



ViS 托福全程班

TOEFL 阅读讲义

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考满分

要对你说的话

考满分认为：教不好学生就是抢钱偷钱；只有成就同学们的高分提分，才能成就考满分。

考满分每年有百万注册用户，每年记录同学们上亿条做题记录，我们能准确地通过这些数据判断哪些题是同学们最常出错的题，这使得我们的主讲老师们备课的素材是有针对性的，课程内容是有效且高效的。

在考满分学习，不会是同样的关卡一遍又一遍打，我们会通过科技赋能教学过程，让你的备考高能高效，通过阶段性目标让同学们有成就感，之后通过多个阶段性目标最终实现高分提分，同时养成良好的学习习惯，成为更优秀的自己。

KMF 考满分教学部

娅姐

要对你说的话

你的未来有着无限的可能。

娅姐能帮你的，就是在这个路上，助你一臂之力。

我们即将在课上学到的三步阅读法，是一套每个人都能学、都能会的阅读解题方法。它适用于多种题型，所以接下来每天的每一节课，你都在学习和复习深化。通过符合记忆规律的重复和难度逐步提升，最终你将以它搞定整篇文章，以及整个托福阅读考试。

在这儿，给你方法、给你计划、给你需要的帮助，帮你拿到托福阅读考试这张车票，走向更远的地方。

不积跬步无以至千里。

目标看似很远；实际上，只要跟着娅姐一起，按照每天的计划完成，你会发现：原来实现目标并不难。

学习的过程注定是痛苦的，但不痛过你也就无法感受到最后的那份甜。

每日三省吾身。

三省来不及？至少每天结束的时候，在这本讲义里，看到自己满满的收获吧！

希望跟你一起前行。

DAY1：直播 1-托福阅读和姐姐课程

关于考试

考试顺序：_____

_____篇文章

每篇_____题

每篇文章长度_____左右

共_____分钟

平均每篇文章_____

阅读分数	平均每篇文章
28	
25	
22	

阅读分数	平均每篇文章
19	
15	

你的目标分数是_____

加试对总成绩_____

经典加试_____

题型介绍

词	句	词+句	句+句	句+段	段+段
			*	*	
				*	

快速做对题目两要素：

课程介绍

课程安排：

直播日：1，4，7，9，13

视频课

作业分步练习

作业练习册

答疑：

阅读学术问题问学姐包括：

-课程期间的作业不会、错了

-直播录播有没听懂的地方、题目

一般当天中午回复，晚上和周末 24h 之内回复

不懂的题目：需要按照格式要求问，节省沟通成本

符合提问格式的题目，在群里问，互相借鉴学习

课堂笔记和讲义使用方法：

_____ > _____

阅读宏观方法

段落内部结构

1 The detailed appearance of Martian impact craters provides an important piece of information about conditions just below the planet's surface. ` 2 Martian craters are surrounded by ejecta (debris formed as a result of an impact) that looks quite different from its lunar counterparts. 3 A comparison of the Copernicus crater on the Moon with the (fairly typical) crater Yuty on Mars demonstrates the differences. 4 The ejecta surrounding the lunar crater is just what one would expect from an explosion ejecting a large volume of dust, soil, and boulders. 5 However, the ejecta on Mars gives the distinct impression of a liquid that has splashed or flowed out of crater. 6 Geologists think that this fluidized ejecta crater indicates that a layer of permafrost, or water ice, lies just a few meters under the surface. 7 Explosive impacts heated and liquefied the ice, resulting in the fluid appearance of the ejecta.

一致：_____

_____。 。 。

相反：_____。 。 。

文章看要点：

文章结构和主旨题

24-1 Moving into Pueblos

In the thirteenth century, the people in the Mesa Verde area went from living in scattered independent households to living in large pueblos.

- A. Because the thirteenth-century inhabitants of the Mesa Verde area did not have the cultural expectations of today's city dwellers, they easily adapted to communal life.
- B. Even though living in pueblos had disadvantages, the population of the area had grown so large that there may have been no other arrangement that would have met its needs.
- C. From the eleventh century onward, farmers began to increase food production on existing farmland and started bringing more land under cultivation.
- D. A development that contributed to increasing population densities was a cooling climate that led many people to leave the coldest areas and crowd into climatically more favorable areas.
- E. The primary reason for moving to pueblos was the social benefits associated with communal life.
- F. People were brought together by the need to produce food cooperatively, as the use of food surpluses in one place to relieve shortages in another ended due to a change in climate.

P1: In the Mesa Verde area of the ancient North American Southwest, living patterns changed in the thirteenth century, with large numbers of people moving into large communal dwellings called pueblos, often constructed at the edges of canyons, especially on the sides of cliffs.

P2: Given all the disadvantages of living in aggregated towns, why did people in the thirteenth century move into these closely packed quarters?

P3: Population growth is considered a particularly influential push.

P4: Another important push was the onset of the Little Ice Age, a climatic phenomenon that led to cooler temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere.

P5: In the face of all these pushes, people in the Mesa Verde area had yet another reason to move into communal villages: the need for greater cooperation.

DAY2： 视频课-题型放

大招-词汇题

题型信息

The word "XXX" in the passage is closest in meaning to

20%代表_____

80%代表_____

*完成词汇题最重要的是： ____

解题方法

1. ____

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.

The word "incredible" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A.confusing
- B.comforting
- C.unbelievable
- D.interesting

3- 2 Depletion of the Ogallala Aquifer -6

This unprecedented development of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rare — that is, virtually no natural water source to replenish the water supply — has caused water tables in the region to fall drastically.

The word "**unprecedented**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. difficult to control
- B. without any restriction
- C. unlike anything in the past
- D. rapidly expanding

2. _____

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 1930s, 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.

The word "**virtually**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. clearly
- B. perhaps
- C. frequently
- D. almost

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 fate of the forests. Great tracts of lowland country deforested by logging, fire, or both have become ideal feeding grounds of deer.

The word "**rebound**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. decline
- B. recovery
- C. exchange
- D. movement

3. _____

Paragraph 2: The source had long been known but not **exploited**. Early in the eighteenth 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.

The word "exploited" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A.utilized
- B.recognized
- C.examined
- D.fully understood

44 - 3 Seagrasses - 4

It is interesting that temperate seagrass beds accumulate sediments from sources outside the beds, whereas tropical seagrass beds **derive** most of their sediments from within.

The word "**derive**" in the passage is closest in meaning to A maintain
B expel C obtain D enrich

DAY3： 视频课-题型放

大招-事实信息题

题型信息

-段落中的某个部分的特定信息

说明： _____

-无关主题或主旨

说明： _____

-相关信息仅在 1-2 句中

说明： _____

样题示范

48-2 Determining Dinosaur Diet -11

A second form of direct evidence comes from coprolites (fossilized bodily waste). Several dinosaur fossil localities preserve coprolites. Coprolites yield unequivocal evidence about the dietary habits of dinosaurs. Many parts of plants and animals are extremely resistant to the digestive systems of animals and pass completely through the body with little or no alteration. Study of coprolites has indicated that the diets of some herbivorous dinosaurs were relatively diverse, while other dinosaurs appear to have been specialists,

feeding on particular types of plants. The problem with inferring diets from coprolites is the difficulty in accurately associating a particular coprolite with a specific dinosaur.

According to paragraph 7, what has the study of coprolites revealed about dinosaur eating habits?

- A Herbivores consumed much larger quantities of food than other dinosaurs did.
- B The diets of some dinosaurs were limited to relatively few kinds of foods.
- C Some herbivores experienced digestion problems as a result of eating certain plants.
- D The diets of some dinosaurs changed as different plants became available to eat.

题干

注意
事项



原文

注意
事项



选项

注意
事项



真题练习

21-3-8 Geothermal Energy

Paragraph 4: Extracting heat from very hot, dry rocks presents a more difficult problem: the rocks must be fractured to permit the circulation of water, and the water must be provided artificially. The rocks are fractured by water pumped down at very high pressures. Experiments are under way to develop technologies for exploiting this resource.

According to paragraph 4, extracting heat from very hot, dry rocks is difficult in part because

- A. the underground rock must be fractured before heat can be removed from it
- B. the water above the rock is under very high pressure
- C. the rock breaks apart when water is pumped into it
- D. the water circulated through the rock must be much cooler than the rock itself

29-1-2 Competition

Paragraph 1: When several individuals of the same species or of several different species depend on the same limited resource, a situation may arise that is

referred to as competition. The existence of competition has been long known to naturalists; its effects were described by Darwin in considerable detail. Competition among individuals of the same species (intraspecies competition), one of the major mechanisms of natural selection, is the concern of evolutionary biology. Competition among the individuals of different species (interspecies competition) is a major concern of ecology. It is one of the factors controlling the size of competing populations, and extreme cases it may lead to the extinction of one of the competing species. This was described by Darwin for indigenous New Zealand species of animals and plants, which died out when competing species from Europe were introduced.

According to paragraph 1, what is one effect of competition among individuals of different species?

- A. It results in the eventual elimination of the resource for which they are competing.
- B. It leads to competition among individuals of the same species.
- C. It encourages new species to immigrate to an area.
- D. It controls the number of individuals in the competing populations.

DAY3： 视频课： 多的是你不知道的事实信息题

例题讲解

29-3-1 Characteristics of Roman Pottery

Paragraph 1: The pottery of ancient Romans is remarkable in several ways. The high quality of Roman pottery is very easy to appreciate when handling actual pieces of tableware or indeed kitchenware and amphorae (the large jars used throughout the Mediterranean for the transport and storage of liquids, such as wine and oil). However, it is impossible to do justice to Roman wares on the page, even when words can be backed up by photographs and drawing. Most Roman pottery is light and smooth to touch and very tough, although, like all pottery, it shatters if dropped on a hard surface. It is generally made with carefully selected and purified clay, worked to thin-walled and standardized shapes on a fast wheel and fired in a kiln (pottery oven) capable of ensuring a consistent finish. With handmade pottery, inevitably there are slight differences between individual vessels of the same design and occasional minor blemishes (flaws). But what strikes the eye and the touch most immediately and most powerfully with Roman pottery is its consistent high quality.

Paragraph 1 indicates which of the following about Roman pottery?

- A. Roman amphorae were of much higher quality overall than other Roman pottery.
- B. Roman pottery can best be appreciated when actual pieces are handled.
- C. Roman pottery declined slightly in quality when the use of fast wheels and kilns was introduced.
- D. Roman practical tableware spread more rapidly across the Mediterranean than amphorae did.

题干	注意 事项	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
选项	注意 事项	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
原文	注意 事项	<input type="radio"/>

21-1-1 Geothermal Energy

Paragraph 1: Earth's internal heat, fueled by radioactivity, provides the energy for plate tectonics and continental drift, mountain building, and earthquakes. It can also be harnessed to drive electric generators and heat homes. Geothermal energy becomes available in a practical form when underground heat is transferred by water that is heated as it passes through a subsurface region of hot rocks (a heat reservoir) that may be hundreds or thousands of feet deep. The water is usually naturally occurring groundwater that seeps down along fractures in the rock; less typically, the water is artificially introduced by being pumped down from the surface. The water is brought to the surface, as a liquid or steam, through holes drilled for the purpose.

According to the processes described in paragraph 1, what is the relationship between radioactivity and the steam produced by geothermal heat?

- A. Geothermally heated steam is produced when water is exposed to radioactivity deep underground.
- B. When water is introduced into holes drilled thousands of feet in the ground, it becomes radioactive and turns to steam.
- C. Radioactivity heats Earth's interior rock, which in turn can heat water to the point it becomes steam.
- D. When a reservoir of steam in subsurface rock is produced by radioactivity, it is said to be geothermally heated.

