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- 扎实英文基础
- 文题紧密对应
- 题目难度分级



TOEFL® iBT

新托福 百日百句百篇

—— 2012~2013 北美机经还原题（上册）

刘文勇 编著

Full-spectrum Investigating, Raising, and Examining.
—— Learn and Share FIRE Study System



 中国人民大学出版社

新  黄金阅读

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新托福百日百句百篇



——2012~2013北美机经还原题

(上册)

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序言

各位同学，如果你——

- (1) 准备把本书当做一本“新托福能力练习册”，请读序一；
- (2) 准备把本书当做一本“北美考试机经合集”，请读序二；
- (3) 没啥想法的话，那就两个序都读吧！

序一

这是一个变化太快的时代，似乎前一秒钟学生们还会一丝不苟地在大厚本子上记录笔记，下一秒钟他们就纷纷嚷着要求老人家注册“微博”、“微信”等高科技的账号来答疑。为了赶上时代潮流，我一把老骨头还真注册了一个微信账号（liuwenyonglasedu）：一方面用作玩儿票；另一方面也顺便给几个特定的学生来答疑解惑。再后来，为了敦促这几个“不乖”的学生每天都能看点儿英文，我总顺手给他们群发一些难句和需要读的小文章。结果，有好几个同学都给我发微信说，每个星期只有一个句子翻译不够过瘾。其实我讲起来也很不过瘾，并且这样零散的知识不够系统，我担心对大家的帮助不够大——大家只把微信交流当做“玩儿”，而不是一个“课堂”。

于是，我和我的团队（乐闻携尔实验性教学项目组：王甜、王烨、卢丹丹）咬牙做了两个课堂：一个叫做“百日百句译”；另一个叫做“百日百篇读”。

所谓的“百日百句译”，无非是挑出新托福真实考试之中的100个句子，先一天一句慢慢地讲解，之后再要求大家用讲解完的结构和用法来造句而已。

具体操作是这样的：

- 准备一个本子，每天从微信中把要翻译的英文句子抄写下来。
- 每天都花5分钟时间看一下要翻译的这个句子（遇到不认识的单词要查、要背，积累词汇量）。
- 花些精力译一译（要多思考，不要追求速度，大概花10分钟时间）。辛苦大家一定要动手，而不只是动脑：事情往往“想起来容易，做起来难”，而思考“如何翻译才更好”的过程，其实就是我们理清难句的过程，所以必不可少——这样第二天看解析的时候才会有更真切的感受。
- 为了能够事半功倍，将阅读和写作结合在一起，大家还要耐下性子完成汉译英的翻译训练，因为在以后的写作中或许能够派上用场（大概15分钟）。

我想，每天花费半个小时（5+10+15分钟），只需100天就能使得阅读和写作水平有所提升。什么？觉得100天太长？呵呵，我们在那些所谓有效的“速成理论”中都不知蹉跎了多少个100天了呢！所以还是老老实实、扎扎实实地投入到英语能力的综合训练之中来吧。

所谓的“百日百篇读”，就是每天通过微信发布一篇英文文章，并配有题目。而这些文章都还原自2012年至2013年北美托福考试的阅读文章；对于相信机经的同学来说，这也算是一个练习的契机，因为2013年至2014年在中国内地的新托福考试中，很有可能会考到这

些英文文章。这样的活动最适合以下人群参与：刚刚开始准备托福的同学；测试分数在80分以下的同学；乐闻携尔“监狱”集训营班级的同学。

具体要求很简单：

- 每天花上20分钟时间，把文章细细地读一遍。对于文章之中不认识的单词，一定要及时查出来（需要大家重点识记的单词，我们也已经在文中着重标出来了）。

- 做一下文章后面附带的题目：一方面，可以训练解题技巧；另一方面，也可以考查清楚同学们是否真正读懂了文章。

其实我一直觉得“top down”的英语学习方法才是正解：从文章阅读中积累词汇和句型，要远比背单词书有效得多——尽管看起来速度不快，但效率极高，因为有语境才会用。有些类似小时候的语文课：老师一天只教一篇文章，抠出五个生字，在文中讲解。

