



TOEFL

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托福备考丛书

托福

TOEFL

阅读

全真试题详解

ETS中国惟一授权出版

美国教育考试服务中心 (ETS)

泰德教育集团《托福备考丛书》编委会

编著



中国大百科全书出版社



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丛书出版说明

托福 (TOEFL) 是 Test of English as a Foreign Language 的简称, 它是由美国教育考试中心 (Educational Testing Service) 举办的为非英语母语国家的学生申请就读美国或加拿大等国家的大学或研究生院而提供的一种英语水平考试。美国教育考试中心从 1965 年开始承办此项考试的管理工作。至今为止, 全球有 181 个国家及地区共设立了 1700 多个托福考试中心。美国和加拿大共有 2300 多所院校规定, 凡是非英语母语国家学生申请进入该校学习的, 必须提供 TOEFL 和 GRE、GMAT 或 TSE 中的某一项或两项标准化考试证明, 只有达到了学校所要求成绩的报考者, 才能取得入学和申请奖学金的资格。除了美国及加拿大的高等院校外, 欧洲 (如英国)、大洋洲 (如新西兰) 以及东南亚很多国家和地区也都承认托福考试成绩。近几年来, 国内的联合国驻华机构和外企及合资企业在聘录职员时, 或国际基金组织在测试职员的英语水平时都采用托福考试成绩, 因此, 托福的考试成绩既是一种英语水平的证明, 也是一种衡量英语水平的标准。

托福考试没有及格分数线, 最高分为 677 分。美国大约有 3/4 的院校要求新生的托福成绩要达到 550 分以上。美国的人文科学、新闻传播学和商业管理学等专业对托福成绩要求更高一些, 计算机和自然科学则要求略低一些。一般来说, 对于那些想申请奖学金的外国学生来说, 至少要达到 600 分以上才有希望。TOEFL 成绩越高, 争取到奖学金的机会就越大。

准备参加托福考试的考生都有一个共同的愿望, 那就是在较短的时间里, 全面而准确地掌握托福考试的题型, 熟悉考试的内容, 考出理想的成绩。因此, 北京泰德英语教育发展有限公司为了使考生达到理想的目的, 已正式得到美国教育考试中心 ETS 的授权, 出版和发行 16 套托福历年考试真题。另外, 我们还邀请了经验丰富的专家围绕托福考试涉及的四部分内容整理和编写了《托福阅读全真试题详解》、《托福语法全真试题详解》、《托福听力全真试题详解》、《托福作文高分技巧》、《托福词汇》和《托福词汇记忆要诀》6 种托福应试书。我们相信本套书将会给考生提供很大的帮助。

《托福阅读全真试题详解》 本书的编排方式为: 1、以套为单元, 每套真题由 5 篇文章和 50 道试题组成, 在试题后配了正确的答案、相关词汇和答案解析; 2、对文章中出现的难词及生僻词汇进行了中英文双语解释并配有国际音标, 免除了考生查词典的麻烦; 3、对每道试题进行了详细的分析并给出了解题的思路。

《托福语法全真试题详解》 本书包括三个部分: 重点语法知识、16 套托福语法全真试题及其答案解析。由于本书针对的是托福语法试题, 重点语法知识部分并没有面面俱到地对语法知识进行详细阐述, 而是深入浅出地归纳和总结了全真试题中所涉及到的语法要点, 主要目的是为了便于考生掌握托福语法考试的重点。所有例题全部来自托福全真试题, 真正做到了有的放矢。本书对 16 套托福语法全真试题均附上了答案和解题思路, 其目的是培养考生对真题的感觉, 寻找做题的最佳速度和规律。

《托福听力全真试题详解》 本书以套为单元, 每一套都是由听力原题、正确答案、听力原文和答案解析组成。对 16 套托福听力真题均附上了答案和解题思路, 对题中的重点习语、固定搭配和语言要点进行了详细的解释与说明。托福听力是托福考试中的一个重

要部分,其语速为一般外国人讲话的速度,内容反映了美国人们的文化习俗、校园生活及学生的日常生活、社交活动等方方面面,语言地道纯正,不论是出于学习的目的,还是出于考试目的,对于英语学习者来说,托福听力训练是迅速提高英语听力水平和综合能力的一条捷径。

