



思博勝·特优生

TOEFL

托福阅读题型突破

修辞目的题

READING

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# 第一章 基础介绍

## 一 托福考试介绍

INTRODUCTION OF TOFEL		
<b>考试形式</b>	<b>几个重要的数字</b>	<b>说明</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1<sup>st</sup></li> <li>● 3or4</li> <li>● 60or80</li> <li>● 700</li> <li>● 12—14</li> </ul>	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____
<b>文章特点</b>	<b>文章的重要特征</b>	<b>说明</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● university-level textbooks</li> <li>● different subjects</li> </ul>	1. _____ 2. _____
<b>题目类型</b>	<b>各题型名称</b>	<b>说明</b>
	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

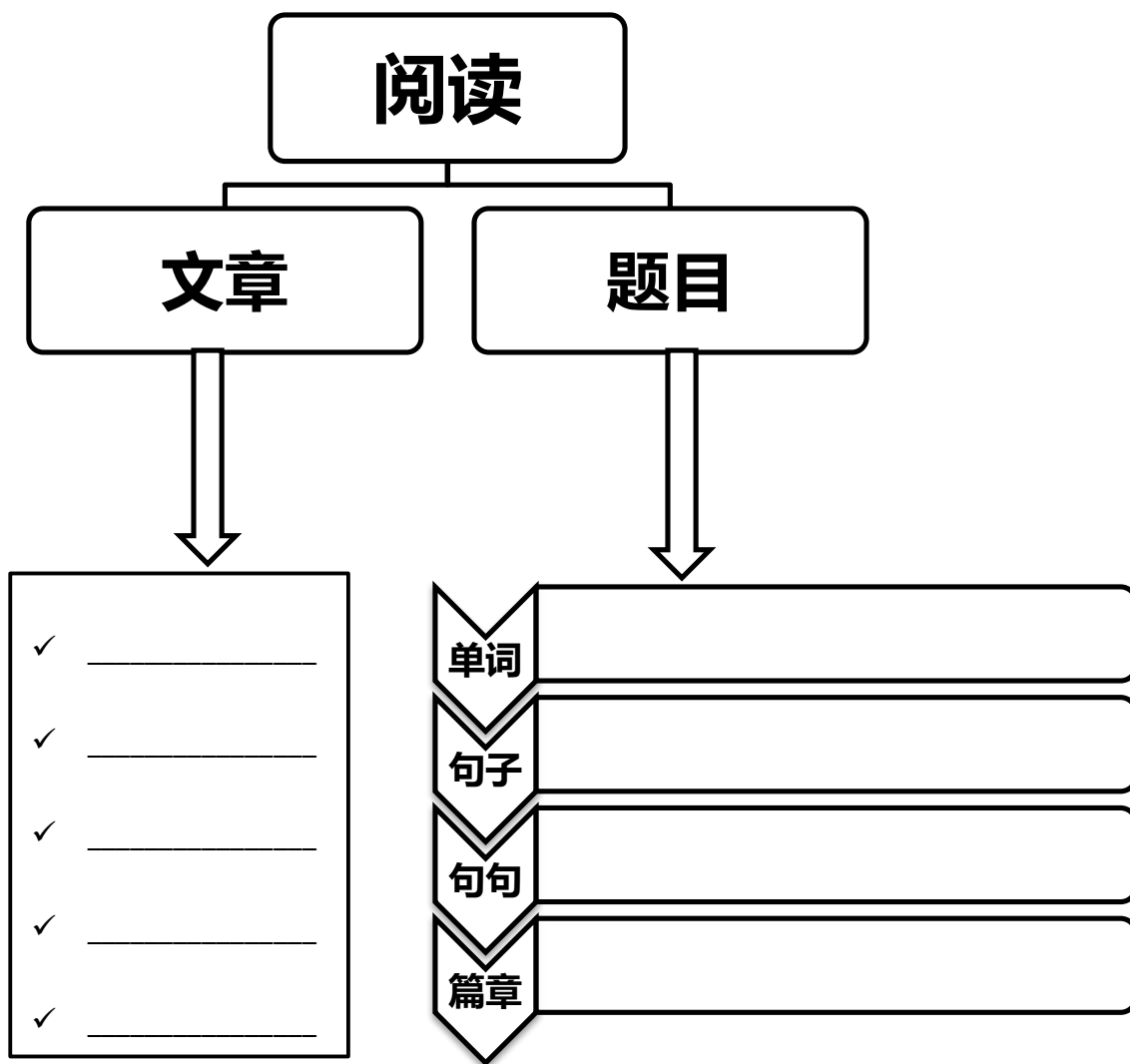
## 三 备考常见问题

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

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

五 阅读突破体系



◇ 万变不离其宗：打通\_\_\_\_\_，把握\_\_\_\_\_

## 题型七：修辞目的题

### 一 题型介绍

OG 说明	题目特征
Rhetorical is the art of speaking or writing effectively. In factual information questions you are asked what information an author has presented. In Rhetorical Purpose questions you are asked <b>why the author has presented a particular piece of information in a particular place or manner</b> . Rhetorical Purpose questions ask you to show that you understand the rhetorical function of a statement or paragraph as <b>it relates to the rest of the passage</b> . Sometimes you will be asked to identify <b>how one paragraph relates to another</b> . A Rhetorical Purpose question may also ask why the author quotes a certain person or why the author mentions a particular piece of information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li><li>•</li><li>•</li></ul>
	题目本质
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•</li></ul>
	核心能力
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>•句间关系判断的能力</li></ul>

### 二 提问方式

- 1) The author discusses X in paragraph 2 in order to....
- 2) Why does the author mention X
- 3) The author uses X as an example of....
- 4) Why does the author include the information that....
- 5) Which of the following best describes the organization of paragraph X
- 6) Which of the following best describes the relationship between Paragraph2 and Paragraph3?
