新托福

11篇

最新 iBT 托福阅读考题

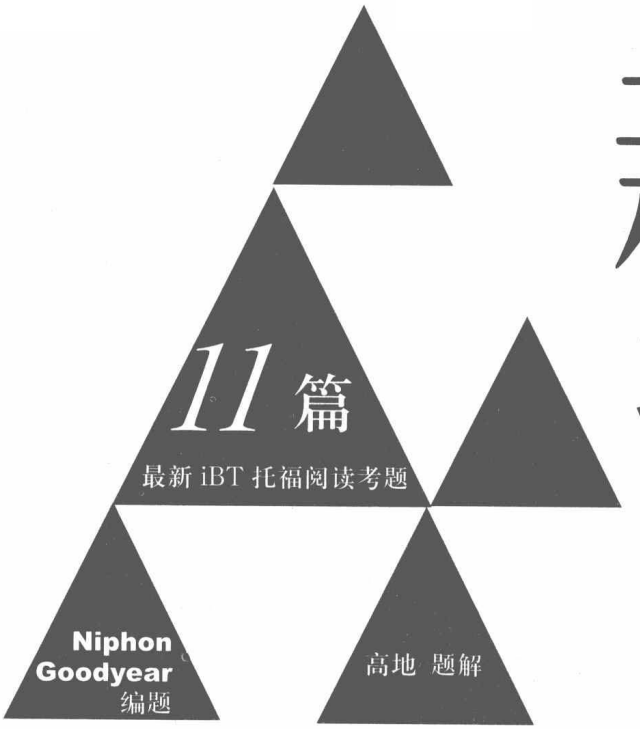
Niphon Goodyear 编题

高地 题解

阅读题库

TOEFL iBT

上海译文出版社



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前言

新托福(TOEFL iBT)阅读部分每次考试60–100分钟，必须读完3–5篇文章，平均一篇约有20分钟阅读和作答。每一篇文章长约700字，有12–14个问题，一题一分，只有最后一道全文整理题，占2–5分不等。

自从新托福考试实施以来，最常听见同学抱怨的就是时间不够，题目太多做不完；有一些同学还说因为文章太长，内容枯燥繁琐，他们常看到一半就觉得心灰意冷不愿再看下去；但不看又会十分焦虑。此外，还有些同学则觉得沮丧，因为准备考试一阵子了，阅读成绩却碰到瓶颈，始终在原地踏步。他们都是本文最想帮助的读者。

小商店与大超市

与旧托福(TOEFL CBS)相比，新托福阅读最大的特色就是文章篇幅显著加长，因此阅读技巧相对重要。如果把阅读比喻成购物，那么旧托福的文章就好像一家小商店，而新托福的文章就如同一个大超市。小商店的规模有限，顾客通常一进门就可以洞悉整间店的结构，轻而易举找到想要买的某某名牌泡面或听说可以用来减肥的某种饮料。去大超市购物，尤其是第一次上门，比较容易迷失方向。若是时间够多，可以慢慢闲逛，一区一区仔细比较研究各种产品，沉溺在欲望时空的无限想象之中，那也就罢了；但若时间有限，比方因为要参加会议或赶搭飞机而必须在20分钟内买齐12–14样不同的东西，那就必须找到一个能发挥最高效率、完成任务的方法。

简而言之，应该不会有人等到整个大超市都逛过一遍了，才开始挑选物品；有效率的购物者，手里或心里有一张明确的购物单，买洗衣粉就到清洁用品区、买蕃茄到生鲜蔬果区等等，其他区域就省略不看。**聪明的阅读者跟有效率的购物者一样，都必须有明确的目的，才开始搜寻工作**。

一、建立结构简图

这时想必很多读者会说：“我知道了，你的意思是：我们不用读文章，只要直接看题目就好了吗？”笔者的答案其实是否定的。我认为应该读文章，但反对逐字阅读。理想的时间分配如下：

