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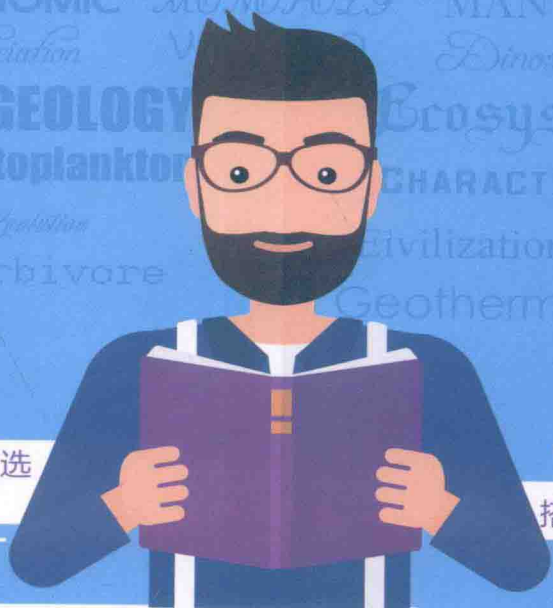
TOEFL reading
vocabulary by subject

托福阅读



场景词汇

新航道托福研发中心 / 编著



精准释义

分门别类精选

1200个学科词条

搭配场景例句

贴心汇总同义替换考点

精心设计针对性巩固练习



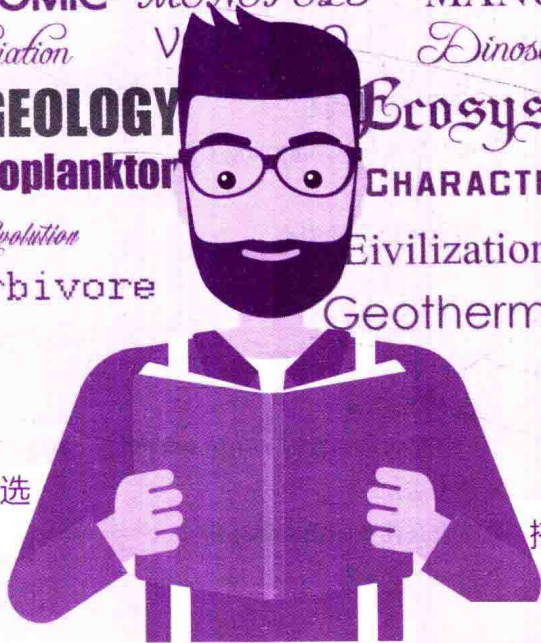
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场景词汇

新航道托福研发中心 / 编著

ECONOMIC MONOPOLY MANUFACTURE
Geothermal Deglaciation *Dinosaur amphibian*
Biodiversity **GEOLOGY** Ecosystem volcanic
SYNTHESIS Phytoplankton CHARACTERISTIC Art
Cuneiform *Revolution* Civilization *Monopol*
Herbivore Geothermal



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前言

在教学过程中遇到的学生，都明白记忆单词对于语言学习的重要性。然而，每每都有学生反映，即使背过了市面上的托福单词材料，仍然会在做托福阅读时，感到如读天书。这其中的部分原因与托福阅读考查的特点有关。由于托福考试的目标是模拟北美大学的语言环境以检测考生在学术环境中应用语言的能力，所以托福阅读文章具有较强的科目指向性。文中出现的很多学科单词远远超出了核心词汇的范围。有学生可能会问：那么我要识别哪些学科词汇，才能理解阅读文章呢？对于这个问题，我们想用一种严谨的态度来解答。学科词汇不同于核心词汇，背过多的学科词汇，并不能在写作或者口语科目上触类旁通，或有很强助益。所以从应试角度来看，学科词汇的记忆并非多多益善。那么哪些词汇是必需的，能有效应对托福阅读考试呢？

我们采用的方法是以官方材料中语料重复的统计规律来呈现，即把 TPO 1-50 套中的文章和题目做词频统计处理。把所有具有学科性的词汇，分成经济贸易类、地质类、动物类、植物类、文化艺术类、历史社会类，同时也囊括进不分学科的高频词以及词汇题考到的词。每个类别中的词汇按照词频从高到低排序。这样做的目的和 ETS 进入各所大学收集考试语料的目的一致，通过词汇重复出现的频次来确定语料的重要性。而且考虑到很多考生在背完学科词汇后，还不一定对词汇在阅读中的应用足够熟悉，我们还收录了高频词汇。同时，因为托福词汇题有着较高的复考概率，所以整理考过的词汇题词汇也是很有必要的。综上所述，本书在编排上具有以下几大特色：