- 7) What function does paragraph 3 serve in the organization of the passage as a whole?
- 8) How is paragraph 4 related to other aspects of the discussion of reflection in the passage?

### 三 解题方法

#### 读题干回原文

- 判断是针对关系提问还是针对目的提问

#### 针对关系提问

- 概括\_\_\_\_\_，判断关系
- 正确答案：\_\_\_\_\_

#### 针对目的提问

- 阅读原文，通过\_\_\_\_\_判断\_\_\_\_\_
- 注意：提示关系词的作用

#### 正确答案特征

- 正确答案：\_\_\_\_\_
- 注意：服务对象由\_\_\_\_\_

### 四 题目变化方式

#### 常考关系判定

- 1. 解释/说明：
- 2. 论证/反驳：
- 3. 问题/解决：
- 4. 强调/引出：

#### 选项判定原则

- 1.
- 2.

### 五 例题分析

例 1

Paragraph5: 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

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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.

9. Which of the following best describes the organization of paragraph 5?

- The author presents two theories for a historical phenomenon.
- The author argues against theories expressed earlier in the passage.
- The author argues for replacing older theories with a new one.
- The author points out problems with two popular theories.

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 2

Paragraph2: Scientists have asked important questions about this explosion for more than a century. Why did it occur so late in the history of Earth? The origin of multicellular forms of life seems a relatively simple step compared to the origin of life itself. Why does the fossil record not document the series of evolutionary changes during the evolution of animals? Why did animal life evolve so quickly? Paleontologists continue to search the fossil record for answers to these questions.

Paragraph3: One interpretation regarding the absence of fossils during this important 100-million-year period is that early animals were soft bodied and simply did not fossilize. Fossilization of soft-bodied animals is less likely than fossilization of hard-bodied animals, but it does occur. Conditions that promote fossilization of soft-bodied animals include very rapid covering by sediments that create an environment that discourages decomposition. In fact, fossil beds containing soft-bodied animals have been known for many years.

6. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Paragraph 2 and Paragraph 3?

- Paragraph 2 puts forward several scientific claims, one of which is rejected in Paragraph 3
- Paragraph 2 poses several questions, and Paragraph 3 offers a possible answer to one of them
- Paragraph 2 presents outdated traditional views, while Paragraph 3



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presents the current scientific conclusions.

○ Paragraph 2 introduces a generalization that is illustrated by specific examples in Paragraph 3

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 3

Paragraph 2: These Kinetoscope arcades were modeled on **phonograph parlors**, which had proven successful for Edison several years earlier. In the phonograph parlors, customers listened to recordings through individual ear tubes, moving from one machine to the next to hear different recorded speeches or pieces of music. The Kinetoscope parlors functioned in a similar way. Edison was more interested in the sale of Kinetoscopes (for roughly \$1,000 apiece) to these parlors than in the films that would be run in them (which cost approximately \$10 to \$15 each). He refused to develop projection technology, reasoning that if he made and sold projectors, then exhibitors would purchase only one machine—a projector—from him instead of several.

2. The author discusses **phonograph parlors** in paragraph 2 in order to

- Explain Edison's financial success
- Describe the model used to design Kinetoscope parlors
- Contrast their popularity to that of Kinetoscope parlors
- Illustrate how much more technologically advanced Kinetoscope parlors

were

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 4

Paragraph 1: Joy and sadness are experienced by people in all cultures around the world, but how can we tell when other people are happy or despondent? It turns out that the expression of many emotions may be universal. Smiling is apparently a universal sign of friendliness and approval. **Baring the teeth in a hostile way**, as noted by Charles Darwin in the nineteenth century, may be a universal sign of anger. As the originator of the theory of evolution, Darwin believed that the universal recognition of facial expressions would have survival value. For example, facial expressions could signal the approach of enemies (or friends) in the absence of language.

2. The author mentions "**Baring the teeth in a hostile way**" in order to

- Differentiate one possible meaning of a particular facial expression from other meanings of it
- Support Darwin's theory of evolution
- Provide an example of a facial expression whose meaning is widely

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understood

○ Contrast a facial expression that is easily understood with other facial expressions

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 5

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.

4. Why does the author mention **Bushman in South Africa** in paragraph 2?

○ To suggest that ancient artists from all over the world painted animals on rocks

○ To contrast the location of their rock paintings to those found at Lascaux

○ To support the claim that early artists worked in cramped spaces

○ To give an example of other artists who painted in hidden locations

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 6

Paragraph 3: Scholars offer three related but different opinions about the mysterious origin and significance of these paintings. One opinion is that the paintings were a record of seasonal migrations made by herds. Because some paintings were made directly over others, obliterating them, it is probable that a painting's value ended with the migration it pictured. Unfortunately, this explanation fails to explain the hidden locations, unless the migrations were celebrated with **secret ceremonies**.

6. Why does the author mention **secret ceremonies**?

○ To present a common opinion held by many scholars

○ To suggest a similarity between two opinions held by scholars

○ To suggest a possible explanation for a weakness in an opinion expressed in the passage

○ To give evidence that contradicts a major opinion expressed in the passage

答案\_\_\_\_\_

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例 7

Paragraph 5: The Psychodynamic Approach. Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all of their demands immediately. Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. The Freudian perspective, in a sense: sees us as **"steam engines."** By holding in rather than venting "steam," we set the stage for future explosions. Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

7. Freud describes people as **steam engines** in order to make the point that people

- Deliberately build up their aggression to make themselves stronger
- Usually release aggression in explosive ways
- Must vent their aggression to prevent it from building up
- Typically lose their aggression if they do not express it

