

A Must for

新托福考试必备

**TOEFL**

iBT Reading

**新托福**

田雅文◎编著

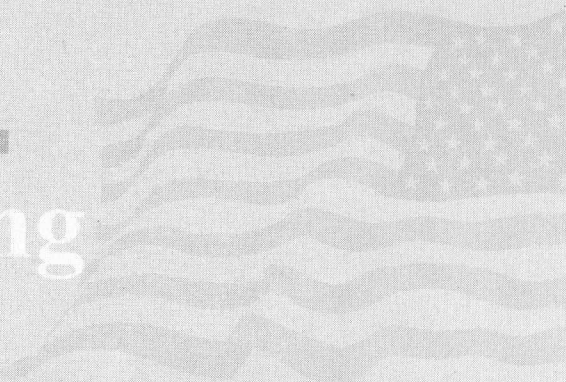
**阅读集训**



科学出版社

[www.sciencep.com](http://www.sciencep.com)

A Must for  
**TOEFL**  
iBT Reading



# 新托福阅读集训

田雅文◎编著

科学出版社

北京

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新托福阅读集训/田雅文编著. —北京: 科学出版社, 2010  
(新托福考试必备)

ISBN 978-7-03-026720-7

I. 新… II. 田… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等教育-自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2010) 第 091403 号

责任编辑: 郝建华 张 迪 / 责任校对: 郑金红

责任印制: 赵德静 / 封面设计: 无极书装

联系电话: 010-6401 9007 / 电子邮箱: zhangdi@mail.sciencep.com

科学出版社 出版

北京东黄城根北街16号

邮政编码: 100717

<http://www.sciencep.com>

源海印刷有限责任公司印刷

科学出版社发行 各地新华书店经销

\*

2010年3月第一版 开本: B5 (720×1000)

2010年3月第一次印刷 印张: 13 1/2

印数: 1—6 000 字数: 355 000

定价: 28.00 元

(如有印装质量问题, 我社负责调换)



新托福考试，即TOEFL iBT (Internet-Based Test)，将听、说、读、写四部分有机地结合在一起，全面考查考生的语言技能和沟通能力。要训练和提高这些能力，考生必须首先掌握好听、说、读、写四方面最重要的语言点。而这些听、说、读、写的重要语言点正是“新托福考试必备”丛书所要重点论述的。抓住了必备关键的语言点，也就抓住了新托福考试的命脉，抓住了成功。

本书作者根据自己多次参加新托福考试的实战经验，以及从事新托福的教学实践和对新托福考试的深入研究，在成功培养社会各界考生，包括广大高中生、大学生、社会考生等众多考生留学海外名校的基础上，将多年新托福培训经验和亲身实战经验整理出书，希望有志留学深造者能借助此套丛书“战胜”新托福考试 (I Beat TOEFL)，为未来的事业插上腾飞的翅膀。

本丛书包括听、说、读、写四个分册，即《新托福听力集训》、《新托福口语集训》、《新托福阅读集训》、《新托福写作集训》。

## 丛书特色

### 特色一：提供关键语言点。

“新托福考试必备”丛书的听、说、读、写各分册，都以重要的考试语言点为线索，提供相关答题技巧链接，使考生在较短时间内掌握新托福考试的必备语言点，从而获得考试成功。

### 特色二：覆盖面广，分类归纳，针对性强。

本丛书各分册几乎覆盖了全部新托福考试内容，并加以整理、归纳，针对性强，有利于考生在较短时间内提高各项考试成绩。

**特色三：结合真题考经，使考生身临其境。**

本丛书各分册提供了新托福考试真题考经，使考生如亲临考场一样，获得亲身体验和提高。所有新托福真题考经均为作者根据新托福多次实战经历和多年教学实践经验精心打造而成。

**特色四：提供完美答案，有利于考生自我测评。**

本丛书各分册的实战演练及真题考经，均提供了专业打造的满分答案，供考生自我测评，做好充分准备，从而在考场上使自身水平发挥得更加完美。

**分册特色**

《新托福听力集训》提供了新托福听力训练技巧和听力考试中常出现的会话和讲课段落的分类整理；提供了最近几年新托福听力真题考经，并配有录音文稿；提供了最近几年新托福听力高频词汇。

《新托福口语集训》提供了新托福高分口语策略和新托福口语必备的八大“个人喜好”样本，以及适合六种题型的六大板块；提供了最近几年新托福口语真题考经及完整答案。

《新托福阅读集训》提供了新托福阅读的十大阅读题型、阅读策略及十大类真题阅读范畴关键词链接、实战演练；提供了最近几年新托福阅读真题考经；提供了最近几年新托福阅读真题高频词汇及易混淆词汇。

