

# TOEFL新托福阅读 7天抢分笔记

澳佛英语新托福考试教程

何满 编著



Reading



澳佛英语

Offer English

澳佛英语托福备考系列教材

本书选取的内容，得到了超过98%的上课学员认可，80%以上的

学员通过本书准确掌握了托福阅读的解题脉络，成绩获得了大幅

度的提升。

如果你掌握不了托福阅读的精髓，  
成绩始终无法突破；

为大量的托福词汇头疼，做题没有方向；

模拟题做了又做，却不见效果；

只是托福阅读的菜鸟，想要快速吃透托福阅读；

那么，这本书就是你的专属教材！

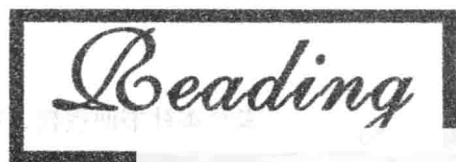
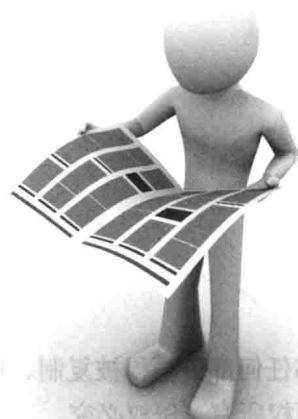
只需7天，  
成功搞定新托福阅读

中国石化出版社  
HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM  
教·育·出·版·中·心

# TOEFL新托福阅读 7天抢分笔记

澳佛英语新托福考试教程

何满 编著



**澳佛英语**

Offer English

**澳佛英语托福备考系列教材**

本书选取的内容，得到了超过98%的上课学员认可，80%以上的学员通过本书准确把握了托福阅读的解题脉络，成绩获得了大幅度的提升。

如果你掌握不了托福阅读的精髓，  
成绩始终无法突破；

为大量的托福词汇头疼，做题没有方向；

模拟题做了又做，却不见效果；

只是托福阅读的菜鸟，想要快速吃透托福阅读；

那么，这本书就是你的专属教材！

**只需7天，  
成功搞定新托福阅读**

中国石化出版社  
[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)  
教·育·出·版·中·心

## 图书在版编目 ( CIP ) 数据

新托福阅读7天抢分笔记 / 何满编著. — 北京: 中国石化出版社, 2014. 6

ISBN 978-7-5114-2848-6

I. ①新… II. ①何… 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111499号

未经本社书面授权, 本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭, 或者以任何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有, 侵权必究。

### 中国石化出版社出版发行

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街58号

邮编: 100011 电话: (010) 84271850

读者服务部电话: (010) 84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: [press@sinopec.com](mailto:press@sinopec.com)

北京富泰印刷有限责任公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

\*

787 × 1092毫米 16开本 19印张 311千字

2014年6月第1版 2014年6月第1次印刷

定价: 42.00元

# 前 言

新托福iBT考试于2004年10月在北美发布，并于2006年秋季正式登陆中国。和旧托福考试相比，新托福iBT不仅对考生的阅读和听力能力提出了更高的要求，还增加了口语测试部分，这为中国考生准备考试带来了更大的挑战。由于大多数考生的复习时间并不充裕，如何帮助考生迅速提高成绩成为了首要目标。

## 本书特色

本书对新托福iBT阅读考试中的十种题型进行详细讲解，分析各种题型的解题技巧和注意事项。以7天为目标，旨在帮助考生在短期之内突破托福iBT阅读考试，对于准备时间较为仓促的考生，仔细阅读本书中DAY 1、DAY 2的内容，可以在考试前对托福阅读部分形成一个清晰的认识框架，把握阅读考试的出题规律。

和GRE、GMAT、LSAT等考试相比，托福阅读对复杂句的考查要求相对较低，但托福阅读每篇文章都会考查“句子简化题”，此类题型主要考查考生对长难句的理解能力。市面上大多数阅读书籍单纯罗列模拟试题，忽视了培养学生阅读复杂句的能力。本书在DAY 3的内容中专门对托福历年真题中的长难句进行详细剖析，帮助考生一次性攻克复杂句的难关。

词汇是考生在复习阅读考试时面临的最大障碍，本书收录了从1995年至今所有托福阅读考试中的词汇内容，帮助考生缩小复习范围，减轻复习负担。

## 内容介绍

DAY 1：介绍托福阅读考试的基本信息。讲解托福阅读文章的选材、分类、写作手法以及题型概述。对历年真题中的阅读文章根据题材详细分类，从人物传记类、美国历史类、生物与科学类三个方面分析托福阅读文章，使考生在整体上熟悉托福阅读考试。对托福阅读考试的考点进行详细剖析，分析阅读考试的命题规律和趋势，总结托福阅读考试十大命题原则，并通过真题对每种命题原则进行详细讲解。

