

How to
Master Skills for the

TOEFL **iBT**

新托福考试专项进阶
阅读模拟试题(上)

Actual Test

Reading book 1

Michael A. Putlack Stephen Poirier Will Link

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Introduction

A. Information on the TOEFL® iBT

1. The Format of the TOEFL® iBT

Section	Number of Questions	Timing	Score
Reading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3~5 Passages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - approximately 700 words each - 12~14 questions per passage 	60~100 min.	30 points
Listening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2~3 Conversations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12~25 exchanges each (3 min.) - 5 questions per conversation • 4~6 Lectures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 500~800 words each (3~5 min.) - 6 questions per lecture 	60~90 min.	30 points
BREAK		10 min.	
Speaking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 Independent Tasks (preparation: 15 sec. / response: 45 sec.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 1 personal experience ② 1 personal choice/opinion • 2 Integrated Tasks: Read-Listen-Speak (preparation: 30 sec. / response: 60 sec.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 1 campus situation topic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reading: 75~100 words (45 sec.) - conversation: 150~180 words (60~80 sec.) ② 1 academic course topic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reading: 75~100 words (45 sec.) - lecture: 150~220 words (60~90 sec.) • 2 Integrated Tasks: Listen-Speak (preparation: 20 sec. / response: 60 sec.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 1 campus situation topic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conversation: 180~220 words (60~90 sec.) ② 1 academic course topic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lecture: 230~280 words (90~120 sec.) 	20 min.	30 points
Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Integrated Task: Read-Listen-Write (20 min.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reading: 230~300 words (3 min.) - lecture: 230~300 words (2 min.) - a summary of 150~225 words • 1 Independent Task (30 min.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a minimum 300-word essay 	50 min.	30 points

2. What Is New about the TOEFL® iBT?

- (1) The TOEFL® iBT is delivered through the Internet in secure test centers around the world at the same time.
- (2) It tests all four language skills and is taken in the order of Reading, Listening, Speaking, and Writing, with a 10-minute break in the middle.
- (3) The test is 4.0~4.5 hours long, and all of the four test sections will be completed in one day.
- (4) Note taking is allowed throughout the entire test, including the Reading section. At the end of the test, all notes are collected and destroyed at the test center.
- (5) Compared with the computer-based test (CBT) and paper-based test (PBT), the TOEFL® iBT has no Structure section. Grammar is tested indirectly on questions and tasks in each section.
- (6) In the Listening section, one lecture may be spoken with a British or Australian accent.
- (7) There are integrated tasks requiring test takers to combine more than one language skill in the Speaking and Writing sections.
- (8) In the Speaking section, test takers wear headphones and speak into a microphone when they respond. The responses are recorded and transmitted to ETS's Online Scoring Network.
- (9) In the Writing section, test takers must type their responses. Handwriting is not possible.
- (10) Test scores will be reported online. Test takers can see their scores online 15 business days after the test and will also receive a copy of their score report by mail.

B. Information on the Reading Section

The Reading section of the TOEFL® iBT measures test takers' ability to understand university-level academic texts. This section has 3~5 passages, and the length of each passage is about 700 words. Some passages may have underlined words or phrases in shade. Test takers can click on them to see a definition or explanation. Test takers have to answer 12~14 questions per passage. 60~100 minutes are given to complete this section, including the time spent reading the passages and answering the questions.

1. Types of Reading Passages

- (1) Exposition – Material that provides an explanation of a topic
- (2) Argumentation – Material that presents a point of view about a topic and provides evidence to support it
- (3) Historical narrative – An account of a past event or of a person's life, narrated or written by someone else

Basic Comprehension Questions

- (1) Vocabulary (3~5 questions per set)
 - _ This type of question asks you to identify the meanings of words and phrases in the reading passage.
- (2) Reference (0~2 questions per set)
 - _ This type of question asks you to identify the referential relationship between the words in the passage.
- (3) Factual Information (3~6 questions per set)
 - _ This type of question asks you to identify specific information that is explicitly stated in the passage.
- (4) Negative Factual Information (0~2 questions per set)
 - _ This type of question asks you to check what information is NOT mentioned in the passage.
- (5) Sentence Simplification (0~1 question per set)
 - _ This type of question asks you to choose the sentence that best paraphrases the essential information in the highlighted sentence.
 - _ This is a new type of question introduced in the TOEFL® iBT.

