

TOEFL
托福阅读
1000词

俞敏洪 • 编著

Reading

- 高频词汇，话题分类
- 经典例句，语境识记
- 考点精析，技巧点拨
- 美式发音，边听边记

★ ★ ★
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阅读理解是托福考试的重要部分，考生要阅读3篇学术性文章并回答问题。托福阅读考试选取的文章更长，难度也更大，此外还涉及大量的专业词汇，因此对词汇量有更高的要求。

然而，这并不意味着只要记忆大量的单词就能轻松读懂文章并在考试中得到高分，因为许多考生在背单词的时候只关注单词本身，却没有考虑这些单词在托福考试中的实际用法。因此只有熟悉单词在文章中的具体用法，才能更好地理解文章内容。本书的所有内容设置旨在帮助考生提高阅读水平。

1. 精选关键词汇，模拟真题例句，按场景分类记忆

本书根据单词在托福阅读考试中的出现频率，选取出现频率最高且实用性最强的1000余个单词，配以与托福阅读考试难度相当的例句，为考生还原真实的考试场景。此外，本书还按照阅读文章中经常出现的学科或话题类别对单词进行了分类，让考生可以同时记忆某个场景里的常见单词。

2. 实用阅读技巧，相关知识介绍，轻松备战考试

本书在部分词条下面添加了【要点】，帮助考生进一步提高阅读水平。考生在这部分可以看到表示观点、态度、程度、因果关系等的关键词在具体题目中如何体现，以及单词在阅读中常考的释义和替换的说

法。另外，本书也提供了一些与单词相关的背景信息，帮助考生积累相关知识，以便在日后的考试中可以从容应战。

这些实用的阅读技巧丰富了考生备战托福的复习资料。如果在记忆单词的同时能够熟记这些内容，对提高阅读水平一定会有很大的帮助。

3. 了解阅读试题，攻克阅读障碍，实现高分梦想

与其他词汇书不同的是，本书不但详细讲解了阅读重点词，还在第一和第二部分为考生详细解读了托福阅读考试的不同题型，并提供了备考策略。我们的目的是帮助考生熟悉解答题目的方法，并让考生充分了解托福阅读考试的出题风格与方式，突破所有障碍，获得优异的成绩。

各位辛苦备考的考生，真诚地希望本书能够助你们一臂之力，在托福阅读考试中取得理想的成绩！

编者

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想要在托福阅读中取得高分，词汇量十分关键。但是，盲目地扩大词汇量对于提高阅读水平不一定会有显著的效果，只有熟悉托福阅读中最核心、最常考的单词，才能真正摆脱词汇量不足造成的障碍。

那么，什么样的单词会给我们的阅读带来障碍呢？

一、影响理解的单词

在做阅读题目时，如果不理解某个关键词的意思，就无法读懂题目。托福阅读在出题时经常会用同义词来替代原文中的说法，如果不能理解就会影响正确答案的选择。比如：

Reading Passage	
<p>According to paragraph 3, the loss of natural vegetation has which of the following <u>consequences</u> for soil?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Increased stony content</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Reduced water absorption</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Increased numbers of spaces in the soil</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Reduced water runoff</p>	<p>Even in the areas that <u>retain</u> a soil cover, the reduction of vegetation typically <u>results in</u> the loss of the soil's ability to absorb substantial quantities of water. The impact of raindrops on the loose soil tends to transfer <u>fine clay particles</u> <u>into the tiniest soil spaces</u>, sealing them and producing a surface that allows <u>very little water penetration</u>...</p>

consequence
[ˈkɒnsɪkwəns]

n. 结果；推理；重要(性)
同：result, outcome(n. 结果), inference(n. 推理)

搭配 in consequence of 由于…的缘故

例句 Air pollution is the bad consequence of technical progress. 空气污染是技术进步造成的恶果。

派生 consequent(a. 随之发生的)

Reading Skill

在文中看到 consequence 时要注意事物的因果关系，如：

Butterflies are among the most extensively studied insects — an estimated 90 percent of the world's species have scientific names. As a consequence, they are perhaps the best group of insects... 其中 as a consequence 后面的句子就是“蝴蝶被研究得最多”的结果。

