

新托福考试高分突破系列

Powerful tools to help you navigate TOEFL iBT!

新托福考试 高分突破

李仙旭 (韩) 著

TOEFL[®] iBT
NAVIGATOR

阅读

学习指导

新托福考试词汇突破

Prepared by the author for the TOEFL iBT

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李仙旭 (韩) 著
童晓媛 汤宝莉 译

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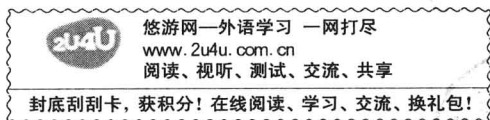
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Unit 01 Rhetorical Purpose

The Big Bang Model

The Big Bang is a popular theory that provides a substantiated explanation of how the universe began. The theory states that approximately 15 billion years ago, a tremendous explosion became the starting point for the formation of the universe. Prior to the explosion, all matter and energy that is present in our universe today was confined in a tiny point. At the moment of explosion, which scientists call T=0, matter and energy exploded from that tiny point and began moving away from each other. The matter and energy came to form the galaxies and heavenly bodies found within the galaxies. The evidence that supports this theory is based on Edwin Hubble's observation that the only galaxies are expanding. Hubble noted that the distance between the clusters of galaxies is growing. He also noted that the speed at which a galaxy moves is proportional to its distance from the earth. This means that the farther away a galaxy is from the earth, the faster it is moving away.

1. What is the author's main purpose in writing this passage?
 - (A) To provide a detailed explanation of the Big Bang theory.
 - (B) To describe the types of matter and energy in the tiny point.
 - (C) To explain what occurred when the tiny point exploded.
 - (D) To suggest that the Big Bang theory has a flaw.
2. Why does the author mention microscopes in paragraph 2?

Unit 01 Rhetorical Purpose

Strategy 01

见《阅读》▶ p. 40

The Big Bang Model

The Big Bang is a popular theory that provides a substantiated explanation of how the Universe began. The theory states that approximately 15 billion years ago, a tremendous explosion became the starting point for the formation of the universe. Prior to the explosion, all matter and energy that is present in our universe today was confined in a tiny point. At the moment of explosion, which scientists call $T=0$, matter and energy exploded from that tiny point and began rushing away from each other. This matter and energy came to form the galaxies and heavenly bodies found within the galaxies. The evidence that supports this theory is based on Edwin Hubble's observation that the universe is expanding. Hubble noted that the distance between the clusters of galaxies is growing. He also noted that the speed at which a galaxy moves is proportional to its distance from the earth. This means that the farther away a galaxy is from the earth, the faster it is moving away.

Two astronomers who were studying microwaves in space also discovered in 1964 that outer space makes noise. The noise did not come from a single area but rather from all directions in space. It is believed that this noise is the noise of radiation that was left over from that initial Big Bang.

大爆炸宇宙模型

宇宙大爆炸是一种流行理论，它为宇宙起源提供了实证解释。该理论认为宇宙起源于大约150亿年以前的一次大爆炸。现今存在于我们宇宙中的所有物质和能量在大爆炸以前都聚集在一个很小的点上。“在爆炸的那一刻，就是科学家们称为“零点”的那一刻，物质和能量自那个小点炸开，并开始急速四处飞散。这些物质和能量形成了星系以及我们在星系中发现的各个天体。埃德温·哈勃关于宇宙在持续膨胀的观测发现为大爆炸理论提供了证据支持。哈勃指出星系团之间的距离在增大。他还指出星系移动的速度与它和地球之间的距离是成比例的。这就意味着一个星系距离地球越远，它远离地球的速度就越快。

²两名从事空间微波研究的天文学家于1964年还发现外太空里存在噪声。这种噪声并非来自某个单独的区域，而是来自四面八方。人们认为，这是最初的大爆炸遗留下来的辐射噪声。