DAY 2：总结托福阅读考试的十大题型，并以历年真题为载体，讲解各种题型的解题技巧和注意事项。

DAY 3: 讲解历年真题中出现的长难句和复杂句，总结常见的特殊语法现象，如“平行结构”“倒装结构”等，帮助考生突破语法难关。

DAY 4: 通过“驳论型”“问题解决型”“平行式”三种文章结构模式来分析托福阅读文章的结构框架，总结托福阅读中考生需要关注的特殊考点词：转折、强调、因果、比较等，教会考生科学的阅读方法，提高考生迅速提炼文章主旨的能力。

DAY 5: 提供大量的阅读题型分类练习，使考生进一步熟悉阅读的十种题型，巩固对各种题型的解题技巧的掌握，进而提高阅读能力。

DAY 6: 提供两套托福阅读全真模拟试题，帮助考生在考试前检测自己的学习情况。

DAY 7: 总结历年考试真题中出现的托福阅读常考同义词表。许多单词在考试中重复出现，通过积累高频词汇，考生可有效突破阅读的词汇关，从而取得阅读高分。

全书内容经过多次修正，仍不免有疏漏之处，加之编者水平有限，本书的缺点、错误在所难免，希望得到相关专家和广大读者的批评指正。

编者

# 目 录

<b>DAY 1</b>	<b>托福阅读概况</b>	<b>1</b>
	第一节 托福阅读基本信息	1
	第二节 托福阅读命题特点	2
	第三节 托福阅读文章题材	14
	第四节 托福阅读十大命题原则	22
<b>DAY 2</b>	<b>托福阅读题型分类讲解</b>	<b>28</b>
	第一节 词汇题	28
	第二节 事实信息题	38
	第三节 否定事实信息题	43
	第四节 推理题	51
	第五节 修辞目的题	56
	第六节 指代题	63
	第七节 句子简化题	73
	第八节 插入文本题	82
	第九节 文章内容小结题	88
	第十节 表格题	95
<b>DAY 3</b>	<b>托福阅读历年真题长难句剖析</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>DAY 4</b>	<b>托福阅读文章框架分析</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>DAY 5</b>	<b>托福阅读题型分类练习</b>	<b>140</b>
	第一节 词汇题	140
	第二节 事实信息题	143
	第三节 否定事实信息题	150
	第四节 推理题	158

第五节	修辞目的题	165
第六节	指代题	171
第七节	句子简化题	175
第八节	插入文本题	180
第九节	文章内容小结题	185
第十节	表格题	192

## DAY 6 托福阅读全真模拟试题

Model Test 1	197
Model Test 2	207

## DAY 7 托福阅读历年真题词汇题汇总

217

# DAY 1

## 托福阅读概况



### 第一节 托福阅读基本信息

新托福考试阅读部分由3~5篇文章构成，每篇文章的长度约700词，且每篇文章后有12~14道题。考试时间为60~100分钟。

The TOEFL iBT Reading section includes 3 to 5 reading passages, each approximately 700 words long. There are 12 to 14 questions per passage. You have from 60 to 100 minutes to answer all questions in the section.

新托福考试阅读部分的文章摘录于大学程度的教科书，一般都是对某一学科或主题的介绍性内容。由于新托福考试的主要目的是评估考生对学术性文章的理解程度，因此新托福考试阅读部分对摘录原文进行了尽可能少的改写。

TOEFL iBT reading passages are excerpts from college-level textbooks that would be used in introductions to a discipline or topic. The excerpts are changed as little as possible because the goal of the TOEFL iBT is to assess how well students can read the kind of writing that is used in an academic environment.

新托福考试阅读文章涉及多种学科。如果考生不了解一篇文章所涉及的主题也没有关系，因为回答问题所需要的所有信息都会在文章中出现。按照出题人的命题意图，所有的托福阅读文章可以分为三种基本类型：①解释说明型文章；②立论型文章；③历史题材型文章。

The passages will cover a variety of different subjects. Don't worry if you are unfamiliar with the topic of a passage. All the information needed to answer the questions will be in the passage. All TOEFL passages are classified into three basic categories based on author purpose: ① Exposition, ② Argumentation, and ③ Historical.

