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洋话连篇 托福

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阅读分类解析

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东方友人 编著

中国对外翻译出版公司



洋话连篇

TOEFL 阅读分类解析

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前言

TOEFL 考试中阅读作为一个独立的部分占了很大的比重，所以成为影响考生成绩的关键因素。TOEFL 阅读涉及不同题材的文章，同时对词汇的理解和应用以及阅读速度都有很高的要求。TOEFL 文章的题材常涉及科学与技术、生物与医学、文学与艺术等不同方面，所以需要考生有很广泛的阅读面以及相应的理解水平。同时，TOEFL 文章的格式以及问题提问的方式相对具有一定的规律性，所以要取得 TOEFL 成绩的高分，考生应该能够具备整体把握文章思想，理解提问的重点以及快速浏览文章的能力。这也应该是考生在平时训练及复习过程中的学习重点。为了使考生确实有效地提高 TOEFL 文章的阅读水平及解题速度，我们洋话连篇根据长期的教学经验以及精辟的研究推出了这本读者期待已久的 TOEFL 阅读辅导书。为了能使考生更有效地掌握此书的思想，发挥此书全面的指导功能，现将此书作如下简要的说明：

一、此书将历年来所有的 TOEFL 真题做了全面的分类和分析，将 TOEFL 阅读的文章根据题材分为科学与技术、生物与医学、文学与艺术、社会与生活四大类。通过这些分类，考生可全面掌握 TOEFL 阅读所涉及到的不同题材，并从这些题材中了解相应的知识考点，扩大自己的知识面以及全面提高把握文章思路的能力；

二、此书对每篇文章的问题作了详细的解析，使考生更能准确地判定自己的理解水平，明确自己在解题方面的不足，从而全面有效地提高自己分析问题的能力；同时通过每道题的精确解析，充分地使考生把握文章中常出现的考点以及常考的题型；

三、本书的第一部分对 TOEFL 阅读的整体解题思想作了精细的说明,使考生在学习此书的第二部分时能够有据可依,这样能使考生对 TOEFL 阅读建立整体明确的思维。

本书不但对 TOEFL 考生在提高阅读能力方面有指导性的意义,同时对致力于提高英语阅读水平的广大英语爱好者也有很大的帮助。本书的创作离不开洋话连篇国外考试部以及编辑部等许多部门的持久深入的研究和努力。作为以英语语言教学为主的权威机构,洋话连篇一直以高效实用的原则服务于每一位英语学习爱好者。在此,衷心地祝愿每一位 TOEFL 考生能通过本书提高自己的英语水平。

由于本书涉及的篇幅以及注解很多,所以文中错误在所难免。在此,真诚地恳请每一位阅读者提出宝贵的意见和建议并深表感谢!

2002 年 12 月 5 日

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第一章

TOEFL 阅读的整体解题思想

☛ 考试要点

TOEFL 阅读考试的要点在于考查考生对文章的中心思想和具体内容的把握, 以及考生的语言能力和逻辑思维能力。若想在 TOEFL 阅读考试中取得高分, 考生不仅需要掌握一定的词汇量和语法规则, 还需要采用一些阅读技巧和答题技巧, 从而提高阅读的速度和质量。

