

GTER

寄托天下

飞跃梦想

tuofushizhanjiaocheng

寄托 托福 实战教程

阅读卷

总策划 张翔钦

编著 王益奋

中国宇航出版社

寄托 托福 实战教程

阅读卷

• 总策划 张翊钦 • 编 著 王益奋
• 参加编写人员：徐尚悦 李媛媛 刘莉 罗亚琳 郑锐 陈佼 王博

中国宇航出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

寄托托福实战教程·阅读卷 / 王益奋编著. —北京:中国宇航出版社, 2004. 7

ISBN 7-80144-814-6

I. 托... II. ①王... III. 英语-阅读教学-高等教育-自学参考资料 IV. H310.41

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 034713 号

出版
发行 **中国宇航出版社**

社址 北京市阜成路 8 号 邮编 100830
(010)68768548

网址 www.caphbook.com/www.caphbook.com.cn

经销 新华书店

发行部 (010)68371900 (010)88530478(传真)
(010)68768541 (010)68767294(传真)

零售店 读者服务部 北京宇航文苑
北京市阜成路 8 号 北京市海淀区海淀大街 31 号
(010)68371105 (010)62579190

承印 北京京科印刷有限公司 排版 京鲁创业

版次 2004 年 7 月第 1 版
2004 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

开本 1/16

规格 787 × 960

印张 22.5

字数 480 千字

书号 ISBN 7-80144-814-6/H·154

定价 38.80 元

本书如有印装质量问题可与发行部调换

前言

Preface

托福的阅读题材,粗略地分就有 10 种,几乎是无所不包括。每篇文章有 350~400 字,平均每篇文章 10 道题,共 5 篇文章要在 55 分钟内完成。这对学生的词汇、常识、阅读速度都有着较高的要求。

从托福的复习应试过程中看,主要困扰考生的问题有:

1. 词汇量少

词汇量毫无疑问是限制阅读水平最大的障碍。如果一句中,尤其是文章首段中有五分之一的单词不认识,即使这些单词对文章理解造成的影响不是很大,从考生的心态来说就已经有很大的影响,会产生畏惧和厌倦心理,从而不能定心继续阅读下去。

2. 阅读速度低

很多考生的阅读量平时积累就不是很多,考场阅读时,由于心态紧张,加上唯恐失分,阅读时不敢错过任何信息,患得患失,很容易使本来就不快的速度更加缓慢。事实上,英语文章的阅读是有一定技巧和规律的。如何舍弃非重要信息,或者说如何找出与考查点对应的相关信息是非常重要的。

3. 常识缺乏

托福的阅读题材包罗万象,通常 5 篇文章都会比较平均地涉及到历史、科技、生物、人文等内容。考生在 55 分钟的紧张阅读加答题过程中,经常会觉得晕头转

向,读到最后一篇的时候几乎不知所云。

针对以上3点薄弱环节,在复习备考的时候还是可以一一找到相应的对策的。

词汇方面,准备阅读时不妨手头积累分类的词汇。分类词汇由于同属一个语意类别,比较容易归类记忆。而且如果是归类记忆的话,在相关文章中看到时,也比较容易勾出相关词汇的记忆。目前的托福题材无论具体内容如何变化,大类已经相对固定。所以,针对分类的文章,分类记忆词汇是最佳的途径。按字母表顺序排列的词汇虽也有其优点,但相对分类词汇,记忆的难度要大很多,而且比较容易引起厌烦心理。

阅读速度是可以通过大量阅读及一定的方法训练而提高的。本书中就按照文章的分类列出一个章节,每类文章都有一定的阅读训练。熟读这些文章的好处是:

- ① 可以做到对同类型题材的了解;
- ② 发现同类型题材的考查侧重以及考查点的大概分布位置。

在常识方面,考生要做的不止是通过阅读题来了解,在平时也要注意积累。托福是美国化的考试。由于美国教育一直要求学生信息量大,知识面丰富,而这一点是很多两耳不闻窗外事的中国学生所缺乏的。建议考生除了熟悉往年托福所有考查过的题材分类文章之外,还应该有意识地多留心各方面的知识。

