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基础篇

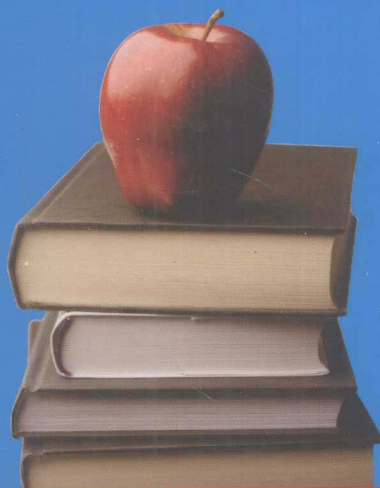
iBT

TOEFL

READING

新托福官方指南  
考点详解

LinguaForum 编著



阅读分册

新托福iBT专业研发团队精心打造  
循序渐进教授如何应对阅读题型  
两套托福iBT阅读全真模拟试题

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# 基础篇

LinguaForum 编写  
张珺 译

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北京语言大学出版社  
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# 出版说明

英语托福考试经历了我们熟悉的纸笔考、机考，发展成现在的基于网络的网考托福，即 TOEFL iBT。测试内容也由单一地测试听说读写能力（旧托福有单独的口语考试），演变成对听说读写综合使用能力的测试。新托福 iBT 考试的难度明显增加。新托福 iBT 对听说读写的测试具有明显的针对性，由于考试的目的是为了帮助英语国家的高等院校评估申请人是否具备完成学业所需要的英语水平，因此考试的设置也是紧紧围绕这些与学校相关的要求进行。在听力部分，我们听到的是与校园生活相关的对话、课堂讲座；在口语部分，我们看到的是围绕一般话题展开的口语任务，以及模拟课堂听讲的发言和总结任务；在阅读部分我们阅读的是学术性的文章；在写作部分，我们要结合阅读材料就听到的讲座进行总结，并针对某一话题完成一篇独立作文。在新托福 iBT 考试中，我们深刻体会到了综合评估听说读写技能的含义，没有真实英语水平的提高，要想在新托福 iBT 中而取得理想成绩是不可能的。

为了帮助广大考生更好地准备考试，我们从麦格劳-希尔教育出版集团引进了这套新版的《新托福官方指南考点详解》系列丛书。该系列丛书包括两个级别：基础篇和冲刺篇；每个级别含有听力、口语、阅读、写作四个分册。基本满足了当前广大不同英语水平的托福备考人员的需要。该系列丛书出色的作者团队保证了高品质的图书质量。丰富的教学经验和专门的教材研发团队使得该系列图书在新托福 iBT 辅导教材中脱颖而出，凭借其鲜明的编写特色和出色的学习效果赢得了世界范围内考生的喜爱。

基础篇适合具有一般英语水平的考生使用。基础篇学习内容的编排严格遵循语言教学的循序渐进原则，旨在为考生夯实针对新托福 iBT 需要考查的英语听说读写基本技能，为冲刺篇的学习打下坚实的基础。每个分册都包括题型分析、技能训练、全真模拟试题，同时提供练习答案；并根据技能的不同提供适合各个技能的其他学习内容，比如在写作分册提供语法以及格言的学习，在听力和阅读分册的答案部分提供题解，等等。细心的读者在使用过程中一定会体会到这些周全的编排和这种全方位的复习模式带来的学习效率以及真实英语水平的提高。

冲刺篇适合完成了基础篇学习的考生为取得新托福 iBT 高分使用。在巩固基础篇学习内容的前提下，提供考试技巧以及大量接近真实新托福 iBT 考试难度的练习，帮助考生迅速提高考试成绩。值得一提的是，冲刺篇提供诊断性测试，方便考生对自己的英语水平进行摸底，找出薄弱环节，然后进行有针对性的训练。考生按照书中教授的训练方法，假以时日，冲刺新托福 iBT 高分指日可待。