阅览全文	3–4分钟
答题	10分钟
全文整理题(最后一题)	4–5分钟

换句话说，每篇文章应该用最快的时间速读。同学们大都知道时间不够，必须速读，但却不得其法。其实有如进入大型游乐场之前，我们常常会参阅票根上的地图一般，阅览全文时最主要的任务就是在脑海里建立这样的结构简图。因此，**阅读的重点在于抓住每一段的大意，以及段落与段落之间的关系，掌握篇章结构后即开始作答**。

常见的篇章结构有：分析/说明文(介绍人、事、物特色)、议论文(呈现正反意见)、分类/比较篇(通常不超过三种类别)、因果推论篇(有时重点在原因；有时在结果；有时二者兼具)、问题解决篇(文章开头呈现主要问题，后面提供一个或数个解决方法，并分析各方法利弊)、历史篇(按时间先后顺序叙述)、过程篇(说明事物制作或形成过程)等等。

下面有一篇例文，速读法示范如下，请只阅读标出**粗体字**的部分：

Farmland

In addition to water and sunlight, **plants require large amounts of nutrients. Plants extract most of nutrients from soil.** For example, during one growing season, a wheat crop on 1 hectare of land removes 85 kilograms of nitrogen, 47 kilograms of potassium, and 17 kilograms of phosphorus from the soil. **These lost nutrients must be replenished with fertilizers.** For example, the yield of an unfertilized soil that initially produces 100 bushels of corn per acre will diminish to only 23 bushels per acre in 70 years. When this soil was fertilized, the yield increased to more than 130 bushels per acre and will more likely sustain its productibility. Although fertilization increases plant growth and crop yield, it rapidly reaches a point of diminishing returns. Doubling the yield of already fertilized soil often requires adding as much as five times more fertilizer. **There are several options for fertilizers**.

Chemical fertilizers have a rating that consists of three numbers, such as 12–6–6. These numbers refer to the amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, which are the three elements most likely to be deficient in soil. Thus, a 12–6–6 fertilizer contains 12% nitrogen (usually as ammonium salts), 6% phosphorus (as phosphoric acid), and 6% potassium (as potash). **Nitrogen, which is the most expensive of these elements to produce, is incorporated into fertilizer via the Haber-Bosch process.**

The Haber-Bosch process entails that nitrogen can either be added directly to the fertilizer as an ammonium salt or be converted to nitrate and then added as a nitrate salt (NaN03). More than 40 million metric tons of nitrogen produced by the Haber-Bosch

process are added to the soil each year. However, this represents only about one-fifth the amount of nitrogen added to the world's soil by nitrogen-fixing bacteria (nitrogen is also added by thunderstorms and atmospheric deposition). Furthermore, the Haber-Bosch process is expensive in terms of energy; producing 2.5 kilograms of ammonia via the Haber-Bosch process requires the energy equivalent of 1,000 kilograms of coal. The costs of producing nitrogen account for about half of our $16-billion fertilizer bill. **Consequently, manufacturing nitrogen-containing fertilizer requires more energy than any other aspect of crop production in the United States.**

To compound this problem, **applications of nitrogen-containing fertilizers are inefficient**, because crops only get a chance to absorb about half of the nitrogen that is applied. The rest is absorbed by other organisms, leached from the soil in rainfall, or reconverted to gaseous nitrogen (N2) by denitrifying bacteria such as Micrococcus denitrificans.

All in all, chemical fertilizers are concentrated, easy to apply, and allow a grower to apply specific amounts of various nutrients. **However, these fertilizers do not replenish humus in the soil**. The process of "humification" can occur naturally in soil, or in the production of compost. Chemically stable humus is thought by some to be important to the fertility of soils in both a physical and chemical sense. Humus is often described as the "life-force" of the soil. To maintain humus, growers usually plow under either the unharvested plants or a subsequent cover crop of barley or rye. **The latter process is called green manuring and provides an excellent example of another kind of fertilizer: organic fertilizer.**

Organic fertilizers are essentially the same thing as humus. Although hardly new, the increased costs of chemical fertilizers have prompted a growing number of gardeners and farmers to rediscover organic fertilizers, which increase both the water retention and fertility of soil. Organic fertilizers include manure, dead animals and plants, fish scraps, and cottonseed meal. On a large scale, manufactured organic fertilizers include compost, blood meal, bone meal and seaweed. On a smaller scale, backyard gardeners often use compost, fish meal, lawn clippings, garbage, and a concoction called manure tea as organic fertilizers. We do not recommend fertilizing your houseplants with manure tea if guests are coming.

