



思博勝·特优生

TOEFL

托福阅读题型突破

非真实信息题

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

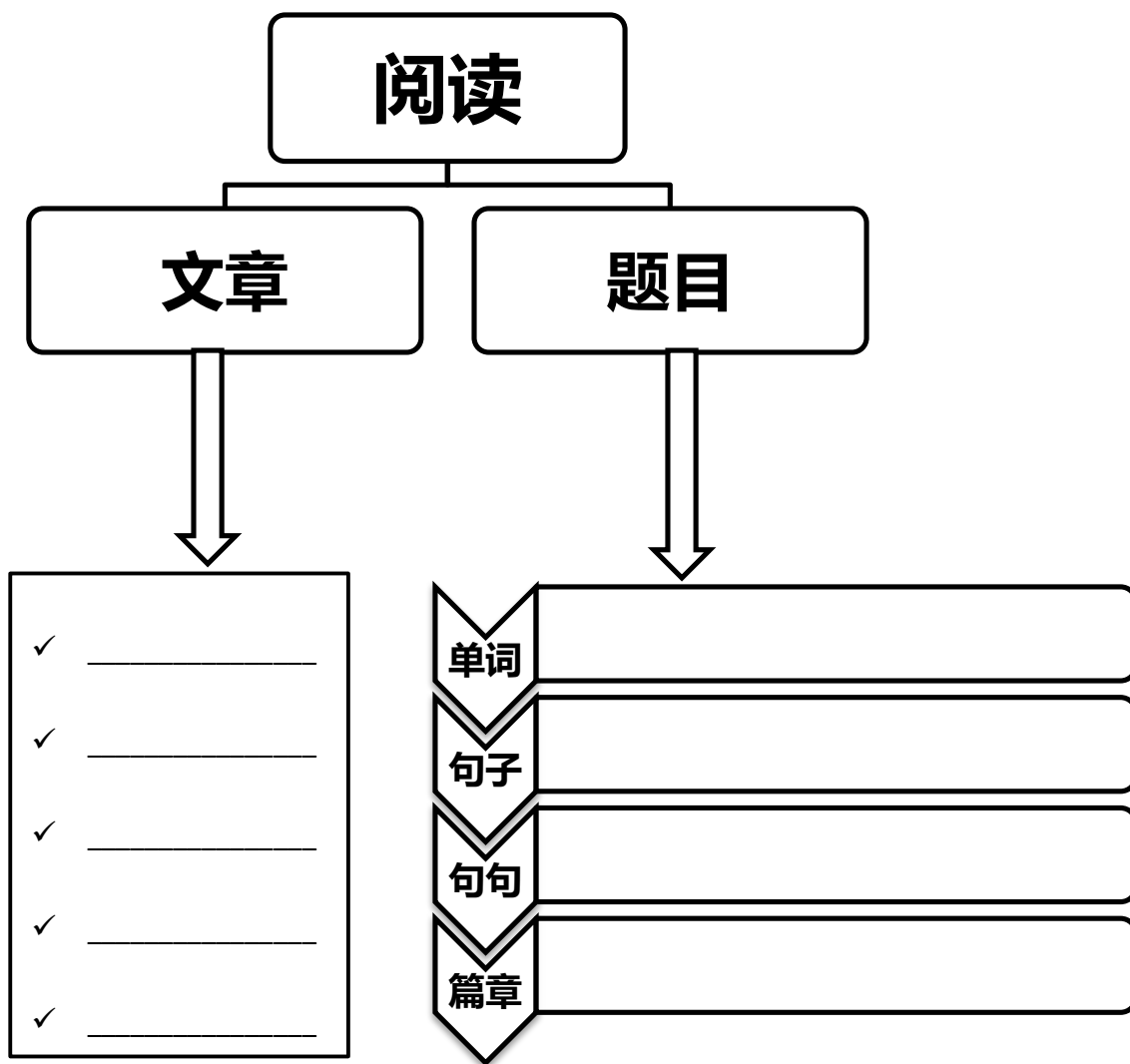
三 备考常见问题

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_____

题型三：非真实信息题

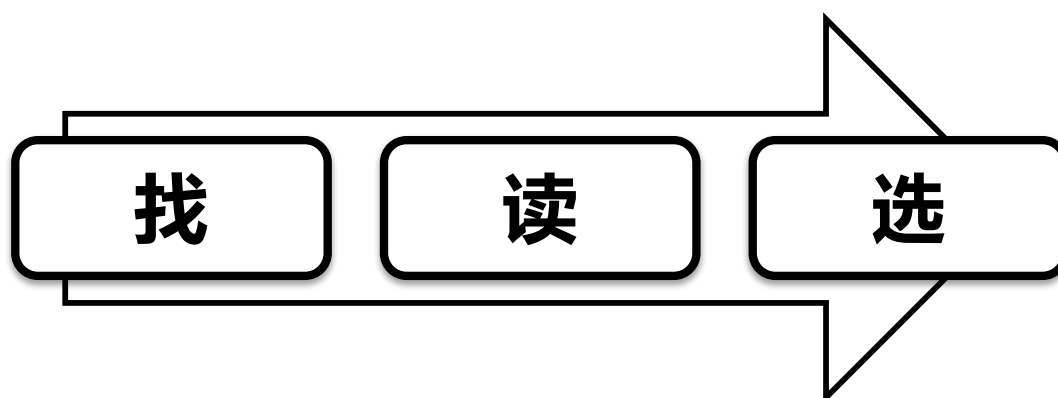
一 题型介绍

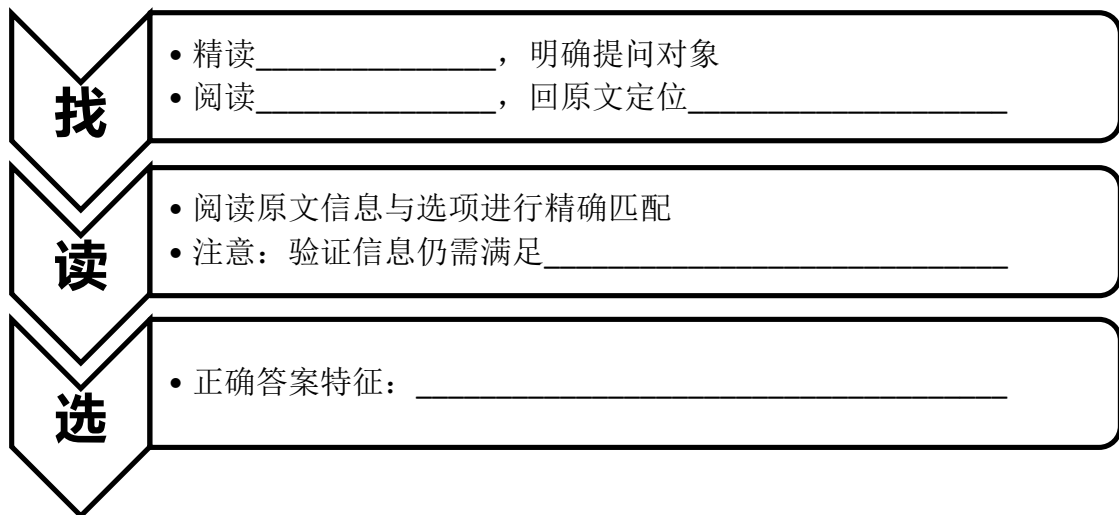
OG 说明	题目特征
These questions ask you to verify what information is true and what information is NOT true or not included in the passage based on information that is explicitly stated in the passage . To answer this kind of question, first locate the relevant information in the passage. Then verify that three of four answer choices are true and that the remaining choice is false . Remember, for this type of question, the correct answer is the one that is NOT true.	<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 passage, which of the following is NOT true of X?
- 2) The author's description of X mentions all of the following EXCEPT _____
- 3) Which of the following questions about X is NOT answered in paragraph Y?

三 解题方法





四 题目变化方式

找	
• 1 :	
• 2 :	
读	
• 1 :	
选	
• 1 :	

五 例题分析

例 1

Paragraph 4: The first generation to experience these changes did not adopt the new attitudes easily. The factory clock became the symbol of the new work rules. One mill worker who finally quit complained revealingly about "obedience to the ding-dong of the bell-just as though we are so many living machines." With the loss of personal freedom also came the loss of standing in the community. Unlike artisan workshops in which apprentices worked closely with the masters supervising them, factories sharply separated workers from management. Few workers rose through the ranks to supervisory positions, and even fewer could achieve the artisan's dream of setting up one's own business. Even well-paid workers sensed their decline in

status.

5. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 4 as consequences of the new system for workers EXCEPT a loss of

- Freedom
- Status in the community
- Opportunities for advancement
- Contact among workers who were not managers

答案_____

例 2

Paragraph 2: How are we to understand their different feeding preferences? The answer lies in two associated differences among the species, in their digestive systems and body sizes. According to their digestive systems, these herbivores can be divided into two categories: the nonruminants (such as the zebra, which has a digestive system like a horse) and the ruminants (such as the wildebeest, topi, and gazelle, which are like the cow). Nonruminants cannot extract much energy from the hard parts of a plant; however, this is more than made up for by the fast speed at which food passes through their guts. Thus, when there is only a short supply of poor-quality food, the wildebeest, topi, and gazelle enjoy an advantage. They are ruminants and have a special structure (the rumen) in their stomachs, which contains microorganisms that can break down the hard parts of plants. Food passes only slowly through the ruminant's gut because ruminating—digesting the hard parts—takes time. The ruminant continually regurgitates food from its stomach back to its mouth to chew it up further (that is what a cow is doing when “chewing cud”). Only when it has been chewed up and digested almost to a liquid can the food pass through the rumen and on through the gut. Larger particles cannot pass through until they have been chewed down to size. Therefore, when food is in short supply, a ruminant can last longer than a nonruminant because it can derive more energy out of the same food. The difference can partially explain the eating habits of the Serengeti herbivores. The zebra chooses areas where there is more low-quality food. It migrates first to unexploited areas and chomps the abundant low-quality stems before moving on. It is a fast-in/fast-out feeder, relying on a high output of incompletely digested food. By the time the wildebeests (and other ruminants) arrive, the grazing and trampling of the zebras will have worn the vegetation down. As the ruminants then set to work, they eat down to the lower, leafier parts of the vegetation. All of this fits in with the differences in stomach

contents with which we began.

8. According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true of East African gazelles EXCEPT:

- They digest their food very quickly.
- Microorganisms help them digest their food.
- They are unable to digest large food particles unless these are chewed down considerably.
- They survive well even if food supplies are not abundant.

答案_____

例 3

Paragraph 1: Buffalo, zebras, wildebeests, topi, and Thomson's gazelles live in huge groups that together make up some 90 percent of the total weight of mammals living on the Serengeti Plain of East Africa. They are all herbivores (plant-eating animals), and they all appear to be living on the same diet of grasses, herbs, and small bushes. This appearance, however, is illusory. When biologist Richard Bell and his colleagues analyzed the stomach contents of four of the five species (they did not study buffalo), they found that each species was living on a different part of the vegetation. The different vegetational parts differ in their food qualities: lower down, there are succulent, nutritious leaves; higher up are the harder stems. There are also sparsely distributed, highly nutritious fruits, and Bell found that only the Thomson's gazelles eat much of these. The other three species differ in the proportion of lower leaves and higher stems that they eat: zebras eat the most stem matter, wildebeests eat the most leaves, and topi are intermediate.

3. Which of the following questions about Richard Bell's research is NOT answered in paragraph 1?

- Which of the herbivores studied is the only one to eat much fruit?
- Which part of the plants do wildebeests prefer to eat?
- Where did the study of herbivores' eating habits take place?
- Why were buffalo excluded from the research study?

答案_____

例 4

Paragraph 3: The same thing happens to this day, though on a smaller scale, wherever a sediment-laden river or stream emerges from a mountain

valley onto relatively flat land, dropping its load as the current slows: the water usually spreads out fanwise, depositing the sediment in the form of a smooth, fan-shaped slope. Sediments are also dropped where a river slows on entering a lake or the sea, the deposited sediments are on a lake floor or the seafloor at first, but will be located inland at some future date, when the sea level falls or the land rises; such beds are sometimes thousands of meters thick.

6. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 3 as places that sediment-laden rivers can deposit their sediments EXCEPT

- A mountain valley
- Flat land
- A lake floor
- The seafloor

答案_____

例 5

Paragraph 1: The cinema did not emerge as a form of mass consumption until its technology evolved from the initial "peepshow" format to the point where images were projected on a screen in a darkened theater. In the peepshow format, a film was viewed through a small opening in a machine that was created for that purpose. Thomas Edison's peepshow device, the Kinetoscope, was introduced to the public in 1894. It was designed for use in Kinetoscope parlors, or arcades, which contained only a few individual machines and permitted only one customer to view a short, 50-foot film at any one time. The first Kinetoscope parlors contained five machines. For the price of 25 cents (or 5 cents per machine), customers moved from machine to machine to watch five different films (or, in the case of famous prizefights, successive rounds of a single fight).

