

新托福官方指南最新解析

金鑫 战略 董惠玥 编著



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编者序

Preface

新 托 福 官 方 指 南 最 新 解 析

自美国教育考试服务中心(ETS)对托福考试进行改革之后,新托福考试进入中国已经三年有余了。然而与新托福考试相关的官方的备考资料非常之少,目前只有《新托福考试官方指南》一本书是由 ETS 授权出版的,因此也几乎成为了新托福考生人手一册的必备参考书。

实际上,一本由国外出版社出版的考试备考书,是远远无法满足国内考生需求的。首先,作为国外备考书的通病,《新托福考试官方指南》同样缺乏深入详细的解析,更谈不上针对中国考生的备考指导。其次,《新托福考试官方指南》缺乏相应的备考方法的总结和讲解。更有甚者,《新托福考试官方指南》写作部分的很多介绍并没有真实反映考场情况,很多上过考场的学生都认为,这本书中无论是综合写作还是独立写作都是偏离考试的。

因此,我们萌发了为《新托福考试官方指南》编写一本最新解析的念头,并为此特别邀请了三位于新东方学校的新托福培训资深教师来共同编写。

金鑫老师负责编写的阅读部分对官方指南中的每一道阅读题都进行了精解,包括关键词、定位句、每道题的考点和解题思路,还对错误选项进行了讲解,指出了选项陷阱,并特别贡献简捷思路,帮助考生迅速提高解题速度。针对词汇题的每一个词都给出了例句和同义词,以扩充真题词汇量。此外,还穿插着对新托福阅读的每一种题型的解题方法进行了总结。并且,在每篇阅读文章的后面,都附有本文逻辑结构简图和本文词汇总结。

同样是由金鑫老师编写的听力部分的解析,也对官方指南中的每一道听力题进行了精解。其中,每一道题的解题关键句都在听力原文中标出,考生通过反复重听训练,将逐渐形成对新托福听

力解题关键句出现位置的把握。每篇听力文章后面,都有听力思路及考点总结。在题目精解中穿插的听力技巧部分,则是集作者数十次参加托福考试的经验之大成,有助于考生快速突破。

董惠玥老师负责编写的口语部分,针对口语考试六道题的不同特点,对解题方法进行了详细讲解。其中,指出第一、第二道题的解题关键,在于利用准备时间列出简明清晰的提纲,并通过对示范样文所做的高分解析,总结了获取高分的原则。第三、第四道题着重讲解了如何利用阅读材料,以及如何记阅读和听力笔记的问题。针对第五、第六题,更详细地讲解并示范了如何记听力笔记,如何利用准备时间整理和组织笔记。因此,能够极大地帮助考生掌握新托福口语考试规律,并进行有针对性的练习。

战略老师则以自己 10 年和 ETS 打交道的经验,完全颠覆了官方指南的写作部分,以全新的内容向考生呈现一个真实而完整的新托福写作分析。针对综合写作,重点分析了阅读理解和听力材料的对应关系,分析了听力材料的重点是细节,并设计了相应的练习,最后对综合写作文章结构的运作进行了总结,读来大有豁然开朗之感。针对独立写作,完全摒弃了官方指南上已不再使用的老题库,代之以历次独立写作真题汇总,并通过讲练结合的方式,对句子的合理化和多样化进行了深入浅出的讲解。相信这一部分,对于考生突破新托福写作,必然能够助益良多。

把握考试规律,笑傲考试人生。当您在大洋彼岸微笑的时候,就是对我们的最大的安慰和祝福。

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TOEFL iBT Reading

新托福官方指南最新解析

阅读部分

Reading Practice Sets


Practice Set 1 THE ORIGINS OF CETACEANS

文章结构

标题	鲸的起源
第 1 段	鲸类动物是哺乳动物。它与陆地上哺乳动物之间存在联系的证据是在最近才被发现的。
第 2 段	1979 年，在巴基斯坦发现了一具古鲸类动物的化石。
第 3 段	1979 年出土化石的具体特征。
第 4 段	1989 年，在埃及发现了另一具早期鲸类动物的化石。
第 5 段	1994 年，在巴基斯坦发现了已灭绝的古鲸类动物的化石。

题目精解

1

 **关键词：** presence of a blowhole, cetaceans

定位句： Their streamlined bodies, the absence of hind legs, and the presence of a fluke and blowhole cannot disguise their affinities with land-dwelling mammals.

解题方法： 直选法

(B) It cannot conceal the fact that cetaceans are mammals.

在这个选项中 conceal = disguise，因而符合细节题正确选项的特征：正确答案为原文定位句的同义转述。

错误选项讲解：

(A) It clearly indicates that cetaceans are mammals.

此选项极容易被误选。它来自本段的第一句话，但该句话并不含本题的出题点的另一

个关键词 presence of a blowhole，也就是说，它并不是 presence of a blowhole 所说明的问题。另外，这个选项中程度副词 clearly 用词错误，因为在原文中并没有这样的程度副词出现。

程度副词的误用是错误选项共同的特征。

(C) It is the main difference between cetaceans and land-dwelling mammals.

注意意思与意思的对应：原文讲的是 cetaceans 与 land-dwelling mammals 之间有 affinities（相似）。这是两者之间的相似点（similarities），并不是不同点（differences），所以此选项必错。

注意：对于该选项，判断思路非常重要。它要求大家对单词词义能够建立起对应的感觉。掌握了这种思路有助于大家在考试中迅速找出正确选项或是删除错误选项，从而节省做题时间，并且提高做题的正确率。

思路关联：（A）选项的错误思路也发生在本文第 7 题（C）选项，练习五第 1 题（A）选项中。
（C）选项的思路见练习三第 7 题（A）选项和练习六第 3 题（D）选项。

2

关键词： early sea otters

定位句： However, **unlike** the cases of sea otters and pinnipeds (...), it is not easy to envision what the first whales looked like.

解题方法： 直选法

(A) It is not difficult to imagine what they looked like.

此题采用一种“取非”的思路。这种思路简化为如下结构：

“取非”思路简化图：

原文：Unlike a, b 有 c 的特征 → 答案：a 无 c 的特征

原文说：“与 sea otters 和 pinnipeds 的情况不一样，想要知道早期的 whale 长得什么样是一件很不容易的事情。”

因此答案（A）采用“取非”思路，“想要知道早期 sea otters 长得什么样是一件不难的事情。”

思路关联： 练习三的第 6 题也是采用“取非”的思路解题。

3

PRECIOUS

If you say that something such as a resource is **precious**, you mean that it is valuable and should not be wasted or used badly.

同义词: valuable, costly, expensive, priceless

EXACT

Exact means correct in every detail. For example, an exact copy is the same in every detail as the thing it is copied from.

同义词: accurate, correct, precise, definite

SCARCE

If something is **scarce**, there is not enough of it.

同义词: rare, few, infrequent, insufficient, in short supply

VALUABLE

If you describe something or someone as **valuable**, you mean that they are very useful and helpful.

同义词: precious, costly, expensive, useful, helpful, beneficial

INITIAL

You use **initial** to describe something that happens at the beginning of a process.

同义词: first, beginning, incipient, primary, introductory

4

关键词: *Pakicetus*, cetaceans, similar

定位句: Although limited to a skull, the *Pakicetus* fossil provides precious details on the origins of cetaceans. The skull is cetacean-like but...

解题方法: 直选法

(C) skull shapes

原文已经明确指明: skull 是像 cetacean 的。

5

指代题: 答案 (A) *Pakicetus*

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.

原文翻译: *Pakicetus* 在浅水中以鱼为主要的食物，而且它还没有完全适应水生的生活。它很有可能是陆地上产仔的。

6

EXPOSE

To **expose** something that is usually hidden means to uncover it so that it can be seen.

同义词: uncover, display, exhibit, present, reveal, show, unveil

EXPLAIN

If you **explain** something, you give details about it or describe it so that it can be understood.

If you **explain** something that has happened, you give people reasons for it, especially in an attempt to justify it.

同义词: give a reason for, account for, justify, clarify, describe

VISIBLE

If something is **visible**, it can be seen.

同义词: observable, unconcealed, apparent, clear, evident

IDENTIFY

If you **identify** something, you discover or notice its existence.

If you can **identify** someone or something, you are able to recognize them or distinguish them from others.

If you **identify** someone or something, you name them or say who or what they are.

同义词: recognize, diagnose, name

LOCATE

If you **locate** something or someone, you find out where they are.

If you **locate** something in a particular place, you put it there or build it there.

同义词: find, detect, discover, put, settle

7



关键词: the hind leg of *Basilosaurus*

定位句: ..., 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.

解题方法：直选法

(D) could not have walked on land.

原文翻译：这样的后腿太小了，它们没办法在陆地上支撑这样 50 英尺长的 *Basilosaurus*。

既然是没办法在陆地上支撑 *Basilosaurus*，那 *Basilosaurus* 就自然无法在陆地上行走。

错误选项讲解：

(A) lived later than *Ambulocetus natans*

原文第 5 段明确指出：*Ambulocetus natans* lived 9 million years before *Basilosaurus*。但第 5 段并不是本题的出题段落。本题的出题点是 the hind leg of *Basilosaurus* 能说明什么问题，所以只能从第 4 段关于 the hind leg of *Basilosaurus* 部分找本题答案。

简捷思路：由于 *Ambulocetus natans* 并不是本题定位句所涉及的内容，因此不作为考虑对象，先直接删除，不予考虑。

(B) lived at the same time as *Pakicetus*

本段明确指明：*Basilosaurus* lived around 40 million years ago, 12 million years after *Pakicetus*。此选项却说 *Basilosaurus* 与 *Pakicetus* 生存在相同的时期，必然错误。

简捷思路：由于 *Pakicetus* 并不是本题定位句所涉及的内容，因此不作为考虑对象，先直接放弃，不予考虑。

(C) was able to swim well

程度副词 well 修饰错误。只能从本段信息得出 *Basilosaurus* 生活在水里，但没有任何信息能够推出 *Basilosaurus* 能在水里游泳游得很好。此选项的错误方式在第 1 题 (A) 选项中已经进行了详细的讲解。

选项陷阱：

有些选项虽然在原文中出现过，但由于不是出题点所涉及的内容，所以仍然不作为正确选项。而这类选项是 ETS 在 TOEFL 阅读试题中经常设置的迷惑选项的一种，所以，在选项中若发现出题点并未涉及的内容时，应先直接删除该选项，不予考虑。

思路关联：此题迷惑选项 (A) 的思路也出现在练习六第 10 题选项 (D) 中。

8

关键词： *Basilosaurus* bred and gave birth

定位句： *Basilosaurus* was undoubtedly a fully marine whale with possibly nonfunctional, or vestigial, hind legs.

解题方法：直选法

(D) In a marine environment

与原文中的 fully marine whale 相对应。

错误选项讲解：

原文只说 *Basilosaurus* 是海里的鲸，不能由此得出到浅水 (shallow water) 里产仔 (bred and gave birth) 的结论，故选项 (C) 错误。

9

定位句： The fossil luckily includes a good portion of the hind legs.

解题方法：排除法

(A) Fossil legs of early whales are a rare find.

(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.

这三个选项画删除线部分均不是原文论述内容，故均被排除。

(B) The legs provided important information about the evolution of cetaceans.

该选项与原文主旨内容 evolution of cetaceans 相关，所以在排除 (A)、(C)、(D) 三个选项后，可断定它为正确答案。

10

句子简化题：

原文中的考点有明确的逻辑关系，因此可以按照以下步骤操作：（注：此解题方法共有三步。由于本题不难，只用两步即可得出正确选项。三步完整的解题顺序见练习三第3题）

解题第一步：主从句的逻辑关系要与原文一致。

原文：“... , even though...” (让步转折关系)。只有选项“(A) Even though..., ...”和选项“(C) Although..., ...”符合让步转折关系，所以将选项(B)、(D)排除。

解题第二步：主句主干尽量与原文一致。

原文中的主句主干为：The structure of the backbone shows...

选项(A)主句主干为：it did not have a backbone，与原文主句主干不符，故错误。

选项(C)主句主干为：its backbone structure shows that...，与原文主句主干相同，故为正确选项。

11

PROPULSION

Propulsion is the power that moves something in a forward direction.

同义词： impetus, impulse, push

STAYING AFLOAT

If something or someone **is staying afloat** in a liquid, they are in the liquid, on or just below surface, and are being supported by it.

同义词: be buoyant, hover, hang

CHANGING DIRECTION

A **direction** is the general line that someone or something is moving or pointing in.

DECREASING WEIGHT

If someone or something's **weight is** a particular amount, this amount is how heavy they are.

MOVING FORWARD

If you move or look **forward**, you move or look in direction that is in front of you.

12

This is a question that....