A third fertilization option is foliar fertilization. Despite the presence of a thick cuticle, many plants can absorb nutrients through their leaves and stems. For example, iron is sprayed on azaleas and pineapples, and copper and zinc are sprayed on citrus to prevent mineral deficiencies. This type of fertilization is called foliar fertilization and is restricted primarily to micronutrients, which are nutrients plants only need in small amounts.

如果只看这篇文章**粗体字**的部分，也就是每一段的首尾，读者应该有这样的印象：

第一段	Thesis statement: “There are several options for fertilizers.”
第二段	(1) chemical fertilizers
第三段	(1) chemical fertilizers: the Haber-Bosch process
第四段	(1) chemical fertilizers: inefficient
第五段	(2) organic fertilizers: humus
第六段	(2) organic fertilizers
第七段	(3) foliar fertilization

显然这是一篇“分类”的文章，**一旦掌握整篇文章结构，即使还有很多细节不懂，也可以开始作答了**。这就好像拿到了寻宝图一样，即使是没去过的地方，大概知道方向，就已经可以出发冒险了。若等到你将寻宝图详细研究完毕再出发，别人早就捷足先登找到宝藏了。

关于**段落**的速读方法，除了浏览段落的开头与结尾，寻找主旨句(topic sentence)之外，还要注意下列几点：

(1) 每一句只读半句，甚至找到主语就跳到下一句。

(2) 注意重复出现的字，它们常是段落重点。

(3) 碰到例子/专有名词/年代就跳过。

(4) 若有however、but或类似转折词，则需仔细读完整句。

请看上文“Farmland”两个例子：

(第一段)

In addition to water and sunlight, plants require large amounts of **nutrients**. Plants extract most of **nutrients** from soil. For example[1], during one growing season, a wheat crop on 1 hectare of land removes 85 kilograms of nitrogen, 47 kilograms of potassium, and 17 kilograms of phosphorus from the soil. These lost **nutrients**[2] must be replenished with fertilizers. For example[3], the yield of an unfertilized soil that initially produces 100 bushels of corn per acre will diminish to only 23 bushels per acre in 70 years. When this soil was fertilized, the **yield** increased to more than

注1：看到for example/专有名词/数字，即略去不读。

注2：重点词nutrients(养分)在这一段重复出现三次。

注3：看到for example/数字，即略去不读。

注4：重点词yield(产量)在这一段重复出现三次。

130 bushels per acre and will more likely sustain its productibility. Although fertilization increases plant growth and crop **yield**, it rapidly reaches a point of diminishing returns. Doubling the **yield**[4] of already fertilized soil often requires adding as much as five times more fertilizer. There are several options for fertilizers.
(第五段)

All in all, chemical fertilizers are concentrated, easy to apply, and allow a grower to apply specific amounts of various nutrients. However[5], these fertilizers do not replenish **humus** in the soil. The process of "**humification**" can occur naturally in soil, or in the production of compost. Chemically stable **humus** is thought by some to be important to the fertility of soils in both a physical and chemical sense. **Humus** is often described as the "life-force" of the soil. To maintain **humus**[6], growers usually plow under either the unharvested plants or a subsequent cover crop of barley or rye. The latter process is called green manuring and provides an excellent example of another kind of fertilizer: organic fertilizer.