1. According to paragraph 1, all of the following were true of viewing films in Kinetoscope parlors EXCEPT:

- One individual at a time viewed a film.
- Customers could view one film after another.
- Prizefights were the most popular subjects for films.
- Each film was short.

答案_____

例 6

Paragraph 4: This impact released an enormous amount of energy, excavating a crater about twice as large as the lunar crater Tycho. The explosion lifted about 100 trillion tons of dust into the atmosphere, as can be determined by measuring the thickness of the sediment layer formed when this dust settled to the surface. Such a quantity of material would have blocked the sunlight completely from reaching the surface, plunging Earth into a period of cold and darkness that lasted at least several months. The explosion is also calculated to have produced vast quantities of nitric acid and melted rock that sprayed out over much of Earth, starting widespread fires that must have consumed most terrestrial forests and grassland. Presumably, those environmental disasters could have been responsible for the mass extinction, including the death of the dinosaurs.

7. According to paragraph 4, all of the following statements are true of the impact at the end of the Cretaceous period EXCEPT:

- A large amount of dust blocked sunlight from Earth.
- Earth became cold and dark for several months.
- New elements were formed in Earth's crust.
- Large quantities of nitric acid were produced.

答案_____

例 7

Paragraph 5: In addition to exploring the possible antecedents of theater, scholars have also theorized about the motives that led people to develop theater. Why did theater develop, and why was it valued after it ceased to fulfill the function of ritual? Most answers fall back on the theories about the human mind and basic human needs. One, set forth by Aristotle in the fourth century B.C., sees humans as naturally imitative—as taking pleasure in imitating persons, things, and actions and in seeing such imitations. Another, advanced in the twentieth century, suggests that humans have a gift for fantasy, through which they seek to reshape reality into more satisfying forms than those encountered in daily life. Thus, fantasy or fiction (of which drama is one form) permits people to objectify their anxieties and fears, confront them, and fulfill their hopes in fiction if not fact. The theater, then, is one tool whereby people define and understand their world or escape from unpleasant

realities.

8. All of following are mentioned in paragraph 5 as possible reasons that led societies to develop theater EXCEPT:

- Theater allows people to face that they are afraid of.
- Theater gives an opportunity to imagine a better reality.
- Theater is a way to enjoy imitating other people.
- Theater provides people the opportunity to better understand the human mind.

答案_____

例 8

Paragraph 5: The causes of this population rebound are consequences of other human actions. First, the major predators of deer---wolves, cougar, and lynx--have been greatly reduced in numbers. Second, conservation has been insured by limiting times for and types of hunting. But the most profound reason for the restoration of high population numbers has been the gate of the forests. Great tracts of lowland country deforested by logging, fire, or both have become ideal feeding grounds of deer. In addition to finding an increase of suitable browse, like huckleberry and vine maple, Arthur Einarsen, longtime game biologist in the Pacific Northwest, found quality of browse in the open areas to be substantially more nutritive. The protein content of shade-grown vegetation, for example, was much lower than that for plants grown in clearings

12. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 5 as a factor that has increased deer populations?

- A reduction in the number of predators
- Restrictions on hunting
- The effects of logging and fire
- Laws that protected feeding grounds of deer

答案_____

例 9

Paragraph 1: The greater Pacific region, traditionally called Oceania, consists of three cultural areas: Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. Melanesia, in the southwest Pacific, contains the large islands of New Guinea, the Solomons, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia. Micronesia, the area north of

Melanesia, consists primarily of small scattered islands. Polynesia is the central Pacific area in the great triangle defined by Hawaii, Easter Island, and New Zealand. Before the arrival of Europeans, the islands in the two largest cultural areas, Polynesia and Micronesia, together contained a population estimated at 700,000.

1. According to Paragraph1, all of the following are true statements about Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia EXCEPT

- Collectively, these regions are traditionally known as Oceania.
- These islands of Micronesia are small and spread out
- Hawaii, Easter Island, and New Zealand mark the boundaries of Polynesia.
- Melanesia is situated to the north of Micronesia.