- The author mentions $T=0$ in paragraph 1 to
 - illustrate a theory about how stars began
 - clarify how time in the universe began
 - describe the types of matter and energy in the tiny point
 - explain what occurred when the tiny point exploded
- Why does the author mention microwaves in paragraph 2?
 - to suggest that the big bang theory has a flaw
 - to argue for scientists who support the big bang theory
 - to explain how noise from the Big Bang was discovered
 - to provide an example of the type of waves found in the universe

Ogden Nash

Ogden Nash is considered one of America's most humorous poets. What is interesting about him is that he did not show any poetic inclinations in childhood and even in early adulthood. His family moved often along the east coast because of the family business, and when Nash was accepted by the Harvard University, he left after one year because of financial problems. Nash then became a teacher, a salesman and a copywriter for advertisements. It may have been his exposure to different cities as well as his work experience in different fields that brought out his sense of humor.

Ogden's career as a poet began at Doubleday as an editor and publicist. His first book, *The Cricket of Carador* was published in 1925. His first humorous poem was printed in the *New Yorker* five years later. Called *Spring Comes to Murray Hill*, the poem established Ogden Nash as a writer of light verse and secured him a job at the *New Yorker*. The magazine could not hold him down, however, and a year later, Nash quit to focus on his writing. The poetry he wrote often lacked reason and sounded more nonsensical than poetic. In one poem, Nash wrote, "I don't mind eels except as meals." It was this sort of whimsy, however, that endeared Ogden Nash to his readers, both young and old.

1. The author discusses Nash's early career in paragraph 1 in order to
 - (A) point out that Nash was not interested in poetry at the start
 - (B) compare the early and later writings of Nash
 - (C) suggest what Nash would have done if he had not become a writer
 - (D) explain what events led to the writing of Nash's first poem
2. Why does the author mention the Doubleday in paragraph 2?
 - (A) to compare Ogden's work at Doubleday and at New Yorker
 - (B) to describe how Ogden became a poet
 - (C) to contrast the poems written by Nash in 1925
 - (D) to explain the reason Nash stopped working

奥格登·纳什

¹⁾奥格登·纳什被认为是美国最幽默的诗人之一。有趣的是，纳什在童年时代以及刚刚步入成年的那段时期，并没有表现出对诗歌的热爱。由于家族生意的关系，纳什一家经常沿着东海岸搬家。就读哈佛大学一年以后，纳什因为经济问题辍学。之后，他当过教师、销售员和广告文案撰稿人。可能正是由于对不同城市的接触和各个领域的工作经历培养了纳什的幽默感。

²⁾纳什的诗人生涯开始于他在双日出版社当编辑和时事评论员。他的第一本书《卡拉多的蟋蟀》于1925年出版。五年后，他在《纽约客》上发表了第一首滑稽诗。这首名为《春天来到茉莉山》的诗为作者树立了轻松诗人的形象，并为纳什赢得了一份在《纽约客》的工作。然而，杂志社却没能留住他，一年以后纳什辞掉了工作专心写作。纳什的诗常常缺乏理性，读起来荒谬多于诗意。在一首诗中，他写道：“鳗鱼那东西我不在意，除非是要吃进肚里。”然而，正是这种异想天开使得奥格登·纳什深受老少读者的喜爱。

John Coltrane

John William Coltrane, one of America's foremost jazz saxophonists, has been an enormous influence on both mainstream and avant-garde or experimental jazz. Born into a wealthy family in 1926, the deaths of three members of his family and the subsequent poverty the family experienced drove Coltrane to become preoccupied with playing the saxophone. Coltrane became part of Miles Davis' band in 1955, and for two years, his expertise as a saxophonist grew. Unfortunately, Coltrane never really developed a rapport with the audience when he performed, and his playing style had no direction.

Coltrane worked with Thelonious Monk in late 1957, and it was with this group that Coltrane began to develop a style that a jazz critic called "sheets of sound". It seemed as though Coltrane had packed all the notes in just a few seconds. The listener was treated to hundreds of notes cascading against each other in the span of a single minute. After working with Miles Davis for two more years, Coltrane formed his first group which recorded the very successful *My Favorite Things*. Coltrane also performed for George Gershwin's *But Not for Me*. His playing reflected the ceaseless harmonic movements that Coltrane had become known for.