另外,自从1995年10月更改部分题型之后,原有的词汇一项取消,并入了阅读部分。所以,托福的阅读题中的一部分,大约平均占到五分之二题目是考查词汇的。另外在每篇文章的10道左右考题中,真正考查所阅读的文章细节内容和大意的不过4道题而已。也就是说,考试诚惶诚恐地在有限的时间内力求看懂每一句的意思虽然是好的,但从应试的角度说不一定是完全必要的。关于题目的类型和解题方式,在这本书中我们也会有比较详细的介绍。

编者
2004年6月

目 录

Index

第一章 托福阅读方法示例	001
科学的阅读方法	001
科学分配时间,通读掌握大意	002
读提纲,把握题型,找到中心词	003
准确的定位方法	005
第二章 托福阅读题型解析及练习	007
一、词汇题	007
二、指代题	014
三、文章细节题	022
四、文章主旨题	034
五、定义题	042
六、排除题	050
七、类比题	056
第三章 近年阅读解析	061
2001 年 1 月托福阅读解析	061
2001 年 5 月托福阅读解析	079
2001 年 8 月托福阅读解析	096
2001 年 10 月托福阅读解析	113
2002 年 1 月托福阅读解析	129
2002 年 5 月托福阅读解析	146
2002 年 8 月托福阅读解析	164
2002 年 9 月托福阅读解析	180

2002 年 10 月托福阅读解析	198
2003 年 1 月托福阅读解析	215

第四章 托福阅读题材分类 233

科学科普类	234
历史及社会发展类	239
人文社会类	245
天文类	250
地理类	256
生物类	261
文学艺术类	265

附 1 托福阅读选读材料 271

第一部分:科学科普类	271
第二部分:人文历史类	272
第三部分:天文类	282
第四部分:地理类	286
第五部分:生物类	289
第六部分:文学艺术类	297

附 2 近年托福考试阅读文章分类索引 306

附录 I 阅读分类词汇 310

人文社会类	310
历史政治类	315
天文地理类	316
天文学类	320
科研科普知识类	322
动物类	333
植物类	341
艺术类	343
文学类	349

附录 II 托福 3 个月从容备考复习计划表 351

附录 III 托福 1 个月冲刺备考复习计划表 353

第一章

Chapter 1

托福阅读方法示例

许多考生认为阅读文章的时候必须要读懂每字每句,事实上,这是完全不必要的。很多时候,根据上下文甚至是自己的一些常识,就算遇到不认识的生字,也不会影响对文章的理解。特别是托福阅读这种信息量大,题目涉及面广的形式,掌握一定的阅读和答题技巧,对应对托福阅读是有很大帮助的。

科学的阅读方法

关于阅读方法的资料许多出版物中都谈到过,我们这里不多赘言,而只是对在有限时间内有效阅读托福文章的方法进行一个简单的介绍。阅读技巧,特别是速度技巧中,有两个重要的方法:Skimming & Scanning。

Skimming 的意思是只看主要大意的速读。其实一篇文章的大意是有重点的。比如,当出现 first, second 这样归类总结的地方,或是有 because, as a result 这样因果关系出现,或 but, however 这样的语意转折处,都是我们要留心的重要地方。比如在阅读托福文章的时候,在讲述主要观点之后通常会有 for example 来佐证,如果看懂了主要观点,那么对示例所用的时间和精力就不需要太多了。Skimming 的技巧在我们第一遍阅读文章意图抓住文章大意时是非常重要的。

Scanning 的意思是“扫描”,但是具体到阅读中,我们大家最熟悉的的就是查字典的时候了。在我們有意识地去查某个生词的时候,不会去把它所在的一页上每一个字都看一遍才找到我们要的。大家都有这个经验,几乎眼睛对字典中的一页扫

一下,脑中只有要找的字,看到它,其他的地方都像没有看到一样。在托福的阅读中,scanning 的技巧在回答问题时尤为重要。根据题干中问到的内容,在文章中scan,可以帮助考生准确地定位,找到答案。