☛ 阅读技巧

TOEFL 阅读考试要求考生在有限的时间内快速完成阅读并回答问题, 这不但要求考生具备较高的阅读分析能力, 而且需要考生掌握一些阅读技巧。

首先, 快速浏览全文。定位文章的类型, 把握文章中心思想, 重点把握文章的起始和结尾以及各个段落的起始部分。

然后, 浏览问题。在问题中把握关键词, 可以推测文章的大致内容。另外, 问题的顺序大体上符合文章的先后顺序, 也就是说后一道题的答案基本出现在前一道题的后面。

最后, 解答问题。把握题干中的关键词, 并在文章中找到问题出现的具体位置, 分析相应内容, 根据选项解答问题。

☛ 答题技巧

TOEFL 阅读考试题型大致可分为主题题、词汇题、细节题、指代题、推论题和作者态度题等。

1) 主题题

主题题是关于文章主旨的问题, 要求考生能够概括文章内容并且提炼文章中心思想。主题题通常会提问本文主要讨论的内容是什么, 或者最适合本文的题目是哪一个等。

③ 浏览选项，在选项中选择最佳答案。

5. 推论题

推论题是关于体会文章暗含意思的问题，它要求考生在阅读文章的同时还要思考文章中没有明确表示的意思，考生要运用自己的逻辑推理能力并根据文章中出现的关键词来进行推理。

2 解题步骤：

- ① 浏览选项，归纳选项中的关键词。
- ② 在文章中找到问题出现的具体位置，并且分析其内容，作出推断。
- ③ 重新浏览选项，选择最佳选项。

6. 作者态度题

作者态度题是涉及作者在文章中所体现自己主观态度的问题，它要求考生在全面把握文章的同时，根据作者的措辞、语气来判断作者态度。一般情况下，作者的态度不会太绝对化。

2 解题步骤：

- ① 浏览选项。
- ② 通过对全文的浏览和对其他问题的解答以及文章的措辞、语气全面衡量，判断作者态度。
- ③ 在选项中选择最佳答案。

TOEFL 阅读考试要求考生在短时间内完成大量阅读，既要求质量，也要求速度。在全面把握文章后，针对不同类型的考题采用相应的解题思路来解题，在提高效率的同时也可以提高准确率。

例文分析

PASSAGE ONE (1995.08)

Staggering tasks confronted the people of the United States, North and South, when the Civil War ended. About a million and a half soldiers from both sides had to be demobilized, readjusted to civilian life, and reabsorbed by the *devastated* economy. Civil government also had to be put back on a peacetime basis and interference from the military had to be stopped.

The desperate plight of the South has eclipsed the fact that reconstruction had

to be undertaken also in the North, though less spectacularly. Industries had to adjust to peacetime conditions, factories had to be retooled for civilian needs.

Financial problems loomed large in both the North and the South. The national debt had shot up from a modest \$65 million in 1861, the year the war started, to nearly \$3 billion in 1865, the year the war ended. This was a colossal sum for those days but one that a prudent government could pay. At the same time, war taxes had to be reduced to less burdensome levels.

Physical devastation caused by invading armies, chiefly in the South and border states, had to be repaired. This herculean *task* was ultimately completed, but with discouraging slowness.

Other important questions needed answering. What would be the future of the four million black people who were freed from slavery? On what basis were the Southern states to be brought back into the Union?

What of the Southern leaders, all of whom were liable to charges of treason? One of these leaders, Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, was the subject of an insulting popular Northern song, "Hang Jeff Davis from a Sour Apple Tree." And even children sang it. Davis was temporarily chained in his prison cell during the early days of his two-year imprisonment. But he and the other Southern leaders were finally released, partly because it was unlikely that a jury from Virginia, a Southern Confederate state, would convict *them*. All the leaders were finally pardoned by President Johnson in 1868 in an effort to help reconstruction efforts proceed with as little bitterness as possible.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Wartime expenditures
- (B) Problems facing the United States after the war
- (C) Methods of repairing the damage caused by the war
- (D) The results of government efforts to revive the economy

2. The italic word "*Staggering*" is closest in meaning to

- (A) specialized
- (B) confusing
- (C) various
- (D) overwhelming

3. The italic word "*devastated*" is closest in meaning to

- (A) developing
- (B) ruined
- (C) complicated
- (D) fragile

4. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the damage in the South is correct?

- (A) It was worse than in the North.
- (B) The cost was less than expected.
- (C) It was centered in the border states.
- (D) It was remedied rather quickly.