DAY4: 直播 2-看穿狡猾的考官！识破错项的陷阱！

1.见招拆招

1. 典型错项特征分类：

未反非极

1.1. 1. 未：_____

比较级

名词短语谓语动词

-暗示逻辑关系：cause lead affect

-暗示感情色彩：

The residence times of surface-water-dominated lakes are usually longer than those of seepage-dominated lakes.

The coughing reflex causes the breathing effort to adjust.

1.1.2. 反：_____

否定词

No not few little absent without

Large impact craters are not reliable indicators of age in areas with high volcanic activity.

1.1.3. 极：_____

only most

major principal particular primary

Changes in lake level and volume are caused principally by the amount of evaporation of water into the atmosphere.

The primary reason for moving to pueblos was the social benefits associated with communal life.

例题 1:

A Some Martian volcanoes are much older than was once thought. B The age of Mars's surface can vary from area to area.
C Large impact craters are not reliable indicators of age in areas with high volcanic activity. D Some areas of the Martian surface appear to be older than they actually are.

例题 2:

The most recent comprehensive evaluation of early intervention programs suggests that, taken as a group, preschool programs can provide significant benefits, and that government funds invested early in life may ultimately lead to a reduction in future costs. For instance, compared with children who did not participate in early intervention programs, participants in various programs showed gains in emotional or cognitive development, better educational outcomes, increased economic self-sufficiency, reduced levels of criminal activity, and improved health-related behaviors. Of course, not every program produced all these benefits, and not every child benefited to the same extent. Furthermore, some researchers argue that less-expensive programs are just as good as relatively expensive ones, such as Head Start. Still, the results of the evaluation were promising, suggesting that the potential benefits of early intervention can be substantial.

According to paragraph 5, which of the following is true about the benefits of early intervention programs?

- A. These programs produce good short-term benefits but few long-term benefits.
- B. Only the most expensive programs provide substantial benefits.
- C. The Head Start program provides a range of benefits that no other program can provide.
- D. Some children benefit more than others do from these programs.

1.1.4. 非: _____ 每个部分在原文都有 但是无厘头拼接

-核对主语

-小心跟原文一模一样的长选项

例题 3:

During NREM(the phase of sleep in which there is no rapid eye movement) breathing becomes deeper and more regular, but there is also a decrease in the breathing rate, resulting in less air being exchanged overall. This occurs because during NREM sleep the automatic, metabolic system has exclusive control over breathing and the body uses less oxygen and produces less carbon dioxide. Also, during sleep the automatic metabolic system is less responsive to carbon dioxide levels and oxygen levels in the blood. Two things result from these changes in breathing control that occur during sleep. First, there may be a brief cessation or reduction of breathing when falling asleep as the sleeper waxes and wanes between sleep and wakefulness and their differing control mechanisms. Second, once sleep is fully obtained, there is an increase of carbon dioxide and a decrease of oxygen in the blood that persists during NREM.

According to paragraph 3, which of the following may occur just before NREM sleep begins?

- A The automatic, metabolic system may increase its dependence on air exchanges.
- B Breathing can stop for a short time as a person falls asleep.
- C An increase in the oxygen level in the blood can occur as sleep becomes fully obtained.
- D The level of carbon dioxide in the blood may drop suddenly.

例 题 4:

Waterlogged soils occur in areas that are flat or have poor drainage. These soils usually contain large amounts of clay and easily become water saturated. Air cannot penetrate between the soil particles, making the soil oxygen-poor. By contrast, dry soils are sandy and porous, their coarse textures permitting water to drain rapidly. Sandy soils are prone to the leaching of nutrients and minerals and so tend to be nutritionally poor. Though most savannas are found on sites with poor soils (because of either moisture conditions or nutrient levels of both), poor soils can and do support lush rain forest.

According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true of waterlogged soils? A Their upper layers are usually sandy and porous.

- B They cannot support savannas.
- C They contain little oxygen.
- D They are prone to the leaching of nutrients and minerals.

例 题 5:

Paragraph2:Starting about 280 million years ago, reptiles were the dominant large animals in terrestrial environments. In popular language this was the era “when dinosaurs ruled Earth ,” when a wide variety of reptile species occupying many ecological niches. However, no group or species can maintain its dominance indefinitely, and when, after over 200 million years, the age of dinosaurs came to a dramatic end about 65 million years ago, mammals began to flourish, evolving from relatively few types of small terrestrial animals into the myriad of diverse species, including bats and whales, that we know today. Paleontologists label this point in Earth’s history as the end of the Cretaceous period and the beginning of the Tertiary period, often abbreviated as the K-T boundary. This time was also marked by changes in many other types of organisms. Overall, about 38 percent of the families of marine animals were lost, with percentages much higher in some groups Ammonoid mollusks went from being very diverse and abundant to being extinct. An extremely abundant set of planktonic marine animals called foraminifera largely disappeared, although they rebounded later. Among plants, the K-T boundary saw a sharp but brief rise in the abundance of primitive vascular plants such as ferns, club mosses, horsetails, and conifers and other gymnosperms. The number of flowering plants (angiosperms) was reduced at this time, but they then began to increase dramatically.

According to paragraph 2, why are dinosaurs popularly said to have “ruled Earth” during the Cretaceous period?

- A. Dinosaurs were the only species of reptile that existed during the whole of the Cretaceous period.
- B. Dinosaurs won the battle for food resources over mammals during the Cretaceous period.
- C. Dinosaurs survived extinction during the Cretaceous period, whereas many other animal species did not.
- D. Dinosaurs were the physically and ecologically dominant animals during the Cretaceous period.

2. 2信号词注意事项

在选项出现，并不意味着是错项，而是要主动核对这个部分。在原文出现，预判出题点。

2. 解题步骤注意事项

2.1. 题干关键词

特征：_____

分类：①

②

2.1.1

①具体事实类

2.1.1.1 题干

题干关键词

规律：名词_____

非名词_____

重点：_____

2.1.1.2 原文

定位条件：_____

例 题 6：

About 3,500 B.C., climatic conditions again deteriorated. The Sahara slowly became drier and lakes vanished. On the other hand, rainfall increased in the interior of western Africa, and the northern limit of the tsetse fly, an insect fatal to cattle, moved south. So the herders shifted south, following the major river systems into savanna regions. By this time, the Saharan people were probably

using domestic crops, experimenting with such summer rainfall crops as sorghum and millet as they move out of areas where they could grow wheat, barley, and other Mediterranean crops.

According to paragraph 6, what allowed the herders to shift south into the savanna regions after about 3,500 B.C.?

- A. They could easily grow Mediterranean crops in those regions.
- B. They could more easily domesticate sorghum and millet in those regions.
- C. The tsetse fly was no longer a problem in those regions.
- D. The river systems in those regions provided reliable sources of water in the summer.

2.1.1.3 选项

匹配条件: _____

大坑: _____

例题 7:

The principal seagoing ship used throughout the Middle Ages was the galley, a long, low ship fitted with sails but driven primarily by oars. The largest galleys had as many as 50 oarsmen. Since they had relatively shallow hulls, they were unstable when driven by sail or when on rough water; hence they were unsuitable for the voyage to the East. Even if they hugged the African coastline, they had little chance of surviving a crossing of the Indian Ocean. Shortly after 1400, shipbuilders began developing a new type of vessel properly designed to operate in rough, open water: the caravel. It had a wider and deeper hull than the galley and hence could carry more cargo; increased stability made it possible to add multiple masts and sails. In the largest caravels, two main masts held large square sails that provided the bulk of the thrust driving the ship forward, while a smaller forward mast held a triangular-shaped sail, called a lateen sail, which could be moved into a variety of positions to maneuver the ship.

According to paragraph 3, what did the lateen sail contribute to the caravel as a sailing ship?

- (A) It provided stability for the front part of the ship.
- (B) It made it possible for the hull to be wider and deeper.
- (C) It added considerably to the speed of the wind-driven ship.
- (D) It improved the capacity of the ship to be guided.

例题 8:

Sediment sorting and compaction influence permeability and porosity. The more poorly sorted or the more tightly compacted a sediment is, the lower its porosity and permeability. Sedimentary rocks-the most common rock type near the surface-are also the most common reservoirs for water because they contain the most space that can be filled with water. Sandstones generally

make good aquifers, while finer-grained mudstones are typically impermeable. Impermeable rocks are referred to as aquicludes. Igneous and metamorphic rocks are more compact, commonly crystalline, and rarely contain spaces between grains. However, even igneous and metamorphic rocks may act as groundwater reservoirs if extensive fracturing occurs in such rocks and if the fracture system is interconnected.

According to paragraph 3, when can igneous rock serve as an aquifer?

- A When it has many connected fractures
- B When it lies next to metamorphic rock
- C When it lies relatively near the surface
- D When it is crystalline

2.1.2

②信息特征类

2.1.2.1 题干

题干关键词：

2.1.2.2 选项

选项草稿笔记法：

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

例 题 9：

Because both sexes of white-tailed respond to buck rubs by smelling and licking them, rubs may serve a very important additional function. Fresher buck rubs (less than two days old), in particular, are visited more frequently by adult females than older rubs. In view of this behavior it has been suggested that chemicals present in fresh buck rubs may help physiologically induce and synchronize fertility in females that visit these rubs. This would be an obvious advantage to wide-ranging deer, especially to a socially dominant buck when courting several adult females during the autumn rut. Another visual signal produced by while-tailed deer is termed a buck scrape. Scrapes consist of a clearing (about 0.5 meter in diameter) and shallow depression made by pushing aside the leaves covering the ground; after making the scrape, the deer typically urinates in the depression. Thus, like a buck rub, a scrape is both a visual and an olfactory signal. Buck scrapes are generally created after leaf-fall in autumn, which is just before or during the rut. Scrapes are usually placed in open or conspicuous places, such as along a deer trail. Most are made by older males, although females and younger males (2.5 years old or less) occasionally make

scrapes.

According to paragraph 5, which of the following is true about chemicals in buck rubs?

- A. They have to be at least two days old for females to be able to detect them.
- B. They are more effective in older buck rubs than in fresher ones.
- C. They may affect fertility in female deer.
- D. They can be more easily detected by young males than adult females.

例题 10

Paleontologists have argued for a long time that the demise of the dinosaurs was caused by climatic alterations associated with slow changes in the positions of continents and seas resulting from plate tectonics. Off and on throughout the Cretaceous (the last period of the Mesozoic era, during which dinosaurs flourished), large shallow seas covered extensive areas of the continents. Data from diverse sources, including geochemical evidence preserved in seafloor sediments, indicate that the Late Cretaceous climate was milder than today's. The days were not too hot, nor the nights too cold. The summers were not too warm, nor the winters too frigid. The shallow seas on the continents probably buffered the temperature of the nearby air, keeping it relatively constant.

According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of the Late Cretaceous climate?

- A Summers were very warm and winters were very cold.
- B Shallow seas on the continents caused frequent temperature changes.
- C The climate was very similar to today's climate.
- D The climate did not change dramatically from season to season.

例题 11:

Paragraph3: A completely different theory holds that yawning assists in the physical development of the lungs early in life, but has no remaining biological function in adults. It has been suggested that yawning and hiccupping might serve to clear out the fetuses airways. The lungs of a fetus secrete a liquid that mixes with its mother's amniotic fluid. Babies with congenital blockages that prevent this fluid from escaping from their lungs are sometimes born with deformed lungs. It might be that yawning helps to clear out the lungs by periodically lowering the pressure in them. According to this theory, yawning in adults is just a developmental fossil with no biological function. But, while accepting that not everything in life can be explained by Darwinian evolution, there are sound reasons for being skeptical of theories like this one, which avoid the issue of what yawning does for adults. Yawning is distracting, consumes energy and takes time. It is almost certainly doing something significant in adults as well as in fetuses. What could it be?

