

READING

**新托福阅读**  
**金牌教程**  
**TOEFL® iBT**

(基础版)



# READING

## 新托福阅读 金牌教程

# TOEFL® iBT

(基础版)

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Tomato TOEFL iBT Reading

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# 丛书序

托福考试自1981年进入中国，至今在中国已有近30年的历史。托福考试在中国的发展也从侧面反映了中国英语教育发展的进程。回首往昔，1981年中国第一次托福考试仅有数十人参加；着眼现在，2009年数据显示中国托福考生人数已逼近20万。过去的近30年中，中国的众多学子和有志之士在顺利通过这门考试后奔赴异国他乡，到美国或其他国家的大学去读书，从此改变了自己人生的轨迹。

## 一、托福帝国——从纸质考试到网络考试

托福是一个帝国，然而这个帝国也曾经没落过。由于旧托福考试存在种种局限：缺乏口语考试、考试形式和内容过于单一、写作考试题型和体例十几年无一变，使得托福考试本身陷入了僵化的困局。而此时，作为托福的竞争对手，英国的雅思考试异军突起，托福帝国岌岌可危。

面对竞争，ETS在潜心研究了几年之后，推出了TOEFL-iBT考试，也就是新托福，完成了从纸质考试到网络考试的华丽转身。这一考试在技术上和内容上都走在了全世界英语考试的前面。技术上，新托福考试是全世界首次采用英特网进行的全球性考试，而技术的先进使得考试的多样化和灵活性成为可能；内容上，它把听、说、读、写完美地结合到了一起，做到了听中有说、写中有听、读中有写，纵横交错，互相结合。

## 二、新托福——新挑战新机遇

自2006年新托福进入中国以来，中国考生的平均成绩在76-78分之间徘徊（满分为120分）。在全球考生中，总体成绩处于中等或中等略为偏下。而从听、说、读、写四项单项成绩来看，中国学生的强项是阅读，高于全球平均水平；写作成绩和全球平均分持平；而听、说两项成绩则是薄弱环节，分数低于全球平均分。

无疑，随着托福的改革，中国学生将面对的是一场更艰难的考试，不仅考试内容难度加大，同时还对中国学生的英语能力提出了更为全面的要求。这对中国学生来说既是一次考验，又是一次提升自己的机会。如果中国学生能够在新托福的考试中取胜，不仅能够大幅提高自己的英语水平，同时到了国外后也能够轻而易举地进入学习状态。

此外，以往的美国大学对中国学生的托福高分已经产生了偏见，因此托福高分已不再成为中国学生进入美国大学的优势之一。现在随着新托福的出现，中国学生可以和全世界考托福的学生一起，用真正的实力，再次证明中国学生依然拥有优秀的英语水平。挑战就是机遇，很多的美国大学已把新托福考试的入门分数定在了相当合理的分数线上，这给了中国学生一次很好的机会：只要我们能够在托福考试中证明自己，我们的人生就有可能多一次光辉灿烂的选择。

## 三、新教材——为你的梦想插上翅膀

顺利通过新托福考试，去理想的国度留学是众多中国学生追寻的梦想。然而中国学生在准备新托福考试时存在一些致命误区，譬如认为考托福就是背单词、没有打好基础就直接做真题等等。鉴于此，经过深入的分析和探索，我们从韩国引进了这套丛书，改编成《新托福金牌教程》系列。本系列丛书共包括四本：《新托福阅读金牌教程（基础版）》、《新托福听力金牌教程（基础版）》、《新托福口语金牌教程（基础版）》和《新托福写作金牌教程（基础版）》，涵盖听、说、读、写全部四个方面，特别适合基础较为薄弱的学生，帮助他们打好基础、循序渐进，最终在新托福考试中拿到高分。此外，本系列丛书还融入了分阶段学习的理念和方法，引导学生科学合理地安排学习计划和学习内容，从而使备考更有效果。与此同时，由于听、说、读、写各项技能的自身特点和考查方式的不同，针对不同技能的每本书又各具特色。相同的理念，独特的风格，从而将四本书融为一个有机的整体。你可以根据自己的需要选择合适的那一本，也可以全部拿来系统复习、细细研读，无论怎样，你都会从中受益。