5. The passage refers to all of the following as necessary steps following the Civil War EXCEPT

- (A) helping soldiers readjust
- (B) restructuring industry
- (C) returning government to normal
- (D) increasing taxes

6. The italic word "*task*" refers to

- (A) raising the tax level
- (B) sensible financial choices
- (C) worse decisions about former slaves
- (D) reconstruction of damaged areas

7. Why does the author mention a popular song in the last paragraph?

- (A) To give an example of a Northern attitude towards the South
- (B) To illustrate the Northern love of music
- (C) To emphasize the cultural differences between the North and the South
- (D) To compare the Northern and Southern presidents

8. Which of the following can be inferred from the phrase "it was unlikely that a jury from Virginia, a Southern Confederate state, would convict them"?

- (A) Virginians felt betrayed by Jefferson Davis.

- (B) A popular song insulted Virginians.
(C) Virginians were loyal to their leaders.
(D) All of the Virginian military leaders had been put in chains.

9. The italic word "*them*" refers to

- (A) charges
(B) leaders
(C) days
(D) irons

10. It can be inferred from the passage that President Johnson pardoned the Southern leaders in order to

- (A) raise money for the North
(B) repair the physical damage in the South
(C) prevent Northern leaders from punishing more Southerners
(D) help the nation recover from the war

答案: BDBAD DACBD

文章主旨 本文描绘了内战结束后, 美国南方北方在恢复生产生活过程中面临的来自政治、经济、军事等方面的棘手的问题。

答案解析:

第一题 是主题题: 本文主要讨论的是什么?

解答主题题首先从文章的开头和每一段的开头部分考虑, 提炼这几部分论述的内容的关键词或者总结这几部分论述的要点, 进而得到文章的中心思想。

从文章开头以及段落开头的关键词: "tasks, plight, problems" 可以得知本文主要讲述的内容与 "问题" 相关。答案 A 战争的花费; B 战后美国面临的问题; C 修复战争损失的方法; D 政府为恢复经济的努力所带来的结果。答案 B 内容符合题意, 是正确答案。选择 B。

第二题 是词汇题: "*Staggering*" 最接近下面哪个词的意思?

解答词汇题首先定位词汇所在的具体位置, 然后分析上下文, 确定该单词

或词组在文章中的含义。

“*Staggering* tasks confronted the people of the United States”, 内战给美国带来了许多方方面面的问题, 因此他们面临的问题是严重、棘手、繁多的, “*Staggering*” 在这里意思是“惊愕的、势不可挡的”。答案 A 专业化的; B 令人迷惑的; C 各种各样的; D 势不可挡的、压倒的。答案 D 最符合题意。选择 D。

第 三 题 是 词 汇 题: “*devastated*” 最接近下面哪个词的意思?

解题思想同第二题。

“soldiers from both sides had to be demobilized, readjusted to civilian life, and reabsorbed by the *devastated* economy” 战后大批军人等待复员, 重新适应城市生活而且被当时受损的经济重新吸收。“*devastated*” 在文中意思是“被毁坏的”, 是它的本意, 如果不认识这个单词, 从文章中可以得知战后的经济势必萧条, 遭受损害, 即可推测出“*devastated*” 具有“遭受破坏的”意思。答案 A 发展中的; B 被毁坏的; C 复杂的; D 脆弱的。答案 B 与“*devastated*” 在文中的意思最接近, 是正确答案。选择 B。

第 四 题 是 细 节 题: 有关南方损失的论述, 下面哪个是正确的?

在文章中找到问题所在的具体位置, 分析相应的内容, 重点考虑关键词的含义。

“The desperate plight of the South has eclipsed the fact that reconstruction had to be undertaken also in the North, though less spectacularly”. 它的意思是“南方的困境掩盖了北方同样承受灾害的事实”。这句话中的关键词是“*eclipse*”, 作为动词它是“使黯然失色”的意思, 在文章中是“掩饰、遮掩”的意思。这句话可以理解为南方的灾害太大了, 以至于人们忽视了北方的损失, 显而易见南方的灾害大于北方。答案 A 南方比北方情况差; B 代价比预期的少; C 损失集中在周边的洲; D 损失很快就会恢复。明显答案 A 正确。选择 A。

第 五 题 是 细 节 题: 内战结束后以下恢复步骤都是必要的, 除了什么?

