



思博勝·特优生

TOEFL

托福阅读题型突破

真实信息题

READING

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第一章 基础介绍

一 托福考试介绍

INTRODUCTION OF TOFEL		
考试形式	几个重要的数字	说明
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1st ● 3or4 ● 60or80 ● 700 ● 12—14 	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
文章特点	文章的重要特征	说明
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● university-level textbooks ● different subjects 	1. _____ 2. _____
题目类型	各题型名称	说明
	1. Factual Information questions 2. Negative Factual Information questions 3. Inference questions 4. Rhetorical Purpose questions 5. Vocabulary questions 6. Reference questions 7. Sentence Simplification questions 8. Insert Text questions 9. Prose Summary 10. Fill in a Table	} } } } } } } } } }

二 评分体系

RAW POINT TOTAL	SCALE SCORE	RAW POINT TOTAL	SCALE SCORE
45-44	30	24	16
43-41	29	23	15
40-39	28	22	14
38-37	27	21	13
36-35	26	20	12
34	25	19	11
33	24	18	9
32-31	23	15	8
30	22	16	7
29	21	15	6
28	20	14	5
27	19	13	4
26	18	12	3
25	17	11	2

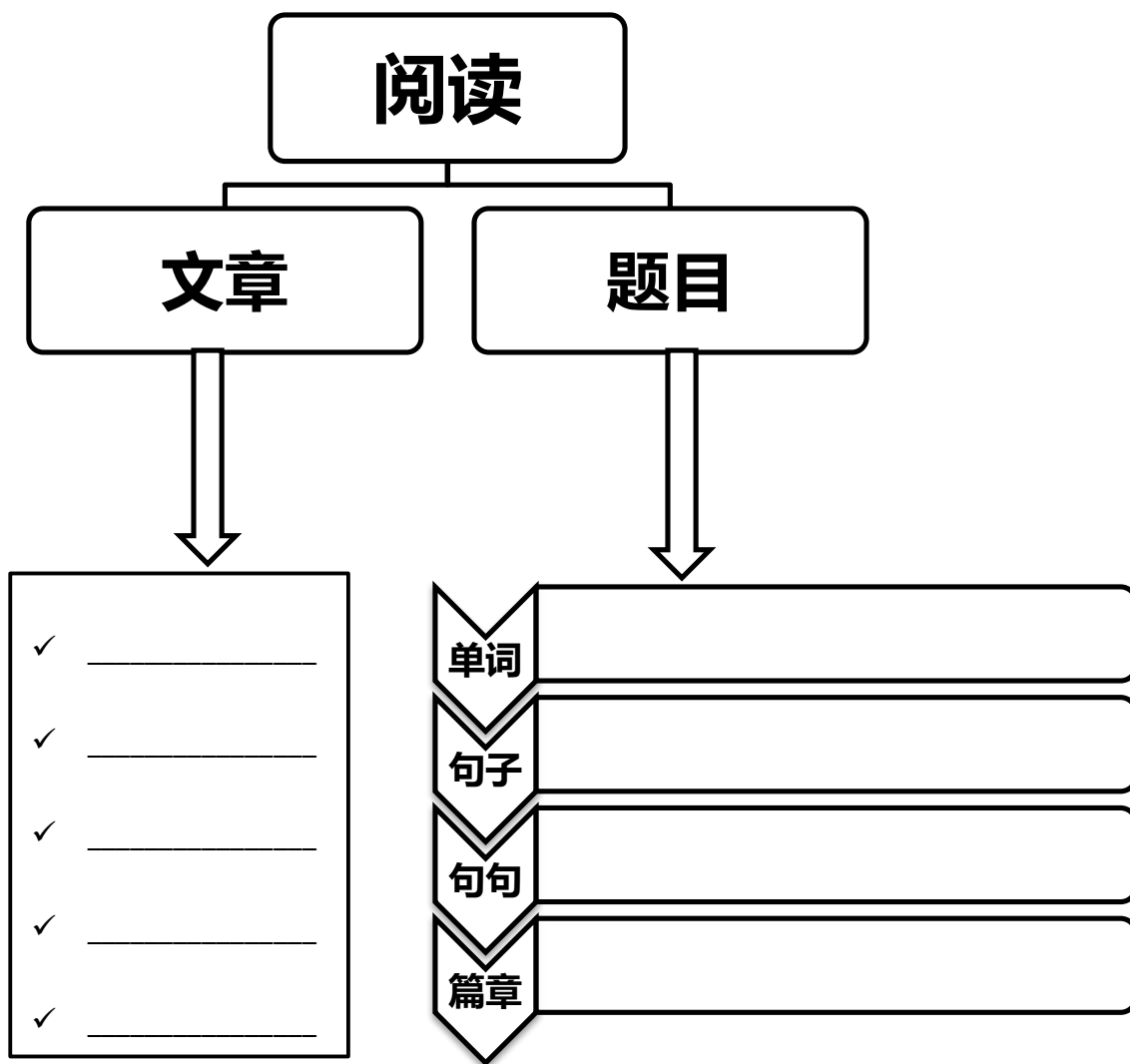
三 备考常见问题

常见问题 Q&A	
1. 关于考试界面	
2. 关于电脑阅读	
3. 关于复习资料	
4. 关于阅读加试	

四 学术类阅读的目的

Purposes for Academic Reading		
Basic comprehension	特征描述	重点说明
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Understanding the general topic or main idea, major points ➤ Facts and details, vocabulary in context, and pronoun references ➤ Making inferences about what is implied in a passage 	
