以上托福备考中 , 总结到的题型主要有 : (1)副词与形容词混淆(详见本忆要点之[词类变化])(2)否定副词Not 的用法、(3)易混淆的副词。这三项是副词的考点 , 遇到副词题及时分辨 , 大家可以联想以

上例子，迅速拿下副词题。 相关推荐： #0000ff>托福听力：  
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