解题思想同第四题。

文章提到“war taxes had to be reduced to less burdensome levels”, 由此可以看出战争税必须降低到不是很繁重的程度。答案 A 帮助军人重新调整; B 重建工

业；C 重新恢复政府职能；D 增加税款。明显答案 D 与原文不符，为正确答案。选择 D。

第六题 是指代题：“task”指代的是什么？

解答指代题首先找到词汇所在的位置，重点分析词汇出现的那句话以及它前面的一、二句话，联系上下文判断它所指代的内容。

“Physical devastation caused by invading armies, chiefly in the South and border states, had to be repaired. This herculean task was ultimately completed”. “task”所指代的内容出现在前一句话中，前一句主要讲“由于入侵军队导致的有形破坏需要修复”，那么需要完成的任务就是这个修复工作。答案 A 上调税款；B 可行的财政选择；C 对于以前的奴隶不利的决定；D 受损地区的重建。答案 D 符合题意，为正确答案。选择 D。

第七题 是细节题：在最后一段作者为什么提及那首流行的歌谣？

一般在阅读文章中出现非常具体的某个事例总是起到例证的作用，以更加鲜明地阐述作者的观点。

“Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, was the subject of an insulting popular Northern song, ‘Hang Jeff Davis from a Sour Apple Tree.’”这句话中的关键词：“insulting, Sour Apple Tree”表明前南方的领袖受到人们的诬蔑，也表示了南方人所受到的侮辱。答案 A 表明对南方的态度；B 阐释北方人对音乐的热爱；C 强调南北方的文化差异；D 比较南北方的领袖。只有答案 A 符合题意，是正确答案。选择 A。

第八题 是推论题：根据：“it was unlikely that a jury from Virginia, a Southern Confederate state, would convict them”，可以推断出什么？

解答推论题首先分析题干，把握关键词：然后把问题放入原文联系上下文考虑。

这句话中关键词“unlikely”在文中的意思是“不可能的，不一定的”；“convict”在文中的意思是“证明...有罪、宣告...有罪”。这句话的意思是“南方盟州的弗吉尼亚的法官不可能会判他们有罪”。也就是同是南方人，他们不会出卖自己人。答案 A 弗吉尼亚人觉得受到了杰弗逊的出卖；B 那首歌侮辱了弗吉尼亚人；C 弗吉尼亚人对于他们的领导很忠心；D 全部弗吉尼亚的军队领

导人都被囚禁。答案 C 内容与问题相符，是正确答案。选择 C。

第九题是词汇题：“it was unlikely that a jury from Virginia, a Southern Confederate state, would convict *them*.” 中的 *them* 指的是什么？

解题思想同第二题。

这句话意思是“南方盟州的弗吉尼亚的法官不可能会判他们有罪”，其中关键词“convict”在文中的意思是“证明...有罪、宣告...有罪”，因此它后面紧接的内容一定是人，根据上下文“them”指代南方的领袖。答案 A 控诉；B 领袖；C 时期；D 镣铐。明显答案 B 内容与本文相符，是正确答案。选择 B。

第十题是推论题：从文章中可以推断出约翰逊总统赦免了南方领袖的目的是为了什么？

解题思想同第八题。

“All the leaders were finally pardoned by President Johnson in 1868 in an effort to help reconstruction efforts proceed with as little bitterness as possible.” 文章的最后一句话指出“南方领袖得到赦免是为了能够全力投入到重建当中”。答案 A 为北方筹钱；B 修复南方的有形损害；C 防止北方领导惩罚南方人；D 帮助国家从战争中恢复过来，答案 D 的内容最贴近文章主题，是正确答案。选择 D。

第二章

TOEFL 阅读的分类解题分析

第一部分 科学与技术 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

PASSAGE ONE (1991.01)

Icebergs are among nature's most spectacular creations, and yet most people have never seen one. A vague air of mystery envelops them. They come into being - somewhere in faraway, frigid waters, amid thunderous noise and splashing turbulence, which in most cases no one hears or sees. They exist only a short time and then slowly waste away just as unnoticed.