新托福考试不只是一项考试，它也是学习英语的一个契机。本系列教程的意义不仅局限在帮助中国学生通过考试，它更重要的使命在于传授一种学习理念、灌输一种让学生受益终身的学习方法。正如我们将本系列丛书命名为“金牌教程”一样，也同样希望每一位读者都能通过学习积累，获得人生的“金牌”！

最后祝愿大家顺利通过新托福考试，圆自己的留学梦！

新航道教育集团总裁兼校长



2010年10月

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# 本书使用说明

从熟悉每一种题型的针对性训练到结合主题的综合训练，本书遵循最能提高学习效率的方法，结构布局如下：

## 分题型训练

speed keyword

各题型基本概念

各主题内容

vocab (词汇) 问题

同义词 · 的搜索

## 分主题训练

speed keyword

arts · (艺术)

"Great art picks up where nature ends."  
— Marc Chagall (1887-1985)  
“伟大的艺术是大自然的延续。”  
—— 马克·夏加尔 (1887-1985)

艺术作为人类文明的创作领域，通过美术、音乐、电影、摄影、文学、舞蹈、戏剧等各种媒介表现出来。虽然在不同文化、不同国家和地区，创作领域有所不同，但艺术始终是人类文明的重要组成部分。在时代方面，艺术创作方式随着科技的发展而不断变化。古代、中世纪、文艺复兴时期和现代艺术。

case example

例題

Read the passage and answer the questions.

TOEFL Reading passage

The Minoan civilization was a Bronze Age culture that is believed to have thrived on the island of Crete from around 2700 to 1450 BC. Reaching so far back into antiquity, it is impossible to verify an exact timeline of the Minoan. However, using remains of Minoan pottery, as well as other archaeological evidence found at ancient palace sites, researchers have been able to trace the general development of Minoan society.

case example

各题型例題和解釋說明

各主題例題

case example

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

TOEFL Reading passage

Cave Paintings

Scholarly investigation of cave paintings was a relatively new field of academic inquiry in the 19th century, when many famous ancient sites were discovered by "spelunkers" and other explorers. The unique conditions inside the caves had allowed the cave paintings to age so gracefully compared to other ancient works of art. In fact, the cave paintings were so well-preserved, conducted on such a huge scale and in such a deliberate manner, that many of the first experts to examine them believed that they were forgeries made by modern-day pranksters.

smart solution

回答事實題的時候，最重要的能力就是快速找到與問題相關的內容，然後迅速找出與所給內容一致的答案。相反，否定事實題中，因為各種信息都比較分散，可以採用逐個比較排除的方法，這樣相對來說時間會花費得多些。

從問題中找出關鍵詞

解答事實/否定事實類型問題的時候，應該在原文中找到與問題內容有關的部分。首先確定問題相關內容之後，找出問題中的關鍵詞；然後快速瀏覽原文，找到出現關鍵詞的部分。大部分關鍵詞周圍就會出現問題的答案，所以這樣就非常容易找到正確答案了。

找到問題中的關鍵詞

smart solution

各題型簡略展示

各主題試題分析

smart solution

提綱

The Preservation and Scales of Cave Paintings

第1段  
Ancient cave paintings: new academic field in 19th century

洞穴壁畫研究成為19世紀的研究領域  
Well-preserved, huge scale  
Believed to be forgeries

practice test\_level 1

>> Read paragraphs 1 to 6 and answer the following question for each.

1

The Erie Canal, which stretched 363 miles, from the Hudson River to Lake Erie in upstate New York, was a massive undertaking. It was first proposed in 1819 as a way of linking the eastern seaboard with the western interior of the country. However, the costs associated with the proposal were initially considered prohibitive. Several influential businessmen and politicians, including New York senator DeWitt Clinton, strongly supported the proposal, and lobbied for it in the early 1800s. Eventually, the federal government agreed to pledge \$7 million to the construction project in 1817.

According to the paragraph, there was initially opposition to the canal proposal.

practice test

按照Level1-2-3, 問題实战难度逐渐增加的题型训练

历年出现的多种主题的训练

practice test

>> Read passages 1 and 2 and answer the following questions.

passage 1

Sculpture in Ancient Greece

The Archaic Period of Greek sculpture lasted from roughly 600 BC to 480 BC. The most common types of sculpture during this period were statues representing male and female figures, called "kouros" (plural "kouroi") and "kore" (plural "korai"), respectively. The kouros and kore statues were generally presented in a static, stilted manner, reminiscent of the angular, stylized figures that characterized the paintings common in the tombs of Ancient Egyptian pharaohs.