1. 分门别类精选 1200 个学科词条

本书按学科划分词汇，将 1200 个词条按经济贸易类、地质类、动物类、植物类、文化艺术类、历史社会类 6 大类划分，有效应对托福阅读文章的科目指向性考查，让你更快更准确地理解文章内容。

2. 精准释义搭配场景例句

书中收录的词条释义，在具体场景下尽量体现此场景下常考词性、常考意义，其中每一词条的第一义项皆配有 TPO 原文例句，方便读者领会理解。

3. 贴心汇总同义替换考点

贴心还原托福阅读考试中常涉及的同义替换，助你轻松识破题目关键词与原文的同义替换，迅速定位原文，快速破题。

4. 精心设计针对性巩固练习

本书每一章节最后都配有单项选择、同义替换练习以及自我检测板块，帮助大家检查背诵效果，有趣实用。

5. 附赠下载地道美音 MP3

我们为本书配备了标准的美音 MP3 音频文件，包含所收词条及其例句。读者可到新航道图书官方手机 APP 嗨书免费下载。

基于这样的思路，我们希望考生得到的是一本帮助他们扫除阅读障碍的书。倘若考生已经具有四六级词汇基础，那么本书使用起来会事半功倍哦！

同时，由于编者水平有限，本书一定存在诸多不足之处，欢迎读者朋友给予指正。

编者

2018 年 1 月

目录

第一章	经济贸易类.....	1
第二章	地质类.....	25
第三章	动物类.....	60
第四章	植物类.....	89
第五章	文化艺术类.....	113
第六章	历史社会类.....	133
第七章	高频词.....	163
第八章	TPO 词汇题.....	195
附录 1	托福阅读常见熟词僻义.....	269
附录 2	参考答案.....	280

经济贸易类

词汇

produce¹⁴¹ [prə'du:s]

释义 • *v.* 生产; 制作; 繁育

例句 • Populations cannot grow unless the rural economy can produce enough additional food to feed more people. (TPO 10-3)

material¹⁰² [mə'tɪriəl]

释义 • *n.* 材料; 原料 *adj.* 重要的; 物质的; 实质性的

例句 • If you are constantly on the move, you cannot afford to accumulate large material surpluses. (TPO 14-3)

trade⁹³ [treɪd]

释义 • *n.* 贸易; 行业 *v.* 用...进行交换; 买卖

例句 • As small countries dependent on foreign markets, they followed a liberal trade policy in the main, though a protectionist movement developed in Sweden. (TPO 18-1)

派生 • trader *n.* 交易者; 商人; 商船

industry⁸⁹ ['ɪndəstri]

释义 • *n.* 工业; 产业; 勤勉

例句 • It liberated industry from dependence on running water. (TPO 6-1)

派生 • industrial *adj.* 工业的; 产业的
industrialize *v.* 使工业化; 实现工业化

industrialization *n.* 工业化

economic⁸⁰ [i:kə'nɔ:mɪk]

释义 • *adj.* 经济的; 经济学的

例句 • The political institutions of the four countries posed no significant barriers to industrialization or economic growth. (TPO 18-1)

派生 • *economy n.* 经济; 节约; 理财
economical adj. 经济的; 节约的; 合算的

energy⁷² ['enədʒi]

释义 • *n.* [物] 能量; 精力; 活力

例句 • Until the eighteenth century, people relied on energy derived from plants as well as animal and human muscle to provide power. (TPO 26-1)

steam⁵⁴ [sti:m]

释义 • *n.* 蒸汽 *v.* 蒸 *adj.* 蒸汽的

例句 • Watt's steam engine soon showed what it could do. (TPO 6-1)

supply⁵² [sə'plai]

释义 • *n.* 供给 *v.* 供应; 供给; 提供

例句 • At the city of Coba the Maya built dikes around a lake in order to raise its level and make their water supply more reliable. (TPO 14-2)

production⁵¹ [prə'dʌkʃn]

释义 • *n.* 产品; 生产; 产量; 产生

例句 • Increased agricultural production in turn facilitated rural industry, an intrinsic part of the expansion of industry. (TPO 10-3)

grain⁴³ [ɡreɪn]