在原文中，results in 表示“导致…；结果是…”，说明植被的减少对土壤的影响。

然而在题干中，却使用相同含义的 consequence 来替换这一含义。如果不知道它是 result 的同义词，就会对理解题干造成影响。

二、学科相关单词

虽然托福阅读考试不会涉及太过专业的知识，但当文章话题涉及某一学科时，不可避免地会出现与该学科相关的单词。如果不认识这些单词，就有可能对理解造成障碍；但如果考生对文中提到的内容有一定的了解，就可以避免这样的问题。比如：

Reading Passage	
The word <u>compact</u> in the passage is closest in meaning to	The parallel photon waves which escape through the “half-silvered” end of the laser produce a <u>compact and coherent beam of light</u> . This laser light can be targeted at a specific point and adjusted in terms of both intensity and color.
<input type="radio"/> logical	
<input type="radio"/> delicate	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> solid	
<input type="radio"/> visual	

compact
[kɑ:mpækt] (n./a.)
[kəm'pækt] (v.)

a. 紧凑的；简洁的
v. 压缩
n. 契约，合同
同：concise(a. 简洁的)；compress(v. 压缩)

搭配 a compact car 小型车；compact disk 压缩唱片(CD)

例句 The gravel is compacted to form a firm foundation. 碎石被压缩在一起以形成坚实的地基。

激光的特点是密度大且连贯性好，在这里compact表示“紧密的”。如果不熟悉这个含义，就很难选出正确答案solid。

一、关于托福阅读文章

作为一项语言能力测试，托福考试主要用于检测学生在北美是否能胜任学习及研究工作。因此，托福阅读文章多选自美国大学本科生使用的教材。

阅读是托福考试中的第一项考查科目。要想取得好成绩，了解文章本身的特点是十分重要的，比如文章主要题材、体裁和篇章本身的特点等。

1. 主要题材

托福阅读的文章主要分为自然科学、人文科学、社会科学三个题材，涉及的内容如下：

自然科学	地质地理、天文、气象、动植物、医学、生物化学等
人文科学	艺术评论、人物传记等
社会科学	历史事件、西部探险、教育等

2. 主要文体

文章的主要文体分为以下几种：

- 解释说明型 (exposition)
- 立论型 (argumentation)
- 历史题材型 (historical narrative)

3. 常见篇章结构

一篇文章在陈述观点的时候，往往会从不同的角度来说明。因此，熟悉文章的结构对理解文章和定义信息十分重要。常见的篇章结构主要有以下几种：

- 对比
- 分类
- 原因/结果
- 问题/解决方法

在了解篇章结构的特点之后，解题时就比较容易跟随文章内在的逻辑去思考，从而更深刻地理解文章。

下面将以对比的文章为例，详细阐述托福阅读文章的文体特点：

Opportunists and Competitors

Paragraph 1

Growth, reproduction, and daily metabolism all require an organism to expend energy. The expenditure of energy is essentially a process of budgeting, just as finances are budgeted. If all of one's money is spent on clothes, there may be none left to buy food or go to the movies. Similarly, a plant or animal cannot squander all its energy on growing a big body if none would be left over for reproduction, for this is the surest way to extinction.

All organisms, therefore, allocate energy to growth, reproduction, maintenance, and storage. No choice is involved; this allocation comes as part of the genetic package from the parents. Maintenance for a given body design of an organism is relatively constant. Storage is important, but ultimately that energy will be used for maintenance, reproduction, or growth. Therefore the principal differences in energy allocation are likely to be between growth and reproduction.

前两段介绍不同植物在能量分配方面都存在着差异。从第二段最后一句可以看到：由于所有的植物都要维持生命，所以在生长和繁殖两方面分配能量的差别可以用于区分植物。这为下文做了铺垫，引出将植物进行对比的分类依据。

Paragraph 2

Almost all of an organism's energy can be diverted to reproduction, with very little allocated to building the body. Organisms at this extreme are "opportunists." At the other extreme are "competitors," almost all of whose resources are invested in building a huge body, with a bare minimum allocated to reproduction.