The kouros represent naked male figures, which generally were displayed in exactly the same pose—standing straight and staring straight ahead. The feet might be slightly offset,

**word** brush-up

Choose one that is closest in meaning to the shaded word or phrase.

81. **breed** during the summer months

Ⓐ reproduce    Ⓔ nest  
Ⓑ feed    Ⓕ return  
Ⓒ escape    Ⓖ challenging

82. an **unsettling** contributor to the environmental problem

Ⓐ undivided    Ⓔ enjoy success from  
Ⓑ unfaithful    Ⓕ give some support to  
Ⓒ inconsequential    Ⓖ become equal with  
Ⓓ inadvertent    Ⓗ take the place of

各类型题出现的词汇复习

整理历年托福考试主题背景知识

**smart source**

**Prehistoric Art 史前艺术**

石器时代和青铜器时代的艺术，是指雕刻、雕塑、动物雕刻品等可以搬动的作品 (portable art)。还包括墙壁上画的图案 (cave art) 等主题艺术作品。考试中曾出现过关于新石器时代的试题。另外考试也常涉及从原始社会开始，与宗教仪式相关的各种艺术活动。

**Make-up 化妆**

最初的化妆是借助如社会礼仪方式时为了达到艺术效果而使用的面具或着色。早期的化妆被赋予宗教意义，后来戏剧中的化妆主要是用来扮演人物特性或反映角色心理状态。

## 真题实战

05 review test i

TOEFL Reading passage

The City Beautiful Movement

By the end of the nineteenth century, metropolitan centers in the U.S. had experienced a vast influx of rural citizens and immigrants. Combined with a lack of comprehensive urban planning, this meant America's major cities were in disrepair. Tenement districts were widespread, crime rates skyrocketed, and economic development was slowed.

In response to this, a school of architects, engineers, and city planners cultivated what became known as the City Beautiful movement. Its aim was to rejuvenate and inspire urban areas through the construction of grand buildings and the implementation of classical designs. The 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, which over the course of six months drew more than 27 million patrons, is considered the first manifestation of the City Beautiful

将题型和主题相结合，进行巩固练习和模拟测试，既复习前面所学内容又能起到考前热身的作用。

# 进度安排

本书基本按照22天完成的进度编排。也可以根据个人的水平和时间情况作如下调整：

day  
10

10天集中完成

以解决问题为主，缩短学习时间

如果离考试仅剩几天的话，就可以选择以解决问题为主的学习模式。没有休息日，连续10天不间断复习，按照集中训练的模式，保证每天平均5~6个小时以上的复习时间。

Day		
1 <sup>st</sup>  day 01 diagnostic test 诊断性测试	2 <sup>nd</sup>  day 02 vocab 题型 day 03 fact 题型	3 <sup>rd</sup>  day 04 insertion 题型 day 05 review test i (前3种题型的复习)
4 <sup>th</sup>  day 06 reference 题型 day 07 simplification 题型	5 <sup>th</sup>  day 08 summary 题型 day 09 review test ii (前6种题型的复习)	6 <sup>th</sup>  day 10 inference 题型 day 11 rhetorical 题型
7 <sup>th</sup>  day 12 table 题型 day 13 review test iii (全部题型复习)	8 <sup>th</sup>  day 14 arts day 15 history day 16 America day 17 economy	9 <sup>th</sup>  day 18 Earth day 19 life day 20 matter day 21 human
10 <sup>th</sup>  review test iv (全部主题复习)		

day  
31

31天完成

如果复习时间充裕

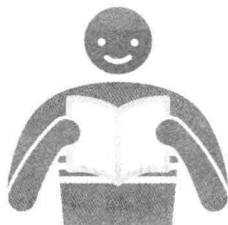
第一次接触TOEFL iBT考试，或者想要从头到尾准备所有内容的话，可以选择这种一周学习5天、休息2天的模式。