以上两种是在托福阅读中最常用也是最有效的技巧,在下面的阅读方法讲解中,我们还会有具体的示例和运用。

科学分配时间,通读掌握大意

托福的文章长度大多在 350 ~ 400 字之间。以平均每篇文章花费 10 分钟计算,按照每分钟阅读 150 字的速度,一篇文章从头到尾通读,至少需要 2 ~ 3 分钟的时间。文章的基本大意应该可以了解了,但不一定可以保证读得透彻。在第一遍通读的过程中,考生一定不要期望每个字都一定理解,遇到不懂的字不要多逗留,也不要苦思冥想可能的意思,这些都会浪费宝贵的时间。只需一路看下去,用前面介绍到的 skimming 原则,掌握文章的主旨即可。这个过程中,文章的第一段,尤其是每段的第一句话往往起着提纲挈领或者起承转合的重要作用,是阅读时得多留心的地方;以 2002 年 1 月考题为例:

Questions 1 ~ 9

- Line In 1903 the members of the governing board of the University of Washington, in
Seattle, engaged a firm of landscape architects, specialists in the design of outdoor
environments-Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts-to advise them on an
Line appropriate layout for the university grounds. The plan impressed the university
officials,
- 5 and in time many of its recommendations were implemented. City officials in Seattle, the
largest city in the northwestern United States, were also impressed, for they employed the
same organization to study Seattle's public park needs. John Olmsted did the investigation
and subsequent report on Seattle's parks. He and his brothers believed that parks should
be adapted to the local topography, utilize the area's trees and shrubs, and be available to
- 10 the entire community. They especially emphasized the need for natural, serene settings
where hurried urban dwellers could periodically escape from the city. The essence of the
Olmsted park plan was to develop a continuous driveway, twenty miles long, that would
tie together a whole series of parks, playgrounds, and parkways. There would be local
parks and squares, too, but all of this was meant to supplement the major driveway,

- 15 which was to remain the unifying factor for the entire system.
In November of 1903 the city council of Seattle adopted the Olmsted Report, and
it automatically became the master plan for the city's park system. Prior to this report,
Seattle's park development was very limited and funding meager. All this changed
after the report. Between 1907 and 1913, city voters approved special funding measures
20 amounting to \$4 000 000. With such unparalleled sums at their disposal, with the Olmsted
guidelines to follow, and with the added incentive of wanting to have the city at its best
for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909, the Parks Board bought aggressively.
By 1913 Seattle had 25 parks amounting to 1 400 acres, as well as 400 acres in
playgrounds, pathways, boulevards, and triangles. More lands would be added in the
25 future, but for all practical purposes it was the great land surge of 1907 - 1913 that
established Seattle's park system.

讲解

通读过一遍文章之后,即使没有能够记得很多细节问题,也应该对出现多次的 city's park system, plan 等字有比较深刻的印象。有经验的阅读者会对文章中频频出现的年代概念比较敏感。一般来说,年代的顺序出现,通常表明文章的主题都是在描述某件事物的发展过程。可以基本了解的是,这篇文章是讲述有关城市公园发展历程的。

读提纲,把握题型,找到中心词

接下来一步,就需要非常快速地浏览一下 10 道选择题的题干了。阅读题干可以做到对第二次阅读的目的了然于胸。托福的考查方面一般来说有几点:文章主旨、文章细节、词汇理解等。从近几年的托福题中不难发现,大约 30% 甚至更多的考查重点都是词汇方面的,而真正的细节或主旨考查题最多占到 40%。也就是说,考生可以将第二次阅读的重点根据题目有所机动。

上文题目:

- ① What does the passage mainly discuss? (文章主旨题)
 - A. The planned development of Seattle's public park system
 - B. The organization of the Seattle city government
 - C. The history of the Olmsted Brothers architectural firm
 - D. The design and building of the University of Washington campus
- ② The word "engaged" in line 2 is closest in meaning to (词汇)

