



思博勝·特优生

TOEFL

托福阅读题型突破

推理判断题

READING

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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

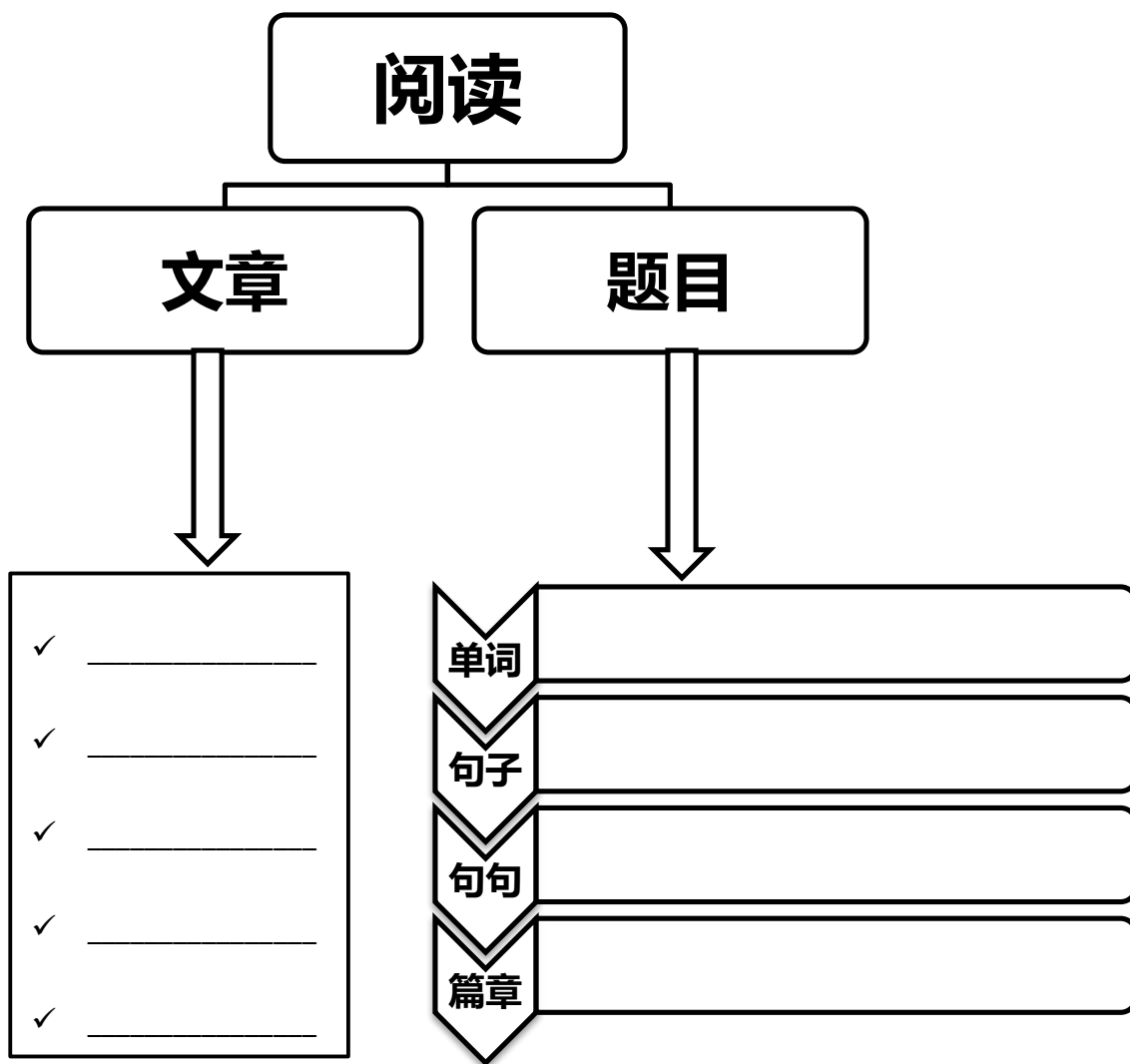
三 备考常见问题

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_____

题型四：推理判断题

一 题型介绍

OG 说明	题目特征
These questions measure your ability to comprehend an argument or an idea that is strongly implied but not explicitly stated in the text . For example, in an effect is cited in the passage, an Inference question might ask about its cause. If a comparison is made, an Inference question might ask for the basis of the comparison. You should think about not only the explicit meaning of the author's words, but the logical implications of those words.	<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