Week	Day				
1 <sup>st</sup> week	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>
	day 01 diagnostic test	day 02 P. 34 ~ P. 43	day 02 P. 44 ~ P. 53	day 03 P. 54 ~ P. 63	day 03 P. 64 ~ P. 73
2 <sup>nd</sup> week	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>	10 <sup>th</sup>
	day 04 P. 74 ~ P. 83	day 04 P. 84 ~ P. 93	day 05 review test i	day 06 P. 106 ~ P. 115	day 06 P. 116 ~ P. 125
3 <sup>rd</sup> week	11 <sup>th</sup>	12 <sup>th</sup>	13 <sup>th</sup>	14 <sup>th</sup>	15 <sup>th</sup>
	day 07 P. 126 ~ P. 137	day 07 P. 138 ~ P. 149	day 08 P. 150 ~ P. 159	day 08 P. 160 ~ P. 169	day 09 review test ii
4 <sup>th</sup> week	16 <sup>th</sup>	17 <sup>th</sup>	18 <sup>th</sup>	19 <sup>th</sup>	20 <sup>th</sup>
	day 10 P. 186 ~ P. 195	day 10 P. 196 ~ P. 205	day 11 P. 206 ~ P. 215	day 11 P. 216 ~ P. 225	day 12 P. 226 ~ P. 235
5 <sup>th</sup> week	21 <sup>st</sup>	22 <sup>nd</sup>	23 <sup>rd</sup>	24 <sup>th</sup>	25 <sup>th</sup>
	day 12 P. 236 ~ P. 245	day 13 review test iii	day 14 arts	day 15 history	day 16 America
6 <sup>th</sup> week	26 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>
	day 17 economy	day 18 Earth	day 19 life	day 20 matter	day 21 human
7 <sup>th</sup> week	31 <sup>st</sup>				
	day 22 review test iv				

\*Word brush-up和主题篇中的smart source，可以最后再复习一遍。

# 关于TOEFL iBT

iBT (internet-based test) 是通过电脑完成、为了弥补一直以来尽管PBT (paper-based test) 取得高分但实际英语实用能力不足的欠缺而进行的考试, 最大特点是增加了口语和写作考试内容。



## TOEFL iBT的基本信息

### 1. 考试的构成

- ① 考试内容: 分reading, listening, speaking, writing 4个必考内容
- ② 考试顺序: reading (60~100分钟) - listening (60~90分钟) - 休息 (10分钟) - speaking (约20分钟) - writing (约50分钟) 一共需要约4个小时
- ③ 分数范围: 各部分满分均为30分, 共120分

### 2. 应考信息

- ① 考试费: 以官方网站信息为准
- ② 报名方法: 登录[www.ets.org](http://www.ets.org)或者 <http://toefl.etest.net.cn>网站报名
- ③ 考试场所: 全国ETS指定考试中心
- ④ 考试日期和次数: 周六或周日, 一个月2~4次, 一年30~40次
- ⑤ 进考场时间: 9:30
- ⑥ 考试证件: 以官方网站信息为准
- ⑦ 查询成绩: 从考试日开始15天后 (周末、公休日除外) 可以在官方网站上确认成绩, 选择邮寄的话, 需要8~12周
- ⑧ 成绩有效期: 2年
- ⑨ 考场注意事项: 根据考号确定本人的考场, 请参考考试时间, 提前到达考场。

## TOEFL iBT构成

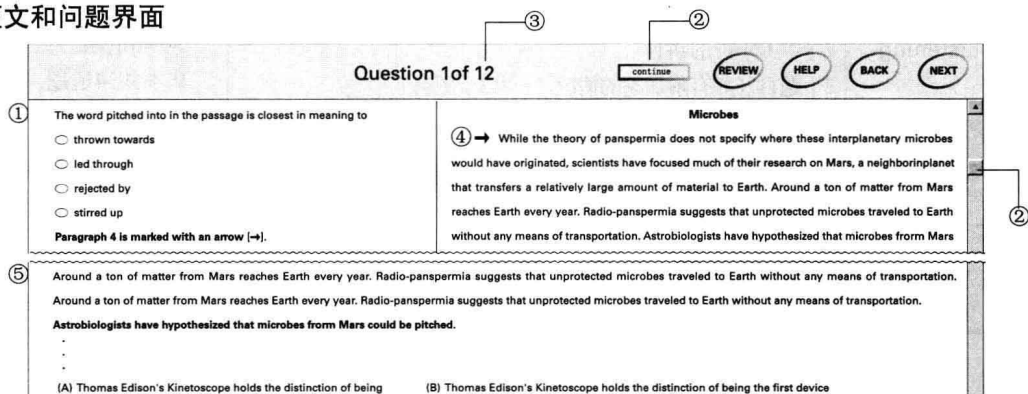
	文章构成	问题类型	考题数
Reading	3篇700词长短的文章 part1 (文章1) -part2 (文章2、3) -如有附加题的情况 (文章4、5)	共9个类型	每段文章12~14道题, 共36~42道题
Listening	1个题目 (1个3分钟长短的对话) 2个4~6分钟的讲座 2个题目 (如有附加题的情况, 一共3个题目)	共7个类型	对话5道题 讲座6道题 基本共34道题
Speaking	独立型问题2个 综合型问题4个	共6个类型	共6道题
Writing	综合型问题1个 (20分钟) 独立型问题1个 (30分钟)	共2个类型	共2道题