《托福作文高分技巧》 本书的目的就是为了帮助考生在较短的时间内掌握写作技巧、战胜托福写作考试并取得良好的成绩。其特点是:1、实战性强,反映出托福考试的最新发展。本书根据托福历年写作考题,总结出出题的规律和范围,在实战篇中相应地把话题归为几大类:科技与环保、教育、家庭与健康、文化与娱乐。这些话题的观点、词汇不仅对提高写作表达能力,拓宽思路有很大帮助,对阅读、听力甚至口语能力的提高也很有帮助。2、具有中国应试特色,系统地总结了考生的弱项,找出问题的症结所在。本书的观点、范文和练习均是基于作者对中国考生实际情况的充分了解而设计的,极具针对性和中国特色。书中的范文均出自国内大学英语专业高材生之手,经过作者修改和润色,最贴近国内考生实际,适合他们的知识结构和思维方式,可借鉴性极高。3、注重基本功的训练,国内外出版的大多数托福备考书籍主要注重应试技巧的传授,而忽略了基本功的练习,这实际上是目前国内考生最基本的需求。本书的基础篇主要帮助考生梳理英语语法知识,这些语法练习均与写作话题密切相关,将托福写作话题论点、论据和高频词汇与语法练习巧妙地融合在一起,让考生在梳理语法知识的同时,熟悉写作话题,掌握常见论点论据,牢记写作高频词汇(黑体),演练写作佳句。

《托福词汇》 本书主要围绕托福试题中常出现(至少出现过三次以上)的单词,进行了整理和总结。力求准确、详尽地捕捉到托福中常考词及常考词义,使考生在付出同样的时间和心血的前提下,使复习有的放矢。本书对每个单词均给出了国际音标、词性、中英文解释和经典例句,有些单词还给了出派生词。

《托福词汇记忆要诀》 本书以词尾为突破点,将词尾相同的名词、动词和形容词分别归纳整理,使之科学化,这样有助于读者记忆。同时给出了每一单词的国际音标、词性以及实用的例句。其特点为:1、将词尾相同的单词集中起来,归纳出它们的转换规则。比如:以-ful结尾的形容词,大多数都含有“充满……的”、“多……的”意思,而且这类形容词大多都是由名词或动词转化而来的,于是我们将以-ful结尾的形容词的名词和动词形式也列举出来,这样读者就可同时记住三个单词,大大提高了读者背单词的效率。2、对单词的词性转化过程作了突出提示,放在每组单词的上面并加了背景底纹,让读者对单词的词性转化一目了然,提高背单词的效率。大部分单词都包括同义词和反义词,一方面可以帮助读者了解词义,同时也使读者的词汇能力倍增。在本书中,同义词前加有“*”号,反义词前则加有“**”号。

在本套书的编写过程中,编者力求重点突出、准确无误,但由于时间和水平的限制,难免会存在一些缺点和错误,希望广大专家和读者批评指正。我们衷心地希望本套书可以帮助广大英语学习者在学习英语的过程中收到事半功倍的效果。

编 者

2004年2月29日

出版说明

阅读在 TOEFL 考试中占据着重要的地位，对获得 TOEFL 高分起着举足轻重的作用，同时也反映了英语学习者的英语综合水平。为帮助英语学习者，特别是准备参加 TOEFL 考试的考生熟悉考试中的阅读部分，掌握阅读技巧，在考试中发挥最佳水平，我们在由 TOEFL 考试命题人 ETS（美国教育考试服务中心）正式授权使用的 16 套 TOEFL 历年真题的基础上，邀请经验丰富的专家和编辑人员编辑、整理了本书。

本书适用于准备参加 TOEFL 考试的考生，也适用于所有有志于学习英语、提高英语水平的英语爱好者。

在本书的编写过程中，编者力求准确无误，但由于时间和水平的限制，疏漏之处在所难免，望广大读者见谅，并欢迎大家批评指正。我们衷心希望广大英语爱好者能从本书中有所收益！

要 点

为帮助考生和英语爱好者提高阅读水平，掌握阅读技巧，本书采取了以下的编排方式：

1. 以套为单元，每套题由 5 篇文章组成，题后配有正确答案、词汇和答案解析；
2. 对文章中出现的难词及生僻词汇进行了中英文双语解释，并配有国际音标，免除了使用者查字典的麻烦；
3. 对每道试题进行了分类，第一套试题的解析部分对每类题及相应的解答方法进行了详细的介绍；
4. 答案解析部分指出了答案在原文中的相应位置，重点培养考生寻找语言重现的习惯。

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第 1 套阅读考题

Questions 1~10

Line The conservatism of the early English colonists in North America, their strong attachment to the English way of doing things, would play a major part in the furniture that was made in New England. The very tools that the first New England furniture makers used were, after all, not much different from those used for centuries—even
(5) millennia: basic hammers, saws, chisels, planes, augers, compasses, and measures. These were the tools used more or less by all people who worked with wood: carpenters, barrel makers, and shipwrights. At most the furniture makers might have had planes with special edges or more delicate chisels, but there could not have been much specialization in the early years of the colonies.