通常一篇文章会对关于其主题的信息从不同的角度或观点进行阐述。这一点是考生应在阅读过程中特别注意的，因为通常题目中至少会有一道题考查考生是否理解全文的结构。常见的文章结构大致有以下四种：

Often passages will present information about the topic from more than one perspective or point of view. This is something you should note as you read because usually you will be asked at least one question that allows you to show that you have understood the general organization of the passage. Common types of organization you should be able to recognize are

- (1) 分类
- (2) 比较/对比
- (3) 原因/结果
- (4) 问题/解决办法

- (1) classification
- (2) comparison/contrast
- (3) cause/effect
- (4) problem/solution





续表

<p>新托福阅读文章的长度为700词左右，但每篇文章的长度可能会有所不同。有些文章可能会稍多于700词，而有些文章可能会稍少于700词。</p>	<p>TOEFL iBT passages are approximately 700 words long, but the passages used may vary somewhat in length. Some passages may be slightly longer than 700 words, and some may be slightly shorter.</p>
<p>新托福阅读考查考生寻找文章基本信息的能力、进行合理推理的能力以及阅读理解文章内容概要的能力。其中共有10种类型的题目。新托福阅读题目类型的具体分类如下：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 事实信息题 (3~6题)</li> <li>(2) 否定事实信息题 (0~2题)</li> <li>(3) 推理题 (0~2题)</li> <li>(4) 修辞目的题 (0~2题)</li> <li>(5) 词汇题 (3~5题)</li> <li>(6) 指代题 (0~2题)</li> <li>(7) 句子简化题 (0~1题)</li> <li>(8) 文本插入题 (0~1题)</li> <li>(9) 文章内容小结题 (0~1题)</li> <li>(10) 完成表格题 (0~1题)</li> </ol>	<p>TOEFL iBT Reading questions cover Basic Information skills, Inferencing skills, and Reading to Learn skills. There are 10 question types. The following chart summarizes the categories and types of TOEFL iBT Reading questions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Factual Information questions (3 to 6 questions per set)</li> <li>(2) Negative Factual Information questions (0 to 2 questions per set)</li> <li>(3) Inference questions (0 to 2 questions per set)</li> <li>(4) Rhetorical Purpose questions (0 to 2 questions per set)</li> <li>(5) Vocabulary questions (3 to 5 questions per set)</li> <li>(6) Reference questions (0 to 2 questions per set)</li> <li>(7) Sentence Simplification questions (0 to 1 question per set)</li> <li>(8) Insert Text question (0 to 1 question per set)</li> <li>(9) Prose Summary questions (0 to 1 question per set)</li> <li>(10) Fill in a Table questions (0 to 1 question per set)</li> </ol>

## 第二节 托福阅读命题特点

### 一、考点词同一性

不论是北美ETS命题的TOEFL、SAT、GMAT、GRE考试，还是英国剑桥大学命题的IELTS考试，每一种考试的命题人都有其钟爱的考点词。例如，在TOEFL考试中，ETS倾向于用transform、convert、revise这三个词汇替换同义词“change”，而在IELTS考试中，命题人则习惯使用shift、modify、alter这三个词来替换“change”。通过下面的例子体会一下TOEFL阅读考试的命题规律。

#### 【例1】

Like their farming neighbors, rural artisans were part of an economy seen, by one historian, as “an orchestra conducted by

#### 【例2】

In 1929 the United States motion picture industry released more than 300 sound films—a rough figure, since a number were

续表

nature.” Some tasks could not be done in the winter, others had to be put off during harvest time, and still others waited on raw materials that were only produced seasonally. As the days grew shorter, shop hours kept pace, since few artisans could afford enough artificial light to continue work when the Sun went down. To the best of their ability, colonial artisans tried to keep their shops as efficient as possible and to regularize their schedules and methods of production for the best return on their investment in time, tools, and materials. While it is pleasant to imagine a woodworker, for example, carefully matching lumber, joining a chest together without resort to nails or glue, and applying all thought and energy to carving beautiful designs on the finished piece, the time required was not justified unless the customer was willing to pay extra for the quality—and few in rural areas were.

It can be inferred from the passage that the use of artificial light in colonial times was

- A. especially helpful to woodworkers.
- B. popular in rural areas.
- C. continuous in winter.
- D. expensive.