最后，我们祝愿广大考生在新托福 iBT 考试中取得理想的成绩！



# Foreword

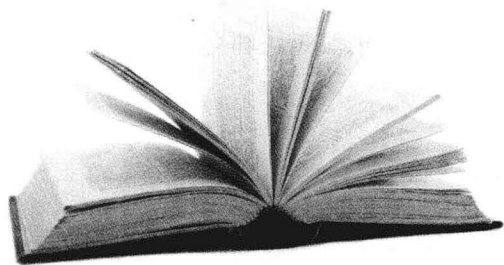
| 前言 |

在 TOEFL iBT 的听力、阅读、口语、写作四大版块中，阅读可谓是考生须具备的最基本的能力。尽管如此，如果没有坚实的基础，考生通常难以取得阅读的高分。这是因为除了最基本的对事实的理解能力之外，托福阅读还要求考生具备对文章引申含义的推理能力，以及对文章整体的综合把握能力等更高层次的能力。因此，很多人在真正接触托福阅读后，才发现取得阅读高分并非如想象得那么容易，即使努力学习也很难在短期内提高分数。特别是自 2006 年新托福 iBT 推行以来，文章的长度和难度都有所提升，这些都给考生带来了前所未有的困难。

相信大家懂得欲速则不达的道理。面对托福阅读的重重难关，我们更应该从基础入手。没有坚实的基本功，盲目地采取题海战术，是不可能取得托福高分的。《新托福官方指南考点详解 基础篇·阅读分册》正是这样一本帮助每位考生练好托福阅读基本功的入门书。本书共分为 3 个阶段，首先通过短文进行分题型阅读练习，再以中、长篇文章练习各类主题文章的阅读理解，最后通过实战模拟 Actual Test 对考生进行最终的实力检测，逐步提高考生的阅读理解能力。这样一来，考生在循序渐进地逐步接触短、中、长篇文章的同时，也对托福阅读考试的必考题型和文章的主题范围加深了了解，有助于增强考生的实战应试能力。

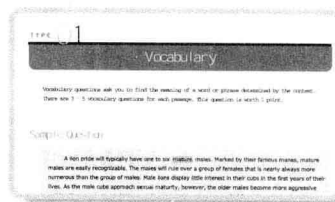
万丈高楼平地起。如果没有打好牢固、坚实的基础，即使偶然取得一次高分也必然难以长久。然而，让我们感到遗憾的是，现在在许多考生中仍然存在着“托福阅读比听力、口语和写作更容易”，“阅读是易得分点、高得分点”的错误认识。本书是我们为阅读基础不够扎实的广大考生切实有效地提高阅读理解水平而精心准备的。衷心地希望托福考生们通过本书的学习，开拓全新的视野，在新托福 iBT 考试中顺利取得阅读部分的高分。

LinguaForum Research Center  
TOEFL iBT Writing 研发小组



## PART A Question Types

通过短文了解不同题型。在介绍过各类题型的特征及解题方法后，通过 Basic Drill 部分集中进行各题型的解题方法训练，并在 Reading Practice 部分对这些题型的解题方法进行复习。