Objects of sheerest beauty, they have been called. Appearing in an endless variety of shapes, they may be dazzlingly white, or they may be glassy blue, green or purple, tinted faintly or in darker hues. They are graceful, stately, inspiring in calm, sunlit seas.

But they are also called frightening and dangerous, and that they are in the night, in the fog, and in storms. Even in clear weather one is wise to stay a safe distance away from them. Most of their bulk is hidden below the water, so their underwater parts may extend out far beyond the visible top. Also, they may roll over unexpectedly, churning the waters around them.

Icebergs are parts of glaciers that break off, drift into the water, float about awhile, and finally melt. Icebergs afloat today are made of snowflakes that have fallen over long ages of time. They embody snows that drifted down hundreds, or many thousands, or in some cases maybe a million years ago. The snows fell in Polar Regions and on cold mountains, where they melted only a little or not at all, and so collected to great depths over the years and centuries.

As each year's snow accumulation lay on the surface, evaporation and melting caused the snowflakes slowly to lose their feathery points and become tiny grains of ice. When new snow fell on top of the old, it too turned to icy grains. So blankets of snow and ice grains mounted layer upon layer and were of such great thickness that the weight of the upper layers compressed the lower ones. With time and pressure

from above, the many small ice grains joined and changed to larger crystals, and eventually the deeper crystals merged into a solid mass of ice.

1. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- (A) The Melting of Icebergs
- (B) The Nature and Origin of Icebergs
- (C) The Size and Shape of Icebergs
- (D) The Dangers of Icebergs

2. The author states that icebergs are rarely seen because they are

- (A) surrounded by fog
- (B) hidden beneath the mountains
- (C) located in remote regions of the world
- (D) broken by waves soon after they are formed

3. The passage mentions all of the following colors for icebergs EXCEPT

- (A) yellow
- (B) blue
- (C) green
- (D) purple

4. According to the passage, icebergs are dangerous because they

- (A) usually melt quickly
- (B) can turn over very suddenly
- (C) may create immense snowdrifts
- (D) can cause unexpected avalanches

5. According to the passage, icebergs originate from a buildup of

- (A) turbulent water
- (B) feathers
- (C) underwater pressure
- (D) snowflakes

6. The formation of an iceberg is most clearly analogous to which of the follow-

ing activities?

- (A) Walking on fluffy new snow, causing it to become more compact and icy
- (B) Plowing large areas of earth, leaving the land flat and barren
- (C) Skating across a frozen lake and leaving a trail behind
- (D) Blowing snow into one large pile to clear an area

7. The expression "*from above*" refers to

- (A) sunlit seas
- (B) polar regions
- (C) weight of mountains
- (D) layers of ice and snow

8. The attitude of the author toward icebergs is one of

- (A) disappointment
- (B) humor
- (C) disinterest
- (D) wonder

答案: BCABD ADD

文章主旨 本文主要讲述自然界的—大奇观: 冰山的本质特征和冰山的形成。

答案解析:

第一题 是主题题: 下面哪个是文章的最佳标题? 从全文来考虑, 文章的前三段主要描述了冰山的具体特征: 冰山的颜色、存在的短暂性、以及它的危险性等; 后两段主要描述了冰山的形成。由此可见文章主要是围绕冰山的特征和形成来讨论的。答案 A 冰山的融化; B 冰山的特点、形成; C 冰山的形状、大小; D 冰山的危险性。正确答案是 B。

第二题 是细节题: 作者阐述冰山是罕见的是因为什么? 相关信息主要出现在 "They come into being somewhere-in faraway, frigid waters, amid thunderous noise and splashing turbulence, which in most cases no one hears or sees." 从上述