在插入的句子中含有 **this/ these/ such** 之类的指示代词时，其解题方法为：■的前句话必须有这些词后面的名词出现。若不满足这个条件，则■的位置必错。

因此，“这是一个问题……”要放入到原文中，■前句话应该是一个问题。而满足这个条件的只有第二个位置的■。故选第二个位置。

13

文章结构题解题方法总论

错误选项特征：

- i 未被原文提及的内容为错；
- ii 与原文观点相反的内容为错；
- iii 原文中的 minor ideas 为错。

minor ideas (错误选项) 与 most important ideas (正确选项) 的区别在于：most important ideas 在原文中应处于被支持、被说明的地位；minor ideas 在文章中只是起到支持、说明 most important ideas 的作用，而 minor ideas 本身不需要其他的观点支持它的成立。

判断 **minor ideas** 的方法：minor ideas 在原文中没有论述的必要性。另外，事实性叙述内容、定义式内容多为 minor ideas，具体的数字性内容必为 minor ideas。

正确选项特征：

- i 段落核心内容 (常为段首句)；
- ii 正确选项必须与提示句的主旨相关。

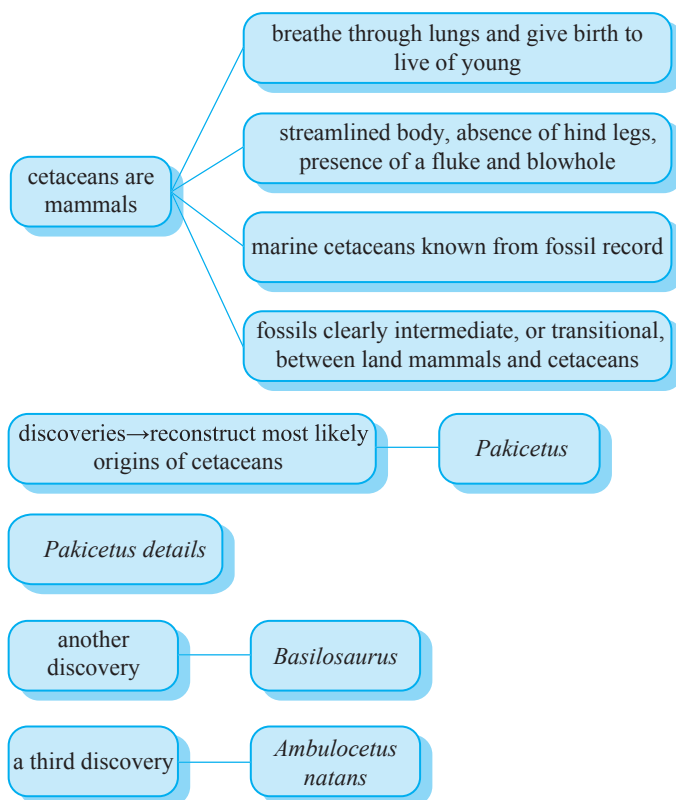
提示句：同本题所给出的，提示原文主旨的句子 (the introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage)。

提示句： This passage discusses fossils that help to explain the likely origins of cetaceans—whales, porpoises, and dolphins.

- (1) ¶ 第 1 段的主旨内容。
- (2) ¶ 第 5 段的主旨内容。
- (3) ↑ 第 4 段的细节信息，它并不是文章的主要观点。
- (4) ↑ 第 3 段的细节信息，它在文章中没有起到被主要论述的作用。
- (5) ¶ 第 1 段的主旨内容。
- (6) ↑ 第 5 段的细节信息。

请大家参考“本文逻辑结构简图”来判断这六个选项。

本文逻辑结构简图



本文词汇总结

cetacean	<i>n.</i>	鲸类动物，鲸	disguise	<i>vt.</i>	伪装；隐瞒，掩饰
gill	<i>n.</i>	鳃	conceal	<i>vt.</i>	隐藏，隐瞒
streamlined	<i>adj.</i>	流线型的	affinity	<i>n.</i>	亲缘，亲密关系
envision	<i>vt.</i>	想象；预见	intermediate	<i>adj.</i>	中间的；居间的
embedded	<i>adj.</i>	嵌入的，插入的	adaptation	<i>n.</i>	适合，适应
marine	<i>adj.</i>	海洋的，海的	functional	<i>adj.</i>	功能的，机能的
retain	<i>vt.</i>	保留	rear	<i>n.</i>	后部，背部
locomotion	<i>n.</i>	运动；移动		<i>vt.</i>	抚养；培养；饲养
propulsion	<i>n.</i>	推进；推进力			

Practice Set 2 DESERT FORMATION

文章结构

标题	沙漠的形成
第 1 段	沙漠已经占据了地球陆地面积的近 1/4，而另 1/4 的陆地也面临着沙漠化的威胁。
第 2 段	沙漠化的成因主要是由于地表植被的消失，导致土壤被风或水带走，最后形成移动的沙丘。
第 3 段	植被的消失导致土壤蓄水能力的下降，进而导致植被的减少，最终导致地表退化。
第 4 段	常年干燥的气候是沙漠的成因之一，全球的持续变暖加剧了部分地区的干旱状态。
第 5 段	在大部分地区，人为因素造成的沙漠化远比自然原因更突出。
第 6 段	沙漠化的四个主要因素之一：过度耕作。
第 7 段	沙漠化的四个主要因素之二：过度放牧。
第 8 段	沙漠化的四个主要因素之三：薪柴的获取和对能源的依赖。
第 9 段	沙漠化的四个主要因素之四：过度灌溉。
第 10 段	沙漠化对其地域的影响是长久的。

题目精解

1

THREATENED

If something or someone **threatens** a person or thing, they are likely to harm that person or thing.

同义词: endanger, imperil, jeopardize, put at risk

RESTRICTED

If you **restrict** something, it is kept within certain limits.

同义词: limit, confine, bound, restrain

ENDANGERED

To **endanger** something or someone means to put them in a situation where they might be harmed or destroyed completely.

同义词: threaten, imperil, risk, jeopardize, put at risk, put in danger

PREVENTED

To **prevent** something means to ensure that it does not happen.

同义词: avoid, hamper, hinder, impede, inhibit, frustrate

REJECTED

If you **reject** something such as a proposal, a request, or an offer, you do not accept it or you do not agree to it.

同义词: deny, decline, exclude, veto

2

关键词: the loss of natural vegetation, consequences for soil

定位句: Even in the areas that retain a soil cover, the reduction of vegetation typically results in the loss of the soil's ability to absorb substantial quantities of water.

解题方法: 直选法

(B) Reduced water absorption

此选项是原文定位句的同义转述，必然是细节题的正确答案。

3**DELICATE**

If something is **delicate**, it is easy to harm, damage, or break, and needs to be handled or treated carefully.

同义词: fragile, tender, weak

FRAGILE

Something that is **fragile** is easily broken or damaged.

同义词: delicate, brittle, weak, breakable, flimsy

PREDICTABLE

If you say that an event is **predictable**, you mean that it is obvious in advance that it will happen.

同义词: likely, anticipated, expected, foreseeable

COMPLEX

Something that is **complex** has many different parts, and is therefore often difficult to understand.

同义词: complicated, sophisticated, intricate

VALUABLE

见练习一第 3 题词汇题解释。

4

关键词: in dry periods, border areas

定位句: During the dry periods that are common phenomena along the desert margins, though, the pressure on the land is often far in excess of its diminished capacity, and desertification results.

解题方法: 排除法

(B) retaining their fertility after desertification

此选项必错。

思路 1: 因为 retaining their fertility 是原文定位句中未出现过的信息, 而涉及原文定位句以外的信息的选项是错误的。(详细讲解见练习一第 7 题“选项陷阱”)

简捷思路: 看到该选项中有 fertility, 而原文定位句并未涉及, 直接判断此选项为错。

思路 2: 根据原文, 是因为“对土地的压力远远超过了土地可以承受的能力, 才导致了沙漠化”。而这个选项中的 after desertification 告诉我们, 它是在讲沙漠化之后的情况, 而关于沙漠化之后情况是怎么样的, 原文定位句并没有说明。所以, 从这个角度而言, 该选项也是错误的。

简捷思路: 看到该选项中有 after, 而原文定位句中并不是讲 desertification 之后的情况, 所以此选项错误。

(C) providing water for irrigating crops

irrigating crops 在原文的定位句中并没有涉及, 所以该选项错误。

(D) attracting populations in search of food and fuel

attracting populations 在原文的定位句中并没有涉及, 所以该选项错误。

所以，此题正确选项为 (A) *adjusting to stresses created by settlement*，其中 *stresses* 就是原文定位句 *pressure* 的同义替代词。原文说：“在沿沙漠边界地区的干旱时期，由于对土地的压力远远大于了它能够承受的能力，所以形成了沙漠化。”既然最终形成了沙漠化，也就是说，土地在调节自己适应这种压力的方面 (*adjusting to stresses*) 出现了问题。

总结：这道题稍有难度。在做题时，能通过原文的意思，直接选出 (A) 为正确选项的概率较小。因此，在无法用直选法有理由地判断出哪个选项必然正确时，可以用排除法来做题。通过 (B)、(C)、(D) 三个选项中都涉及了原文定位句以外信息的这种错误选项的特征，将此三个选项排除。

5

PROGRESSIVELY

A **progressive** change happens gradually over a period of time.

同义词： *increasingly, growingly*

OPENLY

If you describe a situation, attitude, or way of behaving as **open**, you mean it is not kept hidden or secret.

同义词： *unrestrictedly*

IMPRESSIVELY

Something that is **impressive** impresses you, for example because it is great in size or degree, or is done with a great deal of skill.

同义词： *grandly, awesomely, strikingly, dramatically*

OBJECTIVELY

Objective information is based on facts.

If someone is **objective**, they base their opinions on facts rather than on their personal feelings.


同义词： *unbiased, detached, impartial, unprejudiced*

INCREASINGLY

If something **increases** or you **increase** it, it becomes greater in number, level, or amount.

同义词： *growingly, expandingly*

6

 **关键词：** *raising crops*

定位句： Since the raising of most crops necessitates the prior removal of the natural vegetation...

解题方法：直选法

(C) Removal of the original vegetation

此选项是原文定位句的同义转述，是细节题的正确答案。

7

DEVOID OF

If you say that someone or something is **devoid of** a quality of thing, you are emphasizing that they have none of it.

同义词： lacking, deficient, empty, free from

CONSISTING OF

Something that **consists of** particular things contains a number of these things.

同义词： be composed of, comprise, contain, include, involve

HIDDEN BY

Hidden facts, feelings, activities, or problems are not easy to notice or discover.

A **hidden** place is difficult to find.

同义词： concealed, latent, unseen, secret

EXCEPT FOR


You use **except for** to introduce the only thing or person that prevents a statement from being completely true.

LACKING IN

If you say that someone or something **lacks** a particular quality or that a particular quality **is lacking in** them, you mean that they do not have any or enough of it.

同义词： be short of, be without

8

 **关键词：** excess water, desertification

定位句： Excess water from irrigation sinks down into the water table. If no drainage system exists, the water table rises, bringing dissolved salts to the surface.

解题方法：直选法

(D) bring salts to the surface

直接是原文定位句的重复叙述，符合细节题正确选项特征。

错误选项讲解：

(B) limit the evaporation of water

原文确实提及过“The water evaporates...”，但这只是说“水蒸发了”并不是“限制(limit)”水的蒸发。所以，该选项涉及了原文定位句中未提及的内容，因而为错误选项。

(C) require mere absorption of air by the soil

这个选项很多同学都会误选。原文为：“... a white crustal layer that prevents air and water from reaching the underlying soil.”这句话只是说，“这个白色的盐层妨碍了空气和水到达它们下面的土壤”，但并不表示“土壤就因此需要吸收更多的(more)空气”。这种意思并不是原文所表达的，所以该选项仍然错误。

注意：该选项的错误很有代表性。大家记住这个判断标准：原文中没有比较级或最高级，答案中也不可以出现。所以在答案中出现比较级或最高级，但在原文中却没有的选项，一定是错误的。

思路关联：练习三第1题，练习六第6题

9

此题为 **NOT/ EXCEPT** 题型。两种选项都可以作为该题型的正确答案：

- (1) 原文未提及的选项为正确选项；
- (2) 与原文观点相反、相矛盾的选项为正确选项。

本题采取第二种解法：

(C) insufficient irrigation

该选项与第9段首句“The final major human cause of desertification is soil salinization resulting from over-irrigation”意思完全相反，所以为本题的正确选项。

10

句子简化题

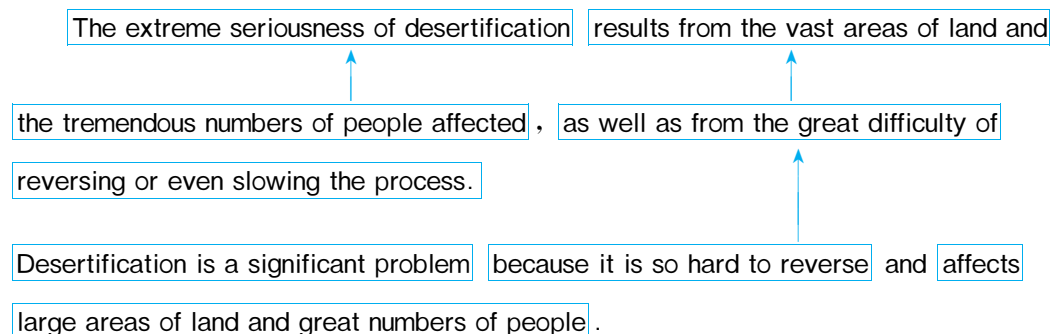
此题的考点：“并列结构”(and = as well as)

并列结构：

在并列连词 (and, as well as) 之后若出现介词 (in, for, of, to...), 则应找在这些连词前面出现这些相同介词的地方, 后一个介词与其前面的相同介词共用之前的一切成分; 若在并列连词之后出现动词或分词, 则应找在连词之前出现的与其词性相同的词, 这些词与其共用之前的一切成分。

此题结构：“... results from..., as well as from....”即“... results from..., as well as results from...”。由于 results from = is because of，所以本题等同于“... is because of ..., as well as is because of...”。

(A) 选项主从句逻辑关系与原文结构相同，且其主干内容与原文一致。



11

推论题：只向原文提及的方面进行推论，涉及其他方面的选项均错。

解题方法：排除法

- (A) Governments will act quickly to control further desertification.
- (B) The factors influencing desertification occur in cycles and will change in the future.
- (D) Desertification will soon occur in all areas of the world.