答案_____

例 10

Paragraph3: The basic cultural requirements for the successful colonization of the Pacific islands include the appropriate boat-building, sailing, and navigation skills to get to the islands in the first place, domesticated plants and gardening skills suited to often marginal conditions, and a varied inventory of fishing implements and techniques. It is now generally believed that these prerequisites originated with peoples speaking Austronesian languages (a group of several hundred related languages) and began to emerge in Southeast Asia by about 5000 B. C.E. The culture of that time, based on archaeology and linguistic reconstruction, is assumed to have had a broad inventory of cultivated plants including taro, yams, banana, sugarcane, breadfruit, coconut, sago, and rice, Just as important, the culture also possessed the basic foundation for an effective maritime adaptation, including outrigger canoes and a variety of fishing techniques that could be effective for overseas voyaging.

7. All of the following are mentioned in Paragraph3 as required for successful colonization of the Pacific islands EXCEPT

- knowledge of various Austronesian languages
- a variety of fishing techniques
- navigational skills
- knowledge of plant cultivation

答案_____

例 11

Paragraph 7: The Cognitive Approach. Cognitive psychologists assert that our behavior is influenced by our values, by the ways in which we interpret our situations and by choice. For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified-as during wartime-are likely to act aggressively, whereas people who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively.

Paragraph 8: One cognitive theory suggests that aggravating and painful events trigger unpleasant feelings. These feelings, in turn, can lead to aggressive action, but not automatically. Cognitive factors intervene. People decide whether they will act aggressively or not on the basis of factors such as their experiences with aggression and their interpretation of other people's motives. Supporting evidence comes from research showing that aggressive people often distort other people's motives. For example, they assume that other people mean them harm when they do not.

9. According to the cognitive approach described in paragraphs 7 and 8, all of the following may influence the decision whether to act aggressively EXCEPT a person's

- Moral values
- Previous experiences with aggression
- Instinct to avoid aggression
- Beliefs about other people's intentions

答案_____

例 12

Paragraph 2: Fuller devised a type of dance that focused on the shifting play of lights and colors on the voluminous skirts or draperies she wore, which she kept in constant motion principally through movements of her arms, sometimes extended with wands concealed under her costumes. She rejected the technical virtuosity of movement in ballet, the most prestigious form of theatrical dance at that time, perhaps because her formal dance training was minimal. Although her early theatrical career had included stints as an actress, she was not primarily interested in storytelling or expressing emotions through dance; the drama of her dancing emanated from her visual effects.

2. According to paragraph 2, all of the following are characteristic of Fuller's type of dance EXCEPT

- experimentation using color
- large and full costumes
- continuous movement of her costumes
- technical virtuosity of movement

答案_____

例 13

Paragraph 1: Icebergs are massive blocks of ice, irregular in shape; they float with only about 12 percent of their mass above the sea surface. They are formed by glaciers—large rivers of ice that begin inland in the snows of Greenland, Antarctica, and Alaska—and move slowly toward the sea. The forward movement, the melting at the base of the glacier where it meets the ocean, and waves and tidal action cause blocks of ice to break off and float out to sea.

1. According to paragraph 1, all of the following are true of icebergs EXCEPT:

- They do not have a regular shape.
- They are formed where glaciers meet the ocean.
- Most of their mass is above the sea surface.
- Waves and tides cause them to break off glaciers.

答案_____

例 14

Paragraph 1: Plant communities assemble themselves flexibly, and their particular structure depends on the specific history of the area. Ecologists use the term “succession” to refer to the changes that happen in plant communities and ecosystems over time. The first community in a succession is called a pioneer community, while the long-lived community at the end of succession is called a climax community. Pioneer and successional plant communities are said to change over periods from 1 to 500 years. These changes—in plant numbers and the mix of species—are cumulative. Climax communities themselves change but over periods of time greater than about 500 years.

2. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is NOT true of climax communities?

-
- They occur at the end of a succession.
 - They last longer than any other type of community.
 - The numbers of plants in them and the mix of species do not change.
 - They remain stable for at least 500 years at a time.

答案_____

例 15

Paragraph 8: The rapid expansion in international trade also benefitted from an infusion of capital, stemming largely from gold and silver brought by Spanish vessels from the Americas. This capital financed the production of goods, storage, trade, and even credit across Europe and overseas. Moreover an increased credit supply was generated by investments and loans by bankers and wealthy merchants to states and by joint-stock partnerships---an English innovation (the first major company began in 1600). Unlike short-term financial cooperation between investors for a single commercial undertaking, joint-stock companies provided permanent funding of capital by drawing on the investments of merchants and other investors who purchased shares in the company.