According to the developmental theory of yawning presented in paragraph 3, what is the role of yawning?

- A. It caused hiccups, which aid in the development of the lungs.
- B. It controls the amount of pressure the lungs place on other developing organs.
- C. It prevents amniotic fluid from entering the lungs.
- D. It removes a potentially harmful fluid from the lungs.

DAY5： 视频课-题型放

大招-否定事实信息题

题型信息

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

样题示范

17-3-7 Europe's Early Sea Trade with Asia

Paragraph 3: The principal seagoing ship used throughout the Middle Ages was the galley, a long, low ship fitted with sails but driven primarily by oars. The largest galleys had as many as 50 oarsmen. Since they had relatively shallow hulls, they were unstable when driven by sail or when on rough water: hence they were unsuitable for the voyage to the East. Even if they hugged the African coastline, they had little chance of surviving a crossing of the Indian Ocean. Shortly after 1400, shipbuilders began developing a new type of vessel properly designed to operate in rough, open water: the caravel. It had a wider and deeper hull than the galley and hence could carry more cargo: increased stability made it possible to add multiple masts and sails. In the largest caravels, two main masts held large square sails that provided the bulk of the thrust driving the ship forward, while a smaller forward mast held a triangular-shaped sail, called a lateen sail, which could be moved into a variety of positions to maneuver the ship.

According to paragraph 3, all of the following statements comparing the caravel with the galley are true EXCEPT:

- A. The caravel had fewer masts than the galley.
- B. The caravel had a wider hull than the galley.
- C. The caravel could carry more cargo than the galley.
- D. The caravel was more stable in rough water than the galley.

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真题演练

24-1-10

Paragraph 6: A given lake's residence time is by no means a fixed quantity. It depends on the rate at which water enters the lake, and that depends on the rainfall and the evaporation rate. Climatic change (the result of global warming?) is dramatically affecting the residence times of some lakes in northwestern Ontario, Canada. In the period 1970 to 1986, rainfall in the area decreased from 1,000 millimeters to 650 millimeters per annum, while above-average temperatures speeded up the evapotranspiration rate (the rate at which water is lost to the atmosphere through evaporation and the processes of plant life). The result has been that the residence time of one of the lakes increased from 5 to 18 years during the study period. The slowing down of water renewal leads to a chain of further consequences: it causes dissolved chemicals to become increasingly concentrated, and this, in turn, has a marked effect on all living things in the lake.

According to paragraph 6, residence time is affected by all of the following EXCEPT

- A. amount of rainfall
- B. rate of evaporation
- C. temperature of surrounding air
- D. concentration of chemicals in lake water

所有选项都在文中出现了怎么办

30-3-4 Role of Play in Development

Paragraph 3: Play is not without considerable costs to the individual animal. Play is usually very active, involving movement in space and, at times, noisemaking.

Therefore, it results in the loss of fuel or energy that might better be used for growth or for building up fat stores in a young animal. Another potential cost of this activity is greater exposure to predators since play is attention-getting behavior. Great activities also increase the risk of injury in slipping or falling.

According to paragraph 3, each of the following is a cost to animals that engage in play EXCEPT

- A.exposure to predators
- B.a buildup of fat stores
- C.a loss of fuel that could be used for growth
- D.risk of injury from slipping or falling

否定排除题选项优先级



真题演练

15-3-9 Glacier Formation

Paragraph3: Glaciers are part of Earth's hydrologic cycle and are second only to the oceans in the total amount of water contained. About 2 percent of Earth's water is currently frozen as ice. Two percent may be a deceiving figure, however, since over 80 percent of the world's freshwater is locked up as ice in glaciers, with the majority of it in Antarctica. The total amount of ice is even more awesome if we estimate the water released upon the hypothetical melting of the world's glaciers. Sea level would rise about 60 meters. This would change the geography of the planet considerably. In contrast, should another ice age occur, sea level would drop drastically. During the last ice age, sea level dropped about 120 meters.

The discussion in paragraph 3 answers all the following questions EXCEPT:

- A.Where is most of Earth's freshwater?
- B.What effect would a new ice age have on sea levels?
- C.What is the total amount of water in Earth's oceans?
- D.How much of Earth's water is in ice?

DAY6：视频课-题型放

大招-推理题

题型信息

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

正向推理解题步骤

- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____

样题示范

18-3-7

Paragraph 2: The separation of charged particles that forms in a storm cloud has a sandwich-like structure. Concentrations of positively charged particles develop at the top and bottom of the cloud, but the middle region becomes negatively charged. Recent measurements made in the field together with laboratory simulations offer a promising explanation of how this structure of charged particles forms. What happens is that small (millimeter-to centimeter-size) pellets of ice form in the cold upper regions of the cloud. When these ice pellets fall, some of them strike much smaller ice crystals in the center of the cloud. The temperature at the center of the cloud is about -15°C or lower. At such temperatures, the collision between the ice pellets and the ice crystals causes electrical charges to shift so that the ice pellets acquire a negative charge and the ice crystals become positively charged. Then updraft wind currents carry the light, positively charged ice crystals up to the top of the cloud. The heavier negatively charged ice pellets are left to concentrate in the center. This process explains why the top of the cloud becomes positively charged, while the center becomes negatively charged. The negatively charged region is large: several hundred meters thick and several kilometers in diameter. Below this large, cold, negatively charged region, the cloud is warmer than -15°C , and at these temperatures, collisions between ice crystals and falling ice pellets produce positively charged ice pellets that then populate a small region at the base of the cloud.

It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that part of the reason that the top of a storm cloud becomes positively charged is that

- A. the top of the cloud is warmer than the middle of the cloud
- B. the middle of the cloud is already occupied by positively charged particles
- C. the negatively charged ice pellets are too heavy to be carried by the updrafts that move ice crystals
- D. collisions between ice pellets in the top of the cloud produce mainly positively charged particles

易错选项特征

原文
题干

信号词



注意事项



Paragraph 4: Even development in architecture has been the result of major technological changes. Materials and methods of construction are integral parts of the design of architecture structures. In earlier times it was necessary to design structural systems suitable for the materials that were available, such as wood, stone, brick. Today technology has progressed to the point where it is possible to invent new building materials to suit the type of structure desired. Enormous changes in materials and techniques of construction within the last few generations have made it possible to enclose space with much greater ease and speed and with a minimum of material. Progress in this area can be measured by the difference in weight between buildings built now and those of comparable size built one hundred years ago.

In paragraph 4, what does the author imply about modern buildings?

- A. They occupy much less space than buildings constructed one hundred years ago.
- B. They are not very different from the building of a few generations ago.
- C. They weigh less in relation to their size than buildings constructed one hundred years ago.
- D. They take a long time to build as a result of their complex construction methods.

反向推理解题类型

①

②

反向推理解题步骤

①

②

③

真题演练

4-3-6

Paragraph 3: Oil pools are valuable underground accumulations of oil, and oil fields are regions underlain by one or more oil pools. When an oil pool or field has been discovered, wells are drilled into the ground. Permanent towers, called derricks, used to be built to handle the long sections of drilling pipe. Now portable drilling machines are set up and are then dismantled and removed. When the well reaches a pool, oil usually rises up the well because of its density difference with water beneath it or because of the pressure of expanding gas trapped above it. Although this rise of oil is almost always carefully controlled today, spouts of oil, or gushers, were common in the past. Gas pressure gradually dies out, and oil is pumped from the well. Water or steam may be pumped down adjacent wells to help push the oil out. At a refinery, the crude oil from underground is separated into natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, and various oils. Petrochemicals such as dyes, fertilizer, and plastic are also manufactured from the petroleum.

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about gushers?

- A. They make bringing the oil to the surface easier.
- B. They signal the presence of huge oil reserves.
- C. They waste more oil than they collect.
- D. They are unlikely to occur nowadays.

19-3-10

Isotopic analysis of shells allowed geologists to measure another glacial effect. They could trace the growth and shrinkage of continental glaciers, even in parts of the ocean where there may have been no great change in temperature—around the equator, for example. The oxygen isotope ratio of the ocean changes as a great deal of water is withdrawn from it by evaporation and is precipitated as snow to form glacial ice. During glaciations, the lighter oxygen-16 has a greater tendency to evaporate from the ocean surface than the heavier oxygen-18 does. Thus, more of the heavy isotope is left behind in the ocean and absorbed by marine organisms. From this analysis of marine sediments, geologists have learned that there were many shorter, more regular cycles of glaciation and deglaciation than geologists had recognized from the glacial drift of the continents alone.

It can be inferred from paragraph 5 that foraminifera fossil shells containing calcite with high percentages of oxygen-16 were deposited at times when

- A. polar ice extended as far as equatorial regions of land and sea
- B. extensive glaciation was not occurring
- C. there were no great increases in ocean temperature
- D. there was heavy snowfall on continental glaciers

20-1-11

Paragraph 5: Two other developments presaged the end of the era of turnpikes and started a transportation revolution that resulted in increased regional specialization and the growth of a national market economy. First came the steamboat; although flatboats and keelboats continued to be important until the 1850's steamboats eventually superseded all other craft in the carrying of passengers and freight. Steamboats were not only faster but also transported upriver freight for about one tenth of what it had previously cost on hand-propelled keelboats. Next came the Erie Canal, an enormous project in its day, spanning about 350 miles. After the canal went into operation, the cost per mile of transporting a ton of freight from Buffalo

to New York City declined from nearly 20 cents to less than 1 cent. Eventually, the western states diverted much of their produce from the rivers to the Erie Canal, a shorter route to eastern markets.

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5 about flatboats and keelboats?

- A. They ceased to be used as soon as the first turnpikes were built.
- B. They were slower and more expensive to operate than steamboats.
- C. They were used for long-distance but not for regional transportation.
- D. They were used primarily on the Erie Canal

DAY7：直播 3-难题和错题里还有什么套路？

1.典型错项特征复习

例题 1：24-2Breathing During Sleep-7

Other respiratory regulating mechanisms apparently cease functioning during sleep. For example, during wakefulness there is an immediate, automatic, adaptive increase in breathing effort when inhaling is made more difficult (such as breathing through a restrictive face mask). This reflexive adjustment is totally absent during NREM sleep. Only after several inadequate breaths under such conditions, resulting in the considerable elevation of carbon dioxide and reduction of oxygen in the blood, is breathing effort adjusted. Finally, the coughing reflex in reaction to irritants in the airway produces not a cough during sleep but a cessation of breathing. If the irritation is severe enough, a sleeping person will arouse, clear the airway, then resume breathing and likely return to sleep.

According to paragraph 5, what happens during NREM sleep when inhaling is difficult?

- A There is an immediate, automatic, adaptive increase in breathing effort
- B The sleeping person takes several inadequate breaths before the breathing effort is adjusted.
- C The coughing reflex causes the breathing effort to adjust.
- D The airways become cleared as the blood removes irritants.

例题 2：25-3The surface of Mars-12

The detailed appearance of Martian impact craters provides an important piece of information about conditions just below the planet's surface. Martian craters are surrounded by ejecta (debris formed as a result of an impact) that looks quite different from its lunar counterparts. A comparison of the Copernicus crater on the Moon with the (fairly typical) crater Yuty on Mars demonstrates the differences. The ejecta surrounding the lunar crater is just what one would expect from an explosion ejecting a large volume of dust, soil, and boulders. However, the ejecta on Mars gives the distinct impression of a liquid that has splashed or flowed out of crater.