此三个选项中被画删除线的内容均是原文未曾涉及的内容。故全为错误选项。

12

本句中含有“this...”这个结构，此结构的解题思路见练习一第12题中的具体讲解。

“This economic reliance on livestock in certain regions”这个概念必须在■的前句话被提及。所以第一个■位置为错。第二个■的前句话：“The raising of livestock is a major economic activity in semiarid lands,…”是对“economic reliance on livestock in certain regions”这个意思的同义表达。所以第二个■位置正确。

13

提示句：Many factors have contributed to the great increase in desertification in recent decades.

(1)	¶	第6段总体讲完4个因素后，主要讲解的第一个因素 over-cultivation。
(2)	↑	本文重点讲导致沙漠化的人为因素。此选项说庄稼养不活的数量增加，与本文主旨无关。
(3)	¶	第7、8段的主旨内容：over-grazing 和 firewood gathering。
(4)	¶	第9段的主旨内容：over-irrigation。
(5)	↑	角度1：事实性内容为原文的 minor idea。 角度2：本题选造成沙漠化的因素，而本选项的内容“动物粪便能肥沃土壤”并不是造成沙漠化的因素，故排除。
(6)	↑	事实性内容为原文的 minor idea。

参考练习一第12题的“文章结构题解题方法总论”及本文的逻辑结构简图来进行判断。

本文逻辑结构简图



本文词汇总结

desertification	<i>n.</i> 沙(漠)化	previously	<i>adv.</i> 以前, 先前; 预先
primarily	<i>adv.</i> 主要地; 最初	substantial	<i>adj.</i> 很多的, 大量的
penetration	<i>n.</i> 渗透, 透入	deterioration	<i>n.</i> 退化; 恶化; 变坏
aridity	<i>n.</i> 干旱; 荒芜	excess	<i>n.</i> 超出量, 过剩物
diminished	<i>adj.</i> 减少了的	identify	<i>v.</i> 鉴别, 识别
expand	<i>v.</i> 扩展, 扩张	density	<i>n.</i> 密度, 稠密; 浓厚
susceptible	<i>adj.</i> 易受影响的	prior	<i>adj.</i> 在……之前, 比……优先
dominant	<i>adj.</i> 统治的, 占优势的	grazing	<i>n.</i> 放牧
trample	<i>v.</i> 踩踏, 践踏	pulverization	<i>n.</i> 粉碎, 磨碎, 研碎
substitute	<i>n.</i> 代替品, 代用品	conditioner	<i>n.</i> 调节剂; 调节器
irrigation	<i>n.</i> 灌溉	drainage	<i>n.</i> 排水装置
salinization	<i>n.</i> 盐碱渍化		

Practice Set 3

EARLY CINEMA

文章结构

标题	早期电影院
第 1 段	当电影放映技术从小孔放映发展到活动电影放映室的形式时，电影院真正成为大众消费。
第 2 段	早期的活动电影放映室是以留声机放映室的形式放映的。
第 3 段	放映者追求的是利润最大化，因此他们在第一间活动式放映室问世后一年左右优化投影设备。
第 4 段	随着投影技术的出现，电影开始成为大众消费的最终形式。
第 5 段	由于电影自身的特点和观众所关注的东西的变化，早期放映者在影院放映电影节目的决定作用是有限的。
第 6 段	随着投影技术的出现，观众与影片的关系变得公众化。

题目精解

1

NOT/ EXCEPT 题型：具体解法见练习二第 9 题。

本题解题思路 1：

采用 NOT/ EXCEPT 题型解题方法 1。由于 (A)、(B)、(D) 选项在原文中均被明确提及，故 (C) 为正确选项。

原文：“...， which contained only a few individual machines and permitted only one customer to view a short, 50-foot film at anyone time.” [(A)、(D) 选项出处]

“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.” [(B) 选项出处]

本题解题思路 2:

用在练习二第 8 题曾经提到的一种错误选项的思路。若原文中没有出现比较级或最高级，却在答案中出现的选项一般为错。本题 (C) 选项 “Prizefights were the most popular subjects for films”。原文：“in case of famous prizefights, successive rounds of a single fight”。在原文中只说明 prizefights 是 famous。在 (C) 选项中却用了 the most popular subjects，符合错误选项的特征。所以在本题中 (C) 为正确选项。

2

修辞目的题:

这种题型一般的考法是问文章为什么要提到某个词或某个句子 (discusses... in order to...), 而考到的词或句子多数情况下会在原文用阴影显示。

解法: 先读考点 (考到的词或句子) 所在的句子, 再读它的前一句话, 总结这两句话的关系即可。

本题考点: phonograph parlors

解题方法: 直选法

(B) describe the model used to design Kinetoscope parlors

原文: These Kinetoscope arcades were modeled on phonograph parlors, which had proven successful for Edison several years earlier.

因此提到 phonograph parlors 的目的是为了说明 Kinetoscope arcades 是以什么为模型制造出来的, 即 (B) 选项。

3

本题有明确的逻辑关系词, 故采取以下步骤解题。

解题第一步: 主从句的逻辑关系要与原文一致。

原文: “..., reasoning that (= because)...” (因果关系), 只有选项 (B) “... because...” 和选项 (C) “... because...” 符合因果关系, 所以将选项 (A)、(D) 排除。

解题第二步: 主句主干尽量与原文一致。

原文中的主句主干为: He refused to develop projection technology...

选项 (B) 主句主干为: Edison refused to work on projection technology, 与原文主句主干相符, 故保留。

选项 (C) 主句主干为: Edison did not want to develop projection technology, 与原文主句主干相同, 故保留。

解题第三步: 从句主干尽量与原文一致。

原文中的从句主干为:..., then exhibitors would purchase only one machine—a projector—from him instead of several.

选项 (B) 从句为: he did not think exhibitors would replace their projectors with newer machines, 与原文从句主干意思不符, 故错误。

选项 (C) 从句为: it limited the number of machines he could sell, 与原文从句意思一致, 故为正确选项。

4

READILY

You use **readily** to say that something can be done or obtained quickly and easily. For example, if you say that something can be readily understood, you mean that people can understand it quickly and easily.

同义词: easily, quickly, smoothly, speedily, effortlessly

FREQUENTLY

If something is **frequent**, it happens often.

同义词: often, commonly, repeatedly

EASILY

You use **easily** to say that something happens more quickly or more often than is usual or normal.

同义词: readily, with ease, smoothly, without difficulty

INTELLIGENTLY

A person or animal that is **intelligent** has the ability to think, understand, and learn things quickly and well.

同义词: cleverly, brightly, smartly

OBVIOUSLY

You use **obviously** to indicate that something is easily noticed, seen or recognized.

同义词: clearly, manifestly, unquestionably, without doubt

5

ASSISTANCE

If you give someone **assistance**, you help them do a job or task by doing part of the work.

同义词: help, aid, cooperation, support, backing

CRITICISM

Criticism is the action of expressing disapproval of something or someone. A **criticism** is a statement that expresses disapproval.

同义词: disapproval, fault-finding

LEADERSHIP

You refer to people who are in control of a group or organization as the **leadership**.

同义词: domination, management, direction, guidance

HELP

If you **help** someone, you make it easier for them to do something, for example by doing part of the work for them or by giving them advice or money.

同义词: assistance, aid, cooperation, support

APPROVAL

Approval is a formal or official statement that something is acceptable.

同义词: permission, consent, assent

6

关键词: movies differ from previous spectacles

定位句: But the movies differed significantly from these other forms of entertainment^①, which depended on either live performance or (in the case of the slide-and-lantern shows)^② the active involvement of a master of ceremonies who assembled the final program.

解题方法: 直选法

(D) They did not require live entertainers.

本题采用“取非”的解题思路(详细阐述见练习一第2题)

which 引导的这个定语从句修饰 these other forms of entertainment, 而原文指明 movies 与 these other forms of entertainment 不同, 所以应该把这个定语从句的内容取非。

① these other forms of entertainment: these + *n.* 这个名词或其同义词在前文应该被提及, 否则这句话在原文中无意义。在原文中, 这句话的前句话为“Previously, large audiences had viewed spectacles at the theater, where ...”所以 these other forms of entertainment 在这里应该指代 spectacles viewed by large audiences, 即为本题的关键词。

② 括号内的内容可以略过不读。

7

关键词： early exhibitors, presentation of movies, theaters

定位句： Although early exhibitors regularly accompanied movies with live acts... Even though early exhibitors shaped their film programs by mixing films and other entertainments together...

解题方法 1：直选法

(A) They decided how to combine various components of the film program.

在这个选项中的 combine 与原文定位句中的 “accompanied... with...” 和 “mixing... and...” 所表达的意思相同，按照细节题正确答案的特征：与原文定位句是同义转述关系的选项（常体现为同义词的替代）为正确选项。所以即可判断此题（A）选项正确。但从这个角度做此题有些难度。在本题中能看出答案与原文的这种同义转述，需要大家对词义上的对应非常敏感，正如对练习一第 1 题（C）选项和练习六第 3 题（D）选项的判断一样。由于这种思路需要大家多加练习，在做本题时，可能未考虑到该解题思路，所以在此给大家提供本题的第二种解题方法。

解题方法 2：排除法

(B) They advised film-makers on appropriate movie content.

(C) They often took part in the live-action performances.

这两个选项比较容易判断，画删除线的部分都是原文未曾提及的内容。符合细节题错误选项的特征，故可以直接排除。具体内容见练习一第 7 题错误思路讲解。

(D) They produced and prerecorded the material that was shown in the theaters.

这个选项为“混淆选项”，在解题时很容易被误选。“混淆选项”永远为错误答案。其特征如下：

混淆选项特征：

原文给出的逻辑关系为：A→B, C→D

选项中的逻辑关系为：A→D

这个选项迷惑之处在于原文确实提及过 A、D 这两个事物，这样凭印象做题时，就容易认为这个选项说的东西是自己读到过的，从而选择这个答案。但注意在选项中 A、D 两事物之间的逻辑关系在原文中并没有被表述，因此此选项仍为错误选项。

在本题中原文为：“... the substance of the movies themselves is mass-produced, pre-recorded material that can easily be reproduced by theaters with little or no active participation by the exhibitor.” 也就是说，这些 material 是由 theaters 来制造的，并不是 early exhibitors。而在本选项中的 they 是指代 early exhibitors。故本选项错误。

8

关键词： Mutoscope differed from the Kinetoscope

定位句： 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.

解题方法： 直选法

(D) A different type of material was used to produce the images used in the Mutoscope. 本题的考点是原文定位句中后面的定语从句的翻译。

原文翻译：……早期的 peepshow devices 比如说 Kinetoscope 和 Mutoscope。Mutoscope 是一台与 Kinetoscope 比较相似的机器，它是用连续的 photographic cards 而不是用 strips of celluloid 来制造电影的。(暗指 Kinetoscope 应该用 strips of celluloid 来制造电影的。)

9

指代题

正确选项： (B) the viewer's relationship with the image

本题只是考了一个意思上简单的重复：

With the advent of projection, the viewer's relationship with the image was no longer private... It suddenly became public...

no longer private = public, 即 it 这句话是在重复上一句话的意思, 所以 it = the viewer's relationship with the image.

10

关键词： images seen by viewers, peepshows, images projected on the screen

定位句： 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.

解题方法： 直选法

(A) small in size

数字考点：

在文章中经常会出现数字，而这些数字所在的句子往往会成为考点，其正确选项就是这些数字在文章中说明的问题。经常有以下两种情况：

(1) 若数字在文章中单独出现，这个数字本身并不能说明任何问题，它是为了支持其前句话的内容而存在的。所以，要找出这个数字所说明的问题，应该再读它的前句话。

比如：“我用了 3 000 美元买一幅画。”这个数字在阅读中不能说明任何问题，3 000 美元既不能表明我是用很多钱买了这幅画，也不能表明我是用较少的钱买了这幅画。要选正确选项（也就是这个数字所说明的问题）需要再读它的前一句话，看它的前句话的观点是表示用钱多，还是用钱少。

(2) 若多个数字同时出现，则这些数字之间的比较即成为考点。

例如：“我用 3 000 美元买了一幅画，而他用 300 美元也买了一幅相同的画。”则可以直接比较得出结论，我买这幅画用的钱多，他买这幅画用的钱少。

而本题为数字考点的第二种情况，直接将“1 or 2 inches”与“6 or 9 feet”作比较，可得出“images in the earlier peepshows compared with images projected on the screen are **small in size**”。即选项 (A)。

思路关联：练习六第 10 题考点与本题相同。

11

EXPAND

If something **expands** or **is expanded**, it becomes larger.

同义词：enlarge, extend, increase, broaden, magnify, amplify

ENLARGE

When you **enlarge** something or when it **enlarges**, it becomes bigger.

同义词：expand, extend, amplify, grow, increase, add to, broaden

IMPROVE

If something **improves** or if you **improve** it, it gets better.

同义词：enhance, advance, upgrade

VARY

Something that **varies** consists of things of different types, sizes, or qualities.

同义词：change, alter, differ

REJECT

If you **reject** something such as a proposal, a request, or an offer, you do not accept it

or you do not agree to it.

