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全真模拟+实战练习+完整答案收录

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【韩】巴克达(Pagoda)语言教育中心 著

超简单

8天轻松拿下 托福阅读

■ 完整考试须知

将考试题目比重、题目类型、所占分值、时间通通整理归纳。

■ 题型最真实

版面根据托福机考画面设计，完美模拟真正托福考试。

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每篇阅读文章都会同步累积重点词汇，逐步提升阅读能力。

■ 话题最广

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TOEFL
亚洲托福考生
阅读训练的
必备辅导书！

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「超简单」 8天轻松拿下 托福阅读

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

超简单: 8天轻松拿下托福阅读 / 韩国巴克达语言
教育中心著. -- 南京: 江苏凤凰科学技术出版社, 2014.10
(易人外语)
ISBN 978-7-5537-3467-5

I. ①超… II. ①韩… III. ①TOEFL - 阅读教学 - 自
学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第153521号

Winning TOEFL Reading Step 2

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Simplified Chinese Copyright © 2014 by Phoenix-HanZhang Publishing and Media (Tianjin) Co., Ltd.

This Simplified Chinese edition was published by arrangement with PAGODA SCS, Inc.

(Wit & Wisdom) through Agency Liang

江苏省版权局著作权合同登记 图字: 10-2014-342 号

超简单: 8天轻松拿下托福阅读

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出版发行 凤凰出版传媒股份有限公司
江苏凤凰科学技术出版社
出版社地址 南京市湖南路1号A楼, 邮编: 210009
出版社网址 <http://www.pspress.cn>
经 销 凤凰出版传媒股份有限公司
印 刷 北京旭丰源印刷技术有限公司

开 本 718 mm × 1000 mm 1/16
印 张 11
字 数 210千字
版 次 2014年10月第1版
印 次 2014年10月第1次印刷

标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5537-3467-5
定 价 32.00元

图书如有印装质量问题, 可随时向我社出版科调换。

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Introduction to TOEFL iBT

TOEFL iBT (internet-based TOEFL) is designed to measure how well non-native speakers of English read, listen, speak, and write in English. The test has four sections: reading, listening, speaking, and writing. Each section of the test is worth 30 points and the highest possible score on the iBT is 120 points (30 points x 4 sections). Most questions are worth 1 point each, but some of the questions in each section are worth more than 2 points.



→ For more information, visit the ETS website (www.ets.org).

Reading Section

(1) About the passages

In the reading section, test takers will be asked to read 3 or 5 passages. Each passage consists of 600~700 words. The test time differs according to the number of the passages given.

Number of Passages	Part & Passages			Test Time
3	Part I 1 Passage	Part II 2 Passages		60 min
5	Part I 1 Passage	Part II 2 Passages	Part III 2 Passages	100 min

The passage types are:

- Exposition: a type of writing that gives information about a topic
- Argumentation: a type of writing that develops a topic in a persuasive or logical way
- Narrative: a type of writing that describes a historical or biographical event

(2) About the questions

Each passage includes 12~14 questions. The questions test a student's ability in the following areas:

- Basic comprehension: understanding vocabulary or sentence, analysing pronoun usage, identifying true or false information
- Reading to Learn: categorizing, summarizing
- Inferring: realizing what the writer implies, recognizing the writer's purpose

**WINNING
TOEFL
READING**

To test these areas, 10 question types are used in the TOEFL iBT reading section.

Question Type	Explanation	Number of Questions	Related Unit
Basic Comprehension			
Vocabulary	Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the word that appears in the passage.	4~5	Unit 1
Pronoun	Identify the word to which a pronoun is referring.	0~1	Unit 1
True Information	Choose a sentence that is true according to the passage.	2~4	Unit 2
False Information	Choose a sentence that is NOT provided or NOT true according to the passage.	1	Unit 2
Sentence Simplification	Choose a sentence which is closest in meaning to the sentence that appears in the context.	1	Unit 3
Inferring			
Inference	Draw an inference from the passage by choosing an answer that is not actually stated in the passage but is implied or can be inferred.	0~1	Unit 4
Rhetorical Purpose	Identify why the author has mentioned something in a certain way.	2	Unit 5
Insert text	Insert a sentence into the most appropriate place in the passage.	1	Unit 6
Reading to Learn			
Categorization	Categorize related information from the passage.	0~1	Unit 7
Summary	Choose the sentences that best summarize the entire passage.	0~1	Unit 8
Total		12~14	Actual Test

Winning TOEFL Reading •

It has eight units and each unit includes four passages. This book is for students who are at the beginner level, so the passages are shorter (200 words on average) and easier than the original passages seen on the actual TOEFL.