According to paragraph 6, the ejecta of Mars's crater Yuty differs from the ejecta of the Moon's Copernicus crater in that the ejecta of the Yuty crater

- A Has now become part of a permafrost layer
- B Contains a large volume of dust, soil and boulders
- C Suggests that liquid once came out of the surface at the crater site
- D Was thrown a comparatively long distance from the center of the crater

2.事实信息题

例题 3: O17-P3-Q2

In the varied and constantly changing light environment of the forest, an animal must be able to send visual signals to members of its own species and at the same time avoid being detected by predators. An animal can hide from predators by choosing the light environment in which its pattern is least visible. This may require moving to different parts of the forest at different times of the day or under different weather conditions, or it may be achieved by changing color according to the changing light conditions. Many species of amphibians (frogs and toads) and reptiles (lizards and snakes) are able to change their color patterns to camouflage themselves. Some also signal by changing color. The chameleon lizard has the most striking ability to do this. Some chameleon species can change from a rather dull appearance to a full riot of carnival colors in seconds. By this means, they signal their level of aggression or readiness to mate.

According to paragraph 2, what is problematic about an animal's sending visual signals to members of its own species?

- A Signs that make an animal visible to its species also make it visible to predators.

- B An animal that changes color to avoid predators can confuse members of its species.
- C Changing light may require an animal to move beyond the visual range of other members.
- D The animal may mistakenly signal aggression when it meant to signal readiness to mate.

例 题 4: O25-P1The Evolutionary Origin of Plants-Q7

The terrestrial world is green now, but it did not start out that way. When plants first made the transition ashore more than 400 million years ago, the land was barren and desolate, inhospitable to life. From a plant's evolutionary viewpoint, however, it was also a land of opportunity, free of competitors and predators and full of carbon dioxide and sunlight (the raw materials for photosynthesis, which are present in far higher concentrations in air than in water). So once natural selection had shaped the adaptations that helped plants overcome the obstacles to terrestrial living, plants prospered and diversified.

According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true about the terrestrial world at the time it was colonized by plants?

- A It was exposed to high levels of solar radiation.
- B It contained a limited supply of carbon dioxide.
- C It had developed 400 million years earlier.
- D It lacked the presence of any organisms.

例 题 5: 27-2The Formation of Volcanic Islands-11

The oceanic volcanic islands and their hot-spot trails are thus especially useful for geologist because they record the past locations of the plate over a fixed source. They therefore permit the reconstruction of the process of seafloor spreading, and consequently of the geography of continents and of ocean basins in the past. For example, given the current position of the Pacific Plate, Hawaii is above the Pacific Ocean hot spot. So the position of The Pacific Plate 50 million years ago can be determined by moving it such that a 50-million-year-old volcano in the hot-spot trail sits at the location of Hawaii today. However because the ocean basins really are short-lived features on geologic times scale, reconstruction the world's geography by backtracking along the hot-spot trail works only for the last 5 percent or so of geologic time.

According to paragraph 5, why are geologists unable to trace back the entire geologic of continents from hot-spot trails?

- A. Hot spots have existed for only about 5 percent of geologic time.
- B. Hawaii did not exist 50 millions years ago.
- C. Oceanic basins that contained old hot-spot trails disappeared a long time ago.
- D. Hot-spot trails can be reconstructed only for island chains.

例题 6: 20-2Early Settlements in the SouthwestAsia-9

The flotation samples from the excavations allowed botanists to study shifts in plant-collecting habits as if they were looking through a telescope at a changing landscape. Hundreds of tiny plant remains show how the inhabitants exploited nut harvests in nearby pistachio and oak forests. However, as the climate dried up, the forests retreated from the vicinity of the settlement. The inhabitants turned to wild cereal grasses instead, collecting them by the thousands, while the percentage of nuts in the diet fell. By 8200B.C., drought conditions were so severe that the people abandoned their long-established settlement, perhaps dispersing into smaller camps.

Paragraph 4 suggests that the people of Abu Hureyra abandoned their long-established settlement because

- A the inhabitants had cleared all the trees from the forests
- B wild cereal grasses took over pistachio and oak forests
- C people wanted to explore new areas
- D lack of rain caused food shortages

3. 否定事实信息题

例题 7: 13-1 Biological Clocks-3

Survival and successful reproduction usually require the activities of animals to be coordinated with predictable events around them. Consequently, the timing and rhythms of biological functions must closely match periodic events like the solar day, the tides, the lunar cycle, and the seasons. The relations between animal activity and these periods, particularly for the daily rhythms, have been of such interest and importance that a huge amount of work has been done on them and the special research field of chronobiology has emerged. Normally, the constantly changing levels of an animal's activity—sleeping, feeding, moving, reproducing, metabolizing, and producing enzymes and hormones, for example—are well coordinated with environmental rhythms, but the key question is whether the animal's schedule is driven by external cues, such as sunrise or sunset, or is instead dependent somehow on internal timers that themselves generate the observed biological rhythms. Almost universally, biologists accept the idea that all eukaryotes (a category that includes most organisms except bacteria and certain algae) have internal clocks. By isolating organisms completely from external periodic cues, biologists learned that organisms have internal clocks. For instance, apparently normal daily periods of biological activity were maintained for about a week by the fungus *Neurospora* when it was intentionally isolated from all geophysical timing cues while orbiting in a space shuttle. The continuation of biological rhythms in an organism without external cues attests to its having an internal clock.

According to paragraph 1, all the following are generally assumed to be true EXCEPT:

- A It is important for animals' daily activities to be coordinated with recurring events in their environment.
- B Eukaryotes have internal clocks.
- C The relationship between biological function and environmental cycles is a topic of intense research.
- D Animals' daily rhythms are more dependent on external cues than on internal clocks.

例题 8: 25-2 The Decline of Venetian Shipping

The problem in shipping extended to the Arsenale, Venice's huge and powerful shipyard. Timber ran short, and it was necessary to procure it from farther and farther away. In ancient Roman times, the Italian peninsula had great forest of

fir preferred for warships, but scarcity was apparent as early as the early fourteenth century. Arsenale officers first brought timber from the foothills of the Alps, then from north toward Trieste, and finally from across the Adriatic. Private shipbuilders were required to buy their oak abroad. As the costs of shipbuilding rose, Venice clung to its outdated standard while the Dutch were innovation in the lighter and more easily handled ships.

The step from buying foreign timber to buying foreign ships was regarded as a short one, especially when complaints were heard in the latter sixteenth century that the standards and traditions of the Arsenale were running down. Work was stretched out and done poorly. Older workers had been allowed to stop work a half hour before the regular time, and in 1601 younger works left with them. Merchants complained that the privileges reserved for Venetian-built and owned ships were first extended to those Venetians who bought ships from abroad and then to foreign-built and owned vessels. Historian Frederic Lane observes that after the loss of ships in battle in the late sixteenth century, the shipbuilding industry no longer had the capacity to recover that it had displayed at the start of the century.

All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 3 and 4 as contributing to the problems of the Venetian shipbuilding industry at the end of the sixteenth century EXCEPT

- A. The quality of work performed in the Arsenale had declined
- B. Venetian-built ships were heavy and generally inefficient
- C. Arsenale shipbuilders worked more slowly
- D. Only a few merchants controlled the buying and selling of most of the Venetian-built ships

例题 9: 26-2-Survival of Plants and Animals in Desert Conditions

The harsh conditions in deserts are intolerable for most plants and animals. Despite these conditions, however, many varieties of plants and animals have adapted to deserts in a number of ways. Most plant tissues die if their water content falls too low: the nutrients that feed plants are transmitted by water; water is a raw material in the vital process of photosynthesis; and water regulates the temperature of a plant by its ability to absorb heat and because water vapor lost to the atmosphere through the leaves helps to lower plant temperatures. Water controls the volume of plant matter produced. The distribution of plants within different areas of desert is also controlled by water. Some areas, because of their soil texture, topographical position, or distance

from rivers or groundwater, have virtually no water available to plants, whereas others do.

According to paragraph 1, water provides all of the following essential functions for plants EXCEPT

- A improving plants' ability to absorb sunlight
- B preventing plants from becoming overheated
- C transporting nutrients
- D serving as a raw material for photosynthesis

4.推理题

例题 10: O17-P3Europe's Early Sea Trade with Asia-Q6

The chief problem was technological: How were the Europeans to reach the East? Europe's maritime tradition had developed in the context of easily navigable seas-the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and, to a lesser extent, the North Sea between England and the Continent-not of vast oceans. New types of ships were needed, new methods of finding one's way, new techniques for financing so vast a scheme. The sheer scale of the investment it took to begin commercial expansion at sea reflects the immensity of the profits that such East-West trade could create. Spices were the most sought-after commodities. Spices not only dramatically improved the taste of the European diet but also were used to manufacture perfumes and certain medicines. But even high-priced commodities like spices had to be transported in large bulk in order to justify the expense and trouble of sailing around the African continent all the way to India and China.

It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that spices from Asia were desirable in Europe in the Middle Ages because they

- A were easily transported in large quantities
- B could not be produced in European countries
- C could be traded for products such as perfumes and medicines
- D were expected to increase in value over time

例题 11: O24-P3Lake Water-Q3

The questions become more complicated when actual volumes of water are considered: how much water enters and leaves by each route? Discovering the inputs and outputs of rivers is a matter of measuring the discharges of every inflowing and outflowing stream and river. Then exchanges with the

atmosphere are calculated by finding the difference between the gains from rain, as measured (rather roughly) by rain gauges, and the losses by evaporation, measured with models that correct for the other sources of water loss. For the majority of lakes, certainly those surrounded by forests, input from overland flow is too small to have a noticeable effect. Changes in lake level not explained by river flows plus exchanges with the atmosphere must be due to the net difference between what seeps into the lake from the groundwater and what leaks into the groundwater. Note the word "net": measuring the actual amounts of groundwater seepage into the lake and out of the lake is a much more complicated matter than merely inferring their difference.

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the movement of water into a lake?

- A Heavy rain accounts for most of the water that enters into lakes.
- B Rainfall replaces approximately the amount of water lost through evaporation.
- C Overland flow into lakes is reduced by the presence of forests.
- D Seepage has a smaller effect on water level than any other input.

例题 12: 27-3 Predator-Prey Cycles-4

Paragraph 2: When experimental populations are set up under simple laboratory conditions, the predator often exterminates its prey and then becomes extinct itself, having nothing left to eat. However, if safe areas like those prey animals have in the wild are provided, the prey population drops to low level but not extinction. Low prey population levels then provide inadequate food for the predators, causing the predator population to decrease. When this occurs, the prey population can rebound. In this situation the predator and prey population may continue in this cyclical pattern for some time.

Paragraph 3: Population cycles are characteristic of small mammals, and they sometimes appear to be brought about by predators. Ecologists studying hare populations have found that the North American snow shoe hare follows a roughly ten-year cycle. Its numbers fall tenfold to thirty in a typical cycle, and a hundredfold change can occur. Two factors appear to be generating the cycle: food plants and predators.

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraphs 2 and 3 about the small mammals that experience population cycles?

- A. Their population cycles are not affected by predators.
- B. Their predators' populations periodically disappear.
- C. They typically undergo ten-year cycles.
- D. They have access to places safe from predators.

DAY8：视频课-题型放

大招-句子简化题

题型信息

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the **highlighted sentence** in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

两个判定原则：

原则 1：_____

原则 2：_____

三个注意事项：

① _____

② _____

③ _____

原句分析两个维度：

1：_____

2：_____

常考五大逻辑：

- 1.
- 2
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

样题示范

1.

2-1-10 Desert Formation

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. .

- A. Desertification is a significant problem because it is so hard to reverse and affects large areas of land and great numbers of people.
- B. Slowing down the process of desertification is difficult because of population growth that has spread over large areas of land.
- C. The spread of deserts is considered a very serious problem that can be solved only if large numbers of people in various countries are involved in the effort.
- D. Desertification is extremely hard to reverse unless the population is reduced in the vast areas affected.