同义词: deny, decline, disallow, exclude, renounce, veto, refuse, turn down

12

本句中含有“this...”这个结构，此结构的解题思路见练习一第12题中的具体讲解。

“This widespread use of projection technology”这个概念必须在■的前句话被提及。在本题中，第四个■的前句话：these early projection devices were used in... 是对widespread use of projection technology 这个意思的同义表达。所以第四个■位置正确。

句子插入题补充说明：

(1) 位于段首位置的■几乎必错。

因为段首句通常为段落的主旨内容，它不是一句可有可无的话。而对于句子插入题而言，要放入原文的句子在原文中是一句可有可无的话，也就是说有没有它的存在都不会改变原文的逻辑关系。因此对于本题而言，第一个■位置就先不需要考虑了。

(2) 如果在■后面的句子里出现代词，这个■的位置也是暂不需要考虑的。

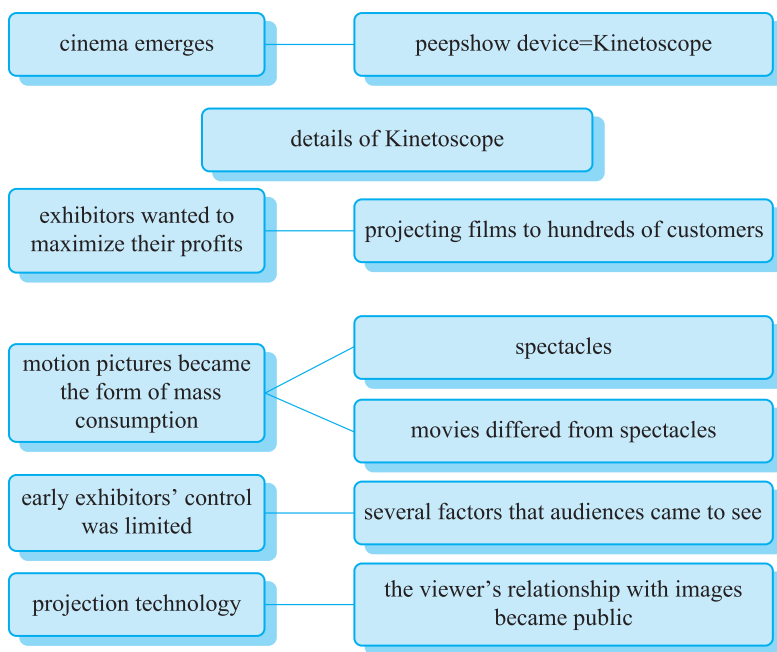
因为如果在这个■的位置放入一句话，则很有可能改变它原来后面句子中代词的指代对象，从而改变了那句话在原文中的句意。而我们刚刚在第(1)点中说过，插入之后的句子不能改变原文原有的逻辑关系，所以这样■的位置一般情况下也是错误的。在本题中第三个■位置的最后一句话中有 these early projection devices 这种“指示代词+名词”的形式向前文指代，因此第三个位置的■在做题时也是暂不考虑的。

13

提示句: The technology for modern cinema evolved at the end of the nineteenth century.

- | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|
| (1) | ↑ | 事实性内容为细节内容，不是全文论述的中心。 |
| (2) | ↑ | 文章未提及此内容。 |
| (3) | ∥ | 第1、2段论述的内容。 |
| (4) | ↑ | 与提示句的主旨信息无关，必错。 |
| (5) | ∥ | 第6段主要论述的内容。 |
| (6) | ∥ | 第1、6段论述的内容。 |

本文逻辑结构简图



本文词汇总结

consumption	<i>n.</i>	消费；消耗
project	<i>v.</i>	放映
admission	<i>n.</i>	入场费
spectacle	<i>n.</i>	表演场面；光景
accompany	<i>v.</i>	附加；补充
marvel	<i>n.</i>	奇异的事物

model	<i>v.</i>	模仿；按模型制作
ultimate	<i>adj.</i>	最后的，终极的
spectator	<i>n.</i>	观众，旁观者
participation	<i>n.</i>	参加，参与
manipulation	<i>n.</i>	操作；控制；处理

Practice Set 4 AGGRESSION

文章结构

标题	侵略（性）
第 1 段	心理学家采用多种方式去理解人类行为中的侵略性。
第 2 段	生物学的探讨方法：生物的构造结构和激素引发侵略。
第 3 段	生物社会学认为侵略性是自然的，甚至有时是人们所渴望的。
第 4 段	生物社会学的观点被多方观点所攻击。
第 5 段	心理动力学的探讨方法：内心的冲突是造成人类具有侵略性的首要原因。
第 6 段	根据心理动力学的理论，防止高伤害性侵略行为的最好办法就是鼓励那些低伤害性的侵略行为。
第 7 段	认知学的探讨方法：人类的行为是由其价值观决定的。
第 8 段	认知学认为：痛苦的事情诱发不愉快的感觉，这种感觉诱发侵略性的行为。但侵略性行为不是自发的，有一些认知性的因素参与其中。

题目精解

1

关键词： aggression in animals, hypothalamus

定位句： 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.

解题方法： 直选法

本题无正确选项。

(A) Some aggressive animal species have a highly developed hypothalamus.

- (B) Artificial stimulation of the hypothalamus results in aggression in animals.
 (C) Animals behaving aggressively show increased activity in the hypothalamus.
 (D) Animals who lack a hypothalamus display few aggressive tendencies.

以上四个选项中画删除线部分均为原文未提及的内容。而在细节题中，在选项里出现原文未提及内容的选项均错。

将此题 (B) 选项中的 artificial 改为 electrical 便可成为细节题标准的答案。

细节题正确答案往往是原文定位句的同义转述，而这种同义转述常体现为答案与原文定位句之间同义词的替代。改后该选项与原文定位句的同义替代关系为：

原文：Electrical stimulation of part of the hypothalamus triggers aggressive behaviors in many animals.

答案：Electrical stimulation of the hypothalamus results in aggression in animals.

2

关键词： Darwin's theory of evolution, members of a species, struggle for survival

定位句： 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.

解题方法： 直选法

(C) many more individuals are born than can survive until the age of reproduction
 同义替代关系如下：

原文：many more individuals are produced than can find food and survive into adulthood

答案：many more individuals are born than can survive until the age of reproduction

3

INEVITABLE

If something is **inevitable**, it is certain to happen and cannot be prevented or avoided.

同义词： unavoidable, assured, certain, destined, fixed

UNAVOIDABLE

If something is **unavoidable**, it cannot be avoided or prevented.

同义词： inevitable, certain, fated

REGRETTABLE

You describe something as **regrettable** when you think that it is bad and that it should not happen or have happened.

同义词: unfortunate, disappointing, distressing, lamentable

CONTROLLABLE

If something is **controllable** you are able to control or influence it.

UNSUITABLE

Someone or something that is **unsuitable for** a particular purpose or situation does not have the right qualities for it.

同义词: inappropriate, improper, unfitting, inapt

4

GRATIFY

If you **gratify** your own or another person's desire, you do what is necessary to please yourself or him.

同义词: satisfy, please, delight

IDENTIFY

见练习一第6题解释

MODIFY

If you **modify** something, you change it slightly, usually in order to improve it.

同义词: adjust, alter, convert, remodel, revise, change

SATISFY

If someone or something **satisfies** you, they give you enough of what you want or need to make you pleased or contented.

同义词: gratify, content, indulge

SIMPLIFY

If you **simplify** something, you make it easier to understand or you remove the things that make it complex.

同义词: abridge, streamline

5

指代题

考点：代词的连续指代关系。

正确选项：(B) pent-up aggressive impulses

见下图即可：

Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward..., or they may be expressed toward...

6

关键词： Freud, children, a desire to vent aggression on their parents

定位句： 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.

解题方法：直选法

(B) a fear that their parents will punish them and stop loving them

与原文定位句有同义替代关系，必为正确选项。

原文：fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love

答案：a fear that their parents will punish them and stop loving them

7

关键词： steam engines

定位句： 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.

解题方法：直选法

(B) must vent their aggression to prevent it from building up

原文定位句下划线部分是对前句话“steam engines”的解释，该选项与原文定位句下划线部分句义相同，故正确。

8

原文层次划分：

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.

两个“ ”中的内容为定语从句，修饰各自前的 people。即该句的主干为：“... people... are likely to act aggressively, whereas people... are less likely to behave aggressively.”

正确选项为 (B)，与原文关系一致。

(A) 选项极容易被误选。它的错误之处在于：

原文说“……的人有可能 (likely) 有暴力行为，……的人发生暴力行为的可能性会小些 (less likely)”。但 (A) 选项将原文中的“likely”丢失。就变成了“……的人会发生暴力行为，……的人不会发生暴力行为”，把原文中的“可能性”变成了“必然性”，严重改变了原文的句义，故错误。

9

NOT/ EXCEPT 题型：

本题采用第一种解题方法。

(C) instinct to avoid aggression

其余三个选项均被原文提及。

The Cognitive Approach. Cognitive psychologists assert that our behavior is influenced by our values [(A) 选项出处], by the ways in which we interpret our situations, and by choice....

One cognitive theory suggests that aggravating and painful events trigger unpleasant feelings. ... People decide whether they will act aggressively or not on the basis of factors such as their experiences with aggression [(B) 选项出处] and their interpretation of other people's motives [(D) 选项出处].

10

DISTORT

If you **distort** a statement, fact, or idea, you report or represent it in an untrue way.

同义词: misrepresent, bias, twist

MISTRUST

If you **mistrust** someone or something, you do not trust them.

同义词: distrust, doubt, be wary of

MISINTERPRET

If you **misinterpret** something, you understand it wrongly.

同义词: distort, misunderstand, misrepresent, misjudge

CRITICIZE

If you **criticize** someone or something, you express your disapproval of them by saying what you think is wrong with them.

同义词: carp, censure, condemn

RESENT

If you **resent** someone or something, you feel bitter and angry about them.

同义词: be bitter about, grudge

11

According to Freud, however, impulses that have been repressed continue to exist and demand expression.

此句中“however”这个关联词要求■前句话与本句之间是一种转折关系。

第二个■位置的前句话为“children ... come to repress most aggressive impulses”（孩子们压抑了暴力的冲动）与本句话（这种暴力的冲动仍然存在，并且需要被发泄出来）之间正好是转折关系。故本题答案为第二个■位置。

12

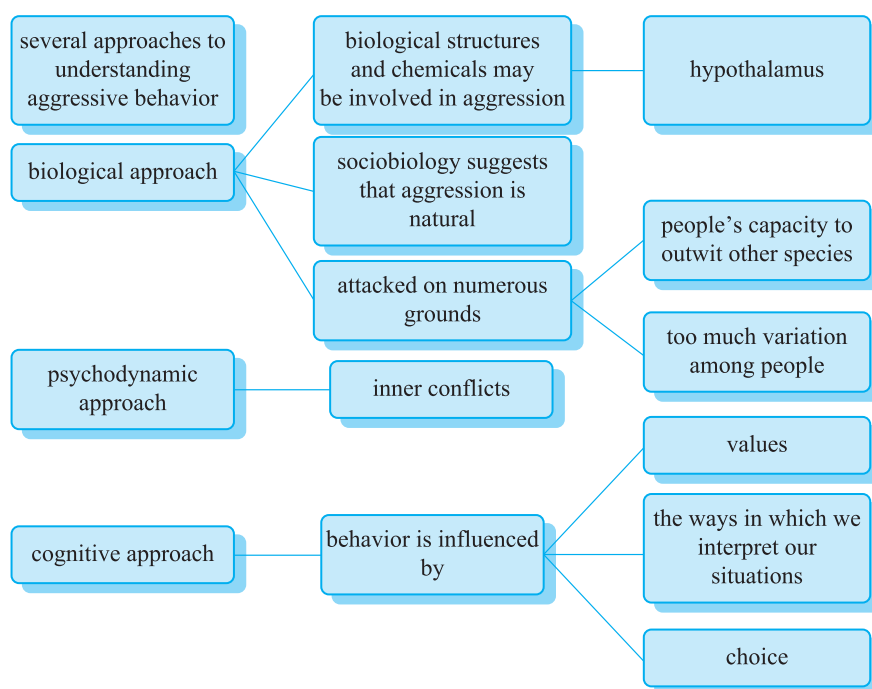
此类题型只考查细节定位能力：

Approach to Understanding Aggression	Associated Claims
Biological Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (2) 第 3 段, 第 4 行信息。A struggle for survival follows.
Psychodynamic Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) 第 5 段, 第 9 行信息。They maybe expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life. • (6) 第 5 段, 第 1 行及第 8 行信息。Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. /Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets.

续前表

Approach to Understanding Aggression	Associated Claims
Cognitive Approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (3) 第 8 段, 第 3 行信息。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. • (5) 第 7 段, 第 1 行信息。Cognitive psychologists assert that our behavior is influenced by our values, by the ways in which we interpret our situations, and by choice.

本文逻辑结构简图



本文词汇总结

engage	v. 从事, 着手, 忙于	instinctive	adj. 本能的, 天生的
involve	v. 使卷入	trigger	v. 激发, 引发
stereotypical	adj. 典型的	moderate	adj. 温和的; 稳健的
offshoot	n. 分支, 支派	possess	v. 拥有; 占有
subsequent	adj. 后来的, 接着发生的	outwit	v. 以智取胜
variation	n. 变化, 改变	conflict	n. 冲突
crucial	adj. 重要的	inevitable	adj. 无法避免的
frustration	n. 挫折, 使人失望的事	vent	v. 发泄

impulse *n.* 冲动
 repress *v.* 抑制, 压抑
 pent-up *adj.* 被压抑的
 valve *n.* 阀 (门)
 assert *v.* 断言; 维护, 坚持
 justified *adj.* 有道理的, 合理的
 intervene *v.* 干涉; 调停, 调节
 distort *v.* 曲解; 歪曲 (事实)

gratify *v.* 满足
 perspective *n.* 观点, 看法
 analogy *n.* 类比; 类推
 tension *n.* 紧张, 压力
 interpret *v.* 认为; 解释, 说明
 aggravating *adj.* 加重的; 恶化的
 motive *n.* 动机, 目的

Practice Set 5 ARTISANS AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

文章结构

标题	技工与工业化
第 1 段	1815 年后，美国工业从家庭作坊方式逐渐转为制造工厂。
第 2 段	将高技术能力的工人组织在工厂里面并不是一件容易的事。
第 3 段	工厂改变了传统的工作模式。
第 4 段	对早期的工人来讲，接受这种转变并不容易。
第 5 段	在新兴的经济秩序当中，工人有时必须联合起来以维护其自身的利益。
第 6 段	随着社会专门化、差异化以及财富的大量涌现，市场将财富创造分配给了少数人。

题目精解

1

关键词： articles manufactured before 1815

定位句： Before 1815 manufacturing in the United States had been done in homes or shops by skilled artisans. As master craft worker, 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.