1. Why does the author mention the deaths of Coltrane's family members in paragraph 1?

(A) to describe what happened to Coltrane in his teen years
(B) to show how Coltrane worked his way out of poverty
(C) to explain how Coltrane's life and work as a musician began
(D) to describe the problems Coltrane experienced while working
2. The author describes sheets of sound in paragraph 2 to

(A) describe a unique style that Coltrane developed
(B) compare Coltrane's work with Miles Davis's and Thelonius Monk's
(C) illustrate how Coltrane worked with other musicians
(D) explain a technique used in playing the saxophone

约翰·科特兰

约翰·威廉·科特兰是美国杰出的爵士萨克斯管演奏家之一，他对主流爵士乐以及前卫或称实验爵士乐都有着巨大的影响。科特兰于1926年出生在一个富裕的家庭，“三位家人的离世以及随之而来的贫困处境使科特兰迷上了演奏萨克斯管。1955年，他成了迈尔斯·戴维斯乐队的一员。在那两年，科特兰的演奏技巧得到提高。不幸的是，在演奏的时候科特兰从未与观众建立默契，他也没有形成固定的演奏风格。”

1957年末，科特兰与特洛尼斯·蒙克合作。正是此间，科特兰开始形成了一位爵士乐评论家称之为“片状声响”的音乐风格。²⁾好像科特兰把所有的音符都塞进了几秒钟之内。每一分钟献给听众的都是成百上千的音符，它们好似瀑布的水珠一般彼此碰撞着倾泻而出。与迈尔斯·戴维斯又合作了两年以后，科特兰组建了自己的第一支乐队，并录制了成绩斐然的《我之所爱》。他还演奏了乔治·格什温作曲的《并不为我》。演奏展示了不间断的和声乐章，科特兰正是以此而闻名于世的。

Railroad Pioneer

One of the pioneers of American railroads, which became one of the most commonly-used forms of transportation in the United States, was a general named Grenville M. Dodge. Dodge was a New Englander with a background in engineering. He built a few short lines in Iowa before becoming interested in building a railroad over the Rocky Mountains. Having gone to the West to become rich, Dodge believed that a railroad should lead travelers to the Pacific Ocean. However, not everybody thought this idea was feasible; many even scoffed at Dodge except for a lawyer named Abraham Lincoln.

Dodge and his small group of engineers conducted a geological survey to determine how best to build a transcontinental railroad over the Rocky Mountains. This was not easy even though the real work had not begun. The mountains were unexplored and forbidding, and the Indians did not take kindly to having their mountains changed by white men. However, Dodge and his men were not intimidated for they had the support of the lawyer, who also happened to be the president of the United States. Abraham Lincoln made it possible for the group to begin work in earnest on December 1, 1863.

1. Why does the author mention the Pacific Ocean in paragraph 1?
 - (A) to explain the reason people thought the idea would not succeed
 - (B) to suggest that travelers did not want to travel that far
 - (C) to note a new way of building railroads by the ocean
 - (D) to contrast railroads built on mountains and those built along coastlines
2. In paragraph 2, the author mentions the president of the United States to
 - (A) suggest that Dodge should have asked Lincoln for assistance
 - (B) support the idea that Dodge and the government should cooperate
 - (C) argue that the government should build the railroad
 - (D) point out that Dodge had the support he needed

铁路先驱者

铁路现已成为美国最常用的运输方式之一。美国铁路最初的建设者中有一位叫做格伦维尔·M. 道奇的将军。道奇将军是新英格兰人，有一些工程方面的经验。在想到修筑一条跨越落基山脉的铁路之前，他已经在爱荷华州修筑了几条短程铁路线。¹⁾道奇曾经在西部发了财，因此他相信应该有一条铁路把人们带到太平洋。然而，并不是每个人都认为这个想法行得通；除了一个叫做亚伯拉罕·林肯的律师以外，甚至有许多人嘲笑道奇。