答案 \_\_\_\_\_

例 8

Paragraph 5: An even more exciting find was reported in 1994, also from Pakistan. The now extinct whale *Ambulocetus natans* ("the walking whale that swam") lived in the Tethys Sea 49 million years ago. It lived around 3 million years after *Pakicetus* but 9 million before *Basilosaurus*. The fossil **luckily** includes a good portion of the hind legs. The legs were strong and ended in long feet very much like those of a modern pinniped. The legs were certainly functional both on land and at sea. The whale retained a tail and lacked a fluke, the major means of locomotion in modern cetaceans. The structure of the backbone shows, however, that *Ambulocetus* swam like modern whales by moving the rear portion of its body up and down, even though a fluke was missing. The large hind legs were used for propulsion in water. On land, where it probably bred and gave birth, *Ambulocetus* may have moved around very much like a modern sea lion. It was undoubtedly a whale that linked life on land with life at sea

9. Why does the author use the word **luckily** in mentioning that the

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Ambulocetus natans fossil included hind legs?

- Fossil legs of early whales are a rare find.
- The legs provided important information about the evolution of cetaceans.
- The discovery allowed scientists to reconstruct a complete skeleton of the whale.
- Until that time, only the front legs of early whales had been discovered.

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 9

Paragraph 5: The weather, in its many forms, is the main agent of erosion. Rain washes away loose soil and penetrates cracks in the rocks. **Carbon dioxide** in the air reacts with the rainwater, forming a weak acid (carbonic acid) that may chemically attack the rocks. The rain seeps underground and the water may reappear later as springs. These springs are the sources of streams and rivers, which cut through the rocks and carry away debris from the mountains to the lowlands.

6. Why does the author mention **Carbon dioxide** in the passage?

- To explain the origin of a chemical that can erode rocks
- To contrast carbon dioxide with carbonic acid
- To give an example of how rainwater penetrates soil
- To argue for the desirability of preventing erosion

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 10

Paragraph 3: Watt's steam engine soon showed what it could do. It liberated industry from dependence on running water. The engine eliminated water in the mines by driving efficient pumps, which made possible deeper and deeper mining. The ready availability of coal inspired William Murdoch during the 1790s to develop the **first new form of nighttime illumination** to be discovered in a millennium and a half. Coal gas rivaled smoky oil lamps and flickering candles, and early in the new century, well-to-do Londoners grew accustomed to gaslit houses and even streets. Iron manufacturers which had starved for fuel while depending on charcoal also benefited from ever-increasing supplies of coal; blast furnaces with steam-powered bellows turned out more iron and steel for the new machinery. Steam became the motive force of the Industrial Revolution as coal and iron ore were the raw materials

7. In paragraph 3 the author mentions William Murdoch's invention of a new

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form of nighttime illumination in order to

- indicate one of the important developments made possible by the introduction of Watt's steam engine

- make the point that Watt's steam engine was not the only invention of importance to the Industrial Revolution

- illustrate how important coal was as a raw material for the Industrial Revolution

- provide an example of another eighteenth-century invention that used steam as a power source

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 11

Paragraph 5: Scientists have known for some time that certain plants, called hyper accumulators, can concentrate minerals at levels a hundredfold or greater than normal. A survey of known hyper accumulators identified that 75 percent of them amassed nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc, manganese, lead, and cadmium are other minerals of choice. Hyper accumulators run the entire range of the plant world. They may be **herbs, shrubs, or trees**. Many members of the mustard family, spurge family, legume family, and grass family are top hyper accumulators. Many are found in tropical and subtropical areas of the world, where accumulation of high concentrations of metals may afford some protection against plant-eating insects and microbial pathogens.

8. Why does the author mention **herbs, shrubs, and trees**?

- To provide examples of plant types that cannot tolerate high levels of harmful minerals.

- To show why so many plants are hyper accumulators.

- To help explain why hyper accumulators can be found in so many different places.

- To emphasize that hyper accumulators occur in a wide range of plant types.