解题方法： 排除法

(A) They were primarily produced by women.

程度副词的误用为错误选项的一个特征。

原文只是说“women often worked in their homes **part-time**...” part-time 这个词说明 articles 并不是主要 (primarily) 由 women 来做的。所以该选项错误。

(B) They were generally produced in shops rather than in homes.

该选项所表述的内容与原文第一句话的内容 (Before 1815 manufacturing in the United

States had been done in homes or shops by skilled artisans.) 相反, 必错。

(D) They were produced mostly ~~in large cities with extensive transportation networks.~~

画删除线的内容是定位句以外的信息, 不能作为正确答案。

所以最终排除结果是, (C) 正确。

2

本题的考点在于考查平行并列关系。具体讲解见练习二第 10 题。

Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for... but also for... and for....

这三个“for”是平行并列的关系, 共用 responsible。

译文: 学徒们被认为是家庭成员的一部分, 师傅不仅负责教给他们一门手艺, 还负责给他们提供一些教育, 并且还负责监督他们的道德行为。

(B) 译文: 师傅对学徒的责任远远超出了只是教给他们一门手艺的范围。

这个选项并不是很好, 因为它不是原文的同义转述, 倒像是对原文句义的概括总结。但其余选项都严重改变了原文的句意, 所以只能选这个选项为正确答案。

3

DISRUPT

If someone or something **disrupts** an event, system, or process, they cause difficulties that prevent it from continuing or operating in a normal way.

同义词: disturb, confuse, upset, spoil, disorganize, interrupt, intrude

PROLONG

To **prolong** something means to make it last longer.

同义词: stretch, lengthen, perpetuate

ESTABLISH

If someone **establishes** something such as an organization, a type of activity, or a set of rules, they create it or introduce it in such a way that it is likely to last for a long time.

同义词: create, constitute, form, found, inaugurate, institute, set up

FOLLOW

An event, activity, or period of time that **follows** a particular thing happens or comes after that thing, at a later time.

同义词: come after, accompany

UPSET

If events **upset** something such as a procedure or a state of affairs, they cause it to go

wrong.

同义词: disturb, disorder, disorganize, spoil

4

修辞目的题:

这种题常问“原文中为什么要提到某个词或某句话/提到某个词或某句话的目的是什么”。

解题方法: 先读考点在原文中所处的句子，再读其前句话，这句话的意思往往就是考点在原文中要说明的问题。

在本题中:

考点在原文中所处的句子: 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.”

考点前句话: The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily.

译文: 第一代经历这些变革的人并不能很容易地适应这些新的规则。

所以原文引用工人的这句话，就是为了支持这个观点。

即指明了“(A) support the idea that it was difficult for workers to adjust to working in factories”为正确选项。

5

NOT/ EXCEPT 题型:

本题采用第一种解题方法。

(D) contact among workers who were not managers

其余三个选项均被原文提及。

With the loss of personal freedom [(A) 选项出处] also came the loss of standing in the community [(B) 选项出处]. Unlike artisan workshops in which apprentices worked closely with the masters supervising them, factories sharply separated workers from management [(C) 选项出处].

6

GATHER SOME MOMENTUM

If a process or movement gains **momentum**, it keeps developing or happening more

quickly and keeps becoming less likely to stop.

同义词: propulsion, push, force, impetus

MAKE PROGRESS

Progress is the process of gradually improving or getting nearer to achieving or completing something.

同义词: development, advance, breakthrough, growth, improvement

BECOME ACTIVE

Someone who is **active** moves around a lot or does a lot of things.

同义词: busy, lively, vigorous, acting, at work

CAUSE CHANGES

If there is a **change** in something, it becomes different.

同义词: alternation, innovation, mutation, transition

COMBINE FORCES

Force is the capacity to do work or cause physical change.

同义词: energy, strength, power

7

SPEARHEAD

If someone **spearheads** a campaign or an attack, they lead it.

同义词: lead, head, initiate, launch, pioneer, set off

LEAD

If you **lead** a group of people, an organization, or an activity, you are in control or in charge of the people or the activity.

同义词: direct, head, manage

ACCEPT

If you **accept** something that you have been offered, you say yes to it or agree to take it.

同义词: acquire, receive, obtain, agree to, admit, approve

CHANGE


见上题 **CAUSE CHANGES** 词条解释

RESIST

If you **resist** something such a change, you refuse to accept it and try to prevent it.

同义词: oppose, combat, hinder, defy, avoid

8

 **关键词：** labor movement of the 1800's

解题方法：排除法

(A) It was ~~most successful~~ during times of economic crisis.

画删除线的部分为原文未提及的内容，因此可以直接排除此选项。并且该选项也与原文“..., but in the depression that followed, labor's strength collapsed.”所陈述的内容相反，仍为错误选项。

(B) Its ~~primary purpose~~ was to benefit unskilled labors.


(D) It helped workers of ~~all skill levels~~ form a ~~strong bond with each other~~.

在这两个选项中，画删除线部分均为原文未提及的内容，都可以直接排除。

所以“(C) It was slow to improve condition for workers”为正确选项。

虽然原文的最后一句话“More than a decade of agitation did finally bring a workday shortened to 10 hours to most industries by the 1850's, and the courts also recognized workers' right to strike, but these gains had little immediate impact”与选项(C)所表述的内容基本相同，所以从这个角度也可以说明(C)为正确选项。但真正解题时，直接从这个角度来判断(C)正确有些困难，所以建议大家还是从排除法的角度来考虑本题。

9

 **关键词：** political party loyalties, and disagreements over tactics

定位句： 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.

解题方法：直选法

(B) created divisions among workers

原文指明：工人们被 ethnic and racial antagonisms, gender, conflicting religious perspectives, occupational differences, political party loyalties, and disagreements over tactics 因素所分离，所以 political party loyalties, and disagreements over tactics 就是造成工人分离因素中的两个因素。

10

固定解题思路：

原文定位句为： ... x and/ or y...

关于该定位句的任何类型的题目： _____?

选项设置： (A) x (B) y (C) q (D) z

若某题符合上述特征，则该题的正确答案一定是在 (C) 和 (D) 选项中。(A)、(B) 两选项必错，不用考虑。

理由：在原文中，x、y 用 and/or 连接，表达一种并列关系，也可是在这样的结构中，选择其中任何一个作为正确选项时，都无法解释为什么不能选另外一个作为正确答案。所以，只能这两个选项都不作为正确答案。

本题用此思路可以将 (B)、(C) 两选项排除，它们在原文中是用 and 连接的。

(D) 选项出现在该代词的后面，代词一般与它前面句子中的名词发生指代关系，且该选项代入原文后完全无法翻译，因而也可以将其排除。

故本题正确答案为 (A) workers。

思路关联：练习六第 2 题。

11

本句中含有“this...”这个结构，此结构的解题思路见练习一第 12 题中的具体讲解。

“This new form of manufacturing”这个概念必须在■的前句话被提及。

本题解题思路 1：由于第三个■后的句子为“After 1815 **this older form of manufacturing...**”，“**this older form of manufacturing**”意味着它前面句子（包含了前三个■的位置）应该讲的是 older form of manufacturing，而本题的要求■的前句话是 new form of manufacturing，所以前三个■的位置均错。只能选项第四个■的位置。

本题解题思路 2：第四个■的前句话为“After 1815 this older form of manufacturing began to give way to factories...”，而“factories”是对 This new form of manufacturing 这个意思的同义表达。因此，第四个■位置正确。

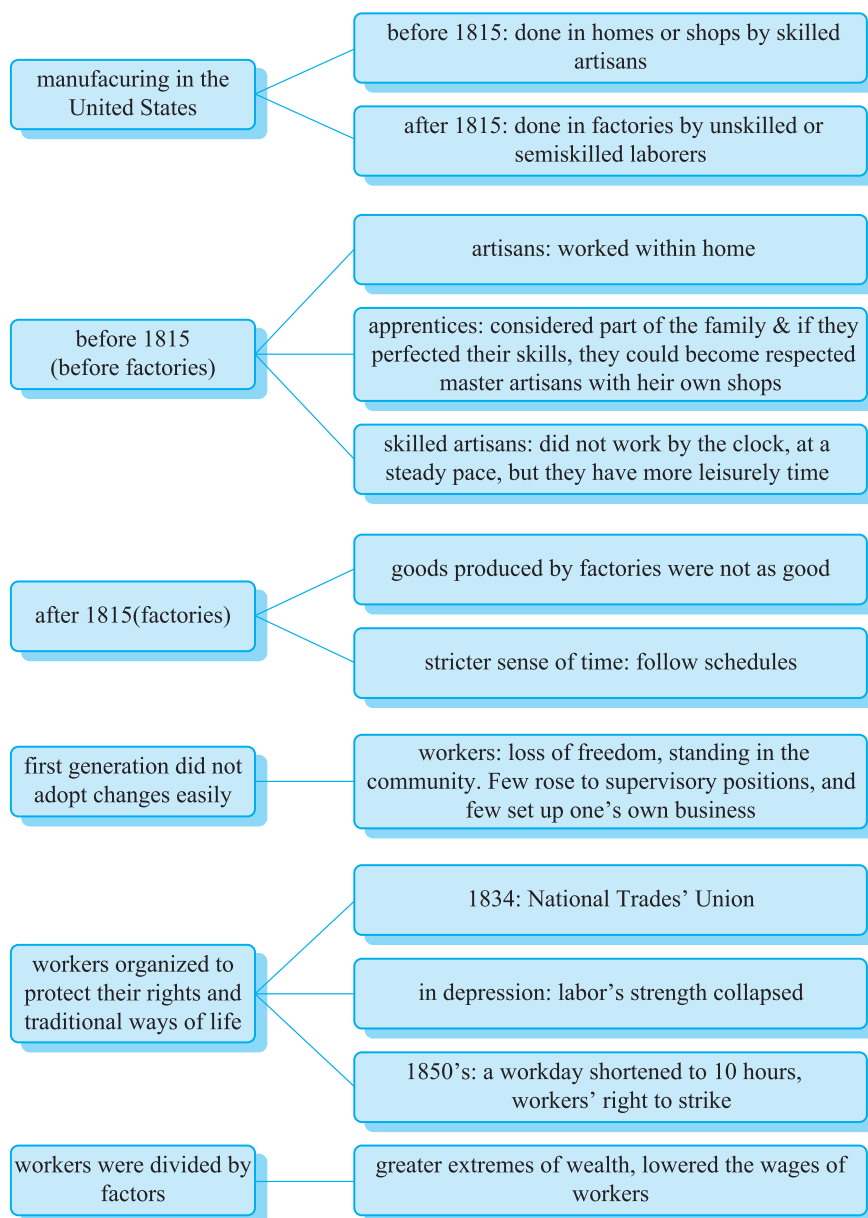
12

此类题型只考查细节定位能力：

Before 1815	1815—1850
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (2) 第 2 段内容 • (6) 第 2 段内容 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (3) 最后一段内容 • (5) 第 3 段内容 • (7) 第 4 段内容

(1)、(4) 均为错误选项，因为这两个选项均未被原文提及。

本文逻辑结构简图



本文词汇总结

artisan	<i>n.</i>	技工；工匠	craftworker	<i>n.</i>	工匠
impart	<i>v.</i>	传授	apprentice	<i>n.</i>	学徒
journeyman	<i>n.</i>	学徒期满的工人	availability	<i>n.</i>	可得到的东西；可用性
stimulate	<i>v.</i>	刺激；激发，促进	steady	<i>adj.</i>	稳定的；平稳的
burst	<i>n.</i>	突发	necessitate	<i>v.</i>	必须，需要
regiment	<i>v.</i>	严格控制；管制	elegant	<i>adj.</i>	优美的，优雅的
discard	<i>v.</i>	放弃，丢弃，抛弃	constant	<i>adj.</i>	稳定的，不变的
discipline	<i>n.</i>	纪律；训练；惩罚	disrupt	<i>v.</i>	打扰，打乱
fundamental	<i>adj.</i>	重要的；根本的	symbol	<i>n.</i>	象征
quit	<i>v.</i>	退出，放弃，解除	obedience	<i>n.</i>	遵守，遵从
supervisory	<i>adj.</i>	监督的，管理的	momentum	<i>n.</i>	动力；势头
depression	<i>n.</i>	经济萧条	bond	<i>n.</i>	联结
agitation	<i>n.</i>	骚动；煽动	resent	<i>v.</i>	憎恶，愤恨

Practice Set 6 SWIMMING MACHINES

文章结构

标题	游泳机器
第 1 段	金枪鱼、鲭鱼、喙鱼等鱼类一生都在游泳，它们身体的每一个部分的构造决定了它们是游泳机器。
第 2 段	这些鱼的许多特性都是为了减少水的阻力。
第 3 段	流线型的身体构造。
第 4 段	鱼嘴的特别作用。
第 5 段	龙骨脊和靠近尾鳍处小鳍的作用。
第 6 段	腮的作用以及鱼不断游泳的原因。
第 7 段	构造的一个潜在缺陷：张嘴呼吸降低了速度。
第 8 段	这些鱼一方面尽量减小水的阻力，另一方面增加水的推进力。鱼尾，最高效的推动器。
第 9 段	这些鱼的肌肉和保持体温的机制都是高效的。

题目精解

1

ENHANCE

To **enhance** something means to improve its value, quality, or attractiveness.

同义词: improve, boost, increase, reinforce, strengthen

USE

If you **use** something, you do something with it in order to do a job or to achieve a particular result or effect.

同义词: apply, operate, practise, utilize, employ

IMPROVE

If something **improves** or if you **improve** it, it gets better.

