

# 新托福阅读 指点选律

3招攻克新托福阅读

黄放 张小舟◎编著





# 作者简介



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# 新托福阅读 指点光津

黄放 张小舟◎编著



本书是一本非常实用、接地气的新托福阅读考试辅导用书。全书设置四个部分,分别为基础篇、能力篇、技巧篇和实战篇,重点讲解语句的拆分理解、段落结构分析和新托福阅读的十大题型,同时配有新托福同义词列表和高频词汇列表,旨在帮助考生夯实基础、拓展能力,可以说是市面上比较优秀的一本新托福阅读考试辅导用书。本书的写作目的不仅是为了帮助考生应试,也在帮助读者大幅度提高分数的基础上,使其掌握阅读能力,提高阅读水平。英语阅读能力是出国学习的一项基本能力,掌握了这种能力仿佛如鱼得水,不但可以应对在国外学习中的任何考试、学生的文献综述、信息提取等能力会更胜一筹。

#### 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新托福阅读指点迷津/黄放,张小舟编著.—北京: 机械工业出版社,2016.1

ISBN 978-7-111-56481-2

I.①新··· II.①黄··· ②张··· III.①TOEFL- 阅读教学 自学参考资料 IV.①H319. 37

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第 068402 号

机械工业出版社(北京市百万庄大街22号 邮政编码100037)

策划编辑:张若男

责任印制:常天培 保定市中画美凯印刷有限公司印刷

2017 年 4 月第 1 版·第 1 次印刷

184mm×260mm·22.75 印张·491 千字

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-111-56481-2

定价: 49.80元

凡购本书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由本社发行部调换

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(010) 88379203 教育服务网: www. cmpedu. com

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封面无防伪标均为盗版 金 书 网: www. golden-book. com

# 序言一

**天** 托福考试,在中国已经运行快十年了;单从时间上来看,它并不是一门"新"考试,而是一门"老"的考试。原本像这样"成熟"的考试,考生应该有非常完整的认知;但是真实情况是,考生对它的认识不但片面,而且误解甚多。

从我们多年在新东方的教学中发现,很多同学对托福阅读考试误读颇多:比如"单词背多了自然阅读就没问题""背诵新概念课文可以提高阅读能力""阅读最简单"以及"阅读是中国学生的强项"等。在这些坊间传言中,我们特别不予苟同的是"阅读是中国学生的强项"。从 ETS 全球分数报告来<sup>1</sup> 看,阅读并不是中国学生的强项。从过去几年的成绩来看,中国学生的阅读水平并没有进步,平均分一直是 20 分。近年来,由于留学年龄偏低,很多初中生也参加托福考试,阅读得 12~15 分的比比皆是。相比我们的邻国日本、韩国、印度等,我国学生的阅读水平都已落后。无论是横向比较,还是纵向对比,中国学生在阅读上并没有太大的优势,因此,我们一定要重视阅读,切莫轻视。

这些误解主要是"正规"信息太少,而二手信息太多,同时缺乏专门深入的研究。本书的第一个任务就是要将托福阅读考试尽可能"原汁原味"地展现给大家,并希望考生对这门语言考试有清晰的认识。本书的两位作者都曾拜访过总部位于新泽西州普林斯顿市的 ETS 中心 (美国教育考试服务中心)。ETS 已经通过《新托福考试官方指南》一书非常完整地解释了托福考试。本书就是完全依据《新托福考试官方指南》以及其研究论文²,加上我们在测试学方面的研究,通过多年的教学经验还原真实的托福考试。

托福考试本质上是对于考生语言能力的诊断,旨在测试考生是否具备在北美上大学的语言能力。从测试学的角度来看,这门考试就是在评价学生的语言能力。因此,不能为了考试而考试,更应该提高语言能力,借此来提高考试分数。语言能力是因,考试分数是果;不能无因寻果,本末倒置。用"健康体检"做个类比:假如检测出脂肪含量偏高,为使这个指标正常化,极端做法就是我们开始不吃不喝饿上几天,然后等脂肪含量降低后,就立马进行检测,期待指标回归正常。虽然这种方法带来的指标是正常的,但却带来其他恶劣的后果,比如体重迅速反

<sup>1</sup> TOEFL Test and Score Data Summary, ETS, 2013. 参考网址: http://www.ets.org/s/toefl/pdf/94227\_unlweb.pdf

<sup>2</sup> ETS 关于托福考试的研究论文非常丰富,具体请参看: http://www.ets.org/toefl/research/

弹。托福考试就是对考试语言能力的一种"体检",低分的考生就是被查出的"高脂肪"患者。那么如何提高分数呢?我们推荐的方法是"少吃高脂肪的食物和多运动",这也就是从本质上提高阅读能力。本书的内容设计就是基于此:在提高能力基础上,运用考试技巧。

本书第二个任务就是从结构主义和测试学的角度谈谈如何提高阅读能力。其实本书涉及的阅读能力提高的理论方法,不仅针对于托福这门考试,对于其他考试的阅读能力提高亦有参考意义。

在阅读能力训练的过程中,有三个需要注意的地方:第一,务必要选"对"资料,如果选择的资料"不对",那备考方向就会南辕北辙。英语材料千千万万,那什么材料是上佳的备考材料呢?我们认为,就标准化考试而言,真题是唯一可靠的材料。市面上最为可靠的真题就是《新托福考试官方指南》以及《托福模拟真题》。因为这两本书是ETS对于新托福考试形式最权威、最全面的展示,是考生应该认真研读的必备参考书。其他的辅助材料,也就是其他各种形式的真题了,比如旧托福等。我们不建议大家阅读除了真题以外的其他模拟题目,因为模拟题目,通常都是非官方机构的出题人根据他们对于托福考试的认知而模拟出题,我们并非认为这种题目不好,而是必须强调,这种题目与托福考试有一定的差别。当然,多多阅读一些英文材料(比如科普教科书等),对于阅读来说总有相当多的好处。但是就备考的效率来说,真题永远无法被替代。

第二,备考方法一定不能出错,如果出错了,就会出现很多"事倍功半"的情况。坊间最多的传言就是"不用阅读就能找到答案",之所以传言能以讹传讹,主要因为考生们急切希望短期内高效突破阅读考试。我们不好说这样的方法就是在误人子弟,但是对于绝大部分人来说,尤其是英语基础较差的同学,这种方法有相当的局限性。阅读考试,就是考查对英文材料的理解,只有清楚了解作者的意图,明白作者的写作目的,然后才能高效、准确地解题。仅靠单纯的"技巧"是很难拿到高分的。

第三,训练量,一定不能少。实践才是检验真理的唯一标准,再精妙的理论都必须由大量的训练来实现高分。假如没有大量的训练,语言能力提高几乎是不可能的。希望各位一定要保持训练量,确保自己的能力在不断地提高。当然,训练量不能少并不是说就一定要题海战术。 其实只要能把真题分析恰当,有针对性地训练就可以了。

提高语言能力是一个艰辛的过程,只能通过自己的努力来实现,也只有自己才能品尝最后的果实。阅读能力一旦提高,面对文章就有一种"一览众山小"的感觉,可秒杀各种考题。尽管不容易,但是一定要坚持。在备考的路上,你并不孤单,因为有很多跟你一样的考生在为各种出国考试而奋斗;请记住,你不是一个人在战斗!你的备考之路有我们相伴,如果有任何疑问,就常给我们来信,我们一定会抽时间尽快回复你,我们的电子邮箱:henry\_huangfang@hotmail.com。祝福每一位托福考生,在出国路上一帆风顺!

黄放、张小舟于北京

# 序言二

从 纸考到机考, ETS 在 2005 年完成将托福的考试形式从 "纸上谈兵" 的时代过渡到了互联网时代,虽然考试的形式发生了变化,但无论从考试本身的内容还是考生参加的目的来说,托福一直都保持着其高度的一致性。正是由于这种一致性,很多备考的资料和策略也在广大考生中被 "传承" 和 "发扬"。然而很多时候这种 "传承" 和 "发扬" 缺少了一些批判性和引导性,导致了很多考生在备考过程中花费了大量的精力,但是备考的效果却不理想。这本书作为该系列的第一本,我们希望从阅读这个单项出发,将语言学习的相关理论与考试的相关情况和真实的教学经验相结合,从考试要求和自身水平出发,帮助考生少花精力、高效地进行新托福阅读的备考。

首先,每位考生都应该了解,新托福是为将英语作为第二语言习得的人群提供的语言能力测试,这一定义无论对托福纸考,还是托福机考,抑或是当今普及的新托福 iBT 考试都从未改变过。对于能力测试,我们要把它与我们从小到大在国内所参加的各种考试区分开,我们在学校所经历的每一次考试,无论是数学、物理还是语文、英语,往往都是考点与知识点进行对应,换言之,我们所考的是日常所学的千千万万个点中的一部分,最多我们需要做的就是把 A 点和 B 点之间做一个衔接。而对于新托福这样的语言测试来说,它也有自己的考查点,比如阅读,阅读单项会测试考生的词汇、语法、信息处理等方面,但每个方面并不是以简单的"点"的形式存在的。比如词汇,有800个词汇量和有8000个词汇量的考生在新托福考试中的表现肯定是不一样的,每一个考点都是一杆尺子,每一个你所对应的刻度都会影响你最终的测试结果。从这一点上来说,备考新托福这一说法或许没那么准确,换成语言训练或许更为恰当。

其次,语言训练就要确定训练方向与训练方式,我们要先了解自己需要训练什么,再探索该如何训练。第一个问题其实不需要我们多做准备,ETS 已经在《新托福考试官方指南》一书中给出了答案。在听力和阅读部分的题型介绍里,ETS 穿插了每种题型所对应的考查能力,而对于口语和写作部分,ETS 更是大方地将每一部分的评分标准都公开给大家做参考。所以,备考的第一步,请每位考生仔仔细细地阅读《新托福考试官方指南》中的每一句话,研读每一个字,如果能做到这一点,你与在托福行业摸爬滚打了十几年的名师之间的差距,将只有经验。不管你看或不看,考试就在那儿,你多读懂一句介绍,它的轮廓就更清晰一点儿;如果你都读懂了,那它就只能在你面前暴露无遗。

接下来我们要了解的就是如何针对新托福考试的需求来进行有针对性的训练。摆在很多考

生面前的第一个问题就是"我该用什么资料?",在互联网时代,各种资料和推荐层出不穷,比如有的老师会推荐学生用《经济学人》训练阅读,而我们想传递给大家的是,其实备考所选的资料并没有那么重要,只要是源自于英语语言国家的素材其实都会对备考有所帮助,而且ETS 还提供了大量的在线模考题(TOEFL Practice Online),每一套题都非常接近真实考试的内容。关键的问题在于如何利用现有的资源科学合理地进行备考,所谓科学合理,就要按照语言习得的正确模式,由浅入深、循序渐进地逐步提高自身的语言能力。比如这本书中提到的阅读能力,我们会按照词汇、单句、段落、篇章的顺序,给大家介绍一些相关方法,帮助大家提高相关能力,最终希望能帮助大家提高整体的阅读能力。

最后,我们希望大家能够明白,语言能力的提高绝非一朝一夕就能见到成效,要按照正确的训练模式持之以恒地坚持下去,才能在一段时间之后逐渐看到效果。语言能力测试也是没有捷径可走的,许多时候大家所听到的一些耳熟能详的所谓"应试技巧",不过是根据测试学、心理学、统计学中的一些理论依据所做出的一些推论,只有切实提高语言水平,才是在新托福考试中取得理想成绩的不二法门。

准备新托福考试的过程也许并不轻松,但征服了新托福之后所获得的满足感是难以言表的。希望我们的书能够陪伴每一位考生在备考新托福的路上披荆斩棘,最终能够去到自己理想的学府,实现自己的人生目标。祝大家的留学之路都能够一帆风顺!

张小舟

# 序言三

**于** 托福考试,真的不是一门很难的考试,因为它就是一门"检测性"的考试,而不是像高 考那样是一种选拔性的考试。所以只要你肯花点儿时间,就能突破这门考试的瓶颈。只是不同 的人花费的时间不同而已。英语基础比较扎实的考生,学习的时间短一点儿;基础一般的考生,备考的时间就需要长一点儿。

回顾备考的路,就是一部"计划"的历史。每天规定背几个小时的单词,看几篇阅读,听几段听力,说几段口语,写几个句子。虽然每个人花费的时间不同,但是备考该有的几个"配方"都是不变的,都需要对词汇、听力、口语、阅读和写作进行备考。

我觉得,任何一种计划,只要你能坚持下来,就肯定会有效果,只是有的计划会更加适合自己,更快点儿出成绩而已。我在新东方教学的几年里,见到不少同学给自己安排了各种计划,能够完成自己计划的同学,最后基本都取得了很好的成绩。而没有完成自己计划的同学,都在不断地重复考试。

我自己在备考时,喜欢琢磨考试背后的东西,而不是题海战术。也可能正是这种琢磨,后来成了一名托福考试培训老师。我不喜欢被人灌输更多的知识和方法。以新托福阅读为例,我会琢磨什么样子算是阅读能力比较好。阅读能力有几个方面组成?我该如何单独训练自己的能力?怎样才能化繁为简?当然,我首先就明确了,我不是为了去做语言教授,因为没有那个时间和精力。就想着把自己的阅读能力提高,然后考一个好成绩。非常简单的事情,千万不要把它弄得过于复杂。当然,我自己在备考的过程中,这几个问题也不是特别的明白,不过方向比较明确,但是由于这些问题的本质内容,搞得不是很明白,所以我就走了一些弯路。

真正能让我把这几个问题想明白,还是来了新东方之后,接触了大量的学生。真是教学相长的过程。学生提出的问题,逼迫老师找各种资料把这些问题搞得非常清楚。然后为了帮助更多的同学能够少走弯路,我们就写了这本书。只是希望帮助和我一样的朋友能在阅读方面少走点儿弯路,想清楚各种阅读能力的问题,提高自己的水平,应付这门考试。

虽然说是少走点儿弯路,但是我认为,不付出一定的努力是绝对不行的。语言的学习本来就是一个磨炼和练习的过程。只有不断地磨炼,你的语言才能越来越好。真心希望,每个读过这本书的在备考路上的同学,尤其是自学的学生,能从本书中获得一定的启发,化繁为简备考自己的阅读考试。

黄放

# 导言

新托福考试是全世界信誉最好、接受程度最高的语言测试之一。130 个国家中的 6 000 多 所学校和机构承认新托福成绩,由此可知新托福考试成绩在世界范围内受到广泛认可。自从 1964 年以来,已经有超过 2 200 万考生参加过托福考试。

托福考试通过模拟大学课堂和学生的日常生活场景,为学生提供了展现语言沟通技能的机会;它从学生的听、说、读、写四个方面来考查学生的英语能力。考试的语言反映了真实的英语语言环境。就阅读部分而言,阅读的文章均来自于大学教科书及相关课程资料;一般文章都是对某一学科或主题的介绍性内容。由于新托福阅读文章主要是考查学生对学术性文章的理解,因此新托福考试阅读部分尽量保持了材料的原貌。

本书从逻辑上分四大部分:第一部分主要通过关键问题让新托福阅读的点点滴滴在考生面前彻底无所遁形。拨开新托福阅读的层层面纱,直奔新托福阅读的关键点,为获得高分做好准备。

第二部分我们依据原汁原味的考试材料庖丁解牛地向读者介绍一些提高句子、段落和篇章的阅读理解速读的方法。这个招数是我们奉献给广大考生的秘籍,考生只要按照这些方法勤加练习,拿下新托福阅读高分就不是梦想。而且,一旦阅读效率提高了,亦能从长远的角度帮助考生出国之后应付大量的文献阅读。因此可以说我们的这本书既解"近渴"——拿下新托福阅读高分,又解"远忧"——为出国后的大量阅读任务做好准备。

第三部分自然是实战解题的部分。有了扎实的阅读能力作为强有力的后盾,那么拿下考试的高分就只需了解考试的形式了,直接来说就是这个考试长什么样。托福和雅思虽然外表不同,但考查的都是考生的语言水平。如果你有扎实的基本功,任何形式的考试都不会成为你拿下高分的障碍。在这一部分,我们会详细地给大家拆解新托福阅读的 10 种题型,告诉大家解题的方法与策略。

第四部分我们把目前 ETS 在市面上公开出版的真题资料进行了难词词频及同义词统计,总结出来近300个组词。这300个组词对于提高考生备考效率无疑有巨大的帮助,使得备考更有针对性,节省考生大量的备考时间和精力。通常情况下,句子里一些关键的实词(动词、名词、形容词)会对考生理解句子造成困难,这300组同主要解决的就是这个问题。

# 导学图

本 书的内容非常多,我们希望同学们能根据自己的目标托福分数选择自己需要的单元。 在我们的教学经验中,发现目标分数的学生主要有三个分数段:

第一,目标分数 18~22分,需要的能力主要是单词、语句和解题技巧。因此就只需要学习第一、二、四、五、八章,并且重点背诵第五、六部分的单词。

第二,目标分数 23~27分,需要的能力主要是单词、语句、段落和解题技巧。因此就只需要学习第一至六、八章,并且重点背诵第五、六部分的单词。

第三,目标分数 28 + 分,需要的能力主要是单词、语句、段落和解题技巧,以及对文章的阅读等,所以我们的建议是通读全书。



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# 新托福阅读介绍

# 第一章 🗾

# 新托福考试"捷径"——信度、效度与等值

新托福考试是全世界信誉最高、最为广泛接受的考试之一。全球 130 个国家中的 6 000 多所大学和学院承认新托福成绩,由此可知新托福考试成绩在世界范围内有极高的认可度。虽然英国从 2014 年开始不再承认新托福的成绩(最新的信息是英国部分学校好像恢复了对新托福成绩的信任),但这对于一心要赴美读书的中国考生们来说并没有影响。自从 1964 年以来,全球已经有超过 2 200 万考生参加过托福考试。

新托福考试通过模拟大学课堂和学生日常环境,为考生提供了展现语言沟通技能的机会;它通过听、说、读、写四个模块来考查考生的英语能力。考试中使用的语言尽量真实地反映国外大学学习生活的英语环境,就阅读部分而言,考试的阅读文章均来自于 ETS (美国教育考试服务中心)选择的不为人知的语料库,目的是尽量实现考试的公平性 (fairness)。公平 (fairness)是诸如新托福这样的国际标准化考试赖以生存的核心指标之一。

尽管我们并不知道新托福文章确切的出处,然而考试的效度(validity),通俗地说就是考什么,要求新托福的阅读文章不能乱考,否则考试就会失去稳定性,而失去稳定性的考试也就没有了信度(reliability)。信度和效度这两个最重要的考试稳定性变量是新托福阅读备考有所谓"捷径"可寻的依据。

从测试学的角度讲,任何一门考试要起到公平选拔人才的目的,就必须尽量保持公平 (fairness)。作为一门交叉学科,绝对的公平是不存在的,但不能因为这个就放弃对公平本身的追求。那么新托福作为一门考试靠什么来保证它的公平性呢?答案是信度 (reliability)、效度 (validity) 和等值 (equivalence)。

首先信度(reliability)简单地讲就是这项考试是否靠谱?靠谱的标准是在假设考生的水平没有大的变化的情况下,无论考生参加的是哪次考试,最后出来的结果不能相差太大。假设我上月托福考了110分,这个月又考了一次,结果只考了80分,那这个考试肯定是不可靠、不靠谱的。不靠谱的考试考生不会相信,大学和机构当然更不会相信。作为出题机构如果考试不靠谱,那么这个考试就不可能被认可。

其次是效度(validity),就是这个考试想考的内容到底有没有考到?中国几千年的科举考试的目的是选拔出能修身、齐家、治国、平天下的人才,那么效度如何呢?历史告诉我们,好像越到后来考试的效度越不好了。因为测试出来的所谓人才,大部分没有达到测试原本的目的。科举考试制度没有帮助封建帝国延续辉煌,而是相反,尽管主要责任也许不在科举考试制度身上。那么新托福阅读想测试什么呢?答案是它想测试考生阅读和理解学术文章的能力。那么效度要求它选的文章自然不能是口语类的文章、戏剧文章、诗歌等,而必须是学术文章。这就为我们备考提供了可控的范围,同时也告诉我们不能盲目地复习。

最后我们来介绍一下等值(equivalence),等值是一种算法,简单说就是不管某一套题里难、中、易题目的数量比例如何,最后出题机构给出来的分数要有一个标准,这个标准就是等值算法,这样才能保证公平。比如,你上个月参加了一个新托福考试,假设难题比较多的话,根据等值算法,你的难题平均得分要高于你另一个月参加的一次容易的题更多的考试的单题得分。最后都是为了保持考试的稳定性。

以上三个方面保证了一个考试的稳定性。对考生的实际意义是任何宣传考试突然变难或者容易的非出题机构的消息无疑都是一种市场行为,因为制造恐慌是最好的营销手段。考生读完本章便可淡定了,只要你认真复习,夯实基础,其他一切谣言你都可以一笑而过。反过来说,对于出题者,如 ETS 这样的机构,它赖以生存的命根子就是它考试的稳定性,所以出题机构最怕的就是它的考试忽难忽易。如果你非要问我新托福考试有没有捷径的话,那么我可以告诉你,新托福考试的捷径就是理解信度(reliability)、效度(validity)和等值(equivalence)这三个朋友。在后面的章节我们会结合真题详细地介绍他们三位朋友对备考的意义。

关于新托福文章的题材,官方指南上写得很清楚,基本上是对某一学科或主题的介绍性内容,议论文很少。由于多数文章都是描述性说明文,考生想通过查找文章来源来碰"原题"的可能性不大,考生应该把精力放在夯实自己的内功上面(阅读能力:提高阅读速度、读懂长难句、拆穿选项设计的陷阱)。内功练好了,考试就变成了一个为了测试你的语言水平而设计的不同的范式(format)。所以,备考新托福最大的法宝还是无招胜有招,而这本书就是让大家一步一步地练就这一本领的好帮手。

#### 第二章 🗾

# 揭开新托福阅读的神秘面纱

#### 第一节 新托福阅读长什么样?

新托福阅读考试通常都是由三篇文章构成。根据考试需要,可能会增加一篇文章进行加试。加试的文章是否会影响成绩业内人士众说纷纭,我们的观点是标准化考试需要稳定性,稳定性需要通过对信度、效度、等值等变量的控制来实现,而加试可能就是为了等值而设计的一个环节。这样做能够很好地把一些新题的难度通过和老题、旧文章新题进行对比算出一个等值分数,这样可以使考试保持稳定。这是测试学里面的专业问题,考生不必过多纠缠,我们给考生的建议是:一定要认真做!经典的加试文章就那么几篇,复习起来也不难。

新托福阅读考试总时长为 60 分钟,如果有加试的情况,那么会再延长 20 分钟。在规定的时间内,所有的题目都可以来回翻阅并且进行检查、修订答案。因此,建议考生不要在一道题上面反复纠缠,先做会做的,然后再做不确定的题目。通过读懂文章大的框架,到段落的框架,再到句子层面的细节,各个击破。这种剥洋葱式的阅读方法也是本书的写作原则。



图 1 阅读考试工具栏

新托福阅读考试的工具栏,主要包括 REVIEW, VOLUME, HELP, BACK 和 NEXT 按钮,主要的注意事项有:

- ◆ 在回答问题的时候,考生可以查看整篇文章,可以点击 VIEW TEXT 按钮来查看整篇文章。
- ◆ 点击 REVIEW 按钮,考生可以查看自己所有的答案,考生可以返回到任何一道题并更正自己的答案以及漏答题目。
- ◆ 回答阅读部分时,考生可以随时点击 BACK 按钮,返回到前面的试题。
- ◆ 第一次看到文章后,只有用滚轴(SCOLL)滑动到底部后,点击 NEXT,才能看到题目。ETS 官方之所以这么做的原因是他们认为做题前应该把文章扫一遍。我们国内不少教师强调不用看文章,直接定位就可以了,真的可以吗?我们后面会通过论证给出

令考生信服的答案。

## 第二节 新托福阅读考什么内容?

新托福阅读文章均来自于大学教科书及其课程资料。它主要考查考生对于学术性文章的理解能力,因此新托福考试阅读部分对于原材料要尽量保持其原模原样。一般情况下,它的文章都是对某一学科或主题的介绍性说明文,因此阅读部分涉及多个不同的学科,包括天文、地理、生物、化学、物理、戏剧、文学评论、艺术、环境等。

以考生现有的知识面并不能涵盖这么多的主题,那么这是否意味着如果不了解相关背景知识下就无法参加阅读考试呢? 其实不然,ETS 明确表示,考生不了解文章涉及的主题内容与最终的阅读解题之间没有直接关系,因为回答问题所需要的信息都在文章中,良好的阅读理解能力才是提高分数的基石。

ETS 从出题者的角度强调考试的公平性,即:没有考生能通过具备某一个学科的背景知识的优势而获得高分。从而证明这门考试的稳定性和可靠性。考生也不可能把所有的题材都一网打尽,但忽视对重点考查题材的有目的的准备和大量阅读训练也是极不明智的。多读、多涉猎新托福常考的一些题材对考生的词汇敏感度、题材术语熟悉度会有很大的帮助。

根据新托福阅读文章的出处和选材范围,可以将这些文章分成三类: 1) 解释说明型文章; 2) 立论型文章; 3) 历史题材型文章。每一篇阅读文章的长度大约是 700 词,每篇文章的长度可能会有所不同,但是基本在 700 词左右。我们对于市面上流传广泛的 OG (Official Guide《官方指南》) 和 TPO (TOEFL Practice Online 《托福在线模拟考试》) 所有文章做了计算机统计,具体见图 1。我们可以清楚地看到,新托福文章基本都是在 650 ~750 词之间。

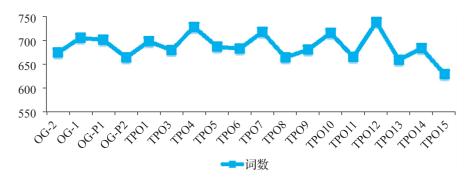


图 2 TPO 和 OG 中出现平均词汇数量

通过以上数据,我们可以大概算出,新托福阅读对于考生阅读速度的要求为32.5~35 词/分钟。大部分人的正常阅读速度是80~120 词/分钟,难道新托福阅读真的如此简单么?新托福每篇文章都有12~14 道题目,所以并不是简单的阅读完文章即可,考生还需要分析文章的逻辑框架来应对最后的两个大题、需要弄懂某个段落里面句子和句子之间的逻辑关系来应对句

子插入题、需要看懂句子里面的逻辑关系来对付句子简化题、需要准确定位细节来,应对细节题等。如此算来,新托福阅读的要求实际上变为需要考生在3分钟内就要把文章大概读懂,然后剩下17分钟来回答文章后面的12~14道题。对于一些简单的题考生必须在几十秒钟内解决战斗,对于一些比较难的题目,可以稍微多分配一些时间。这样算下来,要求考生的阅读速度维持在220~230词/分钟。这么高的阅读速度不经过大量的阅读训练是很难达到的。

考试就如同打仗,需要对"敌人"有充分的了解,然后通过实战训练把平时练就的本领在战场上本能地转化为真实的战斗力。没有扎实的词汇基础、对句子和段落的理解能力、对整个文章大框架(大逻辑)的把握能力,实现高分基本就是镜中花、水中月。本书就是分章节展示给考生如何提高新托福考试所要求的这些阅读能力。

#### 第三节 新托福阅读怎么给分?

根据官方指南,新托福阅读每篇文章基本都会考查 12~14 道题目。题目类型一共有十种:

- 1) 词汇题 (Vocabulary Questions)
- 2) 事实细节题 (Factual Information Questions)
- 3) 否定事实细节题 (Negative Factual Information Questions)
- 4) 推理题 (Inference Questions)
- 5) 指代题 (Reference Questions)
- 6) 句子插入题 (Insert Text Questions)
- 7) 句子简化题 (Sentence Simplification Questions)
- 8) 修辞目的题 (Rhetorical Purpose Questions)
- 9) 主旨大意题 (Prose Summary Questions)
- 10) 类别配对题 (Fill in a Table Questions)

每篇文章基本都会考查 12~14 道题目,每篇文章对应的原始分数为 13~15 分(最后一道主旨题目价值 2 分),因此全部的三篇文章的原始分数为 42~45 分。在分析了 OG 和模拟真题之后,加上多年真实考试的经验,大部分的考试以 42 道题居多 (对应其原始分数为 45分)。在计算出原始分数之后,托福评分系统就会通过标准的统计模型 (主要是依靠正态分布)重新计算得出最终的考生标准分数:0~30分。

如果碰到加试,那如何计算分数?根据ETS的数据,加试的题目主要目的是为未来考试以及平衡正态分布模型使用。加试不算分数,但是由于无法确定哪一道题是加试,所以对于每道题考生都必须认真仔细地做。

很多考生通常都会根据网络上盛传的阅读评分表格预估自己的分数,其实这种做法是不正确的。因为每次新托福的计分都是要根据统计模型计算得出,所以每次考试正确题目数量与最

终的分数对应都是不同的。尽管如此,官方指南在其最后的两个模拟考试中也出了一个分数对应表格(如下表 1)¹。但是官方指南明确表示,这两个对应表格与真实考试相比存在统计误差,所以希望考生不要迷信任何一个网络的评分。

表格1 《官方指南》中的托福分数对应表 (参考意义)

A			В		
初始分	标准分	初始分	标准分	初始分	标准分
45	30	22	14	42—41	30
44	30	21	13	40—39	27—30
43	29	20	12	38	28
42	29	19	11	37—36	26—28
41	29	18	9	35—33	25—27
40	28	17	8	32	23—25
39	28	16	7	31—30	22—24
38	27	15	6	29	20—22
37	27	14	5	28—27	19—22
36	26	13	4	26	19—21
35	26	12	3	25—24	18—21
34	25	11	2	23	16—18
33	24	10	1	22—21	15—18
32	23	9	0	20	14—16
31	23		0	19—17	12—16
30	22	7	0	16—15	9—15
29	21	6	0	14	9—13
28	20	5	0	13—12	5—13
27	19	4	0	11	3—13
26	18	3	0	10—9	0—13
25	17	2	0	8	0—11
24	16	1	0	7—1	0—4
23	15	0	0		

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 285, 399

#### 第四节 新托福阅读考试评分细则

目前对于新托福阅读分数的解读众说纷纭,主要争议是关于阅读分数到底要多高才是高分呢?有人认为是30分,有人认为是25分,还有人认为是20分。其实在官方指南中,ETS已经将阅读分数分成了三个档次,每个分数档次有着非常详细的描述。我们将通过词汇语法、信息理解程度、文章的组织架构以及文章主题思想来说明这三个不同档次考生的阅读情况。

等级	高等 (22~30)	中等 (15~21分)	低等 (0~14分)
一	同寺(22~30)	中寺(15~21 万)	似寺 (0~14 刃)
词汇语法	较好地掌握了各种学术词 汇和语法结构	能够较好地掌握常见学术 词汇,但对于高级词汇的掌 握仍有一些困难;能够较好 地掌握语法结构。	能够掌握基础学术词汇, 但对于不常见的词汇理解有 一定困难。
信息理解	即使对于概念繁杂或语言复杂的文章,也能够理解并有效串联文章信息、做出合理推断以及整合文章观点。	一般能够理解并有效串联 文章信息、做出合理推断以 及整合文章观点,但对于概 念繁杂或者语言复杂的文章 处理有一定困难。	理解并有效串联文章信息的能力有限;对于识别文章段落信息有一定的困难,往往依赖个别的词汇或者词组,而非完整理解文章。
文章架构	即使对于概念繁杂或语言 复杂的文章,也能够理解文 章的说明结构以及特定信息 在文章中的作用。	一般能够理解文章的说明 结构以及特定信息在文章中 的作用,但对于概念繁杂或 者语言复杂的文章处理有一 定困难。	在理解作者写作目的方面 有困难,除非在文章中已经 明确阐述或非常容易被推断 得出。
文章主题思想	即使对于概念繁杂或语言 复杂的文章,也能够从文章 中提取出主旨大意。	一般能够从文章提取出主 旨大意,但对于概念繁杂或 者语言复杂的文章处理有一 定困难。	对于文章中清晰阐述或者 有实例论证的信息,有时能 够理解文章主旨大意,但对 于要求更高的文章理解有一 定的困难。

表格 2 阅读评分说明

## 第五节 新托福阅读平均分与大学录取要求

每年全球有数以万计的考生参加新托福考试,ETS 的统计结果表明<sup>1</sup>:全球新托福阅读平均分大约是19.1分,标准差为8.7,成绩主要分布在10.4~27.8分。研究生的普遍阅读能力

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 422~436

较强,平均分为20.6,而且标准差也是最小的,说明能力差距不大。本科生,阅读水平比较低,只有17.3分。以下ETS给出的表格中没有高中生和初中生的情况,我们根据多年教学经验,认为高中生的阅读水平大致与本科生相差不多,而初中生的阅读水平比较低。

中国考生与全世界的新托福考生相比属于中等偏上的水平,阅读平均分是 20 分。亚洲国家阅读部分超过中国考生的国家并不多;根据我们已知的情况也只有菲律宾 (21 分),马来西亚 (21 分)以及新加坡 (25 分)略高于我们。西方国家的分数普遍偏高,德国学生平均得分为 23 分,同时法国学生的平均得分为 22 分,还有卢森堡是 25 分等。全球阅读平均分最高的是新加坡、卢森堡和荷兰这三个国家,阅读的平均分都是 25 分。因此,很多坊间谣言说中国考生的强项在阅读,其实与世界其他国家相比也只是中等偏上,算不上具有绝对优势。

项 目	整体	研究生	本科生	其 他
平均分	19. 1	20. 6	17. 3	18. 1
标准差	8. 7	8. 2	8. 9	8. 8

表格 3 按学历划分托福分数分布情况

表格 4 按国家和地区划分托福阅读分数分布情况

国家/地区	平均分
卢森堡	25
新加坡	25
荷兰	25
德 国	23
法 国	22
菲律宾	21
马来西亚	21
中国大陆	20
英 国	20
韩 国	20
印度	20
中国香港	18
越南	17
日本	16
老 挝	12

新托福考试的最终目的是帮助考生申请到心仪的学校,其中包括研究生院、大学以及私立

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

高中等。那么究竟新托福考试需要多少分才能被学校录取呢?实际情况是,北美的学校录取员与新托福考试分数有一定的关系,但是并不是决定性关系。大部分的美国研究生院、大学以及高中都各自对新托福有最低分要求;原则上,只要满足了这个分数的学员,在语言上的录取标准便不会有障碍。但是这只是最理想的情况,由于最近这些年申请者数量不断增加,竞争变得激烈也是可想而知的。现在有部分学校选择申请者时,会比较他们的新托福分数,以此作为筛选指标;拥有良好的新托福分数的申请者,就有可能脱颖而出。

我们分析了各个学校的新托福最低要求<sup>1</sup>,有 24 所学校的新托福最低分要求在 100 分以上,包括哈佛大学、哥伦比亚大学、康奈尔大学等。对新托福最低分要求在 90 分以上的有 11 所学校。大部分学校(大约 119 所学校,占 65%)的录取标准在 70 至 90 分之间。同时也有少量学校要求托福分数在 70 分以下,这并不意味着 70 分以下的学校比较容易申请,比如,在 70 分以下的学校就包括了鼎鼎大名的加州大学伯克利分校,它的申请难度非常大。另外,还有少量的学校并不要求任何的托福成绩。

大部分学校录取考生所对应的分数在 70~90 分之间,按此标准新托福阅读的分数应该在 20 分以上比较有优势。如果新托福阅读的分数能达到 28 分以上,那么总分就比较有希望达到 100 分。所以,努力提高阅读考试分数对于最终的成绩大有帮助。当然通常情况下,国外大学对听、说、读、写四个单项有明确最低分数要求的多数是指口语和写作,阅读一般没有最低分数要求。尽管如此,我们不能放弃拿到阅读高分的努力,因为阅读相对而言在短期内是可以大幅度提高的,这也是本书写作的目的。使用本书的原则就是在您购买本书的 30 天内,跟着我们的节奏从句子、到段落、再到篇章一点点地提升自己的阅读能力,然后在掌握了十种题型的解题技巧后通过大量的练习拿下高分。我们非常荣幸能为您的留学之路助一臂之力。那么,还等什么,我们上路吧!

分 数	学校数量
100	24
90 ~100	11
70 ~90	119
70 以下	26

表格 5 新托福最低要求分数学校分布情况

<sup>1</sup> 我们所分析的学校数据均来自于 AES 网站,该网站中公布了 258 所本科学校录取时对于新托福分数的要求。其中有部分学校不要求新托福分数,我们未在此列举出来。如果读者有兴趣,可以登录该 网站 查阅。网址 为 http://www.americanexamservices.com/about-the-toefl/toefl-scores-usa-universities

表格 6 新托福最低分要求 100 分以上学校分布情况

University	TOEFL iBT
Northwestern University	111
American University	100
Biola University	100
Boston College	100
Brandeis University	100
Carnegie Mellon University	100
Columbia University	100
Cornell University	100
Duke University	100
Georgetown University	100
Harvard University	100
Johns Hopkins University	100
Polytechnic Institute of New York University	100
Southern Methodist University	100
Stanford University	100
St. John's University	100
Texas A&M University-College Station	100
Tufts University	100
University of Maryland-College Park	100
University of Nevada-Reno	100
Vanderbilt University	100
Virginia Commonwealth University	100
Yale University	100
Yeshiva University	100

新托福阅读指点迷津

# 能力篇

# 3 招攻克新托福阅读

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# 3 招攻克新托福阅读

# 第一章 🗾

# 备考综述

#### 第一节 备考误区

在最开始接触新托福考试的时候,90%以上的考生都会主观性地认为阅读是新托福考试中最容易的一个单项。这是一个特别令人惊讶的想法,因为从 ETS 给出的阅读部分平均分来看,中国考生的成绩排名并非世界第一,在亚洲也仅仅只是个中游水平。那为什么考生对于阅读有如此的自信呢?我们对此做过专门的调查,考生的这种过度自信源于一个普遍错误的认知:只要背会了单词,就自然而然地能看懂文章!如果按照这个逻辑,也就是根本没有所谓的阅读能力,因为只要背会单词就能"横扫"一切阅读文章。于是考生就自觉或不自觉"玩命地"背单词。

不过,现实和理想还是有很大差距的,大部分"玩命地"背单词的考生,都倒在漫漫"托福单词"路上。背好单词去考试,可成绩不理想。继续努力背单词,但成绩继续不理想;又继续背单词,然后成绩继续不理想。陷入这个"境地"的考生将"托福成绩不理想"与"词汇量"之间建立直接联系。一旦上述恶性循环形成,考生就很可能对托福产生恐惧感,再也不想考试了,因为自动认为托福词汇量要求太大了!

我们希望通过科学的方法对"单词决定阅读水平"这一认知进行反驳。最理想的实验条件是:假如有一组对象,他们必须掌握足够的单词,但是缺乏必要的阅读能力。然后,与具备阅读能力但词汇量一般的考生做对比。但现实中,很难找到这种对象,因为很少有人只背单词而从不阅读英文文章。那么退而求其次,我们找到了一种测试工具:它只会背单词,而且没有基本的阅读能力。这种工具就是计算机的翻译软件:它是我们最为理想的研究对象,因为它几乎认识所有单词,但缺乏基本阅读能力。

具体实验为:通过谷歌¹、百度²、必应³和有道⁴等在线翻译一段如下的文字;比较分析它

<sup>1</sup> 谷歌翻译: http://translate.google.cn/

<sup>2</sup> 百度翻译: http://fanyi. baidu. com/#auto/zh/

<sup>3</sup> 必应翻译: http://www.bing.com/translator/

<sup>4</sup> 有道翻译: http://fanyi. youdao. com/

们翻译的文字是否有可阅读性。从以下的各种机器翻译版本表明,单纯地组合单词意义是无法 有效地帮助读者理解文章内容的。如果进一步思考,脑海中只有一堆单词,但是这些单词以错 误的方式组合起来,那么就往往容易误导考生。单词并非阅读的全部,而只是阅读的一部分而 已,当然这部分掌握好了,对于阅读确实有很大的帮助,但是只有单词的阅读是不行的。只有 切实提高阅读能力才是提高阅读成绩的根本途径。本书是从阅读能力出发,介绍如何能准确了 解作者的原意,并且能够依照原意解题。

Evaporated from the oceans, water vapor forms clouds, some of which are transported by wind over the continents. Condensation from the clouds provides the essential agent of continental erosion: rain. Precipitated onto the ground, the water trickles down to form brooks, streams, and rivers, constituting what are called the hydrographic network. This immense polarized network channels the water toward a single receptacle: an ocean. Gravity dominates this entire step in the cycle because water tends to minimize its potential energy by running from high altitudes toward the reference point, that is, sea level.

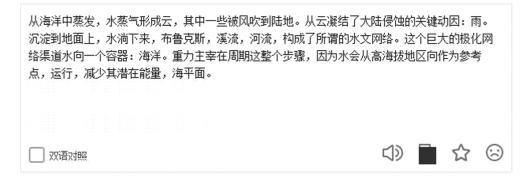


图 3 百度翻译

#### 简体中文 🗸

水汽从海洋蒸发,形成的云,在大陆其中一些由风来输送。云的凝结提供大陆侵蚀基本代理: 雨。沉淀在地上,水流向形式布鲁克斯、小溪和河流中,构成所谓的水文网络。这个巨大的极化的网络渠道走向一个单一的容器水: 海洋。重力主宰这整个一步周期中,因为水往往通过海平面运行从高空向参考点,那就是,尽量减少其潜在的能量。

图 4 必应翻译



从海洋蒸发,水蒸气形成云,其中一些是由风在大洲运输。从云层中凝结提供大陆侵蚀的本质剂:下雨。沉淀在地面上,水淌下下,形成小溪,溪流和河流,构成了所谓的水文网络。这个巨大的极化网络渠道水走向单一插座:海洋。重力支配在循环此整个步骤,因为水倾向于从高海拔向着基准点,也就是,海平面运行,以尽量减少其势能。

有错误?

#### 图 5 谷歌翻译

从海洋蒸发,水蒸气形成云层,其中一些是在大陆被风。从云凝结提供大陆侵蚀的基本代理:下雨了。沉淀到地面,形成布鲁克斯滴下来的水,溪流,河流,构成所谓的水文网络。这个巨大的极化网络渠道水向一个容器:一个海洋。重力主导整个一步周期,因为水会减少其潜在能量通过运行从高海拔地区向参考点,也就是说,海平面。

图 6 有道翻译

#### 第二节 阅读能力组成分析

关于阅读能力的研究成果非常丰富,包括结构主义、语义学,甚至是心理学等。根据多年的教学经验,利用结构主义和语义学帮助学生提升阅读能力的效果非常明显。所谓的结构主义,就是将语言分解成基本语言单元,然后逐个分析其语言内容。同样新托福阅读文章也能被分解成单词、语句、段落、衔接关系和两度词语(程度和态度)。

通俗点儿讲,我们用人的身体结构做类比来解释一下这几个成分:文章就好比是一个完整的人;单词就是一个个简单的细胞,但单个细胞作用不明显;语句是生物组织,能独立但只能发挥一些基本的功能;段落就是器官,可以单独运行,发挥一些复杂功能;血液是衔接关系,连接语句成段落,而两度词是心理作用,如果没有它们,这个人就是个机器。

根据《天才一万小时》中的对"天才"训练理论:个人需要针对这几个阅读组件逐个 击破,反复练习,形成习惯,持之以恒,最终阅读能力就会有明显的提升,分数也将突飞 猛进。



图 7 文章组成部分

## 第三节 阅读能力提升等于分数提升?

如果最终的目标只是高分,是否真的需要经过漫长的学习呢?这种疑问一方面主要是急功近利的心态,另一方面就是为了满足"急功近利"的各种流行"培训"。这些培训往往都是从题型出发,讲授新托福考试各种题型的做题技巧。这种类似"技巧性"的培训,本质就是教会考生如何能"蒙"题。目前新托福题目选项(除最后一道题之外),都是四个选项,那么"蒙题"的正确的概率只有25%,这并不意味着,每次考试的正确率都能稳定在25%,因为有统计学偏差。运气非常好的时候,正确率能到达30%以上;但是如果运气不好,甚至不到20%。因此运气对于"蒙题"有重要作用。从统计学上看,解题技巧并不能影响最后分数,因为ETS为了避免猜题的情况,阅读的初始分如果是8~10分以内的话,都是计为0分(参考表格1)。

如果猜题不靠谱的话,那么阅读能力好就一定能取得高分?答案也是"不一定",因为考试是由多种因素构成的,比如阅读能力、心理素质、考试环境以及其他因素。这几个因素一旦出现了偏差,最终也无法取得高分。我的一个学生,阅读能力非常好,但是在考试前发高烧了,最终考试成绩非常不理想。不过,第二次托福考试就达到了100分以上,其中阅读单科28分。从这个例子中,我们也可以了解到,考试能力的提高对于考试取得高分起到了关键性的作用,但不是唯一因素!

阅读能力的提高,是从语句出发,读懂文章,然后再解题。当能力提高之后,阅读就非常有可能取得好成绩。例如,有一个托福具备高级阅读能力的学员,考上 25 分的概率就非常大,因此,要想将考高分变成一个大概率的事件,就应该要扎实地提高阅读水平。

## 第二章 🗾

# 第一招——单词能力篇

#### 第一节 如何选择合适的新托福阅读词汇集?

尽管我们之前说过,单词并不是阅读的全部,但是并不是说单词不重要。单词是阅读的基石,单词记忆纯熟并不一定能明显提高阅读成绩,但阅读成绩优秀的学生,一般都掌握了大量的单词。所以说对于阅读而言,单词是一个必要非充分的条件。对希望提高阅读成绩的考生,词汇量的提升是必须要完成的问题。

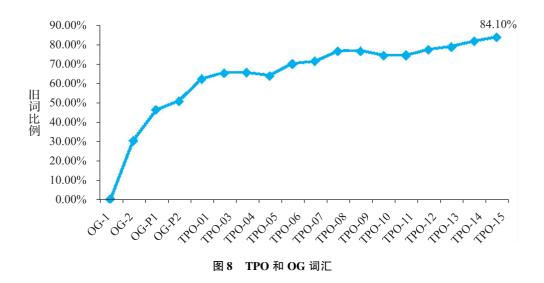
那么对于新托福阅读来说,到底应该背多少单词?曾有人认为新托福考试要背诵词典,可是不同词典词汇量也是不同的,少则几万条,多则几十万条,就算每天拿出 10 小时用来背单词,基本上也要花上一年多的时间才能背完。很明显,这么做肯定是不行的。因此,我们一定要背诵与新托福考试相关的单词。可问题是:到底哪些是新托福词汇呢?如果新托福考试能像四六级考试一样公布了一个词汇大纲,那这个任务完成起来就容易多了。不过非常遗憾,ETS从来都没有公布过类似的词汇集。更进一步来说,现在市面上就不可能有一本绝对权威的托福词汇集;换言之,现在市面上的词汇书都是各个培训机构或者研究机构"猜出来的"。那么现在摆在我们面前最大的问题就是:如何在这些"非官方"的词汇书中选择一本值得信赖的词汇书呢?

李笑来先生曾经做过一个这样的工作:选取所有新托福真题的文章,利用爬虫程序抓取这些文章的单词,然后再进行词频统计得出了他的新托福词汇集。这种词频统计的方法也应用在 其他的词汇集当中。这种基于真题的单词抓取从效度的角度讲当然是极好的。

这种方法实际的原理是根据统计学的中心极限定律:数据量足够大的样本是能够估计群体情况的。只要是符合这种统计学方法的抽取的词汇集,应该是相对靠谱的。我们也是通过对大量新托<sup>1</sup> 福文章的词汇抽样分析,试图去估计新托福考试词汇集。具体做法<sup>2</sup>:收集所有的模拟真题和官方指南的文章,同时去除所有的词性变化后,利用词频统计程序进行分析,得到4452个单词(见附录)。考生若能将这个词汇集记住再参加考试,就会有一种"他乡遇故知"的感觉:考题的大部分单词都认识,这对于考生的信心也会大大增加!

#### 第二节 背诵完这个词汇集,就不会再遇到新单词吗?

如果我们掌握了这 4 000 个左右的单词之后,就再也不会遇到新单词吗?答案同样是否定的。我们做了一个实验:编写了一个程序,让计算机学习单词,看它遇到新单词的概率有多高?举例来说,当计算机在学习 OG 的第一套文章中所有的单词之后,在学习 OG 第二套文章时,其中出现新单词的概率就会降低。按照这个"学习"过程,记忆所有 OG 和 TPO 前 15 套的所有的单词之后,那么在 TPO16 中,出现旧词的比例高达84.1%,也就说在 TPO15 套中,出现新词的比例大约是 15%。我们再具体看看,有哪些新词呢?为了保证测试的公平性,我们分析一下第 16 套 TPO 中出现的"新词":比如 caravan,Afghanistan,Sumerian,Persia等。而这些新词主要是一些专有名词,如果不出现同类文章的话,再次出现的概率不是很高。因此,如果能把这 4 000 多个词汇掌握,虽然未来的新托福考试依然会有不认识的单词出现,但是影响阅读的单词比例非常低。所以说,考生们,你就拼命背吧!



## 第三节 背单词,可有《葵花宝典》?

在了解了新托福单词集合之后,那如何背诵完这 4 000 多个词汇呢? 背单词的方法,已经成了考生最为头疼的问题。在背单词的路上,不知道有多少优秀的考生倒下了,急功近利的人总是希望能有一些捷径记住所有的单词。为了满足这种心态,五花八门的背诵方法也是层出不

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

穷,下面我们就先列举几种常见背单词的方法,对这几种方法进行讨论并分析,最后再说说我 们推荐的方法:

#### 1. 中音法背单词

中音法是将英文单词的读音,对应到中文的拼音读音,然后在中文中,找一个利于记忆的"中文单词"记忆。比如电影《中国合伙人》中成东青就是利用这种方法教学生记忆单词,其中一个场景:成东青教学生记忆 ambulance(救护车,正确音标念法:[am·bu·lance I l'æmbjuləns]),他利用中音法:俺不能死,借此推断救护车的意思。

这种中文拼音记忆法的确能记住单词。不过,对于 4 000 多个单词来说,绝对是一个耗时耗力的过程。从语言学的角度来看,这也是非常不好的方法,原因有三:第一,表面上能记忆某些单词,但是碰到了一词多义的情况就完全失效了。新托福考试常常考查单词的多个意思。比如 champion 表示"冠军"的意思,在词汇题中只考过"支持"这个意思;第二,这种方法直接导致考生完全忽略了读音,对于听力和口语不但没有帮助,反而有害处。第三,忽略单词的用法,导致写作部分词汇运用错误。

#### № 2. 故事法背单词

市场上也有很多单词书是通过读故事来记单词。主要的形式有两种:一,通过希腊神话的方式,追根述源,找到单词对应的上古时代希腊的某个神,然后讲述这个神与之相关的各种词汇:二,人为地编辑一个故事,帮助学生记忆单词。

尽管在听故事的时候,考生可能会觉得感觉很好,记住了不少单词(其实非常少)。本质上说,这两种"故事法"都不是非常好。第一种希腊神话法忽略了英语的发展并不完全是从拉丁文演变而来的,比如 tea (茶叶),就是从中文转变而来(闽南语中,茶的音是"te")¹。第二种方法通常是人为地编辑故事,通常故事性不强,可读性不高,乱拼硬凑,非常不利于单词的理解和使用。

#### 🦠 3. 词根词缀背单词

词根词缀背单词是近30年被考生奉为上策的方法。它有一定的科学性,因为单词的演变有一定的惯性,通过词根词缀的方式背单词,能够记住一个家族的单词。起到四两拨千斤的效果。举例而言,tri-表示"三"的前缀,它可以衍生出很多与"三"相关的单词,比如 triangle (三角形)、tricycle (三轮车)、triathlon (铁人三项)。

尽管这个方法是有效的,但是它有很强的局限性。比如 trial,表示"审判;试验"等意思,没有任何与"三"相关的意思。再比如, tribal 就是"部落"的意思,与"三"同样也没有任何关系。正是因为它的局限性,因此在记忆单词的时候,只能是一个辅助工具,而不应该将其奉若"上法"。

<sup>1</sup> 庄和诚. 英语词源趣谈. (第2版) 上海: 上海外国语出版社, 2009. 601

#### 4. 看着图片记单词

由于互联网的发展,学生们都喜欢用单词软件背单词。在这些软件中,最为火热的就是看图记单词:通过看到一组生动而鲜活的图片便可把单词记住。那么这种看图记单词的方法,对于名词的效果非常明显。比如 desk, table, potter 等。

不过这种记忆方法也有缺点:一是一词多义的情况,依然没有很好地解决,比如 strike,可能就画了"打击",而遗漏了"罢工"这个意思。二是对于动词的表现力和记忆力就不是非常明显。第三,忽略了单词用法。

上述主要流行的方法都有一定的效果,但是都不具备普适性,所以我们都不做推荐。那么 到底什么方法是最有效的呢?结合认知心理学的观点,重复是最好的记忆方法。利用碎片时间 反复多次背诵新托福单词,同时,反复阅读新托福文章、反复听新托福听力材料、多阅读,多 看英文电影,在大量听力和阅读中,巩固对新托福单词的认知。这种重复的行为,最大的缺点 就是慢。但是,笔者和学生们都亲身尝试过,30天的时间足够应付新托福单词集合。单词最 好还是不断地重复记忆。

考生们,来吧!将"白白的"单词书,背成"黑黑的"单词书吧!

## 第三章 🗾

# 第二招——语句能力篇

## 第一节 语句阅读误区

句子是具备完整语义的最小阅读单元。良好的语句阅读能力是深入阅读新托福文章的基础。对于语句阅读,最大的误解就是只要了解单词就能"自动地"了解句子的意思。这种观点的错误之处有三个:一是现行单词书中的中文单词意思其实都是忽略了单词在语句中的含义和功能,而单词在语句中,往往需要引申意思;二是过度高估语句阅读能力。经常发生一种阅读现象是:单词都认识,句子啥意思就是不明白;尤其是在阅读长难句的时候,这种现象更加明显;三是如果碰到的英语语句非常长的时候,语句前后意思往往无法组织起来,即读了后面,忘记前面:读了前面,又忘记后面。

如果"自动认识"方式并不靠谱的话,究竟怎样才能算真正阅读清楚语句了呢?我们认为,至少应该有三个标准:

#### 🥯 第一,无歧义 (no ambiguity)。

在语句的阅读过程中,最怕发生歧义,但是很多歧义的发生却是难以察觉的。先来看看下面这个托福句子,往往有两种理解方式,那到底哪一种是正确的呢?

This economic reliance on livestock in certain regions makes large tracts of land susceptible to overgrazing.

中文翻译 1: 在某些地区, 依赖于牲畜的经济方式使得大部分土地被过度放牧。

中文翻译2:对某些地区的依赖于牲畜的经济方式使得大部分土地被过度放牧。

上面两句话的差异在于 in certain regions 的理解。如果翻译成了第一种的话,就彻底与作者的意思完全相反了。本句话只是强调这个国家对于牲畜经济的依赖的问题,而不是这个国家的某些地区的问题。

#### 第二,准确 (exactness)。

对于语句理解的准确性,主要体现在单词在句子中的含义。有的单词有一词多义,究竟哪 种意思能在文章中准确体现,这就需要对词汇恰当地理解。

### 第三,复述 (paraphrase)。

在不看原文的情况下,并且不通过背诵的方式,而是通过了解句子结构的方式,复述出这句话的意思,那么就说明对于句子已经理解。如果真能做到这一点,那就真的无惧于任何对于语句的考核方式。

在了解了这三个标准之后,那么如何才能做到呢?首先还是回到刚才的那个例子中:为什么在这个例句翻译中,我们就能判断第一种翻译是错误的,而不是第二种翻译呢?其实这一切都是依赖于语法,因为语法对于介词定语的修饰原则有明确的规定:就近修饰,因此这个介词性定语就修饰 livestock,并且结合上下文,也符合作者原意。

# 第二节 语法的意义

语法意义是由语法形式表示的反映词语的组合方式、组合功能、表述功能等的高度抽象的意义,如主谓关系、动宾关系等是反映组合方式的,名词、动词等是反映词语的组合功能的,陈述、疑问等是反映词语的表述功能的。至于数、格、人称、时态等范畴意义,也是反映上述方式和功能的。

语法意义大致可以分为结构意义、功能意义和表述意义三类。

结构意义反映词语之间的结构关系,如主谓关系、动宾关系、偏正关系等。名词的格变化 也是反映词语的结构关系的。结构意义可以有不同的层次,如偏正结构还可分为定语结构和状 语结构两个小类,那么,定语关系和状语关系就是偏正关系的下层结构意义。

功能意义是反映词语的组合功能的。如名词、动词、形容词、名词性短语、动词性短语等,都是反映词语组合功能的。组合功能包括充当某种结构成分的功能,如充当主语、谓语、能带宾语等,也包括与某类词语组合的功能,如能加冠词、能加副词等。功能意义也有不同层次,因为一些较大功能类型还可分出较小功能类型,如动词还可分为及物动词和不及物动词等。那么及物动词、不及物动词的功能意义,就是动词功能意义的下层功能意义。

表述意义反映语法形式与所指事物现象以及语言使用者的关系,又可分为称述意义和情态意义两种。称述意义反映语法形式与所指事物现象的关系,是从词语的语汇意义中进一步抽象出来的意义。比如说名词是表示事物的,动词是表示行为动作的等。一些语法范畴如数、性、人称、时态等的意义,也是属于称述意义。

情态意义反映语法形式与说话人的感情态度及表述意图的关系。句子的各种语气及语式、语态范畴都属于这种情态意义。如陈述、疑问、感叹、祈使等语气,以及直陈式、虚拟式、愿望式等,都与说话人的感情态度和表述意图相关。主动语态、被动语态与说话人要强调什么的表述意图相关。

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

上述几种意义常常是结合在一起的。如名词短语这一语法类别,既含结构意义——偏正结构或联合结构,也含功能意义——具有名词性短语的组合功能,还有表述意义——表示事物。又如动词的时体形式,既有称述意义——表示事件的时间关系或时间过程,也有功能意义——不同的时体形式具有不同的组合功能,如英语的不定式就不能做谓语。名词的主格形式,既有结构意义——与其他词语构成主谓关系,也有功能意义——能够做主语。

语法意义中的称述意义与语汇意义有相通之处。有时同一种意义,用语法形式表示就属于语法意义,用语汇形式表示就属于语汇意义。如汉语形容词重叠表示程度高("长长的"),属于语法意义;用"很"这个词也表示程度高("很长"),但这就属于语汇意义。

# 第三节 语法的成分

无论你去哪家书店,都会发现书架上一定不会缺少语法类的书籍。我们在亚马逊的官网上输入关键词"英语语法"进行搜索,能发现大约有 400 种以上的语法书,每一种书都成自家之言,五花八门。不过,仔细分析的话,这些语法书基本上都是根据语法的功能意义和结构意义而写成的。

从实用的角度来说,如此"细"的区分对于考生来说,意义并不大。考生最为关心的问题 主要是两个:第一,新托福阅读考试中究竟需要哪些语法知识;第二,该如何才能掌握这些语 法知识。

为了回答这两个问题,首先我们需要先了解一下长难句的分类。长难句根据其内容可以分成简单句、并列句和复杂句。简单句通常包含一个观点,而并列句是由简单句构成的,表达两个以上的观点,并且这几种观点还是同等重要的;复杂句也是表达两个以上的观点,但是一个比另外几个重要,重要的句子就是主句,次要就是从句。其次,根据语法的功能标准,我们将语法分为四大成分,只有十分熟悉四大成分才能漂亮地攻克语句。

# 01 "三要素" ——主+谓+宾

我们对于新托福阅读的长难句做过分析,近80%的句子都包含主谓宾结构;剩余大部分的长难句中都包含了主谓结构,这其中包括极少数的倒装结构语句(主要的倒装结构都是There be 句型)。因此,学会查找主谓宾,对读句子来说有非常重要的意义。比如下面这个例句,初看上去,直观感觉非常困难,但是简化成主谓宾的结构之后,我们会发现原来的长句子却变得非常简单了。从这个例子以可以看出,准确定位主谓宾是阅读语句的第一项也是最为重要的一项工作。

### ◎ 例如:

The American economic system is, organized around a basically private enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most.

假如只考虑主谓宾结构,这个的例句就变成了一个十分简单的句子。

The American economic system is a market-oriented economy.

翻译 美国的经济体系是以市场为导向的经济体。

主谓宾该如何划分呢?这里就要讲到它们各自的组成成分:主语,主要是句子的主体成分。主要由名词、代词、数量词、不定式、动名词或者名词性短语以及名词性从句(主语从句)构成。主语在陈述句中都是在谓语前边,而在疑问句和倒装句中就会出现在谓语的后边。在新托福考试中,最为常见的就是陈述句;主语主要是由名词或者名词性从句构成,出现在谓语的前边,位于句首。谓语,一般都是由动词(包括助动词、系动词、情态动词以及实意动词等)构成。宾语,是由动词所涉及的名词(包括介词宾语和名词宾语等)以及名词性从句(宾语从句)构成。在新托福考试中,宾语基本都出现在谓语后边。另外,为了简化记忆,我们将表语(系动词+形容词)也划归到宾语中。

## 练习: 请找出以下 5 个句子的中的主谓宾

- $1 \gg 1$  The knowledge of the physics of heat, which was essential to a science of refrigeration, was rudimentary.
- $\mathcal{Z}$  » The common sense notion that the best icebox was one that prevented the ice from melting was of course mistaken.
- 3 » The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.
- 4 » Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry greatly increased the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class, an element in national life representing irresponsible wealth detached from the land and the duties of the landowners: and almost equally detached from the responsible management of business.
- 5 » Some economists argue that powerful structural changes in the world have upended the old economic models that were based upon the historical link between growth and inflation.

# 答案

- 1. The knowledge was rudimentary.
- 2. The notion was mistaken.
- 3. The great interest indicates the strong feeling.
- 4. Manipulation increased the numbers and importance of shareholders.
- 5. Some economists argue that changes have upended the old economic models. (宾语从句的 句子也可以通过提取三要素进行简化)

在做完三要素的练习之后,有没有发现一个较长的新托福句子的核心内容其实是很简单的?真的就是如此简单,考生在备考过程中如遇到读不懂的长难句可以试着找出它的主谓 宾哦!

### 02 修饰语成分

传统的语法书中,对于除了"三要素"之外的成分,规定了包括状语、同位语、定语等结构。对于考生来说,记住如此多的名称是非常困难的,何况还要去区别这些成分。从实用的角度来看,即便区分并且记住了如此多的成分,对于解决现实语句的问题,依然会有很多的距离。因此我们简化了这些概念,希望考生们记忆的东西更少。我们因此定义除简单句、三要素之外,一切其他成分都归属于"修饰语"的范畴。

修饰语,在本书中主要是指句子中除"三要素"之外的其他成分。包括形容词、副词、介词短语、数量词、不定式、现在分词"-ing"形式、"-ed"形式、定语从句、状语从句、名词性从句等。如果主谓宾是树的主干的话,修饰语就是枝叶。攻克长难句的关键在于去除枝叶,抓住主干,这种能力需要强化练习。练习得越多,抓主干的速度就越快,考生的阅读速度自然就越快。

阅读能力比较差的主要原因往往是考生被无数"枝叶"所迷惑。阅读能力越差的学生越爱抓芝麻,丢西瓜(主干)。这是因为修饰成分纷繁复杂,导致考生在阅读的时候耗费了大量时间。是否良好地掌握了修饰语是考生语言能力高低的重要标志之一。在了解修饰语内容之前,首先应该了解其在长难句中的主要功能,主要有四个:

- a)表示限定范围的作用,包括对于时间、地点、属性等修饰,类似于中文中偏正短语的作用。比如小明喜欢吃苹果;尽管这是一个拥有完整主谓宾的简单句,但是在语义上会有歧义。假如苹果是烂苹果,那么小明肯定是不喜欢吃的。所以为了正确地表述这个句子就有必要加个修饰语:小明喜欢吃新鲜的苹果。新鲜的,就是形容词,对于苹果进行范围限定。
- b) 表原因、结果、目的,主要是某些状语成分。比如: To meet my lover, I will go to New York. (为了见我的爱人,我要去纽约。) to 的不定式结构表示目的。

- c) 表示伴随作用。此类关系在中文中比较少见,一般会用"同时"等词语表示。在英语中,伴随关系是比较常见的关系,主要是通过介词短语(主要是 with) 和现在分词来体现其伴随关系。
- d) 起解释说明或者补充说明的作用,这种用法在中文里一般不在一句话内出现,而是会用两句话来表示补充说明的作用。英语中,常常在一句话中的修饰成分具有解释说明的作用,比如宾语补足语、非限制性定语从句、同位语从句等修饰。

传统的语法教学擅长列举各种修饰成分,但是对于各种修饰成分的作用没有十分清楚且系统地表达。我们化繁为简地把修饰语的功能归结为四个。接下来我们就具体来看看各自在其语句中的作用:

- a) 形容词,修饰人或物等,表达大小、新老、温度、形状、颜色、产地等,主要起限定范围的作用。例如 a beautiful girl,beautiful 是限定 girl 的范围,这个女孩儿是漂亮的,而不是丑陋的。
- b) 副词,主要是修饰动词和形容词,并起到限定范围的作用,例如: Pagnini played the violin beautifully. beautifully 是修饰限定了 played,说明这些演奏非常好!
- c) 现在分词短语 (-ing), 正在进行的行为,与动词连用,有时替代从句。主要是表示原因和伴随关系。例如: Walking in the park, I saw a bird building a nest. walking 就是用来伴随看到鸟儿筑巢的动作。
- d) 过去分词 (-ed),表示被动状态,起限定范围和补充说明的作用。例如: The most widely accepted theory, championed by anthropologists in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, envisions theater as emerging out of myth and ritual. championed表示被人类学家们力挺的理论(theory),过去分词引导的这个修饰成分用来限定前面的理论。
- e) 不定式 (to), 动词不定式可以做各种成分,包括宾语、补语、表语等,但它毕竟是动词,所以有动词的属性。在修饰语中,主要表示目的关系,起到补充说明的作用。例如: I wish to be sent to work in the country. 第一个 to 表示目的,第二个 to 补充说明被送去具体干什么事情。
- f) 定语从句,就是用来修饰名词或代词的句子,起到定语的作用。由于定语从句要分成 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句,所以它的作用主要是表示限定范围(限制性定 语从句)和补充说明(非限制性定语从句)。非限制性定语从句简单来说就是从句和 主句不是那么紧密,没有从句主句也能完整地表达清楚意思,因此从句前加一个逗号。 但是限制性的定语从句就不能有逗号,因为如果没有这个定语从句的修饰,整个句子 就不完整。
- g) 同位语从句, 同位语从句是名词性从句(主语从句、表语从句、宾语从句、同位语从

- 句、介宾从句)中的主要从句之一。从句做同位语表示与之同位的名词(短语)的实际内容,它的作用相当于名词,对前面的名词(短语)加以补充说明或进一步解释,相当于一个表语从句,它们之间的关系是同位关系,即主表关系。表示补充说明的作用。
- h) 补足语<sup>1</sup>,一般情况下分为宾语补足语和主语补足语。对于宾语补足语,除了一个直接 宾语之外,还要有一个宾语补足语的结构,主要是针对 make, consider, cause, see, find, call, get, have, let, start 等后面接复合宾语的结构。主语补足语,一般是被动 语态。带有宾补的句子改用被动语态表示,则句中原来的宾语都变成了主语补足语。 因此补足语一般都起到补充说明的作用。

## 练习:请回答以下各个题目的问题

- 1 » This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a testimony to the wide spread assumption that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to run companies some day.
  - 请问, a testimony to... some day 的作用是什么?.
- $\mathcal{Z}$  » Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.
  - 请问, with more and more... the desired effect 的作用是什么?
- $3 ext{ >>>}$  We live in a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves.
  - 请问, in which...is pervasive 的作用是什么?
- 4 » After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die.
  - 请问, to allow...的作用是什么?
- 5 ». Thanks to more recent legislation, flights with at least one attendant are starting to install emergency medical kits to treat heart attacks.
  - 请问, thanks to 的作用是什么?

<sup>1</sup> 英语阅读参考手册. 叶永昌. 北京: 电子工业出版社, 2010. 340~346

# 答案

- 1. a testimony to... some day 是同位语、表示补充说明。
- 2. with more and more... the desired effect 表示伴随关系。
- 3. in which...is pervasive 定语从句,表示限定范围。
- 4. to allow... 表示补充说明。
- 5. thanks to 表示原因关系。

### 03 逻辑连接词

逻辑连接词主要的功能是把一个复杂句中的主句和从句有逻辑地连接在一起,就好比关节把身体各个部位连接起来一样。连接主句和从句的词语(conjunction/connectives),称为连词或者关联词。由于本书是通过逻辑关系将段落展开分析的,同时这些关联词具备了逻辑功能或者关系,因此我们就将连接词统一称为逻辑连接词。根据逻辑关系划分,至少有因果关系、目的关系、条件关系、比较关系、转折关系、举例关系等。

#### ≤ 1. 因果目的关系

- a) 表示原因类: as, because, considering that, for the reason that, in that, not that... but that, now, seeing, owing to, since...
- b) 表示结果目的类: so, so...that, such that, as a result, consequently, therefore, thus, hence, clearly, in case, in order that, lest, only that...

#### № 2. 比较关系

as...as, in proportion as, just as, like, not so...as...

#### ≤ 3. 并列关系

and, 分号 (;), either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, or, or else, otherwise...

#### 4. 转折关系

although, as, even if, for all that, granted that, however, in spite of the fact that, no matter how, notwithstanding that, or, though, whatever, while, whoever...

### 5. 条件关系

if, as far as, as long as, assuming that, but that, of only, only if, in case, on condition that, once, only that, provided that, so long as, unless, granted that...

### ◎ 6. 举例关系

for example, for instance, such as, 破折号, 分号, 冒号等

### 7. 时间关系

after, before, as, as long as, as soon as, by the time, directly, each time, every time, hardly...when, immediately, instantly, no sooner...than, the second time, till, until, when, whenever, while...

#### □ 8. 强调关系

in fact, especially, particularly, moreover, what is more important, in deed, obviously...

## 练习:请找出以下句子的逻辑关系词或者逻辑关系

- 1 » The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centered on the child's ideas, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.
- $\mathcal{Z}_{\rightarrow}$  Humans should not try to avoid stress any more than they would shun food, love or exercise.
- $3 ext{ }$  The executives acknowledge that they try to swing national eating habits to a food created in America, but they deny that amounts to economic imperialism.
- 4 » The individual now has more information available than any generation, and the task of finding that one piece of information relevant to his or her specific problem is complicated, time-consuming, and sometimes even overwhelming.
- 5 » Because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo's life, NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.

# 答案

- 1. but 转折关系, if 条件关系
- 2. not...more than 比较关系
- 3. but 转折关系
- 4. and 并列关系; more than 比较关系
- 5. because 因果关系

### 04 两度词

两度词指的是可以将作者的意图或者句子的程度限定得更加清楚的词,包括程度词和态度词。

比如下面这两个句子,由于第二个句子有程度词 quite,使得第二个句子比第一个句子对 讲座好到何种程度有了更清晰的界定。

例 1: The lecture was good. (讲座讲得好。)

例 2: The lecture was quite good. (讲座讲得非常好。)

而第一句话中只是在说明这个讲座讲得不错,第二句很明确地用 quite 表示讲座已经讲到 非常棒的程度了。接下来我们详细讲讲程度词和态度词。

#### № 1. 程度词

站在传统语法的角度来看,程度词一般包括程度副词和强调成分。《朗文英语语法》一书的作者路易斯·亚历山大认为:程度副词通常都有削弱作用,而强调成分主要是起到增强的作用。

笔者并不是非常认同这个观点,因为很多程度副词也有增强功能,比如 quite 这个词; 纯粹区别这两种成分对于一般的学生来说是有很大难度的,但如果我们都按照程度词来理解的话就简单多了,所以如果以后在新托福阅读中碰到此类词语,就按照程度词记忆即可。

- 程度副词:大部分都是来回答 To what extent? (到了什么程度呢?) 比较常见的是: almost, barely, a bit, enough, fairly, hardly, nearly, quite, rather, somewhat, too。另外,数量词也可以当作程度词来使用,包括 some, several, a little, a few, many 等。这些词都是可以用来修饰形容词、副词,甚至是名词。程度副词常常起到增强或者削弱长难句意思的作用。
- •强调成分:强调成分是与形容词和副词连用的副词,比如 very, so, such, indeed, 以及其他以-ly 结尾的副词。

#### 2. 态度词

对于动作或者形容词都可以用程度词进行修饰,但是对于人的内心世界,是不能用程度词来修饰的,而应该用态度词来表达。比如: I can lift 100 kg. (我能举起 100 kg 的重物。)表达了作者的能力和可能性。

新托福阅读通常都是大学以上水平的阅读文章,这类文章的特点就是客观性十足。一般情况下都是对于事件、科学原理等内容的客观描述。但在新托福阅读文章中也不乏出现表示作者态度、立场的态度词。如果碰到这类词,请考生务必注意,文章在这样的地方出题的可能性比较高,比如问作者的态度等题目。

那么,什么词才能算成态度词呢?一般来说,表示作者观点性的词语都可以计算成为作者的态度,包括 believe, think, in one's opinion 等。另外,情态动词都能表达作者的态度。比如 can, could, may, might, will, shall, should, must, ought to 等,这几个情态动词都是表示说话人对可能性程度的判断。

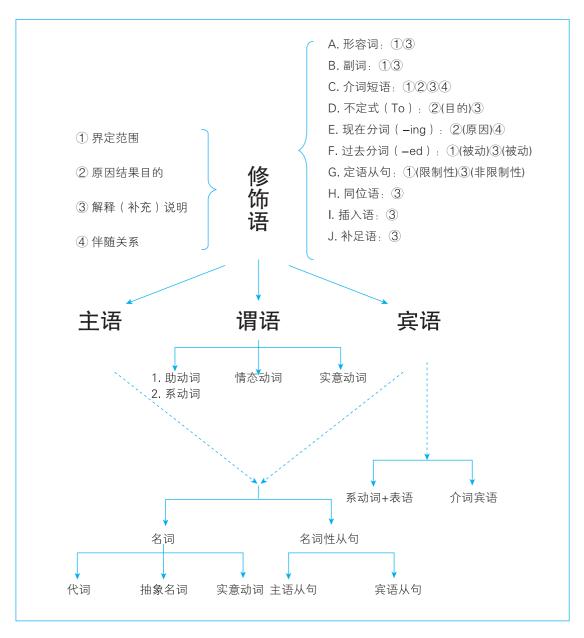


图 9 语法成分结构图

## 🥤 练习:请查找以下句子的两度词

- $I_{\rm so}$  It should be obvious that cetaceans—whales, porpoises, and dolphins—are mammals.
- 2 » Extinct but already fully marine cetaceans are known from the fossil record.
- $3 ext{ >>>} Of all the visual arts, architecture affects our lives most directly for it determines the character of the human environment in major ways.$

- 4 ». To be architecture, a building must achieve a working harmony with a variety of elements.
- 5 » Structures can be analyzed in terms of how they deal with downward forces created by gravity.

# 答案

1. 程度词 should

- 2. 程度词 fully
- 3. 程度词 most directly
- 4. 态度词 must

5. 态度词 can be

## 05 长难句拆解的前后顺序

在熟悉四种主要语句成分之后,接下来如何分析一个句子呢?一般情况下,当我们碰到一个英语语句的时候,是该先找出主谓宾,还是先看两度词?逻辑关系词的次序又是在哪个地方呢?拆解语句的具体步骤也是考生们非常关心的。

首先我们应找出主谓宾并确定主谓宾的套数,然后看两度词,再根据实际情况,看逻辑词,最后再看一些必要的修饰语,如此理解一个句子就容易多了。这个阅读顺序是考生们在阅读复习时,可以经常使用的语句阅读顺序。不过由于句子的结构变化以及每个人对于语言的理解情况不同,所以这个顺序也可有所变化,切不可僵化理解。比如,有的考生就偏爱主谓宾、两度词、修饰语,最后加上逻辑词这样的阅读顺序。至于究竟是选择哪一套顺序,可依照阅读习惯而定,不需要过于拘泥于形式,只要是这四个组成部分都有,同时阅读方便和阅读通顺就是比较良好的顺序。



图 10 第一种语法成分阅读顺序

## 06 掌握语法之后,还有新语法结构吗?

语句中的主要成分结构包括主谓宾,修饰语,逻辑关系词以及两度词。那么是否掌握了这四大语法成分就万事大吉了?是否会遇到新的语法结构呢?答案是一定的,比如省略、倒装以及补语等语法知识。

在分析句子之前,我们还需要了解怎样才能真正地利用并消化好新托福阅读的长难句。

# 第四节 如何才能完全攻克新托福语句?

新托福阅读的语句是由 ETS 的出题专家改编原始的语言材料形成的。如果我们的写作能按照新托福阅读语句的模本写出相似的长难句的话,那一定能在写作中取得高分。由于新托福阅读大部分比较难的句子都是精心挑选,甚至是精心设计的,认真地对待这些精心设计的长难句对于提高阅读能力有非常重要的意义。那么如何才能对语句完全消化理解呢?首先还是要依据之前章节中论述的三个标准:

- 1) 没有歧义 (no ambiguity)
- 2) 准确 (accuracy)
- 3) 能复述 (paraphrase)

那么接下来非常重要的问题就是如何才能通过适当的方法做到这三个方面。

- 1. 消除语句中的歧义 (no ambiguity) 的方法之一就是要先直译后意译。直译是既保持原文内容又保持原文形式的一种翻译方式。意译,也称之为根据语义的自由翻译,它是只保持原文内容、不保持原文形式的翻译方式。直译与意译相互关联、互为补充,同时,它们又互相协调、互相渗透,不可分割。为了准确地了解新托福阅读长难句的本来面目,最好首先依照长难句的语法结构,理顺长难句原本的含义,然后再"意会"句子真正的意思。
- 2. 准确 (accuracy)。在中文中,会有所谓的"词不达意"的情况,指词句不能确切地表达出意思和感情。英语中的准确性就是要能"词达其意",那么多多查阅词典就显得很有必要。有很多新托福阅读中的语句的词语考查往往都是要考查同一单词的几个意思,考生最好对这些词汇的多种意思都有所了解。举例说明,channel 在词汇书中,通常都是指"频道;海峡"的意思,但是官方指南中,就曾经出过一道词汇题,考查 channel 的动词用法,即"导向"的意思。因此,考生在遇到不太熟悉的单词的时候,可以多多查词典。就像胡适先生等老一辈留美学者那样频繁查阅《韦氏词典》。我们现在比他们幸福多了,因为有了功能强大的电子词典,比如有道,灵格斯,欧陆等都是非常好的词典。
  - 3. 当考生阅读完一份阅读材料,应该能复述(paraphrase)其中的内容。如果能做到这

<sup>1</sup> 关于词典的选择,笔者认为有几部词典都很不错,一并向各位考生推荐。不过尽管词典很多,还是希望考生尽量使用电子版,有些软件,例如灵格斯(http://www.lingoes.cn/)就能将这几部词典都囊括进入。这几部词典包括: Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary (Laminated Cover)(2003-07);《牛津英语搭配词典》(英汉双解版),外语教学与研究出版社(2005-05);《美国传统英汉双解学习词典》,休顿·米夫林出版公司、外语教学与研究出版社(2005-06);《柯林斯COBUILD高阶英汉双解学习词典》,英国柯林斯出版公司、外语教学与研究出版社(2011-07)。

一点,那对于这篇文章的理解就比较到位了。复述,有两层含义:第一,在不看句子或者文章的前提下,复述出文章或者句子的大意。在有了词语和语法的基础之后,我们还需要解读语句的逻辑含义,为此笔者借用逻辑学的"符号逻辑"概念,用简单符号来表示语句中的复杂关系,帮助考生在看不到原句的情况下,能够说出句子大意。第二,根据长难句结构,能够改写出属于自己的句子。本书中已经从模拟真题和官方指南中收集了近140个句子结构。一方面可确保考生有足够的句子改写可做,另一方面也有助于考生积累大量句子结构,为日后写作奠定基础。

根据以上两点要求,消化语句的步骤如下:第一步就是根据句子语法成分,直译句子原意;第二步,如果有不认识的词,就要查阅词典;第三步,将句子的内容符号化,为复述做好准备;第四步,进行中文翻译;最后,如果还有时间,根据句子结构,改写句子。下面提供了一个流程图,供考生参考。



图 11 长难句学习步骤

# 第五节 手把手教你如何攻克语句

本节中, 笔者随机从 TPO 中选取了 10 个例句,以此向考生展示阅读语句的具体步骤。依据的标准就是前面章节中提出的:无歧义、准确性和能复述。

前面已经讲过新托福阅读的文章是 ETS 专家精心挑选出来的,可以说这是最好的写作范文。如果考生能写出像 TOEFL 阅读文章那样牛的语句,那么在新托福写作考试中拿到高分自然不在话下。

笔者将来会在以后的作文书中详细说明新托福阅读和写作之间的关系。总之,如果要想提高写作的能力,其中之一就是要学习并能仿写语句,本书配置大量的例句,希望考生能根据这些结构写出属于自己的语句,建立自己的语句库,为未来写作做好充足的准备。



## 四步攻克长难句

<u>01</u> In seeking to describe the origins of theater, one must rely primarily on speculation, since there is little concrete evidence on which to draw.