Reading to learn	特征描述	重点说明
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Recognizing the organization and purpose of a passage ➤ Understanding relationships between ideas ➤ Organizing information into a category chart or a summary in order to recall major points and important details ➤ Inferring how ideas throughout the passage connect 	
Reading to find information	特征描述	重点说明
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Effectively scanning text for key facts and important information ➤ Increasing reading fluency and rate 	

五 阅读突破体系



◇ 万变不离其宗：打通_____，把握_____

题型二：真实信息题

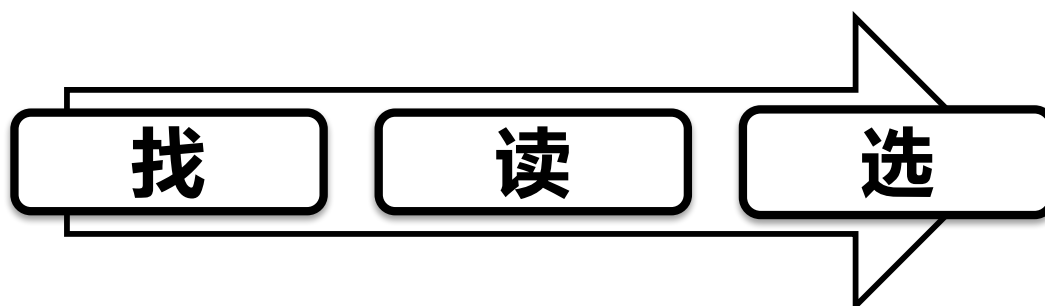
一 题型介绍

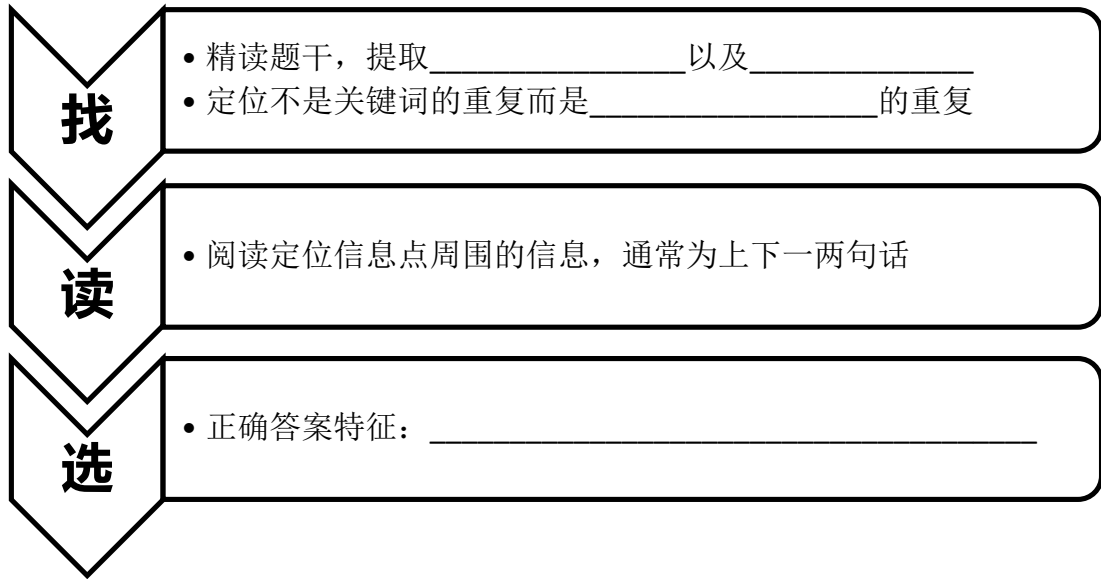
OG 说明	题目特征
These questions ask you to identify factual information that is explicitly stated in the passage . Factual information questions can focus on facts, detail, definitions, or other information presented by the author. They ask you to identify specific information that is typical mentioned only in part of the passage . They generally do not ask about general themes that the passage as a whole discuss. Often the relevant information is in one or two sentences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">••
	题目本质
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•
	核心能力
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 句子意群的理解能力