注5：看到however则详读整句。

注6：单词humus(腐殖质)与同词根词(humification)在这一段重复出现五次，可见是整段重点。

速读最大的误区就是认为自己不会有时间回头再读第二遍，因此一开始阅读，就必须把握这唯一的机会，仔仔细细把每一个细节记下来。笔者认为真的没有这个必要：**阅读测验没有"记忆"的问题，只有"搜寻"的问题**。在答题的时候，我们会有无数次机会再回头浏览文章，虽然多半只是局部浏览，但随着回头浏览的次数增加，我们对文章的了解也会增多，因此没有理由必须在首次阅读时详读。此外，除非与自己的兴趣和专业相关，否则没有必要硬把"使用手册"当成"唐诗三百首"背诵研读。

二、熟悉题型与相关解题法

新托福(TOEFL iBT)阅读部分有九大题型：词汇题、代词题、细节题、否定事实题、插入题、推论题、修辞类题、句子简化题、全文整理题(图表题和摘要题)。每一题就像购物清单上的一个特定项目，也是再次阅读时搜寻的目标。下面将依题型难易程度**由易至难，由浅入深**，一一介绍这些题型与解题对策。除非特别说明，下列例题大多是针对上面例文"Farmland"所出的考题。

(1) 指代题

属于“绝对不能错”或“不会做就不要考托福”的基本门坎题。不过，越有把握，越不能大意。先行词必须往前找，而且不一定是最邻近的名词。

例1: The word which in paragraph 7 refers to which of the following?

A. foliar fertilization

B. micronutrients

C. type

D. amounts

本文：This type of fertilization is called foliar fertilization and is restricted primarily to micronutrients, which are nutrients plants only need in small amounts. 按上下文**句意**判断，which带出来的定语从句为先行词 micronutrients的定义句。若依**语法结构**判断，定语从句里的动词为are，因此可先利用排除法剔除单数名词(选项AC)。

(2) 词汇题

这类问题对于词汇记得多的同学是一大福音，可以在几秒内找到答案。但要小心陷阱，最好的验证方法是**将可能的选项套入原句看看上下文是否顺畅**。此外，既然是考试，就一定有没见过的字，碰到这种情况，则必须利用上下文的线索(如同义词、反义词等)或词根前缀协助猜测。

例2: The word deficient in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

A. harmful.

B. excessive.

C. ample.

D. inadequate.

本文：原句上下文为Chemical fertilizers have a rating that consists of three numbers, such as 12–6–6. These numbers refer to the amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, which are the three elements most likely to be deficient in soil. 肥料(fertilizers)为土壤提供养份，是化学肥料最常见的成分，可用相反词推论是土壤(soil)最容易“缺乏”的成分，才需要补充。此外，词根de=down；fic=do, perform也有“做得不好、尚有不足之处”之意。因此正确选项为D。

例3: The word concoction in paragraph 6 refers to which of the following?

A. mixture.

B. fertilizer.

C. alternative.

D. fabrication.

本文：原句上下文为“On a smaller scale, backyard gardeners often use compost, fish meal, lawn clippings, garbage, and a concoction called manure tea as organic fertilizers.”除了园丁(gardeners)和有机肥料(organic fertilizers)等文化常识可协助猜测之外，词根 con=com=together; coct=cook，因此可以想象如“大锅菜”一般的混合物。因此正确选项为A。

(3) 细节题

这类问题在文章中有明确答案。最快的方法是利用题目里的**关键词**回到原文**找对应句**，答案多半就在对应句中。搜寻答案的过程很像用姓名(如王力宏、林志玲)在通讯簿中找寻电话号码一样。

例4: According to paragraph 1, where do plants extract most of their nutrients from?

A. From soil.

B. From one hectare of land.

C. From fertilizers.

D. From water and sunlight.

题目里的关键词是extract, most, nutrients。第一段中的对应句：Plants extract most of nutrients from soil. 因此正确选项为A。

例5: According to paragraph 3, what accounts for most of the money spent on fertilization?