## PART B Approaching Themes

### Intensive Drill

按主题分章，提供大量托福阅读高频主题文章进行练习。

### Mini Test

通过 500~600 词的文章，一网打尽所有托福阅读题型。

### iBT Practice

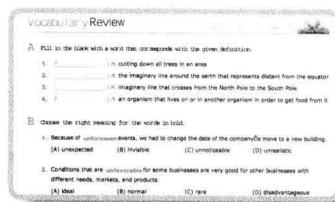
提供与实际考试文章长度相同、题目相近的模拟练习，有效提高考生的应试水平。

### Vocabulary Review

对各章中出现的主要单词通过做题进行复习，帮助考生攻克词汇难关。

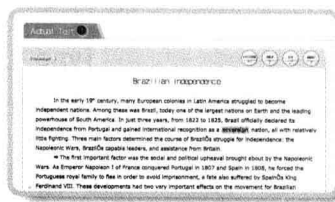
### Useful Terms

即使遇到陌生单词也无需惊慌，本书按主题归纳所有托福阅读高频词汇。



## PART C Actual Test

提供两份模拟试题，帮助考生检测阅读水平，准确估分，提高应试能力。



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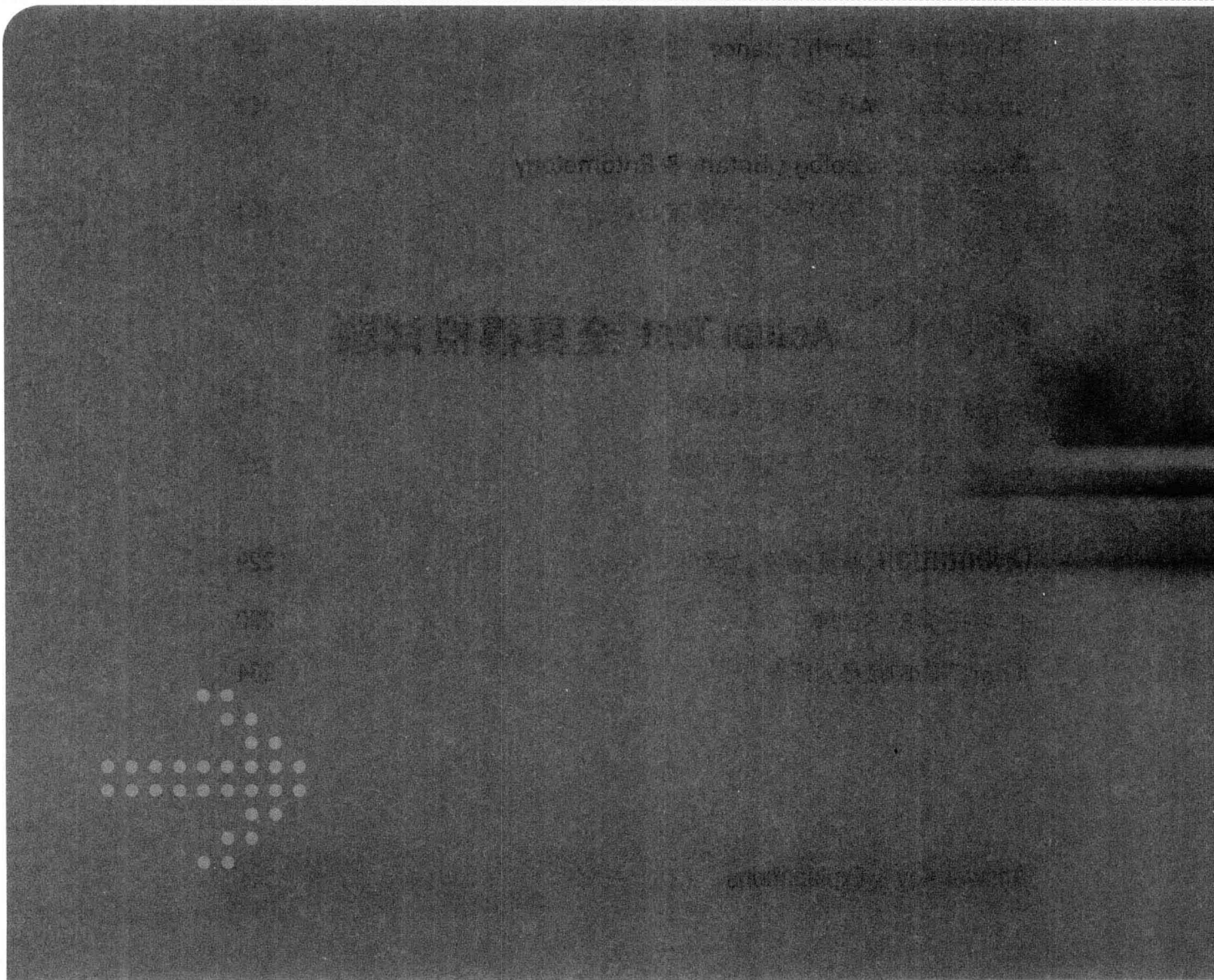
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P A R T

A



# Question Types

A dark, grainy photograph of a person sitting on a bench in a dimly lit room. The person is wearing a dark jacket and is looking towards the camera. The background is dark and indistinct.