## ||第一步: 画出句子核心成分||

# Step 1 主谓宾

首先我们发现,这个句子有两套主谓宾,因此是复杂句。其次,我们发现后一个句子是 there be 句型,属于倒装句。

主语 1<sup>1</sup>: one

谓语 1: must rely on 宾语 1: speculation

句子1主谓宾的大意:人们必须依赖推测。

主语 2: evidence

谓语 2: is

宾语 2: 无, 倒装结构没有宾语

句子2大意:有证据

# Step 2 两度词

程度词: little (表否定: 没有); primarily (表示: 主要)

态度词: must

句子1大意:人们必须依赖推测。

句子2大意:证据不多/不足

评 当我们添加了两度词之后,第一个句子没有太大的变化,但是第二个句子的意思就变成:证据不多/不足;很明显加上这个两度词(little)之后对第二个句子的理解更加准确了。

# Step 3 逻辑关系词

逻辑关系词: since, 表示因果关系

句 1 + 逻辑词 + 句 2: 因为没有太多的证据,所以要推测。

评 前三步做完之后,我们就发现这个句子大意已经非常清楚了,而且也能简化之前的 内容。

<sup>1</sup> 这里标注的1,2,3……都是按照顺序标注一个复合句或者复杂句中包含简单句的数量。

# Step 4 修饰语成分

介词短语: In seeking to describe... 修饰的作用就是表示目的关系,为了…… 定语从句: on which...修饰 evidence; draw on evidence,表示可以利用的证据。 整个句子的意思:

【直译版】为了描述戏剧的起源,人们就必须依赖于推测,因为没有可利用的证据。

【意译版】由于缺少可以引证的具体证据,人们在描述戏剧起源时不得不依赖推测。

评 经过四步之后,我们可以直译出句子的意思,也可以意译出句子的意思。直译一般看起来比较生硬。意译是按照汉语的习惯句式,在不改变原句意思的情况下改写,更符合中文的阅读习惯。当然,一般在考试中,直译就足够了,最好是省去这个翻译的过程。考生若想要省去翻译的这个过程则需要大量的练习。

### ||第二步:复习句子中的关键点||

- 1. one: 在文章中的主语部分出现了 one, 很多考生会觉得此处的这个 one 非常别扭, 认为是表示"一个人"。但翻译成"一个人"好像有问题, 因为,"一个人"去推测戏剧的起源有些奇怪, 那么也就是说这里的 one 是一个群体的指代, 并不特指某一个人。其实, 此处的 one 是不定代词,表示每个人或者任何人, 如果通俗一些, 就是"人们"的意思; 新托福阅读考试中已经有两次考查到这个用法了, 所以请谨记。
- 2. on which: 定语从句,修饰 evidence, 这里的介词 on 被提到了 which 之前,原形是 draw on。为什么要把介词 on 提到 which 的前面呢? 因为不及物动词要接宾语中间得加个介词。这里的 which 做宾语, 如果 on 不提前这个宾语看起来就很怪, 感觉缺了东西, 缺了的这个东西就是介词 on。所以这里的这个词组是表示"可以利用"。draw on evidence,表示"可以利用的证据"。

### ∥第三步:核心内容符号化∥

the origins of theater  $\langle$  = 100% speculation  $\langle$  = 10% concrete evidence  $\langle$  = 表示因果关系!

百分数表示程度和态度的情况,100%表示极度可能,10%表示非常小的可能性。

## ▋|第四步:中文翻译|┃

为了探索戏剧的起源,人们不得不依赖推测,因为几乎没有具有利用价值的证据。

### ▋|第五步:仿写句子|┃

#### ➡ 标签: 因果关系

In seeking to describe A, one must rely primarily on B, since C. (B是名词)

### 【例1】

为了描述当前中国经济情况,人们就必须去研究邓小平,因为是他做了中国改革开放的决定。

#### 【例2】

为了阐述物种的起源,现代研究人员就必须依靠 DNA 技术,因为只有分子水平的验证才能证明物种之间的相似性和差异性,进而得出结论,物种是不断地进化的而非是神创造的。

#### 【参考翻译】

- 例 1 In seeking to describe the current economic conditions in China, one must rely primarily on research on Deng Xiaoping, since he made a decision of reform and opening up in the state.
- 例 2 In seeking to illustrate the origin of organism, modern researchers must rely primarily on DNA, since DNA, a molecular, proves the similarity and explains the difference among organism, concluding that evolution, not creation by God, demonstrates the origin of the species.
- <u>02</u> Having little understanding of natural causes, it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces, and it searches for means to win the favor of these forces.

### ∥第一步: 画出句子核心成分 | ▮

# Step 1 主谓宾

这个句子有两套主谓宾,是个复杂句。

主语 1: it

谓语 1: attributes

宾语 1: occurrences

句子 1 大意: 它将发生的事情归咎于……

主语 2: it

谓语 2: searches 宾语 2: for means

句子2大意:它寻找各种形式……

评 根据主谓宾的结构翻译这两个句子, 我们发现这两句话都有意犹未尽的意思, 主要是他们的宾语结构都缺少了 to do 表示目的的结构, 因此接下来我们将调整阅读顺序, 先阅读句中的修饰语成分。

# Step 2 修饰语成分

这句话中运用了现在分词形式并且两个谓语都添加了 to do 结构。

现在分词结构: having little understanding of natural causes 表示因果关系

介词宾语: to supernatural or magical forces

不定式: to win the favor of these forces

形容词: desirable and undesirable

句子1大意:由于对自然起因了解极少,所以就将好或者不好的事情归因于超自然的

力量。

句子2大意:它试图寻找各种方式去赢得这些力量的支持。

评)加上修饰语之后,我们发现这两个分开的句子语义完整了。

# Step 3 逻辑关系词

并列关系词: and

句意:由于对自然起因了解极少,所以人们就将希望发生或者不希望发生的事情都归因于超自然的力量并试图寻找各种方式去赢得这些力量的支持。

评)做完以上三步,我们发现这个句子大意就非常清楚了。

## ||第二步:复习句子中的关键点||

1. desirable or undesirable occurrence 希望发生的事情或者不希望发生的事情

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occurrence 表示发生的事情,就是事件 desirable 希望得到的 (*Webster*, worth seeking or doing as advantageous)

2. in favor of 赢得支持

### ||第三步:核心内容符号化||

(10% natural cause =》 (occurrence =》 super force)) + means in favor of super force  $\emptyset$  = 表示因果关系!

+ 表示并列关系

## ▋|第四步:中文翻译|┃

由于对于自然的认知不足,(人们)会将希望或者不希望发生的事情归因于那些超自然或者神奇的力量,同时他们也会利用各种形式去争取获得这种力量的支持。

## ∥第五步: 仿写句子|

## ☜ 标签: 因果关系

Having understanding of A, one attributes B to C, and it searches means in favor of C.

#### 【例1】

• 在过去,人们对于教育理论知识所知甚少,人们总是把任何与学习有关的事情归因于记忆。

#### 【例2】

• 政府把空气污染归因于汽车尾气排放,因此政府就采取措施支持新尾气排放标准。

#### 【参考翻译】

- 例 1 Having little understanding of learning theory, one attributed every occurrences concerning learning to memory in the past.
- 例 2 Having attributing the air pollution to exhaust emission, the government searches means in favor of the new standard for emission.
- <u>03</u> Thus, the recalling of an event (a hunt, battle, or other feat) is elaborated through the narrator's pantomime and impersonation and eventually through each role being assumed by a different person.

## ▋|第一步:请画出句子的成分 |▮

# Step 1 主谓宾

这个句子有一套主谓宾,这是因为句子通过并列关系做了一次省略,也就是将第二句话中的主语和谓语省略。另外,在划分谓语的时候,我们将 be + elaborated 作为谓语,那么 through 就一同被放在了宾语结构中,构成所谓的介词性宾语。

主语 1: the recalling of an event

谓语 1: is elaborated through

宾语 1: pantomime and impersonation

宾语 2: each role

句子 1 大意:对于事件的回忆,是通过哑剧和表演的形式以及最终通过每个角色进行 详细描述。

评)通过主谓宾的意思就可以完全了解本句的意思。

# Step 2 修饰语成分

现在分词结构: being assumed by a different person 表示限定范围 句子大意: 对于事件的回忆,是通过哑剧和表演的形式详细描述,并且最终通过不同

的人扮演每个角色进行详细描述。

评)做完以上两步,我们就发现这个句子大意也非常清楚。

## ||第二步:复习句子中的关键点||

- 1. recalling 回忆, 回顾 (Webster, the ability to remember information or experiences)
- 2. elaborate 详述 (Webster, to work out with care and detail; to develop thoroughly)
- 3. impersonation 扮演 (Webster, personate to play the role or portray the part of a character)

## ||第三步:核心内容符号化||

the recalling  $\langle = (pantomime + impersonation) + different roles$ 

《 = 表示因果关系!

+ 表示并列关系

## ∥第四步: 中文翻译 ||

因此,故事讲述者通过打哑剧或者其他表演形式,并且最终利用多人扮演不同角色的方式详细地描述某个曾经发生过的事件(包括某一次捕猎,某一场战役,或者其他壮举)。

### ∥第五步: 仿写句子|┃

#### > 标签: 因果关系

Thus, the recalling of A is elaborated through B and eventually through C.

#### 【例1】

• 对于创业经验的回顾,是通过单人演讲并最终通过不同的人扮演不同的角色详述。

#### 【例2】

• 经历者利用电影的方式回忆了这个特殊事件——地震。

### 【参考翻译】

- 例 1 The recalling of entrepreneurial experience is elaborated through speech and eventually through each role being assumed by different people.
- 例 2 The recalling of the special event of the earthquake is elaborated though a film.
- O4 A worsening of the plight of deer was to be expected as settlers encroached on the land, logging, burning, and clearing, eventually replacing a wilderness landscape with roads, cities, towns, and factories.

### ||第一步: 画出句子核心成分||

# Step 1 主谓宾

这个句子共有两套主谓宾。

主语 1: a worsening of the plight of deer

谓语 1: be expected

句子1大意: 鹿群的悲惨命运可以被预见。

主语 2: settlers

谓语 2: encroached

宾语 2: the land

句子2大意:移民者入侵该地。

评)两句话的大意都很清楚。

## Step 2 逻辑关系词

时间关系词: as1

句子大意: 随着移居者入侵该地, 鹿群的悲惨命运就值得期待了。

评)加上逻辑关系以后,整句话的大意就清楚了。

## Step 3 修饰语成分

现在分词结构: logging, burning, and clearing, eventually replacing a wilderness landscape with roads, cities, towns, and factories 表示伴随关系

整句大意:随着移居者入侵当地(他们在当地伐木、焚烧、清理并且最终用公路、城市、城镇以及工厂取代当地的野生风貌),那鹿群的悲惨命运其实是可以被预见的。

评 加上修饰语之后,整句话的意思就明确了。

## ||第二步:复习句子中的关键点||

- 1. plight 困境 (Webster, an unfortunate, difficult, or precarious situation)
- 2. encroach 入侵 (Webster, to enter by gradual steps or by stealth into the possessions or rights of another)
  - 3. logging, burning, and clearing 这三个词表示伴随状态,修饰主语
  - 4. replace A with B 用 B 取代 A

## ||第三步:核心内容符号化||

(settler encroach the land) = \*\* expectation of worsen plight of deer = \*\*): 因果符号

<sup>1</sup> 对于 as 这个词在这里的理解,有些争议,有的人认为 as 表示因果关系。有的人认为表示条件关系中的时间状语,表示随着的意思。我认为只要逻辑意思通顺就可以了。

## ∥第四步: 中文翻译|

随着移居者入侵当地(他们在当地伐木、焚烧、清理并且最终用公路、城市、城镇以及工厂取代当地的野生风貌),那么可以预见鹿群的悲惨命运还将不断恶化。

### ▋|第五步: 仿写句子|┃

□ 标签:条件/因果关系 (as 可以表示随着或者原因的意思)

Thus, the worsening of the plight of A is expected, as B encroaches...

#### 【例1】

• 随着化工厂大量地进驻到江西,随之而来的二氧化硫、磷酸以及产生的噪音,可以预见当地环境将更加恶化。

#### 【例2】

• 我们可以预计中国未来的繁荣,因为新政府声称要坚持深化改革释放改革的红利。

#### 【参考翻译】

- 例 1 The worsening of the plight of environment is expected, as a number of chemical factories settle on Jiangxi province, discharging sulfur dioxide and phosphates, and making noise.
- 例 2 The prosperity of China is expected since/as the new government affirms that the release of the reform dividend will be consistent.
- O5 According to conventional theory, yawning takes place when people are bored or sleepy and serves the function of increasing alertness by reversing, through deeper breathing, the drop in blood oxygen levels that are caused by the shallow breathing that accompanies lack of sleep or boredom.

### ▋|第一步:画出句子核心成分 | ▮

# Step 1 主谓宾

这个句子有三套主谓宾,但是在第二套主谓宾中,用 and 连接了两套谓宾的结构。

主语 1: yawning

谓语 1: takes place

句子1大意:哈欠发生了。

主语 2: people

谓语2: are

宾语 2<sup>1</sup>: bored or sleepy

句子2大意:人们无聊或者产生困意。

主语3: 主语省略2, 应该是 yawning

谓语3: serves

宾语 3: the function of increasing alertness 句子 3 大意: 打哈欠具有增加清醒的功能。

评在新托福考试中,语法简化能力比较薄弱的考生看到这句话之后,很可能直接就懵了! 句子冗长又复杂,考生往往读完后面忘了前面,不得不反复阅读,十分浪费时间。

如果平时能多多练习句子的简化功能,那么阅读的障碍就会减少。至少,可以知道用什么样的方法去解析一个句子,而不是在考场上反复阅读一句话。通过对"主谓宾"这三个要素的解读可以发现,其实语句原来只是个"纸老虎"。

## Step 2 逻辑关系词

并列关系词: and

条件关系词: when

句子大意:当人们无聊或者犯困的时候,就容易打哈欠,而打哈欠有提神的作用。

评)加上逻辑关系以后,如此"难"的句子其实不值一提。语义非常的简单。

# Step 3 修饰语成分

本句话中,最为复杂的就是这些修饰语成分,不但有介词短语,还有两个定语从句,并且还有插入语。那么一般情况下,定语从句单独翻译会比整合到一个大句子中更利于中文的阅读。

<sup>1</sup> 其实这里应该是表语结构,但是为了方便,我们将表语结构划归到宾语中,在语言结构上方便考生学习。

<sup>2</sup> 在并列结构的省略关系中,省略对象在一定形式上和逻辑上保持一致。详情请参见本书第六部分。

介词结构: by reversing the drop in blood oxygen levels

定语从句 1: that are caused by the shallow breathing 修饰对象应该是 levels, 定语从句中的谓语是 are。

定语从句 2: that accompanies lack of sleep or boredom 修饰对象应该是 the shallow breathing。

插入语: through deeper breathing

句子大意:一般认为,当人们无聊并且具有睡意的时候,就开始打哈欠;通过阻止血液中氧的含量下降(也就是深呼吸的方式),哈欠具有提高警觉的作用;血氧的下降主要是由浅呼吸(同时伴随发生睡眠不足和无精打采)引起的。

评 将定语从句分开独立地翻译之后,就会发现更符合中文的阅读文法。这样也十分有利于阅读。

## ||第二步:复习句子中的关键点||

- 1. Alertness: 在《韦氏词典》中的意思主要有两个: 一是 an alarm or other signal of danger 警觉性; 二是 quick mentally responsive and perceptive 思维灵敏。我们根据对这句话的理解,后者的意思会更加贴近于原文。
- 2. serves the function of: 在《牛津搭配英语词典》中, function 可以搭配的动词有 have, carry out, fulfil, perform, serve 等, 表示具有某些功能。

## ||第三步:核心内容符号化||

( (bored + sleep) =  $\$  yawning) + [ (reverse drop in oxygen) =  $\$  yawn function of alertness]

=》: 因果符号

## ∥第四步: 中文翻译|

一般认为,当人们无聊或者有睡意的时候,就开始打哈欠;通过阻止血液中氧的含量下降(也就是深呼吸的方式),哈欠具有提高警觉的作用。血氧的下降主要是由浅呼吸(同时伴随发生睡眠不足和无精打采)引起的。

## ||第五步:仿写句子||

### 标签:条件、因果以及伴随关系

According to A, B takes place when C that are caused by the D that accompanies E.

#### 【例1】

根据经济学理论,通货膨胀通常是在货币过度发行的时候才会显现出来的。货币政策通常的作用是刺激经济,同时伴随着大量的政府投资项目。

#### 【例2】

• 当信号被人为地关闭之后,那么劫机就会发生。

#### 【参考翻译】

- 例 1 According to economic theory, inflation takes place when the money is exceedingly issued, the monetary policy that serves function of stimulating the economy and that accompanies a number of government investment projects.
- 例 2 Hijack takes place when the signal in the airplane is turned off intentionally.
- <u>06</u> Sediments are also dropped where a river slows on entering a lake or the sea; the deposited sediments are on a lake floor or the sea floor at first, but will be located inland at some future date, when the sea level falls or the land rises; such beds are sometimes thousands of meters thick.

## ||第一步: 画出句子核心成分||

# Step 1 主谓宾

首先我们发现,这个句子共有三套主谓宾,但是第二套主谓宾中,用 and 连接了两套主谓宾的结构。

主语 1. Sediments

谓语 1: are also dropped

句子1大意: 沉淀沉降下来。

主语 2: the deposited sediments

谓语 2.1. are

谓语 2. 2. will be located

谓语 2. 2 inland

句子2大意: 沉淀物着陆于内陆。

主语3: such beds

谓语3: are

宾语3: thousands of meters thick

句子3大意:这种河床或者海床有几千米厚。

(评)通过分号连接了三个句子,而在这些句子内部又由不同的句子作为连接。

## Step 2 逻辑关系词

并列关系词: 分号

条件关系词: when

句子大意: 当河流到达湖泊或者海洋入口时,河流的速度会下降同时会留下部分的沉积物; 这些已经沉积下来的沉淀物最初附着在湖床底或海床底,但日后一旦海平面下降或者陆地崛起,它们便会分布至内陆; 像这样形成的河床的

厚度有时会达几千米。

评)通过分号连接之后,我们就能了解整个语句的意思了。

## ||第二步:复习句子中的关键点||

1. 分号(;),连接了三个分句,表示并列关系。

## ||第三步:核心内容符号化||

(sediment =  $\gg$  drop) + (the deposited sediment; sea floor or lake floor, will inland) + (bed; thousands thick)

# ∥第四步: 中文翻译||

当河流到达湖泊或者海洋入口时,河流的速度会下降同时会留下部分的沉积物;这些已经 沉积下来的沉淀物最初附着在湖床底或海床底,但日后一旦海平面下降或者陆地崛起,它们便 会分布至内陆;像这样形成的河床底的厚度有时会达几千米。

OT Perhaps so much time has passed that there will never be satisfactory answers to the cave images, but their mystique only adds to their importance.

## ||第一步: 画出句子核心成分||

# Step 1 主谓宾

这个句子应该是有三套主谓宾。

主语 1: time

谓语 1: has passed

句子1大意:时间已经过去了。

主语 2: answers

谓语 2: will never be

句子2大意:没有任何答案。

主语 3: their mystique

谓语 3. adds to

宾语 3: their importance

句子3大意:它们的神秘性增添了它们的价值。

评 第一个句子是缺少宾语, 第二句子为倒装结构, 第三句子的主谓宾找到之后, 意思也就很完整了。

## Step 2 两度词

程度词: much, only

# Step 3 逻辑关系词

因果关系词:so...that

转折关系词: but 否定关系词: never

句子大意:这么长的时间已经过去了,所以未来也很难提出令人满意的解释,但是它们的神秘性只不过是增添了它们的价值。

评加上逻辑关系词以后,如此"难"的句子其实不值一提。语义非常简单而且明确。

## ||第二步:复习句子中的关键点||

- 1. so...that:表示因果关系,that并非引导了任何从句;so...that相当于 as a result。
- 2. pass 没有加宾语。这是及物动词和非及物动词的区别,非及物动词主要是词义完整的单词,而及物动词属于语义不完整的单词。pass 并不需要添加宾语。

## ||第三步:核心内容符号化||

(time pass) = \( \) (no satisfactory answer)

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

- I (mystique 5% + importance)
- -1:转折符号

## ∥第四步:中文翻译||

这么长的时间过去了,可能未来也很难提出令人满意的解释,但是它们的神秘性只不过是增添了它们的价值。

## ||第五步:仿写句子||

## ≫ 标签: 因果关系

So much time has passed that there will never be satisfactory answers to D.

### 【例1】

• 由于时间太久远了, 所以我们根本无法找到恐龙灭绝的真实原因。

### 【例2】

• 由于时间太久远了, 所以我们根本无法找到戏剧起源的原因。

### 【参考翻译】

- 例 1 So much time has passed that there are no satisfactory answers to the extinction of dinosaur.
- 例 2 So much time has passed that there are no satisfactory answers to the origin of theater.
- OB The central state, though often very rich and very populous, was intrinsically fragile, since the development of new international trade routes could undermine the monetary base and erode state power, as occurred when European seafarers circumvented Middle Eastern merchants after Vasco da Gama's voyage around.

## ||第一步: 画出句子核心成分||

# Step 1 主谓宾

这个句子有三套主谓宾。

主语 1: the central state

谓语 1:was

宾语 1: fragile

句子1大意:中央政府是脆弱的。

主语 2: the development of new international trade routes

谓语 2.1: could undermine

谓语 2. 2: and erode

宾语 2.1: the monetary base

宾语 2. 2: state power

句子2大意:新贸易路线发展可能会破坏货币的基础并且侵蚀国家权力。

主语 3: European seafarers

谓语3: circumvent

宾语 3. Middle Eastern merchants

句子3大意:欧洲船员都已经包围了中东商人。

评)通过提取"三要素",每一个简单句都非常清楚。

## Step 2 逻辑关系词

因果关系词: since

条件关系词: when

伴随关系词: as

句子大意:中央政权实际上非常脆弱。这主要是因为,当欧洲航海家包围中东商人之后,中东商人发展的贸易新路线削弱了货币和中央政权的力量。

评)加上逻辑关系词以后,如此"难"的句子也变得非常简单了。

# Step 3 修饰语:

插入语: though often very rich and very populous

句子大意:中央政权尽管表面上十分富裕且人口富足,但是实际上非常的脆弱;这主要是因为,欧洲海上委员会限制了中东国际贸易的发展削弱了货币和中央 政权的力量。

评插入成分的主要作用就是补充说明,因此我们在理解了文章的基础上,再加上这个插入语成分,使得整个句子的意思清晰明了。

## ||第二步:复习句子中的关键点||

- 1. circumvent 在词典中主要有两个意思: 第一个意思是"包围", to surround (an enemy, for example); enclose or entrap; 第二个意思是"绕开", to go around; bypass。文章已经说了要新的航线,据此判断,这里这个词的意思应该是"包围"。
  - 2. as occurred when: 这是一个省略结构,原句应该是 as it occurred when。

## ∥第三步:核心内容符号化 ||

(rich + populous) - I (central state =  $\$  fragile)  $\$  = ( trade undermine monetary + power)

- I : 转折符号

=》: 因果符号

## ∥第四步: 中文翻译|┃

中央政权尽管表面上十分富裕且人口富足,但是实际上非常脆弱;这主要是因为,欧洲海上委员会限制了中东国际贸易的发展,削弱了货币和中央政权的力量。

O9 The frequency with which certain simple motifs appear in these oldest sites has led rock-art researchers to adopt a descriptive term—the Panaramitee style—a label which takes its name from the extensive rock pavements at Panaramitee North in desert South Australia, which are covered with motifs pecked into the surface.

## ||第一步: 画出句子核心成分||

# Step 1 主谓宾

如果不考虑从句,整个句子就只有一套主谓宾。

主语 1: The frequency

谓语 1: has led

宾语 1. researchers

句子1大意:这个频率导致了研究人员……

评通过"三要素"提取句意,但是还没有说完。因此下一步应该立即分析定语从句的意思。

# Step 2 修饰语

主要是关注有限定作用和原因结果目的类的修饰语。

不定式结构: to adopt a descriptive term

限制性定语从句 1: with which certain simple motifs appear in these oldest sites 伴随关系词: as

句子大意:这些简单艺术主题频繁地出现在这些古老的遗址已经导致研究者采用一个术语。

评加上这两个重要的修饰语, 意思就非常明确。剩下就是加上具有补充说明意义的插 入语和同位语。

# Step 3 修饰语

插入语: the Panaramitee style

同位语: a label which takes its name from the extensive rock pavements at Panaramitee North in desert South Australia, which are covered with motifs pecked into the surface

句子大意:一些简单图案频繁地出现在这些最古老的遗址上使得岩石艺术研究人员采用了一种术语 (即 Panaramitee 风格)。该名字取自于澳大利亚南部沙漠 Panaramitee North 广袤的岩石丘:在这些岩石丘表面都刻有这些图案。

# ||第二步:复习句子中的关键点||

frequency 在美国传统字典中主要有两个意思。① The property or condition of occurring at frequent intervals 频繁程度;② The number of complete cycles of a periodic process occurring per unit time 频率。一般的词汇中,都是以第二个意思为主,所以很多人会想当然地认为是频率的意思。但是,根据句意判断,这里这个词的意思应该是频繁。

## ||第三步:核心内容符号化||

The frequency = » a descriptive term

=》: 因果符号

## ||第四步:中文翻译||

一些简单图案出现在这些最古老的遗址上的频繁程度使得岩石艺术研究人员采用了一种术

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

语(即 Panaramitee 风格)。该名字取自于澳大利亚南部沙漠 Panaramitee North 广袤的岩石丘:在这些岩石丘表面都刻有这些图案。

Scientists have no direct evidence for recent or ongoing eruptions, but if these volcanoes were active as recently as 100 million years ago (an estimate of the time of last eruption based on the extent of impact cratering on their slopes), some of them may still be at least intermittently active.

## ||第一步: 画出句子核心成分||

# ⇒ Step 1 主谓宾

如果不考虑从句,一共有三套主谓宾

主语 1: Scientists

谓语 1: have

宾语 1: evidence

句子1大意:科学家有证据。

主语 2: these volcanoes

谓语2: were

宾语 2: active

句子2大意:这些火山是活跃的。

主语3: some of them

谓语3: may still be

宾语3: active

句子3大意:有些火山依然是活跃的。

评 如果没有逻辑关系串联这些句子, 你会发现它的句子意思非常不完整, 因此, 我们 马上看下逻辑词。

# Step 2 逻辑词

主要包括否定关系、比较关系、转折关系和条件关系。

否定关系: no 转折关系: but 比较关系: as...as 条件关系:if

句子大意:科学家没有直接的证据;但是,如果这些火山像在1000万年前那样活跃的话,那它们中有些火山现在依然是活跃的。

评)加上逻辑关系后, 意思就非常明确了。

## Step 3 修饰语

最后,我们再加上这些修饰语的内容。

副词: intermittently

介词性定语: for recent or ongoing eruptions

括号: (an estimate of the time of last eruption based on the extent of impact cratering on their slopes)

句子大意:科学家们没有直接证据显示这些火山近期是否已经或者正在喷发,但是如果这些火山近期的活跃状态如一千万年前那般(最近的爆发期是根据火山 斜坡上陨石坑的范围估算出来的),它们当中的几个也许仍然会保持间歇性的活跃。

## ||第二步:复习句子中的关键点||

intermittently 在《美国传统词典》中主要意思是 stopping and starting at intervals 断断续续的。它的同义词是 periodic。

# ||第三步:核心内容符号化||

0% evidence

- I (if volcanoes = » active, some = » intermittently active)
- -1:转折符号

## ∥第四步:中文翻译|┃

科学家们没有直接证据显示这些火山近期是否已经或者正在喷发,但是如果这些火山近期的活跃状态如一千万年前那般(最近的爆发期是根据火山斜坡上陨石坑的范围估算出来的),它们当中的几个也许仍然会保持间歇性的活跃。

# 第六节 分句练习

 H1 HL T: 50	
 因果关系	

<u>01</u> But neither the human imitative instinct nor a penchant for fantasy by itself leads to an autonomous theater.

但是,无论是人类的模仿天性抑或是对幻想的偏好都无法解释戏剧自然产生的缘由。

Neither A nor B leads to C.

#### 【例1】

经济因素和社会因素都无法解释清朝的崩溃。
 Neither economic factors nor social causes lead to the disintegration of Qing dynasty.

#### 【例2】

 漂亮的脸蛋和富裕的家庭都无法解释个人的成功,这个东西主要取决于自身的奋斗,也偶 尔依靠运气。

Neither perfect appearance nor wealthy family leads to success. Success depends mainly on personal hard work and occasionally attributes to luck.

<u>02</u> Another condition that contributes to the development of autonomous theater is the emergence of the aesthetic sense.

另外一个导致戏剧发展的条件是审美观的出现。

The condition that contributes to A is the emergence of B.

#### 【例1】

• 能戳穿精妙的骗术是因为媒体的出现。

The condition that contributes to the disclosure of marvelous trick is the emergence of media.

#### 【例2】

1900年以前解剖学的研究对象都是死的生物的器官,而只有在X射线产生后才实现了器官的运营机制,而这一成果也具有了革命性的作用,发明者也因此获得了诺贝尔奖。
 Before 1900, anatomy focused on organ of dead body, while the current condition that

contributes to learning the mechanism of live organ is the emergence of X-ray, a

revolutionary invention whose father has been awarded a Noble laureate.

O3 Thus, fantasy or fiction (of which drama is one form) permits people to objectify their anxieties and fears, confront them, and fulfill their hopes in fiction if not fact. 因此, 幻想或者想象 (戏剧是其中的一种表示形式) 使得人们能具体化他们的烦躁和恐惧, 敢于正视他们, 并从虚构中满足他们现实中无法实现的愿望。

A permits people to objectify B, confront it, and fulfill their hopes in A.

#### 【例如】

• 对于神的强烈膜拜能让懦弱的人消除恐惧,敢于正视它,甚至在崇拜中充满了希望,因此我们不应该对于宗教过度地否定。

The worship of God permits coward to overcome his or her fear, confront it and fulfill his or her hope in the process of worship; therefore, the function and value of religion cannot be judged as totally negative.

O4 A closely related theory sees theater as evolving out of dances that are primarily pantomimic, rhythmical or gymnastic, or from imitations of animal noises and sounds. 一种与之相关的理论认为,戏剧主要是从无声的、有节奏的舞蹈、体操,或模仿动物声音的过程逐渐演变而来。

A sees B as evolving out of C or from D.

#### 【例如】

- 达尔文认为孔雀漂亮的羽毛是由性选择形成或者是由自然选择形成的。在性选择理论中, 雌孔雀会选择与外貌漂亮的异性交配,而自然理论中,漂亮的羽毛让孔雀保持警觉。 Darwin sees the beautiful feather of peacock as sex selection that the female peacock intentionally seeks to mate with the colorful male, or from natural selection that beautiful feather allow peacock itself maintain vigilant.
- <u>05</u> As oil becomes increasingly difficult to find, the search for it is extended into more hostile environments.

由于石油越来越难找,所以对于石油的寻找都延伸到了更加艰苦的地区。

As A becomes increasingly difficult to find, the search for A is extended into more-hostile environments.

as 表示因为的意思。

### 【例1】

 在美国的股票市场上,便宜而且有潜力的股票是越来越难找了,所以对于这种股票的寻找 都延伸到了国外的金融市场。

As, in stock market of America, the cheap and potential stock becomes increasingly difficult to find, the search for it is extended into the foreign financial market.

#### 【例2】

• 依靠传统的产品,公司的利润已经很难再增长,于是对于利润点的寻找就扩展到了新的领域。

As the profit depended on traditional product becomes increasingly difficult, the search for the growth of profit is extended into new area.

Ob This unprecedented development of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rate—that is, virtually no natural water source to replenish the water supply—has caused water tables in the region to fall drastically. 由于只有少得可怜的自然水源补充率(也就是说几乎没有水资源能补充水源供应),因此对于有限的地下水资源的史无前例的挖掘导致该区域的水位剧烈地下降。

This unprecedented development of A has Caused B to fall drastically.

#### 【例1】

• 农业转基因技术的空前发展使得大豆产量迅猛增加,同时价格狂降。

The unprecedented development of transgenic technology has caused the number of bean to rise significantly and the price to fall drastically.

#### 【例2】

- iPhone 上游戏的空前发展导致人们对于 PS 的兴趣骤减。
   The unprecedented development of game in iPhone has caused the incentive of PlayStation (PS) to fall drastically.
- O7 Long-distance trade in obsidian probably gave the elite residents of Teotihuacán access to a wide variety of exotic good, as well as a relatively prosperous life. 长距离的黑曜石贸易很可能让特奥蒂瓦坎的精英居民得到很多外来的货物同时也能过上相对繁荣的生活。

## A gives B access to C.

# 【例如】

由于彩票号码顺序,他有优先的选择权。
 The lottery number gives him access to select with priority.

OB The picture of Teotihuacán that emerges is a classic picture of positive feedback among obsidian mining and working, trade, population growth, irrigation, and religious tourism.

所展现出来的特奥蒂瓦坎的生活图景是一幅充斥着黑曜石开采、贸易、人口增长、灌溉 以及宗教旅游等的正向反馈性的经典画面。

The picture of A is a classic picture of positive feedback among B.

## 【例如】

底特律这座城市展现出一派汽车行业衰弱、犯罪率奇高、城市环境极差的负向反馈的破败 景象。

The picture of Detroit is a classic picture of negative feedback among the decline of automobile, high crime rate and deterioration of environment.

<u>09</u> The drying up of what is now the Sahara desert had pushed many people to the south into sub-Sahara Africa.

撒哈拉沙漠的干枯已经迫使很多人向南迁徒到撒哈拉沙漠以南的非洲地区。

A pushes people to D. push 表示"迫使"的意思。

## 【例1】

• 与冠军头衔失之交臂迫使拜仁俱乐部的管理层开始思考如何提高才能使得自己更强,于是他们就请来了瓜迪奥拉。

Loss of the champion pushes the management of Bayer munches to think how to be stronger, with a resolution that they bring Guardiola in.

#### 【例2】

• 民众对于政府的强烈不满迫使政府开始重新考虑改革的议题。

The severe dissatisfaction of the people pushes the government to reconsider the issue of reform.

This technological shift causes profound changes in the society of Africa. 技术的革新引起了非洲社会深刻的变化。

> A causes profound changes in B. 【引起变化】

# 【例1】

在线教育深刻地影响了教育培训行业。
 The online education causes profound changes in the training industry.

## 【例2】

- 信息技术对于工业文明有着深刻的影响,提高了生产率。
   Information technology causes profound changes in industrial civilization, leading to an improvement of productivity.
- Paleontologists have argued for a long time that the demise of the dinosaurs was caused by climatic alterations associated with slow changes in the positions of continents and seas resulting from plate tectonics.

  很长时间以来,古生物学家们认为恐龙的灭绝是由气候变化所导致的,而气候的变化与

A is caused by B associated with C. 【A由B导致,而B与C相关】

## 【例如】

- 传统信件的消失主要是由技术的改变导致的,同时也伴随着短信等沟通工具的产生。
  The demise of traditional mail is caused by technological alteration associated with the appearance of communicational ways as short message services.
- 12 One can trace such expeditions back to ancient Sumeria. 人们能追溯这个远征队的渊源到古代的苏美尔人。

大陆板块和海洋板块运动有关。

A can trace B to C. trace 表示"追踪"的意思。

#### 【例1】

人们能够追溯日本的服饰风格到中国古代的唐朝。
 One can trace the Japanese clothing style back to Tang dynasty, ancient China.

#### 【例2】

- 仔细研究发现基因芯片的技术是根据中心法则来的。
   One can trace the gene chip to the central principle rule.
- And, like the pastoralists, Middle Eastern merchants and artisans unhappy with their environment could simply pack up and leave for greener pastures—an act of self-assertion wholly impossible in most other civilizations throughout history. 并且像牧民那样,中东的商人和工匠们若对自己所处的环境不满就可以简单收拾一下行李去寻找更好的机会,纵观历史,如此随性而为的行为在其他多数文明中是无法想象的。

A unhappy with B could pack up and leave for C, an act of D. 【对于这种东西不满意,然后就离开了】

#### 【例如】

• 富豪们对高税收不满意的话,他们就会打起包袱移民到低税收的国家,这是一种自私的行为。

The billionaires who are unhappy with the high tax could simply pack up and emigrate to the low tax countries. This is an act of selfish.

# **装折关系**

O1 Although origin in ritual has long been the most popular, it is by no means the only theory about how the theater came into being.

尽管 (戏剧) 起源于宗教仪式的观点是最受欢迎的, 但是这绝不是能解释戏剧起源的唯一理论。

Although origin in A has long been the most popular, it is by no means the only theory about how A come into being.

#### 【例1】

• 尽管起源进化论是目前最受欢迎的理论,但是这绝不是说明生物起源的唯一理论。
Although origin in evolution has long been the most popular, it is by no means the only

theory about how the life come into being.

## 【例2】

• 尽管有效市场假说是商学院中目前最流行的理论,但是它也绝不是关于股票市场运行机制的唯一理论。

Although the efficient market hypothesis has long been the most popular in the business school, it is by no means the only theory about how the stock market runs.

 $\underline{02}$  Individual fish may be replaced, but the number of fish will tend to be the same from one year to the next.

个别鱼类可能被替换,但是年复一年鱼的总数是趋向稳定的。

Individual A may be replaced, but the number of A will tend to be the same from one year to the next.

## 【例如】

• 为了解决交通拥堵的问题,新的政策将实施,汽车总是会有更替,但是年复一年汽车总量保持稳定而不增加。

To solve the traffic jam, the new policy will be issued that individual car may be allowed to be replaced, but the number of cars will tend to be the same from one year to the next.

O3 Scholars offer three related but different opinions about the mysterious origin and significance of these paintings.

针对这些画的神秘起源和它们的重要性,学者们提出了三个相关但是又完全不同的观点。

A offer (s) three related but different opinions about B.

#### 【例如】

- 学者们针对本次地震的原因提出了三个相关但是不同的观点。
   Scholars offered three related but different opinions about the cause of earthquake.
- $\underline{04}$  The deer which once picturesquely dotted the meadows around the fort were gone, hunted to extermination in order to protect the crops.

曾经如画般点缀在城堡附近草地上的鹿群如今已经消失了,人们为了保护庄稼而将其杀致灭绝。

A which once picturesquely dotted the B were gone to extermination.

## 【例如】

- 麋鹿曾经如画般散步在草原之上,如今却消失了。
   Millu deer that once picturesquely dotted the prairie were gone to extermination.
- <u>05</u> Despite all the highly visible technological developments in theatrical and home delivery of the moving image that have occurred over the decades since then, no single innovation has come close to being regarded as a similar kind of watershed. 尽管这 20 多年来,剧院和家庭影像播放中的一切"可视"领域的技术都有了进步,但没有一种进步可以被认为是里程碑。

Despite all A, no single B has come close to be regarded as a similar kind of watershed.

### 【例1】

• 尽管这二十年来对教学法的探索有了极大的发展,但是没有一种方法可以被认为是具有代表性的。

Despite all methodological explorations in teaching, no single innovation has come close to be regarded as a similar kind of watershed.

#### 【例2】

尽管诺基亚在手机技术革新方面做出很多贡献,但是没有一种技术被认为是具有突破性的。

Despite all contributions made by Nokia to mobile phone, no single innovation has come close to be regarded as a similar kind of watershed.

<u>06</u> Although initially appealing, the hypothesis of a simple climatic change related to sea levels is insufficient to explain all the data.

尽管这个理论起初十分有吸引力,但是简单的与海平面有关的气候变化假设是不是以解 释所有数据的。

Although initially appealing, the hypothesis of A is insufficient to explain B. 【尽管有吸引力,但是不足】

#### 【例1】

• 尽管起初十分具有吸引力,非理性的投机理论是不足以解释房价泡沫的。
Although initially appealing, the hypothesis of irrational investment is insufficient to explain the bubble of house.

#### 【例2】

• 尽管起初十分具有吸引力,自然选择的理论是不足以解释一切生物现象的,而性选择的理论正好弥补了这一点。

Although initially appealing, the hypothesis of natural selection is insufficient to explain all biological phenomena while the sexual selection offsets the theory.

07 Inequalities of gender have also existed in pastoralist societies, but they seem to have been softened by the absence of steep hierarchies of wealth in most communities, and also by the requirement that women acquire most of the skills of men, including, often, their military skills.

畜牧社会里同样存在性别不平等现象,但是由于大多数群体中缺少严格的财富等级制度, 而且妇女具备男人的大部分技能,通常还有军事作战技能,所以这种不平等已经弱化。

> A exists, but it is softened by B. 【缺点存在,但是也被减少】

#### 【例如】

官僚主义的作风和办公室政治存在于这个企业中,但是这些也因为组织层级少而有所弱化。

Bureaucracy and office politics exist in the company, but they are softened by the few hierarchies.

OB The mercantile economy was also characterized by a peculiar moral stance that is typical of people who live by trade—an attitude that is individualistic, calculating, risk taking, and adaptive to circumstances.

商品经济也通过以贸易为生的商人所秉持的特定道德立场表现出来。他们具有独立自主、精于算计、敢于冒险和随遇而安的特性。

A is characterized by B. 【特点标志】

## 【例1】

中国文化的特点就是一个关系网络。
 The Chinese culture is characterized by the network of relationship.

#### 【例2】

• 五三银行吸引客户的方式就是好奇心,他们会站在客户的角度诱导客户,为客户解决所有的问题。

Wusan Bank's marketing is characterized by the clients' curiosity that helps to known and to satisfy all customers' demand.

# 

O1 The early explorers and settlers told of abundant deer in the early 1800s and yet almost in the same breath bemoaned the lack of this succulent game animal. 早期的探险家和移民者谈到,19世纪早期那会儿鹿的数量十分丰富,但是两者几乎不约而同地惋惜现在已经没有这种饶有兴趣的猎物了。

A and B told of abundant C and almost in the same breath bemoaned the lack of C. 【丰富和缺少对比】

<u>02</u> The other species, the Columbian white-tailed deer, in earlier times was common in the open prairie country, but it is now restricted to the low, marshy islands and flood plains along the lower Columbia River.

另一种物种,比如哥伦比亚白尾鹿,早期在广阔的平原上十分普遍,但是现在仅存在于沿着哥伦比亚河低处的低地沼泽以及漫滩上。

A was common in B but A restrict to C. 【普遍和局限对比】

## 【例1】

• 吸烟曾经随处可见,但是现在出于健康和火灾的考虑,吸烟只能在专门的吸烟室中进行。 Smoking was common in the public, but considering health and fire, it is restricted to smoking lounge.

#### 【例2】

• 在20 世纪30 年代的金融危机时期,没有工作的游民在街头风餐露宿,但是现在这种流浪

汉只能在贫民窟中看到,这种转变都源于罗斯福新政。

During the financial crisis in 1930s, tramps were common in every street, but were restricted to slums, the transition due to Roosevelt's New Deal.

<u>03</u> Timberline tree sare normally evergreens, suggesting that these have some advantage over deciduous trees (those that lose their leaves) in the extreme environments of the upper timberline.

林木线上的树木通常都是长青树种,表明这些长青树种比落叶树种在极端的高林木线的 树种中有更多的优势。

A have some advantage over B.

【比……有优势】

#### 【例1】

不纯的诚实比绝对的诚实有更多的优势。
 Impure honesty has some advantage over complete honesty.

## 【例2】

- 在公司中,总是听从他人批评的人比从不听从他人意见的人有优势。
   In the office, the one who listens to criticism has some advantage over the one who does not.
- O4 A population of oaks is likely to be relatively stable through time, and its survival is likely to depend more on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation than on its ability to take advantage of chance events.

橡树的种群在一段时期内似乎是相对稳定的,它的存活可能更多地取决于它善于面对竞争或掠食的压力,并非依赖于利用偶然事件。

A is likely to be relatively stable through time, and B depend more on ability to withstand C than on ability to take advantage of D.

【能力比较】

## 【例1】

随着时间流逝,一个不绝对诚实的朋友会更加值得信任,因为这种可靠是取决于他们更能体谅朋友而不是取决于能经受质疑。

As time passes, an impure honest friend is likely to be relatively more wealthy of trust, and its reliability depends more on ability to promote understanding than on ability to

withstand of suspicion.

## 【例2】

• 北京的高房价,主要是依赖需求的能力而不是供应能力。

The real estate price in Beijing is likely to keep relatively high, and its high price depends more on ability to demand than on ability to supply.

<u>07</u> Wind power has a significant cost advantage over nuclear power and has become competitive with coal-fired power plants in many places.

风能比核能具有更大的成本优势,并且风能与煤炭等火力发电机组相比已经具有了一定的竞争力。

A has a significant cost advantage over B and become competitive with B in many places.

【三个事物比较】

## 【例1】

墨西哥比美国有明显的劳动成本优势,同时它与亚洲国家相比也具有相当的竞争能力,这也就促进了与美国的双边贸易(最近的美国政府进出口数据也说明这一点)。

Mexico has a significant cost advantage over USA and become competitive with the Asia countries in many places, the situation that encourages the trade with American as indicated in the import-export report issued by the White House.

## 【例2】

• 从天猫上网络购物比在亚马逊买东西有明显的价格优势,这种低价优势也变成了它比传统的零售业更多的优势。

Shopping in Tmall, a electronic shop, has a significant low price advantage over Amazon. cn, and becomes competitive edge with traditional sales.

<u>09</u> The disorienting effects of this mismatch between external time cues and internal schedules may persist, like our jet lag, for several days or weeks until certain cues such as the daylight/darkness cycle reset the organism's clock to synchronize with the daily rhythm of the new environment.

由内部和外部时间表的差异性所导致的方向混乱可能会一直持续几天甚至是几周,比如像倒时差;这一过程直到一些因素比如昼夜变化重新纠正生物钟后才停止,此时生物钟会与新的环境保持同步。

The mismatch between B and C persist for D.

## 【例1】

• 对于亚洲球迷来说,欧洲和亚洲的时间差一直都有,除非世界杯在日本和韩国举办。
For football fans in Asia, the mismatch between European time zone and Asia time zone persist until the FIFA world cup is hold in the Japan and Korea.

### 【例2】

- 由于低价的策略,这家公司的收入和利润一直存在差异,直到它占据了市场份额之后。

  Due to discount strategy, the mismatch between income and profit persist until the company gains the big market share (over 30%).
- 10 It seems likely that Teotihuacάn's natural resources along with the city elite's ability to recognize their potential gave the city a competitive edge over its neighbors. 很可能是特奥蒂瓦坎的自然资源和这座城市里的精英们发挥其潜在的才能,给予了这座城市以与期周边城市抗衡的力量。

A gives a competitive edge over B. 【A比B有优势】

#### 【例1】

• 人力资本的优势是美国优于全世界的地方,这些人才能带来极其丰富的科技创新产品。
Human capital that is transformed into many innovative products gives the U.S a competitive edge over any other countries.

#### 【例2】

- 水资源令这座城市的商业得以繁荣发展,并比其他城市更具有竞争优势。
   The water resource that allow the commerce thrive gives the city a competitive edge over any other cities.
- <u>11</u> Earth's crust contains very little of this element, but most asteroids contain a lot more.

地壳中含有极少的这种元素,但是其他星球却含量丰富。

A contains very little of B, but most C contain a lot more.

## 【例1】

• 鲜牛奶中有大量的脂肪,但是脱脂牛奶却只有极少的含量。

Fresh milk contains very much of fat, but most skim milk contains very little.

#### 【例2】

- 红茶中几乎没有茶多酚,而绿茶中却含有大量的这种东西,能预防癌症的发生。
   Red tea contains very little of polyphenols, but green tea contains a lot more, reducing the occurrence of cancer.
- 12 Peripheral peoples therefore had a great advantage in their dealings with the center, making government authority insecure and anxious.

  外围的人借此得到一个应对中央帝国的绝好机会,这让政府备受威胁。并惴惴不安。

A has a great advantage in B. 【保持一种极大的优势】

#### 【例1】

• 民间投资对于中国经济有优势地位,他们承担了大量的就业。
Private investment has a great advantage in Chinese economy, providing a huge amount of job opportunities.

# 【例2】

- 在 20 世纪 20 年代福特公司的优势在于批量生产,极大地降低了成本。
   In 1920s, Ford has a great advantage in mass production, reducing the cost greatly.
- 13 In these shops differences of rank were blurred as artisans and masters labored side by side in the same modest establishment, were usually members of the same guild and religious sect, lived in the same neighborhoods, and often had assumed (or real) kinship relationships.

在这些店铺中,阶级差异并不明显,因为工匠和店主同在一个相对舒适的环境中共事,通常有着相同的宗教信仰,而且又是街坊邻居,彼此之间还很有可能(没准真的)是亲戚关系。

Difference of A is blurred as B. as 表示原因关系

【差异不明显】

## 【例1】

• 新托福阅读 99 分和 103 分的差异是不明显的,因为新托福阅读考试是有随机误差的。 The difference of level between one test with 99 scores and another with 100 scores is blurred as the random difference exists in the TOEFL.

#### 【例2】

- 申请到 Visa 的时候,移民 Visa 和非移民 Visa 的程序是非常不同的。
   The difference of Application Procedures between immigration and non-immigration visa is stressed.
- 14 Nor have merchants and artisans ever had much tolerance for aristocratic professions of moral superiority, favoring instead an egalitarian ethic of the open market, where steady hard work, the loyalty of one's fellows, and entrepreneurial skill make all the difference.

商人和工匠都不能容忍贵族式的道德优越性,相反他们都喜欢开放市场下的平等,在这样的环境下,勤奋工作、对人忠诚以及业务技能都能使得一切具有差异性。

Nor has A had much tolerance for B, favoring instead of B. 【对比关系,容忍和支持】

# 【例1】

新中央政治局对于奢侈和浪费都不可容忍,相反支持节约。
 Nor has the new Politburo of Communist Party of China had tolerance for luxury and waste, favoring instead of thrift.

# 【例2】

武昌鱼不适宜高盐度的环境,相反他们喜欢待在淡水中。
 Nor does Wuchang have tolerance of high salinity, favoring instead of fresh water.

# 

- <u>01</u> Some scientists have proposed that the presence of increasing levels of ultraviolet light with elevation may play a role, while browsing and grazing animals like the ibex may be another contributing factor.
  - 一些科学家提出,随着海拔的升高而加强的紫外线可能是原因之一,而放弃动物如野山羊也可能是一个原因。

A may play a role, while B is another contributing factor.
【while 的并列关系】

## 【例1】

• 随着二氧化碳排放量加大,致使全球变暖加剧,另外,甲烷排放也会产生类似的作用。
The presence of increasing levels of carbon-dioxide with emission may paly a role in global warming while methane is another contributing factor.

#### 【例2】

- 一流的工业设计是苹果手机成功的重要因素,同时,多种功能也是有同样重要的作用。
   The sophisticated and attractive industry design paly a role in the success of iPhone, while multi-function is another contributing factor.
- 02 It would mean that Upper Paleolithic people were capable of complex thought and were consciously aware of their environment.

这就意味着旧石器时代晚期的人们具备了复杂的思维习惯,同时了解他们所处的环境。

A be capable of complex C and be consciously aware of B. (A 是人) 【能够和了解并列,了解不需要只是使用了"understand"】

#### 【例如】

• 婴儿是具备复杂的思维能力的,他们能感知到周围的世界,这与我们所想象的有所不同。 Infants are capable of complex thought and are consciously aware of their environment, a phenomenon that is contrast with our expectation.

O1 Alternatively, stability can be defined as the speed with which an ecosystem returns to a particular form following a major disturbance, such as a fire.

另外,稳定性可以被定义为生态系统经历巨大的破坏 (例如火灾) 后,恢复某种特殊状态的速度。

be defined as

#### 【例1】

• 幸福其实就是一种自我满足的感觉,任何能产生这一感觉的事物都可以被认为是幸福的源头。

### 新托福阅读指点迷津

Happiness is defined as the self-satisfactory feeling, and anything leading to happiness is considered as its resource.

<u>02</u> The key to the Greek world lay in its high-powered ships; the key to Roman power lay in its marching legions.

希腊人的优势在于强大的船队;罗马人的优势在于行进的军队。

The key to A lay in B; the key to C lay in D. 【讲优势并列关系】

# 【例1】

中国经济的优势在于政府投资,而美国经济的优势在于消费。
 The key to the China lay in its governmental investment; the key to the U.S. lay in consumption.

#### 【例2】

- 体育锻炼的优势在于提高新陈代谢,而食物的优势在于补充能量。
   The key to physical exercise lay in improvement of metabolism; the key to food lay in supplement of energy.
- Oses in which many species become extinct within a geologically short interval of time are called mass extinctions.

从地理角度讲的短期内,大量生物灭绝的情况就被称作大规模灭绝。

Cases in which A within a short interval of time are called B. 【事件用 case, 而短期可以用 a short interval】

#### 【例1】

短期内,整体价格指数上涨 5% 就被认为是严重的通货膨胀。
 Case in which the aggregate price goes up 5% within a short interval of time are called severe inflation.

#### 【例2】

短期内,能够积累大量财富的人就是暴发户,他们通常都是离政治十分近的人。
 People who accumulate myriad of wealth within a short interval of time are called upstart.

# 

O1 The geologic timescale is marked by significant geologic and biological events, including the origin of Earth about 4. 6 billion years ago, the origin of life about 3. 5 billion years ago, the origin of eukaryotic life-forms (living things that have cells with true nuclei) about 1. 5 billion years ago, and the origin of animals about 0. 6 billion years ago.

地质年代是由重大地质事件和生物事件标记的,比如 46 亿年前的地球起源、35 亿年前的生命起源、15 亿年前真核生物(细胞中有真核的生命体)的起源以及 6 亿年前的动物起源。

A is marked by B, including... 【包含的举例关系】

<u>02</u> The most basic division in cinema history lies between films that are mute and films that speak.

电影史上最基本的分水岭就是从无声电影到有声电影的过渡。

The most basic division in A lies between B and C. B和 C 是相对而言的。

【举例分类】

#### 【例1】

汽车领域中最基本的分水岭就是从汽油动力型汽车到纯电动汽车的过渡。
 The most basic division in automobile lies between cars that are powered by oil and cars that are fueled by electricity.

#### 【例2】

- 编程主要是分成面向功能的和面向对象的编程。
   The most basic division in programming lies between the function-oriented and the object-oriented programming.
- O3 Advocates for this opinion point to reports from people who have experienced a trance state, a highly suggestive state of low consciousness between waking and sleeping. 对于这种观点的支持者指出人们经历了一种恍惚状态,这种状态被大多数人认为是一种介于醒和睡之间的低意识状态。

Advocates for this opinion point to A. 【举例论证】

#### 【例1】

• 这个观点的支持者指出美国政府总是帮助建设一些向公众免费开放的博物馆。
Advocates for this opinion point to the government of U.S. that helps to build some museums charging free for the public.

#### 【例2】

 与阴谋论家的描述不同的是,美联储的权力是极其有限的并且是按照法律的形式进行的。 这个观点的支持者伯南克指出,这位美联储的主人是无法提供紧急贷款给雷曼兄弟的, 因为法律不允许美联储贷款给资不抵债的公司。

Unlike that illustrated by conspiracy theorists, the power of the Federal Reserve is limited and only run under law. The advocate for this opinion points to Dr. Bernanke, a president of the institution, who presents his idea to provide the urgent loan to the Lehman, but whose intention is not allowed by the law exhibiting the FDR to loaning to the insoluble entity.

- One Lascaux narrative picture, which shows a man with a birdlike head and a wounded animal, would seem to lend credence to this third opinion.
  - 一幅拉斯科岩洞画描绘了一个鸟头人和一个受伤的动物的故事,这幅画看起来增加了第 三种观点的可信度。

A seems to lend credence to this opinion. 【表示支持的意思】

#### 【例1】

书中包括的更多信息似乎也帮助证实了这个观点。
 The fact that book contains more information lends credence to this opinion.

## 【例2】

这个政治家,犯了七宗罪,证实了他就是个复杂的人。
 The politician with wrath, greed, sloth, pride, lust, envy, and gluttony lends credence to the fact that he is the complex.

O5 Consistent with this view, parents and children are increasingly engaged in discussions of past events when children are about three years old.
与这个观点相一致的是,当孩子们三岁大时,父母便可以和他们讨论过去发生的事情。

Consistent with this view, A be increasingly engaged in B. 【支持某个观点】

O6 The high costs of converting to sound and the early limitations of sound technology were among the factors that suppressed innovations or retarded advancement in these other areas.

转化成有声电影的高价格以及对有声技术的限制严重成为压抑或者推迟其他领域成功的 因素。

A be among the factors. 【众多之一】

#### 【例1】

缺乏创新能力以及官僚制度是严重压制教育体制成功的因素。
 Creative-inability and bureaucracy in the educational entrepreneur are among factors that surpassed advancement.

#### 【例2】

频繁地沟通是家庭幸福的众多因素之一。
 Frequent communication is among factors of family harmony.

#### 【例3】

- 劫机、设备故障以及天气等都是这一次飞机失联的原因。
   Hijack, device dysfunction and weather are among factors that makes the airplane disconnection.
- $\underline{07}$  The most influential proponent of the coastal migration route has been Canadian archaeologist Knut Fladmark  $_{\circ}$

沿海地区的移民路线中最重要的支持者是加拿大考古学家 Knut Fladmark。

The most influential proponent of A is B. 【最有影响力】

# 【例如】

- 高房价是由高昂的土地价格导致的理论其最重要的支持者是董藩。
   The most influential proponent of theory that the high price of land caused the real-estate bubble is Dong fan.
- $\underline{08}$  Glaciers are sometimes classified by temperature as faster-flowing temperate glaciers or as slower-flowing polar glaciers.

冰川有时候可以根据温度来划分成快速流动温带冰川和慢速流动极地冰川。

A be classified by B as C or D. 【分类】

#### 【例1】

国家可以根据资本拥有者分成资本主义和共产主义。
 States are classified by the owner of capital as capitalism and communism.

# 【例2】

- 交通可以根据交通工具类型分成陆地交通、空中交通和水上交通。
  Traffic is classified by the types of vehicle as land, air and sea transport.
- O9 Ancient demands for obsidian (a black volcanic rock useful for making mirrors and tools) led to trade with Armenia to the north, while jade for cutting tools was brought from Turkistan, and the precious stone lapis lazuli was imported from Afghanistan.

古代对于黑曜石 (一种黑色的火山岩石,主要是用作于制作镜子和工具)的需求导致了和北部的亚美尼亚人的贸易,此外切割用的玉石从土耳其斯坦购买,而珍贵的天青石是从阿富汗引进的。

Demand for A led to trade with B, while C is brought from D and the E is imported from F.

#### 【例1】

• 对于 LED 屏幕的需求导致了与韩国的贸易,并且蓝牙 2.0 版本是来自于英国,而最核心的处理器来自于美国。

Demand for LED screen led to trade with South Korea, while Bluetooth 2.0 is brought from British, and the precious central processor (CPU) is imported from U.S.

## 【例2】

• 最近人口的过快增长,推动了对粮食的需求,这也导致了粮食的世界贸易,比如说玉米是来自于美国,牛肉来自于阿根廷,牛奶来自于澳大利亚。

Enhanced by the population growth, demand for food led to trade with world, while popcorn is brought from U. S., beef is imported from Argentina, and milk is introduced from Australia.

#### 【例3】

- 对于健康消费的需求直接导致体检这个行业的繁荣。
   Demand for healthy consumption leads to the booming of health examination.
- 10 A visit to the doctor provides a simple example of how an increase in national output raises national income by the same amount. (from *Economist*) 去医院看病可以作为国家支出的提升是如何增进了国家收入的提高的最明显的例子。

A provides an example of B. 【A 证明了B】

# 【例如】

对于 iPhone 手机的偏好证明了苹果公司十分注重客户感受。
 Preference to iPhone provides an example of how the Apple company pay more attention on customer experience.



<u>01</u> The formation of the channel is initiated when electrons surge from the cloud base toward the ground.

电子从云层基部涌向地面就会开始形成通道。

The formation of A is initiated when B surge from C. 【当什么时候开始】

#### 【例1】

当花从花蕾中突然开放时,植物的性成熟就开始了。
 The sexual maturation of the plant is initiated when the flower surges from the bud.

#### 【例2】

- 当连续两个季度的 GDP 都出现下降,那么经济的衰退就开始了。
   The recession is initiated when the two successive seasonal GDP decrease.
- <u>02</u> With Cuicuilco eliminated as a potential rival, any one of a number of relatively modest towns might have emerged as a leading economic and political power in Central Mexico.

随着 Cuicuilco 失去了竞争能力,其他任何一个相对中等水平的城市都有可能成为墨西哥城的主要经济和政治力量。

With A eliminated as a potential rival, any one of a number of relatively modest B might have emerged as a leading C.

【因为排除,那么就……】

# 【例1】

 随着巴西队失云竞争力,这主要是因为在与荷兰队进行比赛时他们总是会出现低级失误, 任何其他中等水平的队伍都有可能成为世界杯冠军。

With Brazil team eliminated as potential rival due to their ridiculous errors in the contest against Netherland, any one of a number of relatively modest football team might have emerged as the winners of the World Cup.

## 【例2】

如果欧元失去竞争力,那么美元就会成为唯一的储备货币。
 With the Euro eliminated as potential rival, U.S. dollar becomes the only reserve currency.

я		н	н	н	н	н	н	н	其他类型	- 10	н	н	н	н	н	н	н	н	ì
-	-	ш	=	ш	ш	ш	=	=	H 11117571	- 11	ш	=	=	=	ш	=	=	=	1
н	=	ш	=	ш	ш	ш	ш	ш		- 11	ш	=	=	ш	ш	ш	ш	=	1

One compensation for not hibernating is the built-in urge to migrate. 对于不冬眠的补偿机制就是本能的迁徙。

One compensation for A is B.

#### 【例如】

如果想要不依靠父母,就要从现在开始独自做决定。
 One compensation for not depending on the parents is independently making decision for the youth from now on.

O2 The numbers of deer has fluctuated markedly since the entry of Europeans into Puget Sound country.

自从欧洲人进入 Puget Sound 小村之后, 鹿群的数量就开始有了明显的变化。

The number of A has fluctuated markedly since the entry of B into C. 【表变化类的句子,第一,使用了 fluctuated 比 change 更能表示波动;第二,number 就可以表示数字。】

#### 【例1】

• 自从禽流感进入城市之后,人口数量波动剧烈。

The number of population has fluctuated markedly since the entry of Bird flu virus into the city.

## 【例2】

• 一旦失业数据发布 5 秒钟之后,汇率就会发生极大的波动,而很多人可以利用这个时间进行投机。

After 5 seconds since the publication of unemployment report, the exchange rate fluctuated markedly, the chance that is used to speculate.

<u>03</u> Some soils are notoriously deficient in micro-nutrients and are therefore unable to support most plant life.

有一些土壤严重缺乏微量元素,因此根本就不能养活植物。

A is notoriously deficient in B and are therefore unable to C. 【表"严重缺乏"和"无法支持",不需要只是使用 lack。】

# 【例1】

• 由于原始人文字能力极差,因此根本就无法用文字记录他们生活的点滴,也导致了我们只能是推测他们的生活场景。

Ancient people are notoriously deficient in ability of literature and are therefore unable to record their living context, leading that we must rely on speculation.

#### 【例2】

• 古代的中东地区由于水资源匮乏致使该地区无法支撑人们的正常生活,于是就促使了人们迁徙。

Ancient Middle East is notoriously deficient in water, and are therefore unable to support

the live, the situation forcing to imitation.

<u>04</u> This technique allows researchers to create solutions that selectively omit certain nutrients and then observe the resulting effects on the plants.

这项技术允许研究人员创造缺乏某种营养素的溶液,然后观察对植物生长造成的影响。

A allows B to create...

#### 【例如】

- 由于生物技术让石油公司找到了解决方案,也就是通过生物细菌的方法处理泄露的石油。 The biological technique allows the oil companies to create solution that deals with the sprout of oil.
- 05 The earliest discovered traces of art are beads and carvings, and then paintings, from sites dating back to the Upper Paleolithic period.

发现最早的并且有迹可寻的工艺品是珠子、雕刻以及绘画,人们在旧石器时代晚期的遗址上发现了它们。

The discovered trace of A is B.

【注意"找到"这个词, trace】

# 【例1】

• 最早发现的房子是洞穴。

The earliest discovered trace of house is carven.

# 【例2】

- 对于这个危险动物踪迹的发现是它的脚印和皮毛。
   The trace of the dangerous animal is its printing and blur.
- Of This fact was of enormous value in helping the national economies find their niches in the evolving currents of the international economy.

这种事具有巨大的价值,因为它能帮助国家经济在国际经济的发展潮流中找到自己的位置。

A was of enormous value in helping B find the niches in C.

【niches 表 "立足于" ·····, enormous 表 "重要性的" 意思和 "巨大的" 意思】

# 【例1】

页岩油具有巨大的价值,它帮助美国在石油产出国中奠定了自己的地位。
 Shale oil was of enormous value in helping U.S. find the niches in the oil-exporting countries.

#### 【例2】

- 灵感对于艺术家来说具有极大的价值,它帮他们在艺术中找到重要的位置。 Inspiration is of enormous value in helping artist find the niches in the art.
- $\underline{07}$  It ranges from sea level in the Polar Regions to 4, 500 meters in the dry subtropics and 3, 500 ~4, 500 meters in the moist tropics.

它的范围包括从极地地区的海平面到海拔 4 500 米的干旱的亚热带以及海拔 3 500 ~ 4 500 米的潮湿的热带地区。

It ranges from A to B to C. 【range 表 "范围",从A到B再到C】

#### 【例1】

为了出国,其要考试的项目涵盖了新托福、GRE 和 SAT。
 If one hopes to study abroad, he should exam the participated range from TOEFL to SAT to GRE.

## 【例2】

- 在殖民时期,国家阶级总体包括三种人,从贵族到平民再到奴隶。
   In colony, the hierarchy ranges from nobility to plebeian to slaves.
- OB Another, advanced in the twentieth century, suggests that humans have a gift for fantasy, through which they seek to reshape reality into more satisfying forms than those encountered in daily life.

另外,20世纪提出的先进理论认为人类擅长幻想,通过幻想将日常生活中的现实重塑成更加令人满意的形式。

A seek to reshape reality into more satisfying forms than B. 【比······更加令人满意,塑造,以及形式】

#### 【例如】

• 小说所描述的虚幻世界是将现实世界塑造成更令人满意的形式,而不是每天生活得那样。

### 新托福阅读指点迷津

The novel seek to reshape reality into more satisfying forms than those encountered in daily life.

<u>09</u> This is because the gaps among the original grains are often not totally plugged with cementing chemicals; also, parts of the original grains may become dissolved by percolating groundwater, either while consolidation is taking place or at any time afterwards.

这是因为:最初颗粒间的间隙并没有完全被黏着的化学物质填充;而且部分颗粒很可能在固化时或固化后被渗入的地下水溶解。

10 It is held there by the force of surface tension without which water would drain instantly from any wet surface, leaving it totally dry.

表面张力可以将它固定住,如果没有张力,水将立刻从潮湿的表面蒸发,使其完全干燥。

11 Cave paintings in France and Spain, however, are in recesses and caverns far removed from original cave entrances.

然而, 法国和西班牙的洞穴壁画位于洞穴深处或远篇洞穴最初入口的地方。

A are in recesses and A far removed from original cave entrance.

【深处和远离】

#### 【例如】

- 这些城市远离首都,所以就无法形成一个强大的中央的政权。

  These cities far remove from the capital, so the central authority never forms.
- 12 Some drawbacks to wind farms include visual pollution and noise, although these can be overcome by improving their design and locating them in isolated areas. 风场有些缺点包括视觉污染和声音污染,尽管这些缺点可以通过改善设计和改变位置去克服。

Some drawbacks to A include B, although these can be overcome by C. 【举例关系和转折关系,问题和解决】

#### 【例1】

• 大规模的经济刺激政策有一些缺点,比如通货膨胀和产能过剩,尽管这些缺点能通过提高

#### 利率解决。

Some drawbacks to the policy of a large scale economic stimulus include inflation and overcapacity, although these can be overcome by the rate weapon.

#### 【例2】

游戏总是有一些缺点,比如上瘾和视力下降,尽管这些缺点可以以减少使用 iPad 的时间来实现。

Some drawbacks to the electronic game include addiction and worse of sight, although these can be overcome by the decline of time on iPad.

13 The incentive of the farmers who wish to conserve water is reduced by their knowledge that many of their neighbors are profiting by using great amounts of water, and in the process are drawing down the entire region's water supplies. 当那些想节水的农民得知邻居们通过大量耗水的种植而盈利的时候,他们的热情降低了,从而导致了整个区域的供水量的减少。

The incentive of A is reduced by B.

【表示变化和减少】

#### 【例如】

• 民众对于歌剧的热情因为高昂的票价而减少。

The incentive of people who favors the drama is reduced by exorbitant tickets.

14 In face of the upcoming water supply crisis, a number of grandiose schemes have been developed to transport vast quantities of water by canal or pipeline from the Mississippi, the Missouri, or the Arkansas rivers.

面对即将到来的水资源供应危机,人们提出了一些宏伟的供水计划,比如特密西西比河,密苏里河或阿肯色河的水通过运河或管道运到需要用水的地方。

In face of A, a number of schemes developed to transport B from C. 【危机和规划解决】

#### 【例1】

针对技术落后,国家打算出台留学基金帮助留学生留学海外。
 In face of technological backwardness, a number of schemes by the country developed to establish fund for students to study abroad。

## 【例2】

- 针对大而不能倒的问题,美联储应该准备大量的计划防范这类风险的发生。
   In face of too big to fail dilemma, a number of schemes by FDR was developed to avoid the risk。
- 15 In contrast, a complex climax community, such as a temperate forest, will tolerate considerable damage from weather to pests.

与此相反,在一个复杂的顶级群落里如温带森林,他们便可以抵御来自气候和害虫的干扰和入侵。

A will tolerate considerable damage from B. 【接受破坏, tolerate】

## 【例1】

尽管大城市有很高的经济水平,但是生活的市民不得不忍受严重的空气污染、水质量恶化以及各种噪音。

Although the metropolis enjoys high economic level, the civilian have to tolerate the extreme air pollution, the low quality of water, and the horrible noise.

#### 【例2】

- 离机场太近了,所以我们每天都不得不忍受着巨大的噪音。 Close to the airport, we have to tolerate considerable noise.
- 16 Contrary to the arguments of some that much of the pacific was settled by Polynesians accidentally marooned after being lost and a drift, it seems reasonable that this feat was accomplished by deliberate colonization expeditions that set out fully stocked with food and domesticated plants and animals.

与有些理论相反(这些理论认为,波利尼亚人是偶然逃亡到太平洋岛上的,期间他们迷失过也在大洋上漂泊过),那么最合理的解释是这些壮举是精心策划完成的,波利尼亚人的远征团队出发的时候带足了食物以及被驯化过的植物和动物。

This feat is accomplished by the deliberate A.

#### 【例如】

• 在过去一年里销售业绩上升了两倍而不是一倍是与精心策划的市场销售有关。

This feat that sales rise up twice than once in the past year is accomplished by the

deliberate market plan.

Normally, the constantly changing levels of an animal's activity—sleeping, feeding, moving, reproducing, metabolizing, and producing enzymes and hormones, for example—are well coordinated with environmental rhythms, but the key question is whether the animal's schedule is driven by external cues, such as sunrise or sunset, or is instead dependent somehow on internal timers that themselves generate the observed biological rhythms.

正常情况下,动物行为(例如睡觉、进食、移动、生育、代谢以及分泌酶或者荷尔蒙)的持续改变与环境改变保持一致,但是关键问题是动物(行为的)时间规律性是受到外部因素(例如日出日落)的推动还是由内部时间表(产生可被观察的生物钟)决定。

A is coordinate with B rhythms.

#### 【例如】

- 人类的情感是与音乐的节奏保持一直的。
   The emotion is coordinate with musical rhythms.
- 18 For instance, apparently normal daily periods of biological activity were maintained for about a week by the fungus Neurospora when it was intentionally isolated from all geophysical timing cues while orbiting in a space shuttle.

  比如说,十分正常的链孢霉活动周期仍可维持一周,在这一周的时间中,为了去除各种

A is intentionally isolated from B. 【有意地分离】

地理物理因素,链孢霉被有意地隔离,同时生活在太空舱中。

#### 【例1】

出题人员被有意地隔离,目的是为了去除一切考试作弊的因素。
 The examiners are intentionally isolated from all ways to cheat in the examination.

#### 【例2】

考虑到了传染因素,政府有意将感染病毒的病人全部隔离。
 Considering the contagious factors, the government intentionally isolated from the patient with virus.

19 The shift from silent to sound film at the end of the 1920s marks, so far, the most important transformation in motion picture history.

在20世纪20年代末,从无声电影到有声电影转变的标志了电影历史上最大的改变。

The shift from A to B marks the most important transformation. 【改变、标志】

# 【例1】

从农业社会过渡到工业文明标志人类历史最大的进步,工业社会的生产力几乎是农业社会的 10 倍。

The shift from agriculture to industry marks the most important transformation in history, because the productivity due to industry revolution is ten times as much as it in the agriculture.

# 【例2】

• 木质结构变成了混凝土结构是建筑上的重大突破。

The shift from wooden to concrete construction marks the most important transformation in architecture.

20 The triumph of recorded sound has overshadowed the rich diversity of technological and aesthetic experiments with the visual image that were going forward simultaneously in the 1920s.

声音记录的成功使得 20 世纪 20 年代以来技术和审美在可视图像的探索上的多种成功都显得暗淡。

The triumph of A has overshadowed the rich diversity of B.

【A 成功使得掩盖其他人的……】

#### 【例1】

• 牛顿在力学方面的成就已经掩盖了他在数学领域灿烂的成就。

The Newton's triumph of the laws of motion and gravity has overshadowed the rich diversity of his mathematical rulers.

#### 【例2】

• 大规模的财政刺激带来的经济效应已经掩盖了其可能会有的通货膨胀的风险。

The triumph of the large scale economic stimulus policy has overshadowed the risk of inflation.

21 This was an important innovation, because the camel's abilities to thrive in harsh desert conditions and to carry large loads cheaply made it an effective and efficient means of transportation.

这是一个重要的创新,因为骆驼能在恶劣的沙漠中生存,而且能携带大量的货物,这两种能力都能使它成为运输的有效工具。

A makes it an effective and efficient means of B.
【A对于B有效的解释。】

#### 【例如】

- 实物收税是避免公司逃税的最有效的方式。
   Tax on the goods makes it effective and efficient means of restriction on avoiding tax.
- 22 The diffusion of agriculture and later of iron was accompanied by a great movement of people who may have carried these innovations.

农业的开展以及后来铁的应用伴随着具有此类技术的人们的迁移。

A is accompanied by B. 【伴随着】

# 【例1】

GRE 大量高分的出现也伴随着大量优秀的学生进入顶级名校。
 The emergence of a great number of high scores in GRE is accompanied by admission of the excellent students to the TOP University.

# 【例2】

- 由于老板阅历深,所以其笑容的背后可能伴随着对你的不满。
   Because the boss is complex, his smile is always accompanied by his discontent.
- 23 The shallow seas on the continents probably buffered the temperature of the nearby air, keeping it relatively constant.

大陆的浅海区域可能会缓冲附近的空气, 并且保持温度的恒定。

A buffers B, keeping it relatively C. 【缓冲】

#### 【例1】

在争吵的过程中, 笑容总是能缓冲愤怒者的情绪, 并且保持情绪稳定。
 In any squirrel, smile always buffers the angry, keeping it calm dawn.

#### 【例2】

- 护膝能帮助运动员缓冲在摔倒时的冲击力。
   Kneepad buffers the impact when one falls.
- Judging from the width and depth of the channels, the flow rates must have been truly enormous — perhaps as much as a hundred times greater than the 105 tons per second carried by the great Amazon river.

从海峡的宽度和深度来判断,流速一定很大,很可能是亚马孙河的 105 吨每秒的流量的 一百倍。

Judging from A, B must have been enormous.

#### 【例1】

从营销数据来判断,苹果公司的资金是雄厚的,很可能是微软公司的5倍左右。
 Judging from sales of iPhone, iPad and iMac, the cash flow must have been enormous, perhaps as much as a hundred times greater than 4 billion by Microsoft.

#### 【例2】

- 从题目难度和数量来判断,预备 LSAT 考试要付出的努力的确是巨大的。
   Judging from the difficulty and quantity of LSAT, the effort for preparing is enormous.
- A computer-generated view of the Martian north polar region shows the extent of what may have been an ancient ocean covering much of the northern lowlands.

  —张关于火星北部极地地区的电脑图片显示有可能有一个古老的海洋覆盖了大部分北部的低洼处。

A shows the extent of B.

【程度和 extent 做了一个倒装的结构】

#### 【例1】

这张流传在 Facebook 上的图片显示了北京的空气污染指数。
 The picture popularized in Facebook shows the extent of air pollution in Beijing.

## 【例2】

• 这条视频新闻显示了飓风对菲律宾的破坏程度。

The news video shows the extent of what may does the hurricane destroy in Philippine.

<u>26</u> There may have been a greater impetus for people to move in a southerly direction.

人们有更大的动力向南挺进。

There is a greater impetus for A to B. 【更大动力】

# 【例1】

目前中央政府有更大的动力去改革。
 There is a greater impetus for the central authority to reform further.

## 【例2】

- 短期信贷的需求由于受政府监管的限制导致了影子银行的出现。
   The demand for loan in short term that is restricted by the serious regulatory from the government is a impetus to the emergence of shadow bank.
- 27 This was justified by the view that reflective practice could help teachers to feel more intellectually involved in their role and work in teaching and enable them to cope with the paucity of scientific fact and the uncertainty of knowledge in the discipline of teaching.

这将受到观点的证实;这个观点是反思性措施可能帮助老师更加理性地对待他们的角色和从事的事业,并可以让他们能在教学准则中处理科学事实的缺乏和知识的不确定。

A help (s) B to feel involved in their role and enable to cope with D.

## 【例1】

• 模拟测试帮助预备飞机师参与到他们的角色以及帮助他们应对各种未来可能遇到的问题。
The mimic flight test helps candidates to feel involved in their role and enable to cope with dangers that will probable occurs.

#### 【例2】

互动式的教学和场景教学能让学生更加自如地参与其中并且能让他们提前学会各种解决问题的能力。

Interactive and scene teaching help students to feel involved in their role and enable to solve with problems of sorts.

28 They were concerned that many would be drawn to these new, refreshing conceptions of teaching only to find that the void between the abstractions and the realities of teacher reflection is too great to bridge.

他们担心很多人可能认为沉浸在这种全新的教育概念中的结果就是,发现教师反思的抽象概念和现实之间的鸿沟太大而无法逾越。

The void between A and B is too great to bridge.

【空隙太大以至于无法填补】

#### 【例如】

- 在线教育似乎能取代传统的教育,但是事实上这个概念的抽象性与事实性之间有太大的差距。 Although on-line course seems to replace traditional education, the void between abstraction and reality of the technological education is too great to bridge.
- <u>29</u> Teachers rarely have the time or opportunities to view their own or the teaching of others in an objective manner.

老师们很少有机会去正视他们自己或者他人的教育方法。

A rarely have time to view their own in objective manner.

【正视】

#### 【例1】

• 这次输给泰国之后,球迷对于中国队失望透顶,以至于他们不会正视队员的失误。
The fact that Chinese football team lost the competition against Thailand seriously disappoints their fans who are unable to have time to view their favorite team in objective manner.

#### 【例2】

- 爷爷对孙子的溺爱导致他无法正确地看待孙子的行为。
   The grandfather overindulges his grandchild, leading him hard to view the child's behavior in objective manner.
- 30 As blazing sunshine alternated with drenching rains, the harsh, barren surfaces of the black rocks slowly began to soften.

经过了炙热的阳光和湿润雨水的交替作用之后,那些黑色石头坚硬而贫瘠的表面逐渐软 化起来。

#### A alternated with B.

## 【例如】

- 正常情况下,房地产的泡沫和这个行业的衰退交替进行。
   Accordingly, the bubble of real estate alternated with their decline.
- <u>31</u> Further observation revealed the tendency of teachers to evaluate events rather than review the contributory factors in a considered manner by, in effect, standing outside the situation.