### 【解析】

正确答案为D选项，选项中的expensive对应文中划线部分few artisans could afford，人工光昂贵=很多工匠买不起。

silent films with music tracks, or films prepared in dual versions, to take account of the many cinemas not yet wired for sound. At the production level, in the United States the conversion was virtually complete by 1930. In Europe it took a little longer, mainly because there were more small producers for whom the costs of sound were prohibitive, and in other parts of the world problems with rights or access to equipment delayed the shift to sound production for a few more years (though cinemas in major cities may have been wired in order to play foreign sound films). The triumph of sound cinema was swift, complete, and enormously popular.

Which of the following accounts for the delay in the conversion to sound films in Europe?

- A. European producers often lacked knowledge about the necessary equipment for the transition to sound films.
- B. Smaller European producers were often unable to afford to add sound to their films.
- C. It was often difficult to wire older cinemas in the major cities to play sound films.
- D. Smaller European producers believed that silent films with music accompaniment were aesthetically superior to sound films.

### 【解析】

正确答案为B选项，选项中的unable to afford对应文中划线部分costs of sound were prohibitive，买不起=成本很昂贵。

从上面的两个例子我们可以看出，两道题目的命题点如出一辙，均利用了“价格高=买不起”这个命题逻辑。

### 【例3】

The Women of Mexico City, 1790-1857, Sylvia Marina Arrom argues that the status of women in Mexico City improved during the nineteenth

### 【例4】

Picking up a tributary of the Columbia River, they continued westward until they reached the Pacific Ocean, where they



century. According to Arrom, households headed by females and instances of women working outside the home **were much more common than scholars have estimated**; efforts by the Mexican government to encourage female education resulted in increased female literacy; and influential male writers wrote pieces advocating education, employment, and increased family responsibilities for women, while deploring women's political and marital inequality. Mention of the fact that the civil codes of 1870 and 1884 significantly advanced women's rights would have further strengthened Arrom's argument.

It can be inferred from the passage that Arrom would agree with which of the following assertions?

- A. Efforts by the Mexican government to encourage education for women during the nineteenth century were hampered by the economic instability of that period.
- B. The most significant advances in the rights of Mexican women during the nineteenth century occurred prior to 1857.
- C. Improvements in the status of women in Mexico City during the nineteenth century were accompanied by similar improvements in the status of women in other large Latin American cities.
- D. Scholars have in the past underestimated the number of households headed by females in Mexico City.

### 【解析】

正确答案为D选项，选项中的underestimated对应文中划线部分more common than scholars have estimated，比学者的估计更常见=过去被低估。

stayed until the following spring. Lewis and Clark brought back much new information, including the knowledge that the continent **was wider than originally supposed**. More specifically, they learned a good deal about river drainages and mountain barriers. They ended speculation that an easy coast-to-coast route existed via the Missouri-Columbia River systems, and their reports of the climate, the animals and birds, the trees and plants, and the Indians of the West—though not immediately published—were made available to scientists.

It can be inferred from the passage that prior to the Lewis and Clark expedition the size of the continent had been \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. of little interest
- B. **underestimated**
- C. known to native inhabitants of the West
- D. unpublished but known to most scientists

### 【解析】

正确答案为B选项，选项中的underestimated对应文中划线部分was wider than originally supposed。比一开始想象得宽=过去被低估。

上面两道题目的命题点依然是相同的，比过去想象得更常见/更宽广=过去被低估。

## 二、长难句是重中之重

托福考试是测试英语能力的考试，考生对长难句和复杂句的理解和把握程度可以充分体现出考生英语阅读能力的高低。因此在托福阅读文章中，极其复杂的长难句通

常会设置考题。托福阅读十大题型中的Sentence Simplification Questions主要考查的就是考生对长难句的理解能力。在本书后面的章节，我们将详细讲解历年真题中的长难句。托福阅读中常考的复杂句型包括倒装句、固定用法、同位语、复杂修饰成分、平行结构五种。