这个活动做了几十天了，参加的同学也越来越多。我和出版社的冬梅老师商量了一下，于是决定把微信课堂上的内容整理成册后出版发行，书名定为《新托福百日百句百篇》。这本书分上、中、下三册，而上册就是我们过去30天的所有课堂内容。

2013年3月3日的托福考试刚考完，就有很多同学发微信感谢我：因为当日考试的题目在“文勇的微信空中课堂”中都出现过（它们分别是“中世纪商人信用”；“猛犸草原”；“独居与群居”）。类似的情况在3月30日这一天又发生了，有同学在考试的时候欣喜地发现了“Japanese Climate”和“Mesoamerica”这两篇熟悉的文章。我觉得挺得意的同时，心里当然知道，这些同学取得好成绩是应该的——不是因为他们碰上了机经，而是因为这些同学中的大部分人我都特别眼熟，他们都是坚持每天参加百日读活动的乖孩子。哪里有努力的人不成功的道理？

最后有两句话，一句要送给大家，另一句要送给自己：

“哪有什么胜利可言，挺住意味着一切。”

——里尔克

（微信课堂我们一起坚持，一步一步往前挪。）

“一扇门要开，手里有一万把钥匙，一把把试过来，来不及的。良师告诉你，一捅，就开了。”

——木心

（希望微信课堂能有希望朝这个方向多挪动一点儿，也希望我自己能够往这个方向多挪动一点儿。）

序二：Necessary Evil

“为什么会出版与机经沾边儿的书籍？”

开篇明义：其实我并不中意“机经”。

“机经”这个说法，最早可能源于机考GRE的年代——在那个时期多次考试的考题是可能完全重复的（一般以“自然月”为周期）。常出现的情形是：月末参加考试的同学遇到的试题，居然与月初的试题完全一致。所以，尽管我们在参加这些标准化考试之前都需先“签字画押”（签订保密协议，同意绝不将试题内容透露给任何第三方），但仍有“热心”的同学愿意在网络上回顾、分享自己考过的试题，这也就给后来参加考试的同学创造了提前熟悉某些将要考到的真实考题的机会。

与之类似，机经在新托福（iBT）考试出现后，也逐步流行了起来，因为自从托福将纸

笔考试 (PBT) 改革成计算机考试之后, 也出现了重复出题的现象 (尽管它并不是以自然月为周期的, 但终究是重复了很多次, 还是有规律可循的)。按照陈睿老师的说法, 科班出身的理工科专业人才使用STATA或SPSS等统计软件来“处理数据、总结规律”的能力还是不可小觑的。于是同学们总能看到诸多预测机经, 也总能够听到我们的机经预测命中的消息。这看上去是一件皆大欢喜的事情。

但事实上, 若同学们有缘读到这篇小短文, 我最想对大家说的一句话却是: 机经可能并不如你想象中的那么有用。

尽管我们制作的“机经材料”经常命中考题, 但我却时常在各类讲座中宣传“机经无用论”。因为在一个真正经过了精心设计、目的是考查学生语言能力的测试中, 出题者并不是那么在意学生是否已经提前了解部分试题。

请允许我以写作为例来进行阐述。其实提前知道作文题目在很大程度上并不会影响最终的写作成绩。回想2005年以前的老托福时代, 作文题目甚至是在考试前就已经提前告知了的——只要你愿意, 就可以在考前将题库里面的185个作文题目全都看一遍。大家不要觉得不可思议, 事实上公布题库的行为在标准化考试中十分普遍: GRE考试中的写作部分 (无论是Issue还是Argue题) 也都是提前公布题库的。