道奇和他的工程师小组进行了地质勘测以便确定跨越落基山脉修筑横贯大陆铁路的最佳建设方案。尽管真正的工作尚未开始，勘测工作也不容易。没有人勘测过落基山脉，那里山势险峻，令人生畏；而且印第安人并不欢迎白人改变他们的山脉面貌这一做法。²⁾然而，道奇和他的小组没有被吓倒，因为他们有律师的支持，而这位律师恰好当上了美国总统。亚伯拉罕·林肯成功地让这个小组在1863年12月1日开始认真工作。

American Black Bears

The American black bear may be found throughout North America. From the warmer climate in Mexico to the temperate zones of the U.S. and Canada, black bears have generally been able to survive. Because they live in such a wide range of environments, black bears are known to exhibit a variety in what they eat and in how they live.

Black bears have adapted to their different habitats. They have short claws that allow them to climb trees with great agility. The color of their fur varies according to where they live. In the northwestern part of Canada, their fur is a white-bluish color. This reminds us of polar bears whose light-reflecting fur camouflages them in the snow. Most other black bears have black or brown fur. The black bear can subsist on plants, insects, fish, small mammals and animal carcasses.

The black bear is known to hibernate in cooler climates when food is scarce. The black bears in the northern region may hibernate as long as eight months a year whereas those in warmer climates with sufficient food may not hibernate at all or may do so for a short period of time. When a black bear does hibernate, it does not eat, urinate or defecate. It may, however, leave its hibernation den from time to time unless it is pregnant.

美洲黑熊

美洲黑熊遍布整个北美洲。¹⁾从气候较温暖的墨西哥到美国、加拿大的温带地区，黑熊通常都能够存活。因为黑熊的生活环境范围相当广阔，它们的饮食和生活方式也呈现出多样性。

黑熊已经适应了不同的生存环境。短小的爪子使得它们爬起树来非常敏捷。它们皮毛的颜色由于栖息地的不同而存在差异。加拿大东北部的熊皮毛是白色而略带青色的。这让我们想起了北极熊会反光的皮毛可把它们伪装在白雪之中。其他黑熊大多数长着黑色或者棕色的皮毛。黑熊以植物、昆虫、鱼类、小型哺乳动物和动物尸体为食。

食物缺乏的寒冷季节里黑熊会冬眠。北部地区的黑熊一年中的冬眠时间长达八个月，而那些生活在较温暖气候里的黑熊，由于食物充足，可能根本就不冬眠，或者可能仅仅冬眠很短的一段时间。²⁾黑熊冬眠的时候，不吃不喝，也不大小便。然而，如果没有怀孕的话，黑熊还是有可能偶尔离开它的冬眠洞穴的。

词汇

black bear 黑熊 throughout 遍及 climate 气候 temperate 温带的 zone 地区 survive 幸存, 活下来 *n.* survival 幸存 range 范围 be known to 以...闻名 exhibit 显示 variety 多样性 adapt 适应 habitat 栖息地, (动植物的) 生存环境 claw 爪子 agility 敏捷, 灵活 *adj.* agile 敏捷的 fur 毛, 毛皮 vary 变化 remind sb. of sth. 使某人想起某物 polar bear 北极熊 light-reflecting 反光的 camouflage 伪装 subsist on 依靠...维生 mammal 哺乳动物 carcass 尸体 hibernate 冬眠 scarce 缺乏的, 不足的 whereas 然而, 尽管, 但是 urinate 小便 defecate 排泄 den 洞穴 from time to time 时时, 间或 pregnant 怀孕的

1. Why does the author mention temperate zones in paragraph 1?
- Ⓐ to demonstrate the danger cold weather presents to black bears
 - Ⓑ to suggest that bears prefer warmer weather
 - Ⓒ to compare how black bears fare in cold and warm climate
 - Ⓓ to point out that black bears can survive in different climates
2. The author mentions hibernation den in paragraph 3 to
- Ⓐ contrast hibernation between black bears and other types of bears
 - Ⓑ describe how black bears behave while hibernating
 - Ⓒ provide an example of where black bears tend to hibernate
 - Ⓓ explain why some bears hibernate for shorter periods of time