## 1. 倒装句

【例1】	Among the reasons for the decline of New England agriculture in the last three decades were the high cost of land, the pressure of housing and commercial development, and a marketing and distribution system based on importing produce from Florida and California.
【解析】	倒装句，正常的语序是：The high cost of land, the pressure of housing and commercial development, and a marketing and distribution system based on importing produce from Florida and California <b>were among the reasons for the decline of New England agriculture in the last three decades</b> . 主语由并列的3个平行短语组成，即① the high cost of land, ② the pressure of housing and commercial development, ③ a marketing and distribution system based on importing produce from Florida and California。
【词汇】	distribution: 分布，分配 produce: 产品
【翻译】	在过去的30年里，新英格兰农业衰退的原因包括：土地成本高，住房和商业发展的压力，以及依赖佛罗里达和加利福尼亚进口的农产品的销售和产品分配体系。
【例2】	Developing nations in various parts of the world have amassed \$700 billion in debts; at stake, should a significant number of these debts be repudiated, is the solvency of some of the world's largest multinational banks.
【解析】	分号后的句子为倒装结构，还原后的语序应为：If a significant number of these debts should be repudiated, the solvency of some of the world's largest multinational banks is at stake.
【词汇】	amass: 积累，聚集 at stake: 危险 repudiate: 拒绝 solvency: 偿付能力
【翻译】	世界各地的发展中国家已经积累了7000亿美元的债务；如果这些国家拒付其中一大笔债务的话，世界上最大的几家跨国银行是否有此偿付能力就很难预料了。



## 2. 固定用法

【例1】	An array of tax incentives has led to a boom in the construction of new office buildings; so abundant has capital been for commercial real estate that investors regularly scour the country for areas in which to build.
【解析】	So...that...固定搭配，如此……以至于……，分号后的句子是倒装结构，正常语序为：capital has been so abundant for commercial real estate that investors regularly scour the country for areas in which to build.
【词汇】	an array of: 一群，一批 incentive: 奖励 boom: 蓬勃发展，繁荣 scour: 搜索，冲刷
【翻译】	一系列的税收刺激带来了建造新写字楼的高潮；用于商业地产的资金是如此之多以至于投资商定期地走访全国各地来寻找建筑用地。

【例2】	Reformers in the Northern states put so much pressure upon the Congress not to extend slavery to territories destined for statehood that some of the southern states wanted to secede from the United States.
【解析】	So...that...固定搭配，如此……以至于……，so引导的内容是原因（much pressure upon the Congress not to extend slavery to territories destined for statehood），that引导的内容是结果（some of the southern states wanted to secede from the United States）。
【词汇】	territory: 领土 slavery: 奴隶制 destine: 命运
【翻译】	在北方那些州的改革者们要求国会不要把奴隶制度扩大到那些将被定位为州的地区；他们给国会施加了如此大的压力，以致于南部一些州想要退出美利坚合众国。

## 3. 同位语

【例如】	It is significant that the earliest living things that built communities on these islands are examples of symbiosis, <u>a phenomenon</u> that depends upon the close cooperation of two or more forms of life and <u>a principle</u> that is very important in island communities.
【解析】	A phenomenon和a principle是两个并列的同位语成分，均修饰前面的 symbiosis。

续表

【词汇】	symbiosis: 共生关系
【翻译】	岛屿上最早的生物群落以共生的方式存在是非常重要的。共生是一种依靠两种或两种以上的生物紧密合作而生存的现象，也是岛屿上生物群落非常重要的一项本能。

## 4. 复杂修饰成分

【例如】	Many signals <u>that animals make</u> seem to impose on the signalers costs <u>that are overly damaging</u> .
【解析】	句子主干为many signals seem to impose on the signalers costs，第一个that (animals make)为定语从句，修饰signals，第二个that (are overly damaging)为定语从句，修饰costs。
【词汇】	impose on: 施加
【翻译】	一些动物发出的信号可能会给它们自身带来非常大的伤害。

## 5. 平行结构

【例1】	A new study proposes a significant increase in the capacity of towns and cities through a combination of increased housing densities, lower on-plot provisions for cars and more on-street parking, and the re-use of marginal open space that is “devoid of any amenity value”.
【解析】	主句谓语动词propose后由3个并列平行的宾语组成，即① a significant increase in the capacity of towns and cities through a combination of increased housing densities, ② lower on-plot provisions for cars and more on-street parking, ③ the reuse of marginal open space that is “devoid of any amenity value”。
【词汇】	devoid: 缺乏 amenity: 便利设施
【翻译】	一项新的研究主张通过组合已有住房密度的方式来大大增加城镇的容量，减少专用停车区而增加街边停车区，以及重新利用那些没有任何文娱康乐价值的边缘空地。
【例2】	And so, today, as the choice of which food plants to cultivate in Australia has been largely decided, and as there is little chance of being lost for long periods in the bush, our interest in the subject of Australian food plants tends to relate to natural history rather than to practical necessity.