为何出题机构敢如此“嚣张”呢? 因为这是一个考查写作 (语言) 能力 (而不是考查知识的丰富程度) 的考试, 它所公布的题库也并不是附有标准答案的问答题, 所以即便提前获知题目, 也并不能帮助写作能力糟糕的同学写出扎实、流畅乃至优美的文章来。

更进一步地说, 即便是通过机经预测, 在考前顺利将出题范围圈定在20个话题以内; 甚至再夸张一点, 花时间把这些题目也都逐一写一遍; 那么考试的时候也无非就是把已有的水平再重复发挥一次而已, 最后该得多少分, 还是多少分, 不会变 (即使根据这些预测题目把文章都写一遍, 而且还都修订打磨成范文一般的美文, 或者干脆考前去背诵大量的范文, 往往也还是低分)。有些同学会不服气:

“难道是我背诵的范文本身写得不够好吗?”

事实往往并非如此。问题的关键在于同学们在考场上复述或者模仿范文时, 如果能准确地把三分之二的精妙句子写出来就已经很不容易了, 剩下的三分之一则是自身真实水平的体现。大家想想, 当评卷老师看到这样一篇奇怪的文章时, 结果会怎样? 面对三分之二的异常精妙的内容以及三分之一掺杂其中的傻头傻脑的句子, 同一篇文章中居然出现如此明显的水平差异, 评卷老师当然很容易就能判定孰真孰假, 最终的分数可想而知。(事实上, 我并不反对研读范文, 不然我也不会出版两本范文书。但显然, 简单的背诵并不会收获好的效果——过些时候我再与大家讨论范文如何研读的问题。)

既然写作如此, 我想口语方面也容易得出类似的结论: 与写作一样, 口语并非考查知识的丰富内涵, 而是考查语言的表达能力。另外, 对于阅读和听力两个部分, 如果大家仔细看过各种版本的机经就会发现, 被回顾出来的考题内容大都缺乏细节, 而在这两个科目中被考查得最多的不正是细节吗? 这时候有同学会问:

“我的天啊! 难道机经真的就这样一无是处吗? 那你们为什么还要费心制作机经呢?”

在这里, 我想告诉大家机经的真正意义之所在:

其一, 对于中等水平的考生来说, 提前通读可能考到的预测机经, 能帮助他们克服知识储备上的不丰富。这能使考生在考试时可以把更多的精力放在最需要的地方: 当考生已经通过机经了解到文章大意后, 在考阅读和听力的部分时, 能够将精力放在更可能会出题

的细节上；而在写作和口语部分，则能够将精力放在斟酌字词句以及思考谋篇布局上，这样更有意义，而不至于再花时间去想具体要写什么内容、说什么话题。

显然，随着同学们复习程度的加深，以上这点的意义将会逐步降低。任何一位经过了良好训练的同学，都有能力在短时间内了解一篇阅读文章或听力文本的大意（而不再单纯地依赖机经提供的那些不太准确的概述），而关于口语与写作的试题同学们也能在一系列正规练习之后，掌握严密而有效的内容发展模式（因为构造内容的过程，经过训练可以在真正意义上内化为学生的一项能力）。

与此相反的是，对考试越是不熟悉的同学（比如在考前一个月才刚刚了解了一些托福考试的细则），或者现阶段水平还比较低的同学（模考总分低于80分），的确都应该利用预测机经，提前构思考试内容。

其二，事实上机经还是一个纯粹的习题库。这些曾经在真实考试中出现过的试题，最能代表托福考试的风格。特别是对于写作和口语这两个科目来说，机经能帮助我们了解怎样的题目类型是ETS最喜欢考查的，而对此我们又应当如何回答；而在阅读和听力部分，机经则能为我们提供背景知识及复习方向的指示。若是我发现阅读机经中出现了一篇关于天文学的文章，并且自认为对此不太熟悉，那我就会额外把天文类的相应单词都好好地背诵一下，提前做准备以防考试的时候干瞪眼。显然，从这个角度来说，机经可以指出我们阅读的盲点，听力部分也是如此。