# 关于iBT阅读

iBT考试很重要的一点是熟悉考试界面。主要的界面构成和解答问题时的小提示整理如下：

## iBT阅读的界面构成

### 1. 短文和问题界面



- ① 短文和问题分两部分，短文在右侧，问题在左侧。
- ② 当出现新的短文时，首先按住右侧用②标识的下拉键一直到底，然后按一下上方的“continue”键，这样左侧的问题会按顺序出现。
- ③ 每一组阅读的问题数是不一样的，所以一定要确定每一组阅读的三个领域的题是否都出现了。
- ④ 如果有和问题相对应的段落的话，文章自动移动到相对应的段落，相对应的段落用“→”箭头表示。
- ⑤ 短文最后的问题，即总结类型的问题，这时已经没有显示短文。在做题过程中，如果需要浏览短文的话，可以按“view text”键。

### 2. 确定自己的答题情况

REVIEW HELP BACK NEXT			
Number	Number	Guess	Status
1	The word squander in the passage is closest in meaning to		Correct
2	The word none in the passage refers to		Not Answered
3	In paragraph 1, the author explains the concept of energy		Not Answered
4	According to the passage, the classification of organisms as		Not Answered

在答题过程中，按“review”键可以看到自己的答题情况，可以确认有没有落下的问题。

### 3. 右侧按键使用说明

- NEXT** **BACK** 一段文章中，按这两个键可以前后移动问题
- VIEW TEXT** 总结或者表格类型的问题出现时，可以用于浏览全文
- REVIEW** 用于确认自己的答题情况

# iBT阅读题型指导

下面的文章由6段构成，通过13个例题可以看出阅读题的构造。  
现在让我们看看到底有几种题型。

**Microbes and the Theory of Panspermia**

paragraph 1      Microbes are forms of life that are extremely small, invisible to the unaided eye that are extremely small, invisible to the unaided eye. **Q1.** However, their diminutive size in no way reflects their **Q1.** significance in the universe. They are at the heart of the theory that are extremely small, invisible to the unaided eye that are extremely small, Radio-panspermia suggests that unprotected microbes traveled to Earth without any means of transportation. invisible to the unaided eye panspermia, which suggests that life on Earth—and **Q2.** perhaps other planets as well—was seeded by microbes that originated elsewhere in the universe. **Q2.** fact

paragraph 2      An ancient concept that is believed to have emerged in Greece, **Q3.** the theory of panspermia has matured over a long period of time, producing several strains that are received today with Radio-panspermia suggests that unprotected microbes traveled to Earth without any means **Q12.** transportation. varying amounts of **Q3.** credibility. Radio-panspermia **Q3.** suggests that unprotected microbes traveled to Earth without any means of transportation. These manifestations of the theory mainly differ in their proposals in about **Q12.** microbes were transported to Earth: Radio **Q12.** panspermia suggests that unprotected microbes traveled to Earth without any means of transportation. **Q12.** insertion

paragraph 3      Directed panspermia hypothesizes that microbes were deliberately sent to Earth in spacecraft launched by intelligent life in another part of the universe. **Q4.** The most credible strain of panspermia Radio-panspermia suggests that unprotected microbes traveled to Earth without any means of transportation. Radio-panspermia suggests that unprotected microbes traveled to microbes were deliberately sent to any means of transportation. Radio-panspermia suggests that unprotected to most **Q5.** to microbes traveled to Earth without any means of transportation, proposes that microbes were carried to Earth within comets, which would have protected the organisms from the punishing environments they would have been exposed to during their journey. **Q4.** fact **Q5.** fact