二 提问方式

- 1) According to the paragraph, which of the following is true of X?
- 2) The author's description of X mentions which of the following?
- 3) According to the paragraph, X occurred because...
- 4) According to the paragraph, X did Y because...
- 5) According to the paragraph, why did X do Y?

三 解题方法





四 题目变化方式

找	
	• 1:
读	
	• 1:
选	
	• 1:

五 迷惑选项的特征：

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____

总结：迷惑选项设置的方式：

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

六 例题分析：

例 1

Paragraph 6: Four specific activities have been identified as major contributors to the desertification processes: over cultivation, overgrazing, firewood gathering, and over irrigation. The cultivation of crops has expanded into progressively drier regions as population densities have grown. These regions are especially likely to have periods of severe dryness, so that crop failures are common. Since the raising of most crops necessitates the prior removal of the natural vegetation, crop failures leave extensive tracts of land devoid of a plant cover and susceptible to wind and water erosion.

6. According to paragraph 6, which of the following is often associated with raising crops?

- Lack of proper irrigation techniques
- Failure to plant crops suited to the particular area
- Removal of the original vegetation
- Excessive use of dried animal waste

答案_____

例 2

Paragraph 4: 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.

7. The hind leg of Basilosaurus was a significant find because it showed that Basilosaurus

- Lived later than Ambulocetus natans
- Lived at the same time as Pakicetus
- Was able to swim well
- Could not have walked on land

答案_____

例 3

Paragraph 3: 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. Now, other forms of life could take hold: ferns and mosses (two of the most ancient types of land plants) that flourish even in rock crevices. These plants propagate by producing spores----tiny fertilized cells that contain all the instructions for making a new plant----but the spores are unprotected by any outer coating and carry no supply of nutrient. Vast numbers of them fall on the ground beneath the mother plants. Sometimes they are carried farther afield by water or by wind. But only those few spores that settle down in very favorable locations can start new life; the vast majority fall on barren ground. By force of sheer numbers, however, the mosses and ferns reached Hawaii, survived, and multiplied. Some species developed great size, becoming tree ferns that even now grow in the Hawaiian forests.

6. According to paragraph 3, what was the relationship between lichens and ferns in the development of plant life on Hawaii?

- Ferns were able to grow because lichens created suitable soil.
- The decomposition of ferns produced minerals that were used by lichens.
- Lichens and ferns competed to grow in the same rocky environments.
- Lichens and ferns were typically found together in volcanic areas.

答案_____

例 4

Paragraph 4: With the advent of projection in 1895-1896, motion pictures became the ultimate form of mass consumption. Previously, large audiences had viewed spectacles at the theater, where vaudeville, popular dramas, musical and minstrel shows, classical plays, lectures, and slide-and-lantern shows had been presented to several hundred spectators at a time. But the movies differed significantly from these other forms of entertainment, which depended on either live performance or (in the case of the slide-and-lantern shows) the active involvement of a master of ceremonies who assembled the final program.

6. According to paragraph 4, how did the early movies differ from previous spectacles that were presented to large audiences?

-
- They were a more expensive form of entertainment.
 - They were viewed by larger audiences.
 - They were more educational.
 - They did not require live entertainers.

答案_____

例 5

Paragraph 4: As he collected fossils from strata throughout England, Smith began to see that the fossils told a different story from the rocks. Particularly in the younger strata the rocks were often so similar that he had trouble distinguishing the strata, but he never had trouble telling the fossils apart. While rock between two consistent strata might in one place be shale and in another sandstone, the fossils in that shale or sandstone were always the same. Some fossils endured through so many millions of years that they appear in many strata, but others occur only in a few strata, and a few species had their births and extinctions within one particular stratum. Fossils are thus identifying markers for particular periods in Earth's history .