其三，无论承认与否，机经对于考生心理上的安抚作用极为巨大。别人都看机经，我自己也看，这样才会心安。安慰剂的作用在医学上是可测的（若是不同意，请参考一个叫做“科学松鼠会”的网站），所以即便仅仅是为了追求心安而翻阅机经，其理由也是很充分的。事实上，我觉得心理安慰是如此的重要，以至于我自己都想开一个专栏，负责回答出国考试准备过程中的各类问题（邮箱liuwenyong@lasedu.com。没错，我在模仿我的大爱连岳老师）。

其实我用“Necessary Evil”作为这篇短文的标题，也算是为制作机经的我们和阅读机经的你们开脱，毕竟这并不是一件多好的事情。亚里士多德说过的一句话放在这里或许会很合适，无论我们是否承认：

Evil draws men together.

（正是邪恶的想法，才能把人们聚集起来。）

最后，我想要留出篇幅，感谢如下同学：是他们在微信上的积极参与，才敦促我坚持完了这100天的活动；让我以他们的名义，将这本书献给更多正行进在留学路上的同学。

留学路上不信速成，扎实干活比什么都更重要！

以下名单排名不分先后

阿立	啊瞞	啊童牧	爱莲说（孙菡）	爱睡觉的派大星	爱惜
安迪	安喵喵~	安琪儿	安荣成	巴斯光莲	把握现在
白鳍豚	白天	白银那DT	百里溪瓜远常在	班婕妤.	斑斑
薄珣	宝儿	宝井一	贝贝哒霖*^^	被虐死的西西酱	奔跑的蜗牛yue
比邻范士闯	扁扁Rachel	冰糖块	波拿巴莫斯科	不乐不语	布里斯班的灯鱼<
蔡少凡	蔡璇	灿~	粲	曹博士要奋斗	曹源
曹允	查无此二货_Baru	木木夕	柴婷婷	常睿	畅
朝、sir	沉默	陈晨樱	陈果	陈晗旖	陈洁
陈理超	陈琳	陈汝嫣	陈希	陈小兔	诚诚
程飞飞	程颢	程遥	喵小兔	吃薯片会死君	赤丙