进一步研究发现教师们更愿意评价事件而不是站在事件之外观察该事件的促成因素。

A reveal the tendency of B.

#### 【例如】

- 进一步的观察表明中国能软着陆。
   Further observation revealed the tendency of Chinese economy is to be landed softly.
- 32 It is significant that the earliest living things that built communities on these islands are examples of symbiosis, a phenomenon that depends upon the close cooperation of two or more forms of life and a principle that is very important in island communities.

很明显,最早在这个岛上建立社区的生物就是共生关系的例子,这是一种依靠两种或者 多种亲密合作的现象,也是岛上群落的重要原理。

A is example of B.

#### 【例如】

- 微信就是社交网络成功的典型案例。
   Wechant is the typical example of successful social network.
- <u>33</u> Lichens helped to speed the decomposition of the hard rock surfaces, preparing a soft bed of soil that was abundantly supplied with minerals that had been carried in the molten rock from the bowels of Earth.

地衣能帮助加速坚硬的岩石表面的分解,并且产生一层柔软的土壤,这种土壤提供了大量的地下融化岩石的矿物质。

A speed the decomposition of B.

#### 【例1】

腐败加速了这个王国的崩溃。
 Corruption helps to speed the collapse of the Kingdom.

#### 【例2】

环境的恶化加速了这个国家的消失。
 Environment degradation speeds the disappearance of the country.

<u>34</u> The seed's chances of survival are greatly enhanced over those of the naked spore.

种子的生存机会比裸孢子的高很多。

A is enhanced over B.

## 【例1】

在线学习比传统教育的机会多很多。
 Chances of studying by on-line course are enhanced over by face to face education.

# 【例2】

- 如果这个房地产泡沫得不到控制,那么中国经济面临崩溃的可能性将更大。
  Without control of the real-estate bubble, the collapsed chance of China's economy is enhanced.
- 35 Remarkably resistant to the vicissitudes of ocean travel, they can survive prolonged immersion in saltwater.

对洋流变动抵抗的耐久性使得他们可以在海水的长期浸泡中生存下来。

Resistant to A, B...

# 【例1】

为了防止情绪的波动,在每次想发怒之前他都保持深呼吸。
 Resistant to emotional wax and wane, he keeps deep breath before the willingness of expressing angry.

# 【例2】

由于抵制了金钱和女人的诱惑,他最终被公认为优秀的官员。
 Resistant to the lure of money and women, he can be regarded as probity.

<u>36</u> By means of these seeds, plants spread more widely to new locations, even to isolated islands like the Hawaiian archipelago, which lies more than 2,000 miles west of California and 3,500 miles east of Japan.

借助这些种子,植物传播到更远的新地方,甚至到了像夏威夷群岛这样的孤岛上。夏威夷群岛位于加利福尼亚以西 2 000 英里和日本以东 3 500 英里。

By means of A, B

# 【例1】

通过平板电脑, 学生就能在家学习。
 By means of tablet PC, students can study these courses in the home.

#### 【例2】

• 通过伪装的技术,骗子总是能赢得人们的信任。一旦被骗对象失去必要的戒备,可能就要上当受骗了。

By means of mask, cheaters allow the people to believe them. When the cheated people is losing the necessary alertness, the deceiving initiates.

<u>37</u> The ancient Maya were presumably more experienced and did better, but nevertheless they too must have faced risks of crop failures from droughts and hurricanes.

古玛雅人也许更有经验也做得更好,但是尽管如此他们都必须面对旱灾和飓风带来的颗粒无收的风险。

A faces risk of B. 【问题和风险】

#### 【例1】

• 过去国家鼓励房地产的发展,导致现在银行要面对很多坏账的风险。
In past, the government encourages the development of real estate, leading to the risk of bad debt that the bank faces.

#### 【例2】

在火箭发射的时候,务必保证灯是亮着的,否则有爆炸的风险。
 In launching time, the pilot lamp is ensured to be light, or the rocket face the risk of explosion.

38 The emergence and spread of pastoralism had a profound impact on the history of Inner Eurasia, and also, indirectly, on the parts of Asia and Europe just outside this area.

畜牧业的出现和传播对于欧亚大陆内陆的历史产生了深远的影响,同时还间接地影响了该地区以外的亚洲和欧洲部分地区。

The emergence and spread of A had a profound impact on B.

# 【例1】

金融衍生品的出现和发展对于美国有着深远的影响。
 The emergence and spread of financial derivate have profound impact on U. S.

### 【例2】

- 对大数据技术的掌握对于公司未来的业务发展有很大的影响。
   The emergence and spread of big data have a profound impact on the development of company.
- <u>39</u> General concern about misleading tactics that advertisers employ is centered on the use of exaggeration.

人们普通担心广告商夸大其词的误导策略。

A is centered on the use of... 【使用】

## 【例如】

- 很多歌手所使用的伎俩主要是博取观众的同情。
   The tactics employed by the singers is centered on the use of gaining sympathy from audience.
- 40 Advertisers sometimes offset or counterbalance an exaggerated claim with a disclaimer—a qualification or condition on the claim.

广告商有时会通过补偿或免责的形式来平衡夸大的说辞。

A offset or counterbalance B. 【对于 offset 的运用】

# 【例如】

- 骆驼主要是有个储藏大量水的胃来平衡在沙漠中行走时需要消耗的水分。
  The stomach that stores amount of water offsets or counterbalances the waterconsumption when the camel walks in the desert.
- 41 Fantasy is one of the more common techniques in advertising that could possibly mislead a young audience.

使人幻想是广告最常采用的技术手段,这很可能会误导年轻的观众。

A mislead B.

## 【例如】

- 由于儿童无法分辨现实和虚幻,所以广告商所描述的产品往往具有误导性。
  Because the children is disable to distinguish the real product and the one claimed by the advertise, the advertise mislead the children.
- 42 Children have strong imaginations and the use of fantasy brings their ideas to life, but children may not be adept enough to realize that what they are viewing is unreal.

儿童都有丰富的想象力,同时对于幻想的使用将他们的想法带入到现实生活,但是小孩 儿还不足以意识到他们的想法是不真实的。

A be adept enough to realize that B. 【A 主要是指人】

# 【例1】

• 对于政治敏感的人可能更容易意识到政治体制的转变,同时也抓住了邓小平改革开放以来 所有遇到的机遇。

One who is sensitive to politics is adept enough to realize the political transition, grasping the chance since the dialog of Deng Xiaoping in south.

#### 【例2】

操盘手十分内行地了解到熊市可能已经到来,因为市场已经没有交易。
 Traders are adept enough to realize the coming of bear, for sporadic deals are traded.

43 Certainly, rational appeals in advertising aimed at children are limited, as most advertisements use emotional and indirect appeals to psychological states or associations.

当然,由于广告利用情感的和间接的方式诉诸心理状态和心理关联,所以针对儿童的广告其理性的诉求就是有限的。

A use... appeal to B.

# 【例如】

- 针对 6~8 岁孩子的教育都是需要用感性的诉求。
  To the age 6 to 8, the course uses emotional appeals.
- 44 The intention is for the positively perceived attributes of the celebrity to be transferred to the advertised product and for the two to become automatically linked in the audience's mind.

这么做的意图就是,将名人效应转移到广告产品中,以及使两者(广告和名人)在观众的脑海中自然地建立起联系。

The intention is for A to become automatically linked in B. [ the intention is for A to B ]

## 【例如】

- 这家快餐店之所以设计风格以红色为主,是为了能使视觉和味觉在客户的脑海里建立起联系。 The intention for decorating red to their restaurant is for red and their taste to become automatically linked in the clients' mind.
- 45 In the recent past, the role of celebrities in advertising to children has often been conflated with the concept of host selling.

在过去几年里,儿童广告中名人的作用常常与"主角"销售理念混为一谈。

A be conflated with B. [conflate with]

## 【例1】

• 这个老人之所以受歧视,是因为她的黑人身份和性别。

The old woman is seriously discriminated, for the reason that her color is conflated with her gender.

## 【例2】

- 这本书如此受欢迎的原因就是它将文学和政治融合在一起了。

  The book is popular, for the reason that literature is conflated with politics.
- <u>46</u> The mobility of pastoralist societies reflects their dependence on animal-based foods.

畜牧社会的流动性反映出他们非常依赖以动物为基础的食物。

The mobility of A reflects dependence on B. 【反映 = show】

## 【例1】

• 他的模仿能力虽令人称赞,但是也反映了他的毫无创意。

The imitation is admired, but reflects dependence on his lack of creativity.

# 【例2】

- 销售数据的疲软也说明他们产品的不受欢迎。
  The weak sales reflects unpopularity of their product.
- 47 When it comes to physiology, the leatherback turtle is, in some ways, more like a reptilian whale than a turtle.

从生理学的角度来看, 棱皮龟, 在某些方面, 更类似于爬行的鲸而不是海龟。

When it comes to A, B is, in some ways, more like C than B. 【comes to 的用法】

# 【例1】

• 从经济学的角度来看,哈耶克更像是一个政治学家而不是一个经济学家,这也是他获诺贝尔奖备受质疑的原因。

When it comes to economy, Hayek is a political scientist more than an economist, a reason why his Nobel laureate is highly questionable.

#### 【例2】

如果从教育学的角度来看,新东方更像是一家商业公司而不是教育公司。
 When it comes to pedagogy, New Oriental is, in some ways more like profitable and

commercial company than educational company.

<u>48</u> Episodes of increased extinction have recurred periodically, approximately every 26 million years since the mid-Cretaceous period.

逐渐增加的生物灭绝会定期反复地发生,自从白垩纪中期以来大约每260万年发生一次。

Episodes of A have recurred periodically, approximately every B... B 指代是时间

#### 【例1】

中国地产价格的上涨是一个周期性发生过程,每个周期大约是 15 年。
 Episodes of price of real estate in China recur periodically, approximately every 15 years.

# 【例2】

- 19 世纪以前, 狂热的投资总是重复地发生, 大约是每 10 年一次。
   Before 1800s, episodes of Enthusiasm of investment had recurred periodically, approximately every 10 years.
- 49 Of the various hypotheses attempting to account for the late Cretaceous extinctions, the one that has attracted the most attention in recent years is the asteroid-impact hypothesis first suggested by Luis and Walter Alvarez. 各种假说都试图对白垩纪时代后期物种灭绝做出解释,近年来 Luis 和 Walter Alvarze 最先提出的小行星撞击假说备受人们关注。

Of various hypotheses attempting to account for A, the one that has attracted the most attention is B.

# 【例1】

• 在所有解释中国过去30年经济增长奇迹的假设中,最受关注的是改革红利的解释,也就是说改革激活了民间投资活力。

Of various hypotheses attempting to account for Chinese growth in the past 30 years, the one that has attracted the most attention is reform bonus that intrigues private investment, encouraging the huge productivity.

## 【例2】

• 在最近解释地铁要涨价的理论中,最雷人的就是有些专家声称可以清除很多闲人要做地铁的说法。

Of various hypotheses attempting to account for the rise of subway ticket, one that has

attracted the most attention is idler theory suggested by some exporters.

50 This iridium anomaly offers strong support for the Alvarez hypothesis even though no asteroid itself has ever been recovered.

即使目前还没发现任何的小行星,铱元素异常却为 Alvarez 假说提供了有力支持。

A offers strong support for B hypothesis.

# 【例如】

• (1975~1985年) 10年的经济数据证实了弗里德曼的猜想,他强烈反对描述失业率与通货膨胀关系的菲利普斯曲线。

Economic 10-years data (from 1975 to 1985) offers strong support for the Friedman hypothesis bitterly criticizing Phillipus curve that describes the relation between unemployment rate and inflation.

51 Glaciers are open systems, with snow as the system's input and meltwater as the system's main output.

冰川是一个开放的系统,降雪是这个系统的补给水源,而融化的雪水是这个系统的主要输出水源。

A is an open system, with B as the system's input and C as the systems' main output.

#### 【例1】

• 学习是一个开放的系统,记忆是这个系统的输入项目而遗忘是这个系统的输出项目。 Learning is an open system, with memory as the system's input and oblivion as the system's main output.

#### 【例2】

- 社会是一个开放的系统,出生就是这个系统的输入项目,而死亡就是它的输出项目。 Society is an open system, with birth as the system's input and death as the system's output.
- 52 Production was generally in the hands of skilled individual artisans doing piecework under the tutelage of a master who was also the shop owner.

生产力掌握在工匠们的手中,他们是在师父(也是店主)的监督下做着计件的工作。

A was in the hands of B doing C. [掌握, in the hands of]

## 【例1】

• 选举总统的权力是掌握在选民的手中,他们会根据自己的喜好投上支持人一票。
The new president is generally in the hands of individual voters doing a vote for their ideal president.

#### 【例2】

公司的产权归董事会所有,但是公司的管理权却是在职业经理人手上,这种形式就是产权和管理分开。

The ownership of the company is in the hands of the board whereas the management is in the hand of the professional manager, the company fashion called the separation between ownership and management.

53 It is a monumental scientific achievement, and its development illustrates the essential interplay between observation, prediction, and testing required for scientific progress.

这是一个了不起的科学成就,它成功地证实了科学探索过程中观察、预测和实证之间的 根本联系。

A is a monumental achievement.

【重要成就】

#### 【例1】

种子生长使生物进化极大成功,使得生物生育的过程摆脱了水的限制。
 Seed is a monumental biological achievement, unfettering the constraint of dependence on water during the production.

## 【例2】

- 蒸汽机的发明是工业革命中里程碑式的发明,使得其彻底地摆脱了对水源的依赖。
   The stream engine is a monumental achievement in industrial revolution, reducing the dependence on water.
- <u>54</u> Yet both chemists were sufficiently farsighted to leave gaps where their analyses of periodic physical and chemical properties indicated that new elements should be located.

然而,这两位化学家都十分有远见地留下了大量的空白,这些空白处就是为了新的化学元素而预留的,因为他们分析元素的物理和化学性质时就认为应该有新的化学元素出现。

A is sufficiently farsighted to leave gaps where B is located. 【极其有远见】

# 【例1】

系统设计者十分有远见地留下了一些空白处,这些空白处为了日后更新代码所用。
 System designers are sufficiently farsighted to leave gaps where the future new code is located.

# 【例2】

- 城市规划师极其有远见地把火车站放在城市的郊区,这样避免了未来交通的堵塞。
   The urban planner is sufficiently farsighted to make the train station to suburb, far away from the center, avoiding the traffic jam.
- Bayleigh and Ramsay postulated the existence of a new group of elements, and in 1898 other members of the series (neon, krypton, and xenon) were isolated.

  Rayleigh 和 Ramsay 做出假设,认为存在一组新元素,1898 年,这一系列元素中的其他元素(氖,氪,氙)确实被分离出来了。

A postulated the existence of B. 【推断了······存在】

# 【例1】

 曾经,就有人推断出有针对天花的疫苗存在,后来 Edward Jenner 恰巧从牛奶工的身上分 离出了牛痘疫苗。

In the past, one postulated existence of vaccine targeted to smallpox, and Edward Jenner occasionally isolated the first successful vaccine against smallpox from cowboy.

## 【例2】

• 邓小平推断未来的世界主题是和平而不是战争,于是他做出了十分重要的决定,那就是以 经济发展为中心的决策。

Deng Xiaoping postulated the peace theme in the future, not war, and he insisted that the country would center on the economic development.

56 Earth has a diameter only one quarter as great as the diameter of the smallest Jovian planet, Neptune, and its mass is only one seventeenth as great.

地球的直径只有最小的类木行星海王星的四分之一,而它的质量只有海王星的十七分之一。

#### A has B one quarter as great as C.

# 【例如】

- AIR 只有 Dell 电脑的 1/3 的大小,所以这也吸引了大量偏好便携式电脑的客户。 Air designed by Apple has a size only third as great as the the size of the Dell, its scale attracting a number of customers who are penchant for portable device.
- 57 This development, coming as it did when the bottom had fallen out of the European economy, provided an impetus to a long-held desire to secure direct relations with the East by establishing a sea trade.

这一发展在将欧洲经济带入谷底的同时,也提供了一个新的契机,通过建立一个欧洲与东方的海上航线确保两者之间直接的贸易往来,实现长久以来的愿景。

A provides an impetus to a desire to B. 【刺激,表示一种因果关系】

## 【例1】

一次美国之旅,又一次激发了他梦寐以求的去美国留学的想法。
 A tour to America provides an impetus to a long-held desire to study in U. S.

## 【例2】

- 集成电路的发展极大地激发了对计算机小型化的企盼。
   The development of integrated circuit provides an impetus to a long-held desire to make the computer small.
- 58 But even high-priced commodities like spices had to be transported in large bulk in order to justify the expense and trouble of sailing around the African continent all the way to India and China.

但是高价的货物 (比如香料) 就不得不大批量地运输,这么做的目的是为了减少绕过非洲大陆前往印度和中国的高昂的运输费用和麻烦。

The high-price commodity has transported to justify the expense and trouble of A.

59 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.

开启海上商业扩张投入的资金规模反映出东西方贸易所能创造出的巨大财富。

The sheer scale of the investment reflects the immensity of the profits. 【反映,表示一种因果关系】

# 【例1】

对于石油的大量投资也同时反映了其行业存在的巨大利润,而这一切都是由高昂的能源价格所致。

That the sheer scale of investment it took to oil extraction reflects the immensity of the profits was due to the striking historic-recording energy price.

# 【例2】

对生物技术的大量投资也代表了对于这个科技行业的美好愿景,但是现实和理想还是有很大距离的。

The sheer investment of biotechnology reflects the outlook of the technology, however, the void between reality and fantasy is too great to bridge.

60 Herbivores damage them so much that they are unable to compete with surrounding vegetation for light and growing space.

食草类动物对它们破坏太多以至于它们根本无法与周围的植物竞争光源和生长空间。

A damage B so much that B are unable to compete with C. 【破坏导致了无法竞争】

## 【例如】

- 国有企业对民营企业的发展垄断干预的太多,以至于民营企业无法与外资企业竞争。
  The monopoly of the state enterprises damages the development of private companies that the private enterprises are unable to compete with the surrounding foreign enterprises in the open market.
- 61 The complex interplay of species in symbiotic relationships highlights an important point about communities. Their structure depends on a web of diverse connections among organisms.

共生关系中物种间错综复杂的相互影响揭示了群落中很重要的一点,即结构的建立依赖 于生物间千变万化的联系网格。

The complex interplay of A highlights an important point about B.

## 【例如】

• 电影中复杂的人际关系恰恰说明了阶级的重要性。

The complex interplay of human relationship in a film highlights an important point about hierarchy.

<u>62</u> All four of these countries lagged considerably behind in the early nineteenth century.

在19世纪初,所有的这四个国家都严重落后。

A lag considerably behind... (lag behind 放在一起)

## 【例如】

• 10 年前, 北京严重落后于上海。

Ten years ago, Beijing lagged considerably behind Shanghai.

63 All exhibited moderate growth rates in the course of the century. 在这个世纪,所有的这些国家经济都有缓慢的增长。

A exhibits moderate growth rates in the course of the century.

## 【例如】

• 与过去十年不同的是,传统的零售商都只是缓慢地增长,这都是因为受到电子商务的影响。

Unlike them in the past ten years, the traditional retail sales exhibit moderate growth rates, due to the appearance of online shopping.

64 Considering human capital as a characteristic of the population, however, all four countries were advantaged by the large percentages of their populations who could read and write.

考虑到人力资本作为人口的一个主要特征,这四个国家都受益于这些大量有文化的人。

Consider A as a characteristic of B, C was advantaged by D.

## 【例如】

考虑到稀缺性是贵金属的特征,南非的经济基本受益于大量的金矿。
 Consider sacristy as a characteristic of precious metal, the South Africa economy is

advantaged by the large percentage of golden mine.

65 Each took advantage of these opportunities in its own way.

每个国家以各自的方式利用这些机会。

A take advantage of these opportunities in their own way. 【利用机会】

# 【例如】

- 种子是植物进化的重大突破,植物极大地利用这个机会用他们自己的方式去传播繁殖后代。 With seed as the breakthrough of evolution history, Seed plants take advantage of these opportunities to spread their offspring.
- 66 The pool of excess cash rapidly stimulated a thriving economy outside fort gates.
  大量的现金注入迅速地刺激了驻地外经济的繁荣。

A stimulated a thriving economy.

【刺激了经济繁荣】

#### 【例1】

过量的资金流入迅速地成就了庞氏计划。
 The pool of excess cash rapidly stimulated a thriving Ponzi scheme.

#### 【例2】

- 计算机技术使得生产效率极大地提升的同时,也刺激了美国的经济繁荣。
  With the production efficiency improved, computer technology stimulated a thriving economy in U. S.
- 67 The circumstances that had allowed natives to become Romanized also led the self-sustaining military community of the frontier area to become effectively British. 这种情况使得本地人罗马化的同时也使得在边境给自足的军事组织英国化了。

The circumstances that A led the self-sustaining B to do C.

【环境导致了……自给自足】

## 【例1】

农业技术化和批量化生产的环境让原本自给自足的农村变成依赖于粮食贸易出口。

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

The circumstance that allow agriculture to be technological and mass-production leads the self-sustaining rural community to become reliance on trade with foreigners.

# 【例2】

- 中国的改革开放就是允许市场自由而不受政府的控制,这致使了一批新兴企业家的崛起。 The circumstance that the market determined its business, not government leads the emergence of the rising entrepreneurs.
- 68 In the late nineteenth century, ecology began to grow into an independent science from its roots in natural history and plant geography.

19世纪晚期,生态学开始从自然历史学科和植物生态学科中独立出来。

A began to grow into an independent science from its roots in B. A 是一个学科, B 也是一个学科。

【独立】

# 【例如】

- 金融工程学开始从金融学和工程学中演变成一个独立学科。
  The financial engineering began to grow into an independent science from its roots in finance and engineering.
- 69 Eventually, the energy-transforming role of such a system was emphasized. 最终,这个系统强调的是能量转变模式。

A role is emphasized. 【功能被强调】

## 【例1】

• 由于国家资本主义严重干扰了私人企业的发展,于是垄断法的功能就被强调出来。 Since the state capitalism severely interferences private entrepreneurs, the role of the anti-monopoly law is emphasized.

# 【例2】

• 托克维尔认为,之所以平等的作用会被强调出来是因为平等是人民独立民主制度的基础。 In Tocqueville's book, the role of equality is emphasized, for equality prompts independence and creates democracy.

<u>70</u> Certain characteristics of American society help to explain this remarkable migration.

美国社会的某些特征,有助于解释这场声势浩大的移民运动。

Certain characteristics of A help to explain B.

【某些特点就能解释】

# 【例1】

- 老俞身上的某些特质都可说明他的成功,尽管他自己有意地忽略运气的作用。

  Certain characteristics of Yu minghong help to explain his success, although he intentionally ignores his luck role.
- 71 Thanks to new environmental and archaeological discoveries, we now know something about this remarkable change in local life. 正是由于在环境和考古方面的新发现,我们才得以了解当地生活中发生的这种显著

Thanks to A, we now know something about B.

【多亏】

## 【例1】

变化。

• 幸亏有了电影技术,它可以帮助我们重复地观察婴儿的行为,知道婴儿是否具备感知能力。

Thanks to film that helps us to observe repeatedly infant behavior, we now know something about perception of infant.

# 【例2】

• 幸亏有了图书,我们才知道一些关于我们自己、社会以及自然的知识,不然我们仍处于愚昧之中。

Thanks to the books, we know something, not everything, about human being, society and nature, or we are ignorant.

<u>72</u> If it is sufficiently durable and resistant to dissolution, it may remain basically unchanged for a long period of time.

如果它能足够耐久并且不分解,那么就能保存很长时间。

If A is sufficiently durable and resistant to B, it may remain basically unchanged for a long period of time.

<u>73</u> Extracting heat from very hot, dry rocks presents a more difficult problem: the rocks must be fractured to permit the circulation of water, and the water must be provided artificially.

从干热岩上提取热量是极其困难的:岩石必须要碎裂允许水在其中循环并且水还需要人工注入。

A presents a more difficult problem: B.

B去解释困难

# 【例1】

减肥对我来说是一件极其痛苦的事:需要不间断地训练 60 多天。
 Losing weight presents a more difficult problem: scientific training persists over 60 days.

## 【例2】

- 在公司实施改革是非常困难的,他们都不愿意牺牲自己的利益。
  Reform in the company presents a more difficult problem: everyone is not willing to sacrifice for the public.
- <u>74</u> The contribution of geothermal energy to the world's energy future is difficult to estimate.

地热能对未来世界能源的贡献是难以估量的。

The contribution of A to the world is difficult to estimate.

# 【例1】

DNA 的双螺旋结构对于分子生物学的贡献是难以估计的。
 The contribution of the DNA double helix structure to molecular biology is difficult to estimate.

## 【例2】

• 尽管金融危机对于社会的冲击非常大,以至于公众都不看好经济。但是其对社会的贡献是难以估量的。

Although the public hostiles to finance due to the financial crisis, the contribution of

finance is difficult to estimate.

75 The transition to agriculture was the result of a worldwide population crisis. 向农业转型是全球人口危机的结果。

The transition to A is the result of B.

# 【例1】

美国成为独立的国家是独立战争的结果。
 The transition from colony to independent country is the result of the Independent War.

# 【例2】

- 对于他成功地转型为一名出色的商人,这完全由其童年贫穷所致。
   The transition to the successful business man is a result of his poverty in his childhood.
- <u>76</u> Earth had experienced previous periods of climatic change, and yet agriculture had not been developed.

先前地球经历了多个气候变化的时期,但是也没有发展出农业。

A has experienced periods of B

## 【例如】

- 他已经经历多次人生失败,最终他却成功地被选举成为主席。

  He has experienced many failures, but he is elected as the president.
- <u>77</u> Whether Mithen's explanation is satisfactory is open to contention, and some authors have recently emphasized the importance of other factors.

无论 Mithen 的解释是否合理都是值得商榷的,有些作者最近正在强调其他因素的重要作用。

Whether A's explanation is satisfactory is open to contention.

## 【例如】

欧阳博士的这个登月计划是否有意义仍然是值得商榷的。

Whether Dr. Ouyang's explanation about the benefits of the launching-moon project is satisfactory is open to contention.

<u>78</u> Perceptions of the visible world were greatly altered by the invention of photography in the middle of the nineteenth century.

19世纪中期,摄影术的发明极大地改变了人们对可视世界的认知。

Perception of A is altered by B.

# 【例1】

对于金融危机的认知被科学理论颠覆。
 Perception of financial crisis is altered by the science theory.

# 【例2】

• 中国的经济模式造成的环境污染已经严重地影响了健康,政府对此的认识也有了极大的改变。

Perception of the Chinese economic mode is greatly altered by the government, which caused the severe environment pollution that influences the health.

79 The rapid technical development of photography—the introduction of lighter and simpler equipment, and of new emulsions that coated photographic plates, film, and paper and enabled images to be made at much faster speeds—had some unanticipated consequences.

摄影技术上的迅速发展——包括使用更轻便简单的仪器,在照相底片、胶卷和相纸上涂以新型感光乳剂以及加快成像速度——产生了一些意想不到的结果。

The A development of B has some unanticipated consequences.

## 【例1】

• 不公平的审判从来都可能会造成很多出乎意料的后果,这种不公平包括证据不足、性别歧视以及草率结案。

The unfair sentences—insufficient evidence, rash judgment and gender discrimination—have unanticipated consequences.

## 【例2】

• 种子,这种生物繁育的形式,真的可以带来很多难以想象的结果。 The seed, a reproduction form, has unanticipated consequence. 80 Competition for good farmland may also have prompted people to bond together to assert rights over the best field.

对于良田的竞争也会促使人们团结起来争取最好土地的权利。

A prompt people to bond together to assert rights over B. A 是作为一个事件,推动和 B 的发展。

# 【例1】

对化工厂带来污染的恐惧导致了当地居民团结起来维护他们自己的环境安全。
 Worry about possibility of pollution from chemical factory prompts local people to bond together to assert rights over their environment.

# 【例2】

水门事件致使美国民众团结起来反对窃听行为,因为这严重地侵害了公众的隐私权。
 The Watergate event prompt people to bond together to refute eavesdropping because the behavior was threaten to the privacy.

# 第七节 符号列表

本章"核心内容符号化"中所使用到的符号如下表所示:

关系	符号	备 注
因果关系	《 = 或者 = 》	方向不同的原因是因果顺序不同
并列关系	+	
转折关系	- 1	
举例关系	e. g	
条件关系	If = >	
定义关系	Def	
比较关系	>或者 = 或者 <	表示大于等于和小于符号
分类	1, 2, 3	用数字表示了分类情况

# 第四章 🗾

# 第三招——段落结构能力篇

# 第一节 新托福阅读究竟在考什么?

新托福阅读考试的目的是测试考生是否能理解大学水平的学术文章。新托福阅读考试设计的初衷就是将"阅读水平良好"与"阅读水平差"的学生区分开来;"阅读水平良好"的学生具备一定的阅读能力并能理解教科书和其他一些用英语写成的学术资料的内容,而"阅读水平差"的学生就不具备这种能力。学术阅读主要包括以下三种能力。

## № 1. 基本阅读能力

- 理解中心或者主题思想、主要观点、重要事实和细节、语境的词汇意义以及代词的指代对象
  - 对文章所暗示的内容做出推论

#### № 2. 查找信息能力

- 有效地扫描课文,寻找关键事实和重要信息
- 具备一定的阅读效率和速度

#### ◎ 3. 阅读理解能力

- 清楚文章内容结构和写作目的
- 理解观点之间的相互关系
- 为了记忆主要观点和重要细节,能将信息组织成分类图表或概要
- 推断文章中的各个观点之间的相互关联

基本阅读能力和信息查找能力是阅读最为基础的能力。这两种能力主要是倾向于希望考生能认识核心单词、读懂语句、了解段落的中心思想,同时根据题目中的问题定位到原文相应位置并找到答案。阅读理解能力是更为高级的能力,侧重要了解考生对于文章的理解、写作意图以及整合文章信息的能力。

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. 第3版. 北京:北京语言大学出版社,2010.7

认识单词、语句阅读、信息查找以及阅读理解的能力都是考生未来在海外学习必须具备的能力。比如国外课程经常要求学生写论文。词汇量充足、信息查找并且整合能力强的考生,其阅读就相对轻松一些,完成论文的质量就很高。因此,不论是从备考考试的角度还是未来学习的角度来看,考生都应该努力掌握这三项能力。只有良好地掌握这三项能力,才能在阅读考试中取得高分,进而使得未来在国外阅读大量读物时游刃有余。

# 第二节 边读题边看文章还是先看完文章再做题?

关于新托福阅读做题的方法,有两种不同的观点:第一种是边读题边看文章;第二种是先读文章再做题。那到底应该用哪一种方法呢?本质上说,其实这两种方法都是解题的重要手段,换而言之这两种方法都是有效的手段。

比较而言,第二种方法更加有效 (尤其是信息查找类题和阅读理解题)。从解题速度来说,第二种方法也更加优越一些。总之,从做题时间和正确率的角度来说,笔者更加推荐第二种方法:先阅读文章,然后做题。接下来的问题是,到底是阅读全文还是分段阅读呢?

出题人也是希望考生能阅读文章之后才做题的。因此,在考试界面设计的时候,也是需要考生阅读完全文才能看到具体的题目。不过,从我们对新托福阅读文章的研究来看,没有必要将全文读完之后再做题。理由有两个:第一,全文阅读的方式,对于一般的考生来说速度太慢了;第二,在阅读整篇文章后,很多考生出现"前后相忘"的情况。

从对真题的统计数据来看,与段落相关的题目比例高达 85.5%。因此,阅读段落就可以开始做题。对于具备良好的段落分析能力的考生来说,解题正确率就非常高了。为了验证这个观点,笔者在课堂中对学生的段落阅读能力进行评分,然后再与最后的新托福分数做相关性分析。结果发现,段落阅读能力与考试成绩呈现明显的正相关关系,相关系数高达 0.75<sup>1</sup>。我们将通过以下示例展示段落阅读的能力和解题之间的关系。

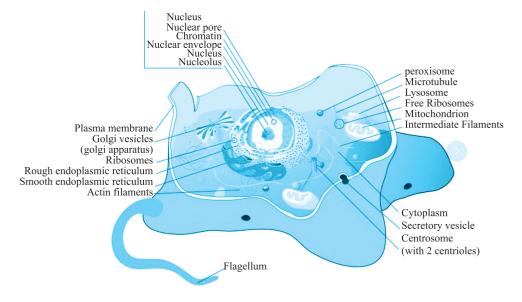
# ❤️【例1】

Plants are subject to attack and infection by a remarkable variety of symbiotic species and have evolved a diverse array of mechanisms designed to frustrate the potential colonists. These can be divided into preformed or passive defense mechanisms and inducible or active systems. Passive plant defense comprises physical and chemical barriers that prevent entry of pathogens, such as bacteria, or render tissues unpalatable or toxic to the invader. The

<sup>1</sup> 笔者随机选取了30个学生(年龄层次不一样,从初一到高三),三个老师在他们考试前1~4周内对段落阅读进行评分,然后再计算和他们的新托福考试分数的相关系数。不过这个实验有不足之处:评分系统主观因素较多,评分不是在同一时间段内评分,学生样本量较少,考试的随机波动性较大。因此该实验的统计结果,只能作为辅助参考。

external surfaces of plants, in addition to being covered by an epidermis and a waxy cuticle, often carry spiky hairs known as trichomes, which either prevent feeding by insects or may even puncture and kill insect larvae. Other trichomes are sticky and glandular and effectively trap and immobilize insects.

If the physical barriers of the plant are breached, then preformed chemicals may inhibit or kill the intruder, and plant tissues contain a diverse array of toxic or potentially toxic substances, such as resins, tannins, glycosides, and alkaloids, many of which are highly effective deterrents to insects that feed on plants. The success of the Colorado beetle in infesting potatoes, for example, seems to be correlated with its high tolerance to alkaloids that normally repel potential pests. Other possible chemical defenses, while not directly toxic to the parasite, may inhibit some essential step in the establishment of a parasitic relationship. For example, glycoproteins in plant cell walls may inactivate enzymes that degrade cell walls. These enzymes are often produced by bacteria and fungi.



- 1. Which of the following substances does the author mention as NOT necessarily being toxic to the Colorado beetle?
  - (A) resins

(B) tannins

(C) glycosides

- (D) alkaloids
- 2. Why does the author mention "glycoproteins"?
  - (A) to compare plant defense mechanisms to the immune system of animals
  - (B) to introduce the discussion of active defense mechanisms in plants
  - (C) to illustrate how chemicals function in plant defense
  - (D) to emphasize the importance of physical barriers in plant defense

# 先阅读本段进行段落分析: Mechansim: prevent infection passive defense mechansims inducible or active systems Physical Chemical

图 12 结构图

- 1. Which of the following substances does the author mention as NOT necessarily being toxic to the Colorado beetle?
  - (A) resins

解题评论

(B) tannins

1. the external surfaces

2. other trichomes

(C) glycosides

1. toxic substances: e.g the Colorado beetle

2. parasitic relationship: e.g glycoproteins

(D) alkaloids

在了解本段的主要信息和段落结构后,再做题,既快速准确度又高:

第1题:问的是没有毒害 the Colorado beetle 的物质是哪些。

我们根据结构图, 迅速就能定位 the Colorado beetle 所讲的语句内容。the Colorado beetle 只是能够抵抗生物碱 (alkaloids), 而无法抵抗其他物质, 包括 resins, tannins, glycosides。因此, 答案就是 D

- 2. Why does the author mention "glycoproteins"?
  - (A) to compare plant defense mechanisms to the immune system of animals
  - (B) to introduce the discussion of active defense mechanisms in plants
  - (C) to illustrate how chemicals function in plant defense
  - (D) to emphasize the importance of physical barriers in plant defense

第2题:问的是作者提"glycoproteins"的原因。

根据结构图, glycoproteins 是作为例子出现的, 说明化学防御的第二种措施就是为了建立一种寄生关系。所以答案就是 C。

经过段落分析之后, 你就发现原来文章要表达的内容已"跃然于纸上", 解题也变得既简单又迅速。

总之,在做新托福阅读题目的时候,先读段落,分析关键信息,最后再做题。这种段落阅读方式,就被称之为"结构化阅读"。现在考生可能最想问的是:究竟如何才能做到结构化阅读呢?那就必须先得了解段落的组成机制。

# 第三节 段落是如何形成的?

从上面的例子我们可以看出,段落分析可以帮助我们理解段落信息,并且预测答案。这种 预测能力非常重要,因为这不仅能够提高考生做题的正确率,也会加快考生的做题速度。现在 的问题是如何才能提高我们段落阅读的解析能力呢?为了回答这个问题,我们首先应该了解段 落是什么?段落是如何形成的?

通过上一章语句学习,我们了解到语句是语言分析的基本单元。但是,这并不意味着"一堆"随意罗列的句子就能产生有意义的段落内容。为了方便考生理解,笔者在下面例子中列出了"一堆"中文句子,请考生仔细阅读看看这些句子能否产生完整的"意思"?

# ᅠ 【例2】

①苏格兰将举行独立公投,到时将决定500多万苏格兰人的命运。另一方面,各种担忧情绪正在英国蔓延。②据圈内人士爆料,两夺女网大满贯的李娜将在明天正式公开宣布退役。③沈阳以及中国其他数十座城市举行了大规模反日示威游行。④另外,据李娜的赞助商透露,中网比赛组委会可能会为李娜举办退役仪式。⑤山东蓝翔高级技工学校副校长带领老师、学生从济南赶到河南商丘,与全国人大代表、校长荣兰祥岳父一家大打出手。⑥接下来的武汉网球公开赛和中网公开赛的比赛场上,将不会出现中国金花一姐的身影。

阅读完整个段落,第一个感觉就是这篇文章"乱七八糟",不知所云。一会儿讲苏格兰公投,一会儿讲李娜退役,一会儿又谈到了蓝翔技校。尽管每一个句子都非常完整,但是仍感觉这是一堆"毫无意义"的语句合集。然而,如果我们去除了其中的无关信息,将与李娜相关的内容提炼出来,然后重新排列组合,就会大为不同,请看例3。

# ᅠ 【例3】

②据圈内人士爆料,两夺女网大满贯的李娜将在明天正式公开宣布退役。⑥接下来的武汉 网球公开赛和中网公开赛的比赛场上,将不会出现中国金花一姐的身影。④此外,据李娜赞助 商透露,中网比赛组委会可能会为李娜举办退役仪式。

在例 3 中,信息进行筛选重组后,发现这段话是具有实际含义的,至少感觉"不乱"。为什么例 2 和例 3 的"阅读感觉"竟有如此的差别呢?这主要是因为我们"心中"已经掌握了某些语言规则,能区分哪些组合在一起表达的信息是"可阅读的",哪些是"不可阅读的"。

语句通过"纽带关系"就组成了具备表达意义的段落 (请考生记住这个定义)。段落内的 "纽带"就是语言的衔接关系。我们在母语环境中,由于先天获得和后天习得,我们非常自然 地以及在"不知情的情况下"学会了衔接关系。比如有很多老人都没有学过汉语拼音,但是 他们却能讲中国话,原因就在于老人通过后天习得,学会了汉字的读音。因此,在学习英语 (非母语)的时候,我们就更应该学习这种语言衔接关系。

英语的衔接关系主要是包括词汇、指代、替代、省略和逻辑关系。在例2中,每一句话 之间缺乏关键词的衔接,也就是没有一根主线,所以信息内容非常的零散,不成段落。反观例 3将例2的"苏格兰""蓝翔"和"反日游行"等要素去除掉,那就只剩下了②④⑥这三句话 了。然后,再添加一些衔接词,比如"接下来""另外"等,对其进行排序,将这三句话连接 成了②⑥④的顺序,进而构成了一个段落。新段落就是以"李娜"和"退役"为主线而展 开的。

记住,段落就是通过一些连接关系组成的。那么,我们段落分析之旅的第一步就是要学习 这些衔接关系!

# 第四节 段落的衔接类型

段落是由句子通过一连串"纽带"连接形成的具备完整意义的内容集合。段落,从 本质上说,就是一种统一性关系的结构,由句子成分互相衔接而成的语义系统2。这些衔 接关系主要包括指代、替代、省略、词汇衔接以及逻辑关系。这些衔接成分使得句子在语义上 更加统一而连贯。本节将这些成分内容与新托福考试对接,帮助考生理解段落是如何衔接而 成的。



# 指代,替代和省略

在衔接类型中,第一个办法是通过指代、替代和省略,这三种关系将句与句连接成段落。 在世界各种语言中,基本都包括了指代性质的词语;指代词本身是不具备任何意义的,而是靠 参照其他东西来表达它们的意思"。由于指代词本身是"无意义"的,所以,指代关系就得放 在具体的语篇和情境中表达它们指代的具体意思。

指代,一般分成外指和内脂。外指是指情境内的指代:它主要根据情境推断其指代对象,

<sup>1</sup> 英语的衔接. K. Halliday, R. Hasan, 等. 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007. 1~26

<sup>2</sup> 英语的衔接. K. Halliday, R. Hasan, 等. 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007. 203~246

<sup>3</sup> 英语的衔接. K. Halliday, R. Hasan, 等. 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007. 26~31

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

日常生活中经常使用。而内指主要是针对语篇内的指代,是根据文章给予的信息了解指代对象。在新托福考试中基本都用到了语篇内的指代,常常出现的衔接代词包括 it, its, he, his, she, her, that, this 等。因此碰到了指示代词,就一定要搞清楚其指代的对象。

替代,就是利用一个项目替代另外一个项目,主要分为名词性替代和动词性替代。名词性替代的典型代表就是 one,而动词性替代的典型代表就是 do。

省略则是省略一个对象<sup>1</sup>。从本质上来讲,省略就是用零对象来替代一个对象。比如例 3 中的第二句话,由于李娜是文中的主语,所以此时的主语就可以省略。替代和省略关系在新托福阅读中比较少见,在此不做赘述。

总之, 考生在考试的时候一定要注意代词, 见到代词就要明确其指代对象。



# 词汇的衔接

在新托福文章中,经常利用一些词汇来进行句与句之间的衔接。这些词汇,通常都是一些同义词、反义词、上位词以及概括性名词来作为文章衔接的纽带。

词汇的衔接是一种指示性的衔接,是通过词汇结构或者语义与前文中的语句构建关联。新托福阅读的段落中有大量的词汇衔接现象,考生一定要多多积累同义词,反义词等词汇。

下面,笔者用一个具体的案例说明一下这种衔接关系。

The deserts, which already occupy approximately a fourth of the Earth's land surface, have in recent decades been increasing at an alarming pace. The expansion of desert-like conditions into areas where they did not previously exist is called desertification. It has been estimated that an additional one-fourth of the Earth's land surface is threat-ended by this process.

在节选的这段话中,我们可以看到,关于"沙漠化扩大"是文章的纽带,文章中不断出现这类的词汇,包括 the expansion 和 this process。



# 逻辑关系

指代、替代、省略和词汇的衔接主要是基于在段落成分内容具有相似性的情况下完成在语义上的衔接。但是真正能将段落的每一句话串联成一个结构纽带的其实是逻辑关系词<sup>2</sup> (logical connector)。

<sup>1</sup> 英语的衔接. K. Halliday, R. Hasan, 等. 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007. 77~202

<sup>2</sup> 逻辑关系也是修辞 (rehtorical) 的一种,为了方便理解,我们就称之为逻辑关系。

我们统计了 TPO 中所有的信息查找题,有 70% 左右<sup>1</sup> 的题目都涉及逻辑关系词(包括句子间和句子内的)。

换个角度思考一下,假如阅读题目与逻辑关系有如此高的相关性,那么我们就应该在阅读的过程中,时常关注这种逻辑关系,因为这能帮助我们快速而准确地定位到题目所需要的信息。

新托福阅读段落中涉及的逻辑关系主要包括时间关系、地点关系、条件因果关系、举例归纳关系、比较关系、分层分类关系、递进与转折关系、定义和强调等<sup>2</sup>。

在新托福阅读考试中,考过最多的逻辑关系是条件因果关系、比较关系、递进和转折关系和举例归纳关系。所以请考生一定要注意这四类关系,在阅读文章的时候,但凡出现了这四类关系的地方,就一定要提高警惕,因为很可能要出题了!

# Ⅱ一、条件因果关系|

条件因果关系(condition and casuse/effect)是最为基础的逻辑关系,主要包括条件关系和因果关系。因果关系是在原因存在的情况下,结果就会发生。例如,因为吃得多,所以胖了。吃得多就是原因,胖就是结果。这类关系非常的简单易懂。而条件关系非常类似于因果关系,但又不同,差别就在于条件关系引导的条件通常是一种"假设"的原因,换言之就是"条件原因"其实是只有条件具备,结果才会发生。举个例子,假如你吃得太多,你就会变成"胖子"。这个时候吃得多,就是一个条件,但它未必发生。假如这个条件发生,那么就会导致"变胖"的结果。条件因果关系经常出现在解释说明型和立论型题材的文章中。以下,我们列举了新托福阅读考试考过的条件因果词,请考生一定要牢牢记住,会有奇效哦!

表示原因类: as, because, considering that, for the reason that, since, for 表示结果类: so, as a result, consequently, therefore, thus, hence, clearly 表示条件关系: if, as far as, as long as, assuming that, but that, if only, only if, in case,

on condition that, once, only that, provided that, so long as, unless, granted that, when

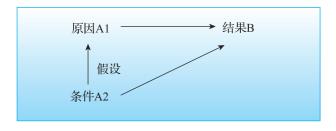


图 13 原因结果类关系图

<sup>1</sup> 将统计数据完整的附上,另外,我们对于50 道信息查找题进行了统计。

<sup>2</sup> 新 GRE 写作. 徐亮. 北京: 群言出版社, 2011. 126~143

# ||二、比较关系||

比较关系主要包括两种:第一种是类比关系(comparison),强调事物的相同点;第二种是对比关系(contrast)强调事物的不同点。比较关系的主要作用有两个¹:第一,它能让我们更好地做出选择,比如 A 和 B 对比有什么不同点、有什么相同点、然后从这些比较中做出选择。第二,它能更好地揭示事物的本质,尤其是对于不熟悉的事物。在 TPO7《古罗马和古希腊》(Ancient Rome and Greece)中,几乎通篇都在运用类比和对比的方式展开说明。以下,我们列举了新托福阅读考试考过的比较和对比关系词,也请考生一定要牢牢记住,会有奇效哦!

表示类比关系: as...as, in proportion as, just as, like, the 比较级, similar to, similarly, both, likewise, correspond to, corresponding, resemble, in common, in the same way

表示对比关系: unlike, while, whereas, however, still, nevertheless, otherwise, differ from, in the contrast, in opposition to, on the contrary, on the other hand, on the opposite side, not so...as,

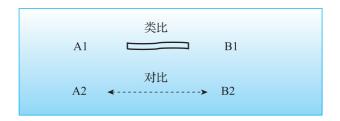


图 14 比较关系图

# ∥三、递进与转折关系|

递进和转折关系,本质上是对立的两类关系。它们其实是根据作者的"期望"而建立的逻辑关系。递进关系表示"与期待相同",比如我拿了碗,然后吃饭。拿到了碗,就"预期"地要吃饭,顺理成章。而转折关系是"与期待相反"<sup>2</sup>,比如尽管我拿起了碗,但是并没有吃饭,这就是与作者"预期"相反的情况。

递进关系通常是按一定顺序推进,由浅入深。在新托福阅读考试中,主要出现在说明文中,比如TPO4《石油资源》(Petroleum Resources)和TPO16《闪电》(Lightening)。一般

<sup>1</sup> 新 GRE 写作. 徐亮. 北京: 群言出版社, 2011. 133

<sup>2</sup> 英语的衔接. K. Halliday, R. Hasan, 等. 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007. 223

情况下,递进关系没有明确的连接词。而转折关系表示"与期待相反",因此从本质上看,它也是一种对比关系即原本期待的内容和实际内容相反。这种关系往往在阅读段落中产生意思转接。由于这种转折关系绕了一个弯,这一绕弯就甩掉了一部分阅读能力较差的考生,因此这类关系也经常出现在新托福阅读考试中,比如 TPO11《古代埃及雕塑》 (Ancient Egyptian Sculpture) 第二段。另外,转折关系也经常出现在 GRE,GMAT 和 SAT 考试中。



图 15 递进与转折关系图

以下列举了新托福阅读考试考过的转折关系词,请考生一定要牢牢记住,会有奇效哦!

表示递进关系: in fact, as a matter of fact, indeed, actually

表示转折关系: however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, but, on the other hand, instead

# ∥四、举例归纳关系|

举例归纳关系是新托福考试考查最多的逻辑关系,尤其是在解释说明型文章和立论型文章中。整个段落都是通过举例来展开的,把主题句的抽象意思具体化,同时生动的例证也给考生留下了清晰、有趣、深刻且信服的印象。在新托福阅读段落中,一般都有明确指示词,但值得注意的是也有不少的文章中没有出现指示词。

以下,我们列举了新托福阅读考试考过的举例和归纳的关系词,请考生一定要牢牢记住, 会有奇效哦!

举例关系: for example, for instance, for one thing, in other words.

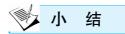
# ||五、其他重要关系||

除了以上四种主要的逻辑关系之外,还有一些重要的逻辑关系词经常出现在新托福阅读中;掌握好它们有利于攻克段落阅读。这些关系包括了分类关系、时间关系、空间关系、步骤关系、定义关系和解释说明等。

分类关系,根据事物的特点进行分类或者归类分析。时间关系,根据时间发展顺序展开。 空间关系,主要是对于地点方位展开。步骤关系,主要是通过描述事物发展过程展开。定义关 系,主要是根据新概念的定义展开。解释说明,主要是对于文章的进一步补充说明,使得句子

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

的内容解释更加完备。尽管这些关系时常出现在新托福阅读考试中,不过很少直接考到。



综上所述,新托福阅读考试中语篇衔接包括了逻辑关系、指代、替代、省略和词汇的衔接。最为常见就是逻辑关系词,建议考生在阅读每一句话时都要思考这句话和前一句话的逻辑连接关系。这一方面有利于我们提取文章的结构,另一方面有利于提取段落信息。同时为了文章行文的简洁性,作者也会使用一些指代、替代和省略的关系进行写作,主要是避免啰唆¹。最后,新托福阅读文章也十分喜欢利用意思相近的词汇表述同一个观点,因此积攒足够的同义词是非常必要的。

接下来我们将结合示例把这些衔接关系一一说明下。

# ◎ 【例1】

①Small mammals, being warm blooded, suffer hardship in the exposed and turbulent environment of the uppermost trees. ②Because a small body has more surface area per unit of weight than a large one of similar shape, it gains or loses heat more swiftly. ③Thus, in the trees, where shelter from heat and cold may be scarce and conditions may fluctuate, a small mammal may have trouble maintaining its body temperature.

这段话里面包含了明显因果关系:第一句话说了本段话的主要内容,第二句话,开始解释原因,第三句话,做结论。第一句话是总体介绍,第二、三句话,是具体的解释说明,用了 small mammal 作为词汇的衔接,贯穿全文。第二、三句话是因果连接,因为它们之间有明显的逻辑连接词。

# 第五节 段落信息提取

新托福阅读设计之初就是希望测试到考生的学术阅读水平,学术阅读十分关注考生对于信息的提取能力,也就说要知道哪些是重要信息,哪些是细节信息,哪些是说明作者意图的信息。

那如何才能保证信息提取符合考试要求呢?为了保证信息提取的有效性,就必须依赖段落衔接。打个比方,假如我们解读一段古文,首先应该了解每个字的读音和意思,然后再去体会古文背后的意思。

因此为了既能提取信息又不失真,就必须要学好段落的衔接关系。这其实是一个基本功,

<sup>1</sup> 中式英语之鉴. Joan Pinkham (著),姜桂华(译). 北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2000

夯实之后,方能提取信息,那到底该提取些什么呢?

段落中的信息包括关键词、主题句、主要信息和次要信息。关键词就是一段话中重点要 谈及的主题;主题句是用一个句子概括段落核心思想;主要信息和次要信息是围绕关键词和 主题句展开的信息。考生只要掌握了这四个方面的信息,就自然能对文章的结构有所把控。

# Ⅱ一、关键词Ⅱ

段落是一组围绕同一主题展开的相互关联的句子,即把与主题相关的所有信息归纳起来,这有助于强化作者的主要观点<sup>1</sup>。比如前文 121 页 (例 3) 关于李娜的例子就是围绕"李娜"和"退役"这两个主题展开,而这里的关键词也是作者希望和考生分享的核心观点。

在阅读段落或者文章的时候,你可能总会发现有些词语在段落中经常出现、反复提及,比如"李娜"和"退役"就是一个反复提及的词语。这种反复提及的词语就是关键词(keywords)。了解关键词的意义就在于它可以帮助你知道作者在每一段话中要讨论的核心内容。

# ||二、主题句||

找到关键词之后,就应该可以确定段落的主题句了,主题句就是围绕关键字主题而论述的语句。它用以概括文章的中心思想、核心内容、作者的写作意图和思想感情等。因此在阅读段落的时候,考生应该不断地问自己,这段话的主题句究竟是什么?也就说,作者在这段话中讨论了什么?

主题句对于考生读懂整个段落至关重要。一方面新托福最后一类总结题会涉及主题句;另一方面,在清楚了作者传递的主题信息之后,对于考生做推理题和细节题,也是有巨大帮助的,至少能快速排除那些与文章主题不相干的语句。

不过,值得注意的是主题句都不是直接给出的,很多时候都需要自己总结<sup>2</sup>! 总结主题句主要是将文章的关键词、中心思想、核心内容、作者的写作意图和思想感情等组合形成一个句子。

在新托福考试中,每个段落主题告诉你的,是对题目不同角度地论述。因此,阅读题目并不是一件可有可无的事情,而是必要的阅读内容,至少可以让你知道段落是按照什么主题而展 开的。因此,总结主题句就是根据文章的标题,然后对于段落的中心思想的概括。

最后,尽管主题句最好是自己总结,但是对于**备考时间短而且基础水平不佳**,同时总结能力比较弱的考生来说,还是可以利用一点技巧的,就是主旨句出现的位置。

必须强调一下,主题句会出现在段落的任何地方,有时候甚至是不出现,如果文章没有主

<sup>1</sup> 朗文高级英语阅读 (上). Rose Wassman, 等. 北京: 中国电力出版社, 2003. 125~140

<sup>2</sup> Mary K. Enright, TOEFL 2000 Reading Framework: A Working Paper, ETS, 2000.

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

题句,这种"找位置"技巧就会失灵。但是如果段落中有主题句的话,那么就有些固定的地方是主题句常常出现的。根据《朗文高级英语阅读》(上)的作者罗丝·互斯曼的观点,他在书中总结如下。

- 1) 大约有一半段落首句包含了主题句:
- 2) 段落末尾也会出现主题句:
- 3) 主题句也会出现在段落中间,比如第二句或者第三句:
- 4) 没有明确出现在段落中。

# Ⅱ三、主要信息和次要信息区别 |

主题句类似于脊椎动物的骨架,各种组织围绕着这一骨架生长。在段落中,这些组织就是围绕主题句展开的段落信息,它可以分成主要信息和次要信息。

主要信息包括两点内容:第一,作者扩展阐述的主题句;第二,以细节实质性的内容支持主题句所阐述的内容。而次要信息就不具备这两个特点,它们只是为了点缀或者对于文章的补充说明。

要想快速地区分这两点,很多考生可能会觉得困难!这里,教大家一个简单的判定方法,那就是看删除这个信息是否会影响对整段中心思想的理解。1如果是影响文章理解的信息,那就是主要信息,否则就是次要信息。

还是拿李娜那个例子来说,

②据圈内人士爆料,两夺女网大满贯的李娜将在明天正式公开宣布退役。⑥接下来的武汉 网球公开赛和中网公开赛的比赛场上,将不会出现中国金花一姐的身影。④此外,据李娜赞助 商透露.中网比赛组委会可能会为李娜办退役仪式。

全文的主题句是"李娜退役"。如果去掉了④的话,也不影响我们的理解,因此④就是个次要信息。在新托福阅读考试中,段落的主要信息和次要信息是信息查找题和阅读理解题的考查重点!



# 信息结构图

阅读高手通常应该是能够"自动地"了解段落衔接,并且能高效提取相关信息内容,这也是 ETS 非常推荐的做法<sup>2</sup>。但是,对于没有阅读经验的考生来说,尤其是没有接受过阅读训练的考生来说,限时记忆如此多的信息是非常困难的。搞不好,由于信息太多,阅读之后脑子都变成了"糨糊"。

<sup>1</sup> 朗文高级英语阅读 (上). Rose Wassman, 等. 北京: 中国电力出版社, 2003. 141~142

<sup>2</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京:北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 50

因此为了帮助考生提高阅读能力,笔者认为将一些信息内容记录下来并用符号的形式表达出来是有意义的。这种记录的形式,我们就称之为"信息结构图"。

请注意,我们不是为了画图而画图,结构图的意义在于,它能够帮助我们将段落的意思准确无误地表达出来。那么怎么才能准确无误地表达出来呢?笔者认为最为有效的方法就是复述,既可以通过口头的形式,也可以通过书写的形式。这里最为关键的前提是要根据自己的逻辑结构,同时在不看原文的前提下,表达出文章的意思,这个过程就是paraphrase。

怎样才能画出自己的结构图呢?首先必须明确,结构图没有一个统一的标准,最好的标准就是能准确地复述文章的意思。其次,结构图有复杂和简单之分,复杂的结构图就是将每一句话的重点信息和句子间的关系搞清楚并记录下来。

简单的逻辑结构图 (高手常用),即在段落阅读之后,根据信息的重要性,选择保留几个核心词汇 (基本在 4~12 词之间)和文章展开后的核心意思,以及论证手法就可以画出一个结构图。结构图能准确阐述文章的核心内容,因此对于解题十分有帮助。

# 第六节 段落阅读与速度关系

新托福考试对时间要求十分严格,于是很多考生会问,如果在考试的时候,要梳理段落衔接类型并且要做信息提取等任务的话,时间够用吗?关于阅读速度问题,我们用一个生活例子说明一下。比如跑步运动员在平时训练的时候,通常都会进行有节奏的负重训练。而在比赛的时候,会卸下重量,速度就自然得到了提升。

段落结构梳理和信息提炼就是一个类似于"负重训练"的过程,这两项工作就是要帮助考生在读"懂"文章之后,再不断地训练,从而提高速度。因为,在读"懂"文章之后,考生就能知道文章中的关键信息的所在的位置,在心里对这些信息设置一个个"点",方便定位。读题之后,就能迅速根据"点"找到答案所在的位置,我们称之为"断点法"。

为了说明这种方法的意义,笔者将之与"找题法"进行对比。找题法就是不读原文,查找答案。理论上,找题法就是做每一道题(除了词汇题之外)都得从段落开头读到段落的结尾,找到答案信息。也就是"找题法"要求一段话包含几道题就得找几遍。而断点法是提前预测了文章出题点,迅速找到与题目相关的信息。如果每篇文章有3~5段,去除三分之一的词汇题,每段话分配的题目数量就是2~4道题。那么,找题法至少需要考生阅读2~4遍,而断点法只需要阅读一遍。

#### 第一. 找题法

找题法,也就是从头找到尾的方法。为了解决 113 页例 1 中的第一题,就要从 Plants are

subject to...,一直找到...potential pests。基本读完了文章的四分之三。到了解决第二题,又得从头一直读到最后。同一段文字就被阅读将近两遍。如图显示:

Plants are subject to attack and infection by a remarkable variety of symbiotic species and have evolved a diverse array of mechanisms designed to frustrate the potential colonists. These can be divided into preformed or passive defense mechanisms and inducible or active systems. Passive plant defense comprises physical and chemical barriers that prevent entry of pathogens, such as bacteria, or render tissues unpalatable or toxic to the invader. The external surfaces of plants, in addition to being covered by an epidermis and a waxy cuticle, often carry spiky hairs known as trichomes, which either prevent feeding by insects or may even puncture and kill insect larvae. Other trichomes are sticky and glandular and effectively trap and immobilize insects.

If the physical barriers of the plant are breached, then preformed chemicals may inhibit or kill the intruder, and plant tissues contain a diverse array of toxic or potentially toxic substances, such as resins, tannins, glycosides, and alkaloids, many of which are highly effective deterrents to insects that feed on plants. The success of the Colorado beetle in infesting potatoes, for example, seems to be correlated with its high tolerance to alkaloids that normally repel potential pests. Other possible chemical defenses, while not directly toxic to the parasite, may inhibit some essential step in the establishment of a parasitic relationship. For example, glycoproteins in plant cell walls may inactivate enzymes that degrade cell walls. These enzymes are often produced by bacteria and fungi

## 图 16 "找题法"第1题读文章顺序

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#### 图 17 "找题法"第2题读文章顺序

## 第二, 断点法

断点法,是提前预测了文章出题点,以期帮助迅速定位与题目相关的信息。利用了断点法做 113 页例 1 中的第一题和第二题,就能迅速地找到这两道题目所需要的信息点。比如,例 1 中的 文章就是利用了分层逻辑展开。因此,在分层的两处,心中就会设定好断点,图中用▲符号表 示。解题的时候,就能迅速解题,并且只是读一遍文章,比"找题法"至少在阅读上快了一倍。

Plants are subject to attack and infection by a remarkable variety of symbiotic species and have evolved a diverse array of mechanisms designed to frustrate the potential colonists. These can be divided into preformed or passive defense mechanisms and inducible or active systems. Passive plant defense comprises physical and chemical barriers that prevent entry of pathogens, such as bacteria, or render tissues unpalatable or toxic to the invader. The external surfaces of plants, in addition to being covered by an epidermis and a waxy cuticle, often carry spiky hairs known as trichomes, which either prevent feeding by insects or may even puncture and kill insect larvae. Other trichomes are sticky and glandular and effectively trap and immobilize insects.

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#### 图 18 断点法解决第一题和第二题

通过上面的例子分析可知,断点法不但速度快,而且效率高,正确率高(关于这一点,后面的章节还将继续讨论)。尤其是碰到了题目涉及的信息非常分散的情况,比如需要利用全段信息来解答 EXCEPT 题目,那断点法效率就不是一般的高。总之,分析段落的衔接方式和信息提取就是段落分析的基础工作。段落分析的工作,在备考过程中,需要不断被训练。只有经过高强度的训练之后,阅读理解能力才会迅速提升。因此,强烈建议考生在使用模拟真题时,一定要对于各种不懂的段落分析透彻!如果有实在分析不清楚的段落,可以给笔者写邮件或者考生之间互相传阅,互相修改。

# 第七节 手把手教你阅读段落和解题

# ||学习步骤|

在了解了段落阅读各项理论知识之后,我们就要开始"真刀真枪"地正式解剖一个段落了,最终解决所有的新托福阅读题目。那么,到底要如何解剖段落呢?笔者认为不同程度的考生,要学习的步骤是有区别的。

#### ◎ 初级阶段

学习对象: 具备阅读语句能力, 但是阅读段落比较困难, 连判断句与句的关系都无法把握

# 新托福阅读指点迷津

## 的考生。

主要有三个步骤:

- 1. 判断段落的衔接,重点是要了解每一个句子同上一个句子的逻辑关系。只有在了解了每一句话的关系之后,才能判断段落的展开方式,进而了解段落究竟要表达什么样的内容。
- 2. 提取信息结构,包括关键词、主题句和文章结构。这三个要素都要基于第一步,对于段落结构有了了解之后,才能做出来。
- 3. 根据信息的重要性,设置文章的断点,方便回溯文章。
- 4. 解题, 根据阅读文章的信息内容, 进行解题。

## ◎ 中级阶段

学习对象:阅读语句比较好,阅读段落也具备一定实力,具备判断句与句的关系的能力,但是提取信息内容方面有困难的考生。

主要有两个步骤:

- 1. 心中已经了解了句子之间的连接关系, 然后直接提取段落的信息结构。
- 2. 解题,根据阅读文章的信息内容,进行解题。

#### ◎ 高级阶段

学习对象: 阅读语句比较好,同时阅读段落有较好的能力,判断句与句的关系很熟练,提取信息内容方面出色.希望进一步简化阅读程序而快速高效做题的考生。

主要有两个步骤:

- 1. 在阅读段落完毕后、提取段落结构、判断段落展开方式、了解段落核心内容。
- 2. 解题. 根据阅读信息预测、排除、最后利用定位语句的方法确认答案。

# 第1段1

(1) In some ways the social makeup of the two parties was similar. (2) To be competitive in winning votes, Whigs and Democrats both had to have significant support among farmers, the largest group in society, and workers. Neither party could win an election by appealing exclusively to the rich or the poor. (3) The Whigs, however, enjoyed disproportionate strength among the business and commercial classes. (4) Whigs appealed to planters who needed credit to finance their cotton and rice trade in the world market, to farmers who were eager to sell their surpluses, and to workers who wished to improve

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第三版) 北京:北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 238

themselves. (5) Democrats attracted farmers isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it, workers alienated from the emerging industrial system, and rising entrepreneurs who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves. (6) The Whigs were strongest in the towns, cities, and those rural areas that were fully integrated into the market economy, whereas Democrats dominated areas of semisubsistence farming that were more isolated and languishing economically.

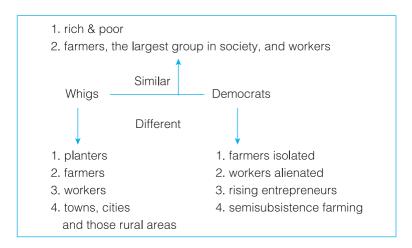
# 🎬 第一步, 判断句间逻辑关系

# 第二步,段落结构提取

关键词: The Whigs, Democrats

主题句: 辉格党和民主党的成员成分不同

段落结构提取



# 第三步,设置信息断点

一般情况,在具备逻辑关系的句子和具有明显两度词的地方设置一些"断点",以便未来回来定位:在这段话中,非常重要的地方就在于第三句话,它具备了转折关系。

(1) In some ways the social makeup of the two parties was similar. (2) To be competitive in winning votes, Whigs and Democrats both had to have significant support among farmers, the largest group in society, and workers. Neither party could win an election by appealing exclusively to the rich or the poor. ▲ (3) The Whigs, however, enjoyed disproportionate strength among the business and commercial classes. (4) Whigs appealed to planters who needed credit to finance their cotton and rice trade in the world market, to farmers who were eager to sell their surpluses, and to workers who wished to

## 新托福阅读指点迷津

improve themselves. (5) Democrats attracted farmers isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it, workers alienated from the emerging industrial system, and rising entrepreneurs who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves. (6) The Whigs were strongest in the towns, cities, and those rural areas that were fully integrated into the market economy, whereas Democrats dominated areas of semisubsistence farming that were more isolated and languishing economically.

# 第四步,解题

According to paragraph 6, the Democrats were supported by all of the following groups  $\mathsf{EXCEPT}$ 

- A. workers unhappy with the new industrial system
- B. planters involved in international trade
- C. rising entrepreneurs
- D. individuals seeking to open the economy to newcomers

# 解题评论

题目问的是: the Democrats were supported by all of the following groups...根据定位法则,可以用 Democrats 作为定位,但是一定要定位回实体词 (supported by all of the following groups),找到选项中三个正确的选项,剩余就是错误选项。

我们找到了: Democrats attracted farmers isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it, workers alienated from the emerging industrial system, and rising entrepreneurs who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves.

这句话中,涵盖了A,C,D选项。只有B是不合适的。

# 第2段1

(1) Hills and mountains are often regarded as the epitome of permanence, successfully resisting the destructive forces of nature, but in fact they tend to be relatively short lived in geological terms. (2) As a general rule, the higher a mountain is, the more recently it was formed; for example, the high mountains of the Himalayas are only about 50 million years old. (3) Lower mountains tend to be older, and are often the eroded relics of much higher mountain chains. (4) About 400 million years ago, when the present-day continents of North America and Europe were joined, the Caledonian mountain chain was the same size as the modern Himalayas. (5) Today, however, the relics of the Caledonian orogeny (mountain-

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第三版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 252

building period) exist as the comparatively low mountains of Greenland, the northern Appalachians in the United States, the Scottish Highlands, and the Norwegian coastal plateau.

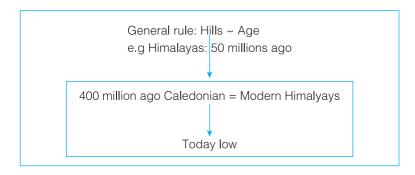
#### 第一步,判断句间逻辑关系

#### 🍑 第二步,段落结构提取

关键词: Hills and mountains, age

主题句:一般情况是,山越高,形成的时间越晚

段落结构提取



#### 第三步,设置信息断点

在这段话中,非常重要的地方是第四句话,它具备了举例关系,举例关系的作用就是为了解释理由。因此应特别重视,新托福阅读考试涉及的举例关系是重点考查对象。第五句,有转折关系,也需要高度注意。

(1) Hills and mountains are often regarded as the epitome of permanence, successfully resisting the destructive forces of nature, but in fact they tend to be relatively short lived in geological terms. (2) As a general rule, the higher a mountain is, the more recently it was formed; for example, the high mountains of the Himalayas are only about 50 million years old. (3) Lower mountains tend to be older, and are often the eroded relics of much higher mountain chains. (4) About 400 million years ago, when the present-day continents of North America and Europe were joined, the Caledonian mountain chain was the same size as the modern Himalayas. (5) Today, however, the relics of the Caledonian orogeny (mountain-building period) exist as the comparatively low mountains of Greenland, the northern Appalachians in the United States, the Scottish Highlands, and the Norwegian coastal plateau.

#### 牽 第四步,解题

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the mountains of the Himalayas?

- A. Their current height is not an indication of their age.
- B. At present, they are much higher than the mountains of the Caledonian range.
- C. They were a uniform height about 400 million years ago.
- D. They are not as high as the Caledonian mountains were 400 million years ago.

#### 解题评论

首先要准确地了解题目中的问题 the mountains of the Himalayas,根据定位法则,考生至少可以找到两句话。第二句是: As a general rule, the higher a mountain is, the more recently it was formed; for example, the high mountains of the Himalayas are only about 50 million years old. 第四句(设置了断点的地方)是: About 400 million years ago, when the present-day continents of North America and Europe were joined, the Caledonian mountain chain was the same size as the modern Himalayas。分析这两句话,第二句大意为"一般情况下,山越高,年龄越小";第四句大意为:"4000 万年前,Caledonian 的高度等于今天的 the modern Himalayas (比较关系)。"

因此,将这两句话的意思融合在一起,就是今天的 Caledonian 的高度不如现代的喜马拉雅山,因此选择 B 选项。本质上说,这就是一个同义改写。同学们,还记得同义改写的原则吗?一逻二度三要素!本题目就是对于比较关系的改写!

## 第3段1

(1) The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily. (2) The factory clock became the symbol of the new work rules. (3) One mill worker who finally quit complained revealingly about "obedience to the ding-dong of the bell—just as though we are so many living machines." (4) With the loss of personal freedom also came the loss of standing in the community. Unlike artisan workshops in which apprentices worked closely with the masters supervising them, factories sharply separated workers from management. (5) Few workers rose through the ranks to supervisory positions, and even fewer could achieve the artisan's dream of setting up one's own business. Even well-paid workers sensed their decline in status.

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第三版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 104

#### 牽 第一步,判断句间逻辑关系

- (1) —分层 1— (2) —举例— (3)
- (1) —分层 2—(4) —举例—(5)

#### 第二步,段落结构提取

关键词: did not adopt, loss of rank

主题句:第一代移民难以适应个人地位也在降低

First generation not adopt new attitudes

- 1. Factory clock: e.g quotation from a mill worker
- 2. Separation=≫loss of rank e.g few workers rose & well-paid workers

#### 第三步,设置信息断点

因为没有明显的逻辑关系词,所以这段话的逻辑关系并不是特别的明显。但是如果我们不断地反问每一句的关系,也能明白各个句子和主题句之间的关系。比如,第二句与第一句就是一种分类说明的关系:第五句也与第一句是另一个分层的关系。

(1) The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily. ▲ (2) The factory clock became the symbol of the new work rules. (3) One mill worker who finally quit complained revealingly about "obedience to the ding-dong of the bell—just as though we are so many living machines". (4) With the loss of personal freedom also came the loss of standing in the community. ▲ (5) Unlike artisan workshops in which apprentices worked closely with the masters supervising them, factories sharply separated workers from management. (6) Few workers rose through the ranks to supervisory positions, and even fewer could achieve the artisan's dream of setting up one's own business. Even well-paid workers sensed their decline in status.

#### 牽 第四步,解题

In paragraph 4, the author includes the quotation from a mill worker in order to.

- A. support the idea that it was difficult for workers to adjust to working in factories
- B. show that workers sometimes quit because of the loud noise made by factory machinery
- C. argue that clocks did not have a useful function in factories
- D. emphasize that factories were most successful when workers revealed their complaints

## 解题评论

问题是 a mill worker, 属于我们定位的第一分层点, 根据定位法则可以找到: One mill worker who finally quit complained revealingly about "obedience to the ding-dong of the bell—just as though we are so many living machines".

首先,判断这句话的逻辑关系!这明显是一个引用,所以这句话就是解释说明关系。解释说明关系就是要找到需要解释的内容,那么往前找,定位前两句: The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily. 这句话的意思是第一代移民无法很好地适应这些新规则。A 选项就是对于这一句的同义改写,符合我们的改写原则,因此答案选A。

从本题开始,只需要提取结构,就可以解题了。主要针对中级阶段的考生。

## ﴾

#### 第4段1

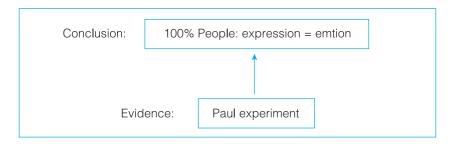
Most investigators concur that certain facial expressions suggest the same emotions in all people. Moreover, people in diverse cultures recognize the emotions manifested by the facial expressions. In classic research Paul Ekman took photographs of people exhibiting the emotions of anger, disgust, fear, happiness, and sadness. He then asked people around the world to indicate what emotions were being depicted in them. Those queried ranged from European college students to members of the Fore, a tribe that dwells in the New Guinea highlands. All groups, including the Fore, who had almost no contact with Western culture, agreed on the portrayed emotions. The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses. Ekman and his colleagues more recently obtained similar results in a study of ten cultures in which participants were permitted to report that multiple emotions were shown by facial expressions. The participants generally agreed on which two emotions were being shown and which emotion was more intense.

#### **第一步**. 段落结构提取

关键词: facial expressions

主题句: 面部表情全世界都一样

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第三版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 244



#### 第二步,解题

According to paragraph 2, which of the following was true of the Fore people of New Guinea?

- A. They did not want to be shown photographs.
- B. They were famous for their story-telling skills.
- C. They knew very little about Western culture.
- D. They did not encourage the expression of emotions.

#### 解题评论

首先要准确地了解题目中的问题 the Fore people of New Guinea,根据定位法则,可以用 New Guine 或 Fore 做定位,可以发现有三句话都包含需要查找的内容。但由于问题中没有实体词,所以就只能一句句地分析,其中有一句是: All groups, including the Fore, who had almost no contact with Western culture, agreed on the portrayed emotions. 分析 who 引导的定语从句,Fore 部族与西方文化没有任何联系。根据同义改写原则,选择 C 选项。

## 第5段1

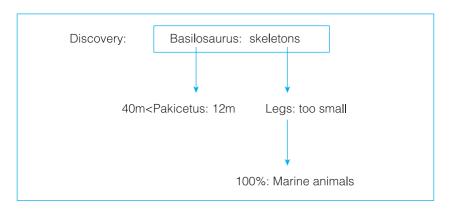
Another major discovery was made in Egypt in 1989. Several skeletons of another early whale, Basilosaurus, were found in sediments left by the Tethys Sea and now exposed in the Sahara desert. This whale lived around 40 million years ago, 12 million years after Pakicetus. Many incomplete skeletons were found but they included, for the first time in an archaeocyte, a complete hind leg that features a foot with three tiny toes. Such legs would have been far too small to have supported the 50-foot-long Basilosaurus on land. Basilosaurus was undoubtedly a fully marine whale with possibly nonfunctional, or vestigial, hind legs.

#### 葊 第一步, 段落结构提取

关键词: major discover, leg

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第三版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 62

主题句: 退化的腿 (hind leg) 支持 Basilosaurus 是纯粹的海洋动物



#### 🖛 第二步,解题

It can be inferred that Basilosaurus bred and gave birth in which of the following locations?

A. On land

B. Both on land and at sea

C. In shallow water

D. In a marine environment

#### 解题评论

首先要准确的了解题目中的问题 Basilosaurus bred and gave birth。根据我们抽提的信息,非常明显,这种鲸鱼只是生活在海洋里面,所以选到 D 选项,为了确认这个选项,还必须找到原句: Basilosaurus was undoubtedly a fully marine whale with possibly nonfunctional, or vestigial, hind legs。这句话也肯定这种鲸鱼是生活在海洋中,所以选择 D 选项。抽提信息结构后,解题速度提高,而且定位信息变成了确认检查的手段。

## 第6段1

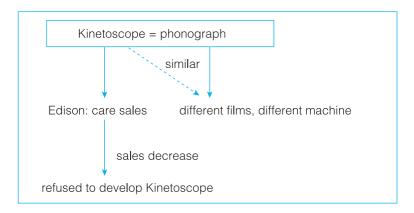
These Kinetoscope arcades were modeled on phonograph parlors, which had proven successful for Edison several years earlier. In the phonograph parlors, customers listened to recordings through individual ear tubes, moving from one machine to the next to hear different recorded speeches or pieces of music. The Kinetoscope parlors functioned in a similar way. Edison was more interested in the sale of Kinetoscopes (for roughly \$1,000 apiece) to these parlors than in the films that would be run in them (which cost approximately \$10 to \$15 each). He refused to develop projection technology, reasoning that if he made and sold projectors, then exhibitors would purchase only one machine—a projector—from him instead of several.

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第三版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 81

#### 第一步,段落结构提取

关键词: Kinetoscope, phonograph

主题句: Kinetoscope 以留声机为模型制作,但是爱迪生拒绝发展它。



#### 葊 第二步,解题

The author discusses phonograph parlors in paragraph 2 in order to

- A. explain Edison's financial success
- B. describe the model used to design Kinetoscope parlors
- C. contrast their popularity to that of Kinetoscope parlors
- D. illustrate how much more technologically advanced Kinetoscope parlors were

#### 解题评论

首先要准确地了解题目中的问题,讲述 phonograph parlors 的目的是什么,抽提结构后,了解到 phonograph 是为了介绍 Kinetoscope 的模型制作。因此,如果利用排除法的话. 基本确认答案就是 B 选项。

A选项的错误在于没有解释金融的成功。

- C 选项是最不能选的选项,因为没有任何对比关系。
- D选项的错误在于没有说明 Kinetoscope parlors 的技术更为进步的一面。

最后,找原句信息在此确认我们的答案,原句就是: These Kinetoscope arcades were modeled on phonograph parlors, which had proven successful for Edison several years earlier.

在进行段落分析后,做修辞目的题是比较容易的,如果结合排除法和选项定位确认的话, 正确率就有了充足的保证。

## 第八节 练习部分

以下选了 TPO 相关的题目,请考生对照原文,做好练习,我们提供题号并做出解析。

#### 练习 1 TPO 3 Depletion of the Ogallala Aquifer 第四段

This unprecedented development of a finite groundwater resource...that is supported in 1980.

#### 练习 2 TPO7 Ancient Rome and Greece 第三段

Certainly, in trying to explain the Roman phenomenon, ... a sense of the natural order.

#### 练习3 TPO 9 Reflection in Teaching 第二段

Wildman and Niles identify three principles...because it is a good or even compelling idea.

#### 练习 4 TPO 14 Maya Water Problems 第二段

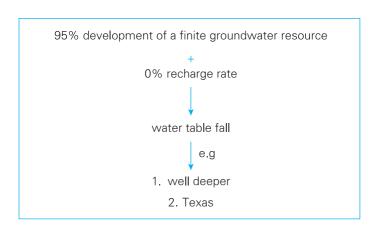
From north to south in the Yucatan Peninsula, ...risks of crop failures from droughts and hurricanes.

#### 练习 5 TPO23Urban Climates 第一段

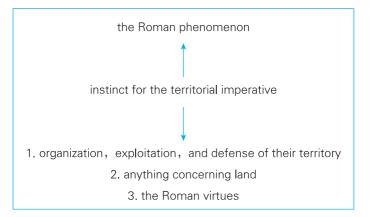
The city is an extraordinary processor... particularly in the production of heat.