同义词: enhance, advance, upgrade

COUNTERACT

To **counteract** something means to reduce its effect by doing something that produces an opposite effect.

同义词: act against, frustrate, offset, resist

BALANCE

If you **balance** something somewhere, or if it **balances** there, it remains steady and does not fall.

If you **balance** one thing **with** something different, each of the things has the same strength or importance.

同义词: stabilize, match, steady

2

指代题

定位句: 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.

本题可以将 (C)、(D) 两选项直接排除，它们在原文中是用“or”连接的。该思路的讲解详见练习五第 10 题。

(A) 选项出现在定位句以外，代词一般不允许跨句指代，且该选项代入原文后完全无法翻译，因而也可以将其排除。

故本题正确答案为 (B) fins。

3

关键词: airplanes retract their landing gear while in flight

定位句: Airplanes retract their landing gear while in flight for the **same** reason.

解题思路: 直选法

(D) To demonstrate a **similarity** in design between certain fishes and airplanes.

本题原文中强调的内容为“same reason”，而 (D) 选项强调的内容为“similarity”，两者强调的内容一致。

具体思路见练习一第 1 题 (C) 选项的讲解。

错误选项讲解:

(A) To show that air resistance and water resistance work **differently** from each other.

原文强调“same”，见到该选项的“differently”可将其直接排除掉，因为它与原文强

调方向不同。

(B) To argue that some fishes are better designed than airplanes are.

原文中是同级比较 (same)，而答案中却是异级比较 (better than)，与原文不对应，故可直接排除。

(C) To provide evidence that airplane engineers have studied the design of fish bodies.

画删除线部分未被本段提及，故将其排除。

4

SOPHISTICATED

A **sophisticated** machine, device, or method is more advanced or complex than others.

Someone who is **sophisticated** is comfortable in social situations and knows about culture, fashion, and other matters that are considered socially important.

A **sophisticated** person is intelligent and knows a lot, so that they are able to understand complicated situations.

同义词: complex, complicated, intricate, refined, cultured

COMPLEX

见练习二第 3 题解释。

AMAZING

You say that something is **amazing** when it is very surprising and makes you feel pleasure, approval, or wonder.

同义词: astonishing, surprising, stunning, overwhelming

CREATIVE

A **creative** person has the ability to invent and develop original ideas, especially in the arts.


同义词: imaginative, gifted, ingenious, inventive, original

PRACTICAL

The **practical** aspects of something involve real situations and events, rather than just ideas and theories.

同义词: functional, applied, empirical, pragmatic, realistic

5

 **关键词:** the long bills of marlins, sailfish, and swordfish probably help these fishes

定位句：The long bill of marlins, sailfishes, and swordfish probably helps them slip through the water.

解题思路：排除法

- (A) increasing their ability to defend themselves
- (B) allowing them to change direction easily
- (C) increasing their ability to detect odors

画删除线部分均为定位句未提及内容，全可被排除。

故 (D) 选项为正确答案。

6

关键词：tunas, in constant motion

定位句：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.

解题思路：直选法

- (A) They lack a swim bladder.

此选项内容与原文定位句内容完全一致，必为正确选项。

7

本题的考点在于考查平行并列关系。具体讲解见练习二第 10 题。

One potential problem is that opening the mouth to breathe detracts from the streamlining of these fishes and tends to slow them down.

其中“detracts”和“tends”是平行并列的关系。

译文：一个潜在的问题是张开嘴呼吸会破坏这些鱼的流线形体并且使他们的速度减慢。

(D) 译文：张开嘴呼吸会使这些鱼的速度减慢。

(A) 选项错在原文意思为整个这件事是一个 problem，并不是 opening the mouths 有 problem。

(B)、(C) 两选项错误原因都是没有弄清楚平行并列关系。在原文中 streamlining 和 slow down 是平行并列的关系，它们之间没有任何动作关系。

8

CHANNEL

If you **channel** money or resources into something, you arrange for them to be used for that thing, rather than for a wider range of things.

If you **channel** our energies or emotions **into** something, you concentrate on or do that one thing, rather than a range of things.

同义词: direct, conduct, convey, guide, transmit

REDUCE

If you **reduce** something, you make it smaller in size or amount, or less in degree.

同义词: decrease, diminish, lower

REMOVE

If you **remove** something from a place, you take it away.

同义词: eliminate, displace, erase

DIRECT

If you **direct** someone somewhere, you tell them how to get there.

When someone **directs** a project or a group of people, he is responsible for organizing the people and activities that are involved.


同义词: guide, indicate, lead, control, manage

PROVIDE

If you **provide** something that someone needs or wants, or if you **provide** them **with** it, you give it to them or make it available to them.

同义词: supply, furnish

9

 **关键词:** one of the adaptations of fast-swimming fishes, these fishes' ability to


定位句: Perhaps most important of all to these and other fast swimmers is their ability to sense and make use of swirls and eddies (circular currents) in the water.

解题思路: 直选法

(A) make efficient use of water currents

与原文定位句内容完全一致，为正确选项。

10

 **关键词：** blue-fin tunas

定位句： A blue-fin tuna in water of 7°C (45°F) can maintain a core temperature of over 25°C (77°F).

解题思路： 直选法

(C) They can swim in waters that are much colder than their own bodies.

而本题为数字考点的第二种情况（数字考点的具体讲解见练习三第10题），直接将“7°C (45°F)”与“over 25°C (77°F)”作比较，可得出 tunas can swim in waters that are colder than their bodies。即选项 (C)。

错误选项讲解：

选项 (D) 虽然被原文提及：“They have evolved special ‘heaters’ of modified muscle tissue that warm the eyes and brain, maintaining peak performance of these critical organs”但这句话里的“they”是指它前句中的 billfishes，并不是本题的考点 blue-fin tunas，所以错误。关于这个选项陷阱的讲解详见练习一第7题。

11

Consequently, tunas do not need to suck in water.

要求■的前句话是 tunas do not need to suck in water 的原因。

第二个■的前句话指明：只要 tunas 张开嘴，水就会被压进他们的腮里，是“tunas 不需要吸水”的原因。所以第二个■为正确选项。

第三个■不可以成为正确答案。

在原文没有该句的情况下其关系为：“tunas 只需要把嘴张开，水就会被压进他们的腮里。相应的，它们就丧失了大部分其他鱼用来吸水的肌肉。”即：不需要吸水是丧失肌肉的原因。若把该句放在第三个■的位置，其表达的逻辑关系为：“tunas 丧失了大部分其他鱼用来吸水的肌肉，因此，他们就不需要吸水了。”颠倒了原文要表明的因果关系。

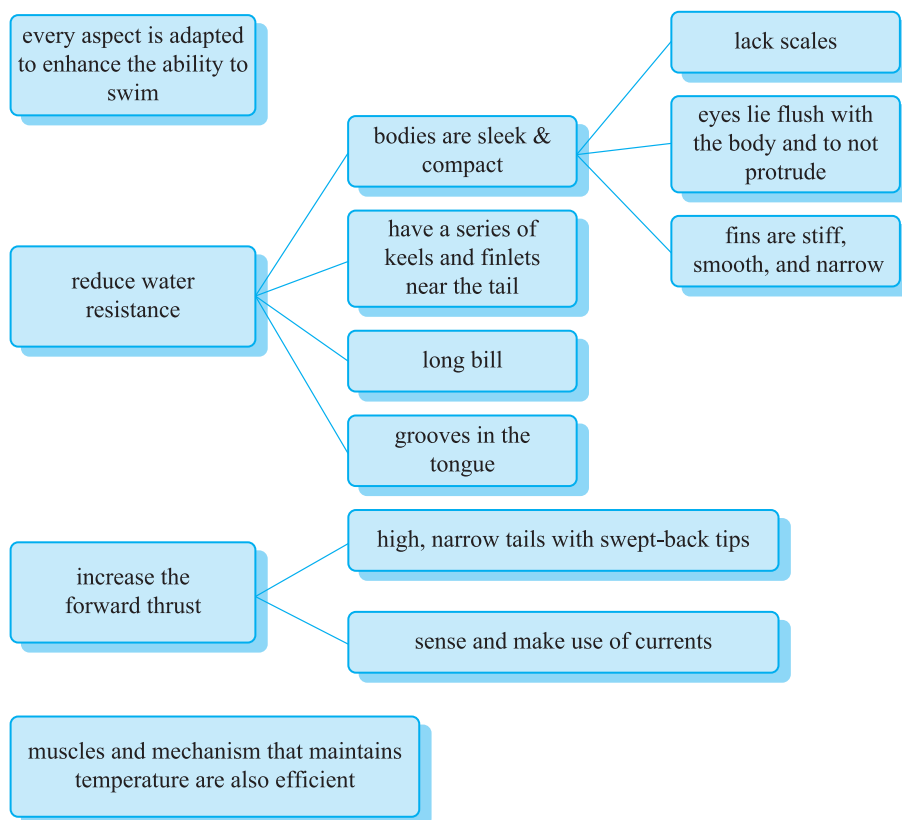
12

此类题型只考查细节定位能力：

REDUCING WATER RESISTANCE	INCREASING THRUST
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (1) 第 3 段, 第 3 行信息。Most species lack scales over most of the body, making it smooth and slippery. • (4) 第 3 段, 第 4 行信息。The eyes lie flush with the body and do not protrude at all. • (5) 第 3 段, 第 5 行信息。The fins are stiff, smooth, and narrow, qualities that also help cut drag. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (2) 第 8 段, 第 4 行信息。Perhaps most important of all to these and other fast swimmers is their ability to sense and make use of swirls and eddies in the water. • (7) 第 8 段, 第 2 行信息。Their high, narrow tails with swept-back tips are almost perfectly adapted to provide propulsion with the least possible effort.

(3)、(6) 两个选项均未被原文提及故为错误选项。

本文逻辑结构简图



本文词汇总结

courtship *n.* 求偶; 求爱
 resistance *n.* 阻力
 drag *n.* 阻力

enhance *v.* 加强
 resemble *v.* 相似, 像……
 depression *n.* 凹陷 [处]

sleek *adj.* 光滑的
slippery *adj.* 滑溜的, 光滑的
stiff *adj.* 坚硬的, 不易弯曲的
retract *v.* 缩进; 收回
supersonic *adj.* 超音速的
buoyant *adj.* 有浮力的, 能浮的
swirl *n.* 漩涡, 涡流

compact *adj.* 紧密的; 结实的
protrude *v.* 凸出; 伸出
contour *n.* 外形, 轮廓
sophisticated *adj.* 复杂的
detract *v.* 降低; 损坏; 破坏
thrust *n.* 推力
eddy *n.* 漩涡, 涡流

Practice TOEFL iBT Reading Section

Passage 1 NINETEENTH-CENTURY POLITICS IN THE UNITED STATES

文章结构

标题	19 世纪的美国政治
第 1 段	美国现代总统制度始于安德鲁·杰克逊执政时期。他重新定义了美国总统的权力以及总统与民众的关系。
第 2 段	在安德鲁·杰克逊的第二任期中，他的反对者联合起来组建了辉格党。
第 3 段	辉格党更加顺应市场。
第 4 段	辉格党与民主党的不同不仅体现在对市场作用的认识上，也体现在对中央政府作用的认识上。
第 5 段	辉格党主张政府应保护个人权利和公共自由。
第 6 段	在社会构成方面，两党之间存在相似之处。

题目精解

1

IMMEASURABLY

You use **immeasurably** to emphasize the degree or extent of a process or quality.

同义词: enormously, considerably, immensely, remarkably, tremendously, vastly

FREQUENTLY

If something is **frequent**, it happens often.

同义词: commonly, recurrently, repeatedly, customarily

GREATLY

You use **greatly** to emphasize the degree or extent of something.

同义词: enormously, considerably, immensely, remarkably, tremendously, vastly

RAPIDLY

A **rapid** change is one that happens very quickly.

A **rapid** movement is one that is very fast.

同义词: quickly, swiftly, briskly

REPORTEDLY

If you say that something is **reportedly** true, you mean that someone has said that it is true, but you have no direct evidence of it.

2

关键词: the presidency of Andrew Jackson

定位句: The development of the modern presidency in the United States began with Andrew Jackson who swept to power in 1829 at the head of the Democratic Party and served until 1837.

解题思路: 直选法

(C) It was the beginning of the modern presidency in the United States.

本选项为原文定位句的同义表达，必为正确选项。

3

关键词: bankers and investors

定位句: 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.

解题思路: 直选法

(B) The people that Democrats claimed were unfairly becoming rich.


错误选项排除:

(A) The Democratic Party’s main source of support.

(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.

4

 **关键词:** commerce and economic development

定位句: For them, commerce and economic development were agents of civilization. ...
Economic growth would benefit everyone by raising national income and expanding opportunity.

解题思路: 直选法

(A) They would promote the advancement of society as a whole.

此项是原文定位句的同义表达 (raising national income and expanding opportunity = advancement of society), 必为正确选项。

错误选项排除:

(B) They would cause disagreements between Whigs and Democrats.

(C) They would supply new positions for Whig Party members.

(D) They would prevent conflict between farmers and workers.

5

 **关键词:** Whig Party's view of the role of government

定位句: The government's responsibility was to provide a well-regulated economy that guaranteed opportunity for citizens of ability.

解题思路: 直选法

(C) To maintain an economy that allowed all capable citizens to benefit.

原文定位句的同义表达, 必为正确选项。

错误选项排除讲解:

(A) To regulate the continuing conflict between farmers and businesspeople.

(B) To restrict the changes brought about by the market.

(D) To reduce the emphasis on economic development.

以上三个选项画删除线部分都为原文定位句未提及内容, 故均错。

6

INCLINATION

An **inclination** is a feeling that makes you want to act in a particular way.