崔乃元	达达	答案	大奔	大笛	大肚子鸟儿
大南力	大叔叔	梦	大仙的penn	大圆小媛_Ryohei	大晕头
大子	呆毛儿小宇	戴杉杉小姐	单缸12涡轮	淡定生活	蛋泥
党	的小胖纸	点点	丁丁。	丁丁丁起不來	丁嘉仪JOYcee
东霓	冬恺	董志永	豆小豆	赌王之业未竟	杜一峰
樊金曦	方驰	非波波	非黑即白	肥兔兔兔兔	费沁雯
奋起吧好蛋	冯小疯	冯雪竹	福	付付付付	付小潘始终要坚定
付小正	傅承平	傅宇	概率论与	甘钰熔	千千万千千万
高弘烨	高靖涛	高杉	高斯	高心怡	高智
羔羊	葛超	宫雪•~•	苟颖琦	孤独患者	古古
瓜尔佳紫仪	关kZ	关骛lin	关八十	关天	官竞宇
贯之	郭墨墨	郭肃晋	郭秀甲	锅盖盖盖盖	海豚湾
韩韩韩未央	好吧!	好吃的鳕鱼	郝姐姐	郝嗨嗨	何蒙靜
何桑桑	何潇	何源源	黑眼圈	黑夜里的黑猫	鸿霖
侯婧Roxa	胡希	花辞树	怀沙	黄橙子	黄东柠Burt
黄乐怡	黄思瑶	黄昕彤	黄昕宇	黄雨婕	黄越
晃晃悠悠	会飞的莎翁	惠心心心心	浑沌	佻童	佳佳
家有萌狗	甲甲	贾琼	贾劭儒	江湖艺人...	姜峰
蒋思超~	焦洋	叫我囡囡	洁琼	金针菇	金振涛
惊蛰	晶晶^o^	景怡	婧大人	婧小小	镜。梅
绝殇Jade	坤坤张	兰兰兰文同学	蓝珈	蓝胖子家的猫	烂烂的番茄
老邓	雷恬	蕾朵朵儿	冷林燕	🐱懼	李奥
李晨阳	李驰垠	李大爷包工头	李行行	李虹	李慧德。
李静	李梦鑫	李梦卓Stella	李小泊	李杨	李雨航
李源	力存	丽颖	荔枝酱	廉	梁皓越
梁怡倩cindy	靚	林不黑。	林夕又日升	林园有你你不懂	林子
林无敌	临梅	琳	吝晓丹	刘傲	刘畅
刘楚	刘大倩	刘芳芳	刘杰	刘立群	刘倩倩倩
刘小奥	刘晓梦	刘岩	刘沂东	刘震寰	流程线
龙	龙	龙小闲	隆冬强	娄文学三查	卢雅丽
鲁天Sian	鲁喆	璐儿	璐璐	罗文心	罗钰如
萝卜的鸭头	洛翼	骆珊珊	落雪飞花	吕翔	马慧琳
马洁	马骏	马踢地	馬修Z	麦当劳IF	馒头
满开智	满月雪狼	曼蒂潘	梅子	萌meng	萌琪琪677
盟.	描鲤	沫沫	漠漠陛下	默然	嬷嬷驾到
穆先生	那些花儿	那又怎样	纳兰秋叶醉	乃卉	奶茶弟弟

乐闻携尔熬夜团团支书

文勇

编著说明

亲爱的读者朋友们：

你们好！感谢选购《新托福百日百句百篇——2012~2013北美机经还原题（上册）》一书。

熟悉文勇老师的同学想必都知道他最近十分热衷于“微信空中课堂”，每天都在自己的账号（liuwenyonglasedu）上发一些“奇奇怪怪”的东西，比如一些重点句子的翻译和一些整理出来的机经文章。初衷是督促学生们多动手练习、多动脑思考。结果目的达到了，互动很热烈。慢慢地，就有学生反映说能否把这些实用的资料整理成册，这样就能以书籍的形式长久留存了，即使不方便上网或者暂时还没注册微信的学生也同样有机会参与其中，并得到扎实的训练。出于这种考虑——满足大家的多元化需求，于是我们决定将其出版发行。

为方便广大读者使用，简单介绍如下：

◆本书的结构主要分为两大部分——阅读文章和句子翻译。其中，“阅读文章”部分为整理出炉的最新北美机经还原文章，并附有一至两道练习题目，以检验同学们对于文章的理解程度（文章中着重标注出来的单词是需要额外注意的，如果对它们不够熟悉，大家最好下点儿工夫强化记忆并将其牢牢掌握）；句子则全部选自免费共享资料“黄金阅读”，该部分下设几个小版块，包括需要翻译的英文原文、参考翻译、知识点小结、与该原文相关的阅读题目、汉英翻译练习及其相关的托福写作题目等。

◆书中特意设计了供读者使用的“小试身手”练习框：在“句子翻译”这个部分中的“英文原文”之后给出了一个方框；在“汉英翻译练习”之后给出了三个方框。除了考虑到排版美观之外，更重要的是大家可以尽情挥笔，动手写下心中的答案，一次次地打磨，找出不足，逐步改善翻译质量。这样可以使它成为一本专门为你量身定做的、真正有效的备考材料。

◆书中阅读题目的答案请见本书最后的“参考答案”（注：没有给出具体答案而用笑脸😊代替的，表示ETS并未针对此句英文原文出阅读题目）。

截至今日，本书中已有多篇文章都命中了，这说明我们努力的方向是正确的。本次出版的是该系列图书的上册，而中册和下册也在全力筹备中，很快也就面市了，广大读者朋友敬请期待。