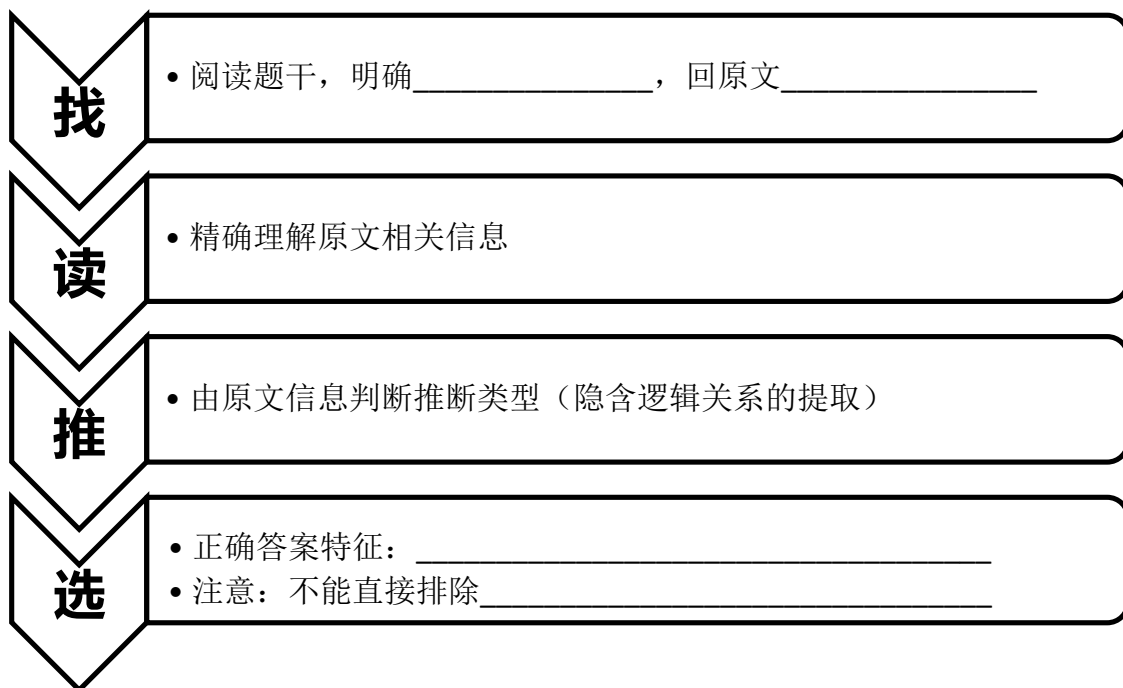
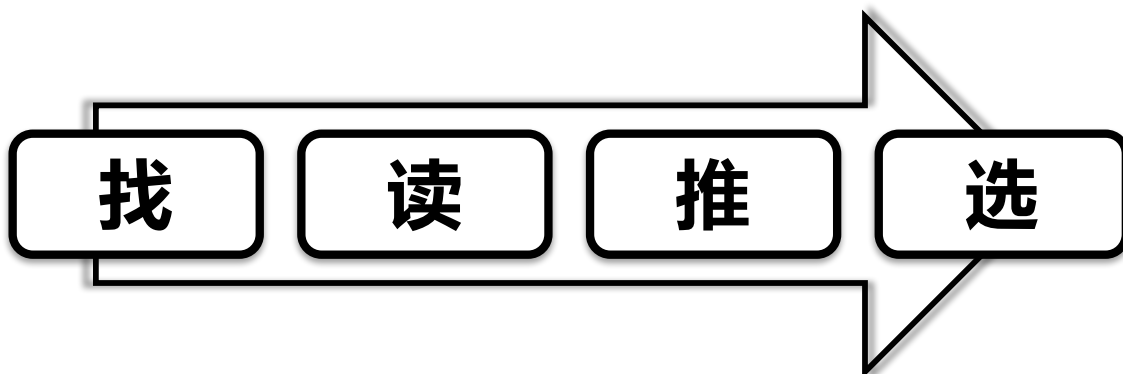
二 提问方式