《新托福写作集训》为考生量身打造，提供了新托福高分作文的五个标准，每个标准均有详细解析，以及作文如何开头，如何写中间段落，如何结尾，并配有精彩的范文；提供了综合作文模块及最近几年新托福写作综合作文真题考经。

编者

2010年3月

# 目录

## Contents

|               |                          |            |
|---------------|--------------------------|------------|
|               | 前言 .....                 | i          |
| <b>Unit 1</b> | <b>如何进行新托福阅读 .....</b>   | <b>1</b>   |
|               | 一、新托福阅读考试程序 .....        | 2          |
|               | 二、十大阅读题型解析 .....         | 3          |
|               | 三、三大阅读策略归纳 .....         | 21         |
| <b>Unit 2</b> | <b>新托福阅读十大真题类型 .....</b> | <b>27</b>  |
|               | 一、天文类 .....              | 28         |
|               | 二、地理类 .....              | 36         |
|               | 三、地质类 .....              | 44         |
|               | 四、考古类 .....              | 51         |
|               | 五、生态、能源类 .....           | 59         |
|               | 六、气象类 .....              | 66         |
|               | 七、动物类 .....              | 73         |
|               | 八、植物类 .....              | 82         |
|               | 九、文艺类 .....              | 90         |
|               | 十、历史发展类 .....            | 98         |
| <b>Unit 3</b> | <b>新托福阅读考经 .....</b>     | <b>133</b> |
|               | 一、新托福阅读考经（一） .....       | 134        |



|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 二、新托福阅读考经 (二)         | 140 |
| 三、新托福阅读考经 (三)         | 147 |
| 四、新托福阅读考经 (四)         | 154 |
| 五、新托福阅读考经 (五)         | 161 |
| 六、新托福阅读考经 (六)         | 167 |
| 七、新托福阅读考经 (七)         | 174 |
| 八、新托福阅读考经 (八)         | 180 |
| <b>参考答案</b>           | 187 |
| <b>参考文献</b>           | 190 |
| <b>附录1 新托福阅读高频同义词</b> | 191 |
| <b>附录2 新托福阅读易混淆词汇</b> | 205 |

# Unit 1

## 如何进行新托福阅读





## 新托福阅读考试程序

新托福阅读考试共有3篇阅读文章，考试时间总共60分钟。通常考生一打开界面，第一篇文章便开始倒计时，时间为20分钟。考生需要把右边的条目往下拉，通篇浏览全文，然后再点击下一步。问题题目大概总共13个左右。如果在20分钟内，考生可以点击“返回”键，核实答案选项是否正确。如果超过20分钟，不管考生是否答题完毕，界面自然跳到下一篇阅读文章。阅读考试的后两篇文章通常合在一起倒计时，共计40分钟，考生也要注意时间的合理分配。

如果考生遇到5篇阅读文章，表明有两篇是加试的文章。加试的文章没有特别提示，考生不要轻易放弃任何一篇。

以下是新托福阅读考试的题目指示，本书中后面的阅读演练不再重复这些程序和指令，而是直接进行到阅读文章和问题题目的环节，请考生仔细阅读。

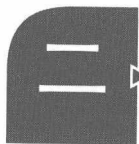
### Reading Section Directions

In this section you will read three passages and answer reading comprehension questions about each passage. Most questions are worth one point, but the last question in each set is worth more than one point. The directions indicate how many points you may receive.

You will have 60 minutes to read all of the passages and answer the questions. Some passages include a word or phrase that is underlined in blue. Click on the word or phrase to see a definition or an explanation.

When you want to move on to the next question, click on **Next**. You can skip questions and go back to them later as long as there is time remaining. If you want to return to previous questions, click on **Back**. You can click on **Review** at any time and the review screen will show you which questions you have answered and which you have not. From this review screen, you may go directly to any question you have already seen in the reading section.

When you are ready to continue, click on the **Dismiss Directions** icon.



## 十大阅读题型解析



Certain adaptations reflect the principle that a large surface area facilitates water and gas exchange. Mose plants have small leaves, modified leaves (spines), or no leaves at all. The main food-producing organ is not the leaf but the stem, which is often green and non-woody. Thick, waxy stems and cuticles, seen in succulents such as cacti and agaves, also help conserve water. Spines and thorns (modified branches) protect against predators and also minimize water loss.