释义 • *n.* 谷物; 粮食; 颗粒; 纹理

例句 • Because of the growth of population, most of the great forests of medieval Britain had long ago been replaced by fields of grain and hay. (TPO 34-2)

market⁴¹ ['mɑ:kɪt]

释义 • *n.* 市场 *v.* 推销; 促销

例句 • It may be in a pool too small or too far from a potential market to justify the expense of drilling. (TPO 4-3)

demand³³ [dɪ'mænd]

释义 • *n.* 需求 *v.* 要求; 需要

例句 • Dutch agriculture was modernized and commercialized new crops and agricultural techniques raised levels of production so that they were in line with market demands. (TPO 23-2)

engine³² ['endʒɪn]

释义 • *n.* 发动机

例句 • The engine eliminated water in the mines by driving efficient pumps, which made possible deeper and deeper mining. (TPO 6-1)

product³¹ ['prɒdʌkt]

释义 • *n.* 产品; 结果

例句 • They represent the advertiser's opinions about the qualities of their products or brand and, as a consequence, are difficult to verify. (TPO 14-2)

merchant³⁰ ['mɜ:rtʃənt]

释义 • *n.* 商人 *adj.* 商业的; 商人的

例句 • Merchants no longer had to carry gold and silver over long, dangerous journeys. (TPO 10-3)

exchange²⁹ [ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ]

释义 • *v.* 交换 *n.* 交换; 交易所; 兑换

例句 • These goods were exchanged for finished products, mainly cloth and salt, from western cities. (TPO 46-2)

navigate²⁶ ['nævɪgeɪt]

释义 • *v.* 航行; 航海; 导航

例句 • Perhaps they navigate by the night sky. (TPO 11-2)

派生 • navigable *adj.* 可航行的; 可驾驶的; 适于航行的
navigation *n.* 航行; 航海

navigator *n.* 航海家

scale²⁶ [skeɪl]

释义 • *n.* 规模; 鳞; 刻度; 数值范围 *v.* 攀登; 刮鳞; 改变...的大小

例句 • The sheer scale of the investment it took to begin commercial expansion at sea reflects the immensity of the profits that such East-West trade could create. (TPO 17-1)

machine²⁵ [mə'ʃi:n]

释义 • *n.* 机器, 机械; 机构 *v.* 用机器制造

例句 • Only the last of these was suited at all to the continuous operating of machines. (TPO 6-1)

mill²¹ [mɪl]

释义 • *n.* 磨粉机; 工厂 *v.* (用磨粉机) 碾碎, 磨成粉

例句 • Although waterpower abounded in Lancashire and Scotland and ran grain mills as well as textile mills, it had one great disadvantage. (TPO 6-1)

canal¹⁹ [kə'næl]

释义 • *n.* 运河; 水道

例句 • Steam also promised to eliminate a transportation problem not fully solved by either canal boats or turnpikes. (TPO 6-1)

deal¹⁹ [di:l]

释义 • *v.* 处理; 分配 *n.* 交易

例句 • How did those dense southern Maya populations deal with the resulting water problem? (TPO 14-2)

strike¹⁸ [straɪk]

释义 • *v.* 罢工; 打 *n.* 罢工; 打击

例句 • During hard times, few workers were willing to strike or engage in collective action. (OG-5)

productivity¹⁷ [ˌprɒdʌk'tɪvətɪ]

释义 • *n.* 生产力; 生产率

例句 • Productivity in agriculture was also improved by capital investments, first of all in irrigation. (TPO 48-1)

artisan¹⁶ ['ɑ:rtəzn]

释义 • *n.* 工匠, 技工

例句 • Before 1815 manufacturing in the United States had been done in homes or shops by skilled artisans. (OG-5)

bank¹⁶ [bæŋk]

释义 • *n.* 岸; 银行 *v.* 将...存入银行; 倾斜转弯

例句 • Water-driven factories had to be located on their banks whether or not the location was desirable for other reasons. (TPO 6-1)

派生 • banker *n.* 银行家

business¹⁶ ['biznəs]

释义 • *n.* 企业; 商业; 交易; 事情

例句 • These products were bought mostly by urban businesses. (TPO 23-2)

invest¹⁶ [m'vest]

释义 • *v.* 投资

例句 • Only iron smelting and mining required marshaling a significant amount of capital (wealth invested to create more wealth). (TPO 10-3)