Chapter 1. Basic Comprehension

Chapter 2. Making Inferences

Chapter 3. Reading to Learn



# 01

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# Basic Comprehension

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**Type 1.** Vocabulary

**Type 2.** Reference

**Type 3.** Sentence Simplification

**Type 4.** Factual Information & Negative Fact

- Reading Practice 1
- Reading Practice 2

Question Types

# Vocabulary

Vocabulary questions ask you to find the meaning of a word or phrase determined by the context. There are 3 – 5 vocabulary questions for each passage. This question is worth 1 point.

## Sample Question

A lion pride will typically have one to six **mature** males. Marked by their famous manes, mature males are easily recognizable. The males will rule over a group of females that is nearly always more numerous than the group of males. Male lions display little interest in their cubs in the first years of their lives. As the male cubs approach sexual maturity, however, the older males become more aggressive and hostile towards them. At the age of two, the male cubs are expelled from the pride by the older males so that they will not become rivals for the females.

The word **mature** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) dominant
- (B) aggressive
- (C) fertile
- (D) adult

### Answer & Explanations

The answer is (D). The word **mature** means “grown-up,” or “adult.” You can infer its meaning from the phrase in the next sentence “Marked by their famous manes ...” because only grown-up male lions have manes.



## Keys to Solution

- ① Remember that the vocabulary question asks for the meaning of a word as it is used in the context. Even if you know the dictionary definition of the word in the question, be sure to check the context.
- ② Examine its context for helpful hints. The common clues you can use in vocabulary questions are:

- **Definition, Restatement Clues**

In previous times, the primary mode of psychiatric treatment was **therapy**, in which the patient was encouraged to talk about and examine his or her emotional problems.

- **Synonym Clues**

Red wolves once roamed freely throughout the southern United States. Then came settlers who cleared the land for homes and farms, greatly reducing the wolves' **habitat**.

- **Example, Restatement Clues**

The developed countries help build **infrastructure** for residents in poorer countries, by constructing schools, sewage disposal plants and roads.

- **Contrast, Antonym Clues**

Psychiatric drugs originally intended to treat serious mental disorders are being used to address more **trivial** issues.

- **Inference Clues**

The program was canceled after the reporters were found guilty of using a number of **unethical** methods to get the news.

## How the Question Is Worded

- The word X in the passage is closest in meaning to
- Based on the information in the paragraph, the term X can be best described as

- 1 Epic poems are long stories, told in rhymed verses, which usually tell of a war or the adventures of a great hero. They were one of the major forms of literature in the ancient world. In fact, epic poems probably predate writing, because they were originally **recited** orally, and only written down much later. The oldest known epic poem is the Sumerian *Epic of Gilgamesh*. As with many epics, its author is unknown because it was passed down orally for generations before it was written down. Therefore, epic poems are often best viewed as the work of a culture rather than of a single author.

The word **recited** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) composed                      (B) narrated                      (C) appreciated                      (D) taught

- 2 Map making, at least in the western world, did not advance much after the time of the ancient Greeks. The Europeans of the Middle Ages rejected the belief in a round Earth for religious reasons, and this doomed their maps to be hopelessly inaccurate. However, as the Middle Ages came to an end and trade and travel between different parts of the world became more frequent, there was renewed interest in map making. The methods of the ancient Greeks were studied and **refined**, and more accurate maps were made with the aid of technological innovations, such as the magnetic compass and other navigational aids. By the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, nearly the entire surface of the Earth had been accurately mapped.