## 参考答案

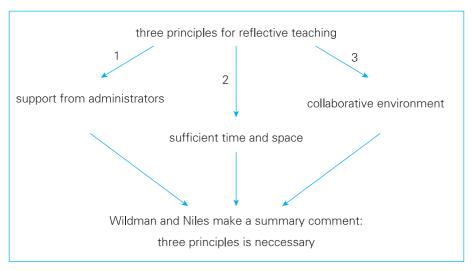
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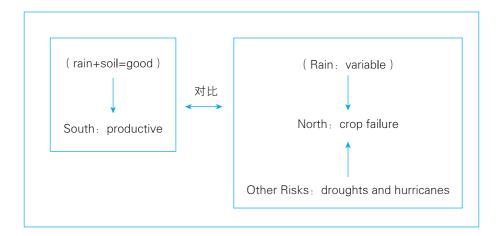
2 »



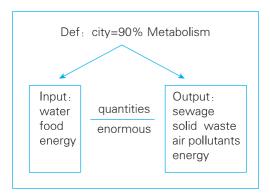
3 »



4 »



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新托福阅读指点迷津

## 技 巧 篇

# 新托福阅读十大题型解析

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## 新托福阅读十大题型解析

## 第一章 🗾

## 新托福官方指南解析

由于新托福阅读主要考查考生对于学术性文章的理解,所以新托福阅读文章基本取材于大学教科书及其同等水平的课程资料,同时出题方对于这些学术性原材料尽量较少地改写并尽可能保持原貌。学术性原材料取材广泛,涉及多个不同的学科,包括天文、地理、生物、化学、物理、戏剧、文学批评、艺术、环境等。根据论证方法划分,新托福阅读文章大体可以被分成三个类型: 1) 解释说明型文章; 2) 立论型文章; 3) 历史题材型文章。每一篇阅读文章的长度大约是 700 词,但是每篇文章的长度可能会有所不同。根据我们的研究结果表明,新托福阅读文章的词数大约是在 650 ~750 词。

在不考虑加试的情况下,每次考试考查三篇文章,每篇文章基本都会考查 12~14 道题目;题目类型主要是包括词汇题、事实细节题、推理题、句子插入题、句子简化题以及主旨题等十种题型,每篇文章对应的初始分数为 13~15 分(最后一道主旨题目价值两分或者三分),因此全部的三篇文章的初始分数为 36~45 分。从经验上来看,阅读考试大部分情况 42 道题,初始分数为 45 分¹。在计算出初始分数之后,新托福评分系统就会通过其标准的统计模型(主要是依靠正态分布)重新计算得出最终的考生标准分数:0~30 分。

在阅读中,主要的题目类型一共有10类,我们一一分析各种题型的出现概率2:

- 1) 词汇题 (Vocabulary Questions), 这类题目是出现最多的题目, 一共出现了 315 次, 占比 28. 14%。
- 2) 事实细节题 (Factual Information Questions), 平均每篇文章要大约出现 3 次, 一共出现 315 次, 占比 25. 32%。
- 3) 否定事实细节题(Negative Factual Information Questions), 是事实细节题的另一种

<sup>1</sup> 这些经验主要来自于两方面:第一,笔者对大部分的 OG 和模拟真题类的文章所做的分析;第二,多次实战考试的经验。

<sup>2</sup> 笔者分析了TPO1~30 所涵盖的1244 道题,每种题目的分布及出现情况。

考试形式,要求考生在四个选项中选择一个错误的选项,共出现过104次。

- 4) 推理题 (Inference Questions), 一共出现了85次。
- 5) 修辞目的题 (Rhetorical Purpose Questions),它是继词汇题、事实细节题之后,出现频率最多的题目,共出现了121次,占比9.73%。
- 6) 指代题 (Reference Questions), 该题只出现了15次, 占比不到2%
- 7) 句子插入题 (Insert Text Questions), 每次考试都出现, 每篇文章 1 道题。
- 8) 句子简化题 (Sentence Simplification Questions) 每次考试出现的概率是82%。
- 9) 主旨大意题 (Prose Summary Questions) 每次考试都是必不可少的题目。
- 10) 图表信息题 (Fill in a Table Questions),这种题目出现概率最小。

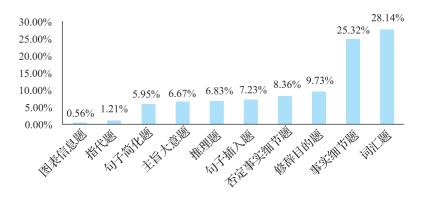


图 19 新托福阅读十种题型分布情况

表格 7 新托福阅读十种题型分布情况

题目类型	图表 信息题	指代题	句子 简化题	主旨大意题	推理题	句子 插入题	否定事实 细节题	修辞 目的题	事实 细节题	词汇题
总题 目数量	7	15	74	83	85	90	104	121	315	350
每篇文章 出现数量	0. 08	0. 17	0. 82	0. 92	0. 94	1. 00	1. 16	1. 34	3. 50	3. 89

## 第一节 备考误区

多年教学经验表明,很多考生都希望能够找到解决一切阅读题目的捷径。为了满足考生的"快速"答题需求,市面上也出现了各种关于"快速解题技巧"的各种书籍。且不论这些方法是否有效,让我们从时间和实战的角度分析一下这些技巧是否有效?笔者在翻阅了这些书籍之后,保守估计:每一种题目都有两种以上的解题方法。那么对考生来说,就需要记住大约20种以上的解题方法。记忆这么多的"解题秘籍"对考生来说本身就是非常大的负担。另外,

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

当碰到考题,考生还得从脑海中极力搜索该使用哪一种方法,如果记忆出现混乱,就要发生"牛唇对不上马嘴"的情况了。因此,从时间和实战的角度上看,过多的解题技巧是没有任何意义的。另外,有不少解题方法都是作者杜撰的,也许对于作者本人来说很有用,但是不具备普世性,也就是考生使用这些方法不一定有效。举一个例子,词汇题,如果考生认识这个词,几乎秒选答案。假如考生不认识这个词,那就要靠线索逻辑去猜,就非常不靠谱。不相信,考生可以自己试试,做个 20 道词汇题,看看那些不认识的题目,能否猜得出它的意思呢?

那么新托福阅读的解题是否有靠谱的方法呢? 官方指南对于每种阅读题型都做了详细的说明并提供了参考的解题思路。这些内容,稍后会向考生——解读。尽管这些解题思路非常正确,而且也是唯一的解题思路,但是光看这些内容是否有用呢? 笔者认为,对于很多基础不好的考生来说,几乎没有任何帮助,因为它的解读无一例外,都是需要考生具备词汇、语句和篇章阅读能力。因此,根据这个解题思路,考生要同时有一定的词汇基础、语句解读能力和篇章阅读能力。(如果可能,希望考生不断地翻看第二部分能力篇,不断练习自己的阅读语句能力;同时将附录部分新托福高频词汇和同义词集背熟练!)

## 第二节 解题方法总纲

新托福的题型有十种之多,其考查考生的阅读能力主要有三个方面: 1) Read to find information,也就是所谓的查找信息的能力。2) Read for basic comprehension,阅读的基本理解,包括词汇、句意理解,以及代词的指代对象等。3) Read to learn,阅读理解,包括对于文章中心意思的理解和段落结构的理解等。对于阅读三方面能力的考查就是新托福阅读考试的命题原则¹。只有透彻地了解了ETS的命题原则,才能更好地解题。

根据新托福考查原则,我们将这十种题型,整理成了三种类型,主要是包括了基础能力 题、信息查找题以及阅读理解题。之所以这么划分,是因为这些题型考查的能力点和解题思路 非常的类似请看一下这三种题型的解题方法。

#### 🚄 1. 基本能力题

- 1) 词汇题
- 2) 指代题
- 3) 句子简化题
- 4) 句子插入题

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 58~59

#### ≥ 2. 信息查找题

- 5) 细节题:包括事实信息题和否定事实信息题
- 6) 非细节题:包括推理题和修辞目的题

#### 🥌 3. 阅读理解题

- 7) 主旨题
- 8) 图表信息题

我们将这十种题目,分成这三类题型。在这十类题目中占比最多的就是阅读基础题目和信息查找的题目。而这两类题目,基本上都是基于三个主要能力,词汇、语句和定位能力。关于词汇和语句在前面章节都已经论述过了,希望对于这两块的解题能力比较弱的考生,一定要仔细研读前面的章节。最后,我们要仔细分析一下定位能力;这个能力主要涉及了51%的题目,所有信息查找题目几乎都要用到,因此,定位能力是非常重要的。究竟该如何定位句子呢?我们有一个定位法则:

- 1) 找数字:包括时间,数字等:
- 2) 找名字:包括动物名,人名,地点名:
- 3) 找实体词:包括实体动词和实体名词:
- 4) 找虚体词:包括抽象名词。

#### 将四条内容编成口诀:

#### 一看数字二看名,三看实体四看虚,无论数名虚体词,都要回归实体词。

接下来,我们还要解决考生的一个疑惑,就是这个口诀是否靠谱呢?笔者又做了一个实验,第一,随机抽样50道信息查找题目,看看用的口诀是否能找到答案。第二个实验,就是要随机抽样50道题,口诀能找到几个句子呢?如果太多了意义就不大了。结果都表明,根据这个口诀找到原句的概率大于70%。

最后,由于新托福阅读题目全部都是客观题,不可否认,它就是有随机概率(正确概率等于 25%),所以考生做题就有"蒙"的技巧。笔者并不是鼓励考生脱离阅读能力去猜正确选项,而是利用排除法,提高正确率。比如说,我们知道 A 和 B 一定是错误的,那么答案就肯定在 C 和 D 中选,这样概率就提高到了 50%。其实,这就是贝叶斯推断。总之,希望考生记住:一定要学会排除错误的选项,再确认正确选项。

<sup>1</sup> 赤裸裸的统计学. 查尔斯·惠伦. 北京: 中信出版社, 2013.

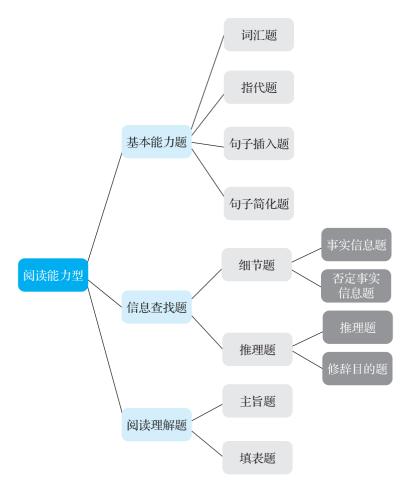


图 20 新托福题型分类

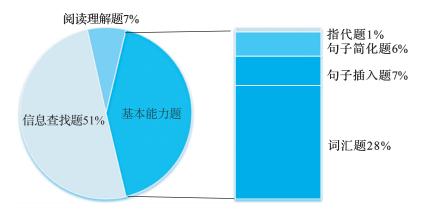


图 21 题型分类占比

## 第三节 基本能力题

新托福阅读考试非常注重考查考生的阅读基本能力,因为这类题目占据整个考试题量的42%。具体来说,词汇题在基本能力题的考查中所占比例最高,大约占据总题量的28%。因此,希望考生重视词汇题!其次就是句子插入题和句子简化题,大约占7%~8%。出题量最少的就是指代题。

#### 

词汇题是阅读考试的出题大户,每篇文章考查的题目数量是在3~5个,一次阅读考试(三篇阅读文章)一共考查8~14个。假如词汇题所考查的词汇,考生都熟悉,那么这个题目基本都是送分;反过来说,如果考生不认识这个词,那么这种送分题就会变成丢分题。假如考生没有在词汇题上得到足够的分数,那么新托福阅读考试获得高分的可能性就非常低。为此,笔者在本书的附录同义词列表中罗列了历年考试(包括了OG,模拟真题以及老托福)的各种词汇题目,并根据词义相似性和考试出现的情况编辑成集,希望考生一定要好好背诵,直到背得滚瓜烂熟为止!! 当然,我们列的高频词汇集也要背熟,以备不时之需。为了帮助考生更好地备考,我们列举了300多组考试常考的单词的词汇组,在词汇题集锦部分。考生有时间可以考虑将所有的题目做完,检测个人的能力。

解题方法:词汇题目的解题原则就是文章中沾边就对!其原则意思就是,只要选项中词汇意思和所考单词的意思相同或者相近即备选,然后将其带入到文章中,确认一下它的意思就可以了。

官方指南给出这种题目解题建议也符合我们的原则,如下:

• Reread the sentence in the passage, substituting the word or phrase you have chosen. Confirm that the sentence still makes sense in the context of the whole passage. 重读这个句子用你选择的单词代替,确认这个句子依然符合上下文的意思就可以了。

在词汇题这个题型中会用高亮的颜色划出所需要考的单词。

•	The word X	in the	passage is	s closest	in meaning	to .

•	In the case	of	a phrase.	the	auestion	miaht	be	
	III tilo oaco	01	a prinaco	uio	quodilon	HIMIT	$\sim$	



图 22 词汇题题目分布情况

#### 先做两道题目, 检验一下我们的解题方法

#### 【例1】

Despite Andrew Jackson's inclination to be a strong President, Democrats as a rule believed in limited government.

TI	inclination	the Alexander		• -	-1	!	1 -
INE WORD	i inclination	IN THE	nassage	ıc	CINCEST IN	meaning	$T \cap$

A. argument

- B. tendency
- C. example
- D. warning

#### 解题评论

如果考生知道 inclination 是"倾向于"的意思,那么就可以直接选择上面选项中的 B 选项,tendency 就是"倾向于"的意思。这难道就是传说中秒杀呢?( 是的,真的就是如此简单。),但是如果考生不认识这个词,只是带入猜单词的话,可能会选 A 选项。所以背单词才是王道!

#### 【例2】

By regulating the economy and competition, the government could ensure equal opportunity. Indeed, for Whigs the concept of government promoting the general welfare went beyond the economy.

A. power

- B. reality
- C. difficulty
- D. idea

## 解题评论

如果考生知道 concept 是"概念"的意思,那么就可以直接选择上面选项中的 D 选项,idea 就是"想法"的意思,这两个词就是所谓的"沾边",意思相近。然后将 D 选项带入到文章中,判断意思通顺,即为正确选项。

看完这两道题,可发现沾边就对的原则非常有效,但是关键是一定要背单词!另外,词汇

题是阅读中要求必须快速解决的题型,最好控制在 10 秒以内,这样才能节约出时间来解决其他题目。不要认为 10 秒钟很短,如果考生完全熟悉所考单词,那么完全可以在 10 秒之内选出答案。因此,平时背单词就一定要熟记!

€ 练习:	请为下面词汇题选择正确选项。	如果正确率在 16 个	(含8个)	以下,	那么请一	-定
要把单词:	<b>背好</b> 。					

1 »	It is thought that the	se grooves help to ch	annel water through	the mouth and out the gill				
	slits, thereby reduci	ng water resistance.						
	The word "channel"	in the passage is clo	sest in meaning to _					
	A. reduce	B. remove	C. direct	D. provide				
2 »	At the same time, t	he image that the spe	ectator looked at exp	anded from the minuscule				
	peepshow dimension	ns of 1 or 2 inches (in I	height) to the life-size	e proportions of 6 or 9 feet.				
	The word "expande	d" in the passage is o	closest in meaning to	·				
	A. was enlarged	B. was improved	C. was varied	D. was rejected				
3 »	Supporting evidence	e comes from research	n showing that aggre	essive people often distort				
	other people's motiv	other people's motives. For example, they assume that other people mean them harm						
	when they do not.							
	The word "distort"	in the passage is close	est in meaning to					
	A. mistrust	B. misinterpret	C. criticize	D. resent				
4 »	Tunas, mackerels,	and billfishes have eve	en more sophisticated	adaptations than these to				
	improve their hydrod	dynamics.						
	The word "sophistic	ated" in the passage	is closest in meaning	g to				
	A. complex	B. amazing	C. creative	D. practical				
<b>5</b> »	Joy and sadness are	e experienced by peop	ole in all cultures arou	and the world, but how can				
	we tell when other people are happy or despondent?							
	The word "despond	lent" in the passage is	s closest in meaning	to				
	A. curious	B. unhappy	C. thoughtful	D. uncertain				
6 »	Causing participants	s in experiments to sr	mile, for example, l	eads them to report more				
	positive feelings and	d to rate cartoons (hu	umorous drawings of	f people or situations) as				
	being more humorou	US.						
	The word "rate" in	the passage is closest	in meaning to					
	A. judge	B. reject	C. draw	D. want				
7 »	And skilled craftwork	kers, who spearheaded	the union movement	, did not feel a particularly				
	strong bond with ser	miskilled factory worke	rs and unskilled labo	orers.				

## 新托福阅读指点迷津

	The word "spearhea	ided" in the passage i	is closest in meaning	to	·
	A. led	B. accepted	C. changed	D.	resisted
8 »	There it remains, so	metimes for long perio	ods, before emerging	g at	the surface again. At
	first thought it seems	s incredible that there	can be enough spa	се	in the "solid" ground
	underfoot to hold all	this water.			
	The word "incredible	e" in the passage is c	losest in meaning to		·
	A. confusing	B. comforting	C. unbelievable	D.	interesting
9 »	The water was alway	s laden with pebbles,	gravel, and sand, I	knov	wn as glacial outwash,
	that was deposited a	as the flow slowed dow	vn.		
	The phrase "glacial	outwash" in the passa	age refers to		<i>:</i>
	A. fast rivers	B. glaciers	C. the huge volu	mes	s of water created by
	glacial melting	D. the particles carri	ed in water from mel	lting	glaciers.
10	» This is because the	e gaps among the ori	iginal grains are ofte	en n	ot totally plugged with
	cementing chemica	als; also, parts of th	ne original grains m	ay	become dissolved by
	percolating ground	water, either while o	consolidation is takir	ng	place or at any time
	afterwards.				
		d" in the passage is cl			
	A. washed	B. dragged	C. filled up	D.	soaked through
11		" is closest in meaning			
	A. addition	B. answer	C. problem	D.	possibility
12	» The word "intercha	ngeable" is closest in	meaning to		
	A. convenient	B. identifiable	C. equivalent	D.	advantageous
13	» The word "stressed	d" is closest in meanir	ng to		
	A. defined	B. emphasized	C. adjusted	D.	mentioned
14	» The word "moreove	er" is closest in meani	ng to		
	A. similarly	B. in addition	C. in contrast	D.	frequently
15	» The word "preoccu	ipation" is closest in n	neaning to		
	A. involvement	B. separation	C. relationship	D.	argument
16	» The word "primary	" is closest in meaning	g to		
	A. discrete	B. preliminary	C. ideal	D.	fundamental
17	» The word "conclusi	ive" is closest in mear	ning to		
	A. definitive	B. controversial	C. concurrent	D.	realistic
18	» The word "apparer	nt" is closest in meanir	ng to		
	A attractive	B logical	C evident	D	distinct

- 19 » The word "factions" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.A. sidesB. peopleC. citiesD. images20 » The word "flattering" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.A. expressiveB. seriousC. complimentaryD. flashy
  - 指代题 !!!!!!!

指代题,主要考查考生对于指代关系的理解。这种类型的题目在 TPO 中出现的并不多,在笔者抽样的 30 套模拟真题中,仅仅出现了 15 次,占据 1.21%。一般情况下,一套 TPO 考题,平均至多出现一道指代题。尽管它出现的频率不高,但是指代关系这一考点经常和其他类型的题目杂糅在一起考查,这一点非常重要,切莫轻视了指代关系。

在世界各种语言中,基本都包括了指代性质的词语;指代词本身是不具备任何意义的,而是靠参照其他东西来表达它们的意思¹。因此,指代关系应该放在具体的语篇和情境中表达它们的具体意思。指代,一般分成外指和内指。外指,是指情境内,而内指主要是针对语篇。新托福主要还是考查语篇内指代²,也就是考查指代词和语篇。语篇内的指代也分成回指或者下指,根据笔者对于各种答案的分析以及根据官方指南的分析,都表明对于前文的指代³。另外,指代题,一方面注重指代对象,同时也非常重视指代的语法关系,比如主谓一致(单复数,人称等)。

#### 解题方法:

首先,阅读语句,预判指代对象基本属性;

然后,向代词处的前文查找,开始确认答案,语义通顺即可确认预判的答案。

#### > 指代题 OG 的题目类型

✓ The word X in the passage refers to... (X 主要考查 It, They, This 等。)



<sup>1</sup> 英语的衔接. K. Halliday, R. Hasan, 等. 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007. 26~31

<sup>2</sup> 官方指南中指出: These questions ask you to identify referential relationships between the words in the passage.

<sup>3</sup> 官方指南中指出: The relationship is between a pronoun and its antecedent.

指代题在	TPO	中出现的情况
1日 1 0 起 1工	$\mathbf{n}$	T田がいりほん

TPO	TPO01	TPO02	TPO06	TPO09	TPO10	TPO11	TPO13	TPO15	TPO20	TPO22	TPO24	TPO29	TPO30
每套题 目数量	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

先做两道官方指南的题目,检验一下我们的解题方法如下:

#### 【例1】1

PASSAGE EXCERPT: "The applied arts are thus bound by the laws of physics, which pertain to both the materials used in their making and the substances and things to be contained, supported, and sheltered. These laws are universal in their application, regardless of cultural beliefs, geography, or climate. If pots have no bottoms or have large openings in their sides, they could hardly be considered containers in any traditional sense. Since the laws of physics, not some arbitrary decision, have determined the general form of applied-art objects, they follow basic patterns, so much so that functional forms can vary only within certain limits..."

The word they in the passage refers to	ge refers to
--	--------------

A. applied-art objects

B. the laws of physics

C. containers

D. the sides of pots

## 解题评论

首先要问的指代词是 they,定位它所在的句子: They could hardly be considered containers in any traditional sense. 首先,我们应先预判: they 很难被认为是一种容器,因此 they 至少是一种和容器相关的东西,因此就基本排除了 B,C 这两个选项,B 是说一种物理法则,C 是容器的意思,不可能容器不认为是容器吧,因此排除了 C; D 选项讲的壶的侧面,不具备壶的属性,所以排除。

接下来,只有A选项,向前查找,讲的就是 applied-art objects,确认选项!

#### 【例2】2

Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes have made streamlining into an art form. their bodies are sleek and compact. The body shapes of tunas, in fact, are nearly ideal from an engineering point of view. Most species lack scales over most of the body, making its mooth and slippery. The eyes lie flush with the body and do not protrude at all. They are also covered with a slick, transparent lid that reduces drag. The fins are stiff, smooth,

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 45

<sup>2</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 114

and narrow, qualities that also help cut drag. When not in use, the fins are tucked into special grooves or depressions so that they lie flush with the body and do not break up its smooth contours. Airplanes retract their landing gear while in flight for the same reason.

The word they in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_

A. qualities

B. fins

C. grooves

D. depressions

## 解题评论

问的指代词是 they,它所在的句子是: they lie flush with the body and do not break up its smooth contours. 首先,我们应先预判: they 折回到特殊的沟槽或者凹陷的地方,不破坏平滑的外形,因此 they 是身体中的一部分,就基本排除了 A, C, D 这三个选项,A 是质量,C 是沟,D 是凹槽,所以都可以排除了。

然后,我们在向前找答案,确认 fins 是答案。将 B 选项带入到原文,意思就是鱼鳍折回到特殊的沟槽或者凹陷的地方,不破坏平滑的外形。因此非常合理,那就选 B 选项。

#### 【例3】1

Workers were united in resenting the industrial system and their loss of status, but they were divided by ethnic and racial antagonisms, gender, conflicting religious perspectives, occupational differences, political party loyalties, and disagreements overtactics. For them, the factory and industrialism were not agents of opportunity but reminders of their loss of independence and a measure of control over their lives. As United States society became more specialized and differentiated, greater extremes of wealth began to appear. And as the new markets created fortunes for the few, the factory system lowered the wages of workers by dividing labor into smaller, less skilled tasks.

The word them in the passage refers to . .

A. workers

B. political party loyalties

C. disagreements over tactics

D. agents of opportunity

## 解题评论

问的指代词是 them,它所在的句子是: For them, the factory and industrialism were not agents of opportunity but reminders of their loss of independence and a measure of control over their lives. 首先,我们应先预判: them 应该是和人相关的内容。因此就基本排除了B,C,D这三个选项。然后,我们在向前找答案,确认 workers 是答案。将A选项带入到原文,意思就是,对于工人而言,工厂和工业化不是机会,反而成为了失去自由和接受控制的手段。因此非常合理,那就选A选项。

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京:北京语言大学出版社,2010.105

## 🧵 练习: 请为下面指代题选择正确答案。

1 » The fossil consists of a complete skull of an archaeocyte, an extinct group of ancestors of modern cetaceans. Although limited to a skull, the Pakicetus fossil provides precious details on the origins of cetaceans. The skull is cetacean-like but its jawbone slack the enlarged space that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales. Pakicetus probably detected sound through the ear opening as in land mammals. The skull also lacks a blowhole, another cetacean adaptation for diving. Other features, however, show experts that Pakicetus is a transitional form between a group of extinct flesh-eating mammals, the mesonychids, and cetaceans. It has been suggested that Pakicetus fed on fish in shallow water and was not yet adapted for life in the open ocean. It probably bred and gave birth on land.

Th	e word "it"	in the passage refers to	·	
Α.	Pakicetus	B. fish	C. life	D. ocean

2 » With the advent of projection, the viewer's relationship with the image was no longer private, as it had been with earlier peepshow devices such as the Kinetoscope and the Mutoscope, which was a similar machine that reproduced motion by means of successive images on individual photographic cards instead of on strips of celluloid. It suddenly became public—an experience that the viewer shared with dozens, scores, and even hundreds of others. At the same time, the image that the spectator looked at expanded from the minuscule peepshow dimensions of 1 or 2 inches (in height) to the life-size proportions of 6 or 9 feet.

The word "it" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the advent of projection

B. the viewer's relationship with the image

C. a similar machine D. celluloid

3 » The Psychodynamic Approach. The orists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all of their demands immediately. Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. The Freudian perspective, in a sense, sees us as "steam engines". By holding in rather

	impulses demand outlets. They may be ex	pressed toward parents in indirect ways su	ıch
	as destroying furniture, or they may be exp	oressed toward strangers later in life.	
	The word "they" in the passagerefers to $\_$	·	
	A. future explosions	B. pent-up aggressive impulses	
	C. outlets	D. indirect ways	
<b>4</b> »	Potash (the old name for potassium carbor	nate) is one of the two alkalis (the other be	ing
	soda, sodium carbonate) that were used	from remote antiquity in the making of glas	ss,
	and from the early Middle Ages in the make	sing of soap: the former being the product	t of
	heating a mixture of alkali and sand, the lat	tter a product of alkali and vegetable oil. The	neir
	importance in the communities of colonial N	North America need hardly be stressed.	
	They phrase "the latter" in line 4 refers to		
	A. alkali B. glass	C. sand D. soap	
5 »	By the mid-nineteenth century, the term "i	cebox" had entered the American languaç	gе,
	but ice was still only beginning to affect the	e diet of ordinary citizens in the United State	es.
	The ice trade grew with the growth of ci	ities. Ice was used in hotels, taverns, a	and
	hospitals, and by some forward-looking city	y dealers in fresh meat, fresh fish, and butt	er.
	After the Civil War ( $1861-1865$ ), as ice	was used to refrigerate freight cars, it a	ılso
	came into household use. Even before 1886	0, half the ice sold in New York, Philadelph	ιia,
	and Baltimore, and one-third of that sold in	Boston and Chicago, went to families for the	neir
	own use. This had become possible becau	se a new household convenience, the icebo	ЭX,
	a precursor of the modern refrigerator, had	d been invented.	
	The word "it" refers to		
	A. fresh meat B. the Civil War	C. ice D. a refrigerator	
<b>5</b> »	A vast chemical separation process take	es places during the flow of water over	the
	continents. Soluble ions such as calcium, s	sodium, potassium, and some magnesium	are
	dissolved and transported. Insoluble ions s	such as aluminum, iron, and silicon stay whe	ere
	they are and form the thin, fertile skin of s	oil on which vegetation can grow. Sometim	nes
	soils are destroyed and transported mech	nanically during flooding. The erosion of	the
	continents thus results from two closely lin	ked and interdependent processes, chemi	ical
	erosion and mechanical erosion. Their res	pective interactions and efficiency depend	on
	different factors.		
	The word "they" refers to		
	A. insoluble ions B. soluble ions	C. soils D. continents	

than venting "steam", we set the stage for future explosions. Pent-up aggressive

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

 $7_{\text{sy}}$  The term "Hudson River school" was applied to the foremost representatives of nineteenth-century North American landscape painting. Apparently unknown during the golden days of the American landscape movement, which began around 1850 and lasted until the late 1860's, the Hudson River school seems to have emerged in the 1870's as a direct result of the struggle between the old and the new generations of artists, each to assert its own style as the representative American art. The older painters, most of whom were born before 1835, practiced in a mode often self-taught and monopolized by landscape subject matter and were securely established in and fostered by the reigning American art organization, the National Academy of Design. The younger painters returning home from training in Europe worked more with figural subject matter and in a bold and impressionistic technique; their prospects for patronage in their own country were uncertain, and they sought to attract it by attaining academic recognition in New York. One of the results of the conflict between the two factions was that what in previous years had been referred to as the "American", "native", or, occasionally, "New York" school of the most representative school of American art in any genre had by 1890 become firmly established in the minds of critics and public alike as the Hudson River school.

The word "it"	reters to	·		
A. matter	В.	technique	C. patronage	D. country

8 » As Philadelphia grew from a small town into a city in the first half of the eighteenth century, it became an increasingly important marketing center for a vast and growing agricultural hinterland. Market days saw the crowded city even more crowded, as farmers from within a radius of 24 or more kilometers brought their sheep, cows, pigs, vegetables, cider, and other products for direct sale to the townspeople. The High Street Market was continuously enlarged throughout the period until 1736, when it reached from Front Street to Third. By 1745 New Market was opened on Second Street between Pine and Cedar. The next year the Callowhill Market began operation.

The word "it" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the crowded city

B. a radius

C. the High Street Market

D. the period

g >>> The canopy, the upper level of the trees in the rain forest, holds a plethora of climbing mammals of moderately large size, which may include monkeys, cats, civets, and porcupines. Smaller species, including such rodents as mice and small squirrels, are not as prevalent overall in high tropical canopies as they are in most habitats globally.

-	The word "they" refers to
/	A. trees
E	B. climbing mammals of moderately large size
(	C. smaller species
[	D. high tropical canopies
10 »	After the close of the war in 1865, machinery became ever more important in northern
	agriculture, and improved equipment was continually introduced. By 1880 a self-binding
	reaper had been perfected that not only cut the grain, but also gathered the stalks and
	bound them with twine. Threshing machines were also being improved and enlarged,
	and after 1870 they were increasingly powered by steam engines rather than by horses.
	Since steam-powered threshing machines were costly items of running from \$ 1,000 to
	\$4,000 of they were usually owned by custom thresher owners who then worked their
	way from farm to farm during the harvest season. "Combines" were also coming into
	use on the great wheat ranches in California and the Pacific Northwest. These
	ponderous machines, sometimes pulled by as many as 40 horses, reaped the grain,
	threshed it, and bagged it, all in one simultaneous operation.
	The word "they" refers to
	A. grain stalks B. threshing machines
	C. steam engines D. horses
11 »	In 1943 the federal government imposed rent controls to help solve the problem of
	housing shortages during wartime. The federal program ended after the war, but in
	some locations, including New York City, controls continued. Under New York's
	controls, a landlord generally cannot raise rents on apartments as long as the tenants
	continue to renew their leases. In places such as Santa Monica, California, rent controls
	are more recent. They were spurred by the inflation of the 1970's, which, combined
	with California's rapid population growth, pushed housing prices, as well as rents, to
	record levels. In 1979 Santa Monica's municipal government ordered landlords to roll
	back their rents to the levels charged in 1978. Future rents could only go up by two-
	thirds as much as any increase in the overall price level.
	The word "they" refers to
	A. the tenants B. their leases C. places D. rent controls
12 »	A decision-making worksheet begins with a succinct statement of the problem that will
	also help to narrow it. It is important to be clear about the distinction between long-

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

	evise the question above to "What will I do after graduation that will lead to successful
	areer?"
	ne word "it" refers to
	. worksheet B. problem C. distinction D. decision
13 »	echnological developments further stimulated the process of urbanization. One
	example is the Bessemer converter (an industrial process for manufacturing steel),
	which provided steel girders for the construction of skyscrapers. The refining of crude
	oil into kerosene, and later the development of electric lighting as well as of the
	elephone, brought additional comforts to urban areas that were unavailable to rural
	Americans and helped attract many of them from the farms into the cities. In every era
	he lure of the city included a major psychological element for country people: the
	oustle and social interaction of urban life seemed particularly intriguing to those raised in
	ural isolation.
	he word "them" refers to
	A. urban areas B. rural Americans C. farms D. cities
14 »	ne society did not prosper, however, and by the time of its annual meeting in 1854
	nembership had fallen to twenty-one. The group gave up its quarters in the Library
	ociety building and returned to Falconer's studio, where it broke up amid dissension.
	o further attempt to formally organize the growing numbers of watercolor painters in
	ew York City was made for more than a decade. During that decade, though, Henry
	arren's Painting in Water Color was published in New York City in 1856 of the book was
	considerable improvement over the only other manual of instruction existing at the
	me, Elements of Graphic Art, by Archibald Roberson, published in 1802 and by the
	350's long out of print.
	ne word "it" refers to
	. time B. group C. building D. studio

than short-range ones. Focusing on long-range goals, a graduating student might

句子简化题是新托福阅读考题中以句子为核心的题目;它主要是考查考生对于语句的核心内容的理解,然后选择一个同义语句。这种题目,在新托福考试中,并不一定会出题。有些整套模拟题中,每篇文章都会出现这类题目,而有些整套真题就可能只有一篇有句子简化题。不过,请考生放心,这种题目,每篇文章一定不会超过一个。

句子简化题,需要考生对于语句的核心内容有十分准确地把握。那么,语句中,什么才是

#### 核心内容呢?

解题方法::一逻,二度,三要素,排除错误选项,正确选项即为同义改写!解释一下就是:首先应该分析语句的句内的逻辑关系,然后再分析语句的程度和态度词,最后抓住主谓宾三要素。另外,有时候会有些指代内容或者省略,这就需要考生充分理解文章的上下文。这种情况并不多见,但是也不能忽视。

#### ◎ 句子简化题 OG 的题目类型

✓ 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.

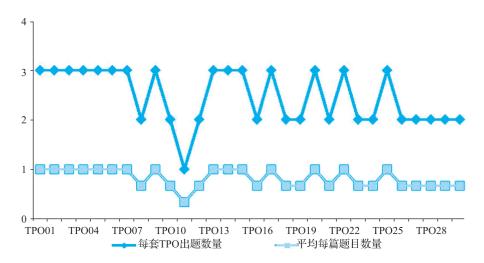


图 24 句子简化题分布情况

先做三道题目,讲讲我们的解题方法:

#### 【例 1】<sup>1</sup>

Since the laws of physics, not some arbitrary decision, have determined the general form of applied-art objects, they follow basic patterns, so much so that functional forms can vary only within certain limits.

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. Functional applied-art objects cannot vary much from the basic patterns determined by the laws of physics.

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 47

- B. The function of applied-art objects is determined by basic patterns in the laws of physics.
- C. Since functional applied-art objects vary only within certain limits, arbitrary decisions cannot have determined their general form.
- D. The general form of applied-art objects is limited by some arbitrary decision that is not determined by the laws of physics.

## 解题评论

首先要准确地了解核心句意, Since the laws of physics, not some arbitrary decision, have determined the general form of applied-art objects, they follow basic patterns, so much so that functional forms can vary only within certain limits. 最核心的成分的意思是: 因为物理法则决定了工艺品, 所以这些工艺品就必须遵从基本模式, 因此这些功能形式在有限的条件下变化。注意,这个句子有逻辑关系,是因果关系。

利用"一逻、二度、三要素"的方法帮助排除选项:

首先,查找原句中有 since, so that 等表示因果关系的词。所以正确选项中,就应该有因果关系,因此就排除 B, D。注意因果关系不要颠倒了!

其次,这个句子的两度词,比如 can, only。

最后比较三要素,你就发现,C 选项的中 arbitrary decisions 并不是原句要讨论的内容,原句主要讨论 the laws of physics,因此,C是错误,剩余的答案就是A。 最后对比A 选项的句子意思与原句相近,确认答案。

#### 【例2】1

The extreme seriousness of desertification results from the vast areas of land and the tremendous numbers of people affected, as well as from the great difficulty of reversing or even slowing the process.

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Desertification is a significant problem because it is so hard to reverse and affects large areas of land and great numbers of people.
- B. Slowing down the process of desertification is difficult because of population growth that has spread over large areas of land.
- C. The spread of deserts is considered a very serious problem that can be solved only if

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 72

large numbers of people in various countries are involved in the effort.

D. Desertification is extremely hard to reverse unless the population is reduced in the vast areas affected.

## 解题评论

首先要准确的了解核心句意,The extreme seriousness of desertification results from the vast areas of land and the tremendous numbers of people affected, as well as from the great difficulty of reversing or even slowing the process. 最核心的成分的意思是:沙漠化如此严重,是因为土地和人类的影响,还因为阻止或者减缓沙漠化过程非常困难。

利用"一逻,二度,三要素"的方法帮助排除选项:

首先,查找原句中有 result 等表示因果关系的动词。所以正确选项中,就应该有因果关系,因此就排除 C, D。unless 和 only if 都是条件关系。另外,原文中还有 as well as,所有原因内容并列。

其次,这个句子的两度词,比如 extreme seriousness。

最后,比较三要素,你就发现,B选项内容缺少了 from the great difficulty of reversing or even slowing the process,因此,答案就是A。

大家看到了吧,正确答案是语义非常完整,因此做题就必须要坚持利用我们的"一逻,二度,三要素"的方法做题!

#### 【例3】1

He refused to develop projection technology, reasoning that if he made and sold projectors, then exhibitors would purchase only one machine—a projector—from him instead of several.

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence from the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Edison was more interested in developing a variety of machines than in developing a technology based on only one.
- B. Edison refused to work on projection technology because he did not think exhibitors would replace their projectors with newer machines.
- C. Edison did not want to develop projection technology because it limited the number of machines he could sell.
- D. Edison would not develop projection technology unless exhibitors agreed to purchase

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京:北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 81

more than one projector from him.

## 解题评论

首先要准确地了解核心句意, He refused to develop projection technology, reasoning that if he made and sold projectors, then exhibitors would purchase only one machine—a projector—from him instead of several.

利用"一逻,二度,三要素"的方法帮助排除选项:

首先,查找原句中有 reasoning that 等表示因果关系的动词。所以正确选项中,就应该有因果关系,因此就排除 A (比较关系)和 D (unless 是条件关系)。

其次,这个句子有两度词,比如 only one, C用 limit 这个词来同义改写,因此排除了 C 选项。

最后,再利用三要素,确认了只有 B 是最合适的选项。

#### 练习: 请为下面句子简化题选择正确答案。

1 >> The structure of the backbone shows, however, that Ambulocetus swam like modern whales by moving the rear portion of its body up and down, even though a fluke was missing.

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Even though Ambulocetus swam by moving its body up and down, it did not have a backbone.
- B. The backbone of Ambulocetus, which allowed it to swim, provides evidence of its missing fluke.
- C. Although Ambulocetus had no fluke, its backbone structure shows that it swam like modern whales.
- D. By moving the rear parts of their bodies up and down, modern whales swim in a different way from the way Ambulocetus swam.
- $\mathcal{Z}$  » Hills and mountains are often regarded as the epitome of permanence, successfully resisting the destructive forces of nature, but in fact they tend to be relatively short lived in geological terms.

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. When they are relatively young, hills and mountains successfully resist the destructive forces of nature.
- B. Although they seem permanent, hills and mountains exist for a relatively short period of geological time.
- C. Hills and mountains successfully resist the destructive forces of nature, but only for a short time.
- D. Hills and mountains resist the destructive forces of nature better than other types of landforms.
- 3 » For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified—as during wartime—are likely to act aggressively, whereas people who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively.
  - 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. People who believe that they are fighting a just war act aggressively while those who believe that they are fighting an unjust war do not.
  - B. People who believe that aggressionis necessary and justified are more likely to act aggressively than those who believe differently.
  - C. People who normally do not believe that aggression is necessary and justifiedmay act aggressively during wartime.
  - D. People who believe that aggressionis necessary and justified do not necessarily act aggressively during wartime.
- 4 » The Whigs were strongest in the towns, cities, and those rural areas that were fully integrated into the market economy, whereas Democrats dominated areas of semisubsistence farming that were more isolated and languishing economically.
  - Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
  - A. Whigs were able to attract support only in the wealthiest parts of the economy because Democrats dominated in other areas.
  - B. Whig and Democratic areas of influence were naturally split between urban and rural areas, respectively.
  - C. The semisubsistence farming areas dominated by Democrats became increasingly

- isolated by the Whigs' control of the market economy.
- D. The Democrats' power was greatest in poorer areas while the Whigs were strongest in those areas where the market was already fully operating.
- 5 ». The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses.
  - Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
  - A. The Fore's facial expressions indicated their unwillingness to pretend to be story characters.
  - B. The Fore were asked to display familiar facial expressions when they told their stories.
  - C. The Fore exhibited the same relationship of facial expressions and basic emotions that is seen in Western culture when they acted out stories.
  - D. The Fore were familiar with the facial expressions and basic emotions of characters in stories.
- 6 » Estimates indicate that the aquifer contains enough water to fill Lake Huron, but unfortunately, under the semiarid climatic conditions that presently exist in the region, rates of addition to the aquifer are minimal, amounting to about half a centimeter a year. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
  - A. Despite the current impressive size of the Ogallala aquifer, the region's climate keeps the rates of water addition very small.
  - B. Although the aquifer has been adding water at the rate of only half a centimeter a year, it will eventually accumulate enough water of fill Lake Huron.
  - C. Because of the region's present climatic conditions, water is being added each year to the aquifer.
  - D. Even when the region experiences unfortunate climatic conditions, the rates of addition of water continue to increase.
- 7 » In addition to finding an increase of suitable browse, like huckleberry and vine maple, Arthur Einarsen, longtime game biologist in the Pacific Northwest, found quality of browse in the open areas to be substantially more nutritive.
  - Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or

leave out essential information.

- A. Arthur Einarsen's longtime family with the Pacific Northwest helped him discover areas where deer had an increase in suitable browse.
- B. Arthur Einarsen found that deforested feeding grounds provided deer with more and better food.
- C. Biologist like Einarsen believe it is important to find additional open areas with suitable browse for deer to inhabit.
- D. According to Einarsen, huckleberry and vine maple are examples of vegetation that may someday improve the nutrition of deer in the open areas of the Pacific Northwest.
- 8 » In order for the structure to achieve the size and strength necessary to meet its purpose, architecture employs methods of support that, because they are based on physical laws, have changed little since people first discovered them—even while building materials have changed dramatically.
  - Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
  - A. Unchanging physical laws have limited the size and strength of buildings that can be made with materials discovered long ago.
  - B. Building materials have changed in order to increase architectural size and strength, but physical laws of structure have not changed.
  - C. When people first started to build, the structural methods used to provide strength and size were inadequate because they were not based on physical laws.
  - D. Unlike building materials, the methods of support used in architecture have not changed over time because they are based on physical laws.
- g >>> This scenario begins with the planting of hyper accumulating species in the target area, such as an abandoned mine or an irrigation pond contaminated by runoff.
  - Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
  - A. Before considering phyto remediation, hyper accumulating species of plants local to the target area must be identified.
  - B. The investigation begins with an evaluation of toxic sites in the target area to determine the extent of contamination.
  - C. The first step in phyto remediation is the planting of hyper accumulating plants in the

area to be cleaned up.

- D. Mines and irrigation ponds can be kept from becoming contaminated by planting hyper accumulating species in targeted areas.
- 10 » Contrary to the arguments of some that much of the pacific was settled by Polynesians accidentally marooned after being lost and adrift, it seems reasonable that this feat was accomplished by deliberate colonization expeditions that set out fully stocked with food and domesticated plants and animals.

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Some people have argued that the Pacific was settled by traders who became lost while transporting domesticated plants and animals.
- B. The original Polynesian settlers were probably marooned on the islands, but they may have been joined later by carefully prepared colonization expeditions.
- C. Although it seems reasonable to believe that colonization expeditions would set out fully stocked, this is contradicted by much of the evidence.
- D. The settlement of the Pacific islands was probably intentional and well planned rather than accidental as some people have proposed.

## 

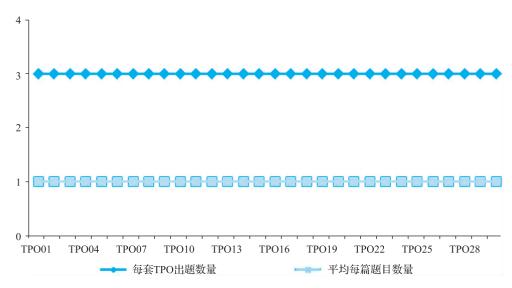
所谓句子插入题,就是给考生一个新句子,然后问这个句子应该放在文章的某一段或者某几段中的最佳位置;它一方面主要考查考生对于语句的理解,另一方面也考查段落的语句衔接关系。按照 OG 的说法,这种题目应该每一篇新托福文章都会出现,但是一篇文章中,都不可能超过一个¹。不过,根据 TPO 的统计发现,每篇文章都考查了一道题。因此,我们有理由相信,这种题目出现在考试中是大概率事件,并且是极大概率。所以,请考生一定要非常重视。

#### 🔍 句子插入题 OG 的题目类型

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

You will see a sentence in bold.

<sup>1 《</sup>官方指南》中指出: These questions ask you to identify referential relationships between the words in the passage.



Where would the sentence best fit?

图 25 句子插入题分布情况

有关句子插入题做题方法很难达到统一,技巧繁杂。其中,最为流行的方法是:"将黑体句一个个带入文章,根据线索,比如代词等找到最合适放置位置,最后根据语感进行确认"。这种方法,有一定的道理,因为段落中的句子不能杂乱无章,句子的排序和衔接都有讲究。然而,这种方法有两个缺点。第一,不是每句话都有明显的线索,而且有时候代词也有多个指代对象,都有非常合理的情况。第二,这种方法针对的人群是语感较好的考生。而对于语感不太好的考生,解题的正确率就无法保证。总之,这种"带入找线索"的做题方法有一定的道理,但是实战性不强。那么如何做才能更靠谱一些?

在回答这个问题之前,我们首先应该了解这种题目究竟在考什么。句子插入题,主要是考查考生对于段落内语句之间的衔接关系的理解能力。因此,掌握好衔接关系对于做题有直接作用。段落的衔接关系主要包括指代、替代、省略和连接关系¹。指代,替代和省略主要涉及了语法内容而连接关系就是我们之前已经讲过的逻辑关系,这就需要我们特别注意逻辑连接词:On the other hand,Further,or Furthermore,Similarly,For example,Therefore,In contrast,On the contrary,In other words ,Finally,As a result。最后,我们再总结一下:要想做好句子插入题考生不仅需要对语法有深入的理解,也需要理解逻辑关系。² 句子插入题的解题思路,非常类似于中文语法中的"承上启下":即承接上文且开启下文。

<sup>1</sup> 英语的衔接. K. Halliday, R. Hasan. 等. 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2007.

<sup>2 《</sup>官方指南》中指出: You need to understand the logic of the passage as well as the grammatical connections (like pronoun references) between sentences.

#### 解题方法:

- 首先,应该分析黑体句中,是否有明显的句间逻辑关系。如果有的话,就根据句间 逻辑关系做题。最常考的句间逻辑关系如下:
  - ◇ 因果关系,黑体句是结果关系,比如 consequently, as a result 等,那就找它的原因句:黑体句是原因关系,比如 because 等,那就找它的结果句。
  - ◇ 比较关系, 比如 in contrast 等, 需要找比较的对象句子。
  - ◇ 转折关系,比如 however, but 等,需要找转折关系就是要找转折内容句子。
  - ◇ 并列关系,比如 and 等,需要找并列的对象。
  - ◇ 举例关系, 比如 for example 等, 需要找到解释句子, 一般情况下, 都是 for example 前一句是解释说明举例内容。
- 如果没有句间逻辑关系,就看看黑体句是否具备句内逻辑关系,如果有的话,那就语句的前半句承上,后半句启下。
- 最后,如果这个句子根本没有句间或者句内逻辑关系,那就谓语前半句承上,谓语后半句启下。

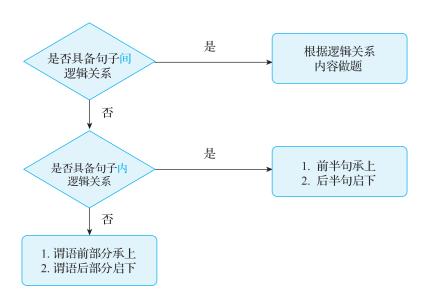


图 26 句子插入题解题流程图

先做三道题目, 检验一下我们的解题方法

#### 【例1】1

The Psychodynamic Approach. Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 94

that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all of their demands immediately. [ ] Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. [ ] The Freudian perspective, in a sense, sees us as "steam engines." [ ] By holding in rather than venting "steam", we set the stage for future explosions. [ ] Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward parentsin indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

Look at the four squares [ ] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

According to Freud, however, impulses that have been repressed continue to exist and demand expression.

Where would the sentence best fit?

## 解题评论

黑体 According to Freud, however, impulses that have been repressed continue to exist and demand expression.

首先,判断这句话有句间逻辑关系词,however,这是一个转折关系词。因此,就直接根据转折关系,即A和B的转折,在期望的层面进行转折。简单解释一下,比如虽然黄放是个胖子,但是他能坐轿子。这句话,潜在要表达的预期内容是,黄放是个胖子,他在一般情况是坐不了轿子的,但是有了这个转折关系,就表示黄放却是能够坐轿子的。

A: 代表需要考查的语句: 被压抑的冲动是需要进一步的存在, 并需要表达。

B: 是需要被连接的句子可以被预测是: 被压抑的冲动并不被表达。

因此 B 的句子就只能是 Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. 因此答案就应该放在第二个框。



图 27 转折关系内容

#### 【例2】

All three of them have strengths and weaknesses, but none adequately answers all of the questions the paintings present.

Where would the sentence best fit?

# 解题评论

黑体句是 All three of them have strengths and weaknesses, but none adequately answers all of the questions the paintings present.

首先,这句话没有句间逻辑关系,因此直接进入句内逻辑关系判断。

其次,这句具备句内逻辑关系,因它有 but,所以前半句,All three of them have strengths and weaknesses,承接上文。换而言之,黑体句未来的上一句话的内容有和"三个"相关内容。后半句 none adequately answers all of the questions the paintings present,开启下文,下一句话应该与黑体句后半句内容相关。因此只有 A (第一个框) 选项是最合适的,A 的前一句是说了三个理论,A 的后面,就是在解释无法回答所有疑问的内容。

#### 【例3】

Extinct but already fully marine cetaceans are known from the fossil record. [ ] How was the gap between a walking mammal and a swimming whale bridged? [ ] Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans. [ ] Very exciting discoveries have finally allowed scientists to reconstruct the most likely origins of cetaceans. [ ] In 1979, a team looking for fossils in northern Pakistan found what proved to be the oldest fossil whale.

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

This is a question that has puzzled scientists for ages.

Where would the sentence best fit?

# 解题评论

黑体句是: This is a question that has puzzled scientists for ages.

首先,判断这句话没有句间逻辑关系,因此直接进入句内逻辑关系判断。

其次, 判断这句话没有句内逻辑关系, 因此进入单句的判断。

最后,谓语前半部分,This,承接上文,需要 this 先前有指代;谓语后半部分,a question that has puzzled scientists for ages,开启下文,发现只有 Very exciting discoveries have finally allowed scientists to reconstruct the most likely origins of cetaceans. 谈到科学家的问题。因此,我们再回到 Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammalsand cetaceans, 这句话指 this. 因此答案就是选 C 选项。

不过,这道题,如果不严格按照我们的解题方法来做,而是用"带入验证的方法",就很容易选到 B 选项,因为 question 是问题,因此就去找哪里有问题,结果只要选了 B 选项,B 的前一句是一个问号,迷惑性太高了! 其实,这里犯的最大的错误就是 question 这个词,其实这个词还有一个意思: a difficult matter; a problem (根据美国传统字典),也就是困难的意思。这里的 question 就是困难或麻烦的意思。因此不应该选 B。考生应该从这道题中汲取教训,一定要用我们的方法。

## **(本文)** 请为黑体句选择合适的位置。

1 → [ ] The raising of livestock is a major economic activity in semiarid lands, where grasses are generally the dominant type of natural vegetation. [ ] The consequences of an excessive number of livestock grazing in an area are the reduction of the vegetation cover and the trampling and pulverization of the soil. [ ] This is usually followed by the drying of the soil and accelerated erosion. [ ]

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

This economic reliance on livestock in certain regions makes large tracts of land susceptible to overgrazing.

Where would the sentence best fit?

2 » [■] Exhibitors, however, wanted to maximize their profits, which they could do more readily by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time (rather than one at a time) and by charging 25 to 50 cents admission. [■] About a year after the opening of the first Kinetoscope parlor in 1894, showmen such as Louis and Auguste Lumière, Thomas Armat and Charles Francis Jenkins, and Orville and Woodville Latham

(with the assistance of Edison's former assistant, William Dickson) perfected projection devices. [■] These early projection devices were used in vaudeville theaters, legitimate theaters, local town halls, makeshift storefront theaters, fairgrounds, and amusement parks to show films to a mass audience. [■]

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

When this widespread use of projection technology began to hurt his Kinetoscope business, Edison acquired a projector developed by Armat and introduced it as "Edison's latest marvel, the Vitascope".

Where would the sentence best fit?

3 » Before 1815 manufacturing in the United States had been done in homes or shops by skilled artisans. [ ] As master craftworkers, they imparted the knowledge of their trades to apprentices and journeymen. [ ] In addition, women often worked in their homes part-time, making finished articles from raw material supplied by merchant capitalists. [ ] After 1815 this older form of manufacturing began to give way to factories with machinery tended by unskilled or semiskilled laborers. [ ] Cheap transportation networks, the rise of cities, and the availability of capital and credit all stimulated the shift to factory production.

Look at the four squares [ ] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

This new form of manufacturing depended on the movement of goods to distant locations and a centralized source of laborers.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Uning Jackson's second term, his opponents had gradually come together to form the Whig party. [ ] Whigs and Democrats held different attitudes toward the changes brought about by the market, banks, and commerce. [ ] The Democrats tended to view society as a continuing conflict between "the people" —farmers, planters, and workers and a set of greedy aristocrats. [ ] This "paper money aristocracy" of bankers and investors manipulated the banking system for their own profit, Democrats claimed, and sapped the nation's virtue by encouraging speculation and the desire for sudden, unearned wealth. [ ] The Democrats wanted the rewards of the market without sacrificing the features of a simple agrarian republic. They wanted the wealth that the market offered without the competitive, changing society; the complex dealing; the dominance of urban centers; and the loss of independence that came with it.

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

This new party argued against the policies of Jackson and his party in anumber of important areas, beginning with the economy.

Where would the sentence best fit?

5 » Again, supersonic jets have similar features. [■] Because they are always swimming, tunas simply have to open their mouths and water is forced in and over their gills. [■] Accordingly, they have lost most of the muscles that other fishes use to suck in water and push it past the gills. [■] In fact, tunas must swim to breathe. [■] They must also keep swimming to keep from sinking, since most have largely or completely lost the swim bladder, the gas-filled sac that helps most other fish remain buoyant.

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

Consequently, tunas do not need to suck in water.

Where would the sentence best fit?

6 → Under very cold conditions, rocks can be shattered by ice and frost. Glaciers may form in permanently cold areas, and these slowly moving masses of ice cut out valleys, carrying with them huge quantities of eroded rock debris. [■] In dry areas the wind is the principal agent of erosion. [■] It carries fine particles of sand, which bombard exposed rock surfaces, thereby wearing them into yet more sand. [■] Even living things contribute to the formation of landscapes. [■] Tree roots force their way into cracks in rock sand, in so doing, speed their splitting. In contrast, the roots of grasses and other small plants may help to hold loose soil fragments together, thereby helping to prevent erosionby the wind.

Look at the four squares [ ] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

Under different climatic conditions, another type of destructive force contributes to erosion. Where would the sentence best fit?

# 第四节 信息查找题

新托福阅读考试另一个考查重点,是考生的信息查找能力。该题型要求考生查找文章内容中重要的事实和信息,然后理解选中的事实和信息选出正确选项。这类题型包括细节类题目和推理类题目,一共占据总题量超过50%,可以这么说,得信息查找题,就得了新托福阅读!

#### 

根据官方指南,细节类的题目主要包括两种:事实信息题(Factual Information Questions)和否定事实信息题(Negative Factual Information Questions)。之所以把这两类题目都归为一类,是因为这两种题目的出题原则是基本一致的,都是定位原文信息,根据相关信息做出选择;基本上正确答案都是对于原文内容的同义改写,几乎不需要其他推理的内容。TPO的统计表明,细节类题目一般出现 13 道题左右,大约占总题量的 1/3。因此如果考生基础阅读能力题和细节类题目能做到全对的话,基本上能拿到新托福阅读的 20 分!!

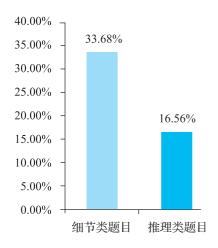


图 28 信息查找题占总题量的分布情况

细节类题目的做题原则是:定位原句做排除,同义改写找答案;原句不一定等于一句话。 具体解释下,定位到原文找到相关信息的原句,仔细阅读该句内容,然后对于选项进行排除。 但是特别注意,定位到的相关信息不一定只有一句。

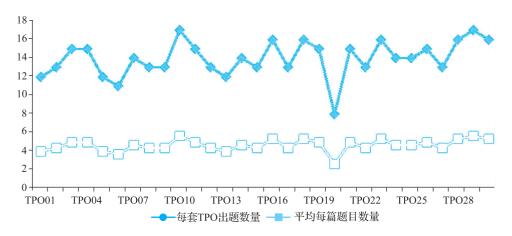


图 29 细节类题分布情况

# 事实信息题 !!!!!!!!

事实信息题不是考查考生的推理能力,也不是考查考生对于段落大意的理解能力,而是要考查考生的查找信息的能力。它要求考生找到与题目相关的事实信息;需要找到的信息内容都是非常明显地出现在文章中(explicitly stated in the passage)。这些信息主要包括细节、定义以及其他重要信息。解题并不需要考生做出推断,而只需要理解有效信息。

解题方法:定位原文语句<sup>1</sup>,然后从四个选项中选出一个与原文信息同义改写的选项;其定位的句子一般也不会超过一句到两句话。让我们一起来复习一下定位口诀:

### 一看数字二看名,三看实体四看虚;无论数名虚体词,都要回归实体词。

此口诀务必记熟,上了考场可能会有奇效哦!

再提醒一下: 考生一定要读题,只有题目内容准确无误,才能正确地定位原文。最后,再 教大家一招: 检验你的答案是否正确。假如,你选的选项没有在文章中找到依据,那么这就说 明你应该是做错了,应该立即重新定位!

#### ❤️ 细节题 OG 的题目类型

- ✓ According to the paragraph, which of the following is true of X?
- ✓ The author's description of X mentions which of the following?
- ✓ According to the paragraph, X occurred because ...
- ✓ According to the paragraph, X did Y because ...
- ✓ According to the paragraph, why did X do Y?
- ✓ The author's description of X mentions which of the following?

先看三道题目,看看我们的解题方法是如何进行的:

### 【例1】2

PASSAGE EXCERPT: "... Sculptures must, for example, be stable, which requires an understanding of the properties of mass, weight distribution, and stress. Paintings must have rigid stretchers so that the canvas will be taut, and the paint must not deteriorate, crack, or discolor. These are problems that must be overcome by the artist because they tend to intrude upon his or her conception of the work. For example, in the early Italian Renaissance, bronze statues of horses with a raised foreleg usually had a cannonball under that hoof. This was done because the cannonball was needed to support the weight of the leg. In other words, the demands of the laws of physics, not the sculptor's aesthetic intentions, placed the ball there. That this device was a necessary structural compromise is clear from the fact that the cannonball quickly disappeared when sculptors learned how to strengthen the internal structure of a statue

<sup>1 《</sup>新托福考试官方指南》中明确提出了: You may need to refer back to the passage in order to know what exactly is said about the subject of the question. (中文: 你可能需要定位回原文知道问题准确的含义)

<sup>2</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 39

with iron braces (iron being much stronger than bronze) ..."

According to paragraph 2, sculptors in the Italian Renaissance stopped using cannonballs in bronze statues of horses because

- A. they began using a material that made the statues weigh less
- B. they found a way to strengthen the statues internally
- C. the aesthetic tastes of the public had changed over time
- D. the cannonballs added too much weight to the statues

### 解题评论

首先要准确地了解题目中的问题,sculptors in the Italian Renaissance stopped using cannonballs in bronze statues of horses,根据我们的定位法则,可以用 Italian Renaissance (名字) 作为优先定位,但别忘记了一定要用实体词进行确认(这就是所谓的无论数名虚体词,都要回归实体词),实体词是 stopped using cannonballs in bronze statues of horses。如果首先通过 Italian Renaissance 定位,可以找到 For example, in the early Italian Renaissance, bronze statues of horses with a raised foreleg usually had a cannonball under that hoof. 你发现这句话中没有讨论停止使用 cannonball 的问题,因此这句话就不是我们需要找的句子! 如果"名"找不到答案,就用实体词接着定位。

如果根据实体词定位的话, 就能找到文章的最后一句话: That this device was a necessary structural compromise is clear from the fact that the cannonball quickly disappeared when sculptors learned how to strengthen the internal structure of a statue with iron braces.

在精确定位之后,接下来就分析这句话:首先它有一个 when,因此它是一个条件关系,我们曾经说过,条件关系非常类似于一个因果关系,只是它的原因是个假设状态而不是真实发生。由于题目问的就是原因,所以答案就在 when 引导的这个句子中。when的原文的意思是雕刻家要学会如何加强雕塑的内在结构。根据同义改写原则,只有 B 是最为合适的。

#### 【例2】1

Another major discovery was made in Egypt in 1989. Several skeletons of another early whale, Basilosaurus, were found in sediments left by the Tethys Sea and now exposed in the Sahara desert. This whale lived around 40 million years ago, 12 million years after

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 62

Pakicetus. Many incomplete skeletons were found but they included, for the first time in an archaeocyte, a complete hind leg that features a foot with three tiny toes. Such legs would have been far too small to have supported the 50-foot-long Basilosaurus on land. Basilosaurus was undoubtedly a fully marine whale with possibly nonfunctional, or vestigial, hind legs.

The hind leg of Basilosaurus was a significant find because it showed that Basilosaurus

- A. lived later than Ambulocetusnatans.
- B. lived at the same time as Pakicetus.
- C. was able to swim well.
- D. could not have walked on land.

### 解题评论

首先要准确地了解题目的问题, The hind leg of Basilosaurus was a significant find, 根据定位法则, 可以用 Basilosaurus 进行定位, 但是有三句话都包含了 Basilosaurus。如果再加上实体词(The hind leg)协助确认的话, 就能迅速定位到: Such legs would have been far too small to have supported the 50-foot-long Basilosaurus on land.

接着我们就分析这句话的意思: 像这样的腿太小了,以至于根本无法支撑陆地上有50英尺长的背脊鲸。根据同义改写原则,就只有D选项最合适,原文是用了 would 这个情态词,选项中用了 could 这个情态词。

另外,很多考生误选了 C 选项,这是犯了过度推理的错误。无法在陆地上行走,并不能保证这种鲸鱼就游泳一定好。类似地,黄晓明被认为身高不高,但是这并不意味着他就很矮!逻辑上来说,非黑即白是不对的,因为还有中间状态。

#### 【例3】

Most investigators concur that certain facial expressions suggest the same emotions in all people. Moreover, people in diverse cultures recognize the emotions manifested by the facial expressions. In classic research Paul Ekman took photographs of people exhibiting the emotions of anger, disgust, fear, happiness, and sadness. He then asked people around the world to indicate what emotions were being depicted in them. Those queried ranged from European college students to members of the Fore, a tribe that dwells in the New Guinea highlands. All groups, including the Fore, who had almost no contact with Western culture, agreed on the portrayed emotions. The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when asked how they would respond if they were the characters in stories that called for basic emotional responses. Ekman and his colleagues more recently obtained similar results in a study of ten cultures in which participants were

permitted to report that multiple emotions were shown by facial expressions. The participants generally agreed on which two emotions were being shown and which emotion was more intense.

According to paragraph 2, which of the following was true of the Fore people of New Guinea?

- A. They did not want to be shown photographs.
- B. They were famous for their story-telling skills.
- C. They knew very little about Western culture.
- D. They did not encourage the expression of emotions.

### 解题评论

首先要准确的了解题目中的问题 the Fore people of New Guinea, 根据定位法则,可以用 New Guine 或 Fore 进行定位,发现有三句话都包含需要查找的内容。但是由于问题中没有实体词,所以就只能一句句地分析,其中有一句是: All groups, including the Fore, who had almost no contact with Western culture, agreed on the portrayed emotions. 我们就分析 who 引导的定语从句,Fore 部族与西方文化没有任何联系。根据同义改写原则,选择 C 选项,原文是用了 no 这个程度词,选项中就用了 little,程度差不多。

# 练习:请为下面事实信息题选择正确答案。

Perhaps the most obvious way artistic creation reflects how people live is by mirroring the environment, the materials and technologies available to a culture. Stone, wood, tree bark, clay, and sand are generally available materials. In addition, depending on the locality, other resources may be accessible: shells, horns, gold, copper, and silver. The different uses to which societies put these materials are of interest to anthropologists who may ask, for example, why people choose to use clay and not copper when both items are available. Although there are no conclusive answers yet, the way in which a society views its environment is sometimes apparent in its choice and use of artistic materials. The use of certain metals, for example, may be reserved for ceremonial objects of special importance. Or the belief in the supernatural powers of a stone or tree may cause a sculptor to be sensitive to that material.

According to the passage	e, gold, copper,	and silver are	
--------------------------	------------------	----------------	--

- A. more difficult to handle than wood
- B. of their stable social conditions

- C. of the unique stylistic features of their art
- D. available in specific locations
- 2 small mammals, being warm blooded, suffer hardship in the exposed and turbulent environment of the uppermost trees. Because a small body has more surface area per unit of weight than a large one of similar shape, it gains or loses heat more swiftly. Thus, in the trees, where shelter from heat and cold may be scarce and conditions may fluctuate, a small mammal may have trouble maintaining its body temperature.

Which of the following is true about the small mammals in the rain forest?

- A. They have body shapes that are adapted to live in the canopy.
- B. They prefer the temperature and climate of the canopy to that of other environments.
- C. They have difficulty with the changing conditions in the canopy.
- D. They use the trees of the canopy for shelter from heat and cold.
- 3 » All magma consists basically of a variety of silicate minerals (high in silicon-oxygen compounds), but the chemical composition of any given flow may differ radically from that of any other. The resulting igneous rocks will reflect these differences. Igneous rocks also vary in texture as well as chemistry. Granite, for instance, is a coarse-grained igneous rock whose individual mineral crystals have formed to a size easily seen by the naked eye. A slow rate of cooling has allowed the crystals to reach this size. Normally, slow cooling occurs when the crust is invaded by magma that remains buried well below the surface. Granite may be found on the surface of the contemporary landscape, but from its coarse texture we know that it must have formed through slow cooling at a great depth and later been laid bare by erosion. Igneous rocks with this coarse-grained texture that formed at depth are called plutonic.

On the other hand, if the same magma flows onto the surface and is quickly cooled by the atmosphere, the resulting rock will be fine-grained and appear quite different from granite, although the chemical composition will be identical. This kind of rock is called rhyolite. The most finely grained igneous rock is volcanic glass or obsidian, which has no crystals. Some researchers believe this is because of rapid cooling; others believe it is because of a lack of water vapor and other gases in the lava. The black obsidian cliffs of Yellowstone National Park are the result of a lava flow of basalt running head on into a glacier. Some of the glacier melted on contact, but suddenly there also appeared a huge black mass of glassy stone.

(1)	Granite that has been found above ground has been	
	A. pushed up from below the crust by magma	

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

- B. produced during a volcanic explosion
- C. gradually exposed due to erosion
- D. pushed up by the natural shifting of the Earth
- (2) Which of the following is produced when magma cools rapidly?

A. granite

B. plutonic rock

C. rhyolite

D. mineral crystals

(3) Which of the following is another name for volcanic glass?

A. Plutonic rock

B. Crystal

C. Lava

D. Obsidian

4 » Paragraph 5: Recognizing the power of television's pictures, politicians craft televisual, staged events, called pseudo-event, designed to attract media coverage. Much of the political activity we see on television news has been crafted by politicians, their speechwriters, and their public relations advisers for televised consumption. Sound bites in news and answers to questions in debates increasingly sound like advertisements.

According to paragraph 5, staged political events are created so that politicians can . .

- A. create more time to discuss political issues
- B. obtain more television coverage for themselves
- C. spend more time talking to citizens in person
- D. engages in debates with their opponents
- In July of 1994, an astounding series of events took place. The world anxiously watched as, every few hours, a hurtling chunk of comet plunged into the atmosphere of Jupiter. All of the twenty-odd fragments, collectively called comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 after its discoverers, were once part of the same object, now dismembered and strung out along the same orbit. This cometary train, glistening like a string of pearls, had been first glimpsed only a few months before its fateful impact with Jupiter, and rather quickly scientists had predicted that the fragments were on a collision course with the giant planet. The impact caused an explosion clearly visible from Earth, a bright flaming fire that quickly expanded as each icy mass incinerated itself. When each fragment slammed at 60 kilometers per second into the dense atmosphere, its immense kinetic energy was transformed into heat, producing a superheated fireball that was ejected back through the tunnel the fragment had made a few seconds earlier. The residues from these explosions left huge black marks on the face of Jupiter, some of which have stretched out to form dark ribbons.
  - (1) The passage mentions which of the following with respect to the fragments of comet

Shoemaker-Levy 9?

- A. They were once combine in a larger body.
- B. Some of them burned up before entering the atmosphere of Jupiter.
- C. Some of them are still orbiting Jupiter.
- D. They have an unusual orbit.
- (2) Before the comet fragments entered the atmosphere of Jupiter, they were most likely
  - A. invisible

B. black

C. frozen

- D. exploding
- (3) Superheated fireballs were produced as soon as the fragments of comet Shoemaker-

Levy 9 \_\_\_\_\_

- A. hit the surface of Jupiter.
- B. were pulled into Jupiter's orbit.
- C. were ejected back through the tunnel.
- D. entered the atmosphere of Jupiter.

## 

根据官方指南的描述:"否定事实信息题目,要求考生找到与题目相关的事实信息;需要找到的信息内容都是非常明显地出现在文章中(explicitly stated in the passage)。这些信息主要包括细节、定义以及其他重要信息。解题并不需要考生做出推断,而是只需要考生理解有效信息。"从这些描述来看,否定事实信息题其实就是事实信息的姐妹篇,唯一不同的是,否定事实信息题中的选项中只有一个是不正确的,而事实信息题选项中只有一个是正确的。最后再提醒一下:一定要读题,记住正确答案是不正确的选项(NOT true)。

解否定事实信息题就一定要找出三个正确表达在原文对应的语句,最后剩余的那个选项就是错误的。强调一下:非常不推荐,考生直接选出自己认为的不正确的表达 (NOT true),因为,错误选项中的缺陷可能是与原文叙述相反,或者是在原文中没有出现。如果是直接选的话,犯错误的概率非常大。因此,做题一定先确认三个含有正确表达的选项,然后在题目结束以后,一定要检查自己选出的选项内容是否是不正确的。

解题方法:定位找原句,排除不正确选项!

#### > 排除题 OG 的题目类型

✓ According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of X?

<sup>1 《</sup>官方指南》中也是如此建议的: After you finish a Negative Factual Information Question, check your answer to make sure you have accurately understood the task.

✓ The author's description of X mentions all of the following EXCEPT.

先看三道题目,看看我们的解题方法是如何进行的:

#### 【例1】

PASSAGE EXCERPT: "The United States in the 1800's was full of practical, hardworking people who did not consider the arts—from theater to painting—useful occupations. In addition, the public's attitude that European art was better than American art both discouraged and infuriated American artists. In the early 1900's there was a strong feeling among artists that the United States was long overdue in developing art that did not reproduce European traditions. Everybody agreed that the heart and soul of the new country should be reflected in its art. But opinions differed about what this art would be like and how it would develop."

According to paragraph 1, all of the following were true of American art in the late1800's and early 1900's EXCEPT

- A. Most Americans thought art was unimportant.
- B. American art generally copied European styles and traditions.
- C. Most Americans considered American art inferior to European art.
- D. American art was very popular with European audiences.

## 解题评论 /-

首先要准确地了解题目中的问题, American art in the late 1800's and early 1900's, 根据定位法则,可以用数字进行定位,但是一定要定位回实体词 (American art),找到选项中三个正确的表达、剩余就是含有错误表达的选项。

A 选项:根据数字 1800 定位到: The United States in the 1800's was full of practical, hardworking people who did not consider the arts—from theater to painting—useful occupations。努力工作的人们并不认为艺术是有用的职业。因此 A 是正确的,但是不选。

B选项:根据数字 1900 定位到: In the early 1900's there was a strong feeling among artists that the United States was long overdue in developing art that did not reproduce European traditions. 在美国的艺术家中有一种强烈的感觉:美国发展不复制欧洲传统的艺术的速度太慢了。言下之意、现在还在复制欧洲艺术、因此 B 正确、不选。

C选项,如果只是根据数字定位的话,只能找到 A, B 两个选项,但是我们定位法则非常强调实体词 (实体动词和实体名词), American art。根据实体词,定位到 In addition, the public's attitude that European art was better than American art both discouraged and infuriated American artists. 老百姓的观点使得美国艺术家非常不满意,甚至有些愤怒;老百姓认为,欧洲艺术强于美国艺术。D 选项中,用了 American art

inferior to European art, 美国艺术比欧洲艺术差, 完全是同义改写。

既然 A, B, C 都对了, 那么 D 就是错的, 主要是文章中根本没有提及。通过这道题, 也能明白, 我们对于细节类题的解题思路就是找原句, 原句不等于一句!

#### 【例2】

In some ways the social makeup of the two parties was similar. To be competitive in winning votes, Whigs and Democrats both had to have significant support among farmers, the largest group in society, and workers. Neither party could win an election by appealing exclusively to the rich or the poor. The Whigs, however, enjoyed disproportionate strength among the business and commercial classes. Whigs appealed to planters who needed credit to finance their cotton and rice trade in the world market, to farmers who were eager to sell their surpluses, and to workers who wished to improve themselves. Democrats attracted farmers isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it, workers alienated from the emerging industrial system, and rising entrepreneurs who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves. The Whigs were strongest in the towns, cities, and those rura lareas that were fully integrated into the market economy, whereas Democrats dominated areas of semisubsistence farming that were more isolated and languishing economically.

According to paragraph 6, the Democrats were supported by all of the following groups EXCEPT .

- A. workers unhappy with the new industrial system
- B. planters involved in international trade
- C. rising entrepreneurs
- D. individuals seeking to open the economy to newcomers

## 解题评论

首先要准确地了解题目中的问题, the Democrats were supported by all of the following groups, 根据定位法则,可以用 Democrats 进行定位, 但是一定要定位回实体词 (supported by all of the following groups), 找到选项中三个含有正确表达的选项,剩余就是含有错误表达的选项。

我们找到了: Democrats attracted farmers isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it, workers alienated from the emerging industrial system, and rising entrepreneurs who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers like themselves.

这句话中,涵盖了A,C,D选项。只有B是不合适的。

#### 【例3】

Paraghraph 1: The cinema did not emerge as a form of mass consumption until its technology evolved from the initial "peepshow" format to the point where images were projected on a screen in a darkened theater. In the peepshow format, a film was viewed through a small opening in a machine that was created for that purpose. Thomas Edison' speepshow device, the Kinetoscope, was introduced to the public in 1894. It was designed for use in Kinetoscope parlors, or arcades, which contained only a few individual machines and permitted only one customer to view a short, 50-foot film at any one time. The first Kinetoscope parlors contained five machines. For the price of 25 cents (or 5 cents per machine), customers moved from machine to machine to watch five different films (or, in the case of famous prize fights, successive rounds of a single fight).

According to paragraph 1, all of the following were true of viewing films in Kinetoscope parlors EXCEPT

- A. One individual at a time viewed a film.
- B. Customers could view one film after another.
- C. Prizefights were the most popular subjects for films.
- D. Each film was short.

## 解题评论

首先要准确地了解题目中的问题, viewing films in Kinetoscope parlors, 根据定位法则, 找到选项中三个含有正确内容的选项, 剩余的就是要选择的含有错误内容的选项: 第一句话

It was designed for use in Kinetoscope parlors, or arcades, which contained only a few individual machines and permitted only one customer to view a short, 50-foot film at any one time. 它被设计在活动电影放映机中应用,这部放映机只包含了一些机器,只允许一个顾客一次只看一部短电影。因此 A, D 选项的内容都是正确的。

第二句话

For the price of 25 cents (or 5 cents per machine), customers moved from machine to machine to watch five different films. 顾客从一台机器移向另一台机器去观看五部不同的电影。因此 B 选项的内容是正确的。

C 选项只是在 (or, in the case of famous prizefights, successive rounds of a single fight), 提及了 prizefights, 文中只是在说它是著名的, 可并没有说它是最受欢迎的。因此选项 C 的内容是不正确的。

## **练习:请为下面否定事实信息题选择正确答案。**

1 » Paragraph: The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily. The factory clock became the symbol of the new work rules. One mill worker whof inally quit complained revealingly about "obedience to the ding-dong of the bell—just as though we are so many living machines." With the loss of personal freedom also came the loss of standing in the community. Unlike artisan workshops in which apprentices worked closely with the masters supervising them, factories sharply separated workers from management. Few workers rose through the ranks to supervisory positions, and even fewer could achieve the artisan's dream of setting up one's own business. Even well-paid workers sensed their decline in status.

All of the following are	mentioned in I	paragraph 4 as	consequences	of the nev	v system for
workers EXCEPT a los	s of				

- A. freedom
- B. status in the community
- D. opportunities for advancement
- D. contact among workers who were not managers
- 2 >>> Chemical evidence shows that platelets (minute flat portions) of ice form in the water and then accrete and stick to the bottom of the ice shelf to form a slush (partially melted snow). The slush is compacted by an unknown mechanism, and solid, bubble free ice is formed from water high in soluble organic substances. When an iceberg separates from the ice shelf and capsizes, the green ice is exposed.

Which of the following is NOT explained in the passage?

- A. Why blocks of ice break off where glaciers meet the ocean.
- B. Why blocks of shelf ice sometimes capsize after breaking off.
- C. Why green icebergs are commonly produced in some parts of Antarctica.
- D. Why green icebergs contain large amounts of dissolved organic pigments.
- 3 » Paragraph 1: In order to understand ancient Egyptian art, it is vital to know as much as possible of the elite Egyptians' view of the world and the functions and contexts of the art produced for them. Without this knowledge we can appreciate only the formal content of Egyptian art, and we will fail to understand why it was produced or the concepts that shaped it and caused it to adopt its distinctive forms. In fact, a lack of understanding concerning the purposes of Egyptian art has often led it to be compared unfavorably with the art of other cultures: Why did the Egyptians not develop sculpture in which the body

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turned and twisted through space like classical Greek statuary? Why do the artists seem to get left and right confused? And why did they not discover the geometric perspective as European artists did in the Renaissance? The answer to such questions has nothing to do with a lack of skill or imagination on the part of Egyptian artists and everything to do with the purposes for which they were producing their art.

In paragraph 1, the author mentions all of the following as necessary in appreciating Egyptian art EXCEPT an understanding of

- A. the reasons why the art was made
- B. the nature of aristocratic Egyptian beliefs
- C. the influences of Egyptian art on later art such as classical Greek art
- D. how the art was used
- 4 » Paragraph 3: Beyond that, the triumph of recorded sound has overshadowed the rich diversity of technological and aesthetic experiments with the visual image that were going forward simultaneously in the 1920s. New color processes, larger or differently shaped screen sizes, multiple-screen projections, even television, were among the developments invented or tried out during the period, sometimes with startling success. The high costs of converting to sound and the early limitations of sound technology were among the factors that suppressed innovations or retarded advancement in these other areas. The introduction of new screen formats was put off for a quarter century, and color, though utilized over the next two decades for special productions, also did not become a norm until the 1950s.

According to paragraph 3, which of the following is NOT true of the technological and aesthetic experiments of the 1920's?

- A. Because the costs of introducing recorded sound were low, it was the only innovation that was put to use in the 1920's.
- B. The introduction of recorded sound prevented the development of other technological innovations in the 1920's.
- C. The new technological and aesthetic developments of the 1920s included the use of color, new screen formats, and television.
- D. Many of the innovations developed in the 1920s were not widely introduced until as late as the 1950's.
- 5 » Paragraph 4: Other dimensions along which the two groups differ markedly are density and composition. The densities of the terrestrial planets average about 5 times the density of water, whereas the Jovian planets have densities that average only 1.5 times the

density of water. One of the outer planets, Saturn, has a density of only 0.7 that of water, which means that Saturn would float in water. Variations in the composition of the planets are largely responsible for the density differences. The substances that make up both groups of planets are divided into three groups—gases, rocks, and ices—based on their melting points. The terrestrial planets are mostly rocks: dense rocky and metallic material, with minor amounts of gases. The Jovian planets, on the other hand, contain a large percentage of the gases hydrogen and helium, with varying amounts of ices: mostly water, ammonia, and methane ices.