Venetian¹⁶ [və.ni:ʃn]

释义 • *adj.* 威尼斯的; 威尼斯人的 *n.* 威尼斯人

例句 • This decline can be seen clearly in the changes that affected Venetian shipping and trade. (TPO 25-2)

consume¹⁵ [kən'su:m]

释义 • *v.* 消耗, 耗费; 使...着迷

例句 • To keep 40 people alive that winter, they consumed approximately 150 elk and 20 deer. (TPO 4-1)

sail¹⁵ [seɪl]

释义 • *n.* 帆 *v.* 航行

例句 • The principal seagoing ship used throughout the Middle Ages was the galley, a long, low ship fitted with sails but driven primarily by oars. (TPO 17-1)

association¹⁴ [ə,soʊʃi'eɪʃn]

释义 • *n.* 联盟; 协会

例句 • When an association continues long enough for two people to become linked together by a relatively stable set of expectations, it is called a relationship. (TPO 13-1)

crisis¹³ ['kraɪsɪs]

释义 • *n.* 危机

例句 • Traditionally, it was believed that the transition to agriculture was the result of a worldwide population crisis. (TPO 21-2)

finance¹³ ['fɪnæns]

释义 • *v.* 提供资金 *n.* 财政; 金融

例句 • This capital financed the production of goods, storage, trade, and even credit across Europe and overseas. (TPO 10-3)

派生 • financial *adj.* 金融的; 财务的
financier *adj.* 金融家

mechanical¹³ [mə'kænikl]

释义 • *adj.* 机械的; 手工操作的

例句 • Great Britain had large amounts of coal; however, there were not yet efficient means by which to produce mechanical energy or to power machinery. (TPO 26-1)

raw¹³ [rɔ:]

释义 • *adj.* 生的; 未加工的

例句 • Processed wood (charcoal) was the fuel that was mixed with iron ore in the blast furnace to produce pig iron (raw iron). (TPO 34-2)

commerce¹² ['kɔ:mɜ:rs]

释义 • *n.* 商业; 贸易; 商务

例句 • But with the development of trade and commerce in Alexander's empire came the growth of cities; it was no longer possible to be a jack-of-all-trades. (TPO 43-1)

派生 • commercial *adj.* 商业的; 营利的 *n.* 商业广告
commercialize *v.* 使商业化; 使商品化
commercialization *n.* 商品化; 商业化

pay¹² [peɪ]

释义 · *v.* 支付; 偿还 *n.* 薪酬; 工资

例句 · The client who pays for the building and defines its function is an important member of the architectural team. (TPO 3-2)

capital¹¹ ['kæpɪtl]

释义 · *n.* 资金; 首都; 大写字母 *adj.* 首都的; 大写的

例句 · The rapid expansion in international trade also benefitted from an infusion of capital, stemming largely from gold and silver brought by Spanish vessels from the Americas. (TPO 10-3)

wheat¹¹ [wi:t]

释义 · *n.* 小麦; 小麦色

例句 · Ogallala water has enabled the High Plains region to supply significant amounts of the cotton, sorghum, wheat, and corn grown in the United States. (TPO 3-2)

bill¹⁰ [bɪl]

释义 · *n.* 钞票; [法] 法案; 账单 *v.* 开账单

例句 · Bills of exchange contributed to the development of banks, as exchangers began to provide loans. (TPO 10-3)

commodity¹⁰ [kə'mɔ:dəti]

释义 · *n.* 商品; 货物

例句 · Spices were the most sought-after commodities. (TPO 17-1)

consumer¹⁰ [kən'su:mər]

释义 · *n.* 消费者; 顾客

例句 · Great Britain also had rich deposits of coal that fed the factories springing up in industrial and consumer goods. (TPO 49-3)

manufacture¹⁰ [ˌmænju'fæktʃər]

释义 · *v.* 制造 *n.* 制造业; 制造

例句 · Spices not only dramatically improved the taste of the European diet but also were used to manufacture perfumes and certain medicines. (TPO 17-1)

派生 · manufacturer *n.* 制造商

profit¹⁰ ['prɑ:fɪt]

释义 • *n.* 利润; 利益 *v.* 获益

例句 • The fencing of common fields and pastures in order to provide more compact, efficient privately held agricultural parcels that would produce more goods and greater profits. (TPO 49-3)

depression⁹ [dɪ'preʃn]