Each unit consists of:

Introduction → Practice 1, 2 → Test 1, 2

Each section has the following subsections.

Introduction

(1) Search! Search!

Students are encouraged to find some information about the topics on the cover page of each unit using the Internet. This part will give students the opportunity to become familiar with the topics before they actually read the passages in the Practice and Test section of each unit.

(2) Target TOEFL iBT questions

This part introduces one or two of the TOEFL iBT question types. Each unit focuses on the following TOEFL iBT question types:

Unit 1	Vocabulary Questions Pronoun Questions
Unit 2	Finding True Information Questions Finding False information Questions
Unit 3	Sentence Simplification Questions
Unit 4	Inference Questions
Unit 5	Rhetorical Purpose Questions
Unit 6	Insert Text Questions
Unit 7	Categorization Questions
Unit 8	Summary Questions

The question types introduced in this part will be practiced repetitively in the following subsections of each unit.

Practice 1, 2

(1) Warm Up

This part functions as a pre-reading activity. Students are required to reflect on their prior knowledge of the topic by answering the questions. They are also asked to guess what the passage is about using the words on the list. This section will help students practice essential pre-reading skills such as *skimming* and *scanning*.

(2) Read the passage

This section provides a passage (about 200 words) for reading. Students are encouraged to reduce their reading time by keeping track of it.

(3) Target TOEFL iBT Questions

In this part, students can practice the target question types that they were introduced to at the beginning of each unit.

(4) TOEFL iBT Vocabulary

This section lists essential expressions that appear in the passage. Students are asked to match the target words with their correct meanings.

(5) Wrap Up

In this section, students can review the expressions introduced in the TOEFL iBT Vocabulary section. This section also provides a summary of the passage. Students can check their overall understanding of the passage by figuring out the main ideas and the organization of the passage.

Test 1, 2

This section introduces two passages that include various kinds of TOEFL iBT questions. Students can check their comprehension with these questions.

Following Unit 8, an actual test is provided.

Actual Test

Five passages are provided as an actual test. Students will be able to check their overall understanding of many TOEFL iBT questions that they were introduced to in the previous units. The five passages contain more expressions and are slightly more difficult than the passages in each unit.

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UNIT
01

Language

•• Search! Search!

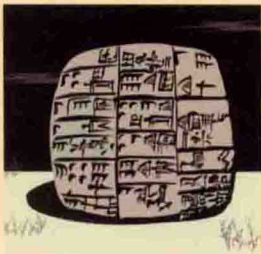
Find out about the topics using the Internet.

The History of Writing, Language Learning,
Human Language, Artificial Language

The History of Writing

Search

Writing began because there was a need to record the products that were bought and sold. Around 4,000 BC, writing became a way of recording business in a permanent form. At first, the system used clay pieces which had symbols on them.



•• Target TOEFL iBT Questions

Vocabulary Questions

The word **permanent** in the passage is closest in meaning to ...

Pronoun Questions

The word **it** / **they** / **them** / **their** ... in the passage refers to ...

Warm Up

- 1 A baby's first word is usually the one that is the easiest to pronounce. What is most likely to be a baby's first word in an English-speaking country? Choose one from the list.



• mama

• father

• banana

• piano

• mother

Read the Passage

⌚ Your time (1st): min, (2nd): min

Language Learning

How do babies learn to speak? Babies pay attention to the speech they hear around them before they can speak. Young babies respond to the sound of the human voice differently to other sounds. They will stop crying when they hear a person talking, but not if they hear a bell. Very soon, the differences in adults' voices can **influence** babies' emotions. Long before they can understand language, babies can **sense** when an adult is playful or angry. By twelve months old, babies can produce single words such as mommy or daddy. Then, they may copy short phrases. They also learn to use the same words or phrases for different **purposes**. For instance, "Mommy drink" might mean "Mommy is drinking" or "Mommy, I want your drink". At around age three, many toddlers can speak complete sentences. 10

Adults also exaggerate their speech so that babies can pick up a language easily. This is often called "baby talk". Baby talk is different from the way adults speak to each other. For example, when mothers talk to babies, **they** speak louder and slower. Mothers also use short, simple words or sentences with a high-pitched soft tone of voice. Baby talk is more effective than normal speech to get a baby's attention. Studies have shown that babies prefer to listen to baby talk. 15