Paragraph 4 supports each of the following statements about Saturn EXCEPT

- A. it is less dense than any of the terrestrial planets.
- B. it contains no rocky material.
- C. it contains ices.
- D. it contains a large percentage of gases.

## 推理类题 !!!!!!!!

推理类题目包括推理题(inference questions)和修辞目的题(rhtoeric purpose questions)。信息查找类题目是问文章内容的阐述,然而推理类题目则是考查考生对文章内容的理解。它的正确选项并不是直接来自于原文,而是需要根据语句的意思进行推理判断得出。不过,不要过于担心,这种推理绝对不会凭空捏造;它的答案是根据原文内容有逻辑地推理得出。《官方指南》指出,它的答案在原文中会有强烈暗示,但不会明确说出来(strongly implied but not explicitly stated in the text)。

我们再解读一下它的解题方法,推理类题目还是需要考生定位到原文,但是答案并非直接取自原文而是从另一个角度来叙述,本质上,这是更加高明的同义改写!举例而言,原文语句是:黄放非常胖;那么它的答案可能就是:黄放胖到已经穿不下衣服了!这种同义改写既是文章中明确暗示,又没有明说!总结一下,对于这类题目的理解,不仅要了解定位语句的明确意思,还需要知道的它逻辑含义。

#### 解题方法:

定位原句,如果原句没有答案就在原句的上下一两句中找;找到原句,排除选项,确认正确答案同义改写。根据笔者对于 TPO 的研究,这类题目大约占据考试题目的 20%,但是这类题目失分的可能性会更高些,原因主要是有两个,第一,考生的词汇量不够,尤其是同义词和逻辑关系词等。第二,对于语句和选项的解读水平不够。说 白了,还是基本功不够,还是应该回到我们关于词汇和语句的讲解篇章中,好好提高自己的基本能力!

下面我们分成两个小结内容分别讲讲推理题和修辞目的题。

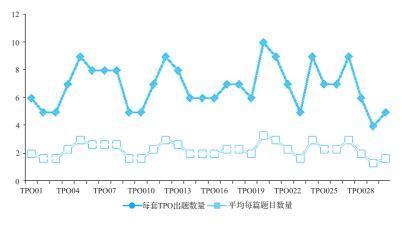


图 30 推理类题目

推理题 .....

推理题主要考查考生对于语句信息的理解能力;这不但要求考生能够理解其词面意思,还必须要理解它的逻辑意思。比如说,如果原文中出现了因果关系,题目可能就会问考生关于这句话的原因是什么;再比如说,如果原文考查了比较关系,题目就可能会问考生比较的对象是什么。推理题的答案,其实也是同义改写<sup>1</sup>,只是这种同义改写的水平更加高明,难度更大一些。再强调一下,排除法是非常高效的解题手段,如果考生定位到了相关的信息内容,就能很好地排除错误选项,剩余的选项再根据同义改写的原则确认即可。

#### 學 推理题 OG 的题目类型

- ✓ Which of the following can be inferred about X?
- ✓ The author of the passage implies that X ...
- ✓ Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about X?

请注意,推理题中经常出现的单词就是 infer 和 imply! 先看三道题目,看看我们的解题方法是如何进行的:

#### 【例1】

It should be obvious that cetaceans—whales, porpoises, and dolphins—are mammals. They breathe through lungs, not through gills, and give birth to live young. Their

<sup>1 《</sup>官方指南》中明确指出: You should be able to defend your choice by pointing to explicitly stated information in the passage that leads to the inference you have selected. (中文: 你应该能通过有明确意思的信息来保证你推理的正确。)

streamlined bodies, the absence of hind legs, and the presence of a fluke and blowhole cannot disguise their affinities with land-dwelling mammals. However, unlike the cases of sea otters and pinnipeds (seals, sea lions, and walruses, whose limbs are functional both on land and at sea), it is not easy to envision what the first whales looked like. Extinct but already fully marine cetaceans are known from the fossi Irecord. How was the gap between a walking mammal and a swimming whale bridged? Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, betweenland mammals and cetaceans.

- 1. Fluke: the two parts that constitute the large triangular tail of a whale
- 2. Blowhole: a hole in the top of the head used for breathing Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about early sea otters?
- A. It is not difficult to imagine what they looked like.
- B. There were great numbers of them.
- C. They lived in the sea only.
- D. They did not leave many fossi Iremains.

### 解题评论

首先要准确地了解题目中的问题: early sea otters, 根据定位法则和解题方法,可以找到: unlike the cases of sea otters and pinnipeds (seals, sea lions, and walruses, whose limbs are functional both on land and at sea), it is not easy to envision what the first whales looked like。解读这语句可以用到语句篇的方法,如果不会解读语句就返回去,好好打打基础哈!

这语句的逻辑关系是比较关系,因为用了 unlike 这个词; 也就说文章是 sea otters and pinnipeds 和 whales 做对比,它们的特点是完全相反的。根据原句意思,鲸鱼是不容易被想象的,那么海獭就是容易想象的,因此答案为 A 选项。A 选项的同义改写,更加高明一些,原文是 not easy. 但是它的答案用了 diffcult!发现了吧,原来答案还是同义改写,只是这个改写的难度更大了一些。一定要平时多多积累同义词,至少得认识!本书的附录一为大家提供了大量的同义词,请好好阅读!

#### 【例2】

Another major discovery was made in Egypt in 1989. Several skeletons of another early whale, Basilosaurus, were found in sediments left by the Tethys Sea and now exposed in the Sahara desert. This whale lived around 40 million years ago, 12 million years after Pakicetus. Many incomplete skeletons were found but they included, for the first time in an archaeocyte, a complete hind leg that features a foot with three tiny toes. Such legs would have been far too small to have supported the 50-foot-long Basilosaurus on land.

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Basilosaurus was undoubtedly a fully marine whale with possibly nonfunctional, or vestigial, hind legs.

It can be inferred that Basilosaurus bred and gave birth in which of the following locations?

- A. On land
- B. Both on land and at sea
- C. In shallow water
- D. In a marine environment

## 解题评论

首先要准确地了解题目中的问题 Basilosaurus bred and gave birth,根据定位法则和解题方法,考生需要在原文中找到与 Basilosaurus 相关的语句。然后,分析所有与 Basilosaurus 相关的语句,经过分析发现: Basilosaurus was undoubtedly a fully marine whale with possibly nonfunctional, or vestigial, hind legs. 只有这一句话是合适的,因为只有这一句描述了这种鲸鱼的生活环境。同时,这句话中用了undoubtedly a fully marine,就说明这种鲸鱼肯定是生活在海洋中,所以答案为 D选项。从本题中可以看出,定位和分析语句的能力是非常重要的,所以请考生一定要勤加学习和练习。

### **练习:请为下面推理题选出正确答案**。

1 » Before 1815 manufacturing in the United States had been done in homes or shops by skilled artisans. As master craft workers, they imparted the knowledge of their trades to apprentices and journeymen. In addition, women often worked in their homes part time, making finished articles from raw material supplied by merchant capitalists. After 1815 this older form of manufacturing began to give way to factories with machinery tended by unskilled or semiskilled laborers. Cheap transportation networks, the rise of cities, and the availability of capital and credit all stimulated the shift to factory production.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about articles manufactured before 1815?

- A. They were primarily produced by women.
- B. They were generally produced in shops rather than in homes.
- C. They were produced with more concern for quality than for speed of production.
- D. They were produced mostly in large cities with extensive transportation networks.
- 2 Paragraph5: The Whigs, in contrast, viewed government power positively. They believed

that it should be used to protect individual rights and public liberty, and that it had a special role where individual effort was ineffective. By regulating the economy and competition, the government could ensure equal opportunity. Indeed, for Whigs the concept of government promoting the general welfare went beyond the economy. In particular, Whigs in the northern sections of the United States also believed that government power should be used to foster the moral welfare of the country. They were much more likely to favor social-reform legislation and aid to education.

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5 about variations in political beliefs within the Whig Party?

- A. They were focused on issues of public liberty.
- B. They caused some members to leave the Whig party.
- C. They were unimportant to most Whigs.
- D. They reflected regional interests.
- 3 » The extreme seriousness of desertification results from the vast areas of land and the tremendous numbers of people affected, as well as from the great difficulty of reversing or even slowing the process. Once the soil has been removed by erosion, only the passage of centuries or millennia will enable new soil to form. In areas where considerable soil still remains, though, a rigorously enforced program of land protection and cover-crop planting may make it possible to reverse the present deterioration of the surface.

It can be inferred from the passage that the author most likely believes which of the following about the future of desertification?

- A. Governments will act quickly to control further desertification.
- B. The factors influencing desertification occur in cycles and will change in the future.
- C. Desertification will continue to increase.
- D. Desertification will soon occur in all areas of the world.
- 4 » Paragraph4: Fractures and other cut marks are another source of evidence. Right-handed soldiers tend to be wounded on the left. The skeleton of a 40-or 50-year-old Nabatean warrior, buried 2,000 years ago in the Negev Desert, Israel, had multiple healed fractures to the skull, the left arm, and the ribs.

Which of the following statements about fractures and cut marks can be inferred from paragraph 4?

A. Fractures and cut marks caused by right-handed soldiers tend to occur on the right side of the injured party's body.

- B. The right arm sustains more injuries because, as the dominant arm, it is used more actively.
- C. In most people, the left side of the body is more vulnerable to injury since it is not defended effectively by the dominant arm.
- D. Fractures and cut marks on fossil humans probably occurred after death.
- 5 » Paragraph2: People are bound within relationships by two types of bonds: expressive ties and instrumental ties. Expressive ties are social links formed when we emotionally invest ourselves in and commit ourselves to other people. Through association with people who are meaningful to us, we achieve a sense of security, love, acceptance, companionship, and personal worth. Instrumental ties are social links formed when we cooperate with other people to achieve some goal. Occasionally, this may mean working with instead of against competitors. More often, we simply cooperate with others to reach some end without endowing the relationship with any larger significance.

Which of the following can be inferred about instrumental ties from the author's mention of working with competitors in paragraph 2?

- A. Instrumental ties can develop even in situations in which people would normally not cooperate.
- B. Instrumental ties require as much emotional investment as expressive ties.
- C. Instrumental ties involve security, love, and acceptance.
- D. Instrumental ties should be expected to be significant.
- 6 » Paragraph2: The chief problem was technological: How were the Europeans to reach the East? Europe's maritime tradition had developed in the context of easily navigable seas—the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and to a lesser extent, the North Sea between England and the Continent—not of vast oceans. New types of ships were needed, new methods of finding one's way, new techniques for financing so vast a scheme. 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. Spices were the most sought-after commodities. Spices not only dramatically improved the taste of the European diet but also were used to manufacture perfumes and certain medicines. But even high-priced commodities like spices had to be transported in large bulk in order to justify the expense and trouble of sailing around the African continent all the way to India and China.

It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that spices from Asia were desirable in Europe in the Middle Ages because they \_\_\_\_\_.

A. were easily transported in large quantities

- B. could not be produced in European countries
- C. could be traded for products such as perfumes and medicines
- D. were expected to increase in value over time
- 7 » Paragraph 5: Less colorful birds and animals that inhabit the rain forest tend to rely on forms of signaling other than the visual, particularly over long distances. The piercing cries of the rhinoceros hornbill characterize the Southeast Asian rain forest, as do the unmistakable calls of the gibbons. In densely wooded environments, sound is the best means of communication over distance because in comparison with light, it travels with little impediment from trees and other vegetation. In forests, visual signals can be seen only at short distances, where they are not obstructed by trees. The male rifle bird exploits both of these modes of signaling simultaneously in his courtship display. The sounds made as each wing is opened carry extremely well over distance and advertise his presence widely. The ritualized visual display communicates in close quarters when a female has approached.

What can be inferred from paragraph 5 about the less colorful birds and animals that inhabit the forest?

- A. These species are less able to see color, and therefore they communicate with one another using nonvisual signals.
- B. These species generally live in less densely wooded environments than more colorful birds and animals do.
- C. The cries of these species do not carry as well over distances as the cries of more colorful birds and animals.
- D. These species depend more on nonvisual signals for communication because they are less visible in their environment.
- 8 » Paragraph 3: With questions such as these clearly before them, the scientists aboard the Glomar Challenger processed to the Mediterranean to search for the answers. On August 23, 1970, they recovered a sample. The sample consisted of pebbles of gypsum and fragments of volcanic rock. Not a single pebble was found that might have indicated that the pebbles came from the nearby continent. In the days following, samples of solid gypsum were repeatedly brought on deck as drilling operations penetrated the seafloor. Furthermore, the gypsum was found to possess peculiarities of composition and structure that suggested it had formed on desert flats. Sediment above and below the gypsum layer contained tiny marine fossils, indicating open-ocean conditions. As they drilled into the central and deepest part of the Mediterranean basin, the scientists took solid, shiny,

crystalline salt from the core barrel. Interbedded with the salt were thin layers of what appeared to be windblown silt.

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the solid gypsum layer?

- A. It did not contain any marine fossil.
- B. It had formed in open-ocean conditions.
- C. It had once been soft, deep-sea mud.
- D. It contained sediment from nearby deserts.
- Paragraph 1: There is evidence of agriculture in Africa prior to 3000 B. C. It may have developed independently, but many scholars believe that the spread of agriculture and iron throughout Africa linked it to the major centers of the Near East and Mediterranean world. The drying up of what is now the Sahara desert had pushed many peoples to the south into sub-Sahara Africa. These peoples settled at first in scattered hunting-and-gathering bands, although in some places near lakes and rivers, people who fished, with a more secure food supply, lived in larger population concentrations. Agriculture seems to have reached these people from the Near East, since the first domesticated crops were millets and sorghums whose origins are not African but west Asian. Once the idea of planting diffused, Africans began to develop their own crops, such as certain varieties of rice, and they demonstrated a continued receptiveness to new imports. The proposed areas of the domestication of African crops lie in a band that extends from Ethiopia across southern Sudan to West Africa. Subsequently, other crops, such as bananas, were introduced from Southeast Asia.

In paragraph 1, what does the author imply about changes in the African environment during this time period?

- A. The climate was becoming milder, allowing for a greater variety of crops to be grown.
- B. Although periods of drying forced people south, they returned once their food supply was secure.
- C. Population growth along rivers and lakes was dramatically decreasing the availability of fish.
- D. A region that had once supported many people was becoming a desert where few could survive.
- 10 » Paragraph 2: Spores light enough to float on the breezes were carried thousands of miles from more ancient lands and deposited at random across the bare mountain flanks. A few of these spores found a toehold on the dark, forbidding rocks and grew and began to work their transformation upon the land. Lichens were probably the first

successful flora. These are not single individual plants; each one is a symbiotic combination of an alga and a fungus. The algae capture the sun's energy by photosynthesis and store it in organic molecules. The fungi absorb moisture and mineral salts from the rocks, passing these on in waste products that nourish algae. It is significant that the earliest living thing that built communities on these islands are examples of symbiosis, a phenomenon that depends upon the close cooperation of two or more forms of life and a principle that is very important in island communities.

It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that the fungi in lichens benefit from their symbiotic relationship with algae in what way?

- A. The algae help the fungi meet some of their energy needs.
- B. The algae protect the fungi from the Sun's radiation.
- C. The algae provide the fungi with greater space for absorbing water.
- D. The fungi produce less waste in the presence of algae.

## 修辞目的题 !!!!!!

### № 修辞目的题 OG 的定义

由于长期研究新托福阅读,笔者深深地发现新托福阅读的文章写得真的非常好!可为什么好呢?这主要是体现在它的准确性、可理解性和感染力。像新托福阅读这种良好的表达方式就是运用到了修辞的手法。所谓的修辞,就是使得表达语言更为有效的方式 (Rhetoric is the art of speaking or writing effectively);修辞就是要符合自己的表达目的、适合对象和场合的得体地、适度地表达¹。进一步说,修辞,即文辞或修饰文辞。"修"是修饰的意思,"辞"的本来意思是辩论的言辞,后引申为一切的言辞。修辞本义就是修饰言论,也就是在使用语言的过程中,利用多种语言手段以收到尽可能好的表达效果的一种语言活动²。根据我们对于 TPO 的研究,修辞目的题中主要考查的修辞是,举例关系,解释说明关系(包含对于名人名言的引用),因果关系,强调关系,比较关系,否定关系。掌握好这些逻辑关系,就等于拿到了解决修辞目的题的钥匙³!因此,以下的常见的英文逻辑词,就需要牢牢记住,包括 definition, example, to illustrate, to explain, to contrast, to refute, to note, to criticize, function of, Argure for/against, emphasize, differentiate, compare, contrast, refute, introduce, disgress。

此类问题也属于推理类题目。

<sup>1</sup> 英语修辞赏析. 范家材. 上海: 上海交通大学出版社, 1992.

<sup>2</sup> 关于修辞, 我们建议您参考百度百科 http://baike. baidu. com/view/5432. htm? fr = aladdin

<sup>3 《</sup>官方指南》中明确指出: They typically focus on the logical links between sentences and paragraphs.

#### 解题方法:

定位原句,如果原句没有答案就在原句的上下一两句找答案。但是解题顺序有些 差别:

首先,定位原句,要判断所考查信息的逻辑关系 然后,找选项,看哪个符合同义改写规则!

#### 🔽 修辞目的题 OG 的题目类型

- ✓ The author discusses X in paragraph 2 in order to ...
- ✓ Why does the author mention X?
- ✓ The author uses X as an example of ...

先做三道题目, 检验一下我们的解题方法

#### 【例1】

"...Sensitivity to physical laws is thus an important considerationfor the maker of appliedart objects. It is often taken for granted that this is also true for the maker of fine-art
objects. This assumption misses a significant difference between the two disciplines.
Fine-art objects are not constrained by the laws of physics in the same way that appliedart objects are. Because their primary purpose is not functional, they are only limited in
terms of the materials used to make them. Sculptures must, for example, be stable,
which requires an understanding of the properties of mass, weight distribution, and
stress. Paintings must have rigid stretchers so that the canvas will be taut, and the paint
must not deteriorate, crack, or discolor. These are problems that must be overcome by
the artist because they tend to intrude upon his or her conception of the work. For
example, in the early Italian Renaissance, bronze statues of horses with araised foreleg
usually had a cannonball under that hoof. This was done because the cannonball was
needed to support the weight of the leg ..."

Why does the author discuss the bronze statues of horses created by artists in the early Italian Renaissance?

- A. To provide an example of a problem related to the laws of physics that a fine artist must overcome.
- B. To argue that fine artists are unconcerned with the laws of physics.
- C. To contrast the relative sophistication of modern artists in solving problems related to the laws of physics.
- D. To note an exceptional piece of art constructed without the aid of technology.

# 解题评论

首先要准确地了解题目中的问题: the bronze statues of horses created by artists in the early Italian Renaissance, 根据定位法则的解题方法,可以找到: For example, in the early Italian Renaissance, bronze statues of horses with a raised foreleg usually had a cannonball under that hoof.

根据解题方法,分两步走,第一步要分析句子间逻辑关系,第二步是分析是否是原句的同义改写!因此首先,我们应该判断,这句话的逻辑关系。很显然,因为 for example,所以这句话就是举例关系,所以就可以排除 B, C, D 三个选项了!

举例关系大部分情况都是对于它前一句话的解释说明,再向前找一句话: These are problems that must be overcome by the artist because they tend to intrude upon his or her conception of the work。A 选项就是对于这一句的同义改写! 符合我们的改写原则,因此答案选 A!

#### 【例2】

These Kinetoscope arcades were modeled on phonograph parlors, which had proven successful for Edison several years earlier. In the phonograph parlors, customers listened to recordings through individual ear tubes, moving from one machine to the next to hear different recorded speeches or pieces of music. The Kinetoscope parlors functioned in a similar way. Edison was more interested in the sale of Kinetoscopes (for roughly \$1,000 apiece) to these parlors than in the films that would be run in them (which cost approximately \$10 to \$15 each). He refused to develop projection technology, reasoning that if he made and sold projectors, then exhibitors would purchase only one machine—a projector—from him instead of several.

The author discusses phonograph parlors in paragraph 2 in order to

- A. explain Edison's financial success
- B. describe the model used to design Kinetoscope parlors
- C. contrast their popularity to that of Kinetoscope parlors
- D. illustrate how much more technologically advanced Kinetoscope parlors were

# 解题评论

首先要准确地了解题目中的问题: phonograph parlors, 根据定位法则的解题方法,可以找到: These Kinetoscope arcades were modeled on phonograph parlors, which had proven successful for Edison several years earlier.

根据修辞目的题的解题法则,首先,我们应该判断,这句话的逻辑关系!这一句话 没有像上一道题,有明显的逻辑判断词,因此不太容易直接判断。但是假如考生阅读语 句的能力比较好,可以判断是一个解释说明关系。 由于对这句话的关系不是很明确,那么就直接阅读这句话: Kinetoscope parlors 是用 phonograph parlors 作为模型的。因此,根据同义改写的原则,只有 B 比较靠谱。不要着急,我们再排除一下,以便确认我们的选项。

- A. 没有解释金融的成功
- B. 这是最不能选的选项, 因为没有任何对比关系
- D. 没有说明 Kinetoscope parlors 更为进步的一面

#### 【例3】

The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily. The factory clock became the symbol of the new work rules. One mill worker who finally quit complained revealingly about "obedience to the ding-dong of the bell—just as though we are so many living machines". With the loss of personal freedom also came the loss of standing in the community. Unlike artisan workshops in which apprentices worked closely with the masters supervising them, factories sharply separated workers from management. Few workers rose through the ranks to supervisory positions, and even fewer could achieve the artisan's dream of setting up one's own business. Even well-paid workers sensed their decline in status.

In paragraph 4, the author includes the quotation from a mill worker in order to

- A. support the idea that it was difficult for workers to adjust to working in factories
- B. show that workers sometimes quit because of the loud noise made by factory machinery
- C. argue that clocks did not have a useful function in factories
- D. emphasize that factories were most successful when workers revealed their complaints

# 解题评论

首先要准确地了解题目中的问题, a mill worker, 根据定位法则的解题方法, 可以找到: One mill worker who finally quit complained revealingly about "obedience to the ding-dong of the bell—just as though we are so many living machines".

首先,我们应该判断,这句话的逻辑关系!这是一个明显的引用,所以这句话就是解释说明关系。解释说明关系是需要找到解释的内容,那么我们就只能往前找,定位句的前两句: The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily。这句话的意思是第一代移民无法很好地适应这些新规则。A 选项就是对于这一句的同义改写!符合我们的改写原则,因此答案选 A。

## 练习:请为下面的修辞目的题选择正确答案。

- 1 » Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes have made streamlining into an art form. Their bodies are sleek and compact. The body shapes of tunas, in fact, are nearly ideal from an engineering point of view. Most species lack scales over most of the body, making it smooth and slippery. The eyes lie flush with the body and do not protrude at all. They are also covered with a slick, transparent lid that reduces drag. The fins are stiff, smooth, and narrow, qualities that also help cut drag. When not in use, the fins are tucked into special grooves or depressions so that they lie flush with the body and do not break up its smooth contours. Airplanes retract their landing gear while in flightfor the same reason.
  Why does the author mention that Airplanes retract their landing gear while in flight?
  - A. To show that air resistance and water resistance work differently from each other.
  - B. To argue that some fishes are better designed than airplanes are.
  - C. To provide evidence that airplane engineers have studied the design of fish bodies.
  - D. To demonstrate a similarity in design between certain fishes and airplanes.
- 2 » During Jackson's second term, his opponents had gradually come together to form the Whig party. Whigs and Democrats held different attitudes toward the changes brought about by the market, banks, and commerce. The Democrats tended to view society as a continuing conflict between "the people" —farmers, planters, and workers—and a set of greedy aristocrats. This "paper money aristocracy" of bankers and investors manipulated the banking system for their own profit, Democrats claimed, and sapped the nation's virtue by encouraging speculation and the desire for sudden, unearned wealth. The Democrats wanted the rewards of the market without sacrificing the features of a simple agrarian republic. They wanted the wealth that the market offered without the competitive, changing society; the complex dealing; the dominance of urban centers; and the loss of independence that came with it.

The author mentions bankers and investors in the passage as an example of which of the following?

- A. The Democratic Party's main source of support.
- B. The people that Democrats claimed were unfairly becoming rich.
- C. The people most interested in a return to a simple agrarian republic.
- D. One of the groups in favor of Andrew Jackson's presidency.
- 3 » Workers were united in resenting the industrial system and their loss of status, but they were divided by ethnic and racial antagonisms, gender, conflicting religious perspectives, occupational differences, political party loyalties, and disagreements over

tactics. For them, the factory and industrialism were not agents of opportunity but reminders of their loss of independence and a measure of control over their lives. As United States society became more specialized and differentiated, greater extremes of wealth began to appear. And as the new markets created fortunes for the few, the factory system lowered the wages of workers by dividing labor into smaller, less skilledtasks.

The author	identifies	political	party	loyalties,	and	disagreements	over	tactics	as	two	of
several fact	tors that										

- A. encouraged workers to demand higher wages
- B. created divisions among workers
- C. caused work to become more specialized
- D. increased workers' resentment of the industrial system
- 4 » The weather, in its many forms, is the main agent of erosion. Rain washes away loose soil and penetrates cracks in the rocks. Carbon dioxide in the air reacts with the rainwater, forming a weak acid (carbonic acid) that may chemically attack the rocks. The rain seeps underground and the water may reappear later as springs. These springs are the sources of streams and rivers, which cut through the rocks and carry away debris from the mountains to the lowlands.

Why does the author mention Carbon dioxide in the passage?

- A. To explain the origin of a chemical that can erode rocks.
- B. To contrast carbon dioxide with carbonic acid.
- C. To give an example of how rainwater penetrates soil.
- D. To argue for the desirability of preventing erosion.
- Joy and sadness are experienced by people in all cultures around the world, but how can we tell when other people are happy or despondent? It turns out that the expression of many emotions may be universal. Smiling is apparently a universal sign of friendliness and approval. Baring the teeth in a hostile way, as noted by Charles Darwinin the nineteenth century, may be a universal sign of anger. As the originator of the theory of evolution, Darwin believed that the universal recognition of facial expressions would have survival value. For example, facial expressions could signal the approach of enemies (or friends) in the absence of language.

The author mentions "Baring the teeth in a hostile way" in order to ...

A. differentiate one possible meaning of a particular facial expression from other meanings of it

- B. support Darwin's theory of evolution
- C. provide an example of a facial expression whose meaning is widely understood
- D. contrast a facial expression that is easily understood with other facial expressions
- 6 » An even more exciting find was reported in 1994, also from Pakistan. The now extinct whale Ambulocetus natans ("the walking whale that swam") lived in the Tethys Sea 49 million years ago. It lived around 3 million years after Pakicetus but 9 million before Basilosaurus. The fossil luckily includes a good portion of the hind legs. The legs were strong and ended in long feet very much like those of a modern pinniped. The legs were certainly functional both on land and at sea. The whale retained a tail and lacked a fluke, the major means of locomotion in modern cetaceans. The structure of thebackbone shows, however, that Ambulocetus swam like modern whales by moving the rear portion of its body up and down, even though a fluke was missing. The large hind legs were used for propulsion in water. On land, where it probably bred and gave birth, Ambulocetus may have moved around very much like a modern sea lion. It was undoubtedly a whale that linked life on land with life at sea.

Why does the author use the word luckily in mentioning that the Ambulocetus natans fossil included hindlegs?

- A. Fossil legs of early whales are a rare find.
- B. The legs provided important information about the evolution of cetaceans.
- C. The discovery allowed scientists to reconstruct a complete skeleton of the whale.
- D. Until that time, only the front legs of early whales had been discovered.
- Paragraph 3: Statues were normally made of stone, wood, or metal. Stone statues were worked from single rectangular blocks of material and retained the compactness of the original shape. The stone between the arms and the body and between the legs in standing figures or the legs and the seat in seated ones was not normally cut away. From a practical aspect this protected the figures against breakage and psychologically gives the images a sense of strength and power, usually enhanced by a supporting back pillar. By contrast, wooden statues were carved from several pieces of wood that were pegged together to form the finished work, and metal statues were either made by wrapping sheet metal around a wooden core or cast by the lost wax process. The arms could be held away from the body and carry separate items in their hands; there is no back pillar. The effect is altogether lighter and freer than that achieved in stone, but because both perform the same function, formal wooden and metal statues still display frontality. According to paragraph 3, why were certain areas of a stone statue left uncarved?

- A. To prevent damage by providing physical stability.
- B. To emphasize that the material was as important as the figure itself.
- C. To emphasize that the figure was not meant to be a real human being.
- D. To provide another artist with the chance to finish the carving.
- 8 » Paragraph 3: Early in his research, Kramer found that caged migratory birds became very restless at about the time they would normally have begun migration in the wild. Furthermore, he noticed that as they fluttered around in the cage, they often launched themselves in the direction of their normal migratory route. He then set up experiments with caged starlings and found that their orientation was. In fact, in the proper migratory direction except when the sky was overcast, at which times there was no clear direction to their restless movements. Kramer surmised, therefore, that they were orienting according to the position of the Sun. To test this idea, he blocked their view of the Sun and used mirrors to change its apparent position. He found that under these circumstances, the birds oriented with respect to the new "Sun". They seemed to be using the Sun as a compass to determine direction. At the time, this idea seemed preposterous. How could a bird navigate by the Sun when some of us lose our way with road maps? Obviously, more testing was in order.

According to paragraph 3, why did Kramer use mirrors to change the apparent position of the Sun?

- A. To test the effect of light on the birds' restlessness.
- B. To test whether birds were using the Sun to navigate.
- C. To simulate the shifting of light the birds would encounter along their regular migratory route.
- D. To cause the birds to migrate at a different time than they would in the wild.
- 9 » Paragraph1: In the fourteenth century, a number of political developments cut Europe's overland trade routes to southern and eastern Asia, with which Europe had had important and highly profitable commercial ties since the twelfth century. This development, coming as it did when the bottom had fallen out of the European economy, provided an impetus to a long-held desire to secure direct relations with the East by establishing a sea trade. Widely reported, if somewhat distrusted, accounts by figures like the famous traveler from Venice. Marco Polo, of the willingness of people in China to trade with Europeans and of the immensity of the wealth to be gained by such contact made the idea irresistible. Possibilities for trade seemed promising, but no hope existed for maintaining the traditional routes over land. A new way had to be found.

According to paragraph 1 why was it necessary to find a new way for European merchants to reach the East?

- A. People in China were finally ready to trade with Europeans.
- B. The European economy was failing because there was no trade with the East.
- C. Traditional ways of trading with the East had become very costly.
- D. Commercial routes over land had become blocked because of political events.
- Paragraph 3: Geothermal reservoirs with temperatures above 180° centigrade are useful for generating electricity. They occur primarily in regions of recent volcanic activity as hot, dry rock; natural hot water; or natural steam. The latter two sources are limited to those few areas where surface water seeps down through underground faults or fractures to reach deep rocks heated by the recent activity of molten rock material. The world's largest supply of natural steam occurs at The Geysers, 120 kilometers north of San Francisco, California. In the 1990s enough electricity to meet about half the needs of San Francisco was being generated there. This facility was then in its third decade of production and was beginning to show signs of decline, perhaps because of over development. By the late 1990s some 70 geothermal electric-generating plants were in operation in California, Utah, Nevada, and Hawaii, generating enough power to supply about a million people. Eighteen countries now generate electricity using geothermal heat.

In paragraph 3, why does the author mention that in the 1990s The Geysers was in its third decade of production?

- A. To provide the historical context of the geothermal production of electricity in the United States.
- B. To imply that The Geysers was the first geothermal site to be put into production in California.
- C. To help explain the signs of decline shown by The Geysers.
- D. To explain why 70 new geothermal sites were put into electricity production in the late 1990s.

## 阅读理解类题 !!!!!!!!

新托福阅读考试的最后一类题型是阅读理解类题目(Read to Learn)。考生可能很奇怪,阅读考试不都是在考阅读理解吗?其实,这是受到国内考试的"荼毒",认为阅读就等于阅读理解。阅读中所包含的能力是非常复杂的,理解只是其中的一项而已。很多考生,都有一个疑惑:"我读懂了文章,为什么题目就是做不对。"这种情况一般对于新手来说,经常出现。其本质是根本没有读懂文章,只是读懂了大意而已。真正读懂文章的最低标准是在不看文章的情况下能够复述出文章内容(paraphrase),包括文章的大意、主要信息等。

为什么我们就没有注意过这个"未读懂"的问题呢?一方面,我们从小的语言教育过于偏重于文学教育,而没有关注语言的应用问题。另一方面,传统教育中,很少强调阅读的各项能力。这与欧美的教育有一定的差异,与新托福考试的要求也是有相当的差异。从阅读的能力来看,最基本能力就是理解词汇、语句以及句间关系等的能力。阅读的第二项能力应该是查找信息的能力。这两项能力都是新托福阅读考试的重点内容。换言之,只有这两项能力掌握好了,才能有相当的阅读理解能力。在新托福考试中,对于阅读理解的问题主要涉及四种能力:

- 1. 确认文章的结构和写作目的
- 2. 对于文章能整理出一个框架信息
- 3. 区分文章的主要观点和次要观点,重要信息和次要信息
- 4. 理解各种修辞手法

因此,阅读理解类题目是要求考生对于文章的整体理解,而不过于关注文章细节。主要是 考查段落内容理解;它的考查形式包括两种:一是主旨总结题(一般情况是6个选项,选出3 个正确的,简称6选3),另一种是填表题(一般情况是7个选项,选出5个正确的,简称7 选5)。阅读理解题,与其他题目最大的区别就是考查内容不再局限于细节信息,而是将考查 范围扩大到对文章架构内容的理解。

考生要想在最后的两类题目中取得高分,一定要把握文章的主要观点、结构修辞手法以及 文章的内容结构关系等信息并将内容整理成一个框架。这主要是因为了解文章的整体思路对于 理解原文非常重要。如果考生头脑中有了这样一个文章框架,那么就能在大脑中重新地组织文 章中的主要观点和次要观点。进而能够记住文章的重要信息。最终,考生就可以对于文章有新 的认识和全面理解了。

总之这种题目不仅考查考生对于文章大意的理解,而且还考查对于文章论点的认识。每篇文章都只是考查一道题,要么是主旨题,要么是填表题。从我们的统计情况来看(如下图),小结题形式考查次数最多,达到83次,占据整个题目的92%,而图表题目只考过7次,占据整个题目的8%。所以我们的复习重点就要放在小结类题目上。一般情况下,这两类题目不会在一篇文章中同时出现。

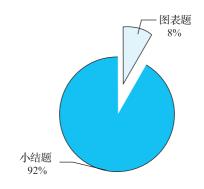


图 31 图表题和小结题题率来对比情况

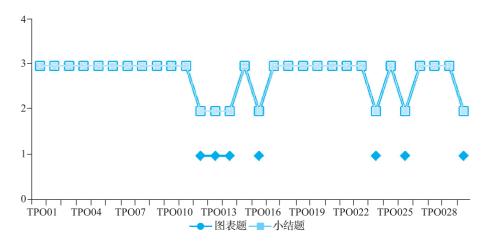


图 32 Read to Learn 题目分布情况

总结题 ======

总结类题目主要是考查考生对于文章重要观点和重要信息的认识。正确答案是要求选出文章主要观点(main idea),而不是次要观点(minor idea)或者不是文章的观点。一般情况下,就是要选出文章的段落主旨或者段落中的几个主要观点。不过值得注意的就是,正确答案可能会将几个主旨内容糅合成一个答案;正确答案也可能是一个段落中几个重要信息,也就是说会出现一个段落正确答案有多个的情况。因此,正确答案并不是绝对与原文段落一一对应。

#### 解题方法:

第一,分析每段主旨句

第二,利用排除法,排除与主旨句不同选项

第三,将剩余选项,对应到指定的某一段或者某几段,确认是否就是主旨句。

这个解题过程非常的简单,但有一个非常困扰大家的问题,那就是什么是主旨句呢?我们该如何找主旨句呢?如何排除非主旨句呢?所有的这些问题,还是应该回到段落阅读能力上来。

段落是一组用于展开同一主题的相互关联的句子。段落的目的是将与主题相关的所有信息 归纳起来将有助于强化作者的主要观点¹。段落的主要观点就是作者分段落写作希望和考生分 享的核心观点。在新托福考试中,每个段落主题都是对题目进行不同角度地论述。因此,阅读 题目并不是一件可有可无的事情,而是必要的阅读内容,至少可以让你知道文章是按照什么主 题而展开的。找到段落主题之后,就应该确定段落的主旨句; 主题句就是围绕着主题而展开的 句子。不过,要注意主题句不是每段话都会直接给考生呈现,很多时候都是需要自己总结的!

<sup>1</sup> 朗文高级英语阅读. (上) Rose Wassman, 等. 北京: 中国电力出版社, 2003. 125~140

很多考生可能又要问了,自己的总结能力比较差一些,怎么能高效地总结出这些段落的主题句呢?如果有疑问的话,笔者建议退到本书的实践篇——段落训练,那里,我们有一整套帮助你总结段落的解决方法。

尽管主题句最好是自己总结,但是对于备考时间短而且基础能力不佳,同时不会总结的考生来说,也是有技巧可寻的;技巧就是主题句出现的位置。首先,必须强调一下,主题句会出现在段落任何地方,有时候甚至是不出现,如果文章没有主题句,我们的技巧就是失灵的。但是如果主题句出现的话,那么文章中有些固定的位置是主题句常常出现的地方。根据Wassman的观点,他在书中总结道:

- 1) 大约有一半段落首句包含了主题句
- 2) 段落末尾也会出现主题句
- 3) 主题句也会出现在段落中间,比如第二句或者第三句
- 4) 没有明确出现在段落中

段落中没有主题句的概率并不少。不过一旦主题句出现,那么开头、结尾、第二句或第三句出现概率就很高了。话又说回来,由于最后一道题本质上是选择题,因此排除其他错误选项。应该是比较容易的,剩余就是正确选项,因此最后一道题,一定要用排除法!!! 如何排除呢? 请看下面的流程图:

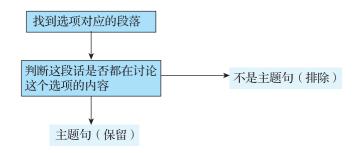


图 33 主题句判断流程

#### 【例1】

Although we now tend to refer to the various crafts according to the materials used to construct them—clay, glass, wood, fiber, and metal—it was once common to think of crafts in terms of function, which led to their being known as the "applied arts". Approaching crafts from the point of view of function, we can divide them into simple categories: containers, shelters, and supports. There is no way around the fact that containers, shelters, and supports must be functional. The applied arts are thus bound by the laws of physics, which pertain to both the materials used in their making and the substances and things to be contained, supported, and sheltered. These laws are universal in their application, regardless of cultural beliefs, geography, or climate. If a pot has no bottom or has large openings in its sides, it could hardly be considered a

container in any traditional sense. Since the laws of physics, not some arbitrary decision, have determined the general form of applied-art objects, they follow basic patterns, so much so that functional forms can vary only within certain limits. Buildings without roofs, for example, are unusual because they depart from the norm. However, not all functional objects are exactly alike; that is why we recognize a Shang Dynasty vase as being different from an Inca vase. What varies is not the basic form but the incidental details that do not obstruct the object's primary function.

Sensitivity to physical laws is thus an important consideration for the maker of applied-art objects. It is often taken for granted that this is also true for the maker of fine-art objects. This assumption misses a significant difference between the two disciplines. Fine-art objects are not constrained by the laws of physics in the same way that applied-art objects are. Because their primary purpose is not functional, they are only limited in terms of the materials used to make them. Sculptures must, for example, be stable, which requires an understanding of the properties of mass, weight distribution, and stress. Paintings must have rigid stretchers so that the canvas will be taut, and the paint must not deteriorate, crack, or discolor. These are problems that must be overcome by the artist because they tend to intrude upon his or her conception of the work. For example, in the early Italian Renaissance, bronze statues of horses with a raised foreleg usually had a cannonball under that hoof. This was done because the cannonball was needed to support the weight of the leg. In other words, the demands of the laws of physics, not the sculptor's aesthetic intentions, placed the ball there. That this device was a necessary structural compromise is clear from the fact that the cannonball quickly disappeared when sculptors learned how to strengthen the internal structure of a statue with iron braces (iron being much stronger than bronze).

Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways, the basic difference in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts remains relatively constant. It would therefore not be too great an exaggeration to say that practitioners of the fine arts work to overcome the limitations of their materials, whereas those engaged in the applied arts work in concert with their materials.

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 sentences 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.

This passage discusses fundamental differences between applied-art objects and fine-art objects.

#### **Answer Choices**

- A. Applied-art objects fulfill functions, such as containing or sheltering, and objects with the same function have similar characteristics because they are constrained by their purpose.
- B. It is easy to recognize that Shang Dynasty vases are different from Inca vases.
- C. Fine-art objects are not functional, so they are limited only by the proper-ties of the materials used.
- D. Renaissance sculptors learned to use iron braces to strengthen the internal structures of bronze statues.
- E. In the twentieth century, fine artists and applied artists became more similar to one another in their attitudes toward their materials.
- F. In all periods, fine artists tend to challenge the physical limitations of their materials while applied artists tend to cooperate with the physical properties of their materials.

#### 解题评论

在做题的时候,适当做些笔记,至少要知道每段的主题句。这也是符合我们的做题步骤: 首先要确认每一段的主题句:

第一段主题句,需要自己总结,没有相应的主题句。大意是介绍"实用性"工艺品的材料、类型以及这些工艺品受物理规则的限制。

第二段主题句,可以在文章首句找到。大意是"非实用性"工艺品,一般不受实用性工艺品的物理规则限制。

第三段主题句,也可以在文章首句找到。大意是"实用性"工艺品和"非实用性" 工艺品都受到了材料限制。

由此可以发现,有些主题句的确可以在文章中找到,有些是不行的。因此,笔者强烈建议考生去看看实战篇有关段落分析内容。

第二步,就是开始排除选项。建议考生即使知道了主题句,也应该用排除法做题。

- A. 对应文章第一段、保留。
- B. 对应文章第一段, 但是第一段并不是都在讲商朝的问题, 因此排除。
- C. 对应文章第二段、保留。

- D. 对应文章第二段, 但是文章并不是都在讨论雕刻家的问题, 因此排除。
- E. 对应文章的第三段, 保留。
- F. 对应文章的第三段, 但是与文章说法相反, 因此排除。

因此答案就是剩下了A, C, E, 确实是与我们自己总结的主题句相符合, 所以为正确选项。

### 练习: 请为下面总结题选出正确答案。

It should be obvious that cetaceans—whales, porpoises, and dolphins—are mammals. They breathe through lungs, not through gills, and give birth to live young. Their streamlined bodies, the absence of hind legs, and the presence of a fluke and blowhole cannot disguise their affinities with land-dwelling mammals. However, unlike the cases of sea otters and pinnipeds (seals, sea lions, and walruses, whose limbs are functional both on land and at sea), it is not easy to envision what the first whales looked like. Extinct but already fully marine cetaceans are known from the fossi Irecord. How was the gap between a walking mammal and a swimming whale bridged? Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans. Very exciting discoveries have finally allowed scientists to reconstruct the most likely origins of cetaceans. In 1979, a team looking for fossils in northern Pakistan found what proved to be the oldest fossil whale. The fossil was officially named Pakicetusin honor of the country where the discovery was made. Pakicetus was found embedded in rocks formed from river deposits that were 52 million years old. The river that formed these deposits was actually not far from an ancient ocean known as the Tethys Sea.

The fossil consists of a complete skull of an archaeocyte, an extinct group of ancestors of modern cetaceans. Although limited to a skull, the Pakicetus fossil provides precious details on the origins of cetaceans. The skull is cetacean-like but its jawbones lack the enlarged space that is filled with fat or oil and used for receiving underwater sound in modern whales. Pakicetus probably detected sound through the ear opening as in land mammals. The skull also lacks a blowhole, another cetacean adaptation for diving. Other features, however, show experts that Pakicetus is a transitional form between a group of extinct flesh-eating mammals, the mesonychids, and cetaceans. It has been suggested that Pakicetus fed on fish in shallow water and was not yet adapted for life in the open ocean. It probably bred and gave birth on land.

Another major discovery was made in Egypt in 1989. Several skeletons of another early

whale, Basilosaurus, were found in sediments left by the Tethys Sea and now exposed in the Sahara desert. This whale lived around 40 million years ago, 12 million years after Pakicetus. Many incomplete skeletons were found but they included, for the first time in an archaeocyte, a complete hind leg that features a foot with three tiny toes. Such legs would have been far too small to have supported the 50-foot-long Basilosaurus on land. Basilosaurus was undoubtedly a fully marine whale with possibly nonfunctional, or vestigial, hind legs.

An even more exciting find was reported in 1994, also from Pakistan. The now extinct whale Ambulocetus natans ("the walking whale that swam") lived in the Tethys Sea 49 million years ago. It lived around 3 million years after Pakicetus but 9 million before Basilosaurus. The fossil luckily includes a good portion of the hind legs. The legs were strong and ended in long feet very much like those of a modern pinniped. The legs were certainly functional both on land and at sea. The whale retained a tail and lacked a fluke, the major means of locomotion in modern cetaceans. The structure of the backbone shows, however, that Ambulocetus swam like modern whales by moving the rear portion of its body up and down, even though a fluke was missing. The large hind legs were used for propulsion in water. On land, where it probably bred and gave birth, Ambulocetus may have moved around very much like a modern sealion. It was undoubtedly a whale that linked life on land with life at sea.

- 1. Fluke: the two parts that constitute the large triangular tail of a whale
- 2. Blowhole: a hole in the top of the head used for breathing

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.

This passage discusses fossils that help to explain the likely origins of cetaceans— whales, porpoises, and dolphins.

- A. Recent discoveries of fossils have helped to show the link between land mammals and cetaceans.
- B. The discovery of Ambulocetus natans provided evidence for a whale that lived both on

land and at sea.

- C. The skeleton of Basilosaurus was found in what had been the Tethys Sea, an area rich in fossil evidence.
- D. Pakicetus is the oldest fossil whale yet to be found.
- E. Fossils thought to be transitional forms between walking mammals and swimming whales were found.
- F. Ambulocetus' hind legs were used for propulsion in the water.

### 填表题 ………

在填表题中,会给出一个备选集合,考生需要从备选选项中挑选出正确选项填入表格。根据要求,考生要挑选出文章主要观点和其他重要信息并填入表格,排除其他不正确的选项。表格题目通常都是2或3栏,包括5个正确选项。表格题满分是3分,对了3个答案得1分,对4个得2分,对5个得3分。

要想做对这种题目的关键就在于会找主要观点和重要信息。关于主要观点的查找,我们已 经在总结类题目中讲过了,现在重点讲讲如何找重要信息。在阅读文章中,信息可以分成主要 信息和次要信息。主要信息主要包括两点内容:第一,作者阐述的主要观点;第二,该细节是 否具有实质性的支持,阐释中心思想。这两点,考生可能会觉得困难!教大家更加简单地判定 方法,就是删除这个信息,看是否会影响对中心思想的理解。

#### 解题方法:

对应选项, 找文章内容, 排除最不可能选项。

#### 【例1】

Although we now tend to refer to the various crafts according to the materials used to construct them—clay, glass, wood, fiber, and metal—it was once common to think of crafts in terms of function, which led to their being known as the "applied arts". Approaching crafts from the point of view of function, we can divide them into simple categories: containers, shelters, and supports. There is no way around the fact that containers, shelters, and supports must be functional. The applied arts are thus bound by the laws of physics, which pertain to both the materials used in their making and the substances and things to be contained, supported, and sheltered. These laws are universal in their application, regardless of cultural beliefs, geography, or climate. If a pot has no bottom or has large openings in its sides, it could hardly be considered a

container in any traditional sense. Since the laws of physics, not some arbitrary decision, have determined the general form of applied-art objects, they follow basic patterns, so much so that functional forms can vary only within certain limits. Buildings without roofs, for example, are unusual because they depart from the norm. However, not all functional objects are exactly alike; that is why we recognize a Shang Dynasty vase as being different from an Inca vase. What varies is not the basic form but the incidental details that do not obstruct the object's primary function.

Sensitivity to physical laws is thus an important consideration for the maker of applied-art objects. It is often taken for granted that this is also true for the maker of fine-art objects. This assumption misses a significant difference between the two disciplines. Fine-art objects are not constrained by the laws of physics in the same way that applied-art objects are. Because their primary purpose is not functional, they are only limited in terms of the materials used to make them. Sculptures must, for example, be stable, which requires an understanding of the properties of mass, weight distribution, and stress. Paintings must have rigid stretchers so that the canvas will be taut, and the paint must not deteriorate, crack, or discolor. These are problems that must be overcome by the artist because they tend to intrude upon his or her conception of the work. For example, in the early Italian Renaissance, bronze statues of horses with a raised foreleg usually had a cannonball under that hoof. This was done because the cannonball was needed to support the weight of the leg. In other words, the demands of the laws of physics, not the sculptor's aesthetic intentions, placed the ball there. That this device was a necessary structural compromise is clear from the fact that the cannonball quickly disappeared when sculptors learned how to strengthen the internal structure of a statue with iron braces (iron being much stronger than bronze).

Even though the fine arts in the twentieth century often treat materials in new ways, the basic difference in attitude of artists in relation to their materials in the fine arts and the applied arts remains relatively constant. It would therefore not be too great an exaggeration to say that practitioners of the fine arts work to overcome the limitations of their materials, whereas those engaged in the applied arts work in concert with their materials.

Directions: Complete the table below to summarize information about the two types of art discussed in the passage. Match the appropriate statements to the types of art with which they are associated. This question is worth 3 points.

The Applied Art
The Fine Art

- A. An object's purpose is primarily aesthetic.
- B. Objects serve a functional purpose.
- C. The incidental details of objects do not vary.
- D. Artists work to overcome the limitations of their materials.
- E. The basic form of objects varies little across cultures.
- F. Artists work in concert with their materials.
- G. An object's place of origin is difficult to determine.

### 解题评论

首先应该明确题目问的是两种工艺品的特点,属于找文章中主要信息内容。

A 选项的意思,这个物体主要是艺术价值,在文章的第二段,属于 Fine Art

B选项的意思、这些物体具备功能价值、在文章的第一段、属于 The Applied Art

C 选项直接被文章的第一段最后一句话驳斥. 排除

D选项的意思,艺术品克服材料限制,在文章的第三段,属于 The Fine Art

E选项在文章的第一段, 属于 The Applied Art

F选项,在文章的第三段,属于 The Applied Art

G 选项的意思, 在文章的第一段被驳斥, 排除

#### The Applied Art

- Objects serve a functional purpose.
- The basic form of objects varies little across cultures.
- Artists work in concert with their materials.

#### The Fine Art

- An object's purpose is primarily aesthetic.
- Artists work to overcome the limitations of their materials.

#### 练习: 请为下面填表题选择正确答案。

2 » When one animal attacks another, it engages in the most obvious example of aggressive

behavior. Psychologists have adopted several approaches to understanding aggressive behavior in people.

The Biological Approach. Numerous biological structures and chemicals appear to be involved in aggression. One is the hypothalamus, a region of the brain. In response to certain stimuli, many animals show instinctive aggressive reactions. The hypothalamus appears to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern: electrical stimulation of part of the hypothalamus triggers stereotypical aggressive behaviors in many animals. In people, however, whose brains are more complex, other brain structures apparently moderate possible instincts.

An offshoot of the biological approach called sociobiology suggests that aggression is natural and even desirable for people. Sociobiology views much social behavior, including aggressive behavior, as genetically determined. Consider Darwin's theory of evolution. Darwin held that many more individuals are produced than can find food and survive into adulthood. A struggle for survival follows. Those individuals who possess characteristics that provide them with an advantage in the strugglef or existence are more likely to survive and contribute their genes to the next generation. In many species, such characteristics include aggressiveness. Because aggressive individuals are more likely to survive and reproduce, whatever genes are linked to aggressive behavior are more likely to be transmitted to subsequent generations.

The sociobiological view has been attacked on numerous grounds. One is that people's capacity to outwit other species, not their aggressiveness, appears to be the dominant factor in human survival. Another is that there is too much variation among people to believe that they are dominated by, or at the mercy of, aggressive impulses.

The Psychodynamic Approach. Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all of their demands immediately. Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. The Freudian perspective, in a sense, sees us as "steam engines". By holding in rather than venting "steam", we set the stage for future explosions. Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

According to psychodynamic theory, the best ways to prevent harmful aggression may be to encourage less harmful aggression. In the steam-engine analogy, verbal aggression may vent some of the aggressive steam. So might cheering on one's favorite sports team. Psychoanalysts, therapists adopting a psychodynamic approach, refer to the venting of aggressive impulses as "catharsis". Catharsis is theorized to be asafety valve. But research findings on the usefulness of catharsis are mixed. Some studies suggest that catharsis leads to reductions in tension and a lowered likelihood of future aggression. Other studies, however, suggest that letting some steam escape actually encourages more aggression later on.

The Cognitive Approach. Cognitive psychologists assert that our behavior is influenced by our values, by the ways in which we interpret our situations, and by choice. For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified—as during wartime—are likely to act aggressively, whereas people who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively.

One cognitive theory suggests that aggravating and painful events trigger unpleasant feelings. These feelings, in turn, can lead to aggressive action, but not automatically. Cognitive factors intervene. People decide whether they will act aggressively or not on the basis of factors such as their experiences with aggression and their interpretation of other people's motives. Supporting evidence comes from research showing that aggressive people often distort other people's motives. For example, they assume that other people mean them harm when they do not.

Directions: Complete the table below by matching five of the six answer choices with the approach to aggression that they exemplify. This question is worth 3 points.

#### **Approach to Understanding Aggression Associated Claims**

Biological Approach		
<ul> <li></li></ul>		
Psychodynamic Approach		
<u> </u>		
<u> </u>		
Cognitive Approach		
•		

<sup>1</sup> Catharsis: In psychodynamic theory, the purging of strong emotions or the relieving of tensions.

- A. Aggressive impulses toward people are sometimes expressed in indirect ways.
- B. Aggressiveness is often useful for individuals in the struggle for survival.
- C. Aggressive behavior may involve a misunderstanding of other people's intentions.
- D. The need to express aggressive impulses declines with age.
- E. Acting aggressively is the result of a choice influenced by a person's values and beliefs.
- F. Repressing aggressive impulses can result in aggressive behavior.

## 

#### 基本能力题

#### 词汇题 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. C 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. A 16. B 17. A 18. C 20. C 19. A 指代题 1. A 2. B 5. C 6. A 7. C 9. C 3. B 4. D 8. C 10. B 11. D 12. B 14. B 13. B 句子简化题 1. C 2. B 3. B 4. D 6. A 7. B 8. D 9. C 10. D 句子插入题 1. B 4. B 5. B 6. C 2. D 3. C 事实信息题 1. A 2. B 3. (1) C (2) C (3) D 4. B 5. (1) A (2) C (3) D 否定事实信息题 1. D 2. C 3. C 4. A 5. B 推理题 1. D 2. D 3. C 4. C 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. D 10. A 5. A 修辞目的题

1. D

2. B

3. B

4. A

5. C

6. B

7. A

8. B

9. D

10. C

## 阅读理解类题目

## 总结题

1. A B E

#### 填表题

2. B A F C E

## 

ቒ	Unit 1			
1.	The word "rudimenta	ary" is closest in mean	ning to	
	A. growing	B. undeveloped	C. necessary	D. uninteresting
2.	The word "modifying	g" is closest in meaning	g to	
	A. changing	B. traveling	C. describing	D. destroying
3.	The word "rapidity"	is closest in meaning t	to	
	A. significance	B. method	C. swiftness	D. reliability
4.	The word "efficiency	" is closest in meaning	g to	
	A. relationship	B. growth	C. influence	D. effectiveness
5.	The word "fashion"	is closest in meaning t		
	A. maintain	B. organize	C. trade	D. create
6.	The word "article" is	s closest in meaning to	·	
	A. decoration	B. shape	C. design	D. object
7.	The word "staples"	is closest in meaning	to	
	A. combinations	B. limitations	C. accessories	D. basic elements
8.	The word "distinct"	is closest in meaning t		
	A. systematic	B. beautiful	C. different	D. compatible
9.	The word "struggle"	is closest in meaning	to	
	A. connection	B. distance	C. communication	D. competition
10	. The word "monopo	lized" is closest in me	aning to	
	A. alarmed	B. dominated	C. repelled	D. pursued
11.	. The word "factions	" is closest in meaning	g to	
	A. sides	B. people	C. cities	D. images
12	. The word "flattering	g" is closest in meanin	g to	
	A. expressive	B. serious	C. complimentary	D. flashy
13.	. The word "conclusi	ive" is closest in mean	ing to	

	A. definitive	B. controversial	C. concurrent	D. realistic
14.	The word "apparen	t" is closest in meaning	g to	
	A. attractive	B. logical	C. evident	D. distinct
15.	The word "moreove	er" is closest in meanin	g to	
	A. similarly	B. in addition	C. in contrast	D. frequently
16.	The word "preoccu	pation" is closest in me	eaning to	
	A. involvement	B. separation	C. relationship	D. argument
17.	The word "primary"	' is closest in meaning	to	
	A. discrete	B. preliminary	C. ideal	D. fundamental
18.	The word "stressed	l" is closest in meaning	g to	
	A. defined	B. emphasized	C. adjusted	D. mentioned
19.	The word "interchar	ngeable" is closest in r	meaning to	·
	A. convenient	B. identifiable	C. equivalent	D. advantageous
20.	The word "adjunct"	is closest in meaning	to	
	A. addition	B. answer	C. problem	D. possibility
_				
	Unit 2			
1.	The word "hinterland	I" is closest in meaning	g to	
	A. tradition	B. association	C. produce	D. region
2.	The word "persisted	" is closest in meaning	to	
	A. returned	B. started	C. declined	D. continued
3.	The word "eradicate	" is closest in meaning	, to	
	A. eliminate	B. exploit	C. organize	D. operate
4.	The word "undergoir	ng" is closest in meani	ng to	
	A. requesting	B. experiencing	C. repeating	D. including
5.	The word "typify" is	closest in meaning to	·	
	A. resemble	B. protect	C. characterize	D. divide
6.	The word "suppleme	ent" is closest in meani	ng to	
	A. control	B. replace	C. look for	D. add to
7.	The word "noticed"	closest in meaning to	·	
	A. predicted	B. announced	C. corrected	D. observed
8.	The word "tangled"	is closest in meaning to	0	
	A. buried beneath	B. twisted together	C. quickly formed	D. easily dated
0	The word "concealed	d" is closest in meanin	a to .	

	A. highlighted	B. covered	C. transformed	D. contaminated
10.	The word "consume	ed" is closest in meani	ng to	
	A. prepared	B. stored	C. distributed	D. eaten
11.	The word "innovativ	e" is closest in meanir	ng to	
	A. good	B. new	C. simple	D. costly
12.	The word "whether'	' is closest in meaning	to	
	A. if	B. how	C. why	D. when
13.	The phrase "subject	t to" is closest in mear	ning to	
	A. susceptible to	B. classified by	C. attractive to	D. strengthened by
14.	The word "puncture	e" is closest in meaning	g to	
	A. pierce	B. pinch	C. surround	D. cover
15.	The word "dramatic	" could best be replace	ced by	
	A. striking	B. accurate	C. consistent	D. appealing
16.	The word "rear" is	closest in meaning to	·	
	A. visit	B. watch	C. reverse	D. raise
17.	The word "scale" is	s closest in meaning to	·	
	A. climb	B. avoid	C. approach	D. measure
18.	The word "immunity	" is closest in meaning	g to	
	A. distance	B. transition	C. protection	D. reminder
19.	The word "conspicu	uous" is closest in mea	aning to	
	A. disordered	B. suspicious	C. noticeable	D. appealing
20.	The phrase "on the	other hand" is closest	in meaning to	
	A. therefore	B. however	C. for example	D. by no means
﴾	Unit 3			
1.	The word "contempo	orary" is closest in mea	aning to	
,	A. vast	B. natural	C. existing	D. uneven
2.	The word "dissemina	ated" is closest in mea	ining to	
,	A. analyzed	B. discussed	C. spread	D. stored
3.	The word "accelerate	ed" is closest in mean	ing to	
,	A. allowed	B. increased	C. required	D. started
4.	The word "reliance"	is closest in meaning t		
,	A. abundance	B. clarification	C. dependence	D. information
5.	The word "principal"	is closest in meaning	to	
	A. true	B. main	C. logical	D. obvious

6. The word "entire" is	s closest in meaning to	·		
A. certain	B. whole	C. mature	D.	diseased
7. The phrase "bring a	about" is closest in mea	aning to		
A. cause	B. join	C. take	D.	include
8. The word "literally"	is closest in meaning to	0		
A. creating	B. meaning	C. related to	D.	simplified
9. The word "suspend	" is closest in meaning	to		
A. build	B. paint	C. hang	D.	move
10. The word "fatal" is	s closest in meaning to	·		
A. close	B. deadly	C. natural	D.	hot
11. The word "secure'	' is closest in meaning	to		
A. fresh	B. dry	C. safe	D.	warm
12. The word "celebra	tory" means that the w	ritings referred to were		
A. related to partie	es B. religious	C. serious	D.	full of praise
13. The word "represe	entative" is closest in m	eaning to		
A. typical	B. satisfied	C. supportive	D.	distinctive
14. The word "accordi	ngly" is closest in mea	ning to		
A. as usual	B. in contrast	C. to some degree	D.	for that reason
15. The word "recorde	ed" is closest in meanir	ng to		
A. imagined	B. discovered	C. documented	D.	planned
16. The word "drawing	g" is closest in meaning	g to		
A. attracting	B. employing	C. instructing	D.	representing
17. The word "scorche	ed" is closest in meanir	ng to		
A. burned	B. cut	C. enlarged	D.	bent
18. The word "obtain"	is closest in meaning t	to		
A. maintain	B. reinforce	C. manufacture	D.	acquire
19. The word "motifs"	is closest in meaning t			
A. tools	B. prints	C. signatures	D.	designs
20. The word "distinct	" is closest in meaning	to		
A. separate	B. assembled	C. notable	D.	inferior
_				
Unit 4				
1. The word "rare" is	closest in meaning to $\_$	·		
A. festive	B. infrequent	C. delightful	D.	unexpected

2.	The word "bias" is c	closest in meaning to _		·		
	A. diagonal	B. slope	C.	distortion	D.	prejudice
3.	The word "embraced	d" is closest in meanin	g to	·		
	A. suggested	B. overestimated	C.	demanded	D.	welcomed
4.	The word "exorbitant	t" is closest in meanin	g to	·		
	A. additional	B. expensive	C.	various	D.	modified
5.	The word "proponen	ts" is closest in meani	ng t	0		
	A. experts	B. pioneers	C.	reviewers	D.	supporters
6.	The phrase "in place	e of" is closest in mea	ning	ı to		
	A. connected to	B. in addition to	C.	because of	D.	instead of
7.	The word "attendant	" is closest in meaning	j to	·		
	A. avoidable	B. accompanying	C.	unwelcome	D.	unexpected
8.	The phrase "expone	ntial leaps" is closest i	n m	eaning to		
	A. long wars	B. new laws	C.	rapid increases	D.	exciting changes
9.	The word "dictated"	is closest in meaning	to _	·		
	A. spoiled	B. reduced	C.	determined	D.	divided
10.	The word "virtually"	is closest in meaning	to			
	A. usually	B. hardly	C.	very quickly	D.	almost completely
11.	The word "phenome	ena" is closest in mea	ning	to		
	A. ideas	B. stars	C.	events	D.	colors
12.	The word "picture"	is closest in meaning	to _			
	A. frame	B. imagine	C.	describe	D.	explain
13.	The word "emit" is	closest in meaning to		·		
	A. change from	B. connect with	C.	add to	D.	give off
14.	The word "glowing'	' is closest in meaning	to			
	A. shining	B. moving	C.	charging	D.	hanging
15.	The word "tempting	" is closest in meaning	g to			
	A. necessary	B. attractive	C.	realistic	D.	correct
16.	The word "reckless	" is closest in meaning	j to	·		
	A. recorded	B. irresponsible	C.	informative	D.	urgent
17.	The phrase "concor	mitant with" is closest	in m	neaning to		
	A. in conjunction wi	ith	В.	prior to		
	C. in dispute with		D.	in regard to		
18.	The word "skyrocke	eting" is closest in mea	anin	g to		

	A. internationally po	pular	В.	increasing rapidly		
	C. acceptable		D.	surprising		
19.	The word "extolling	" is closest in meaning	to	·		
	A. analyzing	B. questioning	C.	praising	D.	promising
20.	The word "collective	ely" is closest in mean	ing	to		
	A. respectively	B. popularly	C.	also	D.	together
_						
	Unit 5					
1. T	he phrase "incinera	ted itself" is closest in	me	aning to		
Δ	. burned up		В.	broke into smaller	pie	ces
C	C. increased its spee	ed	D.	grew in size		
2. T	he phrase "sorted o	out" is closest in mean	ing	to		
Δ	. mixed	B. replaced	C.	carried	D.	separated
3. T	he word "dampened	d" is closest in meanin	ig to	o		
Δ	. damaged	B. stretched	C.	moistened	D.	examined
4. T	he word "prized" is	closest in meaning to		<u> </u>		
Δ	. valued	B. universal	C.	uncommon	D.	preserved
5. T	he word "overtaken	" is closest in meaning	j to	·		
Д	a. surpassed	B. inclined	C.	expressed	D.	applied
6. T	he word "crucial" is	s closest in meaning to				
Δ	a. obvious	B. unbelievable	C.	important	D.	desirable
7. T	he phrase "avail the	emselves" is closest in	me	eaning to		
Δ	. take care	B. make use	C.	get rid	D.	do more
8. T	he word "ponderou	s" is closest in meanin	g to	)		
Δ	advanced	B. heavy	C.	complex	D.	rapid
9. T	he word "conseque	nce" is closest in mea	ning	g to		
Δ	A. result	B. explanation	C.	analysis	D.	requirement
10.	The word "striking"	is closest in meaning	to _			
	A. physical	B. confusing	C.	noticeable	D.	successful
11.	The word "exceed"	is closest in meaning	to	·		
	A. locate	B. allow	C.	go beyond	D.	come close to
12.	The word "generate	d" is closest in meani	ng t			
	A. requested	B. caused	C.	assisted	D.	estimated
13.	The phrase "roll bad	ck" is closest in meani	na	to .		

	A. credit	B. measure	C.	vary	D.	reduce
14.	The word "stimulating	ng" is closest in meani	ng	to		
	A. experimenting w	ith	В.	identifying		
	C. estimating		D.	encouraging		
15.	The word "depresse	ed" is closest in meani	ng	to		
	A. saddened	B. created	C.	lowered	D.	defeated
16.	The word "stringent	" is closest in meaning	g to	·		
	A. straightforward	B. strict	C.	expanded	D.	efficient
17.	The word "outbreak	" is closest in meaning	g to			
	A. cause	B. sudden start	C.	position	D.	explanation
18.	The word "undergo	ne" is closest in meani	ing	to		
	A. led to	B. transformed	C.	preferred	D.	experienced
19.	The word "consorte	d" is closest in meanir	ng t	0		
	A. made decisions	B. studies	C.	agreed	D.	associated
20.	The word "sufficient	t" is closest in meaning	g to	·		
	A. adequate	B. temporary	C.	friendly	D.	expensive
_						
	Unit 6					
1.	The word "essential"	is closest in meaning	to	·		
,	A. introductory	B. changeable	C.	beneficial	D.	fundamental
2.	The word "pertinent"	is closest in meaning	to	·		
,	A. relevant	B. preceding	C.	insightful	D.	responsive
3.	The word "succinct"	is closest in meaning	to _	·		
,	A. creative	B. satisfactory	C.	personal	D.	concise
4.	The word "revise" is	closest in meaning to		·		
,	A. ask	B. explain	C.	change	D.	predict
5.	The word "influx" is	closest in meaning to		·		
,	A. working	B. processing	C.	arrival	D.	attraction
6.	The word "extraordin	ary" is closet in meani	ng	to		
,	A. expensive	B. exceptional	C.	supreme	D.	necessary
7.	The word "stimulated	d" is closest in meaning	g to	·		
,	A. forced	B. prepared	C.	limited	D.	motivated
8.	The word "era" is cl	osest in meaning to				
,	A. period of time	B. location	C.	action	D.	unique situation

9.	The word "intriguing	" is closest in meaning	to		
	A. profitable	B. attractive	C. comfortable	D.	challenging
10.	The word "obtained	l" is closest in meaning	g to		
	A. acquired	B. transported	C. covered	D.	removed
11.	The word "attributes	s" is closest in meanin	g to		
	A. changes	B. characteristics	C. locations	D.	dimensions
12.	The word "establish	" is closest in meanin	g to		
	A. create	B. locate	C. consult	D.	choose
13.	The word "roughly"	is closest in meaning	to		
	A. finally	B. harshly	C. uneasily	D.	approximately
14.	The word "consider	able" is closest in mea	aning to		
	A. sensitive	B. great	C. thoughtful	D.	planned
15.	The word "promine	nt" is closest in meanir	ng to		
	A. wealthy	B. local	C. famous	D.	organized
16.	The word "derived"	is closest in meaning	to		
	A. discussed	B. prepared	C. registered	D.	obtained
17.	The word "drastical	ly" is closest in meanir	ng to		
	A. frequently	B. exactly	C. severely	D.	easily
18.	The word "evidence	ed" is closest in meani	ng to		
	A. questioned	B. repeated	C. indicated	D.	exaggerated
19.	The word "intervals	" is closest in meaning	g to		
	A. records	B. speeds	C. distances	D.	periods
20.	The word "freeing"	is closest in meaning	to		
	A. pushing	B. releasing	C. strengthening	D.	draining
﴾	Unit 7				
1.	The word "plunge" i	s closest in meaning to	·		
	A. drop	B. extend	C. melt	D.	drift
2.	The word "unique" is	s closest in meaning to	·		
4	A. comprehensible	B. productive	C. intentional	D.	particular
		is closest in meaning t			
	A. achieved	B. modified	C. demanded	D.	spread
4.	The word "abundant	" is closest in meaning	g to		

	A. prosperous	B. plentiful	C.	acceptable	D.	fundamental
5.	The word "peculiar"	is closest in meaning	to _	·		
	A. strange	B. distinctive	C.	appealing	D.	biological
6.	The word "norm" is	closest in meaning to		·		
	A. minimum	B. example	C.	possibility	D.	standard
7.	The word "hencefort	h" is closest in meanir	ng to	)		
	A. in the end	B. for a brief period	C.	from that time on	D.	on occasion
8.	The word "immutable	e" is closest in meanin	g to			
	A. unmatched	B. irregular	C.	unnecessary	D.	unchangeable
9.	The word "critical" is	s closest in meaning to				
	A. negative	B. essential	C.	interesting	D.	complicated
10.	The word "jolting" i	s closest in meaning to	0 _	·		
	A. predicted	B. shocking	C.	unknown	D.	illuminating
11.	The word "magnitud	de" is closest in mean	ing	to		
	A. concern	B. determination	C.	carelessness	D.	extent
12.	The word "drew" is	closest				
	A. obliged	B. designed	C.	helped	D.	attracted
13.	The word "annihilate	e" is closest in meanir	ng to	·		
	A. conquer	B. utilize	C.	separate	D.	mechanize
14.	The word "moreove	r" is closest in meanir	ng to	O		
	A. consequently	B. furthermore	C.	although	D.	because
15.	The word "reaped"	is closest in meaning	to _	·		
	A. gained	B. affected	C.	wanted	D.	accepted
16.	The word "rushing"	is closest in meaning	to	·		
	A. reliable	B. fresh	C.	appealing	D.	rapid
17.	The word "means"	is closest in meaning	to _			
	A. advantages	B. probability	C.	method	D.	qualifications
18.	The word "collective	e" is closest in meanir	ng to	·		
	A. necessary	B. typical	C.	group	D.	particular
19.	The word "resolve"	is closest in meaning	to	·		
	A. avoid repeating		В.	talk about		
	C. avoid thinking at	oout	D.	find a solution for		
20.	The word "meticulo	usly" is closest in mea	anin	g to		
	A. heavily	B. initially	C.	carefully	D.	completely

₽	Unit 8					
1.	The word "durability	" is closest in meaning	to			
	A. quality	B. endurance	C.	adaptability	D.	applicability
2.	The word "incised"	is closest in meaning to	o	·		
	A. designed	B. carved	C.	detailed	D.	painted
3.	The word "extolled"	is closest in meaning t	0 _	·		
	A. exposed	B. praised	C.	believed	D.	accepted
4.	The word "consisten	t" is closest in meaning	g to	·		
	A. conservative	B. considerable	C.	constant	D.	concrete
5.	The word "intent" is	closest in meaning to		·		
	A. repetition	B. approval	C.	goal	D.	revision
6.	The word "administe	red" is closest in mear	ning	to		
	A. managed	B. recognized	C.	opposed	D.	justified
7.	The word "periphery	" is closest in meaning	to			
	A. depth	B. landmass	C.	warm habitat	D.	outer edge
8.	The phrase "hinged	on" is closest in mean	ing	to		
	A. recovered from	B. depended on	C.	started on	D.	contributed to
9.	The word "lured" is	closest in meaning to		·		
	A. attracted	B. assigned	C.	restricted	D.	attached
10	. The word "coarse"	is closest in meaning t	to _	·		
	A. decorative	B. natural	C.	crude	D.	weak
11	. The word "brittle" i	s closest in meaning to		·		
	A. easily broken	B. roughly made	C.	hairy	D.	shiny
12	. The word "apprecia	ated" is closest in mea	ning	g to		
	A. experienced	B. recognized	C.	explored	D.	increased
13	. The word "wider" i	s closest in meaning to		·		
	A. more distinctive		В.	more controversial		
	C. more extensive		D.	more impressive		
14	. The word "subsequ	uent" is closest in mear	ning	to		
	A. complicated	B. alternate	C.	later	D.	detailed
15	. The word "sums" is	s closest in meaning to	_	·		
	A. problems	B. amounts	C.	services	D.	debts
16	. The word "subjecte	ed" is closest in meanir	na t	0 .		