- A. trained B. hired C. described D. evaluated
- ③ The word “subsequent” in line 8 is closest in meaning to (词汇)
A. complicated B. alternate
C. later D. detailed
- ④ Which of the following statements about parks does NOT reflect the views of the Olmsted Brothers firm? (细节)
A. They should be planted with trees that grow locally.
B. They should provide a quiet, restful environment.
C. They should be protected by limiting the number of visitors from the community.
D. They should be designed to conform to the topography of the area.
- ⑤ Why does the author mention “local parks and squares” in lines 13 – 14 when talking about the Olmsted plan? (理解)
A. To emphasize the difficulties facing adoption of the plan
B. To illustrate the comprehensive nature of the plan
C. To demonstrate an omission in the plan
D. To describe Seattle’s landscape prior to implementation of the plan
- ⑥ Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about how citizens of Seattle received the Olmsted Report? (细节)
A. They were hostile to the report’s conclusions.
B. They ignored the Olmsteds’ findings.
C. They supported the Olmsteds’ plans.
D. They favored the city council’s seeking advice from another firm.
- ⑦ According to the passage, when was the Olmsted Report officially accepted as the master plan for the Seattle public park system? (细节)
A. 1903 B. 1907 C. 1909 D. 1913
- ⑧ The word “sums” in line 20 is closest in meaning to (词汇)
A. problems B. amounts C. services D. debts
- ⑨ According to the passage, which of the following was most directly influenced by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition? (理解)
A. The University of Washington B. Brookline, Massachusetts
C. The mayor of Seattle D. The Seattle Parks Board

讲解

例如本文, 9 道题中显然有 3 道是考查词汇的近义词的; 1 道文章主旨题(通常

是每篇文章必考的,出现于第1题或最后一题);3道细节题;2道理解题。文章主旨题通过第一遍阅读考生就应形成了一个基本的概念,第二次阅读只是验证和加强理解的过程。3道词汇题对于词汇量较大的考生来说,可能不需再看文章就能够作答。但是建议由于英语词汇通常会有不止一个意思,考生还是应该把该词在文章中的位置找出,结合上下文确认其真正词意。

对于细节题和理解、推理方面的题型,抓住题干中的中心词,找到其在文章中对应的篇幅非常重要。例如第4题:Which of the following statements about parks does NOT reflect the views of the Olmsted Brothers firm? 其中的中心词为 the views of the Olmsted Brothers firm。用快速 scanning 的阅读方法,集中注意力于出现这个词组的地方,在原文中很容易找到与题干中中心词相对应的“He and his brothers believed”

John Olmsted did the investigation and subsequent report on Seattle's parks. He and his brothers believed (he and his brother—Olmsted Brother, believed—view) that parks should be adapted to the local topography, utilize the area's trees and shrubs, and be available to the entire community. They especially emphasized the need for natural, serene settings where hurried urban dwellers could periodically escape from the city.

与题目对比:

- A. They should be planted with trees that grow locally.
- B. They should provide a quiet, restful environment.
- C. They should be protected by limiting the number of visitors from the community.
- D. They should be designed to conform to the topography of the area.

原文中提到了 local topography, the area's trees and shrubs, escape from the city (quite, restful), 唯独没有 C 项。所以答案很容易找出。

准确的定位方法

有些考生会很困惑于如何迅速地找到考查点相对的文章中的位置,也就是答案所在区域。如果可以正确迅速地找出相应篇幅,解题就变成了一个简单对比的工作,如上题例子所示。那么考生如何在短时间内准确迅速找到答案的位置呢?下面介绍的方法并不是全能的,但是有些时候会对考生有一点的帮助。

托福阅读比较多的情况下,所考的题目顺序都是和文章内容出现顺序一致的。也就是说,如果可以一道题对应一段内容,那么解决后面的问题时,就不需要重新回头去看已经处理过的段落了。例如在第3题中,出现了 The word “subsequent” in line 8 is...那么原则上,第4题的重点阅读区域就是第8行往后的内容了。特别是

细节题,答案的核心都是集中在某几行中的。而推理题有时会打破这个行数界限,需参考的内容要在全文中寻找。又例如6、7两题。从前后题目可推出,6、7两道细节题出现的范围大约是在13~20行之间。那么,只要找出6、7两题题干中的中心词,然后在13~20行间扫描、比对出符合题目要求的句子即可。