同义词: tendency, disposition, penchant

ARGUMENT

An **argument** is a statement or set of statements that you use in order to try to convince people that your opinion about something is correct.

An **argument** is a discussion or debate in which a number of people put forward different or opposing opinions.

同义词: controversy, disagreement, dispute, discussion, assertion, debate, claim

TENDENCY

A **tendency** is a habit or action that keeps occurring.

同义词: inclination, disposition, leaning

EXAMPLE

An **example of** something is a particular situation, object, or person which shows that what is being claimed is true.

同义词: specimen, case, illustration, sample

WARNING

A **warning** is something which is said or written to tell people of a possible danger, problem, or other unpleasant thing that might happen.

同义词: caution, alarm, alert, notification

7

关键词: Democrat, government action

定位句: Despite Andrew Jackson's inclination to be a strong President, **Democrats** as a rule believed in limited government. **Government's role** in the economy was to promote competition by destroying monopolies and special privileges.

解题思路: 直选法

(C) Destroying monopolies.

此项是定位句的同义表达。

8

CONCEPT

A **concept** is an idea or abstract principle.

同义词: idea, abstraction, conception, notion

POWER

If someone has **power**, he has a lot of control over people and activities.

同义词: control, authority, dominance

REALITY

You use **reality** to refer to real things or the real nature of things rather than imagined, invented, or theoretical ideas.

同义词: truth, actuality, fact, realism, validity

DIFFICULTY

A **difficulty** is a problem.

同义词: hardship, arduousness, problem

IDEA

An **idea** is a plan, suggestion, or possible course of action.

An **idea** is an opinion or belief about what something is like or should be like.

同义词: thought, concept, impression, notion

9



关键词: variations in political beliefs within the Whig Party

定位句: The Whigs, in contrast, viewed government power positively. They believed that..., and that... In particular, Whigs in the **northern sections** of the United States also believed that ...

解题思路: 排除法

- (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.

画删除线部分未被原文定位句提及，均错。

正确选项: (D) They reflected regional interests.

与定位句中有下划线部分内容相对应。Northern sections of the United States 本身就是强调地域性差别 (regional interests)。

10

NOT / EXCEPT 题型:

本题用此题型的两种解题方法都可以。

思路 1：解题方法 2。

(B) planters involved in international trade

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.

上文有下划线的部分就是 (B) 选项的同义表达，是 Whigs 的支持对象，本题问哪个不是 Democrats 的支持对象，故可直接选 (B)。

思路 2：解题方法 1。

(B) planter involved in international trade

其余三个选项均在 Democrats 部分被原文提及。

Democrats attracted farmers isolated from the market or uncomfortable with it, workers alienated from the emerging industrial system [(A) 选项出处], and rising entrepreneurs [(C) 选项出处] who wanted to break monopolies and open the economy to newcomers [(D) 选项出处] like themselves.

11

本题只有 (D) 选项中的 while 与原文中 whereas 相对应，引导对比转折关系。其对应关系如下。

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 semi-subsistence farming that were more isolated and languishing economically.

The Democrats' power was greatest in poorer areas **while** the Whigs were strongest in those areas where the market was already fully operating.

12

本句中含有“this...”这个结构，此结构的解题思路见练习一第 12 题中的具体讲解。

“This new party”这个概念必须在■的前一句话被提及。

第一个■的前一句话：During Jackson's second term, his opponents had gradually come together to form the Whig party.

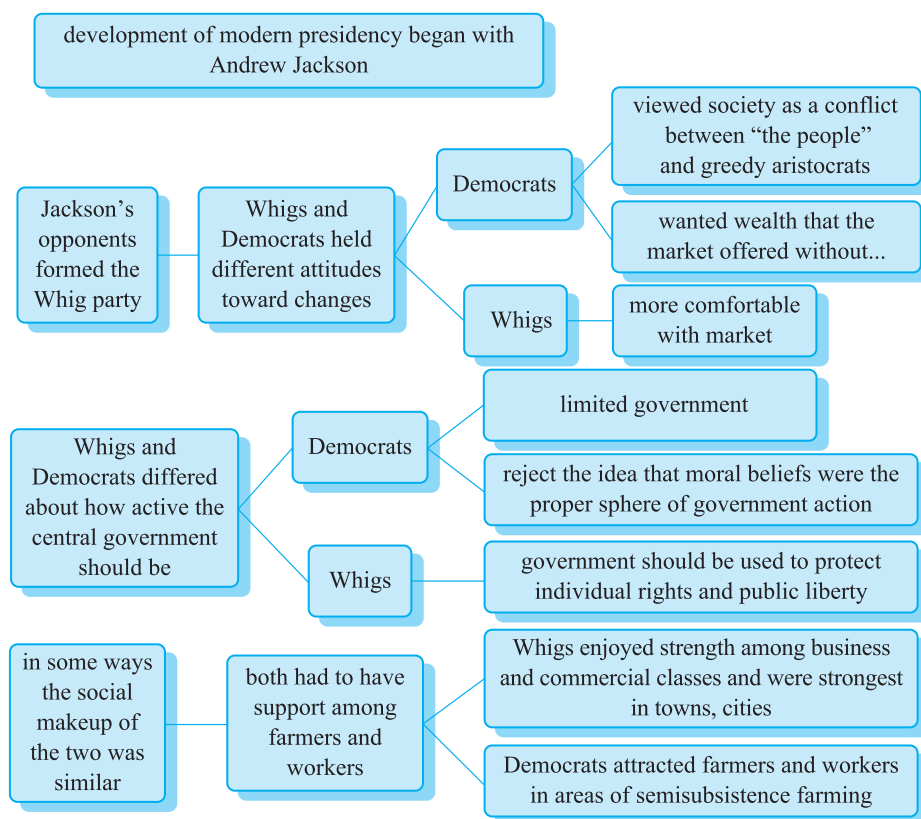
而“the Whig party”是对“This new party”这个意思的同义表达。因此，第一个■位置正确。

13

提示句: The political system of the United States in the mid-nineteenth century was strongly influenced by the social and economic circumstances of the time.

- (1) ¶ 全文主旨内容。
- (2) ↑ 文章不存在的信息，必错。
- (3) ↑ 错误信息，与原文不符。
- (4) ↑ 与原文主旨无关。
- (5) ¶ 第 2、3 段主旨内容。
- (6) ¶ 第 4、5 段主旨内容。

本文逻辑结构简图



本文词汇总结

presidency	<i>n.</i>	总统（国家主席）职务	manipulate	<i>v.</i>	操纵，控制
sweep	<i>v.</i>	在……中一举获胜	speculation	<i>n.</i>	投机（买卖）
promote	<i>v.</i>	推广，增进，促进	sacrifice	<i>v.</i>	牺牲
oppose	<i>v.</i>	反对	dominance	<i>n.</i>	统治；支配
opponent	<i>n.</i>	反对者	guarantee	<i>v.</i>	保证，确保
conflict	<i>n.</i>	冲突	inclination	<i>n.</i>	倾向，趋势
sap	<i>v.</i>	腐蚀；使逐渐消耗	monopoly	<i>v.</i>	垄断
privilege	<i>n.</i>	特权	humanitarian	<i>n.</i>	人道主义者
agrarian	<i>adj.</i>	土地的；农业的	representative	<i>n.</i>	代表
aristocrat	<i>n.</i>	贵族	aristocracy	<i>n.</i>	贵族政治（政府）

Passage 2 THE EXPRESSION OF EMOTIONS

文章结构

标题	情感的表达
第 1 段	如何判定一个人是快乐还是沮丧呢？大部分人的情感表达方式都是一致的。
第 2 段	许多调查人认为：特定的面部表情所传递的信息对所有人来说都是一致的。
第 3 段	心理学家认为：面部表情是情感的一种表达。
第 4 段	面部表情反作用力假设。
第 5 段	面部表情和情感的可能性联系。

题目精解

1

DESPONDENT

If you are **despondent**, you are very **UNHAPPY** because you have been experiencing difficulties that you think you will not be able to overcome.

同义词: depressed, sad

CURIOUS

If you describe something as **curious**, you mean that it is unusual or difficult to understand.

同义词: unusual, bizarre, mysterious, peculiar, strange

THOUGHTFUL

If you are **thoughtful**, you are quiet and serious because you are thinking about something.

同义词: pensive

UNCERTAIN

If something is **uncertain**, it is not known or definite.

同义词: unsure, unclear, unconfirmed, undecided

2

关键词: Baring the teeth in a hostile way

定位句: 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 Darwin in the nineteenth century, may be a universal sign of anger.

解题思路: 直选法

(C) provide an example of a facial expression whose meaning is widely understood

在原文中，“baring the teeth in a hostile way...” 与其前句 “Smiling is ...” 起到的作用都是相同的，都是作为例子说明第一句话 “It turns out that the expression of many emotions may be universal”。只有 (C) 选项指明了这种关系，为正确选项。

3

CONCUR

If one person **concur with** another person, the two people **AGREE**. You can also say that two people concur.

同义词: agree, assent, consent

ESTIMATE

If you **estimate** a quantity or value, you make an approximate judgment or calculation of it.

同义词: evaluate, guess

EXPECT

If you **expect** something to happen, you believe that it will happen.

同义词: look forward to, anticipate

UNDERSTAND

If you **understand** someone or **understand** what they are saying, you know what they mean.

同义词: comprehend, conceive

4

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 depicted in them.

翻译：在标准的研究中，Ekman 拿了一些人们在生气、厌恶、恐惧、高兴和悲哀时的照片。然后，他让来自世界各地的人说出在这些照片中人们所表达的是一种什么样的表情。

故 “them” 的指代对象为 (C) photographs。

5

关键词： Fore people of New Guinea

定位句： 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.

解题思路： 直选法

(C) They knew very little about Western culture.

Had almost no contact with Western culture = knew very little about Western culture.

6

句子主干： The Fore also displayed familiar facial expressions when... if....

(A) The Fore's facial expressions indicated their unwillingness to pretend to be story character.

(B) The Fore ~~were asked to display~~ familiar facial expressions when they told their stories.

(D) The Fore ~~were familiar with~~ the facial expressions and basic emotions of characters in stories.

以上三个选项画删除线部分与原文主干不符，即不可能是原文的同义转述，必错。故 (C) 为正确选项。且 (C) 选项与原文主干内容相同。

7

关键词： Darwin, human emotions that were not expressed

定位句： Consider Darwin's words: "The free expression by outward signs of an emotion intensifies it. On the other hand, the repression, as far as possible, of all outward signs softens our emotions."

解题思路：直选法

(A) They would become less intense.

本选项是原文的同义转述 (less intense = softens)。另外，通过“on the other hand”可以判断出来后面的句子与前句表述的内容相反，即动词 softens 与 intensifies 表达的内容应该相反，从而可以推断出 soften = less intensify。

8

关键词： facial-feedback hypothesis

定位句： Psychological research has given rise to some interesting findings concerning the facial-feedback hypothesis. Causing participants in experiments to smile, for example, leads them to report more positive feelings and to rate cartoons as being more humorous.

解题思路：直选法

(A) The reactions of people in experiments to cartoons.

此选项就是原文定位句下划线部分的概括性表达，必为正确选项。

9

RATE

If you **rate** someone or something as good or bad, you consider them to be good or bad. You can also say that someone or something **rates** as good or bad.

同义词： evaluate, consider, judge, measure

JUDGE

If you **judge** something, you guess its amount, size, or value or you guess what it is.

同义词： consider, assess, estimate, evaluate, rate, value

REJECT

If you **reject** something such as a proposal, a request, or an offer, you do not accept it or you do not agree to it.

同义词： deny, decline, veto, exclude, renounce

10

RELEVANT

Something that is **relevant to** a situation or person is important or significant in that

situation or to that person.

同义词: related, significant

CONTRADICTION

If two or more facts, ideas, or statements are **contradictory**, they state or imply that opposite things are true.

同义词: inconsistent, contrary, opposed, opposite, conflicting

CONFUSING

Something that is **confusing** makes it difficult for people to know exactly what is happening or what to do.

同义词: bewildering, misleading, perplexing, puzzling, unclear

DEPENDENT

If one thing is **dependent on** another, the first thing will be affected or determined by the second.

同义词: relying on, reliant, subject to

APPLICABLE

Something that is **applicable to** a particular situation is relevant to it or can be applied to it.

同义词: relevant, suitable, useful

11

关键词: stiffening the upper lip

定位句: Ekman's observation may be relevant to the British expression "keep a stiff upper lip" as a recommendation for handling stress. **It might be** that a "stiff" lip suppresses emotional response—as long as the lip is not quivering with fear or tension. But when the emotion that leads to stiffening the lip is more intense, and involves strong muscle tension, facial feedback may heighten emotional response.

解题思路: 直选法

(D) It may either heighten or reduce emotional response.

这种“either... or...”句型与原文中“It might... But... may...”所表达的意思一致。

12

本句中含有“this...”这个结构，此结构的解题思路见练习一第12题中的具体讲解。

“This universality in the recognition of emotions” 这个概念必须在■的前句话被提及。

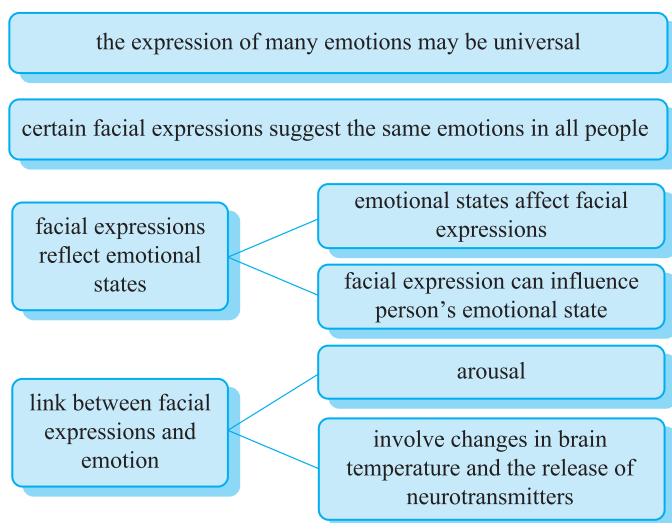
第三个■的前句话：“Moreover, people in diverse cultures recognize the emotions manifested by the facial expressions”。这句话的意思是对 “This universality in the recognition of emotions” 意思的重复。因此，第三个■位置正确。

13

提示句： Psychological research seems to confirm that people associate particular facial expressions with the same emotions across cultures.