作者在本段介绍了将植物分成opportunism和competitor的依据——将大部分能量用于繁殖的植物是“投机者”，而将大部分能量用于生长的则是“竞争者”。而在接下来的段落中，将会对比两种植物的不同。

Paragraph 3-5

Dandelions are good examples of opportunists. Their seedheads raised just high enough above the ground to catch the wind, the plants are no bigger than they need be, their stems are hollow, and all the rigidity comes from their water content. Thus, a minimum investment has been made in the body that becomes a platform for seed dispersal. These very short-lived plants reproduce prolifically; that is to say they provide a constant rain of seed in the neighborhood of parent plants. A new plant will spring up wherever a seed falls on a suitable soil surface, but because they do not build big bodies, they cannot compete with other plants for space, water, or sunlight. These plants are termed opportunists because they rely on their seeds' falling into settings where competing plants have been removed by natural processes, such as along an eroding riverbank, on landslips, or where a tree falls and creates a gap in the forest canopy.

Opportunists must constantly invade new areas to compensate for being displaced by more competitive species. Human landscapes of lawns, fields, or flowerbeds provide settings with bare soil and a lack of competitors that are perfect habitats for colonization by opportunists. Hence, many of the strongly opportunistic plants are the common weeds of fields and gardens.

Because each individual is short-lived, the population of an opportunist species is likely to be adversely affected by drought, bad winters, or floods. If their population is tracked through time, it will be seen to be particularly unstable — soaring and plummeting in irregular cycles.

文章的3~5段以蒲公英为例介绍了植物中的opportunist，以及这类植物的生长、繁殖、维持生命的特点。

文中画线部分即这类植物的特点：

1. 拥有较小的体态、生存时间很短，以便节省能量以供繁殖，并且不断以种子的形态进入新的生长地点；
2. 由于生存时间较短，因此自然灾害会对它们造成严重影响，导致其种群数量的变化极不稳定。

Paragraph 6

The opposite of an opportunist is a competitor. These organisms tend to have big bodies, are long-lived, and spend relatively little effort each year on reproduction. An oak tree is a good example of a competitor. A massive oak claims its ground for 200 years or more, outcompeting all other would-be canopy trees by casting a dense shade and drawing up any free water in the soil. The leaves of an oak tree taste foul because they are rich in tannins, a chemical that renders them distasteful or indigestible to many organisms. The tannins are part of the defense mechanism that is essential to longevity. Although oaks produce thousands of acorns, the investment in a crop of acorns is small compared with the energy spent on building leaves, trunk, and roots. Once an oak tree becomes established, it is likely to survive minor cycles of drought and even fire. A population of oaks is likely to be relatively stable through time, and its survival is likely to depend more on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation than on its ability to take advantage of chance events. It should be noted, however, that the pure opportunist or pure competitor is rare in nature, as most species fall between the extremes of a continuum, exhibiting a blend of some opportunistic and some competitive characteristics.

与opportunist相对应，本段以橡树为例，同样从“形态、生存时间、种群数量、能量分配”等方面介绍植物中的competitor的特点：

1. 具有强大的体态，能生存更长时间，不会将大部分能量用于繁殖；
2. 由于生存时间较长，且能抵抗恶劣环境，因此橡树的种群数量相对稳定。

二、阅读题目类型

托福阅读的题型主要分为以下几类：

- Factual Information (事实信息题)
- Negative Factual Information (否定排除题)
- Inference (推论题)
- Rhetorical Purpose (修辞题)
- Vocabulary (词汇题)
- Reference (指代题)
- Sentence Simplification (句子简化题)

- Insert Text (插入文字题)
- Fill in a Table (图表题)
- Prose Summary (总结题)

下面, 我们将为考生提供一些解题的思路:

1. 查找信息类题目

这类问题主要考查考生对原文信息的理解, 比如事实信息题 (Factual Information) 和否定排除题 (Negative Factual Information)。这类题目要求选出与文中内容相符或不符的一项。这类问题的提问方式通常为:

According to the passage, ...

Based on the information in...