- 1) Which of the following can be inferred about X?
- 2) The author of the passage implies that X....
- 3) Paragraph X supports which of the following statements about Y?
- 4) In paragraph X, the author suggests that Y.....

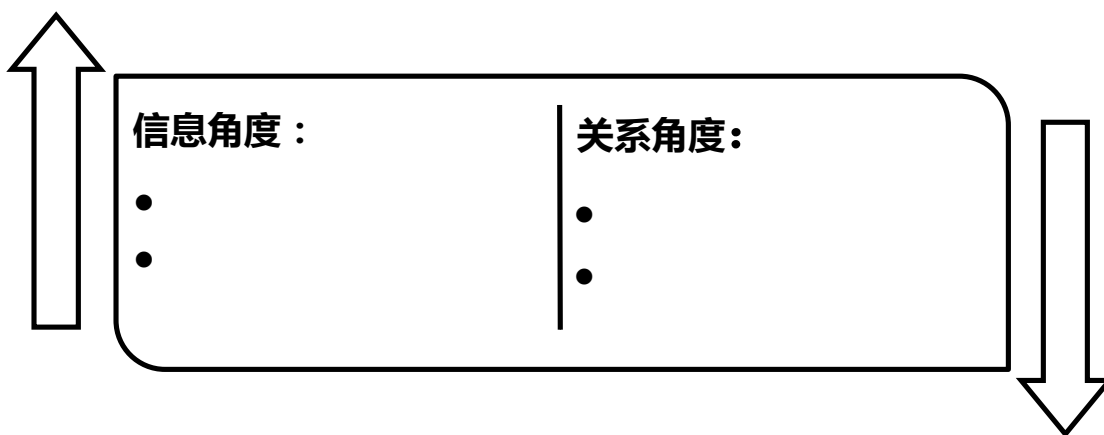
三 推理题的题目类型

常考逻辑	理解重点
比较逻辑类 infer	➤
取非逻辑类 infer	➤ ➤ ➤
因果逻辑类 infer	➤
包含关系类 infer	➤
细节理解类 infer	➤

四 解题方法



五 题目变化方式



六 例题分析

例 1

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.

2. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about early sea otters?

- It is not difficult to imagine what they looked like.
- There were great numbers of them.
- They lived in the sea only.
- They did not leave many fossil remains.

答案_____

例 2

Paragraph 6: Impacts by meteorites represent one mechanism that could cause global catastrophes and seriously influence the evolution of life all over the planet. According to some estimates, the majority of all extinctions of species may be due to such impacts. Such a perspective fundamentally changes our view of biological evolution. The standard criterion for the survival of a species is its success in competing with other species and adapting to slowly changing environments. Yet an equally important criterion is the ability of a species to survive random global ecological catastrophes due to impacts.

10. Paragraph 6 supports which of the following statements about the factors that are essential for the survival of a species?

- The most important factor for the survival of a species is its ability to

compete and adapt to gradual changes in its environment.

○The ability of a species to compete and adapt to a gradually changing environment is not the only ability that is essential for survival.

○Since most extinctions of species are due to major meteorite impacts, the ability to survive such impacts is the most important factor for the survival of a species.

○The factors that are most important for the survival of a species vary significantly from one species to another.

答案_____

例 3

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 Pakicefus. 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.