	A. reduced	B. modified	C.	exposed	D.	imitated
17.	The word "essence	" is closest in meaning	to	·		
	A. basic nature		В.	growing importanc	е	
	C. full extent		D.	first phase		
18.	The phrase "regard	less of" is closest in m	near	ning to		
	A. as a result of	B. no matter what	C.	proud of	D.	according to
19.	The word "marked"	is closest in meaning	to _			
	A. original	B. attractive	C.	noticeable	D.	patterned
20.	The word "confine"	is closest in meaning	to _	·		
	A. adapt	B. train	C.	restrict	D.	organize
﴾	Unit 9					
1.	The word "presumab	ly" is closest in meani	ng t			
	A. frequently	B. practically	C.	preferably	D.	probably
2.	The word "precarious	s" is closest in meanin	g to	O		
	A. uncertain	B. humble	C.	worthy	D.	unusual
3.	The word "preserved	" is closest in meaning	g to			
	A. confused with oth		В.	gradually weakene	d	
		ers		gradually weakene lost permanently	d	
	C. protected from de	ers	D.	lost permanently	d	
4.	C. protected from de The word "constant"	ers estruction	D. to _	lost permanently		complementary
4.	C. protected from de The word "constant" A. comfortable	ers estruction is closest in meaning	D. to _ C.	lost permanently consistent		complementary
4. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C. protected from de The word "constant" A. comfortable The word "attained"	ers estruction is closest in meaning B. combined	D. to _ C.	lost permanently consistent	D.	complementary
4. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C. protected from de The word "constant" A. comfortable The word "attained" A. required	ers estruction is closest in meaning B. combined is closest in meaning t	D. to _ C. o _ C.	lost permanently consistent observed	D.	
4. 5. 6.	C. protected from de The word "constant" A. comfortable The word "attained" A. required The word "favored"	ers estruction is closest in meaning B. combined is closest in meaning t B. achieved	D. to _ C. C. C.	lost permanently  consistent  observed	D.	merited
4. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C. protected from de The word "constant" A. comfortable The word "attained" A. required The word "favored" A. preferred	ers estruction is closest in meaning B. combined is closest in meaning t B. achieved is closest in meaning to	D. to _ C. C. C.	lost permanently  consistent  observed  imported	D.	merited
4. 5. 6. 7.	C. protected from de The word "constant" A. comfortable The word "attained" A. required The word "favored" A. preferred The word "laborious"	ers estruction is closest in meaning B. combined is closest in meaning t B. achieved is closest in meaning to B. recommended	D.  C.  C.  C.  C.  to	lost permanently  consistent  observed  imported	D.	merited
4. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C. protected from de The word "constant" A. comfortable The word "attained" A. required The word "favored" A. preferred The word "laborious" A. unfamiliar	ers estruction is closest in meaning B. combined is closest in meaning to B. achieved is closest in meaning to B. recommended is closest in meaning	D. to _ C. C. to _ C.	lost permanently  consistent  observed  imported  skilled	D.	merited
4. 55. 66. 77. 88.	C. protected from de The word "constant" A. comfortable The word "attained" A. required The word "favored" A. preferred The word "laborious" A. unfamiliar	ers estruction is closest in meaning B. combined is closest in meaning to B. achieved is closest in meaning to B. recommended is closest in meaning B. primitive	D. to _ C. C. to _ C.	lost permanently  consistent  observed  imported  skilled	D. D.	merited included difficult
4. 55. 66. 7. 88.	C. protected from de The word "constant" A. comfortable The word "attained" A. required The word "favored" A. preferred The word "laborious" A. unfamiliar The word "surge" is A. sharp increase	ers estruction is closest in meaning B. combined is closest in meaning t B. achieved is closest in meaning to B. recommended is closest in meaning B. primitive closest in meaning to	D. to _ C. C. to _ C.	lost permanently  consistent  observed  imported  skilled  important change	D. D.	merited included difficult
4. 55. 7. 7. 88. 9.	C. protected from de The word "constant" A. comfortable The word "attained" A. required The word "favored" A. preferred The word "laborious" A. unfamiliar The word "surge" is A. sharp increase	ers estruction is closest in meaning B. combined is closest in meaning t B. achieved is closest in meaning to B. recommended is closest in meaning B. primitive closest in meaning to B. sudden stop	D. C. C. C. C. C. C.	lost permanently  consistent  observed  imported  skilled  important change ng to	D. D. D.	merited included difficult excess amount
4. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C. protected from de The word "constant" A. comfortable The word "attained" A. required The word "favored" A. preferred The word "laborious" A. unfamiliar The word "surge" is A. sharp increase The word "unprecede A. slow	estruction is closest in meaning B. combined is closest in meaning to B. achieved is closest in meaning to B. recommended is closest in meaning B. primitive closest in meaning to B. sudden stop ented" is closest in me	D.  C.  C.  C.  C.  C.  C.  C.  C.  C.	lost permanently  consistent  observed  imported  skilled  important change ng to not seen before	D. D. D.	merited included difficult excess amount
4. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	C. protected from de The word "constant" A. comfortable The word "attained" A. required The word "favored" A. preferred The word "laborious" A. unfamiliar The word "surge" is A. sharp increase The word "unprecede A. slow The word "inception	estruction is closest in meaning B. combined is closest in meaning to B. achieved is closest in meaning to B. recommended is closest in meaning B. primitive closest in meaning to B. sudden stop ented" is closest in me	D. to _ C. C. to _ C. C. C. C. C. g to	lost permanently  consistent  observed  imported  skilled  important change ng to not seen before	D. D. D. D.	merited included difficult excess amount never explained

	A. constructing	B. altering	C.	selecting	D.	demonstrating
12.	The phrase "resort	to" is closest in meanir	ng t			
	A. protecting with	B. moving toward	C.	manufacturing	D.	using
13.	The word "notwithst	anding" is closest in m	neai	ning to		
	A. despite	B. because of	C.	instead of	D.	regarding
14.	The word "intricate"	' is closest in meaning	to			
	A. regular	B. complex	C.	interesting	D.	important
15.	The word "random"	is closest in meaning	to			
	A. unfortunate	B. unusual	C.	unobservable	D.	unpredictable
16.	The word "optimal"	is closest in meaning	to			
	A. slow	B. frequent	C.	best	D.	early
17.	The word "merely"	is closest in meaning t	0 _	·		
	A. often	B. only	C.	usually	D.	at first
18.	The word "emitting"	' is closest in meaning	to .	·		
	A. bringing	B. attracting	C.	producing	D.	minimizing
19.	The word "spanning	g" is closest in meaning	g to	·		
	A. covering	B. selecting	C.	developing	D.	explaining
20.	The word "pursue"	is closest in meaning t	to _	·		
	A. catch	B. notice	C.	defend	D.	chase
밀	Unit 10					
		s closest in meaning to	_			
1.	The word "unique" is	B. habitual	C.	singular	D.	natural
1.	The word "unique" is		C.	singular	D.	natural
1	The word "unique" is A. inherited The word "rotting" is A. decaying	B. habitual closest in meaning to B. collected	C.	singular  expanding		
1	The word "unique" is A. inherited The word "rotting" is A. decaying	B. habitual closest in meaning to	C.	singular  expanding		
1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The word "unique" is A. inherited The word "rotting" is A. decaying The word "key" is cl	B. habitual closest in meaning to B. collected	C.	singular expanding	D.	
1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The word "unique" is A. inherited The word "rotting" is A. decaying The word "key" is cl A. uncommon	B. habitual closest in meaning to B. collected osest in meaning to	C. C.	singular expanding	D.	cultivated
1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The word "unique" is A. inherited The word "rotting" is A. decaying The word "key" is cl A. uncommon	B. habitual closest in meaning to B. collected osest in meaning to B. important word "hence" to indica	C. C.	singular expanding	D.	cultivated
1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The word "unique" is A. inherited The word "rotting" is A. decaying The word "key" is cl A. uncommon The author uses the v A. a logical conclusion C. a reason for further	B. habitual closest in meaning to B. collected osest in meaning to B. important word "hence" to indicate on er study	C. C. C. ate B. D.	expanding  incidental  the next step in a the relationship arm	D. D.	cultivated temporary es of steps
1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The word "unique" is A. inherited The word "rotting" is A. decaying The word "key" is cl A. uncommon The author uses the v A. a logical conclusion C. a reason for further The word "identical"	B. habitual c closest in meaning to B. collected osest in meaning to B. important word "hence" to indicate on er study is closest in meaning to	C. C. C. B. D.	singular  expanding  incidental  the next step in a the relationship are	D.  D. ssen	cultivated temporary es of steps g ants
1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The word "unique" is A. inherited The word "rotting" is A. decaying The word "key" is cl A. uncommon The author uses the v A. a logical conclusion C. a reason for further The word "identical" A. equally fast	B. habitual colosest in meaning to B. collected osest in meaning to B. important word "hence" to indicate on er study is closest in meaning to B. exactly alike	C. C. C. B. D. Cto C.	singular  expanding  incidental  the next step in a the relationship am  near each other	D.  D. ssen	cultivated temporary es of steps g ants
1. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The word "unique" is A. inherited The word "rotting" is A. decaying The word "key" is cl A. uncommon The author uses the v A. a logical conclusion C. a reason for further The word "identical" A. equally fast The word "heart" is	B. habitual c closest in meaning to B. collected osest in meaning to B. important word "hence" to indicate on er study is closest in meaning to	C. C. C. B. D. Cto C.	singular  expanding  incidental  the next step in a the relationship am  near each other	D.  D. ssen	cultivated temporary es of steps g ants

7.	The word "diverse"	is closest in meaning to	0	
	A. surrounding	B. divided	C. different	D. stimulating
8.	The word "noted" is	closest in meaning to	·	
	A. theorized	B. requested	C. disagreed	D. observed
9.	The word "emphasiz	e" is closest in meanir	ng to	
	A. stress	B. repeat	C. explain	D. leave out
10.	The word "sustain"	is closest in meaning	to	
	A. select	B. strain	C. support	D. maintain
11.	The word "insignific	cant" is closest in mea	ning to	
	A. unimportant	B. undisturbed	C. immature	D. inappropriate
12.	The phrase "derive	d from" is closest in m	neaning to	
	A. ruined by	B. warned against	C. based on	D. sold by
13.	The word "various"	is closest in meaning	to	
	A. complicated	B. accepted	C. careful	D. different
14.	The phrase "accou	nt for" is closest in me	eaning to	
	A. explain	B. restrict	C. finance	D. supplement
15.	The word "resumed	d" is closest in meaning	g to	
	A. began again	B. held back	C. thought over	D. referred to
16.	The phrase "attests	to" is closest in mear	ning to	
	A. makes up for	B. combines with	C. interferes with	D. gives evidence of
17.	The word "drab" is	s closest in meaning to	<u>.</u>	
	A. precise	B. poor	C. simple	D. dull
18.	The word "promine	nt" is closest in meani	ing to	
	A. complex	B. noticeable	C. appealing	D. perfect
19.	The word "obscure	" is closest in meaning	g to	
	A. interesting	B. unclear	C. imperfect	D. complex
20.	The word "display"	is closest in meaning	to	
	A. communicate	B. imitate	C. initiate	D. exhibit
徨	Unit 11			
1.	The word "load" is o	closest in meaning to _	·	
	A. weight	B. number	C. section	D. level
2.	The word "character	istics" is closest in me	eaning to	
	A. choices	B. attitudes	C. qualities	D. inhabitants

3.	The word "functional	" is closest in meaning	g to		
	A. alternate	B. unknown	C. original	D.	usable
4.	The word "significan	t" is closest in meanin	g to		
	A. threatening	B. meaningful	C. obvious	D.	available
5.	The word "converge	nce" is closest in mea	ning to		
	A. gathering	B. promotion	C. expression	D.	influence
6.	The phrase "carried	on" is closest in mear	ning to		
	A. continued	B. praised	C. transformed	D.	connected
7.	The word "intensive"	is closest in meaning	to		
	A. decreased	B. thorough	C. creative	D.	advanced
8.	The word "assumption	on" is closest in meani	ng to		
	A. regulation	B. belief	C. contract	D.	confusion
9.	The word "converted	I" is closest in meaning	g to		
	A. changed	B. delayed	C. promoted	D.	dissolved
10.	The word "undoubt	edly" is closest in mea	aning to		
	A. occasionally	B. unexpectedly	C. previously	D.	certainly
11.	The word "component	ents" is closest in mea	aning to		
	A. parts	B. problems	C. changes	D.	varieties
12.	The word "besides'	" is closest in meaning	ı to		
	A. caused by	B. whereas	C. in addition to	D.	in favor of
13.	The word "favored"	is closest in meaning	to		
	A. large	B. escaping	C. preferred	D.	local
14.	The word "accessib	ole" is closest in mean	ing to		
	A. buried	B. improved	C. available	D.	workable
15.	The word "ultimatel	y" is closest in meanir	ng to		
	A. exceptionally	B. dramatically	C. eventually	D.	unfortunately
16.	The word "demise"	is closest in meaning	to		
	A. change	B. recovery	C. help	D.	death
17.	The word "subjugat	ted" is closest in mear	ning to		
	A. distinguished	B. segregated	C. concentrated	D.	conquered
18.	The phrase "synony	mous with" is closest	in meaning to		
	A. equivalent to	B. important for	C. respected in	D.	familiar with
19.	The word "excavati	ng" is closest in mean	ing to		
	A. living	B. digging	C. assembling	D.	building

20.	The word "yet" is o	closest in meaning to $\_$		·		
	A. however	B. since	C.	generally	D.	so far
	Unit 12					
1.	The word "rudimenta	ıry" is closest in meani	ing	to .		
		B. original		basic	D.	technical
2.	The word "precise"	is closest in meaning to	0 _			
	A. planned	B. rational	C.	required	D.	accurate
3.	The word "exercise"	is closest in meaning	to _			
	A. utilize	B. consider	C.	design	D.	defend
4.	The word "elicit" is o	closest in meaning to _				
	A. compose	B. rule out	C.	predict	D.	bring out
5.	The word "probe" is	closest in meaning to		·		
	A. explore	B. influence	C.	analyze	D.	apply
6.	The word "attained"	is closest in meaning	to _	·		
	A. attempted	B. changed	C.	lost	D.	reached
7.	The word "flamed" is	s closest in meaning to		·		
	A. burned	B. divided	C.	fallen	D.	grown
8.	The word "diverse"	is closest in meaning to	0 _	<u> </u>		
	A. small	B. varied	C.	wild	D.	particular
9.	The word "ensures"	is closest in meaning t	to _	·		
	A. guarantees	B. proves	C.	teaches	D.	assumes
10.	The word "suitably"	is closest in meaning	to			
	A. willingly	B. moderately	C.	appropriately	D.	emotionally
11.	The word "prevailed	d" is closest in meanin	g to	·		
	A. dominated	B. transformed	C.	entered	D.	generalized
12.	The word "depicted	I" is closest in meaning	g to	·		
	A. emphasized	B. described	C.	criticized	D.	classified
13.	The word "foremost	" is closest in meaning	g to	·		
	A. most difficult	B. interesting	C.	most focused	D.	leading
14.	The word "anteced	ent" is closest in mear	ning	to		
	A. predecessor	B. format	C.	imitation	D.	component
15.	The word "appealin	g" is closest in meanir	ng t	0		
	A. dependable	B. respectable	C.	enduring	D.	attractive

16.	The word "locale" i	s closest in meaning to		·		
	A. topic	B. season	C.	interest	D.	place
17.	The word "integral"	is closest in meaning	to	·		
	A. interesting	B. fundamental	C.	ornamental	D.	overlooked
18.	The word "flourishe	d" is closest in meanin	ng to	o		
	A. were discovered	B. were marketed	C.	combined	D.	thrived
19.	The word "grumble	d" is closest in meanin	ig to	·		
	A. denied	B. warned	C.	complained	D.	explained
20.	The word "cluster"	is closest in meaning t	0 _			
	A. organ	B. activity	C.	group	D.	cycle
﴾	Unit 13					
1.	The word "alert" is o	closest in meaning to $\_$		·		
,	A. allow	B. transport	C.	warn	D.	provide
2.	The word "scurrying"	' is closest in meaning	to	·		
,	A. agreeing	B. appearing	C.	competing	D.	rushing
3.	The word "convert"	is closest in meaning to	o	·		
,	A. mix	B. change	C.	adapt	D.	reduce
4.	The word "primarily"	is closest in meaning	to _	·		
,	A. chiefly	B. originally	C.	basically	D.	clearly
5.	The word "prevailing	" is closest in meaning	to	·		
,	A. essential	B. dominant	C.	circular	D.	closest
6.	The word "aided" is	closest in meaning to		·		
,	A. reversed	B. helped	C.	reformed	D.	counted
7.	The word "biting" is	closest in meaning to		·		
,	A. simple	B. sorrowful	C.	frequent	D.	sharp
8.	The word "heightene	d" is closest in meanir	ng to	0		
,	A. complicated	B. directed	C.	observed	D.	increased
9.	The word "meticulou	s" is closest in meanin	g to			
,	A. careful	B. significant	C.	appropriate	D.	believable
10.	The word "accumul	ated" is closest in mea	anin	g to		
	A. depended	B. matured	C.	dissolved	D.	collected
11.	The word "prolific"	is closest in meaning to	0 _	·		
	A. fruitful	B. distinct	C.	determined	D.	energetic

12.	The word "ideal" is	closest in meaning to		·		
	A. common	B. clear	C.	perfect	D.	immediate
13.	The word "encomp	ass" is closest in mear	ning	to		
	A. separate	B. include	C.	replace	D.	enhance
14.	The word "scarce"	is closest in meaning	to _	·		
	A. ancient	B. tiny	C.	available	D.	rare
15.	The word "resemble	e" is closest in meanin	g to	)		
	A. result from		В.	penetrate		
	C. look like		D.	replace		
16.	The word "meteoric	" is closest in meaning	g to	·		
	A. rapid	B. famous	C.	controversial	D.	methodical
17.	The phrase "apace	with" is closest in mea	anir	g to		
	A. anew with	B. apart from	C.	as fast as	D.	at the middle of
18.	The word "boosted	" is closest in meaning	to	·		
	A. ensured	B. raised	C.	arranged	D.	discouraged
19.	The word "scope"	is closest in meaning to	0 _			
	A. value	B. popularity	C.	extent	D.	diversity
20.	The word "prolific"	is closest in meaning t	to _	<u> </u>		
	A. efficient	B. productive	C.	self-employed	D.	progressive
_						
į	Unit 14					
1.	The word "eager" is	s closest in meaning to	_			
,	A. wealthy	B. knowledgeable	C.	regular	D.	enthusiastic
2.	The word "serve" is	closest in meaning to		·		
,	A. improve	B. function	C.	begin	D.	rely
3.	The word "sole" is	closest in meaning to $\_$		·		
,	A. obvious	B. best	C.	only	D.	final
4.	The word "detecting	" is closest in meaning	to			
,	A. controlling	B. storing	C.	questioning	D.	finding
5.	The word "sedentary	" is closest in meaning	g to	·		
,	A. inactive	B. inefficient	C.	unchangeable	D.	unbalanced
6.	The word "formidabl	e" is closest in meanir	ng t	0		
,	A. obvious	B. predictable	C.	difficult	D.	manageable
7.	The word "intent" is	closest in meaning to				

,	4. рі	ırpose	В	. power		C. eff	ect	D.	invention	า	
8.	The v	vord "un	dergone"	is close	st in mea	ning to _					
,	A. al	tered	В	. substit	uted	C. ex	perienced	d D.	preserve	ed	
9.	The v	vord "vas	st" is clo	sest in m	eaning to		·				
,	A. sp	ecial	В	. known		C. va	ried	D.	great		
10.	The	word "e	stimated"	is close	st in mea	ining to $\_$		<u>.</u> .			
	Α. α	commente	ed B	. judged		C. ob	served	D.	discove	red	
11.	The	word "lit	tered" is	closest i	n meanin	ig to	·				
	Α. α	covered	В	. display	red .	C. fer	tilized	D.	planted		
12.	The	word "a	ccumulat	ed" is cl	osest in n	neaning to	D	·			
	A. s	spread ou	ut B	. change	ed	C. be	came dei	nser D.	built up		
13.	The	phrase "	tantamou	unt to" is		in meanin	g to	<u> </u>			
	Α. α	compleme	entary to			B. pra	actically th	ne same a	as		
	C. 6	especially	well suit	ed to		D. un	likely to b	e confuse	ed with		
14.	The	word "re	emarkable	e" is clos	est in me	eaning to		·			
	Α. (	genuine	В	. permai	nent	C. ex	traordinar	y D.	continuo	ous	
15.	The	word "lir	nk" is cla	osest in n	neaning to	0	·				
						C. att			distance	9	
16.	The	word "a	ccordingl	y" is clos	sest in me	eaning to		·			
	A. ł	nowever	В	. consec	quently	C. ne	vertheless	D.	ultimate	ly	
					幺	考答案					
				*****	····· 参	<b>写</b> 合采	************				
U	nit 1										
1. I	В	2. A	3. C	4. D	5. D	6. D	7. D	8. C	9. D	10.	В
11.	Α	12. C	13. A	14. C	15. B	16. A	17. D	18. B	19. C	20.	Α
U	nit 2	2									
1. I	D	2. D	3. A	4. B	5. C	6. B	7. D	8. B	9. B	10.	D
11.	В	12. A	13. A	14. A	15. A	16. D	17. D	18. C	19. D	20.	В
<b>.</b>	lni+ 1										
_	nit 3		0 0	4 0	- D	C D	7 ^	0 0	0 0	10	D
1. (		2. C	3. B	4. C	5. B	6. B		8. B	9. C	10.	
11.	C	12. D	13. A	14. D	15. C	16. A	17. A	18. A	19. D	20.	Ü

#### Unit 4

5. D 6. D 7. B 8. C 1. B 2. D 3. D 4. B 9. C 10. D 11. C 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. B 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. D

#### Unit 5

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. C 12. B 13. D 14. D 15. A 16. B 17. B 18. D 19. D 20. A

#### Unit 6

1. D 2. A 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. A 11. B 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. C 16. D 17. C 18. C 19. D 20. B

#### Unit 7

1. A 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. B 11. D 12. D 13. A 14. B 15. A 16. D 17. C 18. C 19. D 20. C

#### Unit 8

1. B 2. B 3. B 4. C 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. A 12. B 13. C 14. C 15. B 16. C 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. C

## Unit 9

8. A 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. D 9. C 10. C 11. A 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. D 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. D

#### Unit 10

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. D 9. A 10. D 11. A 12. C 14. A 15. A 16. C 17. D 18. B 13. D 19. B 20. D

#### Unit 11

1. A 2. C 4. B 8. B 3. D 5. A 6. A 7. B 9. A 10. D 11. A 12. C 13. C 14. C 15. C 16. D 17. D 18. A 19. B 20. A

#### Unit 12

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. A 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. D 16. D 17. B 18. D 19. C 20. C

## Unit 13

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. D 9. A 10. D 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. C 16. A 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. B

## Unit 14

1. D 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. B 11. A 12. D 13. B 14. C 15. B 16. B

# 实战篇

# 新托福阅读实例及技巧

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## 新托福阅读实例与技巧

## 第一章 🗾

## 新托福阅读实战演练

文 战篇不是在教导考生做什么,而是实战示范。希望考生能够了解笔者是如何在考场做题的;也希望考生能复制笔者解题思路。另外需要特别说明:考新托福确有很多种方法,并且我们的方法并不唯一。那为什么要将我们做题的方法列举出来呢?

第一,笔者一直在探索能够被"复制"的方法。也就是在真实考试中,考生可以复制。第二,这种方法必须具备普适性,对大部分人都有实际可操作价值。不具备普适性的内容,我们没有强调。例如,在本书中,很少提及"语感"。这并非否定"语感"的对答题的作用;笔者认为,"语感"对于大部分考生来说难以在短时间内形成。"语感"需要长期浸泡在英语环境中慢慢形成。第三,我们的方法是并非绝对的学术性,而是非常具有实战性。因此,我们特别强调,方法与实战相结合。第四,笔者具备实战考试经验,将结合考试的情况演示给大家,以便让考生了解完整的操作过程。

在进入实战之前, 先把做题方法再总结一次, 主要的内容有:

首先,阅读段落,根据段落画出简单的逻辑结构,理解段落中的主要信息。请注意,结构图很难在考试中去"画",主要是时间不足。因此,这个画图的工作是在脑海中形成的。我们画出来主要是为了展示给考生是如何在脑海中抽提文章的段落结构和重要信息。根据问题,预测题目答案。

其次,排除法,排除与文章内容相反的选项,然后仔细比较选项之间的差异,一定要知道选项为什么是对的?其他选项为什么是错的?

最后,定位找原文,确认选项。

备注:这三种方法并没有统一的顺序,以最快的做题速度为原则调整顺序。比如细节题可能就先用定位的方法,再比如 EXCEPT 题就可以先使用排除法。不要拘泥于顺序,我们只是特别强调这三种方法可以相互结合,以最快的速度解题为标准!

# 第一节 阅读理解实例实战

下面笔者将通过实战的方法,全面解析一篇新托福阅读文章1

#### **Powering the Industrial Revolution**

In Britain one of the most dramatic changes of the Industrial Revolution was the harnessing of power. Until the reign of George III (1760 – 1820), available sources of power for work and travel had not increased since the Middle Ages. There were three sources of power: animal or human muscles; the wind, operating on sail or windmill; and running water. Only the last of these was suited at all to the continuous operating of machines, and although waterpower abounded in Lancashire and Scotland and ran grain mills as well as textile mills, it had one great disadvantage: streams flowed where nature intended them to, and water-driven factories had to be located on their banks whether or not the location was desirable for other reasons. Furthermore, even the most reliable waterpower varied with the seasons and disappeared in a drought. The new age of machinery, in short, could not have been born without a new source of both movable and constant power.

The source had long been known but not exploited. Early in the eighteenth century, a pump had come into use in which expanding steam raised a piston in a cylinder, and atmospheric pressure brought it down again when the steam condensed inside the cylinder to form a vacuum. This "atmospheric engine", invented by Thomas Savery and vastly improved by his partner, Thomas Newcomen, embodied revolutionary principles, but it was so slow and wasteful of fuel that it could not be employed outside the coal mines for which it had been designed. In the 1760s, James Watt perfected a separate condenser for the steam, so that the cylinder did not have to be cooled at every stroke; then he devised a way to make the piston turn a wheel and thus convert reciprocating (back and forth) motion into rotary motion. He thereby transformed an inefficient pump of limited use into a steam engine of a thousand uses. The final step came when steam was introduced into the cylinder to drive the piston backward as well as forward, thereby increasing the speed of the engine and cutting its fuel consumption.

Watt's steam engine soon showed what it could do. It liberated industry from dependence on running water. The engine eliminated water in the mines by driving efficient

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试全真试题集. 美国教育考试服务中心, 2013. 139~145

pumps, which made possible deeper and deeper mining. The ready availability of coal inspired William Murdoch during the 1790s to develop the first new form of nighttime illumination to be discovered in a millennium and a half. Coal gas rivaled smoky oil lamps and flickering candles, and early in the new century, well-to-do Londoners grew accustomed to gaslit houses and even streets. Iron manufacturers, which had starved for fuel while depending on charcoal, also benefited from ever-increasing supplies of coal: blast furnaces with steam-powered bellows turned out more iron and steel for the new machinery. Steam became the motive force of the Industrial Revolution as coal and iron ore were the raw materials.

By 1800 more than a thousand steam engines were in use in the British Isles, and Britain retained a virtual monopoly on steam engine production until the 1830s. Steam power did not merely spin cotton and roll iron; early in the new century, it also multiplied ten times over the amount of paper that a single worker could produce in a day. At the same time, operators of the first printing presses run by steam rather than by hand found it possible to produce a thousand pages in an hour rather than thirty. Steam also promised to eliminate a transportation problem not fully solved by either canal boats or turnpikes. Boats could carry heavy weights, but canals could not cross hilly terrain; turnpikes could cross the hills, but the roadbeds could not stand up under great weights. These problems needed still another solution, and the ingredients for it lay close at hand. In some industrial regions, heavily laden wagons, with flanged wheels, were being hauled by horses along metal rails; and the stationary steam engine was puffing in the factory and mine. Another generation passed before inventors succeeded in combining these ingredients, by putting the engine on wheels and the wheels on the rails, so as to provide a machine to take the place of the horse. Thus the railroad age sprang from what had already happened in the eighteenth century.

Paragraph 1: In Britain one of the most dramatic changes of the Industrial Revolution was the harnessing of power. Until the reign of George Ⅲ (1760 – 1820), available sources of power for work and travel had not increased since the Middle Ages. There were three sources of power: animal or human muscles; the wind, operating on sail or windmill; and running water. Only the last of these was suited at all to the continuous operating of machines, and although waterpower abounded in Lancashire and Scotland and ran grain mills as well as textile mills, it had one great disadvantage: streams flowed where nature intended them to, and water-driven factories had to be located on their banks whether or not the location was desirable for other reasons. Furthermore, even the most reliable waterpower varied with the seasons and disappeared in a drought. The new age of machinery, in short, could not have

been born without a new source of both movable and constant power.

Paragraph 2: The source had long been known but not exploited. Early in the eighteenth century, a pump had come into use in which expanding steam raised a piston in a cylinder, and atmospheric pressure brought it down again when the steam condensed inside the cylinder to form a vacuum. This "atmospheric engine", invented by Thomas Savery and vastly improved by his partner, Thomas Newcomen, embodied revolutionary principles, but it was so slow and wasteful of fuel that it could not be employed outside the coal mines for which it had been designed. In the 1760s, James Watt perfected a separate condenser for the steam, so that the cylinder did not have to be cooled at every stroke; then he devised a way to make the piston turn a wheel and thus convert reciprocating (back and forth) motion into rotary motion. He thereby transformed an inefficient pump of limited use into a steam engine of a thousand uses. The final step came when steam was introduced into the cylinder to drive the piston backward as well as forward, thereby increasing the speed of the engine and cutting its fuel consumption.

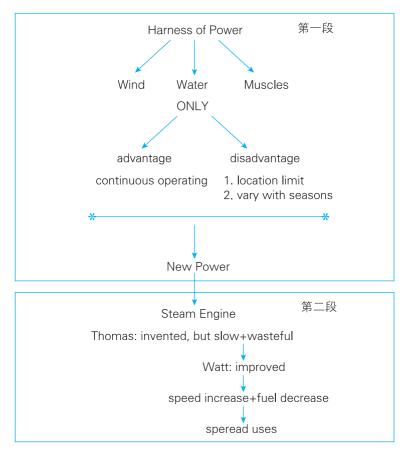


图 34 第一、二段解题结构图

- 1 >>> Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
  - A. Running water was the best power source for factories since it could keep machines operating continuously, but since it was abundant only in Lancashire and Scotland, most mills and factories that were located elsewhere could not be water driven.
  - B. The disadvantage of using waterpower is that streams do not necessarily flow in places that are the most suitable for factories, which explains why so many waterpowered grain and textile mills were located in undesirable places.
  - C. Since machines could be operated continuously only where running water was abundant, grain and textile mills, as well as other factories, tended to be located only in Lancashire and Scotland.
  - D. Running water was the only source of power that was suitable for the continuous operation of machines, but to make use of it, factories had to be located where the water was, regardless of whether such locations made sense otherwise.

## 实战解题。

本题是语句题,根据语句阅读原则,仔细地分析原句语音;本句是一种比较关系,重点在描述水能的优势和劣势。因此,选项中必须具备这种对比关系。

- A. 错误在于程度词的误用,原句并没有谈及 Lancashire and Scotland 是唯一具备水源的地方
- B. 错误在于没有谈及水能的优势
- C. 错误在于程度词的误用,没有谈及水能是否在 Lancashire and Scotland 唯一具备水源的地方。
- D. 与原文意思相同, 备选
- 2 » Which of the following best describes the relation of paragraph 2 to paragraph 1?
  - A. Paragraph 2 shows how the problem discussed in paragraph 1 arose.
  - B. Paragraph 2 explains how the problem presented in paragraph 1 came to be solved.
  - C. Paragraph 2 provides a more technical discussion of the problem introduced in paragraph 1.
  - D. Paragraph 2 shows why the problem discussed in paragraph 1 was especially important to solve.

## 实战解题

本题就非常体现对于文章结构的提取,第一段的主题内容就是工业革命的三种能源, 只有水能是一种连续动能,但是它有非常巨大的缺陷,那就是受到地理位置和季节性的 影响。因此,如果希望推动工业革命,就必须有新的能源。

第二段的主题内容是介绍这种"新能源"。第二段是对第一段问题的回答。这个预 判过程,就是我们方法的第一步。

接下来各个排除

- A. 没有显示 how 的事情
- B. 与预测内容一致, 保留
- C. 没有更加细致的讨论
- D. 没有解释原因

因此、只有B选项符合我们的对段落的解读

**备注** 本题就是按照先预测,再排除的方法进行。由于本题是对于段落内容的抽提,是对 段落之间逻辑关系的判断,因此定位原文的意义不大。

权;	权俗之图这将大尔的判例, 囚此及世际关的总人个人。					
3 >	$oldsymbol{3}$ » The word "exploited" in the passage is closest in	meaning to				
	A. utilized B. recognized C. exa	mined D.	fully understood			
	实战解题 词汇题的原则就是"沾边就对", 背会了单词启 所以答案秒选, 即 A!! 词汇题是最能节约时间的题					
4 >:	4 » The word "vastly" in the passage is closet in mea  A. quickly  B. ultimately  C. greater	atly D.	initially			
	实战解题 vastly 是巨大的意思。答案秒选,选 C!					
<b>5</b> >:	5 » According to paragraph 2, the "atmospheric engin		ause			
	A. it had been designed to be used in coal mines					
	B. the cylinder had to cool between each stroke					
	C. it made use of expanding steam to raise the pi	ston in its cylinder	r			
	D. it could be operated only when a large supply	of fuel was availal	ole			
	实战解题					
	根据我们抽提的结构图,了解到 Thomas 发明	的蒸汽机比较慢,	而瓦特在这个基础			

上改进了最后一步, 因此定位原句非常便捷: In the 1760s, James Watt perfected a

separate condenser for the steam, so that the cylinder did not

have to be cooled at every stroke; then he devised a way to make the piston turn a wheel and thus convert reciprocating (back and forth) motion into rotary motion.

根据这句话的意思, 我们立即知道, 改进的地方就是不需要每次都冷却的过程。因此答案就是 B 选项。

**备注** 对于细节题来说,有时候我们阅读文章时,不可能把所有细节内容记住,但不要担心,只要你能知道细节大约出现的地方,就立即定位回原句位置,就能迅速判断答案。此时,预测的作用就是帮助你定位位置,而定位回到原文,跟原句不符合的选项都不对。其实细节题也是三种方法结合做题,做题的顺序可做适当的调整。

- 6  $_{ iny }$  According to paragraph 2, Watt's steam engine differed from earlier steam engines in each of the following ways EXCEPT
  - A. It used steam to move a piston in a cylinder.
  - B. It worked with greater speed.
  - C. It was more efficient in its use of fuel.
  - D. It could be used in many different ways.

## 实战解题

根据我们抽提的结构图, 瓦特蒸汽机就是加快速度, 减少油耗, 并且能广泛应用, 有了这个主要信息, 基本能判断B, C, D三个选项是正确的。剩余的A选项应该是不对的。因为, 瓦特的蒸汽机并没有改变活塞运动的方式。

**备注** 本题依然是预测、排除和定位找原句做确认三种方法相结合来提高做题的正确率。 只是通过预测,就能知道答案。在 EXCEPT 题目中,一定要确认三个选项的原文依据,剩余的 一个选项则是不正确的。

# Paragraph 3

Watt's steam engine soon showed what it could do. It liberated industry from dependence on running water. The engine eliminated water in the mines by driving efficient pumps, which made possible deeper and deeper mining. The ready availability of coal inspired William Murdoch during the 1790s to develop the first new form of nighttime illumination to be discovered in a millennium and a half. Coal gas rivaled smoky oil lamps and flickering candles, and early in the new century, well-to-do Londoners grew accustomed to gaslit houses and even streets. Iron manufacturers, which had starved for fuel while depending on charcoal, also benefited from ever-increasing supplies of coal: blast furnaces with steam-powered bellows turned out more iron and steel for the new machinery. Steam

became the motive force of the Industrial Revolution as coal and iron ore were the raw materials.

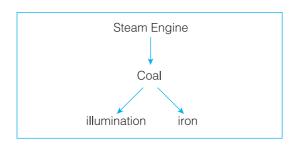


图 35 第三段结构图

- 7 > In paragraph 3, the author mentions William Murdoch's invention of a new form of nighttime illumination in order to
  - A. indicate one of the important developments made possible by the introduction of Watt's steam engine
  - B. make the point that Watt's steam engine was not the only invention of importance to the Industrial Revolution
  - C. illustrate how important coal was as a raw material for the Industrial Revolution
  - D. provide an example of another eighteenth-century invention that used steam as a power source

#### 实战解题

根据我们抽提的结构图,这段话的重点内容是蒸汽机应用在煤炭挖掘行业上,提高了煤炭产量,结果导致了夜间照明出现。题目问到 nighttime illumination 的意义,本质上还是在讨论蒸汽机的意义。在预判之后,进行排除找选项。

- A. 与我们的预判一致, 保留这个选项。
- B. 程度方面的错误,文章并没有谈及是否唯一的问题 (not only)。
- C. 并不是讨论煤炭是原料的意义。
- D. 蒸汽确实是一种能源, 但不是照明的直接能源来源。

因此,只有 A 是最符合的。

**备注** 修辞目的题,是在挖掘文字背后的意义,也就是它的目的指向。所以分析原文的结构信息和排除法是最重要的。

8 »	The phrase '	"grew	accustomed to	" ir	the	passage is	closest	in	meaning t	to	
-----	--------------	-------	---------------	------	-----	------------	---------	----	-----------	----	--

A. began to prefer

B. wanted to have

C. became used to

D. insisted on

# 实战解题

grew accustomed to 是习惯于的意思。所以答案秒选,选C!



#### Paragraph 4

By 1800 more than a thousand steam engines were in use in the British Isles, and Britain retained a virtual monopoly on steam engine production until the 1830s. Steam power did not merely spin cotton and roll iron; early in the new century, it also multiplied ten times over the amount of paper that a single worker could produce in a day. At the same time, operators of the first printing presses run by steam rather than by hand found it possible to produce a thousand pages in an hour rather than thirty. Steam also promised to eliminate a transportation problem not fully solved by either canal boats or turnpikes. Boats could carry heavy weights, but canals could not cross hilly terrain; turnpikes could cross the hills, but the road beds could not stand up under great weights. These problems needed still another solution, and the ingredients for it lay close at hand. In some industrial regions, heavily laden wagons, with flanged wheels, were being hauled by horses along metal rails; and the stationary steam engine was puffing in the factory and mine. Another generation passed before inventors succeeded in combining these ingredients, by putting the engine on wheels and the wheels on the rails, so as to provide a machine to take the place of the horse. Thus the railroad age sprang from what had already happened in the eighteenth century.

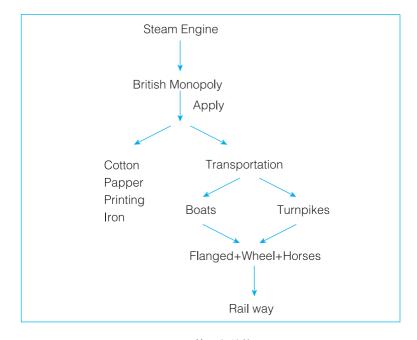


图 36 第四段结构图

- $g_{\scriptscriptstyle{>>}}$  The word "retained" in the passage is closest in meaning to
  - A. gained
- B. established
- C. profited from
- D. maintained

## 实战解题

retain 是保留的意思。所以答案秒选,选D!

- 10 » According to paragraph 4, which of the following statements about steam engines is true?
  - A. They were used for the production of paper but not for printing.
  - B. By 1800, significant numbers of them were produced outside of Britain.
  - C. They were used in factories before they were used to power trains.
  - D. They were used in the construction of canals and turnpikes.

## 实战解题

本题是一道细节题,根据我们抽提的结构图,蒸汽机应用得非常广泛,比如,交通、造纸、印刷等。然后就可以开始排除了:

- A. 已经应用在印刷了, 所以选项是错误的。
- B. 英国是垄断, 所以不可能以外的地区生产, 所以该选项也是错误的。
- C. 火车是后面才开始生产的,所以在火车到来之前,已经在工厂里面使用了,但是原文并没有明显的句子做确认,我们只是保留这个选项。
  - D. 文章未曾提及。

经过排除之后,A,B,D这些选项都不合适,但是C的话,原文虽没有明确的语句,但是经过分析原文,可以认为C是正确的。

**备注** 预测、排除和选项定位做确认,这三个方法并没有规定的顺序,以做题最优为原则。 三种方法互相确认即可。不要拘泥于做题顺序。正如本题,可能排除法是最好的方法,因为定 位确认 C 选项比较困难。

- 11 » According to paragraph 4, providing a machine to take the place of the horse involved combining which two previously separate ingredients?
  - A. Turnpikes and canals
  - B. Stationary steam engines and wagons with flanged wheels
  - C. Metal rails in road beds and wagons capable of carrying heavy loads
  - D. Canal boats and heavily laden wagons

## 实战解题

这是一道明显的细节题,根据我们抽提的结构图,火车取代马车主要是两个部分,因此定位的原句也非常便捷: Another generation passed before inventors succeeded in

combining these ingredients, by putting the engine on wheels and the wheels on the rails, so as to provide a machine to take the place of the horse.

根据这句话的意思,我们立即知道了这两个成分就是 stationary steam engines and wagons with flanged wheels。因此答案就是 B 选项。

**备注** 有时候文章阅读无法记住所有细节,但是不要担心,只要你能知道细节位置,就能立即定位回原句,然后迅速判断答案。此时,预测的作用就是帮助快速定位,与原句不符合的选项都是不对。

# Paragraph 3

- ■Watt's steam engine soon showed what it could do. It liberated industry from dependence on running water. ■The engine eliminated water in the mines by driving efficient pumps, which made possible deeper and deeper mining. ■The ready availability of coal inspired William Murdoch during the 1790s to develop the first new form of nighttime illumination to be discovered in a millennium and a half. Coal gas rivaled smoky oil lamps and flickering candles, and early in the new century, well-to-do Londoners grew accustomed to gaslit houses and even streets. Iron manufacturers, which had starved for fuel while depending on charcoal, also benefited from ever-increasing supplies of coal; blast furnaces with steam-powered bellows turned out more iron and steel for the new machinery. Steam became the motive force of the Industrial Revolution as coal and iron ore were the raw materials.
- 12 "Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

The factories did not have to go to the streams when power could come to the factories. Where would the sentence best fit?

## 实战解题

这是一道插入题。需要了解段落结构的意义。首先,我们应该分析一下黑体句,主要内容是:如果有了新的能源,那么工厂就不必靠近水源。因此,本句的前文必须论述到工厂和水源的关系,这就是预测!

然后进行排除,如果放在第一个标记处,那么下文就得全文谈及工厂的问题,可惜下文不是这个内容.排除。

第二个标记处的下一句话,正好在讨论水源和工厂的问题,所以B也不合适 第三个标记处比较合适,因为它的前一句就在讨论水源和工厂,这与我们之前的预测一致。

D. 上一句主要谈及了挖掘的问题, 所以也不合适。

13 » 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 sentences 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 Industrial Revolution would not have been possible without a new source of power that was efficient, movable, and continuously available.

•	
•	
•	

#### **Answer Choices**

- A. In the early eighteenth century, Savery and Newcomen discovered that expanding steam could be used to raise a piston in a cylinder.
- B. Watt's steam engine played a leading role in greatly increasing industrial production of all kinds.
- C. Until the 1830s, Britain was the world's major producer of steam engines.
- D. In the mid-1700s James Watt transformed an inefficient steam pump into a fast, flexible, fuel-efficient engine.
- E. In the 1790s William Murdoch developed a new way of lighting houses and streets using coal gas.
- F. The availability of steam engines was a major factor in the development of railroads, which solved a major transportation problem.

## 实战解题

最后一道题,就是确认文章的主要信息。考生需要了解每一个段落的主题内容和主要信息。首先要判断这个选项内容对应的段落,然后判断这个选项是否属于这个段落的主要信息!

A 选项对应文章第二段, 但是这只是第二段的细节内容, 排除

B选项对应文章第三段,属于第三段的主要信息,备选

C选项对应文章第四段,但是这只是第二段的次要信息,因此排除

D选项对应文章第二段,属于第二段的主要信息,备选

E选项对应文章第三段,但是这只是第三段的细节内容,因此排除!

F选项对应文章第四段,属于第四段的主要信息,备选!

通过和文章段落主要信息对比,加上排除法,可知正确答案为B,D,F。

**备注** 最后一道题的主要工作在阅读每个段落结构时就已经完成。依靠排除法帮助排除即可。另外,判断是否属于细节内容,只需要排除这个内容,看看是否影响段落大意。

到这道题为止,我们的实战演示就到此结束。在实战做题期间,脑海中抽提段落的主要结构和主要信息;通过预测、排除和定位等三种方法,互相配合解题。另外,新托福阅读每种类型题目具体的解析,你也可以参考本书的第三部分,技巧篇。

# 第二节 阅读理解时间如何分配?

新托福阅读考试是有严格时间限制的考试,单次考试的题目数量是 36~42 道题,总共 60 分钟。平均一道题的做题时间就是 1 分半至 2 分钟;这个解题时间还包括阅读文章的时间,由此可知,考试时间非常紧张。那么如何才能高效地配置考试时间呢?

首先,所有的词汇题目必须秒选,所谓秒选就是在 5 秒内做完。为什么呢?词汇题每次考试出题是 9~14 道题;如果 5 秒钟解决 1 道题的话,那总共用时就是 45 秒至 70 秒。整个词汇题能在 2 分钟以内完成。这样就能在阅读考试期间节约出至少 10 分钟的时间。因此,我们再次强调,平时备考期间,就应该将单词背得滚瓜烂熟;背熟的标准是 2 秒内知道单词的意思,如果 2 秒钟内不能反映单词的意思,就是不熟,必须继续反复背诵。

其次,如果单词题目只用2分钟,那么就有58分钟来做其他题目。这样其他题目平均下来每道题就能用3分钟,比原来的做题时间增加将近一倍。

最后,平均每篇文章用到的时间不应该超过 20 分钟。如果万一,有一道题做不出来,先做其他题,等其他题目完成后,可以回过头再做那道"暂时没有做出来"的题。请不要在一道题上面花费太多的时间。

# 第三节 是否要检查答案?

在新托福阅读考试中,是允许考生检查答案的。虽然被允许,但很多考生发现,往往也检查不出错误。一般情况下的检查方法是做完一套题后,从头到尾浏览并检查所做过的题目。可是检查完毕后,很少能发现错误,还自信满满,以为能得到满分。可是出分的时候,却"惨不忍睹"。其实这种浏览式的检查方式是"极其低效"的,很难发现错误。原因是人们的心理惯性造成犯过的错误容易再犯,很容易忽略自己的错误。因此,浏览式检查是我们不被推荐的。

我们认为,最为有效的检查方式,应该是边做题边检查;即每做一道题,通过几种方法互相验证答案。这与浏览式的检查方式截然不同;浏览式检查是用了同样的方法重复做一遍,而这种检查方法是每道题被几种方法相互验证。

笔者主张考生利用三种方法互相验证,即,根据文章内容预测可能的答案,排除不正确的

选项,最后通过定位原文验证。这样下来,每一道题,其实是被做了三遍,正确率能大大提高。那么每种方法的训练,本书都讲得非常的详细,希望大家反复的阅读,反复练习。

# 第四节 阅读理解注意出题点

根据笔者对现有真题的研究情况来看,出题人非常喜欢在文章中有"起伏"的地方出题;这种起伏往往是在逻辑关系和两度词出现的地方。当一个新托福阅读段落中,发现有些句子具备了逻辑关系的时候,考生都需要特别注意,很可能会有题目或者选项涉及这个句子。特别说明,笔者只是提醒考生这些句子可能成为出题点,但是不能忘记,考生仍然是要仔细认真地阅读文章。下面结合一段话,给大家看看,注意加色的地方就是出题点:

# 

It should be obvious that cetaceans—whales, porpoises, and dolphins—are mammals. They breathe through lungs, not through gills, and give birth to live young. Their streamlined bodies, the absence of hind legs, and the presence of a fluke and blowhole cannot disguise their affinities with land-dwelling mammals. However, unlike the cases of sea otters and pinnipeds (seals, sea lions, and walruses, whose limbs are functional both on land and at sea), it is not easy to envision what the first whales looked like. Extinct but already fully marine cetaceans are known from the fossil record. How was the gap between a walking mammal and a swimming whale bridged? Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans.

# 评论

两处出题点,第一处是否定关系,第二处是转折关系。文章在这两个地方都有明显的"起伏"。而涉及本段的推理题,也与这两个句子有直接关系。

# 第五节 阅读选项中常见错误类型

从测试学的角度来看,考试都应该设置干扰选项,这些选项与正确选项特别类似;如果不仔细区分,就很容易误选。常见的干扰选项主要是因果关系干扰,比较关系干扰,转折关系干扰,两度词干扰以及同义改写干扰。希望考生在了解这些干扰选项之后,排除选项的时候要倍加仔细。

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京:北京语言大学出版社,2010.61。



# 因果型选项错误干扰

因果关系是新托福阅读常考的一种逻辑关系,在选项中常常设置干扰选项。主要的干扰形式就是因果颠倒,也就是将原文中的原因和结果顺序颠倒。这种干扰选项,对于喜欢用"找题法"的考生,会产生强干扰,很容易做错,因为他们只是根据原文中是否提及来选答案。第二种干扰形式是"无中生有",选项中的原因或者结果在原文中并没有提及。



#### 例<sup>1</sup>

He refused to develop projection technology, reasoning that if he made and sold projectors, then exhibitors would purchase only one machine—a projector—from him instead of several.

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence from the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Edison was more interested in developing a variety of machines than in developing a technology based on only one.
- B. Edison refused to work on projection technology because he did not think exhibitors would replace their projectors with newer machines.
- C. Edison did not want to develop projection technology because it limited the number of machines he could sell.
- D. Edison would not develop projection technology unless exhibitors agreed to purchase more than one projector from him.

# 评论

原句是因果关系,因此 B 选项虽然具备因果关系,但是原因部分与原文的原因不同,属于无中生有的错误。



# 转折型选项错误干扰

转折型选项错误与因果型选项错误非常相似,主要的干扰形式就是转折内容颠倒,也就是原文中的转折内容顺序颠倒。第二种干扰形式是"无中生有",选项中只会涉及未在原文中提及的内容。以下举例说明:

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2010. 81



The structure of the backbone shows, however, that Ambulocetus swam like modern whales by moving the rear portion of its body up and down, even though a fluke was missing.

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A. Even though Ambulocetus swam by moving its body up and down, it did not have a backbone.
- B. The backbone of Ambulocetus, which allowed it to swim, provides evidence of its missing fluke.
- C. Although Ambulocetus had no fluke, its backbone structure shows that it swam like modern whales.
- D. By moving the rear parts of their bodies up and down, modern whales swim in a different way from the way Ambulocetus swam.



本题的 A 选项就是典型的转折颠倒错误。



# 比较型选项错误干扰

比较关系,需要特别关注比较对象和内容。比较对象指的是"谁和谁比";比较内容指的是"比什么"。当我们遇到的文章中比较关系涉及非常陌生的新概念、人名、地名的时候,就很容易误选选项。因此,碰到了比较关系选项,我们一定要特别认真,仔细甄别它们的比较内容和对象。以下举例说明:



#### 例<sup>1</sup>

Hills and mountains are often regarded as the epitome of permanence, successfully resisting the destructive forces of nature, but in fact they tend to be relatively shortlived in geological terms. As a general rule, the higher a mountain is, the more recently it was formed; for example, the high mountains of the Himalayas are only about 50 million years

<sup>1</sup> 新托福考试官方指南. (第3版) 北京:北京语言大学出版社,2010.252

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

old. Lower mountains tend to be older, and are often the eroded relics of much higher mountain chains. About 400 million years ago, when the present-day continents of North America and Europe were joined, the Caledonian mountain chain was the same size as the modern Himalayas. Today, however, the relics of the Caledonian orogeny (mountain-building period) exist as the comparatively low mountains of Greenland, the northern Appalachians in the United States, the Scottish Highlands, and the Norwegian coastal plateau.

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the mountain sof the Himalayas?

- A. Their current height is not an indication of their age.
- B. At present, they are much higher than the mountains of the Caledonian range.
- C. They were a uniform height about 400 million years ago.
- D. They are not as high as the Caledonian mountains were 400 million years ago.

## 评论

D选项就是典型的比较内容错误,喜马拉雅山肯定是高于 Caledonian 山脉的。但是很多考生都误选了 D选项、根本原因就是没有搞清楚比较内容。



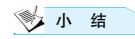
# 两度词型选项错误干扰

两度词,主要是包括程度词和态度词,本质上来说,态度词也是程度词,只是态度词特别用来修饰人,而程度词就是修饰物而已。程度词方面主要错误就是一些极端词出现,比如only, unless, all, each, never等。不过,这种词出现并不意味着错误,只是原文中未曾提及,那么选项中就是一定是错的,但是如果原文中提及,那么选项就是对的。切记!



# 同义改写错误干扰

最后,我们要提及的是同义改写干扰。与之前几种干扰不同的是,之前几种干扰让我们容易选择干扰选项,但是同义改写的干扰让我们漏选正确选项。造成这种错误的原因是因为正确选项比较间接地表达原文的内容,不容易直接选出答案。而考生常常阅读速度过快,很容易理所当然地认为这是无中生有的错误,并马上排除。这类错误特别容易在推理题中出现。所以希望考生在排除选项的时候,千万先排除与原文叙述相反的内容,剩余的选项找到是否有原文对应即可。



我们总结这些选项的错误,就是提醒考生,在考试的时候,阅读选项时务必仔细。不要轻易地选择选项,对于各个选项一定要找出它的错误原因,之后再做出合理的选择。

# 第六节 如何看待阅读加试?

最后,还要谈谈新托福加试的问题;关于加试,也是长久以来有所争议的问题,焦点在于加试是否算分。官方网站上已经做了明确的说明:

The test you take may include extra questions in the Reading or Listening section that do not count toward your score. These are either questions that enable ETS to make test scores comparable across administrations or new questions that help ETS determine how such questions function under actual testing conditions.

根据 ETS 的说法,考生所参加的考试可能会在阅读或听力项目设有额外考试,但是这些问题将不计入您的成绩。使用这些加试问题是让 ETS 能够让考试成绩在考试施行的范围内具有可比性,或者是有助于 ETS 确定这些问题在真实的考试环境下的考试情况。

由于无法区分哪些题目是加试题,所以我们对于加试的态度就是像做其他题目一样,认真完成即可。

# 

最后,笔者建议考生利用本书所讲的方法对 TPO 的文章好好练习。下面以 TPO24 Lake Water 为例进行实战练习并附其全部的解析和答案。

## Lake Water

实战解题:标题一定要阅读,至少知道文章主要谈的主题是什么!以后每段话的内容,都是围绕这个主题展开的。这一点一定要明确,不然怎么知道文章在说什么!



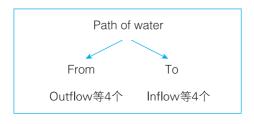


图 37 第一段解析

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

段落分析:第一段话主要是讨论湖水的来源和流向,并辅以具体的举例说明。具体举例内容,不必记住太多:假如考到,只需要知道举例出处,定位解题即可。

## 第一题

实战解题: 首先预测题目答案, so much 应该是讲到了水源的来源。

第二,仔细排查每个选项: A 选项,没有谈到负面的作用,排除。B 选项,主要是谈了水损失,不确定,所以不排除! C 选项,肯定没有谈到河流重要性的问题,所以排除。D 选项,与我们预测的答案一致,所以不排除,并且比较倾向于选项 D。

第三,既然有了B和D选项,那么最好的办法就是通过定位来确定哪个选项正确,我们就定位到了原文倒数第二句,文章没有谈到水损失的问题,所以排除B!这个时候,我们还应该在看一下D选项内容所指就是文章开头第一句到最后一句,所以非常肯定选择D!

## 评论

你看看,如果是纯粹用"找题法"的考生就很容易选择 B 选项,但是我们通过预测、排除和定位三步结合的方法即可确定正确答案。

# ﴾

#### 第二段

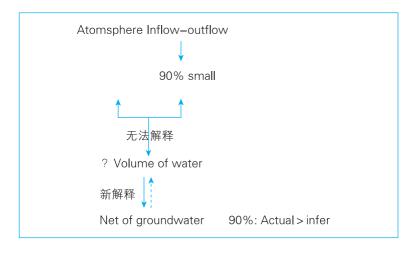


图 38 第二段解析

段落分析:本段主要就是讨论湖中的水量测量问题。段落的结构是先通过列举两个解释,随后又都被驳斥,最后才引出新的解释。段落分析之后,结构可以在心中自动出现,另外对文章的逻辑关系和程度强调类的地方都有所警觉,因为可能有考点。

## 第二题

实战解题:词汇题的原则就是"沾边就对",背会单词就能做题。Gain 是"获得,获取,增加"的意思。秒选!词汇题是最能节约时间的题目,不过前提是对词汇熟悉。

#### 第三题

实战解题: 首先预测题目的答案,即水流到湖中,主要是在文章的第二部分外流内流河的问题,文章关于这里的描述是太小了无法计算。所以答案可能与此相关。

第二,仔细排查每个选项: A 选项,雨水的问题,根据阅读可以发现,都无法解释河流的情况,所以这个选项与原文的描述肯定是相反的,排除! B 选项,关于雨水的问题,没有谈到取代的问题,所以排除。D 选项,文章没有这个比较内容,所以肯定是错的。基本上新托福选项有个情况:原文中没有比较,选项的比较级大部分时候都是错的。其实这个选项都是对文章的曲解。

第三,很多考生,直接通过排除就选了 C 选项。笔者认为,这是不谨慎的表现。最好还能找到原文的定位语句,这样才能踏实。文章有一句 For the majority of lakes, certainly those surrounded by forests, input from overland flow is too small to have a noticeable effect. 所以森林是可能减少了河流的流量的原因。

## 评论

如果纯粹用"找题法"的考生就不知道该选什么。而通过三步法就能提高正确率。

#### 第四题

实战解题: 首先预测题目答案: 关于净值,文章提及了两个点。第一,地下水的净值可以用来解释水量,第二,这种值测算难度非常巨大!

第二,仔细排查每个选项: A 选项,净值不可能强调单方面的作用,排除! B 选项,文章 没有提到计算方法,备选但倾向于排除。C 选项,肯定没有对比关系,基本排除。D 选项与我们预测答案一致,备选。

第三,定位原句确认选项。文章最后一句话就是在强调困难性。所以 D 是正确选项。

# 第三段

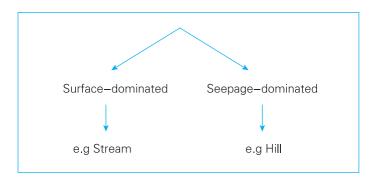


图 39 第三段解析

#### 新托福阅读指点迷津

段落分析:本段是通过对比的手法展开;主要涉及 surface-water-dominated lake 和 seepage-dominated lake。

## 第五题

实战解题: Conversely 是"相反"的意思, 秒选 A 项!

#### 第六题

实战解题: 首先,关于 seepage-dominated lake, 文章提及了主要是由地下水渗透占主导原则, 其中举例山间的溪流就是夏天中无水的条件下, 仍然在流水。有了这个信息, 就能很好地帮助我们进入到第二步。

第二,仔细排查每个选项: A 选项提及了溪流水,这就无法判断是否是 seepage-dominated 的情况,所以排除! B 选项,与我们预测信息相符,备选。C 选项,完全是在提及 stream-dominated 的情况,所以排除。D 选项提及了溪水和地下水,错误与 A 选项类似,排除! 尽管只剩余了 B 选项,但是请记住第三步一定不能少。

第三,定位原句确认选项。文章中,For example 的那一句话,就是在描述 B 选项。

## 第四段

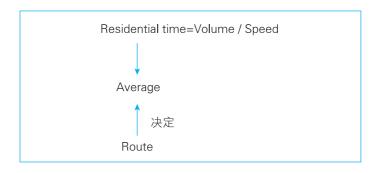


图 40 第四段解析

段落分析:此段通过定义的方式介绍了一个新概念,Residential time。并且特别强调 Residential time 是个平均值,它取决于水流的路线。

#### 第七题

实战解题: 首先预测题目答案。单个水分子的停留时间是一个平均值,所以单个分子的停留时间可长可短。有了这个信息,就能很好地帮助我们进入到第二步。

第二,仔细排查每个选项: A 选项只是提及速度,而时间是由水量和速度共同决定的,所以排除! B 选项,与 A 的错误类似,都只是提及一个量,它只是谈到了水量,而忽略了速度,所以排除。C 选项与我们预测的情况一致,所以备选! D 认为与其他元分子的时间相同,很多

考生容易误选。其实这个时间是平均量,所以单个时间可长可短,应该不会一样。即使是一样的,原文也没有提及,所以这个选项可以被排除。最近,只剩余了 C 选项,但是请记住第三步一定不能少。

第三,定位原句,在原文的最后一句确认选项 C 是正确的。



#### 第五段

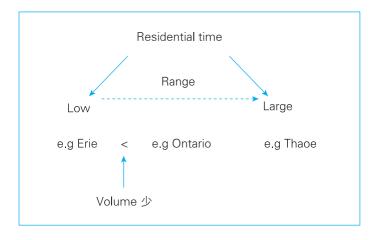


图 41 第五段解析

段落分析:本段主要讨论 Residential time 变化区间非常广泛; 段落通过举例和分层的方式展开。特别需要注意的是最后一句话。

#### 第八题

实战解题: 首先预测题目答案。关于 Ontario 的剩余时间为什么这么低呢? 原文的意思是虽然它面积大,但水量小。

第二,仔细地排查每个选项: A 选项谈到面积大,但是文章发出了转折信息,认为根本原因在于流量太小,所以排除! B 选项,选项正好相反,所以排除! C 与原文的意思相同,所以备选。D 项文章完全都没有提及,所以排除。

第三,定位原句,在原文的最后一句确认选项 C 是正确的。

## 评论

如果是纯粹"找题法"就很容易选择 A, 因为 A 也是原文提及的内容。但是分析语句发现 A 的意思正好与原文相反! 另外,请记住:选项中常常出现的错误就是比较关系,干扰选项特别喜欢混乱地比较内容和对象。如果不够仔细,就很可能选择 B 项。

#### 第九题

实战解题:第九题是典型的修辞目的题,只有了解了本段主要论证内容的目的才能解题。首先依然是预测题目答案。本题涉及 Great Lake,正如在阅读的时候,我们就已经分析了,本段话是通过举例方式来说明 Residential time 变化范围广泛。因此,great lake 目的应该是在说明停留时间变化区间很大。

第二,仔细排查每个选项: A 与原文的意思相同,所以备选! B 选项,提到的计算方式,在这个例子中没有提及,所以排除。C 认为时间是随着面积越大,时间越长,这基本与文章举例的目的完全不同,所以排除! D 选项,是极具迷惑性的选项,选项认为停留时间非同寻常。其实是不对的,修辞目的题主要考查举例关系的目的是什么,而不是在讨论例子本身。举个例子方便大家理解: 吃得多,导致了变胖。比如黄放,一天吃 10 顿饭,所以他是个胖子。那么我问,为什么要提及黄放呢? 主要目的就是在论证"吃得多,会变胖",而不是在讨论,"黄放一天吃 10 顿饭"。

第三,定位文章第一句话,选项 A 是正确的。

评论

修辞目的题、关键就是要知道作者的目的是什么、而不是简单地阐述这个内容。



## 第六段

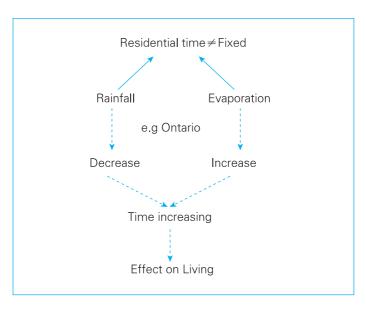


图 42 第六段解析

段落分析:本段的主要内容就是 Residential time 经常变化,而非固定不变,原因在于受到雨水和蒸发率的影响。

#### 第十题

# 评论

我们做词汇题的原则就是"沾边就对", 背会了单词就能做题。further 是"进一步"的意思。所以答案秒选! 词汇题是最能节约时间的题目, 前提是你对词汇熟悉。选 B!

## 第十一题

实战解题: 首先预测题目答案。在段落中, Residence time 主要受两个因素影响, 第一是降雨量, 第二是蒸发速度, 所以答案应该与这两个因素相关。

第二,仔细排查每个选项: A 选项正好与原文意思相反,由于降雨量下降,流入量应该是下降,坚决排除! B 选项正好与原文意思相反,蒸发速度应该是增加,而不是减少,坚决排除。C 选项认为水的更新速度与气候相关,正好与文章的原文相同,因此备选! D 选项,原文未能提及,排除!

第三,定位文章第三句话和第四句话,确认选项 C 正确。

#### 第十二题

实战解题:首先预测题目答案。在段落中,Residence time 主要受两个因素影响,第一是降雨量,第二是蒸发速度,所以答案应该与这两个因素相关。由于本题是个排除题,所以我们就应该将正确选项先挑选出来,剩余就是不正确的选项。

第二,仔细排查每个选项: A 选项提及降雨,符合原文,排除! B 选项提及蒸发速度,符合原文,排除。C 选项提及温度,由于温度与蒸发有关,排除! D 选项,原文未能提及,这是错误的选项,备选!

第三,定位文章第四句话,确认选项 A, B, C是正确阐述,只有 D 项不正确。

#### 第十三题

实战解题:注意这是一道插入题,对于第三段的插入题。首先分析黑体句,它有句子间的逻辑词: of course,这是一个递进关系。递进关系应该是之前有个内容,然后继续再讲一个内容。黑体句本身的含义是在讨论有一种湖既不是 surface-water 也不是 seepage-dominated。因此,是在讨论这个两种水的形态。因此只能在 B, C, D 三个空中选择。

第二,由于这个句子必须是新添加内容,B,C就不可能,因为这两个空都是在讨论如何 判断,这是讲述的第一内容。而我们的黑体句必须是递进内容,因此排除后,只能选择D。

#### 第十四题

实战解题:最后一道题,就是选择文章的主要信息。之前每一段话,都已被认真分析,因

## 新托福阅读指点迷津

此,最后一道题,首先要判断这个选项对应的段落,然后利用排除法判断这个选项是否属于这个段落的主要信息!

- A 选项对应文章第三段,与第三段主要内容相符,备选。
- B 选项对应文章第六段,蒸发率属于这段话主要内容,备选。
- C 选项对应文章第三段,与第三段内容不相符,原文根本没有说过通过季节能判断湖的类型,因此排除。
  - D选项对应文章第五段,与第五段内容相符,备选。
  - E选项对应文章第三段,但是第三话从未做过如此比较,因此排除!
  - F选项对应文章第六段,但是第六段中未提及剩余时间是由生物决定,因此排除!

# 评论 /-----

很多人都认为最后一道题很难,很容易误选。这对于爱用"找题法"的考生,尤其 困难。因为找题法就是只看树木而不见森林。然而,通过段落分析方法解题的考生,在 心中画出段落逻辑结构图,并配合排除法就能很好地解题。

# 新托福阅读同义词列表

序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
1	configuration = arrangement, form	安排	
2	attendant = accompanying	伴随	
3	encompass = include	包括	
4	conserve = save, retain	保存	
5	buffer, protect, immunity, shield	保护	
6	<ol> <li>expose = uncover, subject to</li> <li>overlie = cover</li> </ol>	暴露	1. 第一组暴露 2. 第二组覆盖
7	awkward, clumsy, cumbersome, burdensome, unwieldy	笨重	
8	ratio = proportion	比例	
9	refrain from = avoid	避免	
10	<ol> <li>fluctuation = change, variance</li> <li>constant, unchangeable, immutable</li> <li>monotonous = unvaried</li> </ol>	变化	<ol> <li>第一组表"波动变化"之意</li> <li>第二组表"不变"之意</li> <li>第二组表"单一"之意</li> </ol>
11	hallmark = sure signal	标志	
12	threshold = surface	表面	
13	maneuver, trick, strategy, method	策略	
14	<ol> <li>embed, insert, enclose, fix, implant</li> <li>impermeable = impenetrable</li> </ol>	插入	<ol> <li>第一组表"插入"之意</li> <li>第二组表"无法插入"之意</li> </ol>
15	spawn = create	产生	
16	<ol> <li>customary = usual</li> <li>aberrant, abnormal, eccentric, unusual</li> <li>invariably = always, without exception</li> </ol>	常 (时间)	<ol> <li>第一组表"平常"之意</li> <li>第二组表"异常"之意</li> <li>第三组表"总是"之意</li> </ol>
17	immersed = covered	沉湎	

			续表
序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
18	attainment = achievement	成就	
19	full-fledged = well-developed	成熟	
20	assume, adopt, undertake, take	承担	
21	magnitude, amount, extent, size	程度	
22	to the large extent = for the most part	程度	
23	<ol> <li>astonish, amaze, astound, surprise, staggering, shocking, startling</li> <li>paradoxically = surprisingly</li> </ol>	吃惊	
24	<ol> <li>incompatible (with), in conflict with, intrusive, interfering</li> <li>turbulence, agitation, paradox = contradiction</li> <li>inviolable = sacred</li> </ol>	冲突	<ol> <li>第一组表"冲突"之意</li> <li>第二组表"矛盾"之意</li> <li>第三组表"不可侵犯"之意</li> </ol>
25	worshipers = people who take part	崇拜者	
26	emerge = appear	出现	
27	cope with, adapt, deal with, meet	处理	meet 有"见面;处理"的意思
28	convey = transmit	传输	
29	convention, usually, practiced custom, traditionally = typically	传统	考过副词形式 conventionally
30	vertical = up and down	垂直	
31	pristine = pure	淳朴	
32	<ol> <li>furthermore = in addition</li> <li>indeed = in fact</li> </ol>	此外/事实	<ol> <li>第一组表"更进一步"之意</li> <li>第二组表"事实"之意</li> </ol>
33	ingenuity = cleverness	聪明	
34	<ol> <li>coarse, rough, crudeness, less processed</li> <li>sleek = smooth</li> </ol>	粗糙/平滑	1. 第一组表"粗糙"之意 2. 第二组表"平滑"之意
35	fragile = delicate	脆弱	
36	<ol> <li>adequate, sufficient, plentiful, ample, abundant, copious, bountiful, lavish, myriad, countless, innumerable, many, overly, excessively, prolific</li> <li>destitute of, lacking, meager, scarce, very low, scarcely = barely</li> <li>score = a large number of</li> <li>surplus = extra</li> </ol>	大量/缺乏	<ol> <li>abundance 考过名词形式</li> <li>plentiful 考过多次</li> <li>第一组表 "足够"之意</li> <li>第二组表 "缺乏,少"之意</li> </ol>

			<b>头</b> 衣
序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
37	contemporary = existing	当前	
38	aviation = navigation	导航	
39	<ol> <li>counteract = negate</li> <li>adverse = negative</li> </ol>	抵消	<ol> <li>第一组表"抵消"之意</li> <li>第二组表"副作用"之意</li> </ol>
40	incise = carve	雕刻	
41	<ol> <li>exponential leap, rapid increase, extend, stretch, mount, grow, proliferate, skyrocket, increase rapidly</li> <li>decline, weakening, weaken, dwindle, retrieve</li> <li>flag = lessen</li> </ol>	多/少	1. 第一组表"增加"之意 2. 第二组表"减少"之意
42	eclectic = various	多种 多样	
43	whereas = while	而 (比较)	
44	unleash = release	释放	
45	unravel = discover	发现	
46	<ol> <li>flourish = prosper</li> <li>flourished = did well</li> <li>thriving = prosperous, flourishing</li> </ol>	繁荣	
47	spectrum = range	范围	
48	mechanism for =method for	方法	
49	fashion, way, vehicles = means	方式	
50	<ol> <li>emit, give off, evacuate, move out, exude</li> <li>excrete = expel</li> </ol>	放	第一组表"排放"之意 第二组表"分泌"之意
51	intangible = nonmaterial	非物质	
52	<ol> <li>sort out = separate</li> <li>dismantle = take apart</li> </ol>	分	第一组表"分开"之意 第二组表"分解"之意
53	classify, categorize, cluster	分类	
54	allocate = allot, assign	分配	考过名词形式 assignment

			—————————————————————————————————————
序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
55	<ol> <li>disperse, scatter, dissipate, disseminate distribute, diffuse, spread, travel, diverge, separate, move apart, strewn, irregularly distributed</li> <li>disband = dismiss</li> </ol>	分散	
56	<ol> <li>complex(ed), elaborate, intricate, involved, complicated</li> <li>unsophisticated = simple</li> </ol>	复杂/ 简单	<ol> <li>第一组表"复杂"之意</li> <li>第二组表"简单"之意</li> <li>注意 involved 和 involve 有本质区别,因为后者是"涉及"之意,而前者却是"复杂的"之意</li> </ol>
57	enhance, refine, improve, perfect, regulate = adjust	改善	
58	endow, impart, provide, give, inform	给予	
59	artisan = craftsman	工匠	
60	bombard, strike, assault, assail	攻击	
61	projection = estimate	估计	
62	<ol> <li>foster, encourage, promote</li> <li>impetus = stimulus, incentive, motivation, trigger, activate, spark, bring about, usher in, spur, stimulate</li> </ol>	鼓励	1. 第一组表"鼓励"之意 2. 第二组表"刺激;动机" 之意
63	<ol> <li>congeal = solidify, coagulate</li> <li>unconsolidated = loose</li> </ol>	固/松	<ol> <li>第一组表"凝固"之意</li> <li>第二组表"松"之意</li> </ol>
64	anchor, hold in place, solid = fix, stationary, steadfast, unwavering	固定	
65	deliberately = calculatedly	故意地	deliberate"深思熟虑的"之意, 曾考过; deliberately 是"故意 地"之意。两者有很大差别。
66	<ol> <li>gear, connect, interplay, interaction</li> <li>integrated = interconnected</li> </ol>	关联	gear 有"齿轮"的意思,也有"连接"的意思。
67	tend = take care of	关心	
68	<ol> <li>visible = perceptible, observable, clear</li> <li>witness = observe, track, monitor, observe, surveillance = observation</li> </ol>	观察, 可见的	1. 第一组表"可见的"之意 2. 第二组表"观察"之意

			<b>买</b> 表
序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
69	consistently = regularly	规律	
70	norm = rule	规则	
71	exorbitant = expensive	昂贵	
72	<ol> <li>cease = stop</li> <li>ongoing = continued, in progress, persist</li> </ol>	停止/继续	<ol> <li>第一组表"停止"之意</li> <li>第二组表"继续"之意</li> </ol>
73	excessive =inordinate	过度	
74	timid = fearful	害怕	
75	exhaust, use up, consume	消耗	
76	<ol> <li>adjunct = addition</li> <li>fuse, combine, incorporate merge, blend, synthesis</li> <li>in tandem = together, collectively = together</li> </ol>	合	<ol> <li>第一组表"加合"之意</li> <li>第二组表"聚合"之意</li> </ol>
77	<ol> <li>be inclined = tend, penchant = inclination</li> <li>implausible, unlikely, unbelievable</li> <li>plausible, possible, potential, prone, likely</li> </ol>	倾向/可能性	<ol> <li>第一组表"倾向于"之意</li> <li>第二组表"不可能"之意</li> <li>第三组表"可能"之意</li> </ol>
78	belittle = disregard	后悔	
79	dense =thick	厚	
80	ease into = slowly enter	缓慢 进入	ease 常见意思是"减轻"
81	resilient = easy to recover, replenish, refill, restore	恢复	
82	recall = remember	回忆	
83	<ol> <li>vibrant = vivid, active, bustling, lively</li> <li>vigor = energy</li> </ol>	活力	考过多次
84	attain, achieve, derive, obtain, acquire, procure	获得	
85	rudimentary, primitive, staple, basic	基本	
86	provoke = incite	激怒	
87	virtually = almost	几乎	
88	sophistication, expertise technology	技能	
89	accelerate = increase	加速	
90	hypothetical, supposed, providing, if	假设	
91	circuitous = indirect	间接的	

		al a sec	
序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
92	scrutinize = examine	检查	
93	found = establish	建立	
94	sanitation, health, robust, healthy	健康	
95	anxious = worried	焦虑	
96	urbane = cultivated	教养	cultivate 常见意思是"种植"
97	proximity = closeness	接近	
98	reveal = make known	揭露	
99	<ol> <li>consequent, resultant, therefore, aftermath, result, outcome</li> <li>accordingly = consequently, anyone could see = it was clear</li> <li>eventually, over time, ultimately, in the end</li> <li>induce, cause, generate, bring about, give rise to, instigate, engender, cause, entail</li> </ol>	结果, 导致, 最终	<ol> <li>考过副词形式, consequently</li> <li>result 考过名词形式</li> <li>accordingly 有"因此"的意思</li> </ol>
100	therefore = in addition	结果, 导致, 最终	
101	thus = consequently	结果, 导致, 最终	
102	<ol> <li>conclusive, final, decisive, definitive, deduce, conclude</li> <li>inconclusive = indecisive</li> </ol>	结论	1. 第一组表"结论"之意 2. 第二组表"无结论"之意
103	<ol> <li>account for, explain, justify, attribute, credit</li> <li>unaccounted for = not explained</li> </ol>	解释	<ol> <li>第一组表"解释"之意</li> <li>第二组表"不能解释"之意</li> </ol>
104	barely, just, merely = simply, only, solely	仅	
105	for all, in spite of, with all, for all, albeit, although, nevertheless, thereby, by that means	尽管, 然而	
106	prohibitive = unaffordable	禁止	
107	undergo = experience, suffer	经历	
108	pinpoint, precise, clear, precise, exact	精确	
109	dwelling, house, quarters, residences	居住地	

			<b> </b>
序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
110	dejection =depression	沮丧	
111	epitomize = exemplify	举例	
112	<ol> <li>massive = huge</li> <li>miniature, small, minuscule, tiny</li> <li>minutely = in detail</li> <li>modest, limited, small, not large</li> </ol>	巨大/小	
113	repudiate = reject, renounce, refuse, reject, dismiss	拒绝	
114	figure out = determine	决定	
115	<ol> <li>advent, beginning, initial, start, first, original, primordial</li> <li>embarking on, starting on, usher, begin, onset, pioneer, first start</li> </ol>	开始	
116	consider = take an account for	考虑	
117	<pre>detectable = measurable, quantified = meas- ured ( quantify )</pre>	可测量的	
118	accessible = reachable	可到达的	
119	absurd = ridiculous	可笑的	
120	<ol> <li>found wanting = inadequate wanting</li> <li>yearning = longing, eager to = anxious</li> </ol>	渴望	<ol> <li>第一组"不渴望"</li> <li>第二组"渴望"</li> </ol>
121	entity = object	客体	
122	master = control / mastery	控制	
123	rapid = fast	快	
124	arduous, difficult, laborious	困难	
125	<ol> <li>expansive, large, vast, enormous, expanded, extensive,</li> <li>inflation = expansion</li> </ol>	扩大	
126	aggregate, combine, total, gather, accumulate, collect, compile, put together, constellation, collection, combination, stockpile, store up	累积	有关"累积"意思的单词考查的形式多样并且考查次数也非常多
127	frigid = cold	冷	

序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
128	break (with) = departure (from)	离开	
129	appreciate, understand, grasp	理解	
130	optimal, ideal, most satisfactory	理想的	
131	<ol> <li>boon = great benefit</li> <li>lucrative = profitable</li> </ol>	利益	
132	<ol> <li>employ, use, exploit, utilize, take advantage of, harness, put into use, adopt = begin to use</li> <li>exert = apply</li> <li>implement = tool, appliance, apparatus, equipment</li> <li>application = utilization, use</li> </ol>	利用	<ol> <li>第一组表"利用"之意</li> <li>第二组表"应用"之意</li> <li>第三组表"工具"之意</li> <li>第四组"应用"的名词形式</li> </ol>
133	signal = communicate	联系	
134	adjacent = nearby, neighbor	邻居	
135	flee = running away from flow = movement	流动	
136	anarchy = disorder	乱	
137	aesthetically = artistically	美	
138	<ol> <li>enigma, mystery</li> <li>enigmatic, puzzling, difficult to explain</li> </ol>	迷	
139	forage = feed; search [seek] (for food)	觅食	
140	heyday = high point	最佳状态	
141	luminous = brilliant	明亮	
142	evident, apparent, obvious, conspicuous, noticeable, explicit	明显	
143	commission, order, mandate	命令	
144	mimic = imitate, copy, echo	模仿	
145	deviate = depart	偏离	
146	barren = infertile	贫瘠	

序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
147	<ol> <li>compensate (for) = adjust, balance, offset, counterbalance</li> <li>equilibrium = balanced</li> <li>differential, uneven, disparity, inequality</li> <li>counterpart = equivalent</li> <li>corresponding = matching, parallel</li> <li>converse = opposite</li> </ol>	平衡	<ol> <li>第一组表"补偿使之平衡"之意</li> <li>第二组表"平衡"之意</li> <li>第三组表"不均衡"之意</li> <li>第四组表"不相等"之意</li> <li>第三组表"相应地"之意</li> <li>第四组表"相反地"之意</li> <li>第四组表"相反地"之意</li> </ol>
148	assess, evaluate, estimate, gauge, size up = evaluate	评价	考过名词形式 assessment
149	<ol> <li>devastate = ruin, damage, shatter = destroy, trauma = damage</li> <li>devastation = destruction</li> <li>consumed = destroyed</li> </ol>	破坏	consume 有"毁灭"的意思
150	routine, ordinary, mundane, regular, wide- spread, common, pervasive	普通	
151	bizarre, odd, eerie, strange	奇怪	
152	<ol> <li>acute, intense, immense, large</li> <li>flag = lessen</li> </ol>	强度	<ol> <li>第一组表"加强"之意</li> <li>第二组表"减缓"之意</li> </ol>
153	emphasize = stress	强调	
154	intimate with = be familiar with	亲密	intimate 和 immediate 很相似
155	subtle = slight	轻微	
156	supersede = replace	取代	
157	cast off, get rid of, clear, remove, eradicate, eliminate	去除	
158	authority = expert	权威	
159	expedient = makeshift	权宜 之计	
160	<ol> <li>comprehensive = thorough</li> <li>bias = prejudice</li> <li>objective = unbiased</li> </ol>	全面地	<ol> <li>第一组表"全面"之意</li> <li>第二组表"偏见"之意</li> <li>第三组表"客观"之意</li> </ol>

			<b> </b>
序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
161	<ol> <li>chancy, risky, ambiguous, uncertain, tentative</li> <li>inevitable = certain</li> <li>erratic = unpredictable</li> <li>inadvertently = accidentally</li> <li>obscure, unclear, hidden, opaque</li> </ol>	确定的	1. 第一组表"不确定的"之意 2. 第二组表"确定的"之意 3. 第三组表"难以置信"之意 4. 第四组表"偶然"之意 5. 第五组表"不清楚"之意
162	<ol> <li>deem, consider, believe, allude, suggest</li> <li>acknowledge = recognize</li> <li>perspective = point of view</li> </ol>	认为, 认识	<ol> <li>第一组表"认为"之意</li> <li>第二组表"认识"之意</li> <li>第三组表"观点"之意</li> </ol>
163	tolerate = endure	容忍	
164	readily = easily	容易	
165	vulnerable = easily damaged	容易攻击	
166	trespass = invade	入侵	
167	ascend, raise, boost, erect, surge, increase sharply	上升	
168	<ol> <li>luxuriant = rich</li> <li>palatial, magnificent</li> <li>exorbitant, expensive</li> </ol>	奢侈,贵	
169	set, fix, put, place	设置	
170	status = importance, standing	身份	
171	<ol> <li>profound = far-reaching</li> <li>formidable = impressive</li> </ol>	深刻	
172	<ol> <li>execute, produce, fabricate, generate, yield, secrete</li> <li>constitute, create, coin, devise, wrought</li> </ol>	生产, 创造	<ol> <li>注意 coin 不只有"货币"的意思</li> <li>wrought 是"精巧地创造"之意</li> <li>execute 有"执行"的意思</li> </ol>
173	relics = remains, remnant	剩余	
174	dampen = moisten	湿	
175	<ol> <li>durable, lasting, endurable, irreversible, irrevocable, permanent, persistent, enduring</li> <li>ephemeral = living in short time</li> <li>impending = approaching</li> </ol>	时间长短	<ol> <li>第一组表"久"之意</li> <li>第二组表"短暂"之意</li> <li>第三组表"即将到来"之意</li> </ol>

序号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
176	<ol> <li>duration = length</li> <li>interval = period, intervening years = between years, spell = period, a certain period of</li> </ol>	时间范围	1. 第一组时间长度 2. 第二组时间区间
177	enable, allow, facilitate = help, make easy, easier	使得	
178	seemingly = apparently	似乎	
179	episode = event	事件	
180	<ol> <li>versatile = adaptable</li> <li>orchestrate = coordinate</li> </ol>	适应; 协调	
181	incidentally = by the way	顺便提 一句	
182	ensuing, subsequent, later afterward	随后	
183	haphazard = random, randomness = lack of pattern	随机	
184	frankly = openly	坦白	
185	attribute, distinct, different, separate, definite, distinctive, characteristic, unique, particular, singular, peculiar	特点	
186	afford, offer, give, grant, provide, grant, furnish	提供	
187	<ol> <li>cite, refer to, mention, specify</li> <li>pose = present</li> </ol>	提及	
188	extract, remove, separate	提取	
189	bulk = volume	体积	
190	celestial = astronomical	天文 学的	
191	coincide with, occur at the same, simultaneous = at the same time	同时	
192	breakthrough = advance	突破	
193	abrupt, sudden, precipitate, bring about	突然	1. suddenly 考过副词形式
194	belch = suddenly emit	突然喷出	

			<b>安</b> 农
序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
195	terrestrial, land, terrain, crust	土地	
196	indigenous = native	土著	
197	conjecture, guess, suppose, fancy, postulate, hypothesize, propose, speculate, hypothesize, surmise = infer	推测	
198	excavate = dig out	挖掘	
199	<ol> <li>entire, whole, standstill, complete, halt</li> <li>utterly, completely</li> <li>fragmentary = incomplete</li> </ol>	完全, 完整	<ol> <li>第一组表"完整"之意</li> <li>第二组表"完全"之意</li> <li>第三组表"碎片"之意</li> </ol>
200	whereby, through the process, by, wherefore, for what, why	为何	
201	capture, trap, entomb	围困	
202	exclusive, only, entirely	唯一	
203	retain = preserve, keep, retain, develop, sub- sist = exist of presence, sustain = continue, uninterrupted, constant	维持	
204	stabilized = held in place	稳定	
205	challenge = question	问题	
206	ruthlessly = without mercy	无情	
207	affront = insult	侮辱	
208	assimilate = absorb, embody	吸收	
209	<ol> <li>draw, attract, intrigue, fascinate, interest</li> <li>entice = tempt, allure</li> <li>obsession = fixation, interest</li> </ol>	吸引	<ol> <li>第一组表"吸引"之意考过很多次</li> <li>第二组表"引诱"之意</li> <li>第三组表"迷恋"之意</li> <li>fix 有"修理"的意思,但是fixation 就是"迷恋"的意思</li> </ol>
210	<ol> <li>attachment (to) = preference (for)</li> <li>disgust = distaste</li> </ol>	喜欢	1. 第一组表"喜欢"之意 2. 第二组表"不喜欢"之意
211	forerunner = predecessor	先辈	
212	exhibit, show, display, set forth	显示	