例如:

Reading Passage	
<p>Based on the information in paragraph 1, which of the following best explains the term wind farms?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Farms using windmills to pump water</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Research centers exploring the uses of wind</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Types of power plant common in North Dakota</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Collections of wind turbines producing electric power</p>	<p>In 1994 there were nearly 20,000 wind turbines worldwide, most grouped in clusters called wind farms that collectively produced 3,000 megawatts of electricity. Most were in Denmark (which got 3 percent of its electricity from wind turbines) and California (where 17,000 machines produced 1 percent of the state's electricity, enough to meet the residential needs of a city as large as San Francisco). In principle, all the power needs of the United States could be provided by exploiting the wind potential of just three states — North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas.</p>

根据题干中的paragraph 1和wind farms这两个信息，我们可以快速定位到原文第一段的相应内容：In 1994 there were nearly 20,000 wind turbines worldwide, most grouped in clusters called wind farms that collectively produced 3,000 megawatts of electricity. 从这句话中可以得知wind turbines grouped in clusters 即是文中提问的wind farm，所以选第4项。

除了事实信息题和否定排除题以外，在做图表题时也需要利用查找定位的方法，回到原文中寻找答案。

2. 推论题

对于推论题（Inference）这类在文中没有直接表达的问题，可以根据文中陈述的已知信息推断出来。通常这类问题会以这样的形式提问：

What can be inferred from the passage?

比如下面的例子：

Reading Passage	
<p>What are the bones found in the Lascaux caves believed to indicate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="radio"/> Wild animals sometimes lived in the cave chambers.<input type="radio"/> Artists painted pictures on both walls and bones.<input type="radio"/> Artists ground them into a fine powder to make paint.<input type="radio"/> Artists developed special techniques for painting the walls.	<p>In Southwest France in the 1940's, playing children discovered Lascaux Grotto, a series of narrow cave chambers that contain huge prehistoric paintings of animals. Many of these beasts are as large as 16 feet (almost 5 meters). Some follow each other in solemn parades, but others swirl about, sideways and upside down. The animals are bulls, wild horses, reindeer, bison, and mammoths outlined with charcoal and painted mostly in reds, yellow, and browns. Scientific analysis reveals that the colors were derived from ochre and other iron oxides ground into a fine powder. Methods of applying color varied: some colors were brushed or smeared on rock surfaces and others were blown or sprayed. It is possible that tubes made from animal bones were used for spraying because hollow bones, some stained with pigment, have been found nearby.</p>

这道题询问从洞穴中发现的骨头可以得到什么结论。根据关键词bones，可以定位到该段的末尾句。

根据tubes made from animal bones were used for spraying以及some stained with pigment，可以知道将空心的骨头当做绘画工具的方法。故选第4项。

3. 词汇及语言修辞类题目

托福阅读考试的修辞题（Rhetorical Purpose）、词汇题（Vocabulary）、指代题（Reference）、句子简化题（Sentence Simplification）和插入文字题（Insert Text）都是与文字和措辞有关的题目。这类题目主要考查考生的语言运用能力。

其中，修辞题主要考查考生是否了解某句话的特定意图，而词汇题则考查某个词语或短语的具体意思。通常考查的内容都会对文章理解起到至关重要的作用。

指代类问题考查某个代词指代的对象，句子简化题则要求考生选出与原文中某个句子含义相同的答案。这两道题目都比较简单。

插入文字题则会提供一个新的句子，考生需要将它插入到文章中合适的位置，这道题可以检验考生的逻辑性。

4. 理解文章概要类问题

理解文章概要类问题属于托福阅读考试中的新题型，包含总结题（Prose Summary）和图表题（Fill in a Table），这两道题的难度比较大，考查考生理解一篇文章的写作意图以及整理文章框架、理清文章层次的能力。

其中，总结题需要考生根据文中出现的内容推断答案，这道题目会提供6个选项，考生要选出最能概括文章内容的3项。在做这道题目时，考生要具备理解及总结重要信息的能力。要注意，不要选择那些仅陈述文章某一细节的选项，因为这些细节的作用通常只是支持观点的论据。正确的选项应该是概括性的陈述。请看下面的例子：

Urban Climates

The city is an extraordinary processor of mass and energy and has its own metabolism. A daily input of water, food, and energy of various kinds is matched by an output of sewage, solid waste, air pollutants, energy, and materials that have been transformed in some way. The quantities involved are enormous. Many aspects of this energy use affect the atmosphere of a city, particularly in the production of heat.