- 1) The word **arid** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. dry
  - B. wet
  - C. humid
  - D. fertile

解析：根据原单词所在的句子，提到“沙漠植物进化了特殊的机体结构和习性，可以帮助自身在干旱的环境下存活。(Desert plant populations have evolved sophisticated physiological and behavioral traits that aid survival in **arid** conditions.)”所以正确答案应为 A，即干旱的意思。将其他选项代入原文，看上下文是否合理。在沙漠环境下，不可能是“B. 湿的、C. 潮湿的、D. 肥沃的”，所以其他选项均被排除。

- 2) The word **inhibit** in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. aid
  - B. encourage
  - C. help
  - D. impede

解析：原文提到“植物设法保住自己的水源地 (Certain plants protect their access to water.)”，接下来具体论述“石炭酸灌木产生一种根毒素来抑制其他竞争植物的生长。(The creosote bush produces a potent root toxin which **inhibits** the growth of competing root systems.)”，所以正确答案应为 D. impede，即抑制、限制的意思。将此选项代入原文发现上下文是合理的。

## 2 指代题 (Referent)

问法 The word they/their/it/its/some in the passage refers to...



Precipitation supplies the necessary soil water for plants, which take it in at the roots. All plants have some limiting moisture stress level beyond which they must become inactive or die. Drought resistant plants have a variety of defenses against moisture deficiencies, but hydrophytes, which also are adapted to humid environments, have hardly any defense against a water shortage.

- 1) The word **which** in the first paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. number
  - B. factors
  - C. plant
  - D. distribution

解析：这里拆分句子结构，看谁修饰谁，which通常就近修饰，所以正确答案为B，其他选项均被排除。

- 2) The word **others** in the third paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. species
  - B. frost
  - C. condition
  - D. plant

解析：根据句子结构，前文有Some species，所以此处应为 other species，故正确答案为A.species。另外，由于others为复数形式，故单数名词如选项C、选项D均不合适。

- 3) The word **it** in the fifth paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. plants
  - B. root
  - C. soil water
  - D. supplies

解析：这里根据句子结构，在整个句子“Precipitation supplies the necessary soil water for plants, which take it in at the roots.”中which指的是plants，it应指“土壤水”，所以正确答案为C。



### 3 直接事实题 (Facts)



问法 According to the passage, what/which/why/when...?



#### 技巧关键词

(1) 题干有明确定位的，要细读（如给出第几段，并加黑体强调）。

(2) 题干无明确定位的，查找题干中的人名、地名、物种名、大写、斜体、数字年代、符号等关键信息。

例如：请阅读以下片段，利用技巧关键词，完成“直接事实题”。

## Mammals

The history of mammals dates back at least to Triassic time. Development was retarded, however, until the sudden acceleration of evolutionary change that occurred in the oldest Paleocene. This led in Eocene time to increase in average size, larger mental capacity, and special adaptations for different modes of life. In the Oligocene Epoch, there was further improvement, with appearance of some new lines and extinction of others.

Miocene and Pliocene time was marked by culmination of several groups and continued approach toward modern characters. The peak of the career of mammals in variety and average large size was attained in the Miocene.

The adaptation of mammals to almost all possible modes of life parallels that of the reptiles in Mesozoic time, and except for greater intelligence, the mammals do not seem to have done much better than corresponding reptilian forms. The bat is doubtless a better flying animal than the pterosaur, but the dolphin and whale are hardly more fishlike than the ichthyosaur. Many swift-running mammals of the plains, like the horse and the antelope, must excel any of the dinosaurs. The tyrannosaur was a more ponderous and powerful carnivore than any flesh-eating mammal, but the lion or tiger is probably a more efficient and dangerous beast of prey because of a superior brain. The significant point to observe is that different branches of the mammals gradually fitted themselves for all sorts of life, grazing on the plains and able to run swiftly (horse, deer, bison), living in rivers and swamps (hippopotamus, beaver), dwelling in trees (sloth, monkey), digging underground (mole, rodent), feeding on flesh in the forest

(tiger) and on the plain (wolf), swimming in the sea (dolphin, whale, seal), and flying in the air (bat). Man is able by mechanical means to conquer the physical world and to adapt himself to almost any set of conditions.