12. According to paragraph 8, each of the following was a source of funds used to finance economic expansion EXCEPT

- groups of investors engaged in short-term financial cooperation
- the state
- wealthy merchants
- joint-stock companies

答案_____

例 16

Paragraph 7: The opposite of an opportunist is a competitor. These organisms tend to have big bodies, are long-lived, and spend relatively little effort each year on reproduction. An oak tree is a good example of a competitor. A massive oak claims its ground for 200 years or more, outcompeting all other would-be canopy trees by casting a dense shade and drawing up any free water in the soil. The leaves of an oak tree taste foul because they are rich in tannins, a chemical that renders them distasteful or indigestible to many organisms. The tannins are part of the defense mechanism that is essential to longevity. Although oaks produce thousands of

acorns, the investment in a crop of acorns is small compared with the energy spent on building leaves, trunk, and roots. Once an oak tree becomes established, it is likely to survive minor cycles of drought and even fire. A population of oaks is likely to be relatively stable through time, and its survival is likely to depend more on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation than on its ability to take advantage of chance events. It should be noted, however, that the pure opportunist or pure competitor is rare in nature, as most species fall between the extremes of a continuum, exhibiting a blend of some opportunistic and some competitive characteristics.

8. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 7 as contributing to the longevity of an oak tree EXCEPT

- The capacity to create shade
- Leaves containing tannin
- The ability to withstand mild droughts and fire
- The large number of acorns the tree produces

答案_____

例 17

Paragraph 4: This unprecedented development of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rate—that is, virtually no natural water source to replenish the water supply—has caused water tables in the region to fall drastically. In the 1930's, wells encountered plentiful water at a depth of about 15 meters; currently, they must be dug to depths of 45 to 60 meters or more. In places, the water table is declining at a rate of a meter a year, necessitating the periodic deepening of wells and the use of ever-more-powerful pumps. It is estimated that at current withdrawal rates, much of the aquifer will run dry within 40 years. The situation is most critical in Texas, where the climate is driest, the greatest amount of water is being pumped, and the aquifer contains the least water. It is projected that the remaining Ogallala water will, by the year 2030, support only 35 to 40 percent of the irrigated acreage in Texas that is supported in 1980.

8. According to paragraph 4, all of following are consequences of the heavy use of the Ogallala aquifer for irrigation EXCEPT:

- The recharge rate of the aquifer is decreasing.

-
- Water tables in the region are becoming increasingly lower.
 - Wells now have to be dug to much greater depths than before.
 - Increasingly powerful pumps are needed to draw water from the aquifer.

答案_____

例 18

Paragraph 4: Dissatisfaction with conventional explanations for dinosaur extinctions led to a surprising observation that, in turn, has suggested a new hypothesis. Many plants and animals disappear abruptly from the fossil record as one moves from layers of rock documenting the end of the Cretaceous up into rocks representing the beginning of the Cenozoic (the era after the Mesozoic). Between the last layer of Cretaceous rock and the first layer of Cenozoic rock, there is often a thin layer of clay. Scientists felt that they could get an idea of how long the extinctions took by determining how long it took to deposit this one centimeter of clay and they thought they could determine the time it took to deposit the clay by determining the amount of the element iridium (Ir) it contained.

8. In paragraph 4, all the following questions are answered EXCEPT:

- Why is there a layer of clay between the rocks of the Cretaceous and Cenozoic?
- Why were scientists interested in determining how long it took to deposit the layer of clay at the end of the Cretaceous?
- What was the effect of the surprising observation scientists made?
- Why did scientists want more information about the dinosaur extinctions at the end of the Cretaceous?

答案_____

例 19

Paragraph 3: Some scientists speculate that Mars may have enjoyed an extended early Period during which rivers, lakes, and perhaps even oceans adorned its surface. A 2003 Mars Global Surveyor image shows what mission specialists think may be a delta—a fan-shaped network of channels and sediments where a river once flowed into a larger body of water, in this case a lake filling a crater in the southern highlands. Other researchers go even further, suggesting that the data provide evidence for large open expanses of water on the early Martian surface. A computer-generated view of the Martian

north polar region shows the extent of what may have been an ancient ocean covering much of the northern lowlands. The Hellas Basin, which measures some 3,000 kilometers across and has a floor that lies nearly 9 kilometers below the basin's rim, is another candidate for an ancient Martian sea.

7. All of the following questions about geological features on Mars are answered in paragraph 3 EXCEPT:

○What are some regions of Mars that may have once been covered with an ocean?