8. It can be inferred that Basilosaurus bred and gave birth in which of the following locations

- On land
- Both on land and at sea
- In shallow water
- In a marine environment

答案_____

例 4

Paragraph 3: This last factor is at least circumstantially implicated in Teotihuacán's rise. Prior to 200 B.C., a number of relatively small centers coexisted in and near the Valley of Mexico. Around this time, the largest of these centers, Cuicuilco, was seriously affected by a volcanic eruption, with much of its agricultural land covered by lava. With Cuicuilco eliminated as a potential rival, any one of a number of relatively modest towns might have emerged as a leading economic and political power in Central Mexico. The archaeological evidence clearly indicates, though, that Teotihuacan was the center that did arise as the predominant force in the area by the first century

A.D.

7. What can be inferred from paragraph 3 about Cuicuilco prior to 200 B.C.?

- It was a fairly small city until that date.
- It was located outside the Valley of Mexico.
- It emerged rapidly as an economical and political center.
- Its economy relied heavily on agriculture.

答案_____

例 5

Paragraph 1: The transition from forest to treeless tundra on a mountain slope is often a dramatic one. Within a vertical distance of just a few tens of meters, trees disappear as a life-form and are replaced by low shrubs, herbs, and grasses. This rapid zone of transition is called the upper timberline or tree line. In many semiarid areas there is also a lower timberline where the forest passes into steppe or desert at its lower edge, usually because of a lack of moisture.

3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about both the upper and lower timberlines?

- Both are treeless zones
- Both mark forest boundaries.
- Both are surrounded by desert areas.
- Both suffer from a lack of moisture.

答案_____

例 6

Paragraph 5: The Whigs, in contrast, viewed government power positively. They believed that it should be used to protect individual rights and public liberty, and that it had a special role where individual effort was ineffective. By regulating the economy and competition, the government could ensure equal opportunity. Indeed, for Whigs the concept of government promoting the general welfare went beyond the economy. In particular, Whigs in the northern sections of the United States also believed that government power should be used to foster the moral welfare of the country. They were much more likely to favor social-reform legislation and aid to education.

9. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5 about variations in political beliefs within the Whig Party?

-
- They were focused on issues of public liberty.
 - They caused some members to leave the Whig party.
 - They were unimportant to most Whigs.
 - They reflected regional interests.

答案_____

例 7

Paragraph 5: Just as painted designs on Greek pots may seem today to be purely decorative, whereas in fact they were carefully and precisely worked out so that at the time, their meaning was clear, so it is with Chinese pots. To twentieth-century eyes, Chinese pottery may appear merely decorative, yet to the Chinese the form of each object and its adornment had meaning and significance. The dragon represented the emperor, and the phoenix, the empress; the pomegranate indicated fertility, and a pair of fish, happiness; mandarin ducks stood for wedded bliss; the pine tree, peach, and crane are emblems of long life; and fish leaping from waves indicated success in the civil service examinations. Only when European decorative themes were introduced did these meanings become obscured or even lost.

11. Paragraph 5 suggests which of the following about the decorations on Chinese pottery?

- They had more importance for aristocrats than for ordinary citizens.
- Their significance may have remained clear had the Chinese not come under foreign influence.
- They contain some of the same images that appear on Greek pots
- Their significance is now as clear to twentieth century observers as it was to the early Chinese.

答案_____

例 8

Paragraph 5: Even the kind of stability defined as simple lack of change is not always associated with maximum diversity. At least in temperate zones, maximum diversity is often found in mid-successional stages, not in the climax community. Once a redwood forest matures, for example, the kinds of species and the number of individuals growing on the forest floor are reduced. In general, diversity, by itself, does not ensure stability. Mathematical models of ecosystems likewise suggest that diversity does not guarantee ecosystem

stability—just the opposite, in fact. A more complicated system is, in general, more likely than a simple system to break down. (A fifteen-speed racing bicycle is more likely to break down than a child's tricycle.)

7. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5 about redwood forests?

- They become less stable as they mature.
- They support many species when they reach climax.
- They are found in temperate zones.
- They have reduced diversity during mid-successional stages.