释义 • *n.* 萧条期; 沮丧; 洼地

例句 • With the onset of economic depression in the late 1830s, however, state governments scrapped overly ambitious railroad projects. (TPO 50-1)

purchase⁹ ['pɜ:rtʃəs]

释义 • *v.* 购买 *n.* 购买

例句 • Well aware of the economic benefits of railroads, individuals living near them had long purchased railroad stock issued by governments. (TPO 50-1)

派生 • purchaser *n.* 买方

sale⁹ [seɪl]

释义 • *n.* 销售; 销售额

例句 • Printing, however, was primarily aimed at a cheap mass sale. (TPO 49-2)

yield⁹ [ji:ld]

释义 • *n.* 产量; 利润 *v.* 屈服; 出产; 放弃

例句 • The increased yield and price of land justified reclaiming and draining even more land. (TPO 23-2)

bronze⁸ [brɑ:nz]

释义 • *n.* 青铜 *adj.* 青铜色的; 青铜制的

例句 • Although copper and stone tools continued to be used, bronze was far more successful in creating sharp edges... (TPO 26-3)

joint⁸ [dʒɔɪnt]

释义 • *n.* 接合处; 接头; 接点; 关节 *adj.* 共同的; 联合的

例句 • Groundwater is stored in the pore spaces and joints of rocks and unconsolidated (unsolidified) sediments or in the openings...

(TPO 12-3)

productive⁸ [prə'dʌktɪv]**释义** • *adj.* 多产的; 能生产的**例句** • Iron hoes, which made the land more productive, and iron weapons, which made the warrior more powerful, had symbolic meaning in a number of West Africa societies. (TPO 7-3)**timber**⁸ ['tɪmbə]r]**释义** • *n.* 木材; 木料**例句** • Timber ran short, and it was necessary to procure it from farther and farther away. (TPO 25-2)**fund**⁷ [fʌnd]**释义** • *n.* 资金; 基金 *v.* 为...提供资金**例句** • Such municipal governments, for example, often gave railroads rights-of-way, grants of land for stations, and public funds. (TPO 50-1)**spice**⁷ [speɪs]**释义** • *n.* 香料 *v.* 在...中加香料**例句** • Imports included a variety of new beverages, spices, and ship's goods around the world and brought money flowing back. (TPO 49-3)**scheme**⁶ [ski:m]**释义** • *n.* 计划; 方案 *v.* 密谋; 秘密策划**例句** • New types of ships were needed, new methods of finding one's way, new techniques for financing so vast a scheme. (TPO 17-1)**tax**⁶ [tæks]**释义** • *n.* 税; 税款 *v.* 对...征税; 使负重担**例句** • Peasants now paid a tax on individuals instead of being required to render labor service to the government. (TPO 32-2)**派生** • taxation *n.* 课税; 征税; 税款

apprentice⁵ [ə'prentɪs]

释义 • *n.* 学徒 *v.* 使某人当 (某人的) 学徒

例句 • As master craft workers, they imparted the knowledge of their trades to apprentices and journeymen. (OG-5)

equilibrium⁵ [ˌiːkwɪ'libriəm]

释义 • *n.* 平静; 均衡

例句 • In the Indus plain, the movement of saline (salty) groundwaters has still not reached equilibrium after 70 years of being tapped. (TPO 12-3)

freight⁵ [freɪt]

释义 • *n.* 货物; 货运 *v.* 运送

例句 • Improvements in road construction and sailing had occurred, but shipping heavy freight over land remained expensive... (TPO 26-1)

investor⁵ [ɪn'vestər]

释义 • *n.* 投资者

例句 • Forty-three windmills powered the drainage pumps so that they were able to lease the reclamation to farmers as early as 1612, with the investors receiving annual leasing payments... (TPO 23-2)

league⁵ [liːg]

释义 • *n.* 同盟; 联盟

例句 • The ventures of the German Hanseatic League illustrate these advancements. (TPO 46-2)

machinery⁵ [mə'ʃiːnəri]

释义 • *n.* 机械; 机器; 机构

例句 • Coal was not used, however, to produce mechanical energy or to power machinery. (TPO 34-2)

silver⁵ ['sɪlvər]

释义 • *n.* 银 *adj.* 银色的 *v.* 给...镀银

例句 • Beginning in the 1160s, the opening of new silver mines in northern Europe led to the minting and circulation of vast