Target TOEFL iBT Questions**

- 1 The word **influence** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 (A) affect (B) encourage (C) touch
- 2 The word **sense** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 (A) observe (B) feel (C) remember
- 3 The word **purposes** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 (A) ideas (B) reasons (C) conditions
- 4 The word **they** in the passage refers to
 (A) adults (B) mothers (C) babies

TOEFL iBT Vocabulary**

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

- 1 **v.** to react, to reply
- 2 **v.** to imitate, to do something the way others do
- 3 **adj.** full, including all details
- 4 **v.** to overstate, to make something greater than it really is
- 5 **n.** a young child

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| • respond | • complete | • toddler |
| • exaggerate | • copy | |

Wrap Up

A Complete the sentences with the appropriate words.

- copying
- exaggerated
- toddler
- responded
- complete

- 1 The campaign tends to [] the negative effects of secondhand smoke.
- 2 A [] is a young child between the ages of one to three years old.
- 3 The company [] quickly to the customer's complaints.
- 4 Children learn by [] adults' behavior.
- 5 The story was finally presented in its [] form.

B Paragraph 1: Number the sentences in the correct order.

Paragraph 2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

Paragraph 1: *How do babies learn to speak?*

- ① *Babies pay attention to the speech they hear around them.*
- Babies copy short phrases.*
- Babies can speak complete sentences.*
- The differences in adults' voices influence babies' emotions.*
- Babies can produce single words.*

Paragraph 2: *Baby talk*

Adults [] their speech: They speak [] and slower using short, simple words or sentences with a [] soft tone of voice. Baby talk may help a child pick up a language quickly.

Warm Up

- 1 Do you think animals communicate with each other?
- 2 What are the differences between human language and animal communication?

Read the Passage

⌚ Your time (1st): min, (2nd): min

Human Language

Honeybees dance in order to exchange information about the location of food. Dolphins communicate using sounds like whistles. Does this mean that animals communicate with each other like humans do? There are actually large differences between human language and animal communication.

The signs used in animal communication are **inborn**. This means that animals can develop their signs even if they are raised away from adults of **their** own species. However, human language is **definitely** not inborn. Humans must learn language culturally, by watching and copying other humans. **It** must be developed over time.

In animal communication, each signal has only one function. More than one sign cannot have the same meaning. For example, gorillas have three different signals to communicate information about danger, food, and reproduction. By contrast, words in human language can mean several things.

Animal communication is not used in creative ways. Animals have a small amount of signs. Only a few messages can be expressed with a limited amount of signs. However, human language is creative. It can be used to create stories or to hide the truth. Humans can also create an unlimited number of words and sentences. New words are regularly created in societies to express trends. It is clear that animal communication is not as complex or expressive as human language.

Target TOEFL iBT Questions*

- 1 The word **inborn** in the passage is closest in meaning to
(A) similar (B) creative (C) instinctive
- 2 The word **their** in the passage refers to
(A) animals (B) adults (C) species
- 3 The word **definitely** in the passage is closest in meaning to
(A) highly (B) clearly (C) basically
- 4 The word **It** in the passage refers to
(A) animal communication (B) human language (C) signal

TOEFL iBT Vocabulary*

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | | n. a place, a point in space |
| 2 | | adj. existing at birth, instinctive |
| 3 | | v. to grow, to take care of children until they are grown up |
| 4 | | adv. without question or doubt |
| 5 | | adj. being not allowed to go above a certain number |
| 6 | | adv. in a regular manner |

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
| • inborn | • definitely | • regularly |
| • location | • limited | • raise |

Wrap Up

A Complete the sentences with the appropriate words.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| • raised | • inborn | • definitely |
| • regularly | • location | • limited |

- 1 At birth, babies have a/an _____ ability to grasp objects.
- 2 Bees that are returning to the hive dance to indicate the _____ of food.
- 3 Some say children must be _____ in a large family.
- 4 The problems are _____ not over.
- 5 Only a/an _____ number of people are allowed to attend the conference.
- 6 All of the products are checked _____ every week.

B Fill in the blanks with the sentences (a)-(d) to complete the summary of the passage.

The differences between human language and animal communication:

1. *Animals: The signs used in animal communication are inborn.*

Humans: _____

2. *Animals: Each signal has only one function.*

Humans: _____

3. *Animals: Animal communication is not used in creative ways.*

Humans: _____

(a) Human language can be used to create stories or hide the truth.

(b) Words in human language can mean several things.

(c) Humans learn language culturally by copying other humans.

(d) Human language creates an unlimited number of words and sentences.