因果逻辑解题步骤:

①原句

■ ■

〔注意事项：① ② 〕

②选项匹配

■

真题演练

2

23-1-2 Seventeenth-Century Dutch Agriculture

Importing the grain, which would have been expensive and time consuming for the Dutch to have produced themselves, kept the price of grain low and thus stimulated individual demand for other foodstuffs and consumer goods.

- A. Buying imported grain led to the Dutch demanding that other foodstuffs and consumer goods be imported.
- B. Because the Dutch were able to import inexpensive grain, they had money available to create a demand for other food products and consumer goods.
- C. Keeping the price of grain low was a primary goal of the Dutch at a time when they could not produce enough grain to provide for all their needs.
- D. The demand for other foodstuffs and consumer goods forced the Dutch to import grain and other products at a time when maintaining low prices was especially important.

因果逻辑

常见错选特征：

1、

2、

转折逻辑

常见逻辑关系词:

解题步骤:

①原句

■

■

[注意事项: ① ②]

②选项匹配

 Springer

例题讲解

3-2-3 Depletion of the Ogallala Aquifer

Estimates indicate that the aquifer contains enough water to fill Lake Huron, but unfortunately, under the semiarid climatic conditions that presently exist in the region, rates of addition to the aquifer are minimal, amounting to about half a centimeter a year.

- A. Despite the current impressive size of the Ogallala aquifer, the region's climate keeps the rates of water addition very small.
- B. Although the aquifer has been adding water at the rate of only half a centimeter a year, it will eventually accumulate enough water to fill Lake Huron.
- C. Because of the region's present climatic conditions, water is being added each year to the aquifer.
- D. Even when the region experiences unfortunate climatic conditions, the rates of addition of water continue to increase.

转折逻辑

常见错选特征：

- 1、
- 2、

真题演练

5-3-9 The Cambrian Explosion

At one time, the animals present in these fossil beds were assigned to various modern animal groups, but most paleontologists now agree that all Tommotian fossils represent unique body forms that arose in the early Cambrian period and disappeared before the end of the period, leaving no descendants in modern animal groups.

- A. The animals found in the Tommotian fossil bed were once thought to belong to a variety of modern animal groups, but now they are thought to have descended from a single group.
- B. Animals in the Tommotian fossil beds were initially assigned to modern animal groups but are now thought to belong to groups that emerged and died out during the Cambrian period.
- C. Though at first they thought otherwise, paleontologists now agree that the animals in the Tommotian have body forms from which modern animals have descended.
- D. It is unclear whether the Tommotian fossils from the early Cambrian period represent unique body forms or whether they should be assigned to various modern animal groups.

DAY9：直播 4：三步搞定关于句子你需要知道的一切

例题 1：O17-P2Animal Signals in the Rain Forest-Q7

In the green-to-yellow lighting conditions of the lowest levels of the forest, yellow and green would be the brightest colors, but when an animal is signaling, these colors would not be very visible if the animal was sitting in an area with a yellowish or greenish background.

A When an animal is signaling in an area with green-to-yellow lighting conditions, its signal will not be visible if the background is brightly lit.

B In the lowest levels of the forest, an animal's signals are not easily seen unless there is a yellowish or greenish background.

C In the green-to-yellow lighting conditions at the lowest levels of the forest, only signals that are themselves green or yellow will be bright enough to be seen in most areas.

D Although green and yellow would be the brightest colors near the forest floor, these colors would make poor signals whenever the forest background was also in the green-to-yellow range.

例题 2：O24-P2Breathing During Sleep-Q11

The amount of air exchanged is even lower in REM than NREM because, although breathing is more rapid in REM, it is also more irregular, with brief episodes of shallow breathing or absence of breathing.

A Because breathing is more shallow and irregular in REM than in NREM, less air is exchanged in REM.

B Breathing in NREM is less effective than breathing in REM because of irregular episodes of rapid breathing during NREM.

C Because breathing is more rapid in NREM sleep than in REM sleep, breathing often becomes shallow.

D Although REM has brief episodes of shallow breathing or lack of breathing, breathing is more rapid than in NREM.

例题 3: O25-P1-Q6

From a plant's evolutionary viewpoint, however, it was also a land of opportunity, free of competitors and predators and full of carbon dioxide and sunlight (the raw materials for photosynthesis, which are present in far higher concentrations in air than in water).

A Terrestrial plants had the advantages of not having rivals and having easy access to photosynthetic material.

B The abundance of photosynthetic material made life on land easier for pioneering plants.

C Once plants had eliminated their competitors and their predators, their evolutionary process proceeded smoothly.

D Plant evolution eliminated competitors and made the process of photosynthesis more efficient.

例题 4: O28-P1-Q11

If the water table intersects the land surface, groundwater will flow out onto the surface at springs, either to be collected there or to subsequently flow farther along a drainage.

A Groundwater only flows out of the ground if the water table intersects the land surface.

B If the land surface and the water table intersect, groundwater can flow underground.

C Groundwater may be drained if springs occur where the water table intersects the land surface.

D Where the water table meets the land surface, groundwater flows out through surface springs.

例题 5: O20-P2-Q12

Many complex factors led to the adoption of the new economies, not only at Abu Hureyra, but at many other locations such as 'Ain Ghazal, also in Syria, where goat toe bones showing the telltale marks of abrasion caused by foot tethering (binding) testify to early herding of domestic stock.

A In many areas besides Abu Hureyra, complex factors led to new economies including the herding of domestic stock.

B In 'Ain Ghazal and Syria, domestic stock was more important than it was at Abu Hureyra.

C Once early methods of herding animals improved, new economies were adopted.

D Many complex theories attempt to explain the early domestication of animals.

例题 6: O6-P2-Q6

But as more and more accumulations of strata were cataloged in more and more places, it became clear that the sequences of rocks sometimes differed from region to region and that no rock type was ever going to become a reliable time marker throughout the world.

A The discovery of regional differences in the sequences of rocks led geologists to believe that rock types could someday become reliable time markers.

B Careful analysis of strata revealed that rocks cannot establish geological time because the pattern of rock layers varies from place to place.

C Smith's catalogs of rock strata indicated that the sequences of rocks are different from place to place and from region to region.

D Because people did not catalog regional differences in sequences of rocks, it was believed that rocks could never be reliable time markers.

例题 7: 49-1Ancient Coastlines-2

Information on past climates is of primary relevance to archaeology because of what it tells us about the effects on the land and on the resources that people needed to survive. The most crucial effect of climate was on the sheer quantity of land available in each period, measurable by studying ancient coastlines. **These have changed constantly through time, even in relatively recent periods, as can be seen from the Neolithic stone circle of Er Lannic, in Brittany, France (once inland but now half submerged on an island) or medieval villages in east Yorkshire, England, that have tumbled into the sea in the last few centuries as the North Sea gnaws its way westward and erodes the cliffs.**

A In the last few centuries, the erosion of coastline created the Neolithic stone circle in Brittany, France, at the same time that it destroyed the medieval villages in Yorkshire, England.

B Coastlines have changed even in recent times as shown by the current locations of certain Neolithic monuments and medieval villages.

C Recent changes in the coastlines near the Neolithic stone circle of Er Lannic in Brittany, France, and the medieval villages in Yorkshire, England, suggest that ancient coastlines changed in similar ways.

D Changes in coastlines can lead to the creation of islands such as Er Lannic in France or the total erosion of the cliffs as in Yorkshire in England, though no considerable changes have occurred in recent periods.

例题 8: 48-3Climate and Urban Development-8

Studies suggest that precipitation may be greater in cities than in the surrounding countryside; this phenomenon may be due in part to the increased roughness of city terrain, brought on by large structures that cause surface air to slow and gradually converge.

A Until more studies are done, suggestions about the causes of precipitation in cities will focus on the roughness of terrain rather than on surface air and convergence.

B Certain phenomena of city landscapes, such as large structures, cause surface air to slow and converge, which brings a change in weather patterns to cities and rural areas.

C One reason why precipitation may be greater in cities than in the countryside is that large buildings that are found in cities cause surface air to slow and converge.

D Studies that focus on large structures, which are only partly responsible for the increased roughness of city terrain, are incomplete in their explanation of increased precipitation.

例题 9: 4-2-Cave Art in Europe-6

Perhaps, like many contemporary peoples, Upper Paleolithic men and women believed that the drawing of a human image could cause death or injury, and if that were indeed their belief, it might explain why human figures are rarely depicted in cave art.

- A. Upper Paleolithic people, like many contemporary peoples, believed that if they drew a human image in their cave art, it would cause death or injury.
- B. Many contemporary people believe that the drawing of a human image can cause death or injury, so they, like Upper Paleolithic people, rarely depicted human figures in their cave art.
- C. If Upper Paleolithic people, like many contemporary peoples, believed that the drawing of a human image could cause death or injury, this belief might explain why human figures are rarely depicted in cave art.
- D. Although many contemporary peoples believe that the drawing of a human image can cause death or injury, researchers cannot explain why Upper Paleolithic people rarely depicted human figures in their cave art.

例题 10: 29-3-The History of Waterpower-9

The growth of the electric-power industry was the result of a remarkable series of scientific discoveries and development in electrotechnology during the nineteenth century, but significant changes in what we might now call hydro (water) technology also played their part.

- A. The growth of the electric-power industry stimulated significant changes in hydro technology and scientific progress in electrotechnology in the nineteenth century.
- B. The changes in hydro technology that led to the growth of the electric-power industry also led to discoveries and developments in electrotechnology in the nineteenth century.
- C. Advances in electrotechnology in the nineteenth century and changes in hydro technology were responsible for the growth of the electric-power industry.
- D. In the nineteenth century, the scientific study of electrotechnology and hydro technology benefited greatly from the growth of the electric-power industry.

例题 11: 17-3-Symbiotic Relationships-9

In the second case, pollinators (insects, birds) obtain food from the flowering plant, and the plant has its pollen distributed and seeds dispersed much more efficiently than they would be if they were carried by the wind only.

- A. The relationship between flowering plants and pollinators provides pollinators with food and flowers with efficient reproduction.
- B. In some cases birds obtain food from the seeds that are dispersed in the wind.
- C. The wind not only helps the flowers distribute their seeds but enables birds to find more food.
- D. Animals and insects are more effective in distributing pollen and seeds than the wind.

例题 12: 45-1The Beringia Landscape-6

The presence of mammal species that require grassland vegetation has led Arctic biologist Dale Guthrie to argue that while cold and dry, there must have been broad areas of dense vegetation to support herds of mammoth, horse, and bison.

A According to biologist Dale Guthrie, mammal species require broad areas of vegetation to survive.

B Dale Guthrie is an Arctic biologist who argued that broad areas of dense vegetation were surely enough to attract mammals such as mammoth, horse, and bison to Beringia.

C Dale Guthrie argued that Beringia, though cold and dry, must have had enough dense vegetation to support the herds of mammoth, horse, and bison that lived there.

D As long as Beringia was cold and dry, argued Dale Guthrie, dense vegetation grew in order to support the herds of mammoth, horse, and bison—the mammal species present there.

例题 13: 44-3Seagrasses-3

Seagrass beds under the influence of strong currents tend to have many of the lighter particles, including seagrass debris, moved out, whereas beds in weak current areas accumulate lighter detrital material.

A Light particles and debris collect in some seagrass beds, but are washed out of those affected by strong currents.

B Seagrass beds under the influence of strong currents tend to accumulate many of the lighter particles from other beds.

C The strength of the currents determines how quickly accumulated seagrass debris is moved out of the beds.

D Seagrass debris and other light particles are often moved from areas of strong currents to areas of weak currents.