答案_____

例 9

Paragraph 2: Hills and mountains are often regarded as the epitome of permanence, successfully resisting the destructive forces of nature, but in fact they tend to be relatively short-lived in geological terms. 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.

Today, however, the relics of the Caledonian orogeny (mountain-building period) exist as the comparatively low mountains of Greenland, the northern Appalachians in the United States, the Scottish Highlands, and the Norwegian coastal plateau.

3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the mountains of the Himalayas?

- Their current height is not an indication of their age.
- At present, they are much higher than the mountains of the Caledonian range.
- They were a uniform height about 400 million years ago.
- They are not as high as the Caledonian mountains were 400 million years ago.

答案_____

例 10

Paragraph 3: The body that impacted Earth at the end of the Cretaceous period was a meteorite with a mass of more than a trillion tons and a diameter of at least 10 kilometers. Scientists first identified this impact in 1980 from the worldwide layer of sediment deposited from the dust cloud that enveloped the planet after the impact. This sediment layer is enriched in the rare metal iridium and other elements that are relatively abundant in a meteorite but very rare in the crust of Earth. Even diluted by the terrestrial material excavated from the crater, this component of meteorites is easily identified. By 1990 geologists had located the impact site itself in the Yucat region of Mexico. The crater, now deeply buried in sediment, was originally about 200 kilometers in diameter.

3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the location of the meteorite impact in Mexico?

○The location of the impact site in Mexico was kept secret by geologists from 1980 to 1990.

○It was a well-known fact that the impact had occurred in the Yucat region.

○Geologists knew that there had been an impact before they knew where it had occurred.

○The Yucat region was chosen by geologists as the most probable impact site because of its climate.

答案_____

例 11

Paragraph7: Fossil formations like the Burgess Shale show that evolution cannot always be thought of as a slow progression. The Cambrian explosion involved rapid evolutionary diversification, followed by the extinction of many unique animals. Why was this evolution so rapid? No one really knows. Many zoologists believe that it was because so many ecological niches were available with virtually no competition from existing species. Will zoologists ever know the evolutionary sequences in the Cambrian explosion? Perhaps another ancient fossil bed of soft-bodied animals from 600-million-year-old seas is awaiting discovery.

12. What can be inferred from Paragraph7 about why the Cambrian explosion is so unusual?

○It generated new ecological niches through the extinction of many unique

animals.

- It was a period of rapid evolution, and evolution is often thought of as a slow process.

- It is a period whose evolutionary sequences are clearly marked.

- It generated a very large number of ancient fossil beds containing soft-bodied animals.

答案_____

例 12

Paragraph 4: The particular symbolic significance of the cave paintings in southwestern France is more explicitly revealed, perhaps, by the results of a study conducted by researchers Patricia Rice and Ann Paterson. The data they present suggest that the animals portrayed in the cave paintings were mostly the ones that the painters preferred for meat and for materials such as hides. For example, wild cattle (bovines) and horses are portrayed more often than we would expect by chance, probably because they were larger and heavier (meatier) than other animals in the environment. In addition, the paintings mostly portray animals that the painters may have feared the most because of their size, speed, natural weapons such as tusks and horns, and the unpredictability of their behavior. That is, mammoths, bovines, and horses are portrayed more often than deer and reindeer. Thus, the paintings are consistent with the idea that the art is related to the importance of hunting in the economy of Upper Paleolithic people. Consistent with this idea, according to the investigators, is the fact that the art of the cultural period that followed the Upper Paleolithic also seems to reflect how people got their food. But in that period, when getting food no longer depended on hunting large game animals (because they were becoming extinct), the art ceased to focus on portrayals of animals.

10. According to paragraph 4, which of the following may best represent the attitude of hunters toward deer and reindeer in the Upper Paleolithic period?

- Hunters did not fear deer and reindeers as much as they did large game animals such as horses and mammoths.

- Hunters were not interested in hunting deer and reindeer because of their size and speed.