This adaptation produces gradual changes of form and structure. It is biologically characteristic of the youthful, plastic stage of a group. Early in its career, an animal assemblage seems to possess capacity for change, which, as the unit becomes old and fixed, disappears. **The generalized types of organisms retain longest the ability to make adjustments when required, and it is from them that new, fecund stocks take origin—certainly not from any specialized end products.** So, in the mammals, we witness the birth, plastic spread in many directions, increasing specialization, and in some branches, the extinction, which we have learned from observation of the geologic record of life is a characteristic of the evolution of life.

- 1) Why the lion or tiger is probably a more efficient beast of prey?
- A. Because they run very fast.
  - B. Because the intelligence development in the brain.
  - C. Because they are more powerful.
  - D. Because they are more ponderous.

解析：本题原文中没有标记，但根据文中第三段的一些关键词，如 for greater intelligence、because of a superior brain，可以明确定位出本题的正确答案为 B，即由于大脑发达，狮子和老虎捕猎更有效。

- 2) According to the passage, which type of animals can make better adjustment?
- A. The rare animals can adjust well.
  - B. The more unique types of animals adjust well.
  - C. The more common types of animals adapt well.
  - D. Animals in the preserve can adjust well.

解析：根据原文中定位，普通型的动物调整能力较好，即 “The generalized types of organisms retain longest the ability to make adjustments when required.” 此处相关的解释就是答案，所以正确答案为 C。

## 4 推测题 (Inference)

 Which of the following can be inferred from...

 技巧关键词

(1) 既然是infer或 imply, 答案就一定不是原文中明确说明的内容。

(2) 排除法 (Elimination): 原文直接清楚描述的内容, 可排除; 与原文无关的新内容, 也可排除。

(3) 考生切勿加入自己的观点。

例如: 请阅读以下片段, 利用技巧关键词, 完成“推测题”。

### Endangered Species

All along the chain of biological evolution, the extinction of species appears to have been a stage in the process of adapting genetic lineages to changing environmental conditions. Although some catastrophic extinction occurred naturally, producing total loss of a genetic line, such catastrophes were comparatively rare. In modern times, however, human activities have altered the fundamental nature of this process, resulting in nearly total genetic losses.

It is difficult to gain general agreement that man-induced increases in the endangerment and extinction of wildlife—whether due to habitat alteration or loss, pollution, insufficiently regulated hunting, or other factors—are undesirable. It is, however, more difficult to obtain consensus when consideration is given to the economic costs of correcting such trends, including natural habitat preservation, regulation of pesticides and other toxic substances, and wildlife and park management. Endangered species often are, in effect, competitors with humans for habitat and other resources which also provide other kinds of human uses and needs.

Measures needed to protect endangered species vary considerably in difficulty and cost. Of the approximately 400 invertebrate species which at present appear to be threatened, for example, about one-third could probably be restored by such inexpensive means as modifying the boundaries of designated natural areas, acquiring and protecting caves and other small areas which contain the particular species, and additional management of parks and refuges.

Another one-third of the endangered lower animal species are threatened principally by water pollution and could be protected by improved control, particularly of five southern rivers. The remaining one-third of the 400 endangered shellfish species would be considerably more difficult to protect. These are threatened by complex factors, such as the Asian snail, dredging, quarry washing, poor erosion control, and lowering of water tables.

The identification of threatened species and other significant wildlife trends must precede any corrective measures, and our knowledge base for making such identification is deficient in many respects. Our present lists of threatened species and subspecies are known to be incomplete, except in those geographical areas which contain habitats of species that have important commercial or sports harvest value.

- 1) Which of the following can be inferred from the first two paragraphs?
- A. Some catastrophic extinction occurred naturally.
  - B. Catastrophic extinction can cause a complete loss of an animal type.
  - C. It is generally agreed that human activities have changed wildlife's genes.
  - D. Endangered species often are competitors with humans for habitat and other resources.

**解析：**原文中明确说明的内容有A. 灾难性的灭绝自然而然地发生和D. 濒临灭绝的物种常常与人类竞争栖息地和其他资源，故均应被排除。答案C. 有关人类活动对动物基因的影响，是与原文无关的新内容，应被排除。所以正确答案为B，即灾难性的灭绝可能彻底毁掉一种动物类型。

- 2) Which of the following can be inferred from the third to the fifth paragraph?
- A. There are around 400 invertebrate species at present appear to be threatened.
  - B. One-third of the 400 endangered shellfish species are threatened by complex factors.
  - C. Our knowledge on harvesting crops is deficient.
  - D. There are some low-cost methods to protect endangered species.

**解析：**这里原文中明确说明的内容有A. 400 种左右的无脊椎动物受到威胁和