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 12

Paragraph 3: Tunas, mackerels, and billfishes have made streamlining into an art form. Their bodies are sleek and compact. The body shapes of tunas, in fact, are nearly ideal from an engineering point of view. Most species lack scales over most of the body, making it smooth and slippery. The eyes lie flush with the body and do not protrude at all. They are also covered with a slick,

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transparent lid that reduces drag. The fins are stiff, smooth, and narrow, qualities that also help cut drag. When not in use, the fins are tucked into special grooves or depressions so that they lie flush with the body and do not break up its smooth contours. **Airplanes retract their landing gear while in flight for the same reason**

3. Why does the author mention that **Airplanes retract their landing gear while in flight**?

○To show that air resistance and water resistance work differently from each other

○To argue that some fishes are better designed than airplanes are

○To provide evidence that airplane engine have studied the design of fish bodies

○To demonstrate a similarity in design between certain fishes and airplanes

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 13

Paragraph 2: If an impact is large enough, it can disturb the environment of the entire Earth and cause an ecological catastrophe. The best-documented such impact took place 65 million years ago at the end of the Cretaceous period of geological history. This break in Earth's history is marked by a mass extinction, when as many as half the species on the planet became extinct. While there are a dozen or more mass extinctions in the geological record, the Cretaceous mass extinction has always intrigued paleontologists because it marks the end of the age of the dinosaurs. For tens of millions of years, **those great creatures had flourished. Then, suddenly, they disappeared.**

2. In paragraph 2, why does the author include the information that dinosaurs had flourished for tens of millions of years and then suddenly disappeared?

○To support the claim that the mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous is the best-documented of the dozen or so mass extinctions in the geological record

○To explain why as many as half of the species on Earth at the time are believed to have become extinct at the end of the Cretaceous

○To explain why paleontologists have always been intrigued by the mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous

○To provide evidence that an impact can be large enough to disturb the environment of the entire planet and cause an ecological disaster

答案\_\_\_\_\_

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例 14

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.

4. In paragraph 4, the author includes the quotation from a mill worker in order to

○Support the idea that it was difficult for workers to adjust to working in factories

○To show that workers sometimes quit because of the loud noise made by factory machinery

○Argue that clocks did not have a useful function in factories

○Emphasize that factories were most successful when workers revealed their complaints

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 15

Paragraph 3: The numbers of deer have fluctuated markedly since the entry of Europeans into Puget Sound country. The early explorers and settlers told of abundant deer in the early 1800s and yet almost in the same breath bemoaned the lack of this succulent game animal. Famous explorers of the North American frontier, **Lewis and Clark** had experienced great difficulty finding game west of the Rockies and not until the second of December did they kill their first elk. To keep 40 people alive that winter, they consumed approximately 150 elk and 20 deer. And when game moved out of the lowlands in early spring, the expedition decided to return east rather than face possible starvation. Later on in the early years of the nineteenth century, when Fort Vancouver became the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company, deer populations continued to fluctuate. David Douglas, Scottish botanical explorer of the 1830s. Found a disturbing change in the animal life around the fort during the period between his first visit in 1825 and his final contact with the

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fort in 1832. A recent Douglas biographer states:" The deer which once picturesquely dotted the meadows around the fort were gone in 1832, hunted to extermination in order to protect the crops."

5. The author tells the story of the explorers Lewis and Clark in paragraph 3 in order to illustrate which of the following points?

- The number of deer within the Puget sound region has varied over time.
- Most of the explorers who came to the Puget sound area were primarily interested than in the West.
- There was more game for hunting in the East of the United States than in the West.
- Individual explorers were not as successful at locating games as were the trading companies.