Inference Questions

- (6) Inference Questions (0~2 questions per set)
 - _ This type of question asks you to identify an idea that is not explicitly stated in the passage.
- (7) Rhetorical Purpose Questions (0~2 questions per set)
 - _ This type of question asks you why the author uses particular words, phrases, or sentences.
- (8) Insert Text Questions (0~1 question per set)
 - _ This type of question provides an example sentence and asks you to decide where the best place for that sentence would be in the passage.

Reading to Learn Questions

- (9) Prose Summary (1 question per set)
 - _ This type of question asks you to complete a summary chart with major ideas from the passage.
 - _ This question is worth up to 2 points, and partial credit is given.
 - _ This type of question does not occur with a Fill in a Table question in a same passage.
 - _ This is a new type of question introduced in the TOEFL® iBT.

(10) Fill in a Table (1 question per set)

- _ This type of question asks you to identify and organize the major ideas of the passage into table categories.
- _ This question is worth up to 3 points for tables with 5 correct answers and 4 points for tables with 7 correct answers. Partial credit is given.
- _ This type of question does not occur with a Prose Summary question in one passage.
- _ This is a new type of question introduced in the TOEFL® iBT.

2. Question Formats

There are three question formats in the Reading section:

- (1) Four-choice questions with a single answer in traditional multiple-choice format
- (2) Four-choice questions with a single answer that ask test takers to insert a sentence where it fits best in a passage
- (3) Reading to Learn questions with more than four choices and more than one answer

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How to Master Skills for the

TOEFL[®] iBT ACTUAL TEST

1

READING
TEST BOOK

How to Master Skills for the TOEFL® iBT

Actual Test

01

Reading Section Directions

This section measures your ability to understand academic passages in English.

The Reading section is divided into 3 separately timed parts.

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.

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.

Within each part, you can go to the next questions by clicking **Next**. You may skip questions and go back to them later. 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 answered. From this review screen, you may go directly to any question you have already seen in the Reading section.

You may now begin the Reading section. In this part you will read 1 passage. You will have 20 minutes to read the passage and answer the questions.

Click on **Continue** to go on.

Part 1 Ecology

TOEFL iBT Reading



1. The word **innate** in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) extrinsic
 - (B) relevant
 - (C) found
 - (D) inborn
2. According to paragraph 1, chimpanzees are unique because
 - (A) the primatologist Jane Goodall was able to dedicate her life to their study
 - (B) they display many abilities reminiscent of certain traits of human beings
 - (C) their genetic makeup is a perfect match to that of *Homo sapiens*
 - (D) they have been able to avoid extinction, unlike many of their cousin primates
3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about habitats?
 - (A) Chimpanzees are very adaptable to different habitats depending on their needs.
 - (B) The tree canopy in the jungle is the basis of the chimpanzee's habitat.
 - (C) They do not change but force animal species to adapt to them.
 - (D) They will disappear once the animals living in them become extinct.
4. The author discusses **trees** in paragraph 2 in order to
 - (A) emphasize the dire need to reform timber-clearing tactics threatening the chimpanzee
 - (B) show how violent flooding will increase with the further reduction of trees in the wild
 - (C) tell how many trees are being cut down in the chimpanzee's habitat in Africa
 - (D) point out that because of clear-cutting tactics, chimpanzee will become more isolated isolated

The Chimpanzee

The groundbreaking work of primatologists Louis Leakey and Jane Goodall has shown that the chimpanzee is not just another monkey. On the contrary, their astonishing research reveals that these primates exhibit numerous highly developed physical as well as mental characteristics that were previously thought only to be **innate** in humans. Goodall herself was one of the first people to recognize or realize the chimpanzee's ability to use tools, which, at the time, caused near **pandemonium** in the scientific world because experts believed only humans were able to do this. It is also now known due to recent hi-tech research that the chimpanzee's DNA makeup mirrors the genetic mapping of *Homo sapiens* to within a few chromosomes or so of being exactly identical. Regardless of their similarities, the chimpanzee's entire existence is being seriously threatened by its more complex peer: man.

Critical and fundamental to any living organisms on the planet is their habitats, and chimpanzees are no exception. When it comes to the chimpanzee, **trees** are key, and without them, they are, for the most part, headed for sure extinction. Chimpanzees are indigenous to Africa, where the tree canopy provides them with shelter, food, and protection. For example, chimpanzees are omnivorous, which means that they rely on meat, plant life, and fruit for subsistence. They also take refuge in trees when they feel threatened by predators or violent storms and flooding. Without trees, chimpanzees will become vulnerable to nature's forces and will lack the necessary food sources to keep **them** viable. What is so worrisome is that acre upon acre of the chimpanzee's habitat is being hacked to the ground every single day.