(1)	↑	第6段细节信息，用来支持“links between facial expressions and emotion may involve changes in brain temperature and the release of neurotransmitters”这个观点。
(2)	∩	第3、4段核心内容。
(3)	↑	文章未提及内容为错。
(4)	∩	第3段首句，且为第3段的核心内容。
(5)	↑	文章未提及内容为错。
(6)	∩	第3、4段核心内容。

本文逻辑结构简图



本文词汇总结

despondent	adj. 沮丧的，垂头丧气的	universal	adj. 普遍的
bare	v. 露出	hostile	adj. 敌对的，怀敌意的
originator	n. 创作者，发明人	concur	v. 同意
manifest	v. 显示，表示	depict	v. 描述
query	v. 询问，疑问	participant	n. 参与者，参加者
multiple	adj. 多样的；复合的	intense	adj. 强烈的；剧烈的
reflect	v. 反映，表达	feedback	n. 反馈
intensify	v. 使强烈，加强	frowning	n. 皱眉
arousal	n. 激发；激励；唤醒	preparedness	n. 做好准备，有准备
perception	n. 直觉；感觉；知觉	subtle	adj. 微妙的；精致的

Passage 3

GEOLOGY AND LANDSCAPE

文章结构

标题	地质学与地形
第 1 段	地球是一个动态的球体，相对于地球漫长的历史，地形在急剧地变化。而造成地形的变化主要由于两个原因：建设性作用和破坏性作用。
第 2 段	事实上，越高的山峰，形成的年龄越小。而较低的山往往是一些更高山脉的残骸。
第 3 段	地壳由几大移动的板块构成并因此有三种造山模式：板块碰撞、地震和火山活动。
第 4 段	地形只是地壳建设性作用和破坏性作用相互影响的一种短暂体现。
第 5 段	气候是地形侵蚀的主要媒介。
第 6 段	导致侵蚀的其他因素：冰和霜、风。有生命的物体也会对地貌造成影响，如：树根、草根。

题目精解

1

关键词： changes in Earth's landscape

定位句： Most people consider the landscape to be unchanging, but Earth is a dynamic body, and its surface is continually altering—slowly on the human time scale, but relatively rapidly when compared to the great age of Earth (about 4,500 billion years).

解题思路：直选法

(D) They occur quickly in geological terms.

本选项为原文定位句的同义转述。

错误选项讲解：

(A) They occur more often by uplift than by erosion.

(B) They occur only at special times.

(C) They occur less frequently now than they once did.

上述三个选项中画删除线的内容都是原文定位句未曾提及的内容，故可以直接排除。

且在原文定位句中并不存在比较，但在（A）、（C）两选项中都出现比较级，符合错误选项的判断原则，故亦可排除。

2

RELATIVELY

Relatively means to a certain degree, especially when compared with other things of the same kind.

同义词: comparatively, rather, somewhat

UNUSUALLY

You use **unusually** to emphasize that someone or something has more of a particular quality than is usual.

You can use **unusually** to suggest that something is not what normally happens.

同义词: extraordinarily, remarkably, exceptionally, unconventionally, differently, strangely

COMPARATIVELY

You use **comparative** to show that you are judging something against a previous or different situation. For example, **comparative** calm is a situation which is calmer than before or calmer than the situation in other places.

同义词: relatively, by comparison

OCCASIONALLY

Occasional means happening sometimes, but not regularly or often.

同义词: sometimes, at times, irregularly, once in a while

NATURALLY

You use **naturally** to indicate that you think something is very obvious and not at all surprising in the circumstances.

同义词: of course, certainly

3

 **关键词:** the mountains of the Himalayas

定位句: 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. 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.

解题思路：直选法

(B) At present, they are much higher than the mountains of the Caledonian range.

原文表明，在 4 亿年前 Caledonian mountain 和现在的 Himalayas 是一样高的，并且指明山越古老就越低，则现在的 Caledonian mountain 一定会比它 4 亿年前的高度更低，即现在的 Caledonian mountain 要比 Himalayas 更低。

错误选项讲解：

(A) Their current height is not an indication of their age.

原文指明“山越高，就越年轻。(The higher a mountain is, the more recently it was formed.)”即山的高度就应该是年龄的体现。该选项与原文表述内容相反，为错误选项。

(C) They were a uniform height about 400 million years ago.

原文只表明在 4 亿年前，Caledonian mountain 和 **modern** Himalayas 一样高，至于在 4 亿年前的 Himalayas 是多高，我们并不知道。所以该选项错误。

(D) They are not as high as the Caledonian mountains were 400 million years ago.

原文说：现在的 Himalayas 和 4 亿年前的 Caledonian mountains 是一样高的。该选项与原文表述内容相反，必错。

4

RELICS

If you refer to something or someone as a **relic** of an earlier period, you mean that they belonged to that period but have survived into the present.

A **relic** is something which was made or used a long time ago and which is kept for its historical significance.

同义词：remnant, remain, fragment

RESEMBLANCES

If there is a **resemblance** between two people or things, they are similar to each other.

同义词：similarity, likeness

REGIONS

A **region** is a large area of land that is different from other areas of land, for example because it is one of the different parts of a country with its own customs and characteristics, or because it has a particular geographical feature.

同义词：area, district, locality, territory

REMAINS

Historical **remains** are things that have been found from an earlier period of history, usually buried in the ground, for example parts of buildings and pieces of pottery.

同义词: relics, remnants, residue, debris, leftovers

RESTORATIONS

When someone **restores** something such as an old building, painting, or piece of furniture, they repair and clean it, so that it looks like it did when it was new.

同义词: repair, reconstruction, renewal, renovation, revival

5

关键词: cause of mountain formation

定位句: Some mountains were formed as a result of these plates crashing into each other and forcing up the rock at the plate margins.

解题思路: 直选法

(C) force of Earth's crustal plates hitting each other

本选项为原文定位句的同义转述。

错误选项讲解:

(A) effect of climatic change on sea level

(B) ~~slowing down~~ of volcanic activity

(D) ~~replacement of sedimentary rock~~ with volcanic rock

上述三个选项中画删除线的内容都是原文定位句未曾提及的内容，均可直接排除。(B) 选项强调火山活动速度的减缓 (slowing down)，但原文只强调火山活动，与原文强调内容不符，故错误。

6

关键词: Carbon dioxide

定位句: Carbon dioxide in the air reacts with the rainwater, forming a weak acid (carbonic acid) that may chemically attack the rocks.

解题思路: 直选法

(A) To explain the origin a chemical that can erode rocks.

与原文陈述内容一致。

此题易误选“(C) To give an example of how rainwater penetrates soil”，若(C)为正确选项，则该选项内容必须与 carbon dioxide 这句话的前句话内容一致。但其前句话为：“Rain washes away loose soil and penetrates cracks in the rocks. (雨水冲走了疏松的土壤，渗透到岩石的缝隙中)”。而(C)选项的内容却是：举例说明雨水如何渗透到土壤里。原文中雨水和土壤的关系是“wash away”而不是“penetrates”，内容不一致，且符合“混淆选项特征”，故为错。详见练习三第7题“混淆选项特征”的讲解。

7

SEEPS

If something such as liquid or gas **seeps** somewhere, it **FLOWS SLOWLY** and in small amounts into a place where it should not go.

同义词: permeate, soak, trickle

8

方法 1:

Glacier 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.

本句话等价于:

Glacier may form in permanently cold areas, and these slowly moving masses of ice cut out valleys, carrying huge quantities of eroded rock debris **with them**.

此时 them 必须指代 carrying 这个动作的主语即 these slowly moving masses of ice, 故本题选 (B)。

方法 2:

将四个选项分别代入原文翻译, (A)、(C)、(D) 三个选项均无法使原文翻译通顺, 只有 (B) 选项能使原文翻译通顺, 故 (A)、(C)、(D) 均错, 本题应选 (B)。

9

本题有明确的逻辑关系词, 故采取以下步骤解题。

解题第一步: 主从句的逻辑关系要与原文一致。

原文: “..., but...” (让步转折关系), 只有选项“(B) Although...,”和选项“(C) ..., but...”符合让步转折关系, 所以将选项(A)、(D)排除。

解题第二步: 主句主干尽量与原文一致。

原文中的主句主干为: they tend to be relatively short-lived in geological terms

选项 (B) 主句主干为: hills and mountains exists for a relatively short period of geological time, 与原文主句主干相符, 故保留。

选项 (C) 主句主干为: only for a short time, 与原文主句主干一致, 故保留。

解题第三步: 从句主干尽量与原文一致。

原文中的从句主干为: hills and mountains are often regarded as the epitome of permanence...

选项 (B) 从句主干为: they seem permanent, 与原文从句意思一致, 故为正确选项。

选项 (C) 从句主干为: hills and mountains successfully resist the destructive forces of nature, 与原文从句主干意思不符, 故错误。

10

 **关键词:** 无

在没有关键词可定位的情况下, 按“顺序原则”寻找原文定位句。

顺序原则:

在托福阅读中, 题目的顺序一般是按照文章的顺序设置。即下一题的考点应该出在其前一题的定位句之后。

在本题中由于第 8 题考查内容为第 6 段的前半部分内容。因此本题在第 8 题定位句之后, 寻找答案出处。

定位句: 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.

解题思路: 直选法

(D) Sand

原文翻译: 在干旱地区, 风是起破坏性作用的主要媒介。它带着细小的沙粒, 这些沙粒不断地撞击岩石的表面, 从而又把岩石的表面磨成了更多的沙子。

11

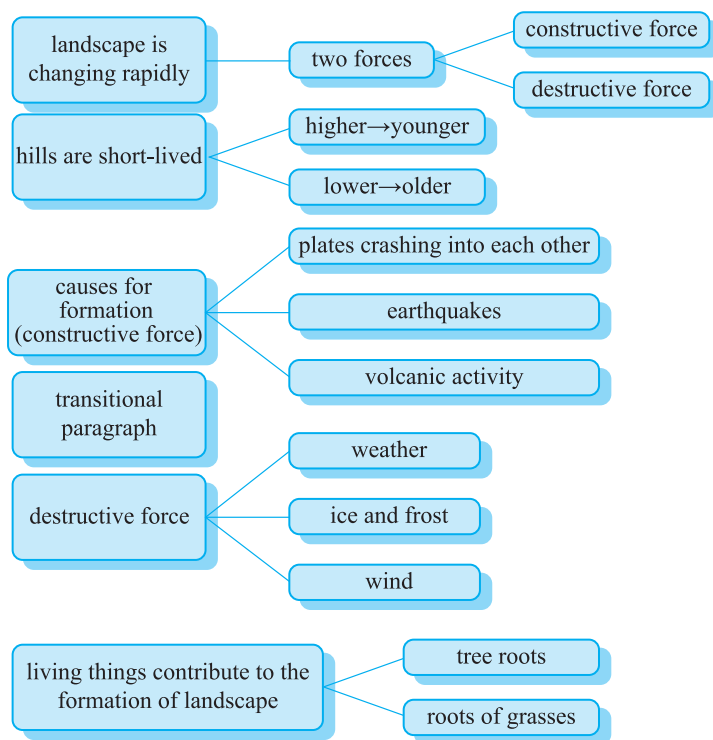
在插入句中的“another type of destructive force”要求■前句话中必须有讲 destructive force。而第一个■前就是在讲 ice 和 frost 是 destructive force, 符合要求, 并且两个“under...”的短语也构成了一种并列结构。故第一个■位置为正确答案。

12

此类题型只考查细节定位能力：

CONSTRUCTIVE PROCESSES	DESTRUCTIVE PROCESSES
• (1) 第3段, 第2行	• (3) 第6段, 第3行
• (5) 第3段, 第5行	• (7) 第5段, 第1行
• (6) 第3段, 第6行	

本文逻辑结构简图



本文词汇总结

landscape *n.* 地貌
 alter *v.* 变化, 改变
 terrain *n.* 地形, 地势
 erosion *n.* 侵蚀
 permanence *n.* 永久, 永恒
 relic *n.* 残留物, 遗迹

dynamic *adj.* 动态的, 动力的
 scale *n.* 尺度; 规模; 程度
 wear *v.* 磨损; 耗损
 epitome *n.* 象征
 resist *v.* 抵抗, 阻挡, 抵制
 plateau *n.* 高原, 高地

segment	<i>n.</i>	部分	fracture	<i>n.</i>	破裂
lava	<i>n.</i>	熔岩	fragment	<i>n.</i>	碎片
deposit	<i>v.</i>	沉积, 沉淀	temporary	<i>adj.</i>	暂时的
penetrate	<i>v.</i>	渗透	crack	<i>n.</i>	缝隙
react	<i>v.</i>	起化学反应	seep	<i>v.</i>	渗入
debris	<i>n.</i>	碎片, 残骸; 废墟	shatter	<i>v.</i>	粉碎
mass	<i>n.</i>	堆, 块	fine	<i>adj.</i>	细小的
principal	<i>adj.</i>	主要的	bombard	<i>v.</i>	撞击
split	<i>v.</i>	撕裂; 使分裂	Appalachians	<i>n.</i>	阿巴拉契亚山脉