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 16

Paragraph4: Contrary to the arguments of some that much of the Pacific was settled by Polynesians accidentally marooned after being lost and adrift, it seems reasonable that this feat was accomplished by deliberate colonization expeditions that set out fully stocked with food and domesticated plants and animals. Detailed studies of the winds and currents using computer simulations suggest that drifting canoes would have been a most unlikely means of colonizing the Pacific. These expeditions were likely driven by population growth and political dynamics on the home islands, as well as the challenge and excitement of exploring unknown waters. Because all Polynesians, Micronesians, and many Melanesians speak Austronesian languages and grow crops derived from Southeast Asia, all these peoples most certainly derived from that region and not the New World or elsewhere. The undisputed pre-Columbian presence in Oceania of the sweet potato, which is a New World domesticate, has sometimes been used to support Heyerdahl's "American Indians in the Pacific" theories. However, this is one plant out of a long list of Southeast Asian domesticates. As **Patrick Kirch**, an American anthropologist, points out, rather than being brought by rafting South Americans, sweet potatoes might just have easily been brought back by returning Polynesian navigators who could have reached the west coast of South America.

12. Why does the author mention the views of "Patrick Kirch"?

- To present evidence in favor of Heyerdahl's idea about American Indians



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reaching Oceania

- To emphasize the familiarity of Pacific islanders with crops from many different regions of the world

- To indicate that supposed proof for Heyerdahl's theory has an alternative explanation.

- To demonstrate that some of the same crops were cultivated in both South America and Oceania.

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 17

Paragraph 6: Much of the world's great architecture has been constructed of stone because of its beauty, permanence, and availability. In the past, whole cities grew from the arduous task of cutting and piling stone upon. Some of the world's finest stone architecture can be seen in the ruins of the ancient Inca city of Machu Picchu high in the eastern Andes Mountains of Peru. The **doorways and windows** are made possible by placing over the open spaces thick stone beams that support the weight from above. A structural invention had to be made before the physical limitations of stone could be overcome and new architectural forms could be created. That invention was the arch, a curved structure originally made of separate stone or brick segments. The arch was used by the early cultures of the Mediterranean area chiefly for underground drains, but it was the Romans who first developed and used the arch extensively in aboveground structures. Roman builders perfected the semicircular arch made of separate blocks of stone. As a method of spanning space, the arch can support greater weight than a horizontal beam. It works in compression to divert the weight above it out to the sides, where the weight is borne by the vertical elements on either side of the arch. The arch is among the many important structural breakthroughs that have characterized architecture throughout the centuries.

10. Why does the author include a description of how the "doorways and windows" of Machu Picchu were constructed?

- To indicate that the combined skeletons and skins of the stone buildings of Machu Picchu were similar to igloos and adobe structures

- To indicate the different kinds of stones that had to be cut to build Machu Picchu

- To provide an illustration of the kind of construction that was required before arches were invented

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○To explain how ancient builders reduced the amount of time necessary to construct buildings from stone.

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 18

Paragraph 2: During Jackson's second term, his opponents had gradually come together to form the Whig party. Whigs and Democrats held different attitudes toward the changes brought about by the market, banks, and commerce. The Democrats tended to view society as a continuing conflict between "the people"-farmers, planters, and workers-and a set of greedy aristocrats. This "paper money aristocracy" of **bankers and investors** manipulated the banking system for their own profit, Democrats claimed, and sapped the nation's virtue by encouraging speculation and the desire for sudden, unearned wealth. The Democrats wanted the rewards of the market without sacrificing the features of a simple agrarian republic. They wanted the wealth that the market offered without the competitive, changing society; the complex dealing; the dominance of urban centers; and the loss of independence that came with it.

3. The author mentions **bankers and investors** in the passage as an example of which of the following?

- The Democratic Party's main source of support
- The people that Democrats claimed were unfairly becoming rich
- The people most interested in a return to a simple agrarian republic
- One of the groups in favor of Andrew Jackson's presidency

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 19

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.