A. The cost of preventing thunderstorms and atmospheric depositions.

B. The cost of nitrogen.

C. The cost of the Haber-Bosch process.

D. The cost of coal.

题目里的关键词是money。money spent=costs。第三段中的对应句：The **costs** of producing nitrogen account for about half of our $16-billion fertilizer bill. 因此正确选项为B。

(4) 否定事实题

这类问题问“何者为非”，问题中常出现“all ... except”的句型。笔者一向认为这类问题其实是细节题的延伸，只不过在细节题中，我们只需要做一次“利用关键词寻找对应句”的动作，而在否定事实题，**每一个选项都需回到原文一一比对**，因此等于做了四个细节题，所以比较费时。作答的时候不要慌乱。下面这一题取自一篇有关健身的文章。

例6: Our ancestors knew the importance of sleeping well and eating well along with the value of a good hard day's work. Many old folktales and songs exhort the value of a good night's rest and hard work, and even the importance of leisure activities, not all of them sensible by modern standards. Modern science gives us even more insight into their common sense view of the world. While some of the old tales tell of the value of hard-drinking and smoking, which are certainly not good ideas, dieticians have found that drinking a little red wine each day is good for the heart. As far as sleep is concerned, more important than the number of hours we sleep each night, scientists have found, are that the periods of sleep be regular and restful. When eating, a properly balanced diet in proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, and minerals is essential and more readily available than ever before in history. With the advances in our understanding of what makes for a healthy physical fitness program, it seems that modern man simply has one giant hurdle to tackle. If our professions don't give us the hard day's work of old, we simply need to implement regular exercise into our daily lives.

问题：All of the following are mentioned in the passage as contributing to a quality physical fitness program today EXCEPT

A. getting regular sleep.

B. eating right.

C. working hard.

D. getting regular exercise.

必须一一比对。

选项**A**：关键词是regular sleep。本文对应句：As far as **sleep** is concerned, more important than the number of hours we sleep each night ... are that the periods of sleep be regular and restful.。

选项**B**：关键词是eating right。本文对应句：When **eating**, a properly balanced diet in ... is essential ....。

选项**C**：关键词是working hard。本文对应句：... it seems that modern man simply has one giant hurdle to tackle. If our professions don't give us the hard day's **work** of old, we simply need to implement regular exercise into our daily lives. 这里把辛苦工作比喻成现代人的one giant hurdle(巨大障碍)，又说很多人现在已用运动取代工作，显然working hard 已不属于a quality physical program **today**，因此是这一题的正确选项。

选项**D**：关键词是regular exercise。本文对应句：If our professions don't give us the hard day's work of old, we simply need to implement **regular exercise** into our daily lives.

(5) 推论题

"推论题"指**文章没有直接提及，却要读者推论出答案的问题**。这类问题多半会出现infer、suggest、imply等字眼。一开始可以和细节题一样，利用关键词找出对应句，然后必须详读上下文，凭借逻辑推理，找到答案。若找不到对应句，则必须详读一段或甚至数段相关内容，是比较有挑战性的问题。下面这一题取自一篇说明如何组装计算机的文章。

例7: The process of putting together a personal computer is much easier than many people think. Optimizing the finished product by working with the software to maximize the machine's abilities for a particular purpose is oftentimes ten-fold more difficult than the initial building of the machine. This is true for myriad reasons due to the immense capabilities and flexibility of modern computer hardware once installed. However, considering the simplistic way most hardware components fit into predefined slots and sockets inside the computer, it is no wonder that building the personal computer is the easy part. The initial construction of the computer is analogous to a simple meeting between two people. They usually say things and react to each other according to the customs of the culture with very few exceptions; however, what happens after is open to so many possibilities it would be impossible to detail them all here.

问题：In the passage, which of the following can be inferred about most computer hardware?

A. They cannot be complex or it would be hard to put together.

B. They usually have one capability.

C. They have many very complex functions.

D. They have become much more difficult to use as computers have become increasingly complex.

关键词hardware其实非常含糊，最接近的对应句为：However, considering the simplistic way most **hardware** components fit into predefined slots and sockets inside the computer, it is no wonder that building the personal computer is the easy part. 本段中hardware 和 software相对，作者提到组装hardware是最简单的部分，安装software之后功能就会变得复杂(complex)。有关software的叙述为Optimizing the finished product by working with the **software** to maximize the machine's abilities for a particular purpose is oftentimes ten-fold more difficult than the initial building of the machine. 因此通过对比可以推论正确答案为A。