- Hunters preferred the meat and hides of deer and reindeer to those of

other animals.

○Hunters avoided deer and reindeer because of their natural weapons, such as horns.

答案_____

例 13

Paragraph 1: Before 1815 manufacturing in the United States had been done in homes or shops by skilled artisans. As master craft workers, they imparted the knowledge of their trades to apprentices and journeymen. In addition, women often worked in their homes part -time, making finished articles from raw material supplied by merchant capitalists. After 1815 this older form of manufacturing began to give way to factories with machinery tended by unskilled or semiskilled laborers. Cheap transportation networks, the rise of cities, and the availability of capital and credit all stimulated the shift to factory production.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about articles manufactured before 1815?

- They were primarily produced by women.
- They were generally produced in shops rather than in homes.
- They were produced with more concern for quality than for speed of production.
- They were produced mostly in large cities with extensive transportation networks.

答案_____

例 14

Paragraph 1: Groundwater is the word used to describe water that saturates the ground, filling all the available spaces. By far the most abundant type of groundwater is meteoric water; this is the groundwater that circulates as part of the water cycle. Ordinary meteoric water is water that has soaked into the ground from the surface, from precipitation (rain and snow) and from lakes and streams. There it remains, sometimes for long periods, before emerging at the surface again. At first thought it seems incredible that there can be enough space in the “solid” ground underfoot to hold all this water

1. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about the ground that we walk on?

-
- It cannot hold rainwater for long periods of time.
 - It prevents most groundwater from circulating.
 - It has the capacity to store large amounts of water.
 - It absorbs most of the water it contains from rivers.

答案_____

例 15

Paragraph 3: Three other explanations seem more promising. One involves physiological changes relevant to memory. Maturation of the frontal lobes of the brain continues throughout early childhood. And this part of the brain may be critical for remembering particular episodes in ways that can be retrieved later. Demonstrations of infants' and toddlers' long-term memory have involved their repeating motor activities that they had seen or done earlier, such as reaching in the dark for objects, putting a bottle in a doll's mouth, or pulling apart two pieces of a toy. The brain's level of physiological maturation may support these types of memories, but not ones requiring explicit verbal descriptions.

5. What does paragraph 3 suggest about long-term memory in children?

- Maturation of the frontal lobes of the brain is important for the long-term memory of motor activities but not verbal descriptions.
- Young children may form long-term memories of actions they see earlier than of things they hear or are told
- Young children have better long-term recall of short verbal exchanges than of long ones
- Children's long-term recall of motor activities increases when such activities are accompanied by explicit verbal descriptions

答案_____

例 16

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.

4. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the solid gypsum layer?

- It did not contain any marine fossil.
- It had formed in open-ocean conditions.
- It had once been soft, deep-sea mud.
- It contained sediment from nearby deserts.

答案_____

例 17

Paragraph 3: Since 1980, the use of wind to produce electricity has been growing rapidly. In 1994 there were nearly 20,000 wind turbines worldwide, most grouped in clusters called wind farms that collectively produced 3,000 megawatts of electricity. Most were in Denmark (which got 3 percent of its electricity from wind turbines) and California (where 17,000 machines produced 1 percent of the state's electricity, enough to meet the residential needs of a city as large as San Francisco). In principle, all the power needs of the United States could be provided by exploiting the wind potential of just three states—North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas.

Paragraph 4: Wind power is most economical in areas with steady winds. In areas where the wind dies down, backup electricity from a utility company or from an energy storage system becomes necessary. Backup power could also be provided by linking wind farms with a solar cell, with conventional or pumped-storage hydropower, or with efficient natural-gas-burning turbines. Some drawbacks to wind farms include visual pollution and noise, although these can be overcome by improving their design and locating them in isolated areas.

3. Based on the information in paragraph 3 and paragraph 4, what can be inferred about the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas

mentioned at the end of paragraph 1?