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9. In paragraph 5, the author compares the designs on Chinese pots to those on Greek pots in order to

- emphasize that while Chinese pots were decorative and Greek pots were functional

- argue that the designs on Chinese pots had specific meanings and were not just decorative

- argue that twentieth-century scholars are better able to understand these designs than were ancient scholars

- explain how scholars have identified the meaning of specific images on Chinese pots

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 20

Paragraph 5: As her technological expertise grew more sophisticated, so did the other aspects of her dances. Although she gave little thought to music in her earliest dances, she later used scores by Gluck, Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, and Wagner, eventually graduating to Stravinsky, Fauré, Debussy, and Mussorgsky, composers who were then considered progressive. She began to address more ambitious themes in her dances such as **The Sea**, in which her dancers invisibly agitated a huge expanse of silk, played upon by colored lights. Always open to scientific and technological innovations, she befriended the scientists Marie and Pierre Curie upon their discovery of radium and created a Radium Dance, which simulated the phosphorescence of that element. She both appeared in films—then in an early stage of development—and made them herself; the hero of her fairy-tale film *Le Lys de la Vie* (1919) was played by René Clair, later a leading French film director.

9. Why does the author mention Fuller’s *The Sea*?

- To point out a dance of Fuller’s in which music did not play an important role

- To explain why Fuller sometimes used music by progressive composers

- To illustrate a particular way in which Fuller developed as an artist

- To illustrate how Fuller’s interest in science was reflected in her work

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 21

Paragraph 3: The first wells were drilled into the Ogallala during the drought years of the early 1930’s. The ensuing rapid expansion of irrigation agriculture, especially from the 1950’s onward, transformed the economy of

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the region. More than 100,000 wells now tap the Ogallala. Modern irrigation devices, each capable of spraying 4.5 million liters of water a day, have produced a landscape dominated by geometric patterns of circular green islands of crops. Ogallala water has enabled the High Plains region to supply significant amounts of the cotton, sorghum, wheat, and corn grown in the United States. **In addition, 40 percent of American grain-fed beef cattle are fattened here.**

5. In paragraph 3, why does the author provide the information that 40 percent of American cattle are fattened in the High Plains?

○To suggest that crop cultivation is not the most important part of the economy of the High Plains

○To indicate that not all economic activity in the High Plains is dependent on irrigation

○To provide another example of how water from the Ogallala has transformed the economy of the High Plains

○To contrast cattle-fattening practices in the High Plains with those used in other region of the United States

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 22

Paragraph 6: Only recently have investigators considered using these plants to clean up soil and waste sites that have been contaminated by toxic levels of heavy metals----an environmentally friendly approach known as phytoremediation. This scenario begins with the planting of hyper accumulating species in the target area, such as an abandoned mine or an irrigation pond contaminated by runoff. Toxic minerals would first be absorbed by roots but later relocated to the stem and leaves. A harvest of the shoots would remove the toxic compounds off site to be burned or composted to recover the metal for industrial uses. After several years of cultivation and harvest, the site would be restored at a cost much lower than the price of excavation and reburial, the standard practice for remediation of contaminated soils. For examples, in field trials, the plant alpine pennycress removed zinc and cadmium from soils near a zinc smelter, and **Indian mustard**, native to Pakistan and India, has been effective in reducing levels of selenium salts by 50 percent in contaminated soils.

12. Why does the author mention **Indian mustard**?

○To warn about possible risks involved in phytoremediation

- 
- To help illustrate the potential of phytoremediation
  - To show that hyper accumulating plants grow in many regions of the world
  - To explain how zinc contamination can be reduced.

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 23

Paragraph 2: Support is growing for the alternative theory that people using watercraft, possibly skin boats, moved southward from Beringia along the Gulf of Alaska and then southward along the Northwest Coast of North America possibly as early as 16,000 years ago. This route would have enabled humans to enter southern areas of the Americas prior to the melting of the continental glaciers. Until the early 1970s, most archaeologists did not consider the coast a possible migration route into the Americas because geologists originally believed that during the last Ice Age the entire Northwest Coast was covered by glacial ice. It had been assumed that the ice extended westward from the Alaskan/Canadian mountains to the very edge of the continental shelf, the flat, submerged part of the continent that extend into the ocean. This would have created a barrier of ice extending from the Alaska Peninsula, through the Gulf of Alaska and southward along the Northwest Coast of North America to what is today the state of Washington.