The word **refined** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) enhanced                      (B) rejected                      (C) approved                      (D) accepted

- 3 One of the major areas of interest for anthropologists is how new ideas are introduced and adopted into a civilization. Some ideas may be invented independently by several different civilizations. For example, agriculture was developed independently in China, India, the Middle East, and South America. In each of these regions, civilizations developed agriculture on their own, without knowledge of the other civilizations or their activities. Other areas adopted agriculture through a process known as **diffusion**. As European civilizations came in contact with Middle Eastern civilizations, they saw the advantages to be gained from agriculture and adopted the technology. Agriculture spread from China to other parts of Asia in the same way.

Based on the information in the paragraph, the term **diffusion** can best be described as

- (A) the production of new agricultural methods  
(B) the continuous development of civilization  
(C) the process through which new technologies are spread  
(D) the process through which the advantages of a society are analyzed

4 The mechanism of trade in New England and the middle colonies differed from that of the South: their lack of staples to exchange for English finished goods was a relative disadvantage, but the abundance of their own shipping and **mercantile** enterprises worked in their favor. This was not to the liking of the British, who wished to ensure their own dominance in shipping and their importance as the sole lifeline to the colonies. After 1660, the English government raised prohibitive duties against certain major colonial exports: fish, flour, wheat, and meat, while leaving the door open to timber, furs and whale oil, products in great demand in the home country. This hit the New York and New England colonies especially hard, and in the years 1698-1717 they bought more from England than they sold there, resulting in an unfavorable trade balance.

The word **mercantile** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) navigational      (B) investment      (C) trade      (D) manufacturing

5 Since it was first diagnosed in 1981, AIDS has steadily spread into an epidemic across the United States. There are approximately 1 million Americans, or 0.06% of the total population, currently living with HIV, the viral precursor to full blown AIDS. Those infections are unevenly distributed throughout society, however. African-Americans make up nearly 50% of all cases of HIV, despite the fact that they account for only 13% of the population. The statistics for African-American women are particularly grim, with African-Americans making up 72% of all female virus carriers. Infection rates among Latin-Americans, the other major minority group in America, are similarly **lopsided**.

The word **lopsided** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) severe      (B) uneven      (C) discouraging      (D) unjust

6 One of the most famous architects in history, the American Frank Lloyd Wright is remembered both for his nontraditional approach to architecture and for emphasizing the **dictum**, "Form follows function." That motto is the basis of "functionalism," which gave rise to many buildings, such as Wright's own design for the Guggenheim Museum in New York City. One of the world's most famous art museums, the Guggenheim Museum is built around a great helical gallery several stories in height. The gallery consists of a broad ramp along which works of art are displayed. Thus, the building's form — a structure built around a broad, helical ramp — complements its function, which is to display a large number of exhibits within a limited space and in an easily accessible setting. It has become one of the landmarks of New York City.

The word **dictum** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) fact      (B) belief      (C) necessity      (D) hope

## Reference

Reference words indicate a person, object, place, or idea that has already been mentioned in a passage. The most frequently used reference words are pronouns like *it*, *they*, and *those*. The words these pronouns represent are called referents, or antecedents. Reference questions test your ability to find the referent a reference word refers to. There are 0 – 2 reference questions for each passage. This question is worth 1 point.

### Sample Question

An obvious result of a disappearing middle class is the growth of the lower and upper classes. First World nations are increasingly finding their populations separated into the rich and the poor, with fewer and fewer people in the middle. In 1970, if one compared the average salaries of people with a college degree and those without **one**, the difference would have been 17%. Today that difference is more than 50%.

The word **one** in the passage refers to

- (A) salary
- (B) college degree
- (C) salary gap
- (D) job

#### Answer & Explanations

The answer is (B). If you compare the phrase “people with a college degree” and “those without **one**”, you can understand that “those without **one**” means “people without a college degree.” Therefore, **one** refers to a college degree.