- They rely largely on coal-fired power plants.
- They contain remote areas where the winds rarely die down.
- Over 1 percent of the electricity in these states is produced by wind farms.
- Wind farms in these states are being expanded to meet the power needs of the United States.

答案_____

例 18

Paragraph 3: Certainly, in trying to explain the Roman phenomenon, one would have to place great emphasis on this almost instinct for the territorial imperative. Roman priorities lay in the organization, exploitation, and defense of their territory. In all probability it was the fertile plain of Latium, where the Latins who founded Rome originated, that created the habits and skills of landed settlement, landed property, landed economy, landed administration, and a land-based society. From this arose the Roman genius for military organization and orderly government. In turn, a deep attachment to the land, and to the stability which rural life engenders, fostered the Roman virtues: gravitas, a sense of responsibility, peitas, a sense of devotion to family and country, and iustitia, a sense of the natural order.

7. Paragraph 3 suggests which of the following about the people of Latium?

- Their economy was based on trade relations with other settlements.
- They held different values than the people of Rome.
- Agriculture played a significant role in the society.
- They possessed unusual knowledge of animal instincts

答案_____

例 19

Paragraph 5: Ir has not been common at Earth's since the very beginning of the planet's history. Because it usually exists in a metallic state, it was preferentially incorporated in Earth's core as the planet cooled and consolidated. Ir is found in high concentrations in some meteorites, in which the solar system's original chemical composition is preserved. Even today, microscopic meteorites continually bombard Earth, falling on both land and sea. By measuring how many of these meteorites fall to Earth over a given period of time, scientists can estimate how long it might have taken to deposit

the observed amount of Ir in the boundary clay. These calculations suggest that a period of about one million years would have been required. However, other reliable evidence suggests that the deposition of the boundary clay could not have taken one million years. So the unusually high concentration of Ir seems to require a special explanation.

10. Paragraph 5 implies that a special explanation of Ir in the boundary clay is needed because

○the Ir in microscopic meteorites reaching Earth during the Cretaceous period would have been incorporated into Earth's core

○the Ir in the boundary clay was deposited much more than a million years ago

○the concentration of Ir in the boundary clay is higher than in microscopic meteorites

○the amount of Ir in the boundary clay is too great to have come from microscopic meteorites during the time the boundary clay was deposited

答案_____

例 20

Paragraph 5: Rome's debt to Greece was enormous. The Romans adopted Greek religion and moral philosophy. In literature, Greek writers were consciously used as models by their Latin successors. It was absolutely accepted that an educated Roman should be fluent in Greek. In speculative philosophy and the sciences, the Romans made virtually no advance on early achievements.

Paragraph 6: Yet it would be wrong to suggest that Rome was somehow a junior partner in Greco-Roman civilization. The Roman genius was projected into new spheres—especially into those of law, military organization, administration, and engineering. Moreover, the tensions that arose within the Roman state produced literary and artistic sensibilities of the highest order. It was no accident that many leading Roman soldiers and statesmen were writers of high caliber.

12. Which of the following statements about leading Roman soldiers and statesmen is supported by paragraphs 5 and 6?

○They could read and write the Greek language

○They frequently wrote poetry and plays.

-
- They focused their writing on military matters.
 - They wrote according to the philosophical laws of the Greeks.

答案_____

例 21

Paragraph 10: The extreme seriousness of desertification results from the vast areas of land and the tremendous numbers of people affected, as well as from the great difficulty of reversing or even slowing the process. Once the soil has been removed by erosion, only the passage of centuries or millennia will enable new soil to form. In areas where considerable soil still remains, though, a rigorously enforced program of land protection and cover-crop planting may make it possible to reverse the present deterioration of the surface.

11. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most likely believes which of the following about the future of desertification?

- Governments will act quickly to control further desertification.
- The factors influencing desertification occur in cycles and will change in the future.
- Desertification will continue to increase.
- Desertification will soon occur in all areas of the world.