3. Paragraph 2 begins by presenting a theory and then goes on to
- discuss why the theory was rapidly accepted but then rejected
  - present the evidence on which the theory was based
  - cite evidence that now shows that the theory is incorrect
  - explain why the theory was not initially considered plausible

答案\_\_\_\_\_

例 24

Paragraph 4: Helping this group of teachers to revise their thinking about classroom events became central. This process took time and patience and effective trainers. The researchers estimate that the initial training of the same teachers to view events objectively took between 20 and 30 hours, with the same number of hours again being required to practice the skills of reflection.

8. How is paragraph 4 related to other aspects of the discussion of reflection in the passage?

- It describes and comments on steps taken to overcome problems identified earlier in the passage
- It challenges the earlier claim that teachers rarely have the time to think

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about their own or others' teaching

- It identifies advantages gained by teachers who followed the training program described earlier in the passage

- It explains the process used to define the principles discussed later in the passage

例 25

Paragraph 1: In Britain one of the most dramatic changes of the Industrial Revolution was the harnessing of power. Until the reign of George III (1760-1820), available sources of power for work and travel had not increased since the Middle Ages. There were three sources of power: animal or human muscles; the wind, operating on sail or windmill; and running water. Only the last of these was suited at all to the continuous operating of machines, and although waterpower abounded in Lancashire and Scotland and ran grain mills as well as textile mills, it had one great disadvantage: streams flowed where nature intended them to and water-driven factories had to be located on their banks whether or not the location was desirable for other reasons. Furthermore, even the most reliable waterpower varied with the seasons and disappeared in a drought, the new age of machinery, in short, could not have been born without a new source of both movable and constant power.

Paragraph 2: The source had long been known but not exploited. Early in the century, a pump had come into use in which expanding steam raised a piston in a cylinder, and atmospheric pressure brought it down again when the steam condensed inside the cylinder to form a vacuum. This “atmospheric engine,” invented by Thomas Savery and vastly improved by his partner, Thomas Newcomen, embodied revolutionary principles, but it was so slow and wasteful of fuel that it could not be employed outside the coal mines for which it had been designed. In the 1760s, James Watt perfected a separate condenser for the steam, so that the cylinder did not have to be cooled at every stroke; then he devised a way to make the piston turn a wheel and thus convert reciprocating (back and forth) motion into rotary motion. He thereby transformed an inefficient pump of limited use into a steam engine of a thousand uses. The final step came when steam was introduced into the cylinder to drive the piston backward as well as forward thereby increasing the speed of the engine and cutting its fuel consumption.

2. Which of the following best describes the relation of paragraph 2 to paragraph 1?

- 
- Paragraph 2 shows how the problem discussed in paragraph 1 arose.
  - Paragraph 2 explains how the problem presented in paragraph 1 came to be solved.
  - Paragraph 2 provides a more technical discussion of the problem introduced in paragraph 1.
  - Paragraph 2 shows why the problem discussed in paragraph 1 was especially important to solve.

答案\_\_\_\_\_

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**题型七：修辞目的题**

例 1 答案 A

例 2 答案 B

例 3 答案 B

例 4 答案 C

例 5 答案 B

例 6 答案 C

例 7 答案 C

例 8 答案 B

例 9 答案 A

例 10 答案 A

例 11 答案 D

例 12 答案 D

例 13 答案 C

例 14 答案 A

例 15 答案 A

例 16 答案 C

例 17 答案 C

例 18 答案 B

例 19 答案 B

例 20 答案 C

例 21 答案 C

例 22 答案 B

例 23 答案 D

例 24 答案 A

例 25 答案 B



# TOEFL

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