○Where do mission scientists believe that the river forming the delta emptied?

○Approximately how many craters on Mars do mission scientists believe may once have been lakes filled with water?

○During what period of Mars' history do some scientists think it may have had large bodies of water?

答案_____

例 20

Paragraph 1: Icebergs are massive blocks of ice, irregular in shape; they float with only about 12 percent of their mass above the sea surface. They are formed by glaciers—large rivers of ice that begin inland in the snows of Greenland, Antarctica, and Alaska—and move slowly toward the sea. The forward movement, the melting at the base of the glacier where it meets the ocean, and waves and tidal action cause blocks of ice to break off and float out to sea.

Paragraph 2: Icebergs are ordinarily blue to white, although they sometimes appear dark or opaque because they carry gravel and bits of rock. They may change color with changing light conditions and cloud cover, glowing pink or gold in the morning or evening light, but this color change is generally related to the low angle of the Sun above the horizon. However, travelers to Antarctica have repeatedly reported seeing green icebergs in the Weddell Sea and, more commonly, close to the Amery Ice Shelf in East Antarctica.

Paragraph 3: One explanation for green icebergs attributes their color to an optical illusion when blue ice is illuminated by a near-horizon red Sun, but green icebergs stand out among white and blue icebergs under a great variety

of light conditions. Another suggestion is that the color might be related to ice with high levels of metallic compounds, including copper and iron. Recent expeditions have taken ice samples from green icebergs and ice cores—vertical, cylindrical ice samples reaching down to great depths—from the glacial ice shelves along the Antarctic continent. Analyses of these cores and samples provide a different solution to the problem.

Paragraph 4: The ice shelf cores, with a total length of 215 meters (705 feet), were long enough to penetrate through glacial ice—which is formed from the compaction of snow and contains air bubbles—and to continue into the clear, bubble-free ice formed from seawater that freezes onto the bottom of the glacial ice. The properties of this clear sea ice were very similar to the ice from the green iceberg. The scientists concluded that green icebergs form when a two-layer block of shelf ice breaks away and capsizes (turns upside down), exposing the bubble-free shelf ice that was formed from seawater.

Paragraph 5: A green iceberg that stranded just west of the Amery Ice Shelf showed two distinct layers: bubbly blue-white ice and bubble-free green ice separated by a one-meter-long ice layer containing sediments. The green ice portion was textured by seawater erosion. Where cracks were present, the color was light green because of light scattering; where no cracks were present, the color was dark green. No air bubbles were present in the green ice, suggesting that the ice was not formed from the compression of snow but instead from the freezing of seawater. Large concentrations of single-celled organisms with green pigments (coloring substances) occur along the edges of the ice shelves in this region, and the seawater is rich in their decomposing organic material. The green iceberg did not contain large amounts of particles from these organisms, but the ice had accumulated dissolved organic matter from the seawater. It appears that unlike salt, dissolved organic substances are not excluded from the ice in the freezing process. Analysis shows that the dissolved organic material absorbs enough blue wavelengths from solar light to make the ice appear green.

Paragraph 6: Chemical evidence shows that platelets (minute flat portions) of ice form in the water and then accrete and stick to the bottom of the ice shelf to form a slush (partially melted snow). The slush is compacted by an unknown mechanism, and solid, bubblefree ice is formed from water high in soluble organic substances. When an iceberg separates from the ice shelf and

capsizes, the green ice is exposed.

Paragraph 7: The Amery Ice Shelf appears to be uniquely suited to the production of green icebergs. Once detached from the ice shelf, these bergs drift in the currents and wind systems surrounding Antarctica and can be found scattered among Antarctica's less colorful icebergs

11. Which of the following is NOT explained in the passage?

- Why blocks of ice break off where glaciers meet the ocean
- Why blocks of shelf ice sometimes capsize after breaking off
- Why green icebergs are commonly produced in some parts of Antarctica
- Why green icebergs contain large amounts of dissolved organic pigments

答案_____

题型三：非真实信息题

例 1 答案 D

例 2 答案 A

例 3 答案 D

例 4 答案 A

例 5 答案 C

例 6 答案 C

例 7 答案 D

例 8 答案 D

例 9 答案 D

例 10 答案 A

例 11 答案 C

例 12 答案 D

例 13 答案 C

例 14 答案 C

例 15 答案 B

例 16 答案 D

例 17 答案 A

例 18 答案 A

例 19 答案 C

例 20 答案 B

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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