中文   日文句   中文   日文句				<b>兴</b> 农
ly, striking, drastic, severe, radical, eminently, exceptionally, significant, majestic, magnificent, momentous, notable, particular, remarkable, prominent enoticeable 2. milestone, important event		同义词		备注
### nificant, considerable, important ### striking = noticeable, remarkable ### substantial = significant ### phenomena = occurrences ### 1. constrain, restrict, bound, limit, cramped, confined, threshold ### 2. verging, bordering, periphery, boundary, surface  ### 1. analogous, similar, comparable, akin to, similar, equivalent ### 2. pertinent = relevant  ### 220 deliberation = discussion  ### 221 deliberation = discussion  ### 1. 第一组表 "美似" 之意 ### 2. 第二组表 "相关" 之意 ### 3. 第二组表 "想象" 之意 ### 2. 第二组表 "想象" 之意 ### 3. 第二组表 "想象" 之意 ### 3. 第一组表 "想象" 之意 ### 4. 第一组表 "想象" 之意 ### 3. 第一组表 "想象" 之意 ## 3. 第一组表 "表象" 之意 ## 3. 第一组表 "表象》 意 ## 3. 第一组	213	ly, striking, drastic, severe, radical, emi- nently, exceptionally, significant, majestic, magnificent, momentous, notable, particular, remarkable, prominent = noticeable	显著	
216       substantial = significant       显著         217       phenomena = occurrences       现象         1. constrain, restrict, bound, limit, cramped, confined, threshold       Image: confined,	214		显著	
217 phenomena = occurrences   现象   1. constrain, restrict, bound, limit, cramped, confined, threshold   2. verging, bordering, periphery, boundary, surface   1. analogous, similar, comparable, akin to, similar, equivalent   2. pertinent = relevant   2. pertinent = relevant   2. pertinent = discussion   222 deliberation = discussion   223   2. unthinkable = inconceivable   224 consume = eat, waste   3. decrease 是 "减少" 的意思的意思。   3. 第二组表 "规划" 之意   3. 第二组表 "类似" 之意   2. 第二组表 "相关" 之意   3. 第二组表 "相关" 之意   3. 第一组表 "想象" 之意   3. 第二组表 "相关" 之意   3. 第一组表 "想象" 之意   3. 第一组表 "相以想象" 之意   3. 第一组表 "相以想象" 之意   3. 第二组表 "难以想象" 之意   3. 第二组表 "难以想象" 之意   3. 第一组表 "想象" 之意   3. 第一组表 "是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是	215	striking = noticeable, remarkable	显著	
217 phenomena = occurrences   现象   1. constrain, restrict, bound, limit, cramped, confined, threshold   2. verging, bordering, periphery, boundary, surface   1. analogous, similar, comparable, akin to, similar, equivalent   2. pertinent = relevant   2. pertinent = relevant   2. pertinent = discussion   222 deliberation = discussion   223   2. unthinkable = inconceivable   224 consume = eat, waste   3. decrease 是 "减少" 的意思的意思。   3. 第二组表 "规划" 之意   3. 第二组表 "类似" 之意   2. 第二组表 "相关" 之意   3. 第二组表 "相关" 之意   3. 第一组表 "想象" 之意   3. 第二组表 "相关" 之意   3. 第一组表 "想象" 之意   3. 第一组表 "相以想象" 之意   3. 第一组表 "相以想象" 之意   3. 第二组表 "难以想象" 之意   3. 第二组表 "难以想象" 之意   3. 第一组表 "想象" 之意   3. 第一组表 "是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是	216	substantial = significant	显著	
2. verging, bordering, periphery, boundary, surface  2. verging, bordering, periphery, boundary, surface  2. 第一组表 "限制"之意 3. 第二组表 "边界"之意  219 rather = instead  1. analogous, similar, comparable, akin to, similar, equivalent 2. pertinent = relevant  210 corresponding = matching, parallel, converse = opposite  221 deliberation = discussion  222 deliberation = imagine 2. unthinkable = inconceivable  223 consume = eat, waste  224 consume = eat, waste  225 demise, end, fall, death, decease, fade from, disappear from  226 1. unprecedented, new, novel 2. updated = newer  227 credible = believable  1. cramp 这个词不是爬的意思! 2. 第一组表 "限制"之意 2. 第二组表 "类似"之意 2. 第二组表 "相关"之意 2. 第二组表 "想象"之意 2. 第二组表 "想象"之意 2. 第二组表 "想象"之意 3. 第二组表 "相关"之意 4. 第二组表 "想象"之意 4. 第二组表 "对别"的意思。拼写少了了		phenomena = occurrences	现象	
1. analogous, similar, comparable, akin to, similar, equivalent 2. pertinent = relevant  4	218	confined, threshold 2. verging, bordering, periphery, boundary,	限制	2. 第一组表"限制"之意
alar, equivalent   alar, equi	219	rather = instead	相反	
221 opposite   1	220	ilar, equivalent	相似	
1. envision = imagine 2. unthinkable = inconceivable  2. unthinkable = inconceivable  2. 第二组表 "想象"之意 2. 第二组表 "难以想象"之意 2. 第二组表 "难以想象"之意 2. 第二组表 "难以想象"之意 3. 第一组表 "想象"之意 2. 第二组表 "难以想象"之意 3. 第一组表 "想象"之意 4. 如果是一个专家,是一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个	221		相应	
2. unthinkable = inconceivable 2. 第二组表 "难以想象" 之意 2. 如如如果 2. 第二组表 "难以想象" 之意 2. 第二组表 "难以想象" 之意 2. 第二组表 "难以想象" 之意 3. 消费  2. 第二组表 "难以想象" 之意 3. 请失  2. 第二组表 "难以想象" 之意 3. 请失  2. 第二组表 "难以想象" 之意 4. 如应ecease是 "死亡" 之意,在在 from,在 decrease是 "减少" 的意思。拼写少了 r  2. 如如如果 2. 如如果 3. 如果 3. 如果 4. 如果 4. 如果 4. 如果 4. 如果 5. 如	222	deliberation = discussion	详细	
demise, end, fall, death, decease, fade from, disappear from  1. unprecedented, new, novel 2. updated = newer  227 credible = believable  1. decease是"死亡"之意, decrease 是"减少"的意思。拼写少了r	223	•	想象	
demise, end, fall, death, decease, fade from, disappear from  1. unprecedented, new, novel 2. updated = newer  credible = believable  it is decrease 是 "减少"的意思。拼写少了 r	224	consume = eat, waste	消费	
2. updated = newer  2. redible = believable  信任的	225		消失	decrease 是"减少"的意
	226	1.	新	
228 sequence = order 序列	227	credible = believable	信任的	
	228	sequence = order	序列	

			—————————————————————————————————————
序	同义词	中文	备注
号		属性	
229	assert, claim, herald, announce	宣布	
230	suspend = hang, dangle	悬挂	
231	opting = choosing	选择	
232	tame = domesticate	驯服	
233	compact, compressed, smaller, crush	压缩	
234	retard = slow down	延迟	
235	rigid = strict, stringent	严格	
236	inclement = unfavorable	严酷	
237	requisite, necessary, required, invoke, call upon, stipulate	要求	
238	as a rule of thumb, in general, as a whole, generally	一般 情况	
239	consensus, agreement, unanimity, uniform, consistent	一致	
240	attire = clothing	衣服	
241	<ol> <li>rely on = depend on</li> <li>autonomous = independent</li> </ol>	独立与 依赖	<ol> <li>第一组表"依赖"之意</li> <li>第二组表"独立"之意</li> </ol>
242	dependable = reliable	依赖	
243	ritual = ceremonial	仪式	
244	brittle = easily broken, breakable	易碎	
245	<ol> <li>component, factor, constituent</li> <li>comprise, make up of, consist of</li> </ol>	因素、 组成	1. 第一组是名词形式 2. 第二组是形容词形式
246	orientation = introduction	引导	
247	<ol> <li>conceal = hide</li> <li>hidden = latent</li> </ol>	隐藏	
248	impact = influence	影响	
249	daring = bold	勇气	
250	phenomenal = extraordinary	优秀	phenomena 的意思是"现象",但是 phenomenal 却是"异常的"之意
251	elegant = sophisticated but simple	优雅	

			<b>兴衣</b>
序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
252	<ol> <li>detrimental = harmful, menace = threaten</li> <li>hazard = risk, precarious = insecure</li> </ol>	有害, 危险	
253	adept = skillful	技能	
254	precious = valuable	有价值	
255	overwhelming, powerful, potential	有力	
256	consciously, on purpose, objective	有目的地	
257	archetype = ideal	原型	
258	remote = distant	远	
259	disaster, catastrophe, decimation	灾难	
260	<ol> <li>deliberate = intentional, careful</li> <li>in earnest = seriously</li> <li>discreet = careful</li> </ol>	仔细地	<ol> <li>第一组表"仔细"之意</li> <li>第二组表"认真"之意</li> <li>第三组表"谨慎"之意</li> </ol>
261	exalted, superior, extol, praise, flattery, adulation	赞美	
262	prior to = before	早	
263	cling, hold tightly, stick, adhere, stick	粘	考过动名词形式 clinging
264	tension = strain	张力	
265	<ol> <li>elongate = lengthen, prolonged = extended, protracted</li> <li>contracted = shortened</li> </ol>	长度	<ol> <li>第一组表"长"之意</li> <li>第二组表"缩"之意</li> </ol>
266	locate, find, probe = investigate ( $v$ .), exploration ( $n$ .)	找	
267	tantalizing = tempting, teasing	着急	
268	<ol> <li>contentious = disputed</li> <li>undisputed = acknowledged</li> </ol>	争议	1. 第一组表"争议"之意 2. 第二组表"无争议"之意
269	conquered = defeated ( treated ), subjugate = conquer	征服	
270	<ol> <li>cohesion, unity, integration, union</li> <li>homogeneous = uniform</li> </ol>	整体	1. 第一组表"整体"之意 2. 第二组表"统一的"之意

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序 号	同义词	中文 属性	备注
271	<ol> <li>clue, hint, indication, implication, vestige, evidence</li> <li>imply, indicate, manifest</li> <li>informative = instructive</li> <li>verify, establish the truth of, corroborate, confirm, justify, supported, right</li> <li>compelling = powerful, convincing</li> </ol>	证据, 说明, 证实	<ol> <li>第一组表"证据"之意</li> <li>第二组表"说明"之意</li> <li>第三种是形容词表"说明"之意</li> <li>第四组表"证实"之意</li> <li>第五组表"说服力"之意</li> <li>vestige 是"遗迹",也有"证据"的意思</li> </ol>
272	intermediate = in-between	之间	
273	<ol> <li>assertive, supportive, conducive to = favorable to</li> <li>champion = support, advocate, speak in favor of</li> </ol>	支持	<ol> <li>注意 assert 的动词和形容词的区别</li> <li>第一组是形容词形式</li> <li>第二组是动词形式</li> </ol>
274	sustain = support	支持	
275	allegiance = loyalty	忠诚	
276	recurring = repeated, recurrent	重复 发生	
277	<ol> <li>decisive, definitive, important, chief, major, crucial, essential, vita, key</li> <li>essentially, basically, indispensable, inherent, integral, intrinsic</li> <li>dominate = be prevalent in, mainstay = important, dominant = principal, very, preoccupied with, concentrated on, prevail, be dominant, prevalent, most common, dominant, primarily, mainly</li> <li>lethal, deadly, fatal, mortal</li> </ol>	重要	1. 第一组表"重要,主要"之意 2. 第二组表"必要"之意 3. 第三组表"主要"之意 3. 第三组表"致命"之意
278	column = pillar	柱子	
279	renowned, famous, celebrated	著名	
280	adorn = decorate, embellishment = decoration	装饰	这四个词的动词形式都考过
281	consult = counsel	咨询	
282	overview = summary	总结	
283	hurdle, obstacle, impede, inhibit, hinder, obstruct, prevent, preclude	阻碍	考过 impediment = obstruction

# 附录二

## 新托福高频词汇列表

序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
1	a	856	26	accessible	1
2	abandon	3	27	accident	2
3	ability	18	28	accidental	1
4	able	10	29	accidentally	1
5	aboard	2	30	accompaniment	1
6	abound	1	31	accompany	5
7	about	72	32	accomplish	4
8	above	20	33	accord	2
9	aboveground	1	34	according	8
10	abruptly	2	35	accordingly	1
11	absence	6	36	account	5
12	absent	1	37	accrete	1
13	absenteeism	1	38	accumulate	13
14	absolute	1	39	accumulation	7
15	absolutely	1	40	accumulator	4
16	absorb	8	41	accurate	2
17	absorption	1	42	accuse	1
18	abstraction	1	43	accustom	2
19	abundance	2	44	achieve	8
20	abundant	6	45	achievement	1
21	abundantly	2	46	acid	3
22	accelerate	4	47	acquire	3
23	accept	6	48	acre	1
24	acceptance	1	49	acreage	1
25	access	5	50	across	15

序号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
51	act	6	84	advancement	1
52	action	13	85	advantage	6
53	active	5	86	advantageous	1
54	actively	1	87	advent	2
55	activity	36	88	adventurer	1
56	actress	2	89	adverse	1
57	actual	1	90	advertise	13
58	actually	4	91	advertisement	10
59	ad	1	92	advertiser	6
60	adapt	6	93	aerodynamic	2
61	adaptation	7	94	aeroponics	1
62	add	1	95	aesthetic	3
63	addition	13	96	affect	8
64	additional	11	97	affinity	1
65	address	1	98	afford	2
66	adept	1	99	afield	1
67	adjacent	4	100	Africa	18
68	adjust	3	101	African	7
69	adjustment	1	102	after	20
70	administration	4	103	afterlife	1
71	administrative	1	104	afterwards	1
72	administrator	1	105	again	9
73	admiration	1	106	against	5
74	admire	3	107	age	20
75	admission	1	108	agent	4
76	adobe	1	109	aggravate	1
77	adopt	8	110	aggression	13
78	adorn	1	111	aggressive	17
79	adornment	1	112	aggressively	3
80	adrift	1	113	aggressiveness	2
81	adult	11	114	agitate	1
82	adulthood	3	115	agitation	1
83	advance	5	116	ago	37

续表

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
117	agrarian	1	150	alter	3
118	agree	5	151	alteration	1
119	agreed-on	1	152	alternate	2
120	agreement	1	153	alternative	2
121	agricultural	9	154	alternatively	1
122	agriculturalist	2	155	although	20
123	agriculturally	1	156	altitude	3
124	agriculture	8	157	altogether	1
125	ahead	2	158	aluminum	1
126	aid	1	159	always	11
127	aim	2	160	amass	1
128	air	11	161	ambient	1
129	air-conditioning	1	162	ambitious	1
130	aircraft	2	163	America	23
131	airplane	1	164	American	18
132	alarm	1	165	ammonoid	1
133	Alaska	6	166	amnesia	5
134	Alaskan	1	167	among	21
135	alder	1	168	amount	23
136	alert	1	169	amplification	1
137	alga	5	170	amusement	1
138	alienate	1	171	analogy	1
139	alive	2	172	analysis	6
140	all	58	173	analyze	2
141	all-female	1	174	ancestor	2
142	allow	10	175	ancestral	1
143	almost	16	176	ancient	22
144	alone	1	177	and	1066
145	along	21	178	anger	3
146	alongside	1	179	angiosperm	5
147	alpine	4	180	angle	1
148	already	8	181	animal	84
149	also	78	182	animal-based	1

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# 号 用 词 频 次 序号 用 词 频 次 序号 用 词 频 183 animate 1 216 approach 9 184 annual 4 217 appropriate 3 185 annually 1 218 approval 1 186 anomalocaris 1 219 approximately 9 187 anomaly 1 220 April 1 188 another 30 221 aquifer 17 189 answer 10 222 Arab 1 190 antagonism 1 223 arboreal 1 191 Antarctic 1 224 arcade 2 192 Antarctica 8 225 arch 7 193 antecedent 1 226 archaeocyte 2 194 anthocyanin 3 227 archaeological 3 195 anthropologist 5 228 archaeologist 5 196 anthropology 1 229 archaeology 2 197 anxiety 1 230 archiect 2 198 any 24 231 architect 2 199 anyone 1 232 architectural 8 200 arrything 2 233 architectural 8 200 apart 4 235 area 63 203 apartment 1 236 argue 4 204 apiece 1 237 argument 1 236 argue 4 204 apiece 1 237 argument 1 205 apparatus 1 238 arid 5 5						
184         annual         4         217         appropriate         3           185         annually         1         218         approval         1           186         anomalocaris         1         219         approximately         9           187         anomaly         1         220         April         1           188         another         30         221         aquifer         17           189         answer         10         222         Arab         1           190         antagonism         1         223         arboreal         1           191         Antarctic         1         224         arcade         2           192         Antarctica         8         225         arch         7           193         antecedent         1         226         archaeocyte         2           194         anthropologist         5         228         archaeological         3           195         anthropology         1         229         archaeologist         5           196         anthropology         1         230         archipelago         1           198         any <th>序 号</th> <th>用词</th> <th>频次</th> <th>序 号</th> <th>用词</th> <th>频次</th>	序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
185         annually         1         218         approval         1           186         anomalocaris         1         219         approximately         9           187         anomaly         1         220         April         1           188         another         30         221         aquifer         17           189         answer         10         222         Arab         1           190         antagonism         1         223         arboreal         1           191         Antarctic         1         224         arcade         2           192         Antarctica         8         225         arch         7           193         antecedent         1         226         archaeocyte         2           194         anthropologist         5         228         archaeological         3           195         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           196         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           197         anxiety         1         230         architect         2           198         any	183	animate	1	216	approach	9
186         anomalocaris         1         219         approximately         9           187         anomaly         1         220         April         1           188         another         30         221         aquifer         17           189         answer         10         222         Arab         1           190         antagonism         1         223         arboreal         1           191         Antarctic         1         224         arcade         2           192         Antarctica         8         225         arch         7           193         antecedent         1         226         archaeocyte         2           194         anthropyanin         3         227         archaeological         3           195         anthropologist         5         228         archaeologist         5           196         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           197         anxiety         1         230         archipelago         1           198         any         24         231         architectural         8           200         anyt	184	annual	4	217	appropriate	3
187         anomaly         1         220         April         1           188         another         30         221         aquifer         17           189         answer         10         222         Arab         1           190         antagonism         1         223         arboreal         1           191         Antarctic         1         224         arcade         2           192         Antarctica         8         225         arch         7           193         antecedent         1         226         archaeocyte         2           194         anthocyanin         3         227         archaeological         3           195         anthropologist         5         228         archaeologist         5           196         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           197         anxiety         1         230         archipelago         1           198         any         24         231         architect         2           199         anyone         1         232         architecture         13           201         anywhere	185	annually	1	218	approval	1
188         another         30         221         aquifer         17           189         answer         10         222         Arab         1           190         antagonism         1         223         arboreal         1           191         Antarctic         1         224         arcade         2           192         Antarctica         8         225         arch         7           193         antecedent         1         226         archaeocyte         2           194         anthocyanin         3         227         archaeological         3           195         anthropologist         5         228         archaeologist         5           196         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           197         anxiety         1         230         archipelago         1           198         any         24         231         architect         2           199         anyone         1         232         architectural         8           200         anything         2         233         architecture         13           201         apart<	186	anomalocaris	1	219	approximately	9
189         answer         10         222         Arab         1           190         antagonism         1         223         arboreal         1           191         Antarctic         1         224         arcade         2           192         Antarctica         8         225         arch         7           193         antecedent         1         226         archaeocyte         2           194         anthocyanin         3         227         archaeological         3           195         anthropologist         5         228         archaeologist         5           196         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           197         anxiety         1         230         archipelago         1           198         any         24         231         architect         2           199         anyone         1         232         architectural         8           200         anything         2         233         architecture         13           201         anywhere         2         234         arduous         1           202         apart </td <td>187</td> <td>anomaly</td> <td>1</td> <td>220</td> <td>April</td> <td>1</td>	187	anomaly	1	220	April	1
190         antagonism         1         223         arboreal         1           191         Antarctic         1         224         arcade         2           192         Antarctica         8         225         arch         7           193         antecedent         1         226         archaeocyte         2           194         anthocyanin         3         227         archaeological         3           195         anthropologist         5         228         archaeologist         5           196         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           197         anxiety         1         230         archipelago         1           198         any         24         231         architect         2           199         anyone         1         232         architectural         8           200         anything         2         233         architecture         13           201         anywhere         2         234         arduous         1           202         apart         4         235         area         63           203         apartmen	188	another	30	221	aquifer	17
191         Antarctic         1         224         arcade         2           192         Antarctica         8         225         arch         7           193         antecedent         1         226         archaeocyte         2           194         anthocyanin         3         227         archaeological         3           195         anthropologist         5         228         archaeologist         5           196         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           197         anxiety         1         230         archipelago         1           198         any         24         231         architect         2           199         anyone         1         232         architectural         8           200         anything         2         233         architecture         13           201         anywhere         2         234         arduous         1           202         apart         4         235         area         63           203         apartment         1         236         argue         4           204         apiece	189	answer	10	222	Arab	1
192         Antarctica         8         225         arch         7           193         antecedent         1         226         archaeocyte         2           194         anthocyanin         3         227         archaeological         3           195         anthropologist         5         228         archaeologist         5           196         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           197         anxiety         1         230         archipelago         1           198         any         24         231         architect         2           199         anyone         1         232         architectural         8           200         anything         2         233         architecture         13           201         anywhere         2         234         arduous         1           202         apart         4         235         area         63           203         apartment         1         236         argue         4           204         apiece         1         237         argument         1	190	antagonism	1	223	arboreal	1
193         antecedent         1         226         archaeocyte         2           194         anthocyanin         3         227         archaeological         3           195         anthropologist         5         228         archaeologist         5           196         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           197         anxiety         1         230         archipelago         1           198         any         24         231         architect         2           199         anyone         1         232         architectural         8           200         anything         2         233         architecture         13           201         anywhere         2         234         arduous         1           202         apart         4         235         area         63           203         apartment         1         236         argue         4           204         apiece         1         237         argument         1	191	Antarctic	1	224	arcade	2
194         anthocyanin         3         227         archaeological         3           195         anthropologist         5         228         archaeologist         5           196         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           197         anxiety         1         230         archipelago         1           198         any         24         231         architect         2           199         anyone         1         232         architectural         8           200         anything         2         233         architecture         13           201         anywhere         2         234         arduous         1           202         apart         4         235         area         63           203         apartment         1         236         argue         4           204         apiece         1         237         argument         1	192	Antarctica	8	225	arch	7
195         anthropologist         5         228         archaeologist         5           196         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           197         anxiety         1         230         archipelago         1           198         any         24         231         architect         2           199         anyone         1         232         architectural         8           200         anything         2         233         architecture         13           201         anywhere         2         234         arduous         1           202         apart         4         235         area         63           203         apartment         1         236         argue         4           204         apiece         1         237         argument         1	193	antecedent	1	226	archaeocyte	2
196         anthropology         1         229         archaeology         2           197         anxiety         1         230         archipelago         1           198         any         24         231         architect         2           199         anyone         1         232         architectural         8           200         anything         2         233         architecture         13           201         anywhere         2         234         arduous         1           202         apart         4         235         area         63           203         apartment         1         236         argue         4           204         apiece         1         237         argument         1	194	anthocyanin	3	227	archaeological	3
197     anxiety     1     230     archipelago     1       198     any     24     231     architect     2       199     anyone     1     232     architectural     8       200     anything     2     233     architecture     13       201     anywhere     2     234     arduous     1       202     apart     4     235     area     63       203     apartment     1     236     argue     4       204     apiece     1     237     argument     1	195	anthropologist	5	228	archaeologist	5
198         any         24         231         architect         2           199         anyone         1         232         architectural         8           200         anything         2         233         architecture         13           201         anywhere         2         234         arduous         1           202         apart         4         235         area         63           203         apartment         1         236         argue         4           204         apiece         1         237         argument         1	196	anthropology	1	229	archaeology	2
199       anyone       1       232       architectural       8         200       anything       2       233       architecture       13         201       anywhere       2       234       arduous       1         202       apart       4       235       area       63         203       apartment       1       236       argue       4         204       apiece       1       237       argument       1	197	anxiety	1	230	archipelago	1
200         anything         2         233         architecture         13           201         anywhere         2         234         arduous         1           202         apart         4         235         area         63           203         apartment         1         236         argue         4           204         apiece         1         237         argument         1	198	any	24	231	architect	2
201     anywhere     2     234     arduous     1       202     apart     4     235     area     63       203     apartment     1     236     argue     4       204     apiece     1     237     argument     1	199	anyone	1	232	architectural	8
202         apart         4         235         area         63           203         apartment         1         236         argue         4           204         apiece         1         237         argument         1	200	anything	2	233	architecture	13
203         apartment         1         236         argue         4           204         apiece         1         237         argument         1	201	anywhere	2	234	arduous	1
204 apiece 1 237 argument 1	202	apart	4	235	area	63
	203	apartment	1	236	argue	4
205 apparatus 1 238 arid 5	204	apiece	1	237	argument	1
	205	apparatus	1	238	arid	5
206 apparent 3 239 aridity 1	206	apparent	3	239	aridity	1
207 apparently 12 240 arise 10	207	apparently	12	240	arise	10
208         appeal         6         241         aristocracy         1	208	appeal	6	241	aristocracy	1
209 appear 22 242 aristocrat 1	209	appear	22	242	aristocrat	1
210         appearance         6         243         arm         5	210	appearance	6	243	arm	5
211 application 1 244 army 1	211	application	1	244	army	1
212 apply 4 245 around 30	212	apply	4	245	around	30
213 appreciably 1 246 arousal 3	213	appreciably	1	246	arousal	3
214 appreciate 1 247 arrange 1	214	appreciate	1	247	arrange	1

续表

					<b>头衣</b>
序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
249	arrival	2	282	asteroid-impact	1
250	arrive	2	283	astonish	1
251	art	24	284	astronomer	1
252	arthropod	2	285	asymmetrical	1
253	article	1	286	at	130
254	artificial	5	287	Atlantic	5
255	artisan	7	288	atmosphere	6
256	artist	9	289	atmospheric	3
257	artistic	3	290	attachment	1
258	artistically	1	291	attack	4
259	artwork	1	292	attain	2
260	as	322	293	attempt	8
261	ashore	1	294	attend	2
262	Asia	11	295	attention	7
263	Asian	2	296	attentive	1
264	aside	4	297	attest	1
265	ask	4	298	attitude	5
266	aspect	11	299	attract	11
267	aspiration	1	300	attractive	1
268	assemble	4	301	attribute	3
269	assert	1	302	audience	7
270	assess	1	303	audio	2
271	assessment	4	304	auditory	1
272	asset	1	305	August	1
273	assign	2	306	aural	1
274	assist	2	307	Australia	4
275	assistance	1	308	Australian	1
276	assistant	1	309	Austrian	1
277	associate	5	310	author	2
278	association	3	311	authority	1
279	assume	8	312	authorize	1
280	assumption	2	313	automatically	2
281	asteroid	8	314	autonomous	3

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序 号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
315	availability	4	348	basin	8
316	available	6	349	basis	3
317	avalanche	1	350	bask	1
318	avenue	1	351	battle	2
319	avoid	1	352	battleship	1
320	await	1	353	bay	1
321	aware	2	354	be	1296
322	away	13	355	beach	5
323	awesome	1	356	bead	1
324	baby	6	357	beam	2
325	back	22	358	bear	9
326	backbone	1	359	beauty	1
327	backdrop	1	360	because	48
328	background	1	361	become	46
329	backward	1	362	bed	9
330	bacterium	1	363	beef	1
331	bad	3	364	Beethoven	1
332	bake	1	365	befit	1
333	balance	4	366	before	24
334	ballet	1	367	befriend	1
335	balsa-log	1	368	beg	22
336	banana	2	369	beggar	1
337	band	2	370	begin	35
338	bank	9	371	behave	1
339	banker	3	372	behavior	15
340	bare	5	373	behind	4
341	barrel	1	374	being	1
342	barren	2	375	belief	4
343	barrier	4	376	believe	24
344	basalt	1	377	bell	2
345	basaltic	1	378	bellow	1
346	base	9	379	below	5
347	basic	10	380	belt	1

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
381	bemoan	1	414	blink	1
382	bend	2	415	bliss	1
383	beneath	6	416	block	8
384	benefit	8	417	blood	7
385	berg	1	418	bloom	2
386	beside	1	419	blow	1
387	better-fed	1	420	blowhole	2
388	between	54	421	blubber	2
389	beyond	4	422	blue	6
390	bicycle	1	423	bluefin	1
391	big	4	424	blue-gray	1
392	bill	6	425	blue-white	1
393	billfish	5	426	boat	5
394	billion	7	427	boat-building	1
395	bind	1	428	bode	1
396	biographer	1	429	bodied	1
397	biological	17	430	body	38
398	biologist	4	431	bombard	2
399	biotic	1	432	bond	6
400	birch	1	433	bone	3
401	bird	24	434	book	1
402	birth	6	435	boom	1
403	birthday	1	436	border	3
404	bit	1	437	botanical	1
405	bite	1	438	both	20
406	black	2	439	bottle	2
407	blacksmith	2	440	bottom	5
408	black-tailed	5	441	bottom-feeding	1
409	bladder	1	442	boundary	5
410	blade	1	443	bovine	2
411	blast	1	444	bowel	1
412	blaze	1	445	box	6
413	blend	1	446	brain	17

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
447	branch	1	480	bud	1
448	brand	1	481	buffalo	2
449	bread	1	482	buffer	1
450	breadfruit	1	483	build	17
451	breadth	1	484	builder	1
452	break	10	485	building	5
453	breakage	1	486	built-in	2
454	breakfast	7	487	bulk	1
455	breakthrough	1	488	buoyant	2
456	breath	2	489	burial	3
457	breathe	4	490	burn	3
458	breed	5	491	burst	2
459	breeze	1	492	bury	6
460	brick	2	493	bush	1
461	bridge	4	494	bushy	1
462	brief	2	495	business	4
463	briefly	2	496	businesspeople	1
464	bright	1	497	but	118
465	brine	2	498	butterfly	1
466	bring	19	499	buy	1
467	Britain	3	500	by	277
468	British	6	501	by-product	1
469	broad	3	502	cadmium	3
470	broadcast	1	503	cafe	5
471	broadleaf	1	504	cage	6
472	broadly	1	505	calcite	1
473	bronze	1	506	calcium	3
474	brown	1	507	calculate	1
475	browse	5	508	calculation	2
476	brush	1	509	Caledonia	1
477	bubble	3	510	Caledonian	2
478	bubble-free	4	511	caliber	1
479	bubbly	1	512	call	36

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					终衣
序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
513	calorie	1	546	carrier	1
514	calve	1	547	carry	25
515	Cambrian	13	548	cartoon	4
516	camel	3	549	carve	3
517	camera	1	550	carving	1
518	can	105	551	cascade	3
519	Canada	1	552	case	12
520	Canadian	4	553	cast	1
521	canal	8	554	catalog	2
522	candidate	1	555	catastrophic	1
523	candle	1	556	catch	1
524	cannot	15	557	catchment	1
525	canoe	2	558	category	4
526	canvas	1	559	catharsis	4
527	cap	2	560	cattle	5
528	capable	5	561	causal	2
529	capacity	2	562	cause	29
530	capillary	1	563	cavalry	1
531	capital	6	564	cave	11
532	capitalist	1	565	cavity	2
533	capsize	2	566	cease	3
534	capture	1	567	cedar	1
535	carbon	3	568	ceil	1
536	carbonate	1	569	celebrate	1
537	carbonic	1	570	celebration	1
538	card	1	571	celebrity	8
539	care	1	572	cell	2
540	career	2	573	cellular	1
541	carefully	4	574	celluloid	1
542	cargo	1	575	cement	4
543	caribou	1	576	cenote	2
544	carnivore	2	577	Cenozoic	2
545	carpenter	1	578	cent	3

序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
579	center	8	612	cheer	1
580	centimeter	2	613	cheloniid	1
581	central	14	614	chemical	6
582	century	30	615	chemically	1
583	ceramic	9	616	cherry	1
584	cereal	6	617	chew	4
585	cerebral	1	618	chief	2
586	ceremony	3	619	chiefly	2
587	certain	16	620	child	39
588	certainly	6	621	childhood	2
589	certainty	1	622	child-oriented	1
590	cessation	1	623	chill	1
591	cetacean	10	624	chilly	1
592	cetacean-like	1	625	China	7
593	chain	4	626	Chinese	9
594	challenge	1	627	chip	1
595	challenger	4	628	chloride	2
596	champion	1	629	chlorophyll	1
597	chance	3	630	chlorosis	3
598	change	57	631	choice	3
599	channel	14	632	chomp	1
600	chaotic	1	633	choose	1
601	chapel	1	634	choosy	1
602	character	7	635	Chopin	1
603	characteristic	6	636	chronobiology	1
604	characterize	3	637	chunk	1
605	charcoal	1	638	cinema	6
606	charge	2	639	circadian	3
607	chariot	1	640	circular	2
608	cheap	2	641	circulate	1
609	cheaply	1	642	circumstance	1
610	cheater	1	643	circumstantially	1
611	cheep	2	644	citizen	1

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
645	city	18	678	coastline	1
646	civil	1	679	coat	4
647	civilization	8	680	cobalt	3
648	claim	6	681	coconut	2
649	class	2	682	coerce	1
650	classic	3	683	coexist	1
651	classical	2	684	cognitive	4
652	classify	2	685	cohesion	1
653	classroom	3	686	cohesive	1
654	clay	8	687	cohesiveness	1
655	clean	1	688	coil	1
656	clear	8	689	cold	8
657	clearing	1	690	cold-blooded	2
658	clearly	8	691	collaboration	1
659	client	2	692	collaborative	1
660	cliff	1	693	collapse	1
661	climate	25	694	colleague	4
662	climatic	8	695	collect	8
663	climax	11	696	collective	1
664	cling	1	697	college	1
665	clock	13	698	collide	2
666	clockwise	1	699	collision	3
667	close	13	700	colonization	3
668	closely	3	701	colonize	6
669	cloth	1	702	color	14
670	clothe	1	703	colored	2
671	cloud	2	704	colorful	1
672	clue	2	705	coloring	1
673	coach	1	706	Columbia	1
674	coal	8	707	Columbian	2
675	coarse	2	708	combination	2
676	coast	12	709	combine	4
677	coastal	8	710	come	33

序 号	用 词	频次	序 号	用词	<b>製表</b> 频 次
序 号 711		频 次	が 写 744		频 次
711	comedy	2	744	competitor	1
712	comic	1	745	complement	1
713	command	1	740	complete	5
715		2	747	completely	5
716	comment	2	749		9
717		6		complex	3
	commercial		750	complexity	
718	commission	2	751	complicate	5
719	commit	1	752	component	1
720	commodity	1	753	compose	1
721	common	16	754	composer	2
722	commonly	3	755	composition	3
723	commonplace	1	756	compost	1
724	communicate	1	757	compound	4
725	communication	3	758	comprehend	1
726	community	27	759	compress	1
727	compact 	3	760	compression .	3
728	compaction	2	761	compromise	1
729	compactness	1	762	computer	3
730	companion	1	763	computer-generated	1
731	companionship	2	764	conceal	3
732	company	9	765	conceivably	1
733	comparable	3	766	concentrate	3
734	comparatively	2	767	concentration	7
735	compare	6	768	concept	3
736	comparison	1	769	conception	2
737	compass	3	770	concern	6
738	compel	1	771	conclude	4
739	compensate	1	772	conclusive	1
740	compensation	1	773	concoct	1
741	compete	1	774	concrete	1
742	competition	4	775	concur	1
743	competitive	3	776	condense	1

续表

		I			<b></b>
序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
777	condenser	1	810	constitute	2
778	condition	22	811	construct	1
779	conditioner	1	812	construction	5
780	conduct	2	813	constructive	1
781	confidence	1	814	consume	1
782	confine	1	815	consumer	2
783	conflate	1	816	consumption	3
784	conflict	4	817	contact	6
785	conform	1	818	contain	37
786	confront	1	819	contaminate	4
787	confuse	2	820	contemporary	2
788	confusion	1	821	content	10
789	conglomerate	1	822	context	5
790	connect	3	823	continent	14
791	connection	1	824	continental	7
792	conquer	1	825	continually	3
793	conqueror	1	826	continuation	1
794	conquest	2	827	continuator	1
795	conscious	1	828	continue	18
796	consciously	3	829	continuous	5
797	consequence	5	830	continuously	4
798	consequently	2	831	contour	1
799	conservation	1	832	contraction	2
800	conserve	3	833	contradiction	1
801	consider	12	834	contradictory	1
802	considerable	4	835	contrary	2
803	considerably	3	836	contrast	7
804	consist	11	837	contribute	8
805	consistent	5	838	contributor	1
806	consolidate	2	839	contributory	1
807	consolidation	1	840	control	14
808	constant	6	841	controversial	1
809	constantly	4	842	conventional	1

<b>-</b> -	用词	此 4	<b>-</b> -	用词	频次
序 号		频次	序 号		
843	conversely	1	876	courtship	1
844	conversion	1	877	cousin	1
845	convert	4	878	cover	22
846	convince	1	879	coverage	1
847	cook	1	880	cover-crop	1
848	cool	7	881	COW	2
849	cooperate	2	882	coworker	1
850	cooperation	3	883	crab	4
851	coordinate	3	884	crack	5
852	cope	3	885	craft	2
853	copper	4	886	craftsmanship	1
854	copper-working	1	887	craftworker	3
855	сору	1	888	crane	1
856	core	14	889	crash	1
857	corn	2	890	crater	5
858	correct	1	891	crayfish	1
859	corridor	6	892	create	29
860	corselet	2	893	creation	1
861	cortex	2	894	creative	1
862	cost	12	895	creativity	1
863	costly	1	896	credible	1
864	costume	2	897	credit	5
865	cottage	1	898	creep	1
866	cotton	4	899	crescent	1
867	cougar	1	900	Cretaceous	9
868	could	46	901	crevice	2
869	count	1	902	cripple	1
870	counterbalance	1	903	crisis	2
871	countercurrent	4	904	criterion	1
872	country	9	905	critic	2
873	countryside	1	906	critical	6
874	course	9	907	critically	1
875	court	3	908	criticize	2
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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
909	crocodile	1	942	cylindrical	1
910	crop	22	943	daily	10
911	cross	4	944	dam	1
912	crow	1	945	damage	5
913	crucial	2	946	dance	17
914	crude	3	947	dancer	3
915	cruise	1	948	dandelion	1
916	crumble	1	949	dangerous	1
917	crust	3	950	dark	8
918	crustal	3	951	darken	2
919	cry	1	952	darkness	3
920	crystal	3	953	darling	1
921	crystalline	3	954	data	13
922	cud	1	955	date	14
923	cue	11	956	day	99
924	cult	1	957	daylight	2
925	cultivate	1	958	daytime	1
926	cultivation	3	959	dead	2
927	cultural	10	960	deal	4
928	culture	10	961	death	2
929	cumulative	1	962	debris	5
930	curious	1	963	debt	1
931	currency	2	964	decade	7
932	current	13	965	decay	2
933	currently	3	966	decease	1
934	curve	1	967	deceive	1
935	cushion	1	968	December	1
936	custom	1	969	decide	3
937	customer	4	970	deciduous	2
938	cut	8	971	decision	2
939	cycle	15	972	deck	1
940	cycle-feed	1	973	declaration	1
941	cylinder	4	974	decline	5

序号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
975	decompose	2	1008	demise	1
976	decomposition	2	1009	democrat	10
977	decorate	2	1010	democratic	1
978	decorative	5	1011	demographic	1
979	decrease	3	1012	demonstrate	2
980	deep	17	1013	demonstration	1
981	deepen	2	1014	dense	5
982	deeply	1	1015	density	2
983	deer	24	1016	depend	10
984	defense	1	1017	dependable	1
985	defenseless	1	1018	dependence	2
986	deficiency	4	1019	dependent	2
987	deficient	3	1020	depict	6
988	define	9	1021	depletion	3
989	definition	2	1022	deposit	16
990	deflect	1	1023	deposition	1
991	deforest	1	1024	deprecate	1
992	deform	2	1025	depress	1
993	deglaciate	1	1026	depression	6
994	deglaciation	1	1027	deprive	2
995	degree	7	1028	depth	8
996	deity	1	1029	derive	4
997	delay	1	1030	derrick	1
998	Delft	1	1031	descendant	1
999	deliberate	1	1032	describe	9
1000	deliberation	1	1033	description	2
1001	delicate	1	1034	desert	25
1002	delight	1	1035	desertification	7
1003	delineate	1	1036	desert-like	1
1004	delivery	2	1037	desiccation	1
1005	delta	1	1038	design	16
1006	deluge	1	1039	desirable	3
1007	demand	5	1040	desire	5

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
1041	despite	4	1074	difficulty	10
1042	despondent	1	1075	diffuse	2
1043	destroy	8	1076	diffusion	2
1044	destruction	4	1077	dig	3
1045	destructive	3	1078	digest	3
1046	detach	2	1079	digestive	3
1047	detachment	1	1080	dike	1
1048	detail	3	1081	dimension	1
1049	detect	5	1082	diminish	2
1050	deterioration	2	1083	dingdong	1
1051	determine	11	1084	dinosaur	12
1052	detract	1	1085	dioxide	1
1053	detractor	1	1086	direct	5
1054	detritus	1	1087	direction	11
1055	devastation	1	1088	directly	5
1056	develop	22	1089	director	2
1057	development	24	1090	disadvantage	1
1058	deviate	1	1091	disagreement	1
1059	deviation	1	1092	disappear	4
1060	device	8	1093	disaster	1
1061	devise	5	1094	discard	1
1062	devoid	1	1095	discharge	1
1063	devotion	1	1096	discipline	1
1064	dialogue	1	1097	disclaimer	6
1065	diameter	1	1098	discoloration	1
1066	die	2	1099	discourage	1
1067	diet	2	1100	discover	7
1068	differ	6	1101	discovery	8
1069	difference	15	1102	discriminate	1
1070	different	27	1103	discussion	1
1071	differentiate	1	1104	disdain	1
1072	differently	1	1105	disguise	1
1073	difficult	14	1106	disgust	2

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序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
序 号 1107	dishabituate	99. 人	序 号 1140	division	3
1107	dishabituation	1	1141	divorce	1
1109		1	1142	do	96
11109	disintegrate  dislike	1	1143	doctor	
1111	disnike			document	1
		1	1144		3
1112	disorient	2	1145	dogwood	1
1113	dispense 	1	1146	doll	1
1114	disperse	1	1147	dolphin	1
1115	displace	1	1148	dome	3
1116	display	4	1149	domelike	2
1117	disproportionate	1	1150	domestic	1
1118	disrupt	1	1151	domesticate	7
1119	disruption	1	1152	domestication	1
1120	dissatisfaction	1	1153	dominance	2
1121	dissolve	6	1154	dominant	3
1122	distance	2	1155	dominate	5
1123	distant	1	1156	don	1
1124	distinct	1	1157	doorway	1
1125	distinction	1	1158	dormancy	1
1126	distinctive	3	1159	dormant	1
1127	distinguish	5	1160	dot	2
1128	distort	1	1161	doubt	2
1129	distribute	1	1162	down	26
1130	distribution	2	1163	downward	3
1131	disturb	1	1164	dozen	1
1132	disturbance	1	1165	drag	5
1133	dive	1	1166	dragon	1
1134	diverse	2	1167	drain	7
1135	diversification	2	1168	drainage	1
1136	diversity	11	1169	drama	3
1137	divert	1	1170	dramatic	4
1138	divide	4	1171	dramatically	2
1139	divine	1	1172	drapery	2

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1173 1174	drastic	1			
1174		ı	1206	early	64
	drastically	3	1207	earth	30
1175	draw	6	1208	earthenware	5
1176	drawing	2	1209	earthquake	1
1177	dream	1	1210	ease	2
1178	drench	1	1211	easily	4
1179	dried-up	1	1212	east	11
1180	drift	9	1213	Easter	2
1181	drill	13	1214	eastern	6
1182	drink	2	1215	east-west	1
1183	drive	6	1216	easy	3
1184	drop	6	1217	eat	7
1185	droplet	1	1218	echo-sounding	1
1186	drought	6	1219	ecological	6
1187	drought-resistant	1	1220	ecologist	7
1188	dry	24	1221	economic	9
1189	dryness	1	1222	economically	3
1190	dual	1	1223	economy	14
1191	duck	1	1224	ecosystem	11
1192	due	1	1225	eddy	3
1193	duet	1	1226	edge	5
1194	duration	3	1227	edifice	1
1195	during	32	1228	educate	1
1196	dust	1	1229	education	3
1197	Dutch	5	1230	educational	1
1198	dwell	1	1231	educator	2
1199	dweller	1	1232	effect	11
1200	dye	2	1233	effective	8
1201	dynamic	2	1234	efficacious	1
1202	dynasty	8	1235	efficient	4
1203	each	13	1236	effort	7
1204	eager	1	1237	egg	7
1205	ear	2	1238	Egypt	3

# 号 用 調 多次	÷ 0		IFT VA	÷ 0		<b>少</b>
1240         eight         1         1273         emperor         1           1241         eighteen         1         1274         emphasis         1           1242         eighteenth         2         1275         emphasize         1           1243         either         12         1276         empire         1           1244         elaborate         3         1277         employ         4           1245         elect         1         1278         empress         1           1246         electric         1         1279         empty         2           1247         electric         1         1280         enable         7           1248         electrical         6         1281         encapsulate         1           1249         electro         1         1282         enclose         4           1250         electronic         1         1283         encode         10           1251         elegant         1         1284         encourage         5           1251         elegant         1         1286         encourage         5           1253         elemental						
1241   eighteen						
1242         eighteenth         2         1275         emphasize         1           1243         either         12         1276         empire         1           1244         elaborate         3         1277         employ         4           1245         elect         1         1278         empress         1           1246         election         1         1279         empty         2           1247         electric         1         1280         enable         7           1248         electrical         6         1281         encapsulate         1           1249         electro         1         1282         enclose         4           1250         electronic         1         1283         encode         10           1251         elegant         1         1284         encourage         5           1251         elegant         1         1284         encourage         5           1252         element         9         1285         encourage         5           1253         elemental         1         1286         encouragement         1           1254         elephant <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>· ·</td> <td></td>		-			· ·	
1243		-			·	
1244         elaborate         3         1277         employ         4           1245         elect         1         1278         empress         1           1246         electrion         1         1279         empty         2           1247         electric         1         1280         enable         7           1248         electrical         6         1281         encapsulate         1           1249         electro         1         1282         enclose         4           1250         electronic         1         1283         encode         10           1251         elegant         1         1284         encounter         3           1252         element         9         1285         encourage         5           1253         elemental         1         1286         encouragement         1           1254         elephant         1         1286         encouragement         1           1254         elephant         1         1287         encroach         1           1255         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         elevation		-				
1245         elect         1         1278         empress         1           1246         election         1         1279         empty         2           1247         electric         1         1280         enable         7           1248         electrical         6         1281         encapsulate         1           1249         electro         1         1282         enclose         4           1250         electro         1         1283         encode         10           1251         elegant         1         1284         encourage         5           1251         elegant         1         1285         encourage         5           1252         element         9         1285         encouragement         1           1253         elemental         1         1286         encouragement         1           1254         elephant         1         1287         encorach         1           1255         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         eleven         1         1289         endogenous         2           1257         elicit	1243	either		1276	empire	1
1246         electrion         1         1279         empty         2           1247         electric         1         1280         enable         7           1248         electrical         6         1281         encapsulate         1           1249         electro         1         1282         enclose         4           1250         electronic         1         1283         encode         10           1251         elegant         1         1284         encourage         5           1251         elegant         1         1284         encourage         5           1252         elemental         1         1286         encouragement         1           1253         elemental         1         1286         encouragement         1           1254         elephant         1         1287         encroach         1           1255         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         eleven         1         1289         endogenous         2           1257         elicit         2         1290         endorse         1           1258         elimin	1244	elaborate	3	1277	employ	4
1247         electric         1         1280         enable         7           1248         electrical         6         1281         encapsulate         1           1249         electro         1         1282         enclose         4           1250         electronic         1         1283         encode         10           1251         elegant         1         1283         encourage         5           1251         elegant         1         1284         encourage         5           1252         element         9         1285         encourage         5           1253         elemental         1         1286         encouragement         1           1254         elephant         1         1287         encroach         1           1255         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         eleven         1         1289         endogenous         2           1257         elicit         2         1290         endorse         1           1258         eliminate <td>1245</td> <td>elect</td> <td>1</td> <td>1278</td> <td>empress</td> <td>1</td>	1245	elect	1	1278	empress	1
1248         electrical         6         1281         encapsulate         1           1249         electro         1         1282         enclose         4           1250         electronic         1         1283         encode         10           1251         elegant         1         1284         encourter         3           1252         element         9         1285         encourage         5           1253         elemental         1         1286         encouragement         1           1254         elephant         1         1287         encroach         1           1255         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         elevan         1         1289         endogenous         2           1257         elicit         2         1290         endorse         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1259         elite         9         1292         endure         5           1260         elk	1246	election	1	1279	empty	2
1249         electro         1         1282         enclose         4           1250         electronic         1         1283         encode         10           1251         elegant         1         1284         encourage         3           1252         element         9         1285         encourage         5           1253         elemental         1         1286         encouragement         1           1254         elephant         1         1287         encroach         1           1255         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         elevan         1         1289         endogenous         2           1257         elicit         2         1290         endorse         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1259         elite         9         1292         endure         5           1260         elk         2         1293         enemy         1           1261         else         1         1294         energy         7           1262         elsewhere         2	1247	electric	1	1280	enable	7
1250         electronic         1         1283         encode         10           1251         elegant         1         1284         encounter         3           1252         element         9         1285         encourage         5           1253         elemental         1         1286         encouragement         1           1254         elephant         1         1287         encroach         1           1255         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         eleven         1         1289         endogenous         2           1257         elicit         2         1290         endorse         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1258         elite         9         1292         endure         5           1260         elk         2         1293         enemy         1           1261         else         1         1294         energy         7           1262         elsewhere         2         1295         enforce         2           1263         emanate         1	1248	electrical	6	1281	encapsulate	1
1251         elegant         1         1284         encounter         3           1252         element         9         1285         encourage         5           1253         elemental         1         1286         encouragement         1           1254         elephant         1         1287         encroach         1           1255         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         eleven         1         1289         endogenous         2           1257         elicit         2         1290         endorse         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1259         elite         9         1292         endure         5           1260         elk         2         1293         enemy         1           1261         else         1         1294         energy         7           1262         elsewhere         2         1295         enforce         2           1263         emanate         1	1249	electro	1	1282	enclose	4
1252         element         9         1285         encourage         5           1253         elemental         1         1286         encouragement         1           1254         elephant         1         1287         encroach         1           1255         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         eleven         1         1289         endogenous         2           1257         elicit         2         1290         endorse         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1259         elite         9         1292         endure         5           1260         elk         2         1293         enemy         1           1261         else         1         1294         energy         7           1262         elsewhere         2         1295         enforce         2           1263         emanate         1         1296         enforcer         1           1264         embed         2	1250	electronic	1	1283	encode	10
1253         elemental         1         1286         encouragement         1           1254         elephant         1         1287         encroach         1           1255         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         eleven         1         1289         endogenous         2           1257         elicit         2         1290         endorse         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1258         elite         9         1292         endure         5           1260         elik         2         1293         enemy         1           1260         elk         2         1293         enemy         1           1261         else         1         1294         energy         7           1262         elsewhere         2         1295         enforce         2           1263         emanate         1         1296         enforcer         1           1264         embed         2         1297         engage         4           1265         emblem         1         129	1251	elegant	1	1284	encounter	3
1254         elephant         1         1287         encroach         1           1255         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         eleven         1         1289         endogenous         2           1257         elicit         2         1290         endorse         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1259         elite         9         1292         endure         5           1260         elk         2         1293         enemy         1           1261         else         1         1294         energy         7           1262         elsewhere         2         1295         enforce         2           1263         emanate         1         1296         enforcer         1           1264         embed         2         1297         engage         4           1265         emblem         1         1298         engender         1           1266         embody         1         1299         engine         10           1267         embrace         1         1300 </td <td>1252</td> <td>element</td> <td>9</td> <td>1285</td> <td>encourage</td> <td>5</td>	1252	element	9	1285	encourage	5
1255         elevation         4         1288         end         17           1256         eleven         1         1289         endogenous         2           1257         elicit         2         1290         endorse         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1259         elite         9         1292         endure         5           1260         elik         2         1293         enemy         1           1261         else         1         1294         energy         7           1262         elsewhere         2         1295         enforce         2           1263         emanate         1         1296         enforcer         1           1264         embed         2         1297         engage         4           1265         emblem         1         1298         engender         1           1266         embody         1         1299         engine         10           1267         embrace         1         1300         engineer         6           1268         emerge         14         1301 </td <td>1253</td> <td>elemental</td> <td>1</td> <td>1286</td> <td>encouragement</td> <td>1</td>	1253	elemental	1	1286	encouragement	1
1256         eleven         1         1289         endogenous         2           1257         elicit         2         1290         endorse         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1259         elite         9         1292         endure         5           1260         elk         2         1293         enemy         1           1261         else         1         1294         energy         7           1262         elsewhere         2         1295         enforce         2           1263         emanate         1         1296         enforcer         1           1264         embed         2         1297         engage         4           1265         emblem         1         1298         engender         1           1266         embody         1         1299         engine         10           1267         embrace         1         1300         engineer         6           1268         emerge         14         1301         England         9           1269         emergence         2         1302	1254	elephant	1	1287	encroach	1
1257         elicit         2         1290         endorse         1           1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1259         elite         9         1292         endure         5           1260         elk         2         1293         enemy         1           1261         else         1         1294         energy         7           1262         elsewhere         2         1295         enforce         2           1263         emanate         1         1296         enforcer         1           1264         embed         2         1297         engage         4           1265         emblem         1         1298         engender         1           1266         embody         1         1299         engine         10           1267         embrace         1         1300         engineer         6           1268         emerge         14         1301         English         3           1269         emergence         2         1302         English         3           1270         emotion         17         1303<	1255	elevation	4	1288	end	17
1258         eliminate         3         1291         endow         1           1259         elite         9         1292         endure         5           1260         elk         2         1293         enemy         1           1261         else         1         1294         energy         7           1262         elsewhere         2         1295         enforce         2           1263         emanate         1         1296         enforcer         1           1264         embed         2         1297         engage         4           1265         emblem         1         1298         engender         1           1266         embody         1         1299         engine         10           1267         embrace         1         1300         engineer         6           1268         emerge         14         1301         England         9           1269         emergence         2         1302         English         3           1270         emotion         17         1303         engrave         2	1256	eleven	1	1289	endogenous	2
1259       elite       9       1292       endure       5         1260       elk       2       1293       enemy       1         1261       else       1       1294       energy       7         1262       elsewhere       2       1295       enforce       2         1263       emanate       1       1296       enforcer       1         1264       embed       2       1297       engage       4         1265       emblem       1       1298       engender       1         1266       embody       1       1299       engine       10         1267       embrace       1       1300       engineer       6         1268       emerge       14       1301       England       9         1269       emergence       2       1302       English       3         1270       emotion       17       1303       engrave       2	1257	elicit	2	1290	endorse	1
1260       elk       2       1293       enemy       1         1261       else       1       1294       energy       7         1262       elsewhere       2       1295       enforce       2         1263       emanate       1       1296       enforcer       1         1264       embed       2       1297       engage       4         1265       emblem       1       1298       engender       1         1266       embody       1       1299       engine       10         1267       embrace       1       1300       engineer       6         1268       emerge       14       1301       England       9         1269       emergence       2       1302       English       3         1270       emotion       17       1303       engrave       2	1258	eliminate	3	1291	endow	1
1261       else       1       1294       energy       7         1262       elsewhere       2       1295       enforce       2         1263       emanate       1       1296       enforcer       1         1264       embed       2       1297       engage       4         1265       emblem       1       1298       engender       1         1266       embody       1       1299       engine       10         1267       embrace       1       1300       engineer       6         1268       emerge       14       1301       England       9         1269       emergence       2       1302       English       3         1270       emotion       17       1303       engrave       2	1259	elite	9	1292	endure	5
1262         elsewhere         2         1295         enforce         2           1263         emanate         1         1296         enforcer         1           1264         embed         2         1297         engage         4           1265         emblem         1         1298         engender         1           1266         embody         1         1299         engine         10           1267         embrace         1         1300         engineer         6           1268         emerge         14         1301         England         9           1269         emergence         2         1302         English         3           1270         emotion         17         1303         engrave         2	1260	elk	2	1293	enemy	1
1263       emanate       1       1296       enforcer       1         1264       embed       2       1297       engage       4         1265       emblem       1       1298       engender       1         1266       embody       1       1299       engine       10         1267       embrace       1       1300       engineer       6         1268       emerge       14       1301       England       9         1269       emergence       2       1302       English       3         1270       emotion       17       1303       engrave       2	1261	else	1	1294	energy	7
1264       embed       2       1297       engage       4         1265       emblem       1       1298       engender       1         1266       embody       1       1299       engine       10         1267       embrace       1       1300       engineer       6         1268       emerge       14       1301       England       9         1269       emergence       2       1302       English       3         1270       emotion       17       1303       engrave       2	1262	elsewhere	2	1295	enforce	2
1265       emblem       1       1298       engender       1         1266       embody       1       1299       engine       10         1267       embrace       1       1300       engineer       6         1268       emerge       14       1301       England       9         1269       emergence       2       1302       English       3         1270       emotion       17       1303       engrave       2	1263	emanate	1	1296	enforcer	1
1265         emblem         1         1298         engender         1           1266         embody         1         1299         engine         10           1267         embrace         1         1300         engineer         6           1268         emerge         14         1301         England         9           1269         emergence         2         1302         English         3           1270         emotion         17         1303         engrave         2	1264	embed	2	1297	engage	4
1267       embrace       1       1300       engineer       6         1268       emerge       14       1301       England       9         1269       emergence       2       1302       English       3         1270       emotion       17       1303       engrave       2	1265	emblem	1	1298		1
1267       embrace       1       1300       engineer       6         1268       emerge       14       1301       England       9         1269       emergence       2       1302       English       3         1270       emotion       17       1303       engrave       2	1266	embody	1	1299	engine	10
1268         emerge         14         1301         England         9           1269         emergence         2         1302         English         3           1270         emotion         17         1303         engrave         2		-	1		-	
1269         emergence         2         1302         English         3           1270         emotion         17         1303         engrave         2			14		<del>-</del>	
1270 emotion 17 1303 engrave 2		-				
		<del>-</del>			-	
	1271	emotional	9	1304	engraving	2

续表

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
1305	engulf	1	1338	equip	2
1306	enhance	5	1339	equipment	4
1307	enjoy	4	1340	equivalent	2
1308	enlarge	3	1341	era	4
1309	enormous	3	1342	eradicate	1
1310	enormously	1	1343	erode	2
1311	enough	23	1344	erosion	11
1312	enrich	1	1345	erratic	1
1313	ensue	1	1346	eruption	2
1314	ensure	2	1347	escape	4
1315	entail	1	1348	especially	11
1316	enter	3	1349	essential	4
1317	entertainer	1	1350	essentially	1
1318	entertainment	4	1351	establish	6
1319	entire	5	1352	estimate	9
1320	entity	1	1353	Ethiopia	1
1321	entrance	2	1354	ethnic	1
1322	entrepreneur	1	1355	eukaryote	1
1323	entry	1	1356	eukaryotic	1
1324	environment	17	1357	Eurasia	4
1325	environmental	10	1358	Eurasian	2
1326	environmentally	1	1359	Europe	15
1327	envision	3	1360	European	8
1328	envy	1	1361	evaluate	1
1329	enzyme	1	1362	evaluation	1
1330	episode	5	1363	evaporate	5
1331	epistle	1	1364	evaporation	3
1332	epitome	1	1365	even	66
1333	equal	2	1366	event	27
1334	equally	2	1367	eventually	3
1335	equator	1	1368	ever	4
1336	equatorial	3	1369	evergreen	1
1337	equilibrium	1	1370	ever-increasing	1

序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
1371	ever-more-powerful	1	1404	exhaust	1
1372	every	8	1405	exhibit	3
1373	everyone	1	1406	exhibitor	5
1374	everything	2	1407	exist	19
1375	everywhere	2	1408	existence	3
1376	evidence	34	1409	exogenous	2
1377	evident	2	1410	exotic	1
1378	evoke	1	1411	expand	9
1379	evolution	7	1412	expanse	1
1380	evolutionary	4	1413	expansion	9
1381	evolve	13	1414	expansionist	1
1382	exact	1	1415	expect	5
1383	exactly	2	1416	expectation	1
1384	exaggerate	4	1417	expedition	4
1385	exaggeration	2	1418	expense	6
1386	examination	1	1419	expensive	1
1387	examine	1	1420	experience	17
1388	example	38	1421	experiment	12
1389	excavate	3	1422	experimental	1
1390	excavation	1	1423	experimentally	2
1391	exceed	1	1424	expert	1
1392	excellent	1	1425	expertise	1
1393	except	5	1426	explain	12
1394	exception	1	1427	explanation	15
1395	excess	2	1428	explicit	1
1396	excessive	1	1429	explicitly	1
1397	exchange	11	1430	exploit	5
1398	exchanger	4	1431	exploitation	2
1399	excite	2	1432	explore	2
1400	excitement	1	1433	explorer	3
1401	exclude	1	1434	explosion	10
1402	exclusive	2	1435	expose	10
1403	exclusively	2	1436	exposition	2

续表

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
1437	express	3	1470	fairytale	1
1438	expression	15	1471	fall	12
1439	expressive	4	1472	fallout	1
1440	extend	13	1473	fame	2
1441	extensive	8	1474	familiar	1
1442	extensively	3	1475	family	10
1443	extent	6	1476	famous	2
1444	extermination	2	1477	fanciful	1
1445	external	9	1478	fan-shaped	2
1446	externally	1	1479	fantasy	10
1447	extinct	12	1480	fanwise	1
1448	extinction	26	1481	far	22
1449	extra	3	1482	farm	4
1450	extract	3	1483	farmer	11
1451	extraction	2	1484	farmland	2
1452	extreme	7	1485	far-reaching	1
1453	extremely	2	1486	fashionable	1
1454	eye	13	1487	fast	3
1455	eyeball	1	1488	faster-flowing	1
1456	face	8	1489	fastidious	1
1457	face-to-face	1	1490	fast-in	1
1458	facial	15	1491	fast-out	1
1459	facial-feedback	2	1492	fat	2
1460	facilitate	3	1493	fate	1
1461	fact	18	1494	father	1
1462	factor	16	1495	fatten	1
1463	factory	17	1496	fatty	1
1464	fade	1	1497	fault	2
1465	fail	6	1498	fauna	2
1466	failure	4	1499	faunal	2
1467	fairground	1	1500	favor	5
1468	fairly	2	1501	favorable	4
1469	fair-weather	1	1502	favorite	1

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
1503	fear	7	1536	final	6
1504	feasible	1	1537	finally	9
1505	feat	3	1538	finance	2
1506	feature	15	1539	financial	3
1507	fee	3	1540	financier	2
1508	feed	15	1541	find	66
1509	feedback	3	1542	finding	3
1510	feeder	2	1543	fine	7
1511	feel	6	1544	finish	3
1512	feeling	6	1545	finite	1
1513	female	1	1546	finlet	2
1514	fen	1	1547	fire	5
1515	fern	4	1548	firewood	2
1516	fertile	2	1549	firm	1
1517	fertility	2	1550	firmly	1
1518	fertilize	1	1551	firn	3
1519	fertilizer	1	1552	first	50
1520	few	27	1553	fish	16
1521	fiber	1	1554	fit	2
1522	fibrous	1	1555	five	7
1523	fiction	2	1556	fix	1
1524	field	10	1557	flake	5
1525	fifteen-minute	1	1558	flange	1
1526	fifteen-speed	1	1559	flank	1
1527	fifteenth	1	1560	flash	1
1528	fifty	1	1561	flat	6
1529	fight	1	1562	flaw	1
1530	figure	14	1563	flee	1
1531	figurine	2	1564	flesh-eating	1
1532	file	1	1565	flexibly	1
1533	fill	7	1566	flicker	1
1534	film	26	1567	flight	1
1535	fin	2	1568	flipper	8

续表

序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
1569	float	5	1602	formal	5
1570	floe	1	1603	formalize	1
1571	flood	6	1604	format	5
1572	floor	7	1605	formation	16
1573	flora	2	1606	former	3
1574	floral	1	1607	formerly	1
1575	flourish	4	1608	formulate	1
1576	flow	21	1609	fort	4
1577	flower	2	1610	forth	5
1578	fluctuate	4	1611	fortune	1
1579	fluctuation	4	1612	forward	4
1580	fluent	1	1613	fossil	40
1581	fluid	1	1614	fossilization	4
1582	fluke	4	1615	fossilize	1
1583	flush	2	1616	foster	2
1584	flutter	2	1617	foul	1
1585	fly	3	1618	found	1
1586	focus	7	1619	foundation	1
1587	fodder	1	1620	four	6
1588	fold	3	1621	fourth	3
1589	follow	13	1622	fraction	1
1590	fond	1	1623	fracture	4
1591	food	42	1624	fragile	2
1592	foot	9	1625	fragment	3
1593	for	282	1626	frame	1
1594	forage	1	1627	France	4
1595	forbid	3	1628	free	3
1596	force	27	1629	freedom	1
1597	fore	3	1630	freeze	7
1598	foreign	2	1631	French	4
1599	foresightedness	1	1632	frequency	3
1000	forest	14	1633	frequent	2
1600	101631		1000	n oquoni	_

序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
1635	fresh	2	1668	gallery	1
1636	freshwater	3	1669	game	8
1637	Freud	1	1670	gap	2
1638	Freudian	1	1671	garden	1
1639	friend	1	1672	garrison	1
1640	friendliness	1	1673	gas	12
1641	friendly	1	1674	gas-filled	1
1642	frigid	1	1675	gaslit	1
1643	from	232	1676	gasoline	1
1644	front	4	1677	gate	1
1645	frontal	1	1678	gateway	1
1646	frontality	5	1679	gather	3
1647	frontier	1	1680	gazelle	7
1648	frost	3	1681	gear	1
1649	frown	2	1682	gel	1
1650	fruit	3	1683	gender	2
1651	frustration	1	1684	gene	7
1652	fuel	7	1685	general	9
1653	fulfill	2	1686	generally	15
1654	full	9	1687	generate	7
1655	fully	6	1688	generation	5
1656	function	15	1689	generic	1
1657	functional	2	1690	genetic	2
1658	fund	3	1691	genetically	2
1659	fundamental	6	1692	genius	2
1660	fungus	3	1693	gently	1
1661	furnace	2	1694	geochemical	1
1662	furnish	1	1695	geographic	1
1663	furniture	1	1696	geography	1
1664	further	12	1697	geologic	7
1665	furthermore	6	1698	geological	6
1666	future	4	1699	geologically	2
1667	gain	5	1700	geologist	3

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
1701	geology	3	1734	gradually	8
1702	geometric	2	1735	graduate	1
1703	geophysical	1	1736	grain	7
1704	German	3	1737	grain-fed	1
1705	get	12	1738	grandiose	1
1706	Ghana	1	1739	granular	1
1707	gift	1	1740	granule	1
1708	gigantothermy	3	1741	grass	9
1709	gill	4	1742	grassland	1
1710	gist	1	1743	gratify	1
1711	give	25	1744	gravel	6
1712	glacial	9	1745	gravitas	1
1713	glacier	24	1746	gravity	1
1714	glance	1	1747	graze	3
1715	glass	1	1748	great	53
1716	glaze	1	1749	greatly	5
1717	glide	1	1750	Greco-Roman	1
1718	global	12	1751	Greece	7
1719	globe	1	1752	greedy	1
1720	glory	1	1753	Greek	12
1721	glow	1	1754	green	22
1722	go	15	1755	greenhouse	2
1723	goal	2	1756	grid	1
1724	goat	2	1757	grind	1
1725	god	1	1758	gripe	1
1726	gold	4	1759	groove	3
1727	good	31	1760	ground	27
1728	gossamer	1	1761	grounding	1
1729	gossip	1	1762	ground-nester	1
1730	govern	1	1763	ground-nesting	2
1731	government	11	1764	groundwater	19
1732	grace	1	1765	group	52
1733	gradual	2	1766	group-devised	1

序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
1767	grow	35	1800	hardy	1
1768	growth	20	1801	harm	3
1769	guarantee	2	1802	harmful	2
1770	Guatemalan	1	1803	harmony	1
1771	guidance	1	1804	harness	1
1772	guilder	1	1805	harsh	3
1773	Guinea	2	1806	harvest	3
1774	gulf	3	1807	hatch	1
1775	gull	2	1808	hatchling	1
1776	gully	1	1809	haul	1
1777	gusher	1	1810	have	347
1778	gut	3	1811	Hawaii	3
1779	gymnastic	1	1812	Hawaiian	4
1780	gypsum	6	1813	hawk	1
1781	habilis	1	1814	he	33
1782	habit	7	1815	head	7
1783	habitat	3	1816	headquarters	1
1784	habituation	2	1817	heal	1
1785	habituation-dishabituation	2	1818	health	2
1786	Haiti	1	1819	healthy	1
1787	half	5	1820	hear	9
1788	hall	1	1821	heart	3
1789	hammer	1	1822	heartbeat	1
1790	hand	18	1823	heat	16
1791	handful	1	1824	heater	1
1792	handicraft	1	1825	heat-shocked	2
1793	handle	2	1826	heavily	2
1794	happen	11	1827	heavy	6
1795	happiness	2	1828	height	7
1796	happy	1	1829	heighten	5
1797	hard	17	1830	Hellas	1
1798	hard-bodied	2	1831	help	23
1799	harden	1	1832	hemisphere	3

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1833         hemlock         1         1866         hint         1           1834         hence         2         1867         his         18           1835         her         28         1868         historian         1           1836         herb         5         1869         historical         3           1837         herbaceous         1         1870         history         16           1838         herbivore         6         1871         hoe         1           1839         herd         1         1872         hold         19           1840         here         3         1873         hole         1           1841         hereditary         1         1874         home         7           1842         hero         1         1875         homeland         4           1843         herself         2         1876         home         1           1844         hexagonal         1         1877         honor         1           1845         hibernate         1         1878         hope         4           1846         hide         1         1879 <td< th=""><th>序 号</th><th>用词</th><th>频次</th><th>序 号</th><th>用词</th><th>频次</th></td<>	序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
1835         her         28         1868         historian         1           1836         herb         5         1869         historical         3           1837         herbaceous         1         1870         history         16           1838         herbivore         6         1871         hoe         1           1839         herd         1         1872         hold         19           1840         here         3         1873         hole         1           1841         hereditary         1         1874         home         7           1842         hero         1         1875         homeland         4           1843         herself         2         1876         home         1           1844         hexagonal         1         1877         honor         1           1845         hibernate         1         1878         hope         4           1846         hide         1         1879         horizon         1           1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high-elevation         1         1	1833	hemlock	1	1866	hint	1
1836         herb         5         1869         historical         3           1837         herbaceous         1         1870         history         16           1838         herbivore         6         1871         hoe         1           1839         herd         1         1872         hold         19           1840         here         3         1873         hole         1           1841         hereditary         1         1874         home         7           1842         hero         1         1875         homeland         4           1843         herself         2         1876         homo         1           1844         hexagonal         1         1877         honor         1           1845         hibernate         1         1878         hope         4           1846         hide         1         1879         horizontal         1           1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high         54         1881         horm         1           1849         high-elevation         1         18	1834	hence	2	1867	his	18
1837         herbaceous         1         1870         history         16           1838         herbivore         6         1871         hoe         1           1839         herd         1         1872         hold         19           1840         here         3         1873         hole         1           1841         hereditary         1         1874         home         7           1842         hero         1         1875         homeland         4           1842         hero         1         1875         homeland         4           1843         herself         2         1876         homo         1           1844         hexagonal         1         1877         honor         1           1845         hibernate         1         1879         horizon         1           1846         hide         1         1879         horizon         1           1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1849         high-elevation         1         1	1835	her	28	1868	historian	1
1838         herbivore         6         1871         hoe         1           1839         herd         1         1872         hold         19           1840         here         3         1873         hole         1           1841         hereditary         1         1874         home         7           1842         hero         1         1875         homeland         4           1843         herself         2         1876         home         7           1844         hexagonal         1         1877         honor         1           1845         hibernate         1         1878         hope         4           1846         hide         1         1879         horizon         1           1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1849         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1851         high-fired         1         18	1836	herb	5	1869	historical	3
1839         herd         1         1872         hold         19           1840         here         3         1873         hole         1           1841         hereditary         1         1874         home         7           1842         hero         1         1875         homeland         4           1843         herself         2         1876         homo         1           1844         hexagonal         1         1877         honor         1           1845         hibernate         1         1878         hope         4           1846         hide         1         1879         horizon         1           1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1848         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         higher-frequency         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-fired         1         1884         horseshoe         3           1852         highland         7	1837	herbaceous	1	1870	history	16
1840         here         3         1873         hole         1           1841         hereditary         1         1874         home         7           1842         hero         1         1875         homeland         4           1843         herself         2         1876         homo         1           1844         hexagonal         1         1877         honor         1           1845         hibernate         1         1878         hope         4           1846         hide         1         1879         horizon         1           1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1848         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         higher-frequency         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-fired         1         1884         horseshoe         3           1852         highland         7         1885         hospitalize         1           1853         highly         6 <td>1838</td> <td>herbivore</td> <td>6</td> <td>1871</td> <td>hoe</td> <td>1</td>	1838	herbivore	6	1871	hoe	1
1841         hereditary         1         1874         home         7           1842         hero         1         1875         homeland         4           1843         herself         2         1876         homo         1           1844         hexagonal         1         1877         honor         1           1845         hibernate         1         1878         hope         4           1846         hide         1         1879         horizon         1           1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1849         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         higher-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1851         high-elevation         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-fired         1         1884         horseshoe         3           1852         highland <td< td=""><td>1839</td><td>herd</td><td>1</td><td>1872</td><td>hold</td><td>19</td></td<>	1839	herd	1	1872	hold	19
1842         hero         1         1875         homeland         4           1843         herself         2         1876         homo         1           1844         hexagonal         1         1877         honor         1           1845         hibernate         1         1878         hope         4           1846         hide         1         1879         horizon         1           1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1849         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         highe-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         high-rired         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-fired         1         1884         hospitalize         1           1852         highland         7         1885         hospitalize         1           1853         highly <td< td=""><td>1840</td><td>here</td><td>3</td><td>1873</td><td>hole</td><td>1</td></td<>	1840	here	3	1873	hole	1
1843         herself         2         1876         homo         1           1844         hexagonal         1         1877         honor         1           1845         hibernate         1         1878         hope         4           1846         hide         1         1879         horizon         1           1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1849         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         higher-frequency         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-fired         1         1884         horseshoe         3           1852         highland         7         1885         hostilize         1           1853         highland         7         1885         hostilize         1           1854         high-powered         1         1887         hostile         1           1855         high-speed	1841	hereditary	1	1874	home	7
1844         hexagonal         1         1877         honor         1           1845         hibernate         1         1878         hope         4           1846         hide         1         1879         horizon         1           1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1849         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         higher-frequency         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-fired         1         1884         horseshoe         3           1852         highland         7         1885         hospitalize         1           1853         highly         6         1886         host         7           1854         high-powered         1         1887         hostile         1           1855         high-rainfall         1         1888         hot         3           1856         high-speed	1842	hero	1	1875	homeland	4
1845         hibernate         1         1878         hope         4           1846         hide         1         1879         horizon         1           1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1849         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         highe-levation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         higher-frequency         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-fired         1         1884         horseshoe         3           1852         highland         7         1885         hospitalize         1           1853         highly         6         1886         host         7           1854         high-powered         1         1887         hostile         1           1855         high-rainfall         1         1888         hot         3           1856         high-speed </td <td>1843</td> <td>herself</td> <td>2</td> <td>1876</td> <td>homo</td> <td>1</td>	1843	herself	2	1876	homo	1
1846         hide         1         1879         horizon         1           1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1849         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         highe-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         highe-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         highe-elevation         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-elevation         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-fired         1         1884         hospitalize         1           1852         highland         7         1885         host         7           1853         highly         6         1886         host         7           1854         high-powered         1         1887         hostile         1           1855         high-rainfall         1         1888         hot         3           1856         hig	1844	hexagonal	1	1877	honor	1
1847         hierarchy         2         1880         horizontal         1           1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1849         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         higher-frequency         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-fired         1         1884         horseshoe         3           1852         highland         7         1885         hospitalize         1           1853         highly         6         1886         host         7           1854         high-powered         1         1887         hostile         1           1855         high-rainfall         1         1888         hot         3           1856         high-speed         1         1889         hour         10           1857         high-tech         1         1890         house         1           1858         high-value         1         1891         household         1           1859         high-value         1         1892         how         28           1860         high	1845	hibernate	1	1878	hope	4
1848         high         54         1881         hormone         1           1849         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         higher-frequency         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-fired         1         1884         horseshoe         3           1852         highland         7         1885         hospitalize         1           1853         highly         6         1886         host         7           1854         high-powered         1         1887         hostile         1           1855         high-rainfall         1         1888         hot         3           1856         high-speed         1         1889         hour         10           1857         high-tech         1         1890         house         1           1858         high-temperature         1         1891         how body         28           1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862	1846	hide	1	1879	horizon	1
1849         high-elevation         1         1882         horn         1           1850         higher-frequency         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-fired         1         1884         horseshoe         3           1852         highland         7         1885         hospitalize         1           1853         highly         6         1886         host         7           1854         high-powered         1         1887         hostile         1           1855         high-rainfall         1         1888         hot         3           1856         high-speed         1         1889         hour         10           1857         high-tech         1         1890         house         1           1858         high-temperature         1         1891         household         1           1859         high-value         1         1892         how         28           1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862	1847	hierarchy	2	1880	horizontal	1
1850         higher-frequency         1         1883         horse         11           1851         high-fired         1         1884         horseshoe         3           1852         highland         7         1885         hospitalize         1           1853         highly         6         1886         host         7           1854         high-powered         1         1887         hostile         1           1855         high-rainfall         1         1888         hot         3           1856         high-speed         1         1889         hour         10           1857         high-tech         1         1890         house         1           1858         high-temperature         1         1891         household         1           1859         high-value         1         1892         how         28           1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862         hilly         1         1895         huge         11           1863         h	1848	high	54	1881	hormone	1
1851         high-fired         1         1884         horseshoe         3           1852         highland         7         1885         hospitalize         1           1853         highly         6         1886         host         7           1854         high-powered         1         1887         hostile         1           1855         high-rainfall         1         1888         hot         3           1856         high-speed         1         1889         hour         10           1857         high-speed         1         1890         house         1           1858         high-tech         1         1890         household         1           1858         high-temperature         1         1891         household         1           1859         high-value         1         1892         how         28           1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862         hilly         1         1895         human         39           1864         him	1849	high-elevation	1	1882	horn	1
1852         highland         7         1885         hospitalize         1           1853         highly         6         1886         host         7           1854         high-powered         1         1887         hostile         1           1855         high-rainfall         1         1888         hot         3           1856         high-speed         1         1889         hour         10           1857         high-tech         1         1890         house         1           1858         high-temperature         1         1891         household         1           1859         high-value         1         1892         how         28           1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862         hilly         1         1895         huge         11           1863         him         2         1896         human         39           1864         himself         2         1897         humanitarian         1	1850	higher-frequency	1	1883	horse	11
1853         highly         6         1886         host         7           1854         high-powered         1         1887         hostile         1           1855         high-rainfall         1         1888         hot         3           1856         high-speed         1         1889         hour         10           1857         high-tech         1         1890         house         1           1858         high-temperature         1         1891         household         1           1859         high-value         1         1892         how         28           1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862         hilly         1         1895         huge         11           1863         him         2         1896         human         39           1864         himself         2         1897         humanitarian         1	1851	high-fired	1	1884	horseshoe	3
1854         high-powered         1         1887         hostile         1           1855         high-rainfall         1         1888         hot         3           1856         high-speed         1         1889         hour         10           1857         high-tech         1         1890         house         1           1858         high-temperature         1         1891         household         1           1859         high-value         1         1892         how         28           1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862         hilly         1         1895         huge         11           1863         him         2         1896         human         39           1864         himself         2         1897         humanitarian         1	1852	highland	7	1885	hospitalize	1
1855         high-rainfall         1         1888         hot         3           1856         high-speed         1         1889         hour         10           1857         high-tech         1         1890         house         1           1858         high-temperature         1         1891         household         1           1859         high-value         1         1892         how         28           1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862         hilly         1         1895         huge         11           1863         him         2         1896         human         39           1864         himself         2         1897         humanitarian         1	1853	highly	6	1886	host	7
1856         high-speed         1         1889         hour         10           1857         high-tech         1         1890         house         1           1858         high-temperature         1         1891         household         1           1859         high-value         1         1892         how         28           1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862         hilly         1         1895         huge         11           1863         him         2         1896         human         39           1864         himself         2         1897         humanitarian         1	1854	high-powered	1	1887	hostile	1
1857         high-tech         1         1890         house         1           1858         high-temperature         1         1891         household         1           1859         high-value         1         1892         how         28           1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862         hilly         1         1895         huge         11           1863         him         2         1896         human         39           1864         himself         2         1897         humanitarian         1	1855	high-rainfall	1	1888	hot	3
1858         high-temperature         1         1891         household         1           1859         high-value         1         1892         how         28           1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862         hilly         1         1895         huge         11           1863         him         2         1896         human         39           1864         himself         2         1897         humanitarian         1	1856	high-speed	1	1889	hour	10
1859         high-value         1         1892         how         28           1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862         hilly         1         1895         huge         11           1863         him         2         1896         human         39           1864         himself         2         1897         humanitarian         1	1857	high-tech	1	1890	house	1
1860         high-velocity         1         1893         however         46           1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862         hilly         1         1895         huge         11           1863         him         2         1896         human         39           1864         himself         2         1897         humanitarian         1	1858	high-temperature	1	1891	household	1
1861         hill         4         1894         huckleberry         2           1862         hilly         1         1895         huge         11           1863         him         2         1896         human         39           1864         himself         2         1897         humanitarian         1	1859	high-value	1	1892	how	28
1862     hilly     1     1895     huge     11       1863     him     2     1896     human     39       1864     himself     2     1897     humanitarian     1	1860	high-velocity	1	1893	however	46
1863         him         2         1896         human         39           1864         himself         2         1897         humanitarian         1	1861	hill	4	1894	huckleberry	2
1864 himself 2 1897 humanitarian 1	1862	hilly	1	1895	huge	11
	1863	him	2	1896	human	39
1865         hind         5         1898         humanness         2	1864	himself	2	1897	humanitarian	1
	1865	hind	5	1898	humanness	2