贴心的服务，是我们乐闻携尔团队永远的追求。对于书中的纰漏和疏忽之处，真心希望亲爱的读者朋友们能在第一时间给予批评指正，我们一定虚心接受，努力完善公司的图书出版工作，争取让您满意！

Day 1

阅读文章

Mammoth Extinction

① Mammoth, common name for several **extinct** species of the elephant family, had long, curved tusks that reached a length of about 3 m (about 10.5 ft), and a prominent hump on the back. The first mammoths appeared in Africa during the early Pliocene Epoch, about 5 million years ago. The first North American mammoths **migrated** across the Bering Strait from Asia into Alaska during a period of low sea level about 2 million years ago. By the beginning of the Pleistocene Epoch, about 1.6 million years ago, mammoths inhabited North America, Europe, and Asia. Scientists believe that most mammoths had died out toward the end of the Pleistocene Epoch, about 11,000 years ago. Yet the cause of their extinction remains unsolved.

② During the Late Pleistocene, the environment of the northern **territories** of Eurasia, ranging from Western Europe to Alaska, was generally open, tending toward steppe. It is known as the Mammoth Steppe, an ecosystem remarkable for its unusual combination of mammal species. The Mammoth Steppe was very productive and characterized by a very diverse flora and fauna with a large variety in species. It would have **sustained** mammalian herds all year round. Yet as the planet warmed during the Pleistocene-Holocene transition, a **drastic** rearrangement of its floral and faunal components occurred and led to a marked change in the distribution of species. The steppes there **gave way to** silt, dust, and ice-based tundra landscapes dominated in some places by forests and in others by mosses. As the ecosystem of the Mammoth Steppe **collapsed** and was replaced by the modern tundra and steppe belts of Eurasia, mammoth became extinct after having survived many climatic changes during several hundreds of thousands of years. This is also the period during which humans spread into Northern Siberia and crossed Beringia on their way to America.

③ While some scientists hold this proposal that mammoth's extinction is **triggered** by climatic change, other researchers tend to form a different theory. They think the idea that Clovis people were big-game hunters could help explain an unsolved puzzle of the Americas in the late Pleistocene: the **catastrophic** extinction of dozens of species of large animals. Across the Americas, millions of large animals disappeared, including the mammoth. These extinctions were thought to **coincide with** the arrival of Clovis groups, a **chronological** coincidence that led University of Arizona ecologist Paul Martin to propose the **hypothesis** of Pleistocene overkill. This hypothesis, first put forward in 1967, **contends** that Clovis big-game hunters caused the extinctions. Martin suggested that overkill was especially likely—even **inevitable**—if Clovis groups were the first

Americans. For if these giant animals had never before faced human hunters, they would have been especially **vulnerable** prey to this new, dangerous, two-legged predator.

④ Over time, however, it became clear that the Pleistocene overkill hypothesis was not strongly supported by the **archaeological** record. Archaeologists have yet to **document** a single Clovis sloth kill, horse kill, camel kill, or a kill of any of the other several dozen megafaunal species. Whatever caused the extinction of these animals, it was not human hunting. Scientists are currently returning to the climatic change hypothesis. Anyway, their extinction remains a puzzle.

——2012年5月26日北美机经

1. All of the following are mentioned in Paragraph 2 as contributing to the extinction of mammoth EXCEPT_____.

- A. the atmosphere generally warmed up
- B. the disappearance of their natural habitat
- C. the human invasion into Northern Siberia
- D. the violent rearrangement of Mammoth Steppes floral and faunal composition

2. According to Paragraph 4, why was the overkill hypothesis weakly supported?

- A. Scientists are more inclined to adopt the climatic change hypothesis.
- B. Apart from mammoth, other several dozen megafaunal species also died out.
- C. The archaeologists cannot find any evidence on the Clovis killing of other animals to support the mammoth overkill hypothesis.
- D. The time of mammoth extinction doesn't agree with that of the Clovis settlement.