由于托福考试的时间性、阅读量、准确率限制,考生在备考时,除了加强练习阅读速度,理解能力,词汇量之外,练习一种最适合自己的阅读、答题方法也是训练的内容之一。笔者并不建议考生在考试时多次反复通读全文,而是建议2次阅读法。即第一步阅读解决文章大意和主题,第二步阅读通过问题的题干找出考查核心,正确定位,找到与题目相关的文章区域,有目的地阅读某几行,逐个击破。

第二章

Chapter 2

托福阅读题型解析及练习

托福考试阅读题的题型、所考比例每年是相对比较固定的。从近年考试分析,一般来说,常考的题型有:词汇题、指代题、文章细节题、文章主旨题、定义题、排除题、类比题等。考查最多的是词汇、细节题。下面,我们就每一类考题题型进行举例分析,并附大量的同类练习题共备考的考生使用。

一、词汇题

概述

词汇题是考查量较大的题型,考查文章中某些字的同义词或近义词,占到四分之一以上的题量,有时甚至 10 道题中最多会有 4 题是词汇方面的考查。但这一部分很少出现难题。通常词汇的考查会有两种情况,一种是几乎不需看文章内容就可以得出正确答案的,例如 1998 年 1 月第一篇阅读文章中的 3 道题:

- ① The word “acute” in line 3 is closest in meaning to
A. useful B. intense C. genuine D. controversial
答案: B
- ⑤ The word “exceeded” in line 16 is closest in meaning to
A. controlled B. surpassed C. affected D. equaled
答案: B
- ⑧ The word “astounding” in line 22 is closest in meaning to

- A. surprising B. estimated C. encouraging D. sudden

答案:A

其中所考查的单词 exceeded, astounding 都是语意比较单一的,很容易找出近义词的答案为 surpass 和 surprising。但 acute 的语意与下面单词之间关系比较模糊,需要稍微参考一下原文:The acute, growing public awareness of the social changes that had been taking place for some time was tied to tremendous growth in popular journalism in the late nineteenth century...可知 acute 与 growing 并列,属于 positive 语意,那么只有答案 B. intensive 与之最为相近。

有些时候,考生在遇到本身所考查的单词就不认得的情况下,不要轻易放弃,而且要通过多种尝试,参照上下文猜测可能的意思。例如 1998 年 8 月的第 17 题:

17 The word “spawned” in line 17 is closest in meaning to

- A. created B. maintained C. rejected D. exposed

答案:A

可能会有考生并不熟悉 spawn 的意思。那么通过原文:Significantly, the use of exposed iron occurred mainly in the new building types spawned by the Industrial Revolution...“值得注意的是,铁(在建筑中)的使用主要出现在一些工业革命_____的建筑中”。通过这句话的上下文,不难得出,空格处,也就是 spawned 出现的地方,最通顺的解释是,“由工业革命带动产生的建筑”,也就是说,created 放进此处是最通顺的。

需要说明的一点是,托福的词汇考查并不涉及词意,也不需要非常精确的对应。在考查词和被选项之间,通常只要意思稍有沾边即为正确答案。例如往年考题中考到过的“heightened—increase; constant—consistent”等等。所以考生还是以判断意思为主。

另外一个技巧是,碰到有些不认得的字不要轻易放弃,而是要根据构词法猜测其可能的意思。又如当年的第 26 题:

26 The word “embedded” in line 10 is closest in meaning to

- A. isolated B. encased C. enhanced D. enlarged

答案:B

embedded 一词中,包含有使动的前缀“em”和表示处所的“bed”,而与之最相似的是 encase,同样是使动的前缀“en”与处所的“case”组合成的词。这种根据构词法猜测答案的方式并不是永远可靠,但是在考生遇到相当多不认识的字时,却可提供一种备用的解决方案。

请使用以上谈到的方法做以下练习(注:只包括分类训练项目的习题)

练习一：

(1)