8. According to paragraph 4, it was difficult for Smith to distinguish rock strata because

- the rocks from different strata closely resembled each other
- he was often unable to find fossils in the younger rock strata
- their similarity to each other made it difficult for him to distinguish one rock type from another
- the type of rock between two consistent strata was always the same

答案_____

例 6

Paragraph 3: 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 struggle for 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.

2. According to Darwin's theory of evolution, members of a species are forced to struggle for survival because

- Not all individuals are skilled in finding food
- Individuals try to defend their young against attackers
- Many more individuals are born than can survive until the age of reproduction
- Individuals with certain genes are more likely to reach adulthood

答案_____

例 7

Paragraph 3: 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.

4. Pakicetus and modern cetaceans have similar

- Hearing structures
- Adaptations for diving
- Skull shapes
- Breeding locations

答案_____

例 8

Paragraph 1: The vast grasslands of the High Plains in the central United States were settled by farmers and ranchers in the 1880's. This region has a semiarid climate, and for 50 years after its settlement, it supported a

low-intensity agricultural economy of cattle ranching and wheat farming. In the early twentieth century, however, it was discovered that much of the High Plains was underlain by a huge aquifer (a rock layer containing large quantities of groundwater). This aquifer was named the Ogallala aquifer after the Ogallala Sioux Indians, who once inhabited the region.

1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following statements about the High Plains is true?

○Until farmers and ranchers settled there in the 1880's, the High Plains had never been inhabited.

○The climate of the High Plains is characterized by higher-than-average temperatures.

○The large aquifer that lies underneath the High Plains was discovered by the Ogallala Sioux Indians.

○Before the early 1900's there was only a small amount of farming and ranching in the High Plains.

答案_____

例 9

Paragraph 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 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.

1. In paragraph 1, what does the author say about the presence of a blowhole in cetaceans?

○It clearly indicates that cetaceans are mammals.

○It cannot conceal the fact that cetaceans are mammals.

○It is the main difference between cetaceans and land-dwelling mammals.

○It cannot yield clues about the origins of cetaceans.

答案_____

例 10

Paragraph 5: There is little doubt, however, that desertification in most areas results primarily from human activities rather than natural processes. The semiarid lands bordering the deserts exist in a delicate ecological balance and are limited in their potential to adjust to increased environmental pressures. Expanding populations are subjecting the land to increasing pressures to provide them with food and fuel. In wet periods, the land may be able to respond to these stresses. 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

4. According to paragraph 5, in dry periods, border areas have difficulty

- Adjusting to stresses created by settlement
- Retaining their fertility after desertification
- Providing water for irrigating crops
- Attracting populations in search of food and fuel

答案_____

例 11

Paragraph 1: In seeking to describe the origins of theater, one must rely primarily on speculation, since there is little concrete evidence on which to draw. 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. The process perceived by these anthropologists may be summarized briefly. During the early stages of its development, a society becomes aware of forces that appear to influence or control its food supply and well-being. 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. Perceiving an apparent connection between certain actions performed by the group and the result it desires, the group repeats, refines and formalizes those actions into fixed ceremonies, or rituals.

4. According to paragraph 1, why did some societies develop and repeat ceremonial actions?

- To establish a positive connection between the members of the society

○To help society members better understand the forces controlling their food supply

○To distinguish their beliefs from those of other societies

○To increase the society's prosperity

答案_____

例 12

Paragraph 3: The subjects of the paintings are mostly animals. The paintings rest on bare walls, with no backdrops or environmental trappings. Perhaps, like many contemporary peoples, Upper Paleolithic men and women believed that the drawing of a human image could cause death or injury, and if that were indeed their belief, it might explain why human figures are rarely depicted in cave art. Another explanation for the focus on animals might be that these people sought to improve their luck at hunting. This theory is suggested by evidence of chips in the painted figures, perhaps made by spears thrown at the drawings. But if improving their hunting luck was the chief motivation for the paintings, it is difficult to explain why only a few show signs of having been speared. Perhaps the paintings were inspired by the need to increase the supply of animals. Cave art seems to have reached a peak toward the end of the Upper Paleolithic period, when the herds of game were decreasing.