1. 解析 由画线 1) 部分可知, 作者的目的是说明黑熊可以生活在从墨西哥的炎热地区到加拿大的温带地区的各种气候带, 所以 D 项是正确答案。而寒冷天气给黑熊带来的危险和黑熊喜欢温暖的天气等内容在文中根本未曾提及, 所以 A 项和 B 项都是错误的。另外, 有关寒冷地区和温暖地区的熊, 只在第三段略有提及, 所以 C 项也不是正确答案。

Tip 虽然有些选项中使用的单词和文章内容有联系, 但是选项内容掺杂了一些文中未曾提及的成分, 所以选择答案的时候只看单词是不够的。一定要养成完整地理解、把握句子的好习惯。

2. 解析 画线 2) 部分讲的是黑熊冬眠时的行为, 所以 B 项是正确答案。文中没有提及及其他种类的熊, 所以 A 项可以排除掉。文中并没有着重介绍熊冬眠的地点, 所以 C 项也是错误的。文中虽然提到了生活在较温暖地区的黑熊在食物充足的情况下可能根本不冬眠或者冬眠的时间很短, 但是冬眠时栖身的洞穴和冬眠时间之间没有直接关系, 所以 D 项也是错误的。

修枝剪叶

Because they live (in such a wide range) (of environments), black bears are known (to exhibit a variety)

S1 V1

S2

V2

(in what they eat and in how they live).

* 介词后面不仅可以跟名词, 还可以跟名词从句。

Sharks

鲨鱼

Sharks have similar physical features. Their mouth is positioned low so as to be near the belly. They have an asymmetrical tail and their body is covered with scales. The skeletons of sharks are made of cartilage, which is a tough, elastic tissue. In human adults, cartilage turns to bone, but the shark's skeleton remains cartilaginous. The jaws of a shark contains reserve teeth. This is because in an attack, sharks often lose their teeth.

Although sharks generally have similar features, the species vary in size and in the way they behave. The largest shark is known as the whale shark and is about 49 feet long. Though the whale shark is the largest, it is actually a harmless shark mainly because its teeth are small. The Great White shark, on the other hand, is 20 feet long and has teeth that are literally like a knife. The teeth are serrated much like a steak knife is. This smaller shark, however, is a predator and its jaws are strong enough to crush prey with a single bite. The smallest shark is only about 6 to 8 inches long. Generally, sharks do not attack unless a human invades their habitat. The feeding frenzy that sharks are known for occur when they are hungry and only a single prey is available.

各种鲨鱼的体态特征相似。它们的嘴巴位置很低，以致于紧贴着腹部。鲨鱼的尾巴是不对称的，并且全身覆盖着鳞片。它们的骨骼是由一种坚韧而有弹性的软骨组织构成的。在成年人类的身体里软骨变成了骨头，但是鲨鱼的骨骼仍然是软骨质的。¹鲨鱼的嘴里长有备齿。这是因为攻击的时候它们的牙齿经常会脱落。

虽然总体上鲨鱼的体态特征相似，但是各个种类的体形大小和行为方式不尽相同。人们所知的最大的鲨鱼是鲸鲨，大约长达49英尺。鲸鲨个头虽属最大，但实际上它们没有什么伤害性，这主要是因为鲸鲨的牙齿很小。另一方面，大白鲨身长20英尺，有着像刀一般的牙齿。上面还长满了锯齿，与切牛排的刀如出一辙。大白鲨个头较小，但却捕食其他动物。它的上下颌十分强壮，一口就可以将猎物咬碎。最小的鲨鱼只有大约6到8英寸长。一般来说，除非人类入侵它们的栖息地，鲨鱼是不会袭击人类的。²在只有一个猎物的时候，饥饿的鲨鱼群会发生有名的“群体捕食”现象。