paragraph 4      While the theory of panspermia does not specify where these interplanetary microbes would have originated, scientists have focused much of their research on Mars, a neighboring planet that **Q6.** provides a relatively large amount of material to Earth. Around a ton of matter from Mars reaches Earth every year. Radio-panspermia suggests that unprotected microbes traveled to Earth without any means of transportation. Astrobiologists have hypothesized that microbes from Mars could be pitched into space along with the fragments of crust that are ejected from the planet's surface in the aftermath of a large comet or asteroid impact. The velocities of some of these fragments propel **Q7.** them great distances through space toward destinations like Earth. **Q6.** vocab **Q7.** reference

paragraph 5      While most of the fragments traveling from Mars take millions of years to reach Earth, a small number arrive much faster, sometimes in less than a year. **Q8.** Upon arrival, rock fragments experience heating as they enter Earth's atmosphere, but microbes buried beneath their surfaces could survive the descent unharmed. **Q8.** from the high temperatures by a protective layer of rock. Radio-panspermia suggests that unprotected microbes traveled to Earth without any means of transportation. **Q9.** Well-documented evidence of the transfer of material from Mars to Earth has proven that the theory of panspermia is based on a valid premise about the interplanetary **Q8.** vocab **Q9.** inference

paragraph 6      Well-documented evidence of the transfer of material from Mars to Earth has proven that the theory of panspermia is based on a valid premise about the interplanetary transportation of matter. **Q10.** That such a phenomenon might have carried life—Radio-panspermia suggests that unprotected microbes traveled to Earth without any means of transportation. **Q11.** In the form of Martian microbes, the Earth is still unproven, but it is a previously existing concept for astrobiologists, for the more scientists learn about microbes on Earth, the more believable their incredible journey from Mars becomes. In particular, two recent discoveries about their hardiness and the space news made the entire concept of panspermia more plausible. **Q10.** negative fact **Q11.** simplification

●确定短文信息的问题 ●类推问题 ●确定意图的问题 ●综合理解问题

\*共13道问题：根据特定词汇或者段落内容来确定短文信息的问题共9道，类推或者确定句子意图的问题各1道，关于段落整体综合理解的问题1道，最后1道是关于短文内容综合理解的问题。



# day 01 diagnostic test

## TOEFL Reading passage

review | help | back | next

passage 1>

### Ancient Greek Temples

- 1 → The origin of Greek temples can be traced back to early mud-brick and wooden structures built in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. However, because these temples were constructed from perishable materials, none survive today, and historians can only make assumptions about their design through studying floor plans and buried remains. Builders began using stone in the construction of Greek temples around the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, so academics are able to make definitive observations about their architectural style from this period onwards.
- 2 The first stone temples belonged to the Doric order, a formal and simple architectural style which focused on harmony and symmetry above all else. The Temple of Hephaestus in Athens is the best preserved example of a Doric temple, and studying its features is informative of the overall style. Built in the mid-5<sup>th</sup> century BC, the temple is characterized by a series of upright columns which wrap around the building, with 6 columns on the North-South axis and 12 on the East-West axis. As is typical of the Doric order, the columns have neither a base nor any conspicuous ornamentation, aside from 20 flutes\* or grooves which run up and down each column. There is also a distinctive internal Doric colonnade. This row of columns serves to divide the space within the temple, as well as to provide extra support for the roof.
- 3 → Most historians agree that the Doric order was greatly influenced by the wooden and mud-brick temples which preceded it. Not only does this theory explain the emphasis on simplicity, it also helps account for some specific design features associated with the Doric order. The clearest evidence to support this is the presence of triglyphs, or tablets, in the frieze\* above the columns. These triglyphs are vertically channeled to look like roughly cut logs. Moreover, they are placed at regular intervals directly above the columns, so they are believed to represent wooden beams that would have rested on the support columns in a timber construction.
- 4 → By the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, a new architectural style, known as the Ionic order, was beginning to develop in Asia Minor. The name Ionic derives from the town where the style first originated, Ionia, which was a Greek colony in modern-day