7. According to paragraph 3, scholars explained chips in the painted figures of animals by proposing that

○Upper Paleolithic artists used marks to record the animals they had seen

○the paintings were inspired by the need to increase the supply of animals for hunting

○the artists had removed rough spots on the cave walls

○Upper Paleolithic people used the paintings to increase their luck at hunting

答案_____

例 13

Paragraph 5: Although early exhibitors regularly accompanied movies with live acts, the substance of the movies themselves is mass-produced, prerecorded material that can easily be reproduced by theaters with little or no active participation by the exhibitor. Even though early exhibitors shaped

their film programs by mixing films and other entertainments together in whichever way they thought would be most attractive to audiences or by accompanying them with lectures their creative control remained limited. What audiences came to see was the technological marvel of the movies; the lifelike reproduction of the commonplace motion of trains, of waves striking the shore, and of people walking in the street; and the magic made possible by trick photography and the manipulation of the camera.

7. According to paragraph 5, what role did early exhibitors play in the presentation of movies in theaters?

- They decided how to combine various components of the film program.
- They advised film-makers on appropriate movie content.
- They often took part in the live-action performances.
- They produced and prerecorded the material that was shown in the

theaters

答案_____

例 14

Paragraph 2: 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.

1. According to paragraph 2, what evidence indicates that aggression in animals is related to the hypothalamus?

- Some aggressive animal species have a highly developed hypothalamus.
- Electrical stimulation of the hypothalamus delays animals' inborn reaction patterns.
- Animals behaving aggressively show increased activity in the hypothalamus.
- Animals who lack a hypothalamus display few aggressive tendencies.

答案_____

例 15

Paragraph 6: One way to estimate how all the various processes leading to climate variability will combine is by using computer models of the global climate. They can do only so much to represent the full complexity of the global climate and hence may give only limited information about natural variability. Studies suggest that to date the variability in computer simulations is considerably smaller than in data obtained from the proxy records.

9. According to paragraph 6, which of the following is true of computer models of the global climate?

- The information they produce is still limited.
- They are currently most useful in understanding past climatic behaviors.
- They allow researchers to interpret the data obtained from proxy records.
- They do not provide information about regional climates

答案_____

例 16

Paragraph 2: An ecologist who studies a pond today may well find it relatively unchanged in a year's time. Individual fish may be replaced, but the number of fish will tend to be the same from one year to the next. We can say that the properties of an ecosystem are more stable than the individual organisms that compose the ecosystem.

3. According to paragraph 2, which of the following principles of ecosystems can be learned by studying a pond?

- Ecosystem properties change more slowly than individuals in the system.
- The stability of an ecosystem tends to change as individuals are replaced.
- Individual organisms are stable from one year to the next.
- A change in the members of an organism does not affect an ecosystem's

properties

答案_____

例 17

Paragraph 1: Petroleum, consisting of crude oil and natural gas, seems to originate from organic matter in marine sediment. Microscopic organisms settle to the seafloor and accumulate in marine mud. The organic matter may partially decompose, using up the dissolved oxygen in the sediment. As soon as the oxygen is gone, decay stops and the remaining organic matter is preserved.

2. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true about petroleum formation?

- Microscopic organisms that live in mud produce crude oil and natural gas.
- Large amounts of oxygen are needed for petroleum formation to begin.
- Petroleum is produced when organic material in sediments combines with decaying marine organisms.
- Petroleum formation appears to begin in marine sediments where organic matter is present.

答案_____

例 18

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 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.

11. According to paragraph 4, providing a machine to take the place of the horse involved combining which two previously separate ingredients?

- Turnpikes and canals
- Stationary steam engines and wagons with flanged wheels
- Metal rails in roadbeds and wagons capable of carrying heavy loads
- Canal boats and heavily laden wagons

答案_____

例 19

Paragraph 6: 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.

6. According to the passage, which of the following is one of the reasons that tunas are in constant motion?

- They lack a swim bladder.
- They need to suck in more water than other fishes do.
- They have large muscles for breathing.
- They cannot open their mouths unless they are in motion.

答案_____

例 20

Paragraph 2: Instrumental records do not go back far enough to provide us with reliable measurements of global climatic variability on timescales longer than a century. What we do know is that as we include longer time intervals, the record shows increasing evidence of slow swings in climate between different regimes. To build up a better picture of fluctuations appreciably further back in time requires us to use proxy records.