句子翻译

英文原文:

If the pores are large, the water in them will exist as drops too heavy for surface tension to hold, and it will drain away; but if the pores are small enough, the water in them will exist as thin films, too light to overcome the force of surface tension holding them in place; then the water will be firmly held.

TPO-1(2005.11.8): Groundwater

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”[\[1\]](#)



参考翻译:

如果空隙很大，其中的水会以水滴形式存在，（水滴）太重超过吸引它的表面张力，就会流走；但如果空隙足够小，水会以薄膜形式存在，（薄膜）太轻无法克服使它保持原位的表面张力，从而使水被牢牢地留住（在空隙表面上）。

知识点小结:

1. 词组“exist as”意思是“作为.....而存在，以.....的形态存在”，比如：

a. Matter can exist as a solid, liquid, or gas.

（以.....的形态存在）

物质以固体、液体或气体的形态存在。

b. Though scattered and persecuted, the Jews still exist as a nation[\[2\]](#).

（作为.....而存在）

虽然被离散并受迫害，今天犹太人依然作为一个民族生存了下来。

2. “too... to”是个很常见的句型，意思是“太.....以至于不能.....”，简单的用法大家肯定都了解，比如：This question is too difficult for me to answer.（这个问题太难了，我回答不出来。）但是如果此句型经过一番改造，变得略微复杂时，比如本句中“too... to”之间的内容就比较长，有些同学就容易犯晕了。

看句子时要看到以下骨架“sth. + is + too + adj./n. + for sb./sth. + to do sth.”。“for”后面的“sb./sth.”是“to do”部分动作的执行者，该部分可有可无。重要的是大家看到长句子前面的“too”时，就应该有意识地去寻找后面的“to”，只要找到这个结构，再长、再复杂的句子也就都容易攻下了。

3. 要弄清楚“holding them in place”是分词短语作修饰语，修饰前面的名词“the force of surface tension”。长难句中经常会出现分词短语作修饰语的情况，分词短语包括现在分词v-ing和过去分词v-ed两种形式。其实分词短语作修饰语就相当于一个定语从句，大家不

妨看看以下几个例子：

a. Most of the people invited to the party were famous scientists.

相当于：Most of the people who were invited to the party were famous scientists.

b. Thin films are too light to overcome the force of surface tension holding them in place.

相当于：Thin films are too light to overcome the force of surface tension which holds them in place.

至于什么时候用现在分词，什么时候用过去分词，这要看句子的先行词和动作之间的关系。如果是主动关系，我们则用现在分词，比如“the force of surface tension”（表面张力）和“hold”之间是主动关系，所以原句中为“...holding them...”；如果是被动关系，则用过去分词，比如“people”和“invite”之间是“被邀请”的关系，这也是刚刚我们在表达的时候使用“Most of the people invited...”的缘故。

可能好多同学以前在阅读长难句时，经常会因为分词结构的短语而弄混整句话的意思。了解完上述内容以后，我希望大家再遇到分词（现在分词或过去分词）的时候可以注意一下，分清楚句中成分到底是主动关系，还是被动关系。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

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.

If the pores are large, the water in them will exist as drops too heavy for surface tension to hold, and it will drain away; but if the pores are small enough, the water in them will exist as thin films, too light to overcome the force of surface tension holding them in place; then the water will be firmly held.

A. Surface tension is not strong enough to retain drops of water in rocks with large pores but it is strong enough to hold on to thin films of water in rocks with small pores.