(10) The furniture makers in those early decades of the 1600's were known as "joiners", for the primary method of constructing furniture, at least among the English of this time, was that of mortise-and-tenon joinery. The mortise is the hole chiseled and cut into one piece of wood, while the tenon is the tongue or protruding element shaped from another piece of wood so that it fits into the mortise; and another small hole is then drilled (with
(15) the auger) through the mortised end and the tenon so that a whittled peg can secure the joint—thus the term "joiner". Panels were fitted into slots on the basic frames. This kind of construction was used for making everything from houses to chests.

Relatively little hardware was used during this period. Some nails—forged by hand—were used, but no screws or glue. Hinges were often made of leather, but metal hinges
(20) were also used. The cruder varieties were made by blacksmiths in the colonies, but the finer metal elements were imported.

Locks and escutcheon plates—the latter to shield the wood from the metal key—would often be imported.

Above all, what the early English colonists imported was their knowledge of,
(25) familiarity with, and dedication to the traditional types and designs of furniture they knew in England.

1. The phrase "attachment to" in line 2 is closest in meaning to
 - A. control of
 - B. distance from
 - C. curiosity about
 - D. preference for
2. The word "protruding" in line 13 is closest in meaning to
 - A. parallel
 - B. simple

Questions 11~20

In addition to their military role, the forts of the nineteenth century provided numerous other benefits for the American West. The establishment of these posts opened new roads and provided for the protection of daring adventurers and expeditions as well as established settlers. Forts also served as bases where enterprising entrepreneurs could bring commerce to the West, providing supplies and refreshments to soldiers as well as to pioneers. Posts like Fort Laramie provided supplies for wagon trains traveling the natural highways toward new frontiers. Some posts became stations for the pony express; still others, such as Fort Davies, were stagecoach stops for weary travelers. All of these functions, of course, suggest that the contributions of the forts to the civilization and development of the West extended beyond patrol duty.

Through the establishment of military posts, yet other contributions were made to the development of western culture. Many posts maintained libraries or reading rooms, and some—for example, Fort Davis—had schools. Post chapels provided a setting for religious services and weddings. Throughout the wilderness, post bands provided entertainment and boosted morale. During the last part of the nineteenth century, to reduce expenses, gardening was encouraged at the forts, thus making experimental agriculture another activity of the military. The military stationed at the various forts also played a role in civilian life by assisting in maintaining order, and civilian officials often called on the army for protection.

Certainly, among other significant contributions the army made to the improvement of the conditions of life was the investigation of the relationships among health, climate, and architecture. From the earliest colonial times throughout the nineteenth century, disease ranked as the foremost problem in defense. It slowed construction of forts and inhibited their military function. Official documents from many regions contained innumerable reports of sickness that virtually incapacitated entire garrisons. In response to the problems, detailed observations of architecture and climate and their relationships to the frequency of the occurrence of various diseases were recorded at various posts across the nation by military surgeons.

11. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- A. By the nineteenth century, forts were no longer used by the military.
- B. Surgeons at forts could not prevent outbreaks of disease.
- C. Forts were important to the development of the American West.
- D. Life in nineteenth-century forts was very rough.

12. The word "daring" in line 3 is closest in meaning to
A. lost
B. bold
C. lively
D. foolish
13. Which of the following would a traveler be LEAST likely to obtain at Fort Laramie?
A. Fresh water.
B. Food.
C. Formal clothing.
D. Lodging.
14. The word "others" in line 8 refers to
A. posts
B. wagon trains
C. frontiers
D. highways
15. The word "boosted" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
A. influenced
B. established
C. raised
D. maintained
16. Which of the following is the most likely inference about the decision to promote gardening at forts?
A. It was expensive to import produce from far away.
B. Food brought in from outside was often spoiled.
C. Gardening was a way to occupy otherwise idle soldiers.
D. The soil near the forts was very fertile.
17. According to the passage, which of the following posed the biggest obstacle to the development of military forts?
A. Insufficient shelter.
B. Shortage of materials.
C. Attacks by wild animals.
D. Illness.
18. The word "inhibited" in line 24 is closest in meaning to
A. involved
B. exploited
C. united
D. hindered
19. How did the military assist in the investigation of health problems?
A. By registering annual birth and death rates.
B. By experimenting with different building materials.
C. By maintaining records of diseases and potential causes.
D. By monitoring the soldiers' diets.
20. The author organizes the discussion of forts by
A. describing their locations

- B. comparing their sizes
- C. explaining their damage to the environment
- D. listing their contributions to western life

Question 21~30

Anyone who has handled a fossilized bone knows that it is usually not exactly like its modern counterpart, the most obvious difference being that it is often much heavier. Fossils often have the quality of stone rather than of organic materials, and this has led to the use of the term “petrification” (to bring about rock). The implication is that bone, and other tissues, have somehow been turned into stone, and this is certainly the explanation given in some texts. But it is a wrong interpretation; fossils are frequently so dense because the pores and other spaces in the bone have become filled with minerals taken up from the surrounding sediments. Some fossil bones have all the interstitial spaces filled with foreign minerals, including the marrow cavity, if there is one, while others have taken up but little from their surroundings. Probably all of the minerals deposited within the bone have been recrystallized from solution by the action of water percolating through them. The degree of mineralization appears to be determined by the nature of the environment in which the bone was deposited and not by the antiquity of the bone. For example, the black fossil bones that are so common in many parts of Florida are heavily mineralized, but they are only about 20,000 years old, whereas many of the dinosaur bones from western Canada, which are about 75 million years old, are only partially filled in. Under optimum conditions the process of mineralization probably takes thousands rather than millions of years, perhaps considerably less.