2. According to paragraph 2, an advantage of proxy records over instrumental records is that

- they are more-reliable measures of climatic variability in the past century
- they provide more-accurate measures of local temperatures
- they provide information on climate fluctuations further back in time
- they reveal information about the human impact on the climate

答案_____

例 21

Paragraph 1: Two species of deer have been prevalent in the Puget Sound area of Washington state in the Pacific Northwest of the United States. The black-tailed deer, a lowland, west-side cousin of the mule deer of eastern Washington, is now the most common. The other species, the Columbian white-tailed deer, in earlier times was common in the open prairie country, it

is now restricted to the low, marshy islands and flood plains along the lower Columbia River.

1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of the white-tailed deer of Puget Sound?

- It is native to lowlands and marshes.
- It is more closely related to the mule deer of eastern Washington than to other types of deer.
- It has replaced the black-tailed deer in the open prairie.
- It no longer lives in a particular type of habitat that it once occupied.

答案_____

例 22

Paragraph 9: The muscles of these fishes and the mechanism that maintains a warm body temperature are also highly efficient. A bluefin tuna in water of 7°C (45°F) can maintain a core temperature of over 25°C (77°F). This warm body temperature may help not only the muscles to work better, but also the brain and the eyes. The billfishes have gone one step further. They have evolved special "heaters" of modified muscle tissue that warm the eyes and brain, maintaining peak performance of these critical organs.

10. According to paragraph 9, which of the following is true of bluefin tunas?

- Their eyes and brain are more efficient than those of any other fish.
- Their body temperature can change greatly depending on the water temperature.
- They can swim in waters that are much colder than their own bodies.
- They have special muscle tissue that warms their eyes and brain.

答案_____

例 23

Paragraph 4: Even development in architecture has been the result of major technological changes. Materials and methods of construction are integral parts of the design of architecture structures. In earlier times it was necessary to design structural systems suitable for the materials that were available, such as wood, stone, brick. Today technology has progressed to the point where it is possible to invent new building materials to suit the type of structure desired. Enormous changes in materials and techniques of construction within the last few generations have made it possible to enclose

space with much greater ease and speed and with a minimum of material. Progress in this area can be measured by the difference in weight between buildings built now and those of comparable size built one hundred ago.

6. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true about materials used in the construction of buildings?

○Because new building materials are hard to find, construction techniques have changed very little from past generations.

○The availability of suitable building materials no longer limits the types of structures that may be built.

○The primary building materials that are available today are wood, stone, and brick.

○Architects in earlier times did not have enough building materials to enclose large spaces.

答案_____

例 24

Paragraph 3: With question 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.

5. Select the TWO answer choice from paragraph 3 that identify materials discovered in the deepest part of the Mediterranean basin. To receive credit you must select TWO answers.

○Volcanic rock fragments.

○This silt layers

-
- Soft, deep-sea mud
 - Crystalline salt

答案_____

例 25

Paragraph 5: 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. Such success may have attracted immigrants to Teotihuacán. In addition, Teotihuacán's elite may have consciously attempted to attract new inhabitants. It is also probable that as early as 200 B.C. Teotihuacán may have achieved some religious significance and its shrine (or shrines) may have served as an additional population magnet. Finally, the growing population was probably fed by increasing the number and size of irrigated fields.

11. Select the TWO answer choices that are mentioned in paragraph 5 as being features of Teotihuacán that may have attracted immigrants to the city. To receive credit, you must select TWO answers.

- The prosperity of the elite
- Plenty of available housing
- Opportunities for well-paid agricultural employment
- The presence of one or more religious shrines

答案_____

题型二：真实信息题

例 1 答案 C

例 2 答案 D

例 3 答案 A

例 4 答案 D

例 5 答案 A

例 6 答案 C

例 7 答案 C

例 8 答案 D

例 9 答案 B

例 10 答案 A

例 11 答案 D

例 12 答案 D

例 13 答案 A

例 14 答案 C

例 15 答案 A

例 16 答案 A

例 17 答案 D

例 18 答案 B

例 19 答案 A

例 20 答案 C

例 21 答案 D

例 22 答案 C

例 23 答案 B

例 24 答案 B,D

例 25 答案 A,D

TOEFL

READING

托福阅读题型突破

句子简化题

真实信息题

非真实信息题

推理判断题

指代题

句子插入题

修辞目的题

文章小结题和表格题

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