续表

【解析】	And连接两个用as引导的并列平行分句，即① And so, today, as the choice of which food plants to cultivate in Australia has been largely decided, ② as there is little chance of being lost for long periods in the bush。
【词汇】	cultivate: 种植，培养
【翻译】	由于培育何种粮食作物的选择在很大程度上已经决定了，而且由于不太可能有长期遗落于荒郊野外的（粮食作物），因此，现在我们对于澳洲粮食作物课题的兴趣倾向于和历史自然有关，而非实际需要。

### 三、例子题的答案永远出现在例子前

在例子题中，根据题干的信息定位原文，如果定位点处有for example等举例词，那么正确答案一定在for example前面出现，即答案永远出现在例子之前。



#### 【例1】

These changes in outlook deeply affected the musical culture of the Renaissance period—how people thought about music as well as the way music was composed, experienced, discussed, and disseminated. They could see the architectural monuments, sculptures, plays, and poems that were being rediscovered, but they could not actually hear ancient music, although they could read the writings of classical philosophers, poets, essayists, and music theorists that were becoming available in translation. They learned about the power of **ancient music to move the listener** and wondered why **modern music did not have the same effect**. **For example**, the influential religious leader **Bernardino Cirillo expressed disappointment** with the learned music of his time. He urged musicians to follow the example of the sculptors, painters, architects, and scholars who had rediscovered ancient art and literature. The musical Renaissance in Europe was more a general cultural movement and state of mind than a specific set of musical techniques. Furthermore, music changed so rapidly during this century and a half—though at different rates in different countries — that we cannot define a single Renaissance style.

According to the passage, why was Bemardino Cirillo disappointed with the music of his time?

- A. It was not complex enough to appeal to musicians.
- B. It had little emotional impact on audiences.



- C. It was too dependent on the art and literature of his time.  
D. It did not contain enough religious themes.



## 【解析】

根据题干的关键词定位到原文，可以在定位点处发现for example，因此我们在for example前面的内容寻找答案，正确答案为B选项。选项中的emotional impact替换原文的move，选项中的audiences替换原文的listener。



## 【例2】

A third fossil formation containing both soft-bodied and hard-bodied animals provides evidence of the result of the Cambrian explosion. This fossil formation, called the Burgess Shale, is in Yoho National Park in the Canadian Rocky Mountains of British Columbia. Shortly after the Cambrian explosion, mud slides rapidly buried thousands of marine animals under conditions that favored fossilization. These fossil beds provide evidence of about 32 modern animal groups, plus about 20 other animal body forms that are so different from any modern animals that they cannot be assigned to any one of the modern groups. These unassignable animals include a large swimming predator called Anomalocaris and a soft-bodied animal called Wiwaxia, which ate detritus or algae. The Burgess Shale formation also **has fossils of many extinct representatives of modern animal groups. For example,** a well-known Burgess Shale animal called **Sidneyia** is a representative of a previously unknown group of arthropods (a category of animals that includes insects, spiders, mites, and crabs).

Sidneyia is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a relative of Anomalocaris and Wiwaxia  
B. a previously unknown Burgess Shale animal  
C. an extinct member of a currently existing category of animals  
D. an animal that cannot be assigned to any modern animal group



## 【解析】

根据题干的关键词定位到原文，可以在定位点处发现for example，因此我们在for example前面的内容寻找答案，正确答案为C选项。选项中的currently existing category of animals替换原文的现代动物群。





#### 四、高频词汇反复考查

在托福阅读考试中，词汇题占据了每篇文章题目总数1/3的比例，考生如果能够解决词汇这一难关，攻克托福阅读可谓轻而易举。通过对历年真题中词汇题的统计，我们发现，个别高频词汇反复出现。例如，abundant（丰富的，大量的）这个词几乎在每年的托福考试中都会出现，对应的正确选项分别为“substantial、ample、affluent、considerable、enormous、tremendous、large amount、large numbers”。可见孤立地背诵一个单词是没用的，需要积累大量的高频词汇的同义词，才能轻松应对托福阅读考试。



##### 【例1】

The **prevailing** winds in the Great Basin are from the west. Warm and moist air from the Pacific Ocean is forced upward as it crosses the Sierra Nevada.

The word “prevailing” is closest in meaning to which of following?

- A. most frequent
- B. occasional
- C. gentle
- D. most dangerous

正确答案：A



##### 【例2】

Secular institutions of control such as the police and army take the place of religion and family in maintaining order, and a money-based economy **prevails**. Because of these contrasts, “popular” may be viewed as clearly different from “folk”.

The word “prevails” is closest in meaning to which of following?

- A. dominates
- B. provides
- C. develops
- D. invests

正确答案：A



##### 【例3】

Their light was already halfway here before the Earth even formed. The light from the nearby