(6) 修辞类题

“修辞类题”也是一种“推论题”，因为读者必须推论**作者的意图**。从关键词找到对应句之后，必须联系上下文推敲。下一例出自前面例文“Farmland”。

例8: (第七段)A third fertilization option is foliar fertilization. Despite the presence of a thick cuticle, many plants can absorb nutrients through their leaves and stems. For example, iron is sprayed on azaleas and pineapples, and copper and zinc are sprayed on citrus to prevent mineral deficiencies. This type of fertilization is called foliar fertilization and is restricted primarily to micronutrients, which are nutrients plants only need in small amounts.

问题：The author uses the example of pineapples to

A. show how some plant species have mineral deficiencies.

B. illustrate foliar fertilization.

C. promote fertilization.

D. exemplify how pineapples are a difficult fruit to grow.

因为出现在句首为for example的句子里，**pineapples应该是前一个句子的例子**，动词show、illustrate、exemplify都有“作…的范例”的意思，唯独promote(提倡)没有，因此可先用排除法剔除选项C。名词pineapples出现的前一句为foliar fertilization的定义句，指出这种施肥法将养分喷洒在叶片和枝干上，而foliar fertilization也是整段重心，因此pineapples是适用于这种施肥法的植物。因此正确选项为B。

(7) 插入题

“插入题”要求读者在**不影响全文结构**的前提下，将插入句放在四个方块[■]中的一处。因为要顾及全文的通顺(flow)，特别要注意插入句的**转折语**(例 in other words, however)等和**代词**(例 this, these)，以及与上下文的关系。

例9: (Farmland第五、六段)

... However, these fertilizers do not replenish humus in the soil. The process of “humification” can occur naturally in soil, or in the production of compost. ■ Chemically stable humus is thought by some to be important to the fertility of soils in both a physical and chemical sense. ■ Humus is often described as the “life-force” of the soil. To maintain humus, growers usually plow under either the unharvested plants or a subsequent cover crop of barley or rye. ■ The latter process is called green manuring and provides an excellent example of another kind of fertilizer: organic fertilizer.

Organic fertilizers are essentially the same thing as humus. Although hardly new, the increased costs of chemical fertilizers have prompted a growing number of gardeners and farmers to rediscover organic fertilizers, which increase both the water retention and fertility of soil. ■ Organic fertilizers include manure, dead animals and plants, fish scraps, and cottonseed meal.

问题：Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

However, some agricultural experts advocate a greater focus on other aspects of nutrient delivery instead.

Where would this sentence best fit?

插入句句首的转折词however显示作者准备转换话题。而插入句中的other aspects更加强了转换话题的企图。四个选项中，**第三个方块**前面的重点是humus，后面的重点是organic fertilizers，正好在两个主题中间，因此为正确选项。

(8) 句子简化题

“句子简化题”将文中某一特定句子简化，要求读者在四个选项中选出

最接近本文的一个句子。注意题目中的提示：**错误选项(1)背离原意(2)遗漏重要信息。答题时，必须先熟读原句，然后用这两个原则仔细检验每个选项。**

例10: (Farmland第三段) **Consequently, manufacturing nitrogen-containing fertilizer requires more energy than any other aspect of crop production in the United States.**

问题：Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A. Crop production in the United States requires a lot of energy.
B. To produce fertilizers complete with nitrogen is the most energy-intensive aspect of farming in the United States.
C. Manufacturing nitrogen infused fertilizer consumes funds and energy.
D. All aspects of crop production added together don't surpass the amount of energy it takes to produce nitrogen.