The deforestation of the jungle in Africa for profit and space is the single biggest threat



5. The word **them** in the passage refers to
- (A) trees
 - (B) chimpanzees
 - (C) forces
 - (D) sources
6. The word **paucity** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) surplus
 - (B) insufficiency
 - (C) development
 - (D) boom
7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? *Incorrect* answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) The isolation of chimpanzees reduces diversity in their genetic pool, which can be detrimental.
 - (B) As chimpanzees become fragmented from one another, they begin to lose their genetic identity.
 - (C) Genetic information is passed on to isolated groups of chimpanzees from roaming individuals.
 - (D) Jeopardizing genetics will result in chimpanzees becoming more isolated and fragmented.
8. According to paragraph 4, disease is affecting chimpanzees because
- (A) their immune systems are suffering from an unhealthy diet
 - (B) their natural immunities against diseases are being compromised
 - (C) their habitats are getting occupied by various groups of people
 - (D) the AIDS virus is fatal to them as much as it is for human beings

to the chimpanzee's immediate and future livelihood. Because of skyrocketing populations and the **paucity** of housing in many regions of Africa, developers are cutting back the jungle to make room for new communities while simultaneously uprooting and displacing the chimpanzee. It seems that they have no regard at all for their primate neighbors, who eventually become isolated from one another in separate, tiny patchworks of trees. **When groups of chimpanzees become fragmented and isolated from each other, their own genetic makeup is placed in jeopardy because they are not able to share genetic information.** This isolation can have a very profound effect on future generations of chimpanzees if they even make it that far. Some experts are even predicting that, within twenty years, over eighty percent of the chimpanzee's habitat could be lost to development and brutal clear-cutting tactics.

The domino effect continues from the threat of deforestation to that of disease. As human populations begin to tread on the chimpanzee's habitat, man and primate come into closer contact with one another, exposing the chimpanzee to all kinds of human diseases ranging from the common cold to pneumonia to AIDS. The problem is that chimpanzees have no natural immunity against human-born diseases, so what may be just a sore throat and cough to a human could prove fatal for the chimpanzee. As populations in Africa explode and **encroach on** chimpanzee societies, they begin to become infected with disease, suffer, and die. If something is not done to protect the chimpanzee's habitat and separate chimpanzees from human populations, their fate is all but sealed.

One final factor which threatens the existence of the chimpanzee is the thriving live animal trade in Africa as well as demand for them throughout the world. To many people, chimpanzees are simply



9. The phrase **encroach on** in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) invade
 - (B) dominate
 - (C) tempt
 - (D) surround
10. According to paragraph 5, the live animal trade of the chimpanzee occurs because
- (A) the temperaments of baby chimpanzees makes them become excellent pets
 - (B) buying and selling chimpanzees is more lucrative than the trade of other animals
 - (C) there is a high demand for chimpanzees by certain ignorant and careless people
 - (D) there are large populations of baby chimpanzees taken from their mothers
11. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Furthermore, once these young chimpanzees get older and the novelty of owning them wears off, they are abandoned by their owners.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

cute, furry, exotic animals—the perfect addition to a home. Infant chimpanzees are taken from their mothers and sold on the black market, which further decreases their numbers in the wild. **A** The truth is that while chimpanzees should never be stripped from the jungle, they are, after all, wild animals and do not make obedient, domesticated pets. **B** The live animal trade only puts money in the pockets of senseless individuals interested in nothing more than their own gains. **C** Without continual pressure of governmental and environmental groups and the implementation of stricter guidelines, which regulate and thwart the destruction of the chimpanzee's habitat, they may soon be another animal lost for eternity to human greed. **D**

Glossary

pandemonium: a situation in which there is a lot of noise and confusion

12. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the **THREE** answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

The livelihood of the chimpanzee is being placed in jeopardy for a number of important reasons.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) Trees are the main source of food as well as a form of protection for the chimpanzee. | (D) Because they are favored as pets, the population of chimpanzees is being compromised. |
| (B) Chimpanzees are cute and furry and are considered by many to be exotic animals. | (E) Chimpanzees are the only animal other than humans that are known to use tools. |
| (C) The chimpanzee is native to many different areas on the African continent. | (F) The development of industry is destroying chimpanzees' habitats at an alarming rate. |

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**.