- Line Glass is a remarkable substance made from the simplest raw materials. It can be colored or colorless, monochrome or polychrome, transparent, translucent, or opaque. It is lightweight impermeable to liquids, readily cleaned and reused, durable yet fragile, and often very beautiful. Glass can be decorated in multiple
- 5 ways and its optical properties are exceptional. In all its myriad forms—as table ware, containers, in architecture and design—glass represents a major achievement in the history of technological developments.
- Since the Bronze Age about 3 000 B. C., glass has been used for making various kinds of objects. It was first made from a mixture of silica, lime and an
- 10 alkali such as soda or potash, and these remained the basic ingredients of glass until the development of lead glass in the seventeenth century. When heated, the mixture becomes soft and malleable and can be formed by various techniques into a vast array of shapes and sizes. The homogeneous mass thus formed by melting then cools to create glass, but in contrast to most materials formed in this way
- 15 (metals, for instance), glass lacks the crystalline structure normally associated with solids, and instead retains the random molecular structure of a liquid. In effect, as molten glass cools, it progressively stiffens until rigid, but does so without setting up a network of interlocking crystals customarily associated with that process. This is why glass shatters so easily when dealt a blow. Why glass deteriorates over time,
- 20 especially when exposed to moisture, and why glassware must be slowly reheated and uniformly cooled after manufacture to release internal stresses induced by uneven cooling.
- Another unusual feature of glass is the manner in which its viscosity changes as it turns from a cold substance into a hot, ductile liquid. Unlike metals
- 25 that flow or “freeze” at specific temperatures glass progressively softens as the temperature rises, going through varying stages of malleability until it flows like a thick syrup. Each stage of malleability allows the glass to be manipulated into various forms, by different techniques, and if suddenly cooled the object retains the shape achieved at that point. Glass is thus amenable to a greater number of
- 30 heat-forming techniques than most other materials.

① The word “durable” in line 3 is closest in meaning to

- A. lasting B. delicate C. heavy D. Plain
- ② The word "customarily" in line 18 is closest in meaning to
A. naturally B. necessarily C. usually D. certainly
- ③ The words "exposed to" in line 20 are closest in meaning to
A. hardened by B. chilled with C. subjected to D. deprived of
- ④ The word "induced" in line 21 is closest in meaning to
A. joined B. missed C. caused D. lost

Keys: A C C C

(2)

- Line Among the species of seabirds that use the windswept cliffs of the Atlantic coast of Canada in the summer to mate, lay eggs, and rear their young are common murre, Atlantic puffins, black-legged kittiwakes, and northern gannets. Of all the birds on these cliffs, the black-legged kittiwake gull is the best suited for nesting on narrow
- 5 ledges. Although its nesting habits are similar to those of gulls that nest on flat ground, there are a number of important differences related to the cliff-nesting habit. The advantage of nesting on cliffs is the immunity it gives from foxes, which cannot scale the sheer rocks, and from ravens and other species of gulls, which have difficulty in landing on narrow ledges to steal eggs. This immunity has been followed
- 10 by a relaxation of the defenses, and kittiwakes do not react to predators nearly as fiercely as do ground-nesting gulls. A colony of Bonaparte's gulls responds to the appearance of a predatory herring gull by flying up as a group with a clamor of alarm calls, followed by concerted mobbing, but kittiwakes simply ignore herring gulls, since they pose little threat to nests on cliffs. Neither do kittiwakes attempt to conceal their
- 15 nest. Most gulls keep the nest area clear of droppings, and remove empty eggshells after the chicks have hatched, so that the location of the nest is not given away. Kittiwakes defecate over the edge of the nest, which keeps it clean, but this practice, as well as their tendency to leave the nest littered with eggshells, makes its location very conspicuous.
- 20 On the other hand, nesting on a narrow ledge has its own peculiar problems, and kittiwake behavior has become adapted to overcome them. The female kittiwake sits when mating, whereas other gulls stand, so the pair will not overbalance and fall off the ledge. The nest is a deep cup, made of mud or seaweed, to hold the eggs safely, compared with the shallow scrape of other gulls, and the chicks are remarkably
- 25 immobile until fully grown. They do not run from their nests when approached, and if