答案_____

例 22

Paragraph 6: Moreover, getting petroleum out of the ground and from under the sea and to the consumer can create environmental problems anywhere along the line. Pipelines carrying oil can be broken by faults or landslides, causing serious oil spills. Spillage from huge oil-carrying cargo ships, called tankers, involved in collisions or accidental groundings (such as the one off Alaska in 1989) can create oil slicks at sea. Offshore platforms may also lose oil, creating oil slicks that drift ashore and foul the beaches, harming the environment. Sometimes, the ground at an oil field may subside as oil is removed. The Wilmington field near Long Beach, California, has subsided nine meters in 50 years; protective barriers have had to be built to prevent seawater from flooding the area. Finally, the refining and burning of petroleum and its products can cause air pollution. Advancing technology and strict laws, however, are helping control some of these adverse environmental effects.

12. In paragraph 6, the author's primary purpose is to

- Provide examples of how oil exploration can endanger the environment
- Describe accidents that have occurred when oil activities were in progress
- Give an analysis of the effects of oil spills on the environment
- Explain how technology and legislation help reduce oil spills

答案_____

例 23

Paragraph 2: One of the most puzzling aspects of the paintings is their location. Other rock paintings—for example, those of Bushmen in South Africa—are either located near cave entrances or completely in the open. Cave paintings in France and Spain, however, are in recesses and caverns far removed from original cave entrances. This means that artists were forced to work in cramped spaces and without sources of natural light. It also implies that whoever made them did not want them to be easily found. Since cave dwellers normally lived close to entrances, there must have been some reason why so many generations of Lascaux cave dwellers hid their art

5. What can be inferred from paragraph 2 about cave painters in France and Spain?

- They also painted rocks outside caves.
- They did not live close to the cave entrances.
- They developed their own sources of light to use while painting.
- Their painting practices did not last for many years.

答案_____

例 24

Paragraph 2: Nearly any kind of plant of the forest understory can be part of a deer's diet. Where the forest inhibits the growth of grass and other meadow plants, the black-tailed deer browses on huckleberry, salad, dogwood, and almost any other shrub or herb. But this is fair-weather feeding. What keeps the black-tailed deer alive in the harsher seasons of plant decay and dormancy? One compensation for not hibernating is the built-in urge to migrate. Deer may move from high-elevation browse areas in summer down to the lowland areas in late fall. Even with snow on the ground, the high bushy understory is exposed; also snow and wind bring down leafy branches of cedar, hemlock, red alder, and other arboreal fodder.

-
2. It can be inferred from the discussion in paragraph 2 that winter conditions
- Cause some deer to hibernate
 - Make food unavailable in the highlands for deer
 - Make it easier for deer to locate understory plants
 - Prevent deer from migrating during the winter

答案_____

例 25

Paragraph 2: At the end of the Cretaceous, the geological record shows that these seaways retreated from the continents back into the major ocean basins. No one knows why. Over a period of about 100,000 years, while the seas pulled back, climates around the world became dramatically more extreme: warmer days, cooler nights; hotter summers, colder winters. Perhaps dinosaurs could not tolerate these extreme temperature changes and became extinct.

2. Which of the following reasons is suggested in paragraph 2 for the extinction of the dinosaurs?
- Changes in the lengths of the days and nights during the late Cretaceous period
 - Droughts caused by the movement of seaways back into the oceans
 - The change from mild to severe climates during the Late Cretaceous period
 - An extreme decrease in the average yearly temperature over 10,000 years

答案_____

题型四：推理判断题

例 1 答案 A

例 2 答案 B

例 3 答案 D

例 4 答案 D

例 5 答案 B

例 6 答案 D

例 7 答案 B

例 8 答案 C

例 9 答案 B

例 10 答案 C

例 11 答案 B

例 12 答案 A

例 13 答案 C

例 14 答案 C

例 15 答案 B

例 16 答案 A

例 17 答案 B

例 18 答案 C

例 19 答案 D

例 20 答案 A

例 21 答案 C

例 22 答案 A

例 23 答案 C

例 24 答案 B

例 25 答案 C

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

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