DAY10：视频课-题型

放大招-修辞目的题

题型信息

事实信息题

修辞目的题

修辞目的题类型：

- ①
- ②
- ③

具体信息类解题步骤：

- ①
- ②
- ③

论点特征：

- ①
- ②
- ③

例题讲解：

5-1-8

Paragraph 5: Scientists have known for some time that certain plants, called hyperaccumulators, can concentrate minerals at levels a hundredfold or greater than normal. A survey of known hyperaccumulators identified that 75 percent of them amassed nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc, manganese, lead, and cadmium are other minerals of choice. Hyperaccumulators 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 hyperaccumulators. 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.

Why does the author mention “herbs”, “shrubs”, and “trees”?

- A. To provide examples of plant types that cannot tolerate high levels of harmful minerals.
- B. To show why so many plants are hyperaccumulators.
- C. To help explain why hyperaccumulators can be found in so many different places.
- D. To emphasize that hyperaccumulators occur in a wide range of plant types.

真题演练

29-2-1

Paragraph 1: When several individuals of the same species or of several different species depend on the same limited resource, a situation may arise that is referred to as competition. The existence of competition has been long known to naturalists; its effects were described by Darwin in considerable detail. Competition among individuals of the same species (intraspecies competition), one of the major mechanisms of natural selection, is the concern of evolutionary biology. Competition among the individuals of different species (interspecies competition) is a major concern of ecology. It is one of the factors controlling the size of competing populations, and extreme cases it may lead to the extinction of one of the competing species. This was described by Darwin for indigenous New Zealand species of animals and plants, which died out when competing species from Europe were introduced.

In paragraph 1, why does the author mention what happened in New Zealand?

- E. To indicate that Darwin understood the importance of competition
- F. To illustrate that competition can lead to the extinction of species
- G. To identify where the idea of competition among species first arose
- H. To argue against the idea that the process of selection is a natural occurrence

具体信息类注意事项：

- ①
- ②

例题讲解

30-1-5

Paragraph 4: The benefits of play must outweigh costs, or play would not have evolved, according to Darwin's theory. Some of the potential benefits relate directly to the healthy development of the brain and nervous system. In one research study, two groups of young rats were raised under different conditions. One group developed in an "enriched" environment, which allowed the rats to interact with other rats, play with toys, and receive maze training. The other group lived in an "impoverished" environment in individual cages in a dimly lit room with little stimulation. At the end of the experiments, the results showed that the actual weight of the brains of the impoverished rats was less than that of those raised in the enriched environment (though they were fed the same diets). Other studies have shown that greater stimulation not only affects the size of the brain but also increase the number of connections between the nerve cells. Thus, active play may provide necessary stimulation to the growth of synaptic connections in the brain, especially the cerebellum, which is responsible for motor functioning and movements.

Why does the author include the comment "though they were fed the same diets"?

- A. To show why rats living in impoverished environments need less food than those living in enriched environments
- B. To eliminate the possibility that differences in diet were responsibly for observed differences in brain weight
- C. To emphasize the point that rats were fed only the amount of food needed to keep them alive
- D. To suggest that rats fed the same diet have smaller brains than those fed a varied food

常见选项功能词汇：①

②

③

④

⑤

⑥

21-1-6

Paragraph 3: Geothermal reservoirs with temperatures above 180° centigrade are useful for generating electricity. They occur primarily in regions of recent volcanic activity as hot, dry rock; natural hot water; or natural steam. The latter two sources are limited to those few areas where surface water seeps down through underground faults or fractures to reach deep rocks heated by the recent activity of molten rock material. The world's largest supply of natural steam occurs at The Geysers, 120 kilometers north of San Francisco, California. In the 1990s enough electricity to meet about half the needs of San Francisco was being generated there. This facility was then in its third decade of production and was beginning to show signs of decline, perhaps because of over development. By the late 1990s

some 70 geothermal electric-generating plants were in operation in California, Utah, Nevada, and Hawaii, generating enough power to supply about a million people. Eighteen countries now generate electricity using geothermal heat.

In paragraph 3, why does the author mention that in the 1990s The Geysers was in its third decade of production?

- E. To provide the historical context of the geothermal production of electricity in the United States
- F. To imply that The Geysers was the first geothermal site to be put into production in California
- G. To help explain the signs of decline shown by The Geysers
- H. To explain why 70 new geothermal sites were put into electricity production in the late 1990s

DAY11： 视频课-题型

放大招-句子插入题

题型信息

- 每篇文章_____
- 位于_____
- 提问方式_____
- 黑体字句子_____
- 可以_____但_____

预判方法 1： _____

15-2 Mass Extinctions-13

In general, it is believed that these two extinctions resulted from drastic environmental changes that followed meteorite impacts or massive volcanic eruptions.

[A]Cases in which many species become extinct within a geologically short interval of time are called mass extinctions. [B]There was one such event at the end of the Cretaceous period (around 70 million years ago). [C]There was another, even larger, mass extinction at the end of the Permian period (around 250 million years ago). [D]The Permian event has attracted much less attention than other mass extinctions because mostly unfamiliar species perished at that time.

25-3 The Surface of Mars-13

This surface feature has led to speculation about what may lie under Mars's surface.

The detailed appearance of Martian impact craters provides an important piece of information about conditions just below the planet's surface. Martian craters are surrounded by ejecta (debris formed as a result of an impact) that looks quite different from its lunar counterparts. A comparison of the Copernicus crater on the Moon with the (fairly typical) crater Yuty on Mars demonstrates the differences. The ejecta surrounding the lunar crater is just what one would expect from an explosion ejecting a large volume of dust, soil, and boulders.

[A]However, the ejecta on Mars gives the distinct impression of a liquid that has splashed or flowed out of crater. [B]Geologists think that this fluidized ejecta crater indicates that a layer of permafrost, or water ice, lies just a few meters under the surface. [C]Explosive impacts heated and liquefied the ice, resulting in the fluid appearance of the ejecta. [D]

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预判方法2: _____

5-1 Minerals and Plants -T13

It is relatively rare because the fossilization of soft-bodied animals requires a special environment.

Paragraph 3: 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. [A]Fossilization of soft-bodied animals is less likely than fossilization of hard-bodied animals, but it does occur. [B]Conditions that promote fossilization of soft-bodied animals include very rapid covering by sediments that create an environment that discourages decomposition. [C]In fact, fossil beds containing soft-bodied animals have been known for many years. [D]

预判方法3: _____

46-3Ecosystem Diversity and Stability-13

It seems clear that there is room for a great deal more research, although some work has been done.

Scientific evidence to illuminate these ideas has been slow in coming, and many shadows remain. 【A】 One of the first studies to provide data supporting a relationship between diversity and stability examined how grassland plants responded to a drought. 【B】 Researchers D. Tilman and J.A. Downing used the ratio of above-ground biomass in 1988 (after two years of drought) to that in 1986 (predrought) in 207 plots in a grassland field in the Cedar Creek Natural History Area in Minnesota as an index of ecosystem response to disruption by drought. 【C】 In an experiment that began in 1982, they compared these values with the number of plant species in each plot and discovered that the plots with a greater number of plant species experienced a less dramatic reduction in biomass. 【D】 Plots with more than ten species had about half as much biomass in 1988 as in 1986, whereas those with fewer than five species only produced roughly one-eighth as much biomass after the two-year drought. Apparently, species-rich plots were likely to contain some drought-resistant plant species that grew better in drought years, compensating for the poor growth of less-tolerant species.

终极预判方法: _____

DAY11：视频课：难题特训 1-KFC 识破心机婊

1.

40-3 Ancient Athens-10

Cleisthenes' principal contribution to the creation of democracy at Athens was to complete the long process of weakening family and clan structures, especially among the aristocrats, and to set in their place locality-based corporations called demes, which became the point of entry for all civic and most religious life in Athens. Out of the demes were created 10 artificial tribes of roughly equal population. From the demes, by either election or selection, came 500 members of a new council, 6,000 jurors for the courts, 10 generals, and hundreds of commissioners. The assembly was sovereign in all matters but in practice delegated its power to subordinate bodies such as the council, which prepared the agenda for the meetings of the assembly, and the courts, which took care of most judicial matters. Various committees acted as an executive branch, implementing policies of the assembly and supervising, for instance, the food and water supplies and public buildings. This wide-scale participation by the citizenry in the government distinguished the democratic form of the Athenian polis from other, less liberal forms.

According to paragraph 4, one role of the new council was to

- A determine what issues came before the assembly
- B prepare the agenda for the courts
- C carry out the assembly's policies
- D oversee the distribution of food and water

2.

24-3-13

Of course, a lake may be neither surface-water- nor seepage-dominated if, for example, its inputs are predominantly surface and its outputs are predominantly seepage.

Once all this information has been gathered, it becomes possible to judge whether a lake's flow is mainly due to its surface inputs and outputs or to its underground inputs and outputs. 【A】 If the former are greater, the lake is a surface-water-dominated lake; if the latter, it is a seepage-dominated

lake. 【B】 Occasionally, common sense tells you which of these two possibilities applies. 【C】 For example, a pond in hilly country that maintains a steady water level all through a dry summer in spite of having no streams flowing into it must obviously be seepage dominated. Conversely, a pond with a stream flowing in one end and out the other, which dries up when the stream dries up, is clearly surface water dominated. 【D】

3.

43-1The Empire of Alexander the Great-3

The first of these was the expansion of Greek civilization throughout the Middle East. Greek became the great international language. Towns and cities were established not only as garrisons military posts but as centers for the diffusion of Greek language, literature, and thought, particularly through libraries, as at Antioch in modern Turkey and the most famous of all, at Alexandria in Egypt, which would be the finest in the world for the next thousand years.

In paragraph 2, the author mentions the libraries at Antioch and Alexandria in order to

A provide evidence that the library was a cultural institution in the East before it spread to the West

B explain why it was important for Greek to become the great international language

C identify two of the sources of Greek cultural influence within Alexander's empire

D support the claim that the Greeks transformed Middle Eastern garrisons and military posts into cultural centers

DAY12: 视频课-题型

放大招-主旨题

题型信息

An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points.

样题示范 1 方法: _____

42-1Explaining Dinosaur Extinction -14

Over the years, scientists have proposed a number of theories as to why dinosaurs suddenly became extinct about 65 million years ago.

- A. Many explanations for dinosaur extinction have been proposed, but most of them are either called into question by known facts or are merely unsupported hypotheses.
- B. Although mammals and dinosaurs appeared at about the same time in the Late Triassic, the K-T event, which marked the end of the dinosaurs, apparently had relatively little impact on mammals.
- C. Focusing on dinosaurs misses the point that the extinction, at about the same time, of the shelled squidlike creatures that dominated the Mesozoic seas was far more scientifically significant.

D. Any satisfactory explanation of the mass extinction of dinosaurs must take into account the fact that the disappearance of the dinosaurs was part of a global mass extinction.

E. Computerized climate models of global temperature fluctuations support the theory that a huge rock from space hit the Yucatan Peninsula in Mexico about 65 million years ago.

F. A huge bolide striking Earth would have created conditions in which most plants would have died, thus explaining the mass extinction of organisms — including dinosaurs—further up the food chain.

P1: Dinosaurs rapidly became extinct about 65 million years ago as part of a mass extinction known as the K-T event, because it is associated with a geological signature known as the K-T boundary, usually a thin band of sedimentation found in various parts of the world (K is the traditional abbreviation for the Cretaceous, derived from the German name Kreidezeit)Some explanations (such as the one stating that dinosaurs all died of diseases) fail because there is no way to scientifically test them, and they cannot move beyond the realm of speculation and guesswork.

P2: This focus on explaining dinosaur extinction misses an important point: the extinction at the end of the Cretaceous was a global event that killed off organisms up and down the food chain.....The Cretaceous extinctions were a global phenomenon, and dinosaurs were just a part of a bigger picture.