词汇

shark 鲨鱼 similar 相似的 physical 身体的, 肉体的 feature 特征, 特色 position 安置; 确定...的位置 so as to 如此...以致 belly 腹部 asymmetrical 不匀称的, 不对称的 tail 尾巴 be covered with 被...覆盖 scale 鳞片 skeleton 骨骼; 骨架 be made of 由...构成 cartilage [解剖学] 软骨 elastic 有弹性的 tissue 组织 turn to 转变成 cartilaginous [解剖学] 软骨质的, 软骨的 jaw 颚 reserve teeth 备用牙齿 species 种; 物种 be known as 以...而闻名的 whale shark 鲸鲨 Great White shark 大白鲨 on the other hand 另一方面 literally 真正地; 简直 serrated [生物] 锯齿状的 v. serrate 使成锯齿状 predator 捕食者, 食肉动物 crush 压碎; 碾碎 prey 猎物; 牺牲者 bite 咬 feeding frenzy (鲨鱼、水虎鱼的) 群体捕食; 激烈竞争 available 可获得的, 可利用的

1. Why does the author mention reserve teeth in paragraph 1?

- Ⓐ to explain how strong a shark's teeth really are
- Ⓑ to describe what usually happens to a shark during an attack
- Ⓒ to compare the teeth of a shark to its cartilaginous bones
- Ⓓ to suggest that shark's teeth are not that dangerous

2. The author mentions feeding frenzy in the passage to

- Ⓐ describe a typical shark attack along a coastline
- Ⓑ point out what Great White sharks are capable of
- Ⓒ emphasize the danger of sharks when in a group
- Ⓓ clarify why sharks may attack as a group

1. 解析 由画线 1) 部分可知, 鲨鱼在攻击过程中经常会失去牙齿, 因此它嘴里的备用牙齿是很必要的。由此可以看出在攻击过程中鲨鱼身上发生了什么, 所以 B 项是正确的。文中没有提到鲨鱼的牙齿有多么强韧, 也没有涉及牙齿和软骨的比较, 所以 A 项和 C 项是错误的。有关鲨鱼的牙齿是否危险的内容是在第二段出现的, 所以 D 项也是错误的。

2. 解析 由画线 2) 部分可知, 鲨鱼只有在饥饿的时候才会攻击猎物, 其实就是指出了攻击猎物的原因, 所以 D 项是正确的。文中提到, 事实上鲨鱼基本上不攻击人类, 所以 A 项是错误的。文中提到大白鲨并不是为了说明其有哪些行动能力, 作者的真正意图在于说明它们拥有刀一般锋利的牙齿, 这一点需要特别注意。文中没有任何有关鲨鱼群的危险性的内容, 所以 C 项也是错误的。

修枝剪叶

The smallest shark is (only) about 6 to 8 inches long.

S V

* 在说明长度和宽度的时候, 会用到类似 "It's 8 inches long." 这样的句型。注意在该句中, 形容词 long 放到了数量词的后面。

Art Forgeries

With art forgery becoming more common in our time, one of the biggest challenges for the art world is determining whether a painting is a forgery. Art dealers believe that 15 percent of paintings sold at auctions are not originals while art experts and historians claim that that figure is more likely 60 percent. Forgeries have become more sophisticated, and this has made it necessary for scientists and historians to utilize technology when examining a painting. The most commonly used technologies are X-ray, electron microscopy, ultraviolet light and infrared. Different types of X-rays have come into use. Stereoradiography is one type in which two X-rays are taken from two different angles so as to produce a three-dimensional image from a two-dimensional painting.

In one particular case, an exhibit had only five paintings, all of which were on the same subject, a Madonna. Interestingly, it was claimed that all of the paintings were done by Leonardo Da Vinci. Upon initial examination of the paintings, it was determined that three were copies, and therefore, one or two were original. Since both paintings were clearly Leonardo Da Vinci's style, the curator asked scientists to put the paintings through X-ray tests. Incredibly, both paintings turned out to have a layer of other painting beneath the top layer. The scientists could not determine if they were genuine or forgeries.