The amount of change that has occurred in fossil bone, even in bone as old as that of dinosaurs, is often remarkably small. We are therefore usually able to see the microscopic structure of the bone, including such fine details as the lacunae where the living bone cells once resided. The natural bone mineral, the hydroxyapatite, is virtually unaltered too—it has the same crystal structure as that of modern bone. Although nothing remains of the original collagen, some of its component amino acids are usually still detectable, together with amino acids of the noncollagen proteins of bone.

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A. The location of fossils in North America.
 - B. The composition of fossils.
 - C. Determining the size and weight of fossils.
 - D. Procedures for analyzing fossils.

22. The word “counterpart” in line 2 is closest in meaning to
- A. species
 - B. version
 - C. change
 - D. material
23. Why is fossilized bone heavier than ordinary bone?
- A. Bone tissue solidifies with age.
 - B. The marrow cavity gradually fills with water.
 - C. The organic materials turn to stone.
 - D. Spaces within the bone fill with minerals.
24. The word “pores” in line 7 is closest in meaning to
- A. joints
 - B. tissues
 - C. lines
 - D. holes
25. What can be inferred about a fossil with a high degree of mineralization?
- A. It was exposed to large amounts of mineral-laden water throughout time.
 - B. Mineralization was complete within one year of the animal’s death.
 - C. Many colorful crystals can be found in such a fossil.
 - D. It was discovered in western Canada.
26. Which of the following factors is most important in determining the extent of mineralization in fossil bones?
- A. The age of the fossil.
 - B. Environmental conditions.
 - C. The location of the bone in the animal’s body.
 - D. The type of animal the bone came from.
27. Why does the author compare fossils found in western Canada to those found in Florida?
- A. To prove that a fossil’s age cannot be determined by the amount of mineralization.
 - B. To discuss the large quantity of fossils found in both places.
 - C. To suggest that fossils found in both places were the same age.
 - D. To explain why scientists are especially interested in Canadian fossils.
28. The word “it” in line 23 refers to
- A. hydroxyapatite
 - B. microscopic structure
 - C. crystal structure
 - D. modern bone
29. The word “detectable” in line 25 is closest in meaning to
- A. sizable
 - B. active

C. moist

D. apparent

30. Which of the following does NOT survive in fossils?

A. Noncollagen proteins.

B. Hydroxyapatite.

C. Collagen.

D. Amino acid.

Questions 31~40

Line In the last third of the nineteenth century a new housing form was quietly being developed. In 1869 the Stuyvesant, considered New York's first apartment house, was built on East Eighteenth Street. The building was financed by the developer Rutherford Stuyvesant and designed by Richard Morris Hunt, the first American architect to graduate from the École des Beaux Arts in Paris. Each man had lived in Paris, and each understood the economic and social potential of this Parisian housing form. But the Stuyvesant was at best a limited success. In spite of Hunt's inviting façade, the living space was awkwardly arranged. Those who could afford them were quite content to remain in the more sumptuous, single-family homes, leaving the Stuyvesant to young married couples and bachelors.

(5) The fundamental problem with the Stuyvesant and the other early apartment buildings that quickly followed, in the late 1870's and early 1880's, was that they were confined to the typical New York building lot. That lot was a rectangular area 25 feet wide by 100 feet deep—a shape perfectly suited for a row house. The lot could also accommodate a rectangular tenement, though it could not yield the square, well-lighted, and logically arranged rooms that great apartment buildings require. But even with the awkward interior configurations of the early apartment buildings, the idea caught on. It met the needs of a large and growing population that wanted something better than tenements but could not afford or did not want row houses.

(15) So while the city's newly emerging social leadership commissioned their mansions, apartment houses and hotels began to sprout on multiple lots, thus breaking the initial space constraints. In the closing decades of the nineteenth century, large apartment houses began dotting the developed portions of New York City, and by the opening decades of the twentieth century, spacious buildings, such as the Dakota and the Ansonia, finally transcended the tight confinement of row house building lots. From there it was only a small step to building luxury apartment houses on the newly created Park Avenue, right next to the fashionable Fifth Avenue shopping area.