P3: According to one theory, the Age of Dinosaurs ended suddenly 65 million years ago when a giant rock from space plummeted to Earth.According to computerized climate models, global temperatures fell to near the freezing point, photosynthesis halted, and most plants on land and in the sea died. With the bottom of the food chain destroyed, dinosaurs could not survive.

样题示范 2 方法： _____

TPO 25 - The Evolutionary Origin of Plants-14

In moving from water to land, ancestral plants overcame many obstacles in order to survive.

- A. Neither brown nor red algae are likely to be ancestors of plants because of their difference in pigmentation.
- B. The instability of freshwater habitats caused marine algae to develop adaptations to their harsh environment.
- C. The colonization of land by plants was a major revolution in the history of Earth.
- D. Terrestrial plants adjusted to life on land by undergoing structural changes that enabled them to support themselves, resist drying, and exchange gases.
- E. To colonize new terrestrial habitats, plants needed to create a way of reproducing without water.
- F. Once plants had overcome the challenges posed by terrestrial life, they prospered by becoming less diverse.

排除特征	选择特征

去确保三个选项全对的方法：_____

42-3Geographic Isolation of Species -14

The geographic isolation of a population can result in the rise of a new species.

- A. Isolation can result when a geographic barrier forms and splits a population or when a few organisms somehow get carried across an existing geographic barrier and form a new population.
- B. Speciation is more likely when an isolated population is small because significant genetic changes are more likely to occur in a small population than in a large one.
- C. Because of the geographic isolation of the Galapagos Islands, the species that now inhabit them have gene pools that have not changed very much since the islands were first populated.
- D. Fish populations are more easily isolated by geographic barriers than are populations of most other organisms because fish cannot move across areas where there is no water.
- E. The Galapagos Islands are well situated for speciation because they provide opportunities for population isolation while also making occasional dispersions between islands possible.
- F. Evidence indicates that the first organisms to reach the Galapagos Islands were probably a small population of finches that, in less than two million years of isolation, evolved into thirteen species.

42-3 Geographic Isolation of Species -9

Geographic isolation creates opportunities for new species to develop, but it does not necessarily lead to new species because speciation occurs only when the gene pool undergoes enough changes to establish reproductive barriers between the isolated population and its parent population. The likelihood of allopatric speciation increases when a population is small as well as isolated, making it more likely than a large population to have its gene pool changed substantially. For example, in less than two million years, small populations of stray animals and plants from the South American mainland that managed to colonize the Galapagos Islands gave rise to all the species that now inhabit the islands.

According to paragraph 4, why does the size of a population affect the likelihood of allopatric speciation?

- A. Because smaller populations are more likely than larger ones to become geographically isolated
- B. Because the gene pool of a small isolated population is more likely to undergo substantial change than is the gene pool of a larger population
- C. Because a isolated population can become a new species with substantially less change to its gene pool than would be required by a larger population
- D. Because smaller populations are more likely to be made up of stray animals or plants than larger populations are

题干

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DAY12: 视频课: 难题特训 2-那些年一起跳过的坑

1.

48-3 Climate and Urban Development-6

At night, the solar energy (stored as vast quantities of heat in city buildings and roads) is slowly released into the city air. Additional city heat is given off at night (and during the day) by vehicles and factories, as well as by industrial and domestic heating and cooling units. The release of heat energy is retarded by the tall vertical city walls that do not allow infrared radiation to escape as readily as does the relatively level surface of the surrounding countryside. The slow release of heat tends to keep nighttime city temperatures higher than those of the faster-cooling rural areas. Overall, the heat island is strongest (1) at night when compensating sunlight is absent; (2) during the winter, when nights are longer and there is more heat generated in the city; and (3) when the region is dominated by a high-pressure air pressure (atmospheric pressure) is the pressure exerted by the mass of air above a given place area with light winds, clear skies, and less humid air. Over time, increasing urban heat islands affect climatological temperature records, producing artificial warming in climatic records taken in cities. This warming, therefore, must be accounted for in interpreting climate change over the past century.

Paragraph 3 supports which of the following claims about the interpretation of temperature records?

A The climate may not be warming as much as the increase of temperatures recorded in cities appears to suggest.

B Records show that the increase in urban heat islands has had a significant warming effect on the global climate.

C During most of the past century, temperature records have been misinterpreted.

D Scientists will not be able to account for climate change over the past century until they learn more about the urban heat island.

2.

18-3 Industrialization in the Netherlands and Scandinavia-10

The key factor in the success of these countries (along with high literacy, which contributed to it) was their ability to adapt to the international division of labor determined by the early industrializers and to stake out areas of specialization in international markets for which they were especially well suited.

A The early industrializers controlled most of the international economy, leaving these countries to stake out new areas of specialization along the margins.

B Aided by their high literacy rates, these countries were able to claim key areas of specialization within established international markets.

C High literacy rates enabled these countries to take over international markets and adapt the international division of labor to suit their strengths.

D The international division of labor established by the early industrializers was well suited to these countries, a key factor in their success.

3.

12-1-5

We all know that many more people today are right-handed than left-handed. Can one trace this same pattern far back in prehistory? Much of the evidence about right-hand versus left-hand dominance comes from stencils and prints found in rock shelters in Australia and elsewhere, and in many Ice Age caves in France, Spain, and Tasmania. When a left hand has been stenciled, this implies

that the artist was right-handed, and vice versa. Even though the paint was often sprayed on by mouth, one can assume that the dominant hand assisted in the operation. One also has to make the assumption that hands were stenciled palm downward—a left hand stenciled palm upward might of course look as if it were a right hand. Of 158 stencils in the French cave of Gargas, 136 have been identified as left, and only 22 as right; right-handedness was therefore heavily predominant.

Cave art furnishes other types of evidence of this phenomenon. Most engravings, for example, are best lit from the left, as befits the work of right-handed artists, who generally prefer to have the light source on the left so that the shadow of their hand does not fall on the tip of the engraving tool or brush. In the few cases where an Ice Age figure is depicted holding something, it is mostly, though not always, in the right hand.

All of the following are mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 as evidence of right-handedness in art and artists EXCEPT

- A the ideal source of lighting for most engravings
- B the fact that a left hand stenciled palm upward might look like a right hand
- C the prevalence of outlines of left hands
- D figures in prehistoric art holding objects with the right hand

DAY13:直播 5: 最后一次不容错过的深深套路

今日份的难题:

例题 1: O17-P1SymbioticRelationships-Q5

At times, it is actually possible to watch the effects of natural selection in host-parasite relationships. For example, Australia during the 1940's was overrun by hundreds of millions of European rabbits. The rabbits destroyed huge expanses of Australia and threatened the sheep and cattle industries. In 1950, myxoma virus, a parasite that affects rabbits, was deliberately introduced into Australia to control the rabbit population. Spread rapidly by mosquitoes, the virus devastated the rabbit population. The virus was less deadly to the offspring of surviving rabbits, however, and it caused less and less harm over the years. Apparently, genotypes (the genetic make-up of an organism) in the rabbit population were selected that were better able to resist the parasite. Meanwhile, the deadliest strains of the virus perished with their hosts as natural selection favored strains that could infect hosts but not kill them. Thus, natural selection stabilized this host-parasite relationship.

Which of the following can be concluded from the discussion in paragraph 3 about the Australian rabbit population?

- A Human intervention may alter the host, the parasite, and the relationship between them.
- B The risks of introducing outside organisms into a biological community are not worth the benefits.
- C Humans should not interfere in host-parasite relationships.
- D Organisms that survive a parasitic attack do so in spite of the natural selection process.

1. 修辞目的题

例题 2: O17-P3 Europe's Early Sea Trade with Asia-Q9

The astrolabe had long been the primary instrument for navigation, having been introduced in the eleventh century. It operated by measuring the height of the Sun and the fixed stars; by calculating the angles created by these points, it determined the degree of latitude at which one stood. (The problem of determining longitude, though, was not solved until the eighteenth century.) By the early thirteenth century, Western Europeans had also developed and put into use the magnetic compass, which helped when clouds obliterated both the Sun and the stars. Also beginning in the thirteenth century, there were new maps refined by precise calculations and the reports of sailors that made it possible to trace one's path with reasonable accuracy. Certain institutional and practical norms had become established as well. A maritime code known as the Consulate of the Sea, which originated in the western Mediterranean region in the fourteenth century, won acceptance by a majority of sea goers as the normative code for maritime conduct; it defined such matters as the authority of a ship's officers, protocols of command, pay structures, the rights of sailors, and the rules of engagement when ships met one another on the sea-lanes. Thus by about 1400 the key elements were in place to enable Europe to begin its seaward adventure.

Why does the author include the information that Western Europeans had "developed and put into use the magnetic compass"?

- A To provide an example of an instrument that was developed after caravels had begun traveling across oceans
- B To provide an example of an improvement that resulted directly from the invention of the astrolabe
- C To identify one of the technological advances that made sea trade with the East possible
- D To explain how the problem of determining longitude was solved

例题 3: O24-P1 Moving into Pueblos-Q4

In the Mesa Verde area of the ancient North American Southwest, living patterns changed in the thirteenth century, with large numbers of people moving into large communal dwellings called pueblos, often constructed at the edges of canyons, especially on the sides of cliffs. Abandoning small extended-family households to move into these large pueblos with dozens if not hundreds of other people was probably traumatic. Few of the cultural traditions and rules that today allow us to deal with dense populations existed for these people accustomed to household autonomy and the ability to move around the landscape almost at will. And besides the awkwardness of having to share walls with neighbors, living in aggregated pueblos introduced other problems. For people in cliff dwellings, hauling water, wood, and food to their homes was a major chore. The stress on local resources, especially in the firewood needed for daily cooking and warmth, was particularly intense, and conditions in aggregated pueblos were not very hygienic.

Which of the following best indicates the organization of paragraph 1?

- A It presents the conditions that caused a change in a population's living patterns and then explains why those conditions got worse.
- B It identifies certain present-day cultural traditions and rules and then traces them to their roots in the thirteenth century.
- C It casts doubt on one explanation of the move to pueblos and then introduces an alternative explanation that the passage will defend.
- D It describes a major change in a population's living patterns and then presents a number of problems that resulted from that change.

例题 4: O15-P1A Warm-Blooded Turtle-Q9

In a countercurrent exchange system, the blood vessels carrying cooled blood from the flippers run close enough to the blood vessels carrying warm blood from the body to pick up some heat from the warmer blood vessels; thus, the heat is transferred from the outgoing to the ingoing vessels before it reaches the flipper itself. This is the same arrangement found in an old-fashioned steam radiator, in which the coiled pipes pass heat back and forth as water courses through them. The leatherback is certainly not the only animal with such an arrangement; gulls have a countercurrent exchange in their legs. That is why a gull can stand on an ice floe without freezing.

Why does the author mention "old-fashioned steam radiator" in the discussion of countercurrent exchange systems?

- A To argue that a turtle's central heating system is not as highly evolved as that of other warm blooded animals
- B To provide a useful comparison with which to illustrate how a countercurrent exchange system works
- C To suggest that steam radiators were modeled after the sophisticated heating system of turtles
- D To establish the importance of the movement of water in countercurrent exchange systems

例 题 5: O17-P1SymbioticRelationships-Q12

1. symbiotic relationship is an interaction between two or more species in which one species lives in or on another species. There are three main types of symbiotic relationships: parasitism, commensalism, and mutualism. The first and the third can be key factors in the structure of a biological community; that is, all the populations of organisms living together and potentially interacting in a particular area.
- 2.Parasitism is a kind of predator-prey relationship in which one organism, the parasite, derives its food at the expense of its symbiotic associate, the host.
- 3.At times, it is actually possible to watch the effects of natural selection in host-parasite relationships.
- 4.In contrast to parasitism, in commensalism, one partner benefits without significantly affecting the other.
- 5.The third type of symbiosis, mutualism, benefits both partners in the relationship.