原句主语是manufacturing nitrogen-containing fertilizer，这常常也是正确选项的重点。原句结构为比较级(more ... than)的结构，因此简化句也必须保留“比较”的成分。只有选项B符合这两个条件，故为正确选项。

选项A： 主语crop production与原句主语不同，遗漏“比较”成分，与原意不符，故不选。

选项B： 主语to produce fertilizers complete with nitrogen与原句类似。原句比较级的结构more energy than any other aspect也等同简化句中最高级the most energy-intensive aspect的句意，故为正确选项。

选项C： 主语manufacturing nitrogen infused fertilizer crop与原句主语雷同，但遗漏“比较”成分，与原意不符，故不选。

选项D： 比较对象错误，与原句不符，故不选。原句将manufacturing nitrogen-containing fertilizer 跟农业其他部分做比较，而不是跟其他部分的总和all aspects of crop production added together 相比。

(9) 全文整理题

“全文整理题”又分为“图表题”和“摘要题”两种。其他题型各占一分，这一大题却占2–5分不等。切记在时间的分配上，要留下4–5分钟给这一大题。一般考生都认为要仔细读完全文，通篇了解后，才能做这一大题，其

实这是错误的概念。我还是坚持认为，**只要掌握文章每一段大意，运用细节题的解题法，即“利用关键词寻找对应句”的方法，一一检验每一个选项，**还是可以轻易找出正确选项的。

9.1 图表题

“图表题”经常出现在“分类”篇。要特别注意各类别分布在哪几段，这样可以事半功倍。

例11：(Farmland)

Directions: Complete the table by matching the phrases below. Select the appropriate phrases from the answer choices and match them to the categories to which they relate. THREE of the answer choices will NOT be used. **This question is worth 5 points.**

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on View Text.

Incorporate nitrogen through the Haber-Bosch process		Chemical Fertilizers
Sprayed on the leaves of plants		
Expensive and inefficient		
Decrease crop yield		Organic Fertilizers
Only provides micronutrients		
Have a pleasant odor		
Primarily humus		Foliar Fertilization
Conducive to health		

为了方便讨论，我将各选项编上号码，并用粗体字和方格将关键词标示出来。**每一选项还是建议“利用关键词找出对应句”的方法，检视对应句出现在讨论哪一段落，**就可以知道它们属于哪一种施肥法。

选项**1**：“Incorporate **nitrogen** through the **Haber-Bosch** process.”专有名词Haber-Bosch出现在第二、三段，属于chemical fertilizers的范畴。本文对应句：Nitrogen ... is incorporated into fertilizer via the Haber-Bosch process.故为正确事实。

选项**2**：“**Sprayed** on the **leaves** of plants.”这两个关键词都出现在第七段，

属于foliar fertilization。

选项3：“**Expensive** and **inefficient**.”第三段提及the Haber-Bosch process is expensive ...；第四段则说 applications of nitrogen-containing fertilizers are inefficient。而这两段都属于chemical fertilizers的范畴。

选项4：“Decrease crop **yield**.”第一段提及When this soil was fertilized, the yield increased .... 此选项与事实相反，故不选。

选项5：“Only provides **micronutrients**.”对应句出现在第七段：This type of fertilization is called foliar fertilization and is restricted primarily to micronutrients .... 因此明确属于foliar fertilization的特性。

选项6：“Have a **pleasant odor**.”第六段讨论organic fertilizers的成分后，作者提到We do not recommend fertilizing your houseplants with manure tea if guests are coming.因为organic fertilizers含有很多厨余和废弃物的成分，可以推论一定不好闻，因此这叙述与事实不符，故不选。

选项7：“Primarily **humus**.”第五段主要讨论humus，但第六段一开始明确指出Organic fertilizers are essentially the same thing as humus.故为organic fertilizers的正确描述。

选项8：“Conducive to **health**.”本文没有提及health，故不选。

正确解答如下：

Incorporate nitrogen through the Haber-Bosch process		Chemical Fertilizers
Sprayed on the leaves of plants		**Incorporate nitrogen through the Haber-Bosch process**
Expensive and inefficient		**Expensive and inefficient**
Decrease crop yield		Organic Fertilizers
Only provides micronutrients		**Primarily humus**
Have a pleasant odor		
Primarily humus		Foliar Fertilization
Conducive to health		**Sprayed on the leaves and stems of plants**
		Only provides micronutrients

9.2 摘要题

“摘要题”会提供一个主旨句，然后要读者选出三个总结全文的句子。