艺术品仿制

当今艺术品仿制现象越来越普遍，对于艺术界最大的挑战之一是判定一幅画是否为赝品。¹⁾艺术品交易商们认为拍卖会上售出的画有15%都不是原作，而艺术品专家和历史学家则称这个数字更有可能是60%。仿制品已经变得越来越精致复杂，这使得科学家和历史学家必须使用技术手段来鉴定一幅画。最常用的技术手段包括X光、电子显微镜、紫外线和红外线。各种不同的X光已经开始被使用。其中一种方法就是立体放射线摄影：自两个不同的角度照射两种X光，以便从一张二维的绘画中产生一个三维的图像。

²⁾有一个特殊的案例，一次展览只展出了五幅画，画的主题都是圣母马利亚。有趣的是，据称这些画都出自列奥纳多·达·芬奇之手。经过最初的鉴定，认为三幅是赝品，因此有一到两幅是真迹。由于这两幅画都明显地具有达·芬奇的绘画风格，馆长要求科学家们对它们进行X光检测。不可思议的是，在这两幅画的表层下面原来都有另一幅画。³⁾科学家们也无法确定它们的真伪。

词汇

forgery 伪造；伪造品，赝品 challenge 挑战 art dealer 艺术品交易商 auction 拍卖 original 原件；原作品 figure 数字 sophisticated 复杂的；精致的；富有经验的，老练的 utilize 利用 electron microscopy 电子显微镜 cf. microscope 显微镜 ultraviolet light 紫外线 infrared 红外线 come into use 开始被使用 stereoradiography 立体放射线摄影 angle 角度 three-dimensional 三维的 exhibit 展出，展览（会） Madonna [宗教] 圣母马利亚 interestingly 有意思地，有趣地 initial 最初的，开始的 copy 复制品，仿制品 curator 馆长 incredibly 不可思议地；惊人地 turn out 原来是，（最后）证明是 layer 层 genuine 真的

1. Why does the author mention 15 percent and 60 percent in the passage?
 - Ⓐ to compare an assessment of art forgeries made by art dealers and art experts
 - Ⓑ to explain that it is difficult to determine just how many art forgeries there are
 - Ⓒ to describe the incidence of art forgeries in different parts of the world
 - Ⓓ to emphasize the disagreement art dealers and arts experts have regarding art forgeries
2. The author mentions Leonardo Da Vinci's Madonna in order to
 - Ⓐ describe a technique that forgers use
 - Ⓑ give an account of a possible instance of multiple forgery
 - Ⓒ provide an example of scientific error
 - Ⓓ explain a common procedure for checking paintings

1. 解析 由画线 1) 部分可知, 作者提到 15% 和 60% 是为了说明艺术品交易商和专家判断的差异, 所以 A 项是正确的。“很难确定到底有多少伪造艺术品”的相关内容是在文中第二段出现的, 所以 B 项是错误的。C 项在文中未提及, 因此也是错误的。提到两个比例的目的旨在比较, 而用 emphasize (强调) 这个词是不够准确的, 所以 D 项也是错误的。

2. 解析 画线 2) 和画线 3) 部分以圣母马利亚这一主题的作品为例, 指出了赝品数量很多, 让人难辨真伪, 所以 B 项是正确答案。文中谈到了画的表层下面还有一层, 但并没有详细地描述伪造的手法, 所以 A 项是错误的。文中没有提到科学测定的误差和检验油画真伪的步骤, 所以 C 项和 D 项也都是错误的。

修枝剪叶

(In one particular case), an exhibit had only five paintings, all of which were on the same subject, a Madonna.

S V

* which 指代的是其前面的名词, 即其先行词。在上面的句子中, all of which 中的 which 指代的是 five paintings。

Guards on Wheels

The increasing need for trained security personnel around the world has only worsened the problem of there being not enough to fill the demand. There are various types of security personnel needed, some who need special training in dealing with armed individuals. The lack of security personnel has resulted in an increase in the number of robots being used to care for security details such as protecting property and important facilities.

Security robots move on wheels and are both sophisticated and strong enough to withstand exposure to an unpleasant environment such as cold, heat and rugged terrain. They are capable of mapping an environment or facility through laser mapping and navigation technology that utilizes both computers and satellites. They are also programmed to confront trespassers and communicate with a central security station. Security robots are instructed to take certain actions when particular events occur. Depending on the situation, a robot can make a visual and audio recording, alarm human counterparts and send an image via a built-in cell phone.