What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A To explain the concept of symbiosis by expanded descriptions of its principal types
- B To make a comparison between human relationships and symbiotic interactions in the natural world
- C To demonstrate the unforeseen benefits of natural processes that at first seem wholly destructive
- D To argue that parasitism is a problem that can be solved by scientific intervention

2. 句子插入题

例题 6: O17-P2 Animal Signals in the Rain Forest-Q13

There is also the long, rather terrifying call of the male orangutan, which carries over considerable distances to advertise his presence.

Less colorful birds and animals that inhabit the rain forest tend to rely on forms of signaling other than the visual, particularly over long distances. 【A】 The piercing cries of the rhinoceros hornbill characterize the Southeast Asian rain forest, as do the unmistakable calls of the gibbons. 【B】 In densely wooded environments, sound is the best means of communication over distance because in comparison with light, it travels with little impediment from trees and other vegetation. 【C】 In forests, visual signals can be seen only at short distances, where they are not obstructed by trees. 【D】 The male riflebird exploits both of these modes of signaling simultaneously in his courtship display. The sounds made as each wing is opened carry extremely well over distance and advertise his presence widely. The ritualized visual display communicates in close quarters when a female has approached.

例题 7: O3-P2-Q13

But even if uncooperative farmers were to join in the conservation efforts, this would only delay the depletion of the aquifer.

The reaction of farmers to the inevitable depletion of the Ogallala varies. Many have been attempting to conserve water by irrigating less frequently or by switching to crops that require less water. 【A】 Others, however, have adopted the philosophy that it is best to use the water while it is still economically profitable to do so and to concentrate on high-value crops such as cotton. 【B】 The incentive of the farmers who wish to conserve water is reduced by their knowledge that many of their neighbors are profiting by using great amounts of water, and in the process are drawing down the entire region's water supplies. 【C】

In the face of the upcoming water supply crisis, a number of grandiose schemes have been developed to transport vast quantities of water by canal or pipeline from the Mississippi, the Missouri, or the Arkansas rivers. 【D】 Unfortunately,

the cost of water obtained through any of these schemes would increase pumping costs at least tenfold, making the cost of irrigated agricultural products from the region uncompetitive on the national and international markets.

例题 8: O29-P2-Q13

Happily, serious studies began to be conducted to help resolve disagreements.

There was much debate on the relative efficiencies of different types of waterwheels. 【A】 The period from about 1650 until 1800 saw some excellent scientific and technical investigations of different designs. 【B】 They revealed output powers ranging from about 1 horsepower to perhaps 60 for the largest wheels and confirmed that for maximum efficiency, the water should pass across the blades as smoothly as possible and fall away with minimum speed, having given up almost all of its kinetic energy. 【C】 (They also proved that, in principle, the overshot wheel, a type of wheel in which an overhead stream of water powers the wheel, should win the efficiency competition.) 【D】

备考注意事项

做题注意事项

DAY14: 选修视频课-

学以致用篇章串讲

注意事项：错题要在讲义上以笔记的形式分析

注意体现出：

-错选的选项的错误原因是什么？这个选项到底错在哪个单词/词组？

-正确选项跟原文的对应是什么？具体可以跟原文定位句以词组为单位进行对应？

-做错的原因是什么？

*题干 步骤没有中文记住题干全部条件？K words 找错了？

*原文 步骤定位句找错？定位句不能满足题干的全部条件？定位句分析过程看了非必要信息影响答题？

*选项 步骤有没核对到的某个细节？

Characteristics of Roman Pottery

Paragraph 1: The pottery of ancient Romans is remarkable in several ways. The high quality of Roman pottery is very easy to appreciate when handling actual pieces of tableware or indeed kitchenware and amphorae (the large jars used throughout the Mediterranean for the transport and storage of liquids, such as wine and oil). However, it is impossible to do justice to Roman wares on the page, even when words can be backed up by photographs and drawing. Most Roman pottery is light and smooth to touch and very tough, although, like all pottery, it shatters if dropped on a hard surface. It is generally made with carefully selected and purified clay, worked to thin-walled and standardized shapes on a fast wheel and fired in a kiln (pottery oven) capable of ensuring a consistent finish. With handmade pottery, inevitably there are slight differences between individual vessels of the same design and occasional minor blemishes (flaws). But what strikes the eye and the touch most immediately and most powerfully with Roman pottery is its consistent high quality.

1. Paragraph 1 indicates which of the following about Roman pottery?
- A. Roman amphorae were of much higher quality overall than other Roman pottery.
 - B. Roman pottery can best be appreciated when actual pieces are handled.
 - C. Roman pottery declined slightly in quality when the use of fast wheels and kilns was introduced.
 - D. Roman practical tableware spread more rapidly across the Mediterranean than amphorae did.
2. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 1 as characteristics of Roman pottery EXCEPT:
- A. It was usually made with high-quality clay.
 - B. It generally did not weigh much.
 - C. It did not break as easily as other ancient pottery.
 - D. It sometimes had imperfections.

Paragraph 2: This is not just an aesthetic consideration but also a practical one. These vessels are solid (brittle, but not fragile), they are pleasant and easy to handle (being light and smooth), and, with their hard and sometimes glossy (smooth and shiny) surfaces, they hold liquids well and are easy to wash. Furthermore, their regular and standardized shapes would have made them simple to stack and store. When people today are shown a very ordinary Roman pot and, in particular, are allowed to handle it, they often comment on how modern it looks and feels, and they need to be convinced of its true age.

3. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT true of Roman vessels?
- A. They were good containers for liquids.
 - B. Their shapes allowed for easy stacking and storing.
 - C. They sometimes had shiny surfaces.
 - D. Their true age is immediately apparent.

Paragraph 3: As impressive as the quality of Roman pottery is its sheer massive quantity. When considering quantities, we would ideally like to have some estimates for overall production from particular sites of pottery manufacture and for overall consumption at specific settlements. Unfortunately, it is in the nature of the archaeological evidence, which is almost invariably only a sample of what once existed, that such figures will always be elusive. However, no one who has ever worked in the field would question the abundance of Roman pottery, particularly in the Mediterranean region. This abundance is notable in Roman settlements (especially urban sites) where the labor that archaeologists have to put into the washing and sorting of potsherds (fragments of pottery) constitutes a high proportion of the total work during the initial phases of excavation.

4. The author mentions the work of archaeologists in paragraph 3 in order to
- A. support the idea that pottery was produced in large quantities by the Romans
 - B. illustrate how hard it is for archaeologists to find complete pieces of Roman pottery
 - C. contrast archaeological sites in Roman urban areas with other sites in the Mediterranean
 - D. explain why the quantities of pottery found vary significantly from one site to another

Paragraph 4: Only rarely can we derive any “real” quantities from deposits of broken pots. However, there is one exceptional dump, which does represent a very large part of the site’s total history of consumption and for which an estimate of quantity has been produced. On the left bank of the Tiber River in Rome, by one of the river ports of the ancient city, is a substantial hill some 50 meters high called Monte Testaccio. It is made up entirely of broken oil amphorae, mainly of the second and third centuries A.D. It has been estimated that Monte Testaccio contains the remains of some 53 million amphorae, in which around 6,000million liters of oil were imported into the city from overseas, imports into imperial Rome were supported by the full might of the state and were therefore quite exceptional----but the size of the operations at Monte Testaccio, and the productivity and complexity that lay behind them, nonetheless cannot fail to impress. This was a society with similarities to modern one----moving goods on a gigantic scale, manufacturing high-quality containers to do so, and occasionally, as here, even discarding them on delivery.

5.The word “substantial” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. protected
- B. man-made
- C. large
- D. famous

6.According to paragraph 4, Monte Testaccio is particularly important for archaeologists because archaeologists were able to

- A. conclude how amphorae manufacturing increased rapidly after the second century A.D.
- B. find the locations where most of the amphorae in the Roman Empire were produced
- C. obtain relatively accurate calculations of the quantities of amphorae used over time in that place
- D. discover that the Roman state had supported amphorae production

7. The word “entirely” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. apparently
- B. completely
- C. basically
- D. mostly

8.Paragraph 4 indicates which of the following about the port on the Tiber River near Monte Testaccio?

- A. It was built around the third century A.D.
- B. It was close to areas where large quantities of oil were produced.
- C. It was in use only for a very short period of time.
- D. It had impressive level of commercial activity.

9.The statement in paragraph 4 that amphorae delivered to the port near Monte Testaccio were occasionally discarded support which of the following?

- A. Traders at the port were often careless.
- B. The quality of the amphorae used at the port was not very good.
- C. The scale of the trade made it possible to waste quality amphorae sometimes.

D. The importing of oil from overseas gradually declined, reducing the need for pottery containers.

Paragraph 5: Roman pottery was transported not only in large quantities but also over substantial distances. Many Roman pots, in particular amphorae and the fine wares designed for use at tables, could travel hundreds of miles----all over the Mediterranean and also further afield. But maps that show the various spots where Roman pottery of a particular type has been found tell only part of the story. What is more significant than any geographical spread is the access that different levels of society had to good-quality products. In all but the remotest regions of the empire, Roman pottery of a high standard is common at the sites of humble villages and isolated farmsteads.

10. The statement that “maps show the various spots where Roman pottery of a particular type has been found tell only part of the story” makes the point that

- A. maps indicate where specific pottery styles have been found, but they do not indicate where these styles originated
- B. maps show the geographical spread of Roman pottery but not the people who had access to it
- C. maps do not usually include pottery styles found in the remotest regions the Roman Empire
- D. archaeologist studying Roman pottery need to use a range of techniques in their investigations

11. The word “humble” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. rural
- B. distant
- C. ancient
- D. modest

12. The word “particular” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. specific
- B. common
- C. ancient
- D. superior

■ Only rarely can we derive any “real” quantities from deposits of broken pots.
■ However, there is one exceptional dump, which does represent a very large part of the site’s total history of consumption and for which an estimate of quantity has been produced. ■ On the left bank of the Tiber River in Rome, by one of the river ports of the ancient city, is a substantial hill some 50 meters high called Monte Testaccio. ■ It is made up entirely of broken oil amphorae, mainly of the second and third centuries A.D. It has been estimated that Monte Testaccio contains the remains of some 53 million amphorae, in which around 6,000 million liters of oil were imported into the city from overseas, imports into imperial Rome were supported by the full might of the state and were therefore quite exceptional----but the size of the operations at Monte Testaccio, and the productivity and complexity that lay behind them, nonetheless cannot fail to impress. This was a society with similarities to modern one----moving goods on a gigantic scale, manufacturing high-quality containers to do so, and occasionally, as here, even discarding them on delivery.

13. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

That is because residents of a city did not usually discard used pottery at the same site over a long period of time.

Where would the sentence best fit?

14 Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points.

The pottery of the ancient Roman Empire is remarkable.

Answer Choices

-
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-

- A. Roman pottery is considered to be practical and of consistently high quality.
- B. Roman pottery was transported over long distances, and different levels of society had access to quality pottery.
- C. Archaeologists looking for the remains of Roman pottery concentrate on urban sites because that is where the oldest pieces of kitchenware and amphorae have been found.
- D. Even though the exact quantity of pottery produced by the Romans is almost impossible to calculate, it is certain that it was produced in large quantities.
- E. People are not familiar with the whole range of pottery of Romans created because most of the available pieces represent only a limited number of styles and shapes.
- F. It is still unclear to archaeologists what the role of the Roman state in the commercial success of Roman pottery was.



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