In winter the heat produced by a city can equal or surpass the amount of heat available from the Sun. All the heat that warms a building eventually transfers to the surrounding air, a process that is quickest where houses are poorly insulated. But an

automobile produces enough heat to warm an average house in winter, and if a house were perfectly insulated, one adult could also produce more than enough heat to warm it. Therefore, even without any industrial production of heat, an urban area tends to be warmer than the countryside that surrounds it.

The burning of fuel, such as by cars, is not the only source of this increased heat. Two other factors contribute to the higher overall temperature in cities. The first is the heat capacity of the materials that constitute the city, which is typically dominated by concrete and asphalt. During the day, heat from the Sun can be conducted into these materials and stored — to be released at night. But in the countryside materials have a significantly lower heat capacity because a vegetative blanket prevents heat from easily flowing into and out of the ground. The second factor is that radiant heat coming into the city from the Sun is trapped in two ways: by a continuing series of reflections among the numerous vertical surfaces that buildings present and by the dust dome the cloudlike layer of polluted air that most cities produce. Shortwave radiation from the Sun passes through the pollution dome more easily than outgoing longwave radiation does; the latter is absorbed by the gaseous pollutants of the dome and reradiated back to the urban surface.

Cities, then, are warmer than the surrounding rural areas, and together they produce a phenomenon known as the urban heat island. Heat islands develop best under particular conditions associated with light winds, but they can form almost any time. The precise configuration of a heat island depends on several factors. For example, the wind can make a heat island stretch in the direction it blows. When a heat island is well developed, variations can be extreme; in winter, busy streets in cities can be 17°C warmer than the side streets. Areas near traffic lights can be similarly warmer than the areas between them because of the effect of cars standing in traffic instead of moving. The maximum differences in temperature between neighboring urban and rural environments is called the heat-island intensity for that region. In general, the larger the city, the greater its heat-island intensity. The actual level of intensity depends on such factors as the physical layout, population density, and productive activities of a metropolis.

The surface-atmosphere relationships inside metropolitan areas produce a number of climatic peculiarities. For one thing, the presence or absence of moisture is affected by the special qualities of the urban surface. With much of the built-up landscape impenetrable by water, even gentle rain runs off almost immediately from rooftops,

streets, and parking lots. Thus, city surfaces, as well as the air above them, tend to be drier between episodes of rain; with little water available for the cooling process of evaporation, relative humidities are usually lower. Wind movements are also modified in cities because buildings increase the friction on air flowing around them. This friction tends to slow the speed of winds, making them far less efficient at dispersing pollutants. On the other hand, air turbulence increases because of the effect of skyscrapers on airflow. Rainfall is also increased in cities. The cause appears to be in part greater turbulence in the urban atmosphere as hot air rises from the built-up surface.

Question: Cities create climatic conditions of their own through their physical structure and urban activities.

-
-
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Answer Choices

1. The amount of heat produced in a city will be reduced when cities use the heat from cars to warm houses.
2. The built up landscape of the city readily becomes a heat island, with greater water runoff and special climatic conditions such as low relative humidity and increased air turbulence.
3. The materials from which cities are built and the effects of pollution domes help make urban areas warmer than rural areas.
4. Cities tend to be warmer than their surrounding areas, in part because they produce heat by burning fuel for heating, powering vehicles, and industrial production.
5. In most cities, the heating that results from solar radiation is intensified by carbon dioxide, a gas that is present at very high concentrations in cities' atmospheres.
6. During periods without rainfall, the air in cities heats up and causes winds to slow down with the result that pollutants are not dispersed.

阅读题干，可以知道题目要求选出符合“城市自身结构和城市活动会形成其自身的气候条件”这一说法的选项。

观察选项，第一项的意思是“城市产生的热量会受因汽车的使用等因素影响”，而这只是支持“城市活动会影响气候”这一观点的一个细节，没有概括地谈及气候的形成，因此不符合题意；

第二项主要讲的是“城市地貌特征很容易形成热岛”，是对文章最后两段的总结，因此符合题意；