序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
1899	humid	99. 人	1932	identify	8
1900	humidity	1	1932	if	36
1900	humorous	2	1933		1
1901	hundred	12	1934	igloo ill	1
1902	hundredfold	1	1935	ill-equipped	1
1903		1	1930	illuminate	2
	hunger	3		illumination	1
1905	hungry		1938		
1906	hunt	9	1939	illusion	1
1907	hunter	1	1940	illusory	1
1908	hunting-and-gathering	1	1941	image	14
1909	hunting-gathering	1	1942	imagery	1
1910	hurricane	1	1943	imagination	2
1911	hurt	2	1944	imagine	1
1912	hydrodynamic	1	1945	imitate	1
1913	hydrodynamics	1	1946	imitation	4
1914	hydrologic	1	1947	imitative	2
1915	hydrological	1	1948	imitator	1
1916	hydroponically	1	1949	immaturity	1
1917	hydroponics	1	1950	immeasurably	1
1918	hyper	5	1951	immediate	2
1919	hypothalamus	3	1952	immediately	5
1920	hypothesis	22	1953	immense	2
1921	hypothesize	1	1954	immensely	1
1922	hypothetical	1	1955	immersion	1
1923	I	1	1956	immigrant	3
1924	ibex	1	1957	immobile	1
1925	ice	77	1958	impact	15
1926	iceberg	16	1959	impart	1
1927	ice-free	6	1960	imperative	1
1928	icy	1	1961	imperial	2
1929	idea	19	1962	impersonal	1
1930	ideal	3	1963	impersonation	1
1931	identical	2	1964	impetus	1

续表

1965         implement         2         1998         incredible         1           1966         implicate         1         1999         indeed         6           1967         implication         1         2000         indefinite         1           1968         implicitly         1         2001         independence         2           1969         imply         6         2002         independent         2           1970         import         3         2003         independent         2           1971         importance         5         2004         India         3           1971         importance         5         2004         India         3           1972         important         23         2005         Indian         4           1973         impose         1         2006         indicate         17           1974         impress         1         2007         indicator         4           1975         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         improve         9         2009         indirect         4           1977 <td< th=""><th>序 号</th><th>用词</th><th>频次</th><th>序 号</th><th>用词</th><th>频次</th></td<>	序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
1967         implication         1         2000         indefinite         1           1968         implicitly         1         2001         independence         2           1969         imply         6         2002         independent         2           1970         import         3         2003         independently         1           1971         importance         5         2004         India         3           1972         important         23         2005         Indian         4           1973         important         23         2005         Indian         4           1973         important         23         2005         Indian         4           1974         impress         1         2006         indicate         17           1974         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1975         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         impression         1         2008         indirect         4           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirect         4           1977	1965	implement	2	1998	incredible	1
1968         implicitly         1         2001         independence         2           1969         imply         6         2002         independent         2           1970         import         3         2003         independently         1           1971         importance         5         2004         India         3           1972         important         23         2005         Indian         4           1973         impose         1         2006         indicate         17           1974         impress         1         2007         indication         2           1975         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirectly         1           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirectly         1           1978         inability         1         2012         Indo-European         3           1980	1966	implicate	1	1999	indeed	6
1969         imply         6         2002         independent         2           1970         import         3         2003         independently         1           1971         importance         5         2004         India         3           1972         important         23         2005         India         4           1973         impose         1         2006         indicate         17           1974         improse         1         2006         indicate         17           1974         improse         1         2007         indication         2           1975         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         improve         9         2009         indirect         4           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirect         4           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirect         4           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirectly         1           1978         inability         1         2012         Indo-European         3           1981         inac	1967	implication	1	2000	indefinite	1
1970         import         3         2003         independently         1           1971         importance         5         2004         India         3           1972         important         23         2005         Indian         4           1973         impose         1         2006         indicate         17           1974         impress         1         2007         indication         2           1974         impress         1         2008         indication         2           1975         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirectty         1           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirectty         1           1977         inability         1         2012         Indeventy         1           1980         inaccurate         1         2013         industrialism         2         1	1968	implicitly	1	2001	independence	2
1971         importance         5         2004         India         3           1972         important         23         2005         Indian         4           1973         impose         1         2006         indicate         17           1974         impose         1         2007         indicaton         2           1975         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1977         impression         7         2010         indirectty         1           1977         impression         7         2010         indirectty         1           1978         in         922         2011         indirectty         1           1979         inability         1         2012         Indo-European         3           1980         inaccurate         1         2013         industrialism         2           1981         inadequacy         1         2014         industrialism         2           19	1969	imply	6	2002	independent	2
1972         important         23         2005         Indian         4           1973         impose         1         2006         indicate         17           1974         impress         1         2007         indicate         17           1975         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         improve         9         2009         indirect         4           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirectly         1           1978         in         922         2011         individual         21           1979         inability         1         2012         Indo-European         3           1980         inaccurate         1         2013         industrialism         2           1981         inadequacy         1         2014         industrialism         2           1982         inborn         1         2015         industrialism         2           1983         incentive         1         2016         industry         8           1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985	1970	import	3	2003	independently	1
1973         impose         1         2006         indicate         17           1974         impress         1         2007         indication         2           1975         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         improve         9         2009         indirect         4           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirectly         1           1978         in         922         2011         individual         21           1979         inability         1         2012         Indo-European         3           1980         inaccurate         1         2013         industrial         8           1981         inadequacy         1         2014         industrialism         2           1982         inborn         1         2015         industrialization         2           1983         incentive         1         2016         industry         8           1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985         inclination         1         2018         inequalities         1           1	1971	importance	5	2004	India	3
1974         impress         1         2007         indication         2           1975         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         improve         9         2009         indirect         4           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirectly         1           1978         in         922         2011         individual         21           1979         inability         1         2012         Indo-European         3           1980         inaccurate         1         2013         industrial         8           1981         inadequacy         1         2014         industrialism         2           1982         inborn         1         2015         industrialization         2           1983         incentive         1         2016         industry         8           1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985         inclination         1         2018         inefficient         1           1986         including         12         2020         inequalities         1	1972	important	23	2005	Indian	4
1975         impression         1         2008         indicator         4           1976         improve         9         2009         indirect         4           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirectly         1           1978         in         922         2011         individual         21           1979         inability         1         2012         Indo-European         3           1980         inaccurate         1         2013         industrialism         2           1981         inadequacy         1         2014         industrialism         2           1982         inborn         1         2015         industrialization         2           1983         incentive         1         2016         industry         8           1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985         inclination         1         2018         inefficient         1           1986         include         22         2019         inequalities         1           1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1	1973	impose	1	2006	indicate	17
1976         improve         9         2009         indirect         4           1977         impulse         7         2010         indirectly         1           1978         in         922         2011         individual         21           1979         inability         1         2012         Indo-European         3           1980         inaccurate         1         2013         industrial         8           1981         inadequacy         1         2014         industrialism         2           1982         inborn         1         2015         industrialization         2           1983         incentive         1         2016         industry         8           1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985         inclination         1         2018         inefficient         1           1986         include         22         2019         inequalities         1           1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1           1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           <	1974	impress	1	2007	indication	2
1977         impulse         7         2010         indirectly         1           1978         in         922         2011         individual         21           1979         inability         1         2012         Indo-European         3           1980         inaccurate         1         2013         industrial         8           1981         inadequacy         1         2014         industrialism         2           1982         inborn         1         2015         industrialization         2           1983         incentive         1         2016         industry         8           1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985         inclination         1         2018         inefficient         1           1986         include         22         2019         inequalities         1           1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1           1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           1989         incompatibility         1         2022         inexpensive         1 <tr< td=""><td>1975</td><td>impression</td><td>1</td><td>2008</td><td>indicator</td><td>4</td></tr<>	1975	impression	1	2008	indicator	4
1978         in         922         2011         individual         21           1979         inability         1         2012         Indo-European         3           1980         inaccurate         1         2013         industrial         8           1981         inadequacy         1         2014         industrialism         2           1982         inborn         1         2015         industrialisation         2           1983         incentive         1         2016         industry         8           1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985         inclination         1         2018         inefficient         1           1986         include         22         2019         inequalities         1           1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1           1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           1989         incompatibility         1         2022         inexpensive         1           1990         incompletely         1         2023         infancy         1      <	1976	improve	9	2009	indirect	4
1979         inability         1         2012         Indo-European         3           1980         inaccurate         1         2013         industrial         8           1981         inadequacy         1         2014         industrialism         2           1982         inborn         1         2015         industrialization         2           1983         incentive         1         2016         industry         8           1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985         inclination         1         2018         inefficient         1           1986         include         22         2019         inequalities         1           1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1           1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           1989         incompatibility         1         2022         infancy         1           1990         incompletely         1         2023         infanty         1           1991         incompletely         1         2024         infantile         5	1977	impulse	7	2010	indirectly	1
1980         inaccurate         1         2013         industrial         8           1981         inadequacy         1         2014         industrialism         2           1982         inborn         1         2015         industrialization         2           1983         incentive         1         2016         industry         8           1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985         inclination         1         2018         inefficient         1           1986         include         22         2019         inequalities         1           1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1           1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           1989         incompatibility         1         2022         inexpensive         1           1990         incomplete         1         2023         infanty         1           1991         incompletely         1         2024         infant         33           1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5	1978	in	922	2011	individual	21
1981         inadequacy         1         2014         industrialism         2           1982         inborn         1         2015         industrialization         2           1983         incentive         1         2016         industry         8           1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985         inclination         1         2018         inefficient         1           1986         include         22         2019         inequalities         1           1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1           1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           1989         incompatibility         1         2022         inexpensive         1           1990         incomplete         1         2023         infant         33           1991         incompletely         1         2024         infant         33           1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5           1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2 <t< td=""><td>1979</td><td>inability</td><td>1</td><td>2012</td><td>Indo-European</td><td>3</td></t<>	1979	inability	1	2012	Indo-European	3
1982         inborn         1         2015         industrialization         2           1983         incentive         1         2016         industry         8           1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985         inclination         1         2018         inefficient         1           1986         include         22         2019         inequalities         1           1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1           1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           1989         incompatibility         1         2022         inexpensive         1           1990         incomplete         1         2023         infancy         1           1991         incompletely         1         2024         infant         33           1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5           1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2           1994         incorporate         1         2027         infiluence         14 <tr< td=""><td>1980</td><td>inaccurate</td><td>1</td><td>2013</td><td>industrial</td><td>8</td></tr<>	1980	inaccurate	1	2013	industrial	8
1983         incentive         1         2016         industry         8           1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985         inclination         1         2018         inefficient         1           1986         include         22         2019         inequalities         1           1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1           1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           1989         incompatibility         1         2022         inexpensive         1           1990         incomplete         1         2023         infancy         1           1991         incompletely         1         2024         infant         33           1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5           1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2           1994         incorporate         1         2027         infinitely         1           1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14	1981	inadequacy	1	2014	industrialism	2
1984         inch         3         2017         ineffective         1           1985         inclination         1         2018         inefficient         1           1986         include         22         2019         inequalities         1           1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1           1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           1989         incompatibility         1         2022         inexpensive         1           1990         incomplete         1         2023         infancy         1           1991         incompletely         1         2024         infant         33           1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5           1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2           1994         incorporate         1         2027         infinitely         1           1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14           1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1982	inborn	1	2015	industrialization	2
1985         inclination         1         2018         inefficient         1           1986         include         22         2019         inequalities         1           1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1           1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           1989         incompatibility         1         2022         inexpensive         1           1990         incomplete         1         2023         infancy         1           1991         incompletely         1         2024         infant         33           1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5           1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2           1994         incorporate         1         2027         infinitely         1           1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14           1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1983	incentive	1	2016	industry	8
1986         include         22         2019         inequalities         1           1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1           1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           1989         incompatibility         1         2022         inexpensive         1           1990         incomplete         1         2023         infancy         1           1991         incompletely         1         2024         infant         33           1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5           1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2           1994         incorporate         1         2027         infinitely         1           1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14           1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1984	inch	3	2017	ineffective	1
1987         including         12         2020         inequality         1           1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           1989         incompatibility         1         2022         inexpensive         1           1990         incomplete         1         2023         infancy         1           1991         incompletely         1         2024         infant         33           1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5           1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2           1994         incorporate         1         2027         infinitely         1           1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14           1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1985	inclination	1	2018	inefficient	1
1988         income         2         2021         inevitable         2           1989         incompatibility         1         2022         inexpensive         1           1990         incomplete         1         2023         infancy         1           1991         incompletely         1         2024         infant         33           1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5           1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2           1994         incorporate         1         2027         infinitely         1           1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14           1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1986	include	22	2019	inequalities	1
1989         incompatibility         1         2022         inexpensive         1           1990         incomplete         1         2023         infancy         1           1991         incompletely         1         2024         infant         33           1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5           1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2           1994         incorporate         1         2027         infinitely         1           1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14           1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1987	including	12	2020	inequality	1
1990         incomplete         1         2023         infancy         1           1991         incompletely         1         2024         infant         33           1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5           1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2           1994         incorporate         1         2027         infinitely         1           1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14           1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1988	income	2	2021	inevitable	2
1991         incompletely         1         2024         infant         33           1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5           1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2           1994         incorporate         1         2027         infinitely         1           1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14           1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1989	incompatibility	1	2022	inexpensive	1
1992         inconclusive         1         2025         infantile         5           1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2           1994         incorporate         1         2027         infinitely         1           1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14           1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1990	incomplete	1	2023	infancy	1
1993         inconsistency         1         2026         infer         2           1994         incorporate         1         2027         infinitely         1           1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14           1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1991	incompletely	1	2024	infant	33
1994         incorporate         1         2027         infinitely         1           1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14           1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1992	inconclusive	1	2025	infantile	5
1995         incorrect         2         2028         influence         14           1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1993	inconsistency	1	2026	infer	2
1996         increase         37         2029         influential         1	1994	incorporate	1	2027	infinitely	1
	1995	incorrect	2	2028	influence	14
1997 increasingly 5 2030 information 8	1996	increase	37	2029	influential	1
	1997	increasingly	5	2030	information	8

续表

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序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
2031	infusion	1	2064	instrument	2
2032	ingenious	1	2065	instrumental	5
2033	ingenuity	1	2066	insufficient	1
2034	ingoing	1	2067	insulate	1
2035	ingredient	2	2068	insulation	3
2036	inhabit	3	2069	insure	1
2037	inhabitant	3	2070	intact	1
2038	inhibit	3	2071	integral	1
2039	inhibition	1	2072	integrate	1
2040	in-home	1	2073	intellectual	1
2041	inhospitable	1	2074	intellectually	1
2042	initial	3	2075	intend	1
2043	initially	3	2076	intense	5
2044	initiate	2	2077	intensify	1
2045	inject	1	2078	intensity	2
2046	injury	1	2079	intention	1
2047	inland	3	2080	intentionally	2
2048	inner	10	2081	interact	3
2049	innovation	7	2082	interaction	3
2050	input	1	2083	interbedded	1
2051	insect	3	2084	interconnect	2
2052	inside	2	2085	interest	13
2053	inspiration	1	2086	interestingly	1
2054	inspire	2	2087	interior	1
2055	instance	6	2088	interlock	2
2056	instantly	1	2089	intermediate	4
2057	instead	8	2090	internal	13
2058	instigate	1	2091	internally	2
2059	instinct	3	2092	international	4
2060	instinctive	1	2093	interpret	5
2061	instinctively	1	2094	interpretation	3
2062	institute	1	2095	interrupt	1
2063	instruction	1	2096	interval	2

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					<b>头</b> 衣
序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
2097	intervene	1	2130	irrigation	9
2098	intervention	2	2131	island	18
2099	interview	1	2132	islander	5
2100	intimate	1	2133	isle	1
2101	into	81	2134	isolate	6
2102	intrigue	1	2135	isolation	1
2103	intrinsic	2	2136	Israel	2
2104	introduce	10	2137	issue	4
2105	introduction	3	2138	it	223
2106	invader	1	2139	Italy	3
2107	invariably	1	2140	item	2
2108	invasion	2	2141	its	70
2109	invent	4	2142	itself	11
2110	invention	4	2143	justitia	1
2111	inventor	2	2144	January	1
2112	inventory	2	2145	Japan	1
2113	invertebrate	2	2146	Japanese	2
2114	invest	2	2147	jawbone	1
2115	investigate	2	2148	jet	2
2116	investigation	1	2149	jewelry	1
2117	investigator	6	2150	job	3
2118	investment	4	2151	join	1
2119	investor	3	2152	joint	2
2120	invisibly	1	2153	joint-stock	2
2121	invoke	1	2154	joke	1
2122	involve	21	2155	Jordan-Syria	1
2123	involvement	1	2156	journey	1
2124	ion	3	2157	journeyman	2
2125	Iraq	1	2158	joy	1
2126	iridium	5	2159	judge	2
2127	iron	24	2160	judgment	1
2128	irregular	1	2161	jungle	1
2129	irrigate	4	2162	junior	1

序号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
2163	Jurassic	2	2196	landlocked	1
2164	just	15	2197	landmark	1
2165	justify	4	2198	landmass	1
2166	karst	2	2199	landscape	9
2167	keel	2	2200	landslide	1
2168	keep	19	2201	landsman	1
2169	Kenya	1	2202	lane	1
2170	kerosene	1	2203	language	14
2171	key	5	2204	languish	1
2172	kick	1	2205	large	61
2173	kill	1	2206	largely	5
2174	kiln	1	2207	last	16
2175	kilometer	9	2208	late	42
2176	kind	11	2209	late-lying	1
2177	kinetoscope	8	2210	lateness	1
2178	king	2	2211	Latin	2
2179	kingdom	1	2212	latitude	2
2180	knapping	1	2213	launch	1
2181	kneel	2	2214	lava	3
2182	know	33	2215	law	4
2183	knowledge	8	2216	lay	1
2184	knowledgeable	1	2217	layer	24
2185	labor	8	2218	lead	22
2186	laborer	2	2219	lead-glazed	2
2187	lack	11	2220	leaf	12
2188	lade	2	2221	leafy	2
2189	lag	1	2222	leak	2
2190	lake	14	2223	leaning	1
2191	lamp	1	2224	leap	1
2192	land	56	2225	learn	4
2193	land-based	1	2226	least	13
2194	land-dwelling	1	2227	leatherback	15
2195	landform	3	2228	leave	27

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
2229	lecture	3	2262	lily	1
2230	left-hand	1	2263	limb	1
2231	left-handed	2	2264	lime	1
2232	left-oriented	1	2265	limestone	4
2233	leg	11	2266	limit	17
2234	legion	1	2267	limitation	6
2235	legislation	2	2268	line	9
2236	legitimate	1	2269	linen	1
2237	legume	1	2270	linguist	1
2238	leisurely	1	2271	linguistic	4
2239	length	5	2272	link	15
2240	less	21	2273	lion	4
2241	lessen	1	2274	lip	4
2242	lesson	1	2275	liquid	7
2243	let	1	2276	list	1
2244	level	28	2277	listen	4
2245	liberate	1	2278	liter	1
2246	liberty	1	2279	literary	1
2247	lichen	3	2280	literature	2
2248	lid	1	2281	lithograph	1
2249	lie	22	2282	little	15
2250	life	33	2283	livable	1
2251	life-form	3	2284	live	27
2252	lifelike	1	2285	livestock	4
2253	life-size	1	2286	lizard	1
2254	lifestyle	3	2287	load	3
2255	lifeway	2	2288	loan	2
2256	lift	1	2289	lobe	1
2257	light	22	2290	local	6
2258	like	30	2291	locale	1
2259	likelihood	2	2292	locate	4
2260	likely	22	2293	location	8
2261	likewise	2	2294	lock	2

序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
2295	locomotion	频 次	2328	用 闽 lunar	频 次
2296	locomotive	1	2329		1
2297		2	2330	lung	1
2297	log	1	2331	lynx	1
	loggerhead			lyrical machine	
2299	London	1	2332		16
2300	Londoner	1	2333	machinery	3
2301	long	49	2334	mackerel	4
2302	long-distance	1	2335	magic	2
2303	long-gone	1	2336	magical	1
2304	long-handed	1	2337	magical-religious	1
2305	long-lasting	3	2338	magnet	1
2306	long-lived	1	2339	magnetism	1
2307	long-period	1	2340	mail	1
2308	long-term	4	2341	main	4
2309	longtime	1	2342	mainly	2
2310	look	6	2343	maintain	15
2311	loose	7	2344	major	21
2312	lose	12	2345	majority	4
2313	loss	11	2346	make	81
2314	lot	1	2347	maker	1
2315	loud	1	2348	makeshift	1
2316	loudly	4	2349	makeup	1
2317	love	3	2350	Mali	1
2318	low	31	2351	mammal	10
2319	low-elevation	1	2352	mammoth	1
2320	lower	2	2353	man	2
2321	low-intensity	1	2354	manage	1
2322	lowland	7	2355	management	1
2323	low-lying	2	2356	mandarin	1
2324	low-quality	3	2357	manganese	3
2325	loyalty	1	2358	manifest	2
2326	luck	2	2359	manipulate	1
2327	luckily	1	2360	manipulation	1

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序 号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
2361	manner	4	2394	mature	2
2362	manufacture	5	2395	maximize	1
2363	manufacturer	3	2396	maximum	2
2364	many	78	2397	may	117
2365	map	5	2398	Maya	15
2366	maple	1	2399	Mayan	1
2367	mar	12	2400	maybe	1
2368	march	1	2401	meadow	2
2369	margin	2	2402	meager	1
2370	marginal	1	2403	mean	23
2371	marine	10	2404	meaning	2
2372	maritime	1	2405	meaningful	2
2373	mark	8	2406	meantime	1
2374	markedly	1	2407	measurable	2
2375	marker	3	2408	measure	12
2376	market	16	2409	measurement	2
2377	marlin	2	2410	meat	1
2378	maroon	1	2411	meaty	1
2379	marshal	1	2412	mechanism	5
2380	marshy	1	2413	mediate	1
2381	Martian	7	2414	medieval	2
2382	marvel	1	2415	mediocre	1
2383	mask	1	2416	medium	2
2384	mass	24	2417	meet	4
2385	massif	1	2418	melt	13
2386	massive	6	2419	meltwater	3
2387	mass-produce	1	2420	member	7
2388	master	5	2421	memory	9
2389	match	5	2422	merchant	9
2390	material	25	2423	mercury	1
2391	mathematical	1	2424	mercy	2
2392	matter	11	2425	mere	2
2393	maturation	3	2426	merely	2

序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
序 号 2427		99. 人	序 号 2460		5
2427	merge Mesoamerica	1	2460	migration	12
				migration	
2429	mesonychid  Mesozoic	1	2462	migratory mild	5
		3	2463	-	2
2431	metabolic	1	2464	mile	4
2432	metabolism	1	2465	militaristic	1
2433	metabolize	1	2466	military	5
2434	metal	10	2467	milkweed	1
2435	metallic	2	2468	mill	4
2436	metallurgy	2	2469	millennium	8
2437	meteor	1	2470	millet	1
2438	meteoric	2	2471	millimeter	1
2439	meteorite	3	2472	million	27
2440	meter	16	2473	mind	2
2441	method	9	2474	mine	8
2442	meticulously	1	2475	miner	1
2443	metropolis	1	2476	mineral	16
2444	Mexican	1	2477	miniature	1
2445	Mexico	7	2478	minimal	2
2446	micro	1	2479	minimum	1
2447	microbial	1	2480	minstrel	1
2448	microhabitat	1	2481	minuscule	1
2449	microorganism	1	2482	minute	2
2450	microscopic	2	2483	mirror	2
2451	mid	1	2484	mislead	3
2452	mid-century	1	2485	misleadingness	1
2453	midcontinental	1	2486	mismatch	2
2454	mid-Cretaceous	1	2487	miss	2
2455	middle	6	2488	mission	1
2456	mid-successional	1	2489	mist	1
2457	mid-twentieth	1	2490	mite	1
2458	might	21	2491	mix	4
2459	migrant	1	2492	mobile	5

续表

					<b>终</b> 衣
序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
2493	mobility	4	2526	motion	14
2494	mobilize	1	2527	motivate	1
2495	mode	1	2528	motivation	4
2496	model	6	2529	motive	4
2497	modem	2	2530	motor	2
2498	moderate	1	2531	mount	1
2499	modern	27	2532	mountain	25
2500	modern-day	1	2533	mountain-building	1
2501	modest	2	2534	mouth	6
2502	modify	3	2535	movable	2
2503	moist	1	2536	move	33
2504	moisture	2	2537	movement	18
2505	molecule	1	2538	movie	7
2506	momentum	1	2539	much	47
2507	money	2	2540	mud	3
2508	Mongolia	1	2541	muddy	1
2509	monitor	2	2542	mule	2
2510	monolithic	1	2543	multicellular	1
2511	monopoly	3	2544	multiple	2
2512	month	10	2545	multiple-screen	1
2513	monumental	1	2546	multiply	2
2514	moon	1	2547	multivoiced	1
2515	moral	5	2548	muscle	11
2516	more	148	2549	muscular	2
2517	more-hostile	1	2550	music	6
2518	moreover	7	2551	musical	4
2519	morning	1	2552	must	16
2520	Morocco	1	2553	mustard	2
2521	moss	3	2554	mute	2
2522	most	86	2555	mutoscope	1
2523	mostly	6	2556	mutually	2
2524	mother	1	2557	mystery	2
2525	motif	1	2558	mystical	1

序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
2559	myth	5	2592	neighbor	2
2560	mythical	1	2593	neighboring	1
2561	naked	1	2594	neither	5
2562	name	8	2595	Neolithic	2
2563	narrative	1	2596	neonate	2
2564	narrator	2	2597	nerve	1
2565	narrow	3	2598	nervous	1
2566	nation	2	2599	nest	15
2567	national	5	2600	nestle	2
2568	native	4	2601	nestling	7
2569	natural	25	2602	nestmate	1
2570	naturalistic	2	2603	Netherland	1
2571	naturally	1	2604	network	6
2572	nature	5	2605	neurospora	1
2573	navigate	6	2606	neurotransmitter	1
2574	navigation	3	2607	never	6
2575	navigational	1	2608	nevertheless	3
2576	navigator	2	2609	new	58
2577	neanderthal	4	2610	newborn	1
2578	neanderthaler	1	2611	newcomer	1
2579	near	11	2612	newly	3
2580	nearby	4	2613	next	6
2581	near-horizon	1	2614	niche	3
2582	nearly	8	2615	nickel	1
2583	necessary	7	2616	Nigeria	2
2584	necessitate	4	2617	night	6
2585	necessity	1	2618	night-migrating	1
2586	necrosis	1	2619	nighttime	2
2587	need	19	2620	nine	2
2588	needle	1	2621	nineteenth	4
2589	negatively	1	2622	nineteenth-century	2
2590	neglect	1	2623	ninth-century	1
2591	negligible	1	2624	nitrate	1

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序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
2625	nitrogen	2	2658	nourish	2
2626	nitrogen-deficient	1	2659	nouveau	1
2627	no	38	2660	novelty	2
2628	noise	1	2661	now	21
2629	noisy	3	2662	nucleus	1
2630	nomad	1	2663	number	30
2631	nomadism	5	2664	numerical	1
2632	nonelite	1	2665	numerous	3
2633	nonetheless	2	2666	nut	1
2634	nonfunctional	1	2667	nutrient	10
2635	nonnutritive	2	2668	nutritional	1
2636	nonruminant	3	2669	nutritionally	2
2637	nor	8	2670	nutritious	3
2638	norm	5	2671	nutritive	1
2639	normal	8	2672	obedience	1
2640	normally	13	2673	object	6
2641	north	27	2674	objectify	1
2642	northeast	1	2675	objective	4
2643	northeastern	1	2676	objectively	1
2644	northern	13	2677	obscure	1
2645	northwest	9	2678	observation	7
2646	northwestern	2	2679	observational	3
2647	Norway	1	2680	observe	9
2648	Norwegian	2	2681	observer	1
2649	nose	1	2682	obsession	1
2650	not	131	2683	obsidian	9
2651	notably	3	2684	obtain	4
2652	notation	1	2685	obvious	3
2653	note	6	2686	obviously	2
2654	nothing	2	2687	occasional	2
2655	notice	2	2688	occasionally	3
2656	noticeably	1	2689	occupational	1
2657	notoriously	1	2690	occupy	3

序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
2691	occur	28	2724	one-quarter	1
2692	occurrence	2	2725	only	60
2693	ocean	22	2726	onrushing	1
2694	Oceania	2	2727	onto	3
2695	oceanic	1	2728	onward	1
2696	oceanographic	1	2729	ooze	1
2697	October	1	2730	opaque	1
2698	odd	1	2731	open	15
2699	of	1542	2732	opening	1
2700	off	10	2733	open-ocean	1
2701	offer	4	2734	operate	3
2702	office	2	2735	operation	3
2703	official	1	2736	operator	1
2704	officially	1	2737	opinion	5
2705	offset	1	2738	opponent	2
2706	offshoot	1	2739	opportunity	6
2707	offshore	4	2740	oppose	4
2708	offspring	4	2741	opposite	4
2709	often	38	2742	optical	1
2710	oil	35	2743	or	208
2711	oil-carrying	1	2744	oral	2
2712	oil-saturated	1	2745	orbit	3
2713	old	26	2746	orchestra	1
2714	old-fashioned	1	2747	order	16
2715	olfactory	1	2748	orderly	1
2716	omit	1	2749	ordinarily	1
2717	on	204	2750	ordinary	3
2718	once	14	2751	ore	3
2719	one	100	2752	organ	3
2720	one-fifth	1	2753	organic	11
2721	one-fourth	1	2754	organism	18
2722	one-meter-long	1	2755	organization	3
2723	oneness	1	2756	organizational	2

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
2757	organize	3	2790	overabundance	1
2758	orient	4	2791	overall	3
2759	orientation	3	2792	overcast	2
2760	origin	19	2793	overcome	3
2761	original	7	2794	overcultivation	1
2762	originally	3	2795	overgeneralize	1
2763	originate	8	2796	overgraze	1
2764	originator	1	2797	overirrigation	2
2765	ornament	2	2798	overlie	2
2766	orogeny	1	2799	overly	1
2767	ostracize	1	2800	overseas	2
2768	other	103	2801	overshadow	1
2769	otherwise	2	2802	overtime	1
2770	otter	1	2803	overwhelm	1
2771	ounce	1	2804	own	16
2772	our	16	2805	owner	1
2773	ourselves	2	2806	oxide	1
2774	out	43	2807	oxygen	4
2775	outcrop	2	2808	pace	3
2776	outer	5	2809	Pacific	21
2777	outflow	5	2810	pacifier	1
2778	outgoing	1	2811	page	1
2779	outlet	1	2812	painful	1
2780	outline	1	2813	paint	9
2781	outlook	1	2814	painter	4
2782	output	2	2815	painting	14
2783	outrigger	1	2816	pair	1
2784	outside	9	2817	Pakistan	3
2785	outsider	1	2818	pale	1
2786	outward	3	2819	paleoecologist	1
2787	outwash	1	2820	Paleolithic	9
2788	outwit	1	2821	paleontologist	5
2789	over	38	2822	palm	2

序号     用词     频次     序号       2823     pane     1     2856	用词	频次
2823 pane 1 2856		
	patch	2
2824 panic 1 2857	patchiness	1
2825 pantomime 2 2858	patent	1
2826 pantomimic 1 2859	path	1
2827 paper 2 2860	pathogen	1
2828 paradigm 1 2861	patience	1
2829 paradox 1 2862	pattern	16
2830 paradoxically 1 2863	paucity	1
2831 parallel 1 2864	pay	5
2832 parent 13 2865	peaceful	1
2833 parental 2 2866	peach	2
2834 Paris 3 2867	peak	4
2835 parish 1 2868	peasant	2
2836 Parisian 1 2869	pebble	7
2837 park 3 2870	peculiarity	1
2838 parlor 7 2871	peculiarly	1
2839 part 47 2872	peep	1
2840 partial 1 2873	peepshow	5
2841 partially 3 2874	peg	1
2842 participant 3 2875	peitas	1
2843 participation 1 2876	penchant	1
2844 particle 8 2877	penetrate	5
2845 particular 18 2878	penetration	1
2846 particularly 9 2879	peninsula	7
2847 partner 2 2880	pennycress	1
2848 partnership 1 2881	pent-up	1
2849 part-time 1 2882	people	10
2850 party 7 2883	per	5
2851 pass 26 2884	perceivable	1
2852 passage 2 2885	perceive	6
2853 pastoral 1 2886	percent	17
2854 pastoralism 11 2887	perception	5
2855 pastoralist 13 2888	perceptive	1

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
2889	perceptual	5	2922	petroleum	5
2890	percolate	1	2923	phase	1
2891	perfect	4	2924	phenomenon	5
2892	perfectly	2	2925	philosophy	4
2893	perform	5	2926	phoenix	1
2894	performance	5	2927	phonograph	2
2895	performer	3	2928	phosphorescence	1
2896	perhaps	21	2929	phosphorus	2
2897	period	58	2930	phosphorus-deficient	1
2898	periodic	4	2931	photograph	1
2899	periodically	3	2932	photographic	2
2900	periodization	1	2933	photography	1
2901	perish	1	2934	photosynthesis	3
2902	permafrost	1	2935	phrase	2
2903	permanence	2	2936	physical	8
2904	permanent	2	2937	physically	1
2905	permanently	1	2938	physiological	5
2906	permeability	1	2939	physiology	1
2907	Permian	2	2940	phytoremediation	1
2908	permit	7	2941	piano	1
2909	perplex	1	2942	pick	2
2910	persist	1	2943	picture	13
2911	persistent	2	2944	picturesquely	1
2912	person	84	2945	piece	4
2913	personal	4	2946	pigeon	1
2914	personally	1	2947	pigment	2
2915	perspective	5	2948	pigmentation	1
2916	persuasively	1	2949	pile	1
2917	Peru	1	2950	pillar	3
2918	Peruvian	2	2951	pillared	1
2919	pest	2	2952	pine	1
2920	petioles	1	2953	pink	1
2921	petrochemical	1	2954	pinniped	2

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序 号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
2955	pinpoint	2	2988	polar	6
2956	pioneer	3	2989	politic	2
2957	pipe	2	2990	political	4
2958	pipeline	3	2991	pollution	2
2959	piston	3	2992	pomegranate	1
2960	place	30	2993	pond	2
2961	plain	11	2994	pool	6
2962	plan	1	2995	poor	5
2963	planet	5	2996	poor-quality	1
2964	planetarium	3	2997	popular	4
2965	plant	65	2998	populate	1
2966	plant-eating	2	2999	population	26
2967	planter	2	3000	porcelain	7
2968	plaster	2	3001	pore	5
2969	plastic	3	3002	porosity	3
2970	plastically	1	3003	porous	4
2971	plate	4	3004	porpoise	1
2972	plateau	1	3005	portability	1
2973	platelet	1	3006	portable	2
2974	platform	2	3007	portion	4
2975	plausible	1	3008	portray	5
2976	play	16	3009	portrayal	1
2977	pleasant	1	3010	Portugal	1
2978	pleasure	2	3011	pose	2
2979	Pleistocene	1	3012	position	7
2980	plentiful	2	3013	positive	2
2981	plight	1	3014	positively	3
2982	plug	2	3015	possess	3
2983	plumb	1	3016	possibility	2
2984	plus	1	3017	possible	19
2985	poet	1	3018	possibly	8
2986	point	16	3019	pot	6
2987	pointillist	1	3020	potato	2

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序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
3021	potential	12	3054	preparation	1
3022	potentially	1	3055	prepare	2
3023	pottery	3	3056	preparedness	1
3024	power	19	3057	preposterous	1
3025	powerful	4	3058	prerecord	1
3026	practical	3	3059	prerequisite	1
3027	practically	1	3060	preschooler	2
3028	practice	13	3061	presence	5
3029	practitioner	1	3062	present	21
3030	prairie	1	3063	presentation	1
3031	Precambrian	1	3064	present-day	3
3032	precede	1	3065	presently	1
3033	precious	1	3066	preserve	4
3034	precipitate	2	3067	presidency	2
3035	precipitation	2	3068	president	2
3036	precise	2	3069	presidential	1
3037	precisely	3	3070	press	2
3038	precision	1	3071	pressure	13
3039	pre-Columbian	1	3072	prestige	1
3040	predation	1	3073	prestigious	1
3041	predator	9	3074	presumably	2
3042	predict	1	3075	prevail	1
3043	predictable	1	3076	prevalent	2
3044	prediction	2	3077	prevent	4
3045	predispose	1	3078	previous	2
3046	predominant	2	3079	previously	4
3047	predominate	3	3080	price	2
3048	prefer	2	3081	pride	1
3049	preference	3	3082	primarily	7
3050	preferential	1	3083	primary	19
3051	preferentially	1	3084	principal	4
3052	prehistory	1	3085	principally	1
3053	premiere	1	3086	principle	7

序号	H 19	频次	序号	H 19	频次
	用 词			用 词	
3087	print	2	3120	projection	7
3088	printer	1	3121	projector	2
3089	prior	5	3122	prolong	2
3090	priority 	1	3123	promise .	4
3091	private	1	3124	promissory	1 _
3092	privilege	1	3125	promote	5
3093	prize	1	3126	prone	1
3094	prizefight	1	3127	propagate	2
3095	probability	2	3128	proper	2
3096	probable	1	3129	properly	2
3097	probably	18	3130	property	7
3098	problem	14	3131	proponent	2
3099	proceed	1	3132	proportion	4
3100	process	21	3133	proportionately	1
3101	produce	34	3134	propose	4
3102	producer	1	3135	propulsion	3
3103	product	11	3136	prosperous	3
3104	production	13	3137	prostrate	1
3105	productive	2	3138	protect	6
3106	productivity	3	3139	protection	4
3107	profession	1	3140	protective	1
3108	professional	2	3141	protein	1
3109	profit	3	3142	protrude	1
3110	profitable	1	3143	prove	7
3111	profound	3	3144	provide	39
3112	program	10	3145	province	3
3113	programe	1	3146	proximity	1
3114	progress	3	3147	proxy	5
3115	progression	1	3148	psychoanalyst	1
3116	progressive	2	3149	psychodynamic	4
3117	progressively	1	3150	psychological	5
3118	prohibitive	1	3151	psychologically	1
3119	project	5	3152	psychologist	3

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
3153	public	4	3186	radiator	1
3154	publish	1	3187	radio	1
3155	puff	1	3188	radiocarbon	1
3156	pull	3	3189	radium	2
3157	pulverization	1	3190	raft	2
3158	pump	8	3191	rail	2
3159	punishment	2	3192	railroad	1
3160	purchase	3	3193	rain	14
3161	purely	1	3194	raindrop	1
3162	purify	1	3195	rainfall	9
3163	purpose	6	3196	rainforest	2
3164	push	7	3197	rainwater	2
3165	put	11	3198	rainy	1
3166	pylon	1	3199	raise	9
3167	qualification	1	3200	ranch	1
3168	quality	9	3201	rancher	1
3169	quantify	1	3202	random	1
3170	quantity	8	3203	range	11
3171	quarter	2	3204	rank	2
3172	quartz	6	3205	rapid	12
3173	query	1	3206	rapidly	5
3174	question	14	3207	rapport	1
3175	questionnaire	1	3208	rare-earth	1
3176	quickly	2	3209	rarely	2
3177	quiet	1	3210	rate	20
3178	quina	1	3211	rather	17
3179	quit	1	3212	ratio	1
3180	quite	4	3213	rational	1
3181	quiver	1	3214	ravage	1
3182	raccoon	1	3215	raw	2
3183	race	1	3216	reach	22
3184	racial	1	3217	react	1
3185	radiation	1	3218	reaction	4

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序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
3219	readily	2	3252	recovery	2
3220	ready	1	3253	recrystallize	1
3221	real	2	3254	rectangular	2
3222	reality	5	3255	recur	2
3223	realize	3	3256	recurrent	1
3224	really	1	3257	recycle	1
3225	realm	1	3258	red	3
3226	reappear	1	3259	redefine	1
3227	rear	1	3260	reduce	16
3228	reason	7	3261	reduction	4
3229	reasonable	1	3262	redwood	1
3230	rebind	1	3263	reed	1
3231	reburial	1	3264	refer	4
3232	recall	4	3265	refill	2
3233	recede	1	3266	refine	2
3234	receive	5	3267	refinery	1
3235	recent	17	3268	reflect	8
3236	recently	4	3269	reflection	9
3237	receptiveness	1	3270	reflective	11
3238	recharge	5	3271	refreeze	2
3239	recipient	2	3272	refresh	1
3240	reciprocate	1	3273	refuge	1
3241	reclaim	1	3274	refuse	1
3242	reclamation	1	3275	regard	6
3243	recognition	2	3276	regime	1
3244	recognize	8	3277	regiment	1
3245	recommendation	1	3278	region	34
3246	reconstruct	3	3279	regional	2
3247	reconstruction	1	3280	regular	4
3248	record	26	3281	regularity	1
3249	recorder	1	3282	regularly	2
3250	recording	2	3283	regulate	2
3251	recover	4	3284	regulator	1

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序 号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
3285	regurgitate	1	3318	representation	2
3286	reign	1	3319	representative	4
3287	reindeer	1	3320	repress	1
3288	reject	3	3321	repression	3
3289	relate	13	3322	reproduce	4
3290	relation	4	3323	reproduction	3
3291	relationship	15	3324	reproductive	1
3292	relative	11	3325	reptile	1
3293	relatively	14	3326	reptilian	2
3294	release	7	3327	republic	1
3295	relevant	2	3328	require	21
3296	reliable	5	3329	requirement	3
3297	relic	3	3330	research	23
3298	religion	2	3331	researcher	12
3299	religious	12	3332	resemblance	1
3300	relocate	1	3333	resemble	2
3301	rely	6	3334	resent	1
3302	remain	22	3335	reservoir	4
3303	remarkable	1	3336	reset	2
3304	remarkably	1	3337	reshape	2
3305	remediation	1	3338	resident	1
3306	remember	12	3339	resilience	2
3307	reminder	1	3340	resist	1
3308	removal	2	3341	resistance	4
3309	remove	8	3342	resistant	1
3310	remuneration	1	3343	resolve	1
3311	renaissance	1	3344	resource	11
3312	repeat	2	3345	respect	4
3313	repeatedly	3	3346	respiration	2
3314	replace	6	3347	respond	5
3315	replenish	1	3348	response	14
3316	report	4	3349	responsibility	2
3317	represent	12	3350	responsible	3

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
3351	responsiveness	1	3384	right-hand	1
3352	rest	5	3385	right-handed	6
3353	restless	2	3386	right-handedness	2
3354	restoration	1	3387	right-hander	3
3355	restore	1	3388	right-oriented	1
3356	restrict	1	3389	rigid	1
3357	result	37	3390	rigor	1
3358	retain	6	3391	rigorously	1
3359	retard	1	3392	rim	1
3360	retract	1	3393	rise	18
3361	retreat	3	3394	risk	2
3362	retrieval	1	3395	rite	6
3363	retrieve	4	3396	ritual	10
3364	return	10	3397	rival	1
3365	reveal	5	3398	rivaled	1
3366	revealingly	1	3399	river	27
3367	reverse	2	3400	river-basin	1
3368	review	2	3401	riverbed	1
3369	revise	1	3402	road	3
3370	revitalize	1	3403	roadbed	1
3371	revolution	3	3404	roam	1
3372	revolutionary	1	3405	robin	3
3373	revolve	1	3406	rock	54
3374	reward	4	3407	rocky	1
3375	rhythm	12	3408	role	13
3376	rhythmical	1	3409	roll	2
3377	rib	1	3410	Roman	24
3378	rice	3	3411	Rome	13
3379	rich	5	3412	roof	1
3380	ride	1	3413	root	5
3381	ridge	3	3414	rope	1
3382	ridiculous	1	3415	rotary	1
3383	right	20	3416	rotate	2

续表

					<b>终</b> 衣
序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
3417	rotation	1	3450	salt	16
3418	rough	1	3451	salt-tolerant	1
3419	roughly	2	3452	saltwater	2
3420	round	3	3453	salty	2
3421	route	9	3454	same	31
3422	routine	1	3455	sample	10
3423	rub	1	3456	sand	10
3424	rudimentary	1	3457	sandbar	1
3425	ruin	1	3458	sand-sized	1
3426	rule	6	3459	sandstone	6
3427	rumen	2	3460	sandy	2
3428	ruminant	7	3461	sap	1
3429	ruminate	1	3462	satisfaction	1
3430	run	11	3463	satisfy	1
3431	runoff	5	3464	saturate	4
3432	rural	6	3465	savannah	2
3433	rush	1	3466	saving	1
3434	Russia	1	3467	say	3
3435	rye	1	3468	scale	7
3436	sac	1	3469	scant	1
3437	sacrifice	1	3470	scanty	1
3438	sadness	2	3471	scatter	5
3439	safety	2	3472	scenario	1
3440	sago	1	3473	schedule	5
3441	sail	4	3474	scheme	3
3442	sailfish	2	3475	scholar	2
3443	sailor	1	3476	school	3
3444	sake	1	3477	science	2
3445	salal	1	3478	scientific	3
3446	sale	1	3479	scientist	18
3447	saline	3	3480	score	5
3448	salinity	1	3481	Scotland	2
3449	salinization	1	3482	Scottish	2

	<u> </u>				<b></b>
序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
3483	screen	3	3516	selectively	1
3484	screening	1	3517	selenium	1
3485	sculpture	4	3518	self-disciplined	1
3486	sea	49	3519	self-perception	1
3487	seabed	1	3520	self-sufficiency	1
3488	seafloor	5	3521	sell	9
3489	seal	2	3522	semiarid	5
3490	search	6	3523	semicircular	1
3491	season	12	3524	semiskilled	2
3492	seasonal	4	3525	semisubsistence	1
3493	seat	3	3526	senate	1
3494	seawater	8	3527	send	2
3495	seaway	3	3528	sense	15
3496	second	11	3529	sensibility	1
3497	secondary	6	3530	sensory	1
3498	secret	1	3531	separate	10
3499	section	3	3532	sequence	4
3500	secular	1	3533	series	3
3501	secure	5	3534	serious	4
3502	security	2	3535	seriously	2
3503	sediment	27	3536	seriousness	1
3504	sedimentary	3	3537	serpentine	1
3505	sedimentation	1	3538	servant	1
3506	sediment-laden	1	3539	serve	8
3507	see	21	3540	service	2
3508	seed	11	3541	set	18
3509	seed-bearing	2	3542	setting	3
3510	seedling	1	3543	settle	9
3511	seek	4	3544	settlement	2
3512	seem	25	3545	settler	2
3513	seemingly	1	3546	seven	2
3514	seep	2	3547	seventeenth	4
3515	segment	2	3548	seventeenth-century	1

续表

3549         several         1         3582         short-term         1           3550         several         21         3583         should         17           3551         severe         2         3584         show         37           3552         severely         1         3585         showman         1           3553         sex         1         3586         shrine         4           3553         sex         1         3586         shrine         4           3554         sexually         1         3587         shrub         5           3555         shade-grown         1         3588         shurt         1           3556         shadow         1         3589         shuttle         1           3557         shaft         1         3590         sibling         5           3558         shalt         6         3591         side         5           3559         shallow         6         3592         Sidneyia         1           3560         shape         11         3593         signt         2           3561         share         5         3594	序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
3551         severe         2         3584         show         37           3552         severely         1         3585         showman         1           3553         sex         1         3586         shrine         4           3554         sexually         1         3587         shrub         5           3555         shade-grown         1         3588         shun         1           3556         shadew         1         3589         shuttle         1           3556         shadew         1         3589         shuttle         1           3557         shaft         1         3590         sibling         5           3558         shalle         6         3591         side         5           3559         shallow         6         3592         Sidneyia         1           3560         shape         11         3593         sight         2           3561         share         5         3594         signal         9           3562         sharply         1         3596         signaler         1           3563         shatter         1         3596	3549	seventh	1	3582	short-term	1
3552         severely         1         3585         showman         1           3553         sex         1         3586         shrine         4           3554         sexually         1         3587         shrub         5           3555         shade-grown         1         3588         shun         1           3556         shadow         1         3589         shuttle         1           3557         shaft         1         3590         sibling         5           3558         shale         6         3591         side         5           3559         shallow         6         3592         Sidneyia         1           3560         shape         11         3593         sight         2           3561         share         5         3594         sign         10           3562         sharply         1         3595         signaler         1           3563         shatter         1         3596         signifecance         5           3564         she         21         3597         significante         8           3565         sheep         2         3598 </td <td>3550</td> <td>several</td> <td>21</td> <td>3583</td> <td>should</td> <td>17</td>	3550	several	21	3583	should	17
3553         sex         1         3586         shrine         4           3554         sexually         1         3587         shrub         5           3555         shade-grown         1         3588         shun         1           3556         shadow         1         3589         shuttle         1           3557         shalt         1         3590         sibling         5           3557         shalt         1         3590         sibling         5           3558         shale         6         3591         side         5           3559         shallow         6         3592         Sidneyia         1           3560         shape         11         3593         sight         2           3561         share         5         3594         sign         10           3562         sharply         1         3595         signale         9           3563         shatter         1         3596         signaler         1           3564         she         21         3597         significante         5           3565         sheep         2         3598	3551	severe	2	3584	show	37
3554         sexually         1         3587         shrub         5           3555         shade-grown         1         3588         shun         1           3556         shadow         1         3589         shuttle         1           3557         shaft         1         3590         sibling         5           3558         shaft         1         3590         sibling         5           3558         shallow         6         3591         side         5           3559         shallow         6         3592         Sidneyia         1           3560         shape         11         3593         sight         2           3561         share         5         3594         sign         10           3562         sharply         1         3595         signale         9           3563         shatter         1         3596         signaler         1           3564         she         21         3597         significance         5           3565         sheep         2         3598         significant         8           3566         sheer         3         3600<	3552	severely	1	3585	showman	1
3555         shade-grown         1         3588         shun         1           3556         shadow         1         3589         shuttle         1           3557         shaft         1         3590         sibling         5           3558         shaft         1         3590         sibling         5           3558         shale         6         3591         side         5           3559         shallow         6         3592         Sidneyia         1           3560         shape         11         3593         sight         2           3561         share         5         3594         sign         10           3562         sharply         1         3595         signaler         1           3563         shatter         1         3596         significance         5           3564         shee         21         3597         significant         8           3565         sheep         2         3598         significant         8           3566         sheer         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         36	3553	sex	1	3586	shrine	4
3556         shadow         1         3589         shuttle         1           3557         shaft         1         3590         sibling         5           3558         shale         6         3591         side         5           3559         shallow         6         3592         Sidneyia         1           3560         shape         11         3593         sight         2           3561         share         5         3594         sign         10           3562         sharply         1         3595         signaler         9           3563         shatter         1         3596         signaler         1           3564         she         21         3597         significance         5           3565         sheep         2         3598         significant         8           3566         sheer         3         3599         significantly         4           3567         sheet         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3569         shelter         5         36	3554	sexually	1	3587	shrub	5
3557         shaft         1         3590         sibling         5           3558         shale         6         3591         side         5           3559         shallow         6         3592         Sidneyia         1           3560         shape         11         3593         sight         2           3561         share         5         3594         sign         10           3562         sharply         1         3595         signale         9           3563         shatter         1         3596         signaler         1           3564         she         21         3597         significance         5           3565         sheep         2         3598         significant         8           3566         sheer         3         3599         signify         1           3567         sheet         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3569         shell         2         3602         silicon         1           3570         shelter         5         3603	3555	shade-grown	1	3588	shun	1
3558         shale         6         3591         side         5           3559         shallow         6         3592         Sidneyia         1           3560         shape         11         3593         sight         2           3561         share         5         3594         sign         10           3562         sharply         1         3595         signaler         1           3563         shatter         1         3596         signaler         1           3564         she         21         3597         significance         5           3565         sheep         2         3598         significant         8           3566         sheer         3         3599         significantly         4           3567         sheet         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3569         shelter         5         3602         silicon         1           3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shirt         8         3604	3556	shadow	1	3589	shuttle	1
3559         shallow         6         3592         Sidneyia         1           3560         shape         11         3593         sight         2           3561         share         5         3594         sign         10           3562         sharply         1         3595         signal         9           3563         shatter         1         3596         signaler         1           3564         she         21         3597         significance         5           3565         sheep         2         3598         significant         8           3566         sheer         3         3599         significantly         4           3567         sheet         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3569         shell         2         3602         silicon         1           3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605 <td>3557</td> <td>shaft</td> <td>1</td> <td>3590</td> <td>sibling</td> <td>5</td>	3557	shaft	1	3590	sibling	5
3560         shape         11         3593         sight         2           3561         share         5         3594         sign         10           3562         sharply         1         3595         signal         9           3563         shatter         1         3596         signaler         1           3564         she         21         3597         significance         5           3565         sheep         2         3598         significant         8           3566         sheer         3         3599         significantly         4           3567         sheet         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3569         shell         2         3602         silicon         1           3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606	3558	shale	6	3591	side	5
3561         share         5         3594         sign         10           3562         sharply         1         3595         signal         9           3563         shatter         1         3596         signaler         1           3564         she         21         3597         significance         5           3565         sheep         2         3598         significant         8           3566         sheer         3         3599         significantly         4           3567         sheet         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608	3559	shallow	6	3592	Sidneyia	1
3562         sharply         1         3595         signal         9           3563         shatter         1         3596         signaler         1           3564         she         21         3597         significance         5           3565         sheep         2         3598         significanty         4           3566         sheer         3         3599         significanty         4           3567         sheet         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3569         shell         2         3602         silicon         1           3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608 <td>3560</td> <td>shape</td> <td>11</td> <td>3593</td> <td>sight</td> <td>2</td>	3560	shape	11	3593	sight	2
3563         shatter         1         3596         signaler         1           3564         she         21         3597         significance         5           3565         sheep         2         3598         significant         8           3566         sheer         3         3599         significantly         4           3567         sheet         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3569         shell         2         3602         silicon         1           3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shore         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609	3561	share	5	3594	sign	10
3564         she         21         3597         significance         5           3565         sheep         2         3598         significant         8           3566         sheer         3         3599         significantly         4           3567         sheet         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3569         shelf         2         3602         silicon         1           3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610	3562	sharply	1	3595	signal	9
3565         sheep         2         3598         significant         8           3566         sheer         3         3599         significantly         4           3567         sheet         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3569         shell         2         3602         silicon         1           3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610         simultaneous         1           3579         shorten         1         3612 </td <td>3563</td> <td>shatter</td> <td>1</td> <td>3596</td> <td>signaler</td> <td>1</td>	3563	shatter	1	3596	signaler	1
3566         sheer         3         3599         significantly         4           3567         sheet         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3569         shell         2         3602         silicon         1           3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610         simultaneous         1           3579         shorten         1         3612         simultaneously         1           3580         short-lived         1         <	3564	she	21	3597	significance	5
3567         sheet         3         3600         signify         1           3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3569         shell         2         3602         silicon         1           3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610         simulate         1           3578         short         10         3611         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3565	sheep	2	3598	significant	8
3568         shelf         16         3601         silent         3           3569         shell         2         3602         silicon         1           3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610         simulate         1           3578         short         10         3611         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3566	sheer	3	3599	significantly	4
3569         shell         2         3602         silicon         1           3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610         simulate         1           3578         short         10         3611         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3567	sheet	3	3600	signify	1
3570         shelter         5         3603         silk         2           3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610         simulate         1           3578         short         10         3611         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3568	shelf	16	3601	silent	3
3571         shift         8         3604         silt         2           3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610         simulate         1           3578         short         10         3611         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3569	shell	2	3602	silicon	1
3572         shiny         1         3605         silver         3           3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610         simulate         1           3578         short         10         3611         simulation         2           3579         shorten         1         3612         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3570	shelter	5	3603	silk	2
3573         ship         4         3606         similar         15           3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610         simulate         1           3578         short         10         3611         simulation         2           3579         shorten         1         3612         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3571	shift	8	3604	silt	2
3574         shoot         2         3607         similarly         3           3575         shop         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610         simulate         1           3578         short         10         3611         simulation         2           3579         shorten         1         3612         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3572	shiny	1	3605	silver	3
3575         shop         2         3608         simple         8           3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610         simulate         1           3578         short         10         3611         simulation         2           3579         shorten         1         3612         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3573	ship	4	3606	similar	15
3576         shore         2         3609         simply         10           3577         shoreline         1         3610         simulate         1           3578         short         10         3611         simulation         2           3579         shorten         1         3612         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3574	shoot	2	3607	similarly	3
3577         shoreline         1         3610         simulate         1           3578         short         10         3611         simulation         2           3579         shorten         1         3612         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3575	shop	2	3608	simple	8
3578         short         10         3611         simulation         2           3579         shorten         1         3612         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3576	shore	2	3609	simply	10
3579         shorten         1         3612         simultaneous         1           3580         short-lived         1         3613         simultaneously         1	3577	shoreline	1	3610	simulate	1
3580 short-lived 1 3613 simultaneously 1	3578	short	10	3611	simulation	2
	3579	shorten	1	3612	simultaneous	1
3581 shortly 1 3614 since 23	3580	short-lived	1	3613	simultaneously	1
	3581	shortly	1	3614	since	23

序 号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
3615	singer	1	3648	slit	1
3616	single	12	3649	slope	4
3617	single-celled	1	3650	slow	13
3618	sink	2	3651	slower-flowing	1
3619	sinkhole	2	3652	slowly	9
3620	sinuous	1	3653	slush	2
3621	sit	1	3654	small	30
3622	site	12	3655	small-scale	2
3623	situation	8	3656	smell	1
3624	six	4	3657	smelt	1
3625	sixteen	1	3658	smelter	1
3626	sixteenth	4	3659	smile	4
3627	sixth	1	3660	smoky	1
3628	sizable	1	3661	smooth	4
3629	size	20	3662	smother	1
3630	skeleton	7	3663	snake	1
3631	skill	17	3664	snow	26
3632	skin	5	3665	snowdrift	1
3633	skirt	1	3666	snowfall	7
3634	skull	5	3667	SO	66
3635	sky	9	3668	soak	1
3636	slab	2	3669	soap	1
3637	sleek	1	3670	so-called	2
3638	sleep	1	3671	social	16
3639	sleepy	1	3672	socialization	1
3640	slender	1	3673	socially	1
3641	slick	3	3674	social-reform	1
3642	slide	2	3675	society	23
3643	slide-and-lantern	2	3676	sociobiological	1
3644	slight	1	3677	sociobiology	2
3645	slightly	4	3678	sociologist	3
3646	slip	2	3679	sodium	2
3647	slippery	1	3680	soft	6

续表

<b>.</b>	H - 22	- 地	<b>⊢</b> □	H 49	<b>经</b> 农
序 号	用 词	频次	序 号	用 词	频次
3681	soft-bodied	8	3714	southwestern	3
3682	soften	3	3715	Soviet	1
3683	soil	40	3716	space	20
3684	soilless	1	3717	Spain	4
3685	solar	9	3718	span	1
3686	soldier	2	3719	Spanish	1
3687	solid	10	3720	sparsely	1
3688	solidarity	1	3721	speak	8
3689	solidify	1	3722	spear	3
3690	soluble	2	3723	spearhead	1
3691	solution	7	3724	special	9
3692	solve	1	3725	specialist	1
3693	some	81	3726	specialize	3
3694	somehow	3	3727	species	33
3695	something	2	3728	specific	7
3696	sometime	1	3729	specify	1
3697	sometimes	20	3730	specimen	1
3698	somewhat	4	3731	spectacle	1
3699	sonar	1	3732	spectacular	1
3700	songbird	1	3733	spectacularly	1
3701	soon	9	3734	spectator	3
3702	sophisticated	5	3735	speculate	1
3703	sorghum	2	3736	speculation	3
3704	sort	2	3737	speculative	1
3705	sound	31	3738	speech	1
3706	source	17	3739	speed	7
3707	south	21	3740	spew	1
3708	southeast	6	3741	sphere	2
3709	southeastern	2	3742	spider	1
3710	southerly	1	3743	spill	1
3711	southern	14	3744	spillage	1
3712	southward	4	3745	spin	3
3713	southwest	1	3746	spine	1
0, 10	- Jodi Woot	'	0,40	Spino .	1

序号	H 19	频次	<u> </u>	H 49	频次
	用词		序 号	用 词	
3747	spiral	1	3780	statesman	1
3748	split	1	3781	static	2
3749	sponge-like	1	3782	station	1
3750	sponsor	1	3783	stationary	3
3751	spoon	1	3784	statuary	2
3752	spore	6	3785	statue	14
3753	sport	2	3786	status	4
3754	spot	1	3787	steadily	1
3755	spout	2	3788	steady	1
3756	spray	2	3789	steam	20
3757	spread	6	3790	steam-engine	1
3758	spring	9	3791	steam-powered	1
3759	spurge	1	3792	steel	1
3760	square	2	3793	steep	1
3761	squat	1	3794	stem	10
3762	squeeze	1	3795	stencil	5
3763	squirrel	1	3796	step	5
3764	stability	14	3797	steppe	4
3765	stabilize	1	3798	stereotypical	1
3766	stable	7	3799	stick	1
3767	stage	9	3800	stiff	3
3768	stagecraft	1	3801	stiffen	1
3769	stalk	1	3802	still	14
3770	stand	10	3803	stimulate	2
3771	standard	4	3804	stimulation	1
3772	star	3	3805	stimulus	20
3773	stark	1	3806	stint	1
3774	starling	1	3807	stock	2
3775	start	2	3808	stomach	5
3776	startle	1	3809	stone	23
3777	starvation	2	3810	stone-built	1
3778	starve	3	3811	stoneware	3
3779	state	40	3812	stony	1

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
3813	stop	1	3846	style	2
3814	storage	1	3847	subject	7
3815	store	8	3848	subjective	1
3816	storefront	1	3849	submarine	1
3817	story	13	3850	submerge	1
3818	storytelling	2	3851	subsequent	3
3819	straight	2	3852	subsequently	2
3820	strain	2	3853	subside	2
3821	strait	4	3854	substance	6
3822	strand	1	3855	substantial	1
3823	stranger	1	3856	substantially	1
3824	strategy	1	3857	substitute	1
3825	stratum	16	3858	subtle	2
3826	stream	6	3859	subtlety	1
3827	streambed	1	3860	subtropical	1
3828	streamline	3	3861	subtropics	1
3829	street	3	3862	succeed	1
3830	strength	5	3863	success	5
3831	stress	3	3864	successful	7
3832	stretch	1	3865	successfully	1
3833	strict	3	3866	succession	5
3834	strike	6	3867	successional	1
3835	strip	1	3868	successive	2
3836	stroke	1	3869	successor	1
3837	strong	14	3870	succulent	2
3838	strongly	2	3871	such	93
3839	structural	3	3872	suck	5
3840	structure	21	3873	Sudan	2
3841	struggle	2	3874	sudden	1
3842	student	2	3875	suddenly	3
3843	studio	1	3876	sufficient	4
3844	study	26	3877	sufficiently	2
3845	stunt	2	3878	sugarcane	1

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序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
3879	suggest	37	3912	survival	7
3880	suggestion	1	3913	survive	14
3881	suit	6	3914	susceptible	1
3882	suitable	3	3915	suspect	1
3883	sulfate	2	3916	suspend	1
3884	sum	1	3917	sustain	3
3885	summarize	1	3918	swallow	3
3886	summary	1	3919	sweep	1
3887	summer	5	3920	sweet	2
3888	sun	18	3921	sweptback	1
3889	sunlight	1	3922	swift	1
3890	sunrise	2	3923	swim	15
3891	sunset	1	3924	swimmer	1
3892	sunshine	1	3925	swing	1
3893	supernatural	4	3926	swirl	1
3894	supersonic	2	3927	switch	2
3895	supervise	2	3928	swordfish	2
3896	supervisory	1	3929	symbiosis	1
3897	supplement	2	3930	symbiotic	1
3898	supply	18	3931	symbol	1
3899	support	35	3932	symbolic	3
3900	suppress	2	3933	symphony-size	1
3901	sure	1	3934	symptom	2
3902	surface	47	3935	synchronization	2
3903	surface-to-volume	1	3936	synchronize	1
3904	surmise	1	3937	synthesize	1
3905	surplus	5	3938	Syria	1
3906	surprise	2	3939	system	35
3907	surprisingly	3	3940	systematic	4
3908	surround	7	3941	table	10
3909	surrounding	2	3942	tactic	2
3910	survey	4	3943	tail	4
3911	surveyor	4	3944	tailor	1

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用 词	频次
3945	take	39	3978	tend	14
3946	talk	2	3979	tendency	3
3947	tanker	1	3980	tenfold	1
3948	tap	2	3981	tension	8
3949	tape	2	3982	tenth	1
3950	target	1	3983	term	8
3951	taro	1	3984	terrace	2
3952	task	5	3985	terrain	6
3953	taste	1	3986	territorial	3
3954	teach	14	3987	territory	2
3955	teacher	22	3988	tertiary	1
3956	teacher-as-reflective-practitioner	1	3989	test	4
3957	team	4	3990	textile	4
3958	tear	1	3991	texture	2
3959	teardrop-shaped	1	3992	than	94
3960	technical	3	3993	that	534
3961	technician	1	3994	the	2811
3962	technique	22	3995	theater	22
3963	technological	8	3996	theatrical	5
3964	technology	11	3997	their	174
3965	tectonics	1	3998	them	63
3966	telecommunication	1	3999	theme	2
3967	telegraph	1	4000	themselves	13
3968	telephone	2	4001	then	30
3969	television	5	4002	theorist	2
3970	tell	6	4003	theorize	4
3971	temperate	3	4004	theory	17
3972	temperature	28	4005	therapist	1
3973	temple	2	4006	there	64
3974	temporal	1	4007	thereafter	1
3975	temporary	1	4008	thereby	6
3976	tempt	1	4009	therefore	12
3977	ten	4	4010	these	115

序 号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
4011	they	171	4044	tissue	4
4012	thick	8	4045	to	872
4013	thin	6	4046	today	16
4014	thing	10	4047	toddler	4
4015	think	19	4048	toe	1
4016	third	10	4049	toehold	1
4017	thirty	2	4050	together	13
4018	this	147	4051	tolerant	1
4019	thorough	1	4052	tolerate	4
4020	those	29	4053	tomb	3
4021	though	22	4054	Tommotian	2
4022	thousand	13	4055	ton	1
4023	threat	2	4056	tongue	2
4024	threaten	3	4057	too	25
4025	three	19	4058	tool	11
4026	three-color	2	4059	toolmaker	1
4027	three-dimensional	3	4060	toolmaking	1
4028	thrive	2	4061	tooth	1
4029	through	46	4062	top	2
4030	throughout	9	4063	topi	5
4031	throw	3	4064	torrid	1
4032	thrust	2	4065	total	8
4033	thus	16	4066	totally	2
4034	tidal	1	4067	touch	1
4035	tide	3	4068	tourism	1
4036	tie	10	4069	toward	16
4037	tile	1	4070	tower	1
4038	timberline	12	4071	town	6
4039	time	82	4072	toxic	6
4040	timer	2	4073	toy	4
4041	timescale	3	4074	trace	4
4042	tiny	7	4075	track	1
4043	tip	2	4076	tract	2

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
4077	trade	18	4110	triangular	1
4078	trade-collector	1	4111	tribe	1
4079	trader	2	4112	tribute	1
4080	tradition	3	4113	trick	1
4081	traditional	1	4114	tricycle	1
4082	traditionally	1	4115	trigger	2
4083	trail	1	4116	trilobite	1
4084	train	3	4117	trip	1
4085	trainer	1	4118	triple	1
4086	trample	2	4119	triumph	2
4087	transfer	3	4120	tropic	4
4088	transform	6	4121	tropical	6
4089	transformation	3	4122	trouble	5
4090	transition	3	4123	true	8
4091	transitional	2	4124	truly	1
4092	transmit	3	4125	trust	2
4093	transparent	1	4126	try	4
4094	transport	2	4127	tube	1
4095	transportation	4	4128	tuck	1
4096	trap	1	4129	tuna	11
4097	trapping	1	4130	tundra	3
4098	travel	7	4131	turbulent	1
4099	traveler	1	4132	Turkey	2
4100	traverse	1	4133	Turkic	1
4101	tree	24	4134	turn	15
4102	treeless	1	4135	turnpike	2
4103	tree-nester	1	4136	turtle	15
4104	tree-nesting	2	4137	tusk	1
4105	tremendous	3	4138	twentieth	4
4106	trend	1	4139	twentieth-century	1
4107	tress	1	4140	twenty-four	1
4108	trial	2	4141	twice	1
4109	triangle	1	4142	twist	4

序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
4143	two	36	4176	unearned	1
4144	two-layer	1	4177	uneven	1
4145	two-million-year-old	1	4178	unexpected	1
4146	type	21	4179	unexploited	1
4147	typically	4	4180	unexplored	1
4148	ubiquitous	1	4181	unfamiliar	1
4149	ultimate	1	4182	unfavorably	1
4150	ultraviolet	1	4183	unfortunately	2
4151	unable	2	4184	unfulfilling	1
4152	unassignable	1	4185	unglaciated	1
4153	uncertain	1	4186	uniform	1
4154	uncertainty	2	4187	unintentionally	1
4155	unchanged	2	4188	union	5
4156	unchanging	1	4189	unique	4
4157	uncle	1	4190	uniquely	1
4158	uncomfortable	1	4191	unite	22
4159	uncompetitive	1	4192	unity	1
4160	unconsolidated	3	4193	universal	5
4161	undeniable	1	4194	universally	2
4162	under	17	4195	unjust	1
4163	underfoot	1	4196	unknown	3
4164	undergo	1	4197	unless	1
4165	underground	7	4198	unlike	7
4166	underlie	5	4199	unlikely	2
4167	underlighting	1	4200	unobtainable	1
4168	underneath	1	4201	unpleasant	2
4169	understand	18	4202	unprecedented	1
4170	understory	2	4203	unpredictability	1
4171	undertake	1	4204	unpredictably	1
4172	underwater	1	4205	unprotected	1
4173	undesirable	1	4206	unproven	1
4174	undisputed	1	4207	unreal	1
4175	undoubtedly	2	4208	unreliable	1

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
4209	unskilled	2	4242	vaguely	1
4210	unsolidified	1	4243	valid	1
4211	unstable	1	4244	validate	1
4212	unsure	1	4245	valley	14
4213	until	15	4246	valuable	5
4214	unusual	1	4247	value	9
4215	unusually	1	4248	valve	1
4216	up	37	4249	vapor	1
4217	upcoming	1	4250	variability	8
4218	upland	1	4251	variable	3
4219	uplift	2	4252	variation	7
4220	upon	8	4253	variety	11
4221	upper	18	4254	various	9
4222	upper-latitude	1	4255	variously	1
4223	upside	1	4256	vary	8
4224	upward	3	4257	vast	9
4225	upwards	1	4258	vastly	2
4226	urban	2	4259	vaudeville	2
4227	urge	1	4260	vegetable	1
4228	us	13	4261	vegetation	13
4229	use	80	4262	vegetational	1
4230	useful	2	4263	vein	1
4231	usefulness	2	4264	velocity	1
4232	user	1	4265	vent	4
4233	usual	3	4266	verbal	2
4234	usually	13	4267	verbalizable	1
4235	utilitarian	2	4268	verbalize	1
4236	utilize	3	4269	verbally	1
4237	utterly	1	4270	verify	1
4238	vacate	1	4271	versa	1
4239	vacation	1	4272	version	2
4240	vacuum	1	4273	versus	2
4241	vague	1	4274	vertical	3

序号	用词	频次	序号	用词	频次
4275	very	31	4308	wage	1
4276	vessel	11	4309	wagon	1
4277	vestigial	1	4310	Wales	1
4278	via	1	4311	walk	3
4279	vice	1	4312	wall	7
4280	vicissitude	1	4313	walrus	1
4281	victimize	1	4314	wand	1
4282	vie	1	4315	want	5
4283	view	24	4316	war	3
4284	viewer	3	4317	warbler	3
4285	vigorous	1	4318	ware	3
4286	vigorously	1	4319	warfare	1
4287	village	5	4320	warm	17
4288	vine	1	4321	warm-blooded	4
4289	virtual	1	4322	warrior	2
4290	virtually	6	4323	wartime	1
4291	virtue	2	4324	wash	2
4292	virtuosity	2	4325	waste	3
4293	visible	2	4326	wasteful	1
4294	vision	3	4327	watch	1
4295	visit	3	4328	water	139
4296	visual	9	4329	watercraft	3
4297	vital	5	4330	water-driven	1
4298	vogue	1	4331	water-holding	1
4299	void	1	4332	waterpower	2
4300	volcanic	10	4333	water-saturated	3
4301	volcano	4	4334	watershed	1
4302	volume	5	4335	wave	3
4303	voluminous	1	4336	wavelength	1
4304	vote	1	4337	wax	1
4305	voyage	1	4338	way	41
4306	vulnerability	1	4339	we	41
4307	vulnerable	1	4340	weak	3

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序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
4341	wealth	9	4374	whether	9
4342	wealthy	1	4375	which	127
4343	weapon	3	4376	whichever	1
4344	wear	5	4377	while	25
4345	weather	5	4378	white	4
4346	weave	1	4379	white-tailed	2
4347	web	3	4380	whiteware	1
4348	wed	2	4381	who	49
4349	week	2	4382	whole	2
4350	weight	11	4383	whom	2
4351	welfare	3	4384	whose	11
4352	well	27	4385	why	29
4353	well-being	3	4386	wide	7
4354	well-known	1	4387	widely	2
4355	well-paid	1	4388	widen	1
4356	well-regulated	1	4389	widespread	2
4357	well-to-do	1	4390	width	1
4358	west	18	4391	wild	3
4359	western	5	4392	wildebeest	8
4360	west-side	1	4393	wilderness	1
4361	westward	2	4394	will	35
4362	wet	7	4395	win	4
4363	wetland	1	4396	wind	15
4364	whale	17	4397	windblown	1
4365	what	35	4398	windmill	1
4366	whatever	6	4399	window	1
4367	wheat	2	4400	wing	1
4368	wheel	5	4401	winter	11
4369	when	77	4402	wipe	1
4370	where	44	4403	wire	3
4371	whereas	6	4404	wireless	1
4372	whereby	1	4405	wish	2
4373	wherever	2	4406	with	210

序 号	用词	频次	序 号	用词	频次
4407	withdrawal	1	4429	would	64
4408	within	18	4430	wound	1
4409	without	22	4431	wrap	2
4410	withstand	1	4432	wrinkle	1
4411	wolf	1	4433	write	1
4412	woman	3	4434	writer	2
4413	wonderful	1	4435	wrong	2
4414	wood	4	4436	yard	1
4415	wooden	3	4437	yarn	1
4416	woody	2	4438	year	106
4417	woolens	1	4439	yellow	1
4418	word	4	4440	yet	12
4419	work	44	4441	yew	1
4420	workday	1	4442	yield	3
4421	worker	19	4443	you	7
4422	workshop	2	4444	young	12
4423	world	36	4445	youngster	1
4424	worldwide	1	4446	your	1
4425	worsen	1	4447	zebra	8
4426	worshipper	1	4448	zinc	4
4427	worth	2	4449	zone	6
4428	worthwhile	2	4450	zoologist	3

# 特殊语法结构

此处所涉及的两大语法结构就是倒装和省略。在新托福阅读的语句分析中,也出现过对这两种语法结构的考查,所以希望引起各位考生的注意。我们在此,主要是参考叶永昌先生对英语倒装和省略句观点的论述。具体内容如下:

### 第一节 省略

省略结构在新托福阅读考试中经常出现,尤其是在表并列关系的时候出现次数最多。在并列复合句中,某些相同的成分会省略,句子通常都会用逗号、分号及 and, or, but also, while, through 等词将各个分句并列连接起来,将相同的成分省略。

### 【例如】

The development of new international trade routes could undermine the monetary base and erode state power.

原本这个句子是两个句子: The development of new international trade routes could undermine the monetary base 和 The development of new international trade routes could erode state power, 但由于 undermine 和 erode 通过 and 连接的共同的成分都是 The development of new international trade routes could,为了语言的简洁性而将 and 后一句的成分省略。

### 第二节 倒装

关于倒装结构,其实这也是考生的一个心病。其实,这个结构我们从小就比较熟悉,它在 古汉语中经常出现。比如刘禹锡的《陋室铭》有一句"何陋之有?",这就是谓语后置的情况。

倒装是将语句中的主语、谓语、宾语、状语等颠倒顺序的一种语法现象,常常具有强调语气的作用。那么在新托福阅读考试中,最常见的倒装结构就是 There be 句型。所以,根本就不用过于担心。倒装结构主要有两种:完全倒装和部分倒装。当然,如果仔细去查找倒装结构,你可能会发现它的内容非常多,但是我们只列举在新托福阅读考试中常见的形式即可。

### ||一、完全倒装||

完全倒装即把整个谓语放到主语之前(是整个谓语动词,而非助动词)。新托福阅读考试中最为常见的就是由地点和时间副词引出的完全倒装句:以地点副词 here, there 和时间副词 now, then 开头, 后面的动词是 be, come, exist, fall, follow, go, lie, remain, seem, stand (表"移动或动态"的不及物动词)等,而主语又是名词时,构成完全倒装句。

例如: There is little concrete evidence. (TPO1)

### ||二、部分倒装||

部分倒装即只把谓语的一部分(如助动词、情态动词等)放到主语前,或把句子的强调成分提前。比较常见的就是以否定词开头的句子要求部分倒装。这些否定词包括 not, not only, never, no hardly, scarcely, little, no sooner...than, seldom, not until 等。

### 【例如】

Not until yesterday did little John change his mind.

# 致 谢

我特别感谢新东方范亚飞老师,为本书提供策划和咨询帮助! 我特别感谢我的搭档张小舟老师,为本书修改和内容提供太多的指导! 我感谢所有帮助过我们的人!

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## 作者寄语

提高阅读能力是一个艰辛的过程,只能通过自己的 努力来实现, 也只有自己才会品尝最后"果实"的甘 甜。阅读能力一旦提高,面对文章就有一种"一览纵山 小"的感觉,可秒杀各种考题。尽管过程不容易,但是 一定要坚持, 恒则成。在备考的路上, 你并不孤单, 因 为有很多跟你一样的考生在为各种出国考试而奋斗。请 记住, 你不是一个人在战斗! 你的备考路有我们一路陪 伴,如果有任何疑问,就常给我们来信,我们一定会及 时答复。祝福每一位托福考生, 在考试中取得佳绩, 在 出国路上一帜风顺!

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策划编辑◎张若男/封面设计◎杨拉图 18600080488 编辑热线◎010-88379355

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