There is a question, though, as to whether the advantage of savings on salaries of highly-trained security personnel is worth it. Human beings are far more capable of making split-second decisions in situations not covered by the programming in a robot.

轮子上的警卫

世界范围内对经过训练的安保人员的需求在增加，这只能令其供不应求的难题进一步恶化。人们需要各种各样的安保人员，有人需要那种经过特殊训练、可以对付持械歹徒的保镖。由于安保人员的缺乏，机器人的使用数量有所增加，人们用机器人来保障安全事宜，比如保护财产和重要设备。

¹⁾机器人警卫用轮子行进，设计精密复杂，强壮坚固，足以禁得起不良环境的考验，比如寒冷、炎热和崎岖地势。通过电脑和卫星，机器人警卫能够运用激光绘图和导航技术绘制环境地图和设备图纸。经过编程它们还可对抗侵入者，并且与中央安全站通信。当发生特殊事件时，机器人警卫会被命令采取某些特定行动。根据情况，机器人会进行声像录影，向真人警卫发出警告，并通过内置的手机发送图像。

然而却存在这样一个问题：使用机器人警卫的优势是可以省下付给训练有素的安保人员的薪水，但这样做是否值得？²⁾在那些没有编入机器人程序的情况下，人类更善于作出瞬间的判断。

词汇

increasing 渐增的 security personnel 警卫，护卫 worsen 恶化 fill 满足 demand 需要，需求 deal with 处理 armed 武装的 result in 结果是…，导致… care for 照顾，照料 property 财产，资产；地产 facility 设备 withstand 经受，抵住 exposure 暴露，显露 rugged 高低不平的，崎岖的 terrain 地形，地势 be capable of 有能力做… map 绘制地图 navigation 导航 confront 面对，对抗 trespasser 侵犯者 v. trespass 侵犯 be instructed to 被命令做… depend on 依靠；取决于… visual 可视的 alarm 警告 counterpart 对应的人（或物） via 通过，凭借 build-in 内置的 cell phone 手机 highly-trained 受过良好培训的 worth it 值得的 split-second 一瞬间作出的；极精确的

1. Why does the author mention cold, heat and rugged terrain in the passage?
 - (A) to compare security personnel to security robots
 - (B) to cite the weakness of security robots
 - (C) to describe the typical terrain that security robots work in
 - (D) to give evidence of the strength of security robots
2. The author mentions human beings in paragraph 3 to
 - (A) explain that humans are unable to cope with certain situations
 - (B) argue that human beings have an advantage over robots
 - (C) point out that robots are more expensive
 - (D) provide an example where programming can get stuck

1. 解析 画线 1) 部分指出机器人警卫非常精密、坚固, 可以抵御寒冷、炎热等不利的环境, 所以 D 项是正确的。而有关机器人警卫和由人来充当的警卫的比较内容出现在文中第三段, 所以 A 项是错误的。文中谈到寒冷、炎热和崎岖的地形, 是为了列举机器人警卫的优点而非缺点, 所以 B 项是错误的。另外, 文中根本未曾提及机器人警卫工作的典型地形, 所以 C 项也是错误的。

2. 解析 由画线 2) 部分可知, 作者提及人类的目的在于说明人类的瞬时判断能力是优于机器人的, 所以 B 项是正确答案。而 A 项内容为人类不具有应对特定状况的能力, 这和原文内容刚好相反, 所以是错误的。文中提到使用机器人可以降低成本, 而 C 项说的是机器人更为昂贵, 和原文内容是相悖的, 所以也是错误的。文中并没有给出程序执行故障的例子, 所以 D 项是错误的。

修枝剪叶

Security robots move (on wheels) and are both sophisticated and strong enough (to withstand exposure to an unpleasant environment) (such as cold, heat and rugged terrain).

S V1 V2

* 形容词 + enough to 动词: 意思为“……得可以, 足以……”。