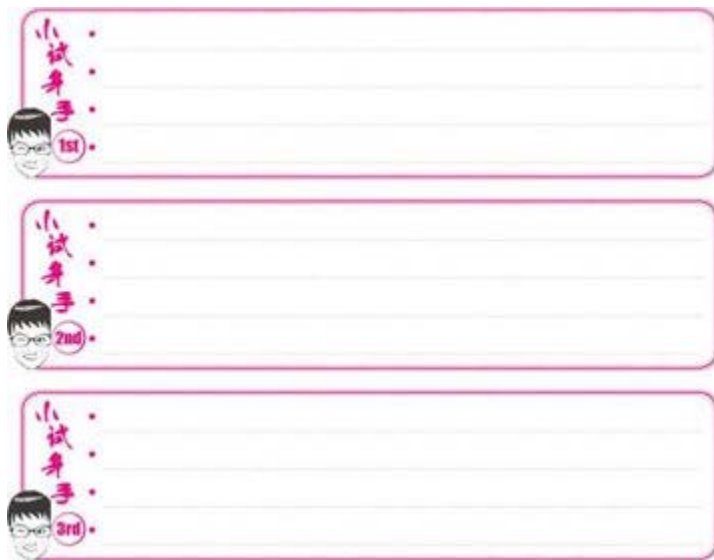
B. Water in rocks is held in place by large pores and drains away from small pores through surface tension.

C. Small pores and large pores both interact with surface tension to determine whether a rock will hold water as heavy drops or as a thin film.

D. If the force of surface tension is too weak to hold water in place as heavy drops, the water will continue to be held firmly in place as a thin film when large pores exist.

汉英翻译练习：

如果我们可以在污染防治管理方面做好措施，即使在社区附近建立工厂，周边的环境也不会受到很大影响；但是如果我们（在污染防治管理方面）做得不好，环境承受的压力可能会过大而导致无法维持生态平衡。



大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

A company had announced that it wishes to build a large factory near your community. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of this new influence on your community. Do you support or oppose the factory? Explain your position.

——来自老托福185题库（2001.5）

注释

[1] “黄金阅读”是学生备考托福的一大法宝，请访问<http://www.lasedu.com/>的“资料分享”界面，或直接在网搜索“文勇的黄金阅读”即可找到。现已更新到11.6版本，囊括了10篇OG文章、3篇Online Test文章和26个TPO。

[2] nation在这里算是一个熟词僻义，作“民族”讲。

Day 2

阅读文章

Coral Reef

① Coral Reef is a coastal and oceanic ecosystem renowned for its beautiful life forms and for providing one of the most biologically diverse **habitats** on Earth. A reef is a **ridge** or outcrop of rock in the sea that comes close to the surface. A coral reef is a reef that has been built largely or entirely by corals, tiny animals that live together in colonies. Over hundreds or thousands of years, the limestone skeletons of coral build up, with new corals growing on the skeletons of the dead ones. This physical structure, with its living surface of corals and other organisms, is a coral reef.

② The most important organisms for the development of coral reefs are, of course, corals. Corals are tiny animals with a simple tubular body known as a polyp. They have a mouth on top, surrounded by a ring of tentacles. Only some corals build reefs. These are the stony corals, or scleractinians, which live in colonies. Thousands of polyps live and grow together, laying down a shared skeleton of limestone (calcium carbonate). Over the years such skeletons may become large structures, with a living outer layer of coral animals.

③ Despite their importance, corals are not the only creatures involved in the building of coral reefs. Other animals such as mollusks build skeletons from limestone. A number of important groups of marine plants known as **algae** also lay down limestone. These include a group of pink or red coralline algae that encrust bare rock and often act like cement on a reef.

④ Corals in general are found in all seas and oceans, even in deep oceans and cold waters. Reef-building corals, by contrast, require quite specific conditions in order to thrive. None are found in areas where the water temperature drops much below 18°C (64°F) for more than a few days. Likewise, although some species in the Arabian Sea regularly **encounter** temperatures of 36°C (96.8°F), more normally corals are **adapted** to thrive in a much smaller temperature range.

⑤ Apart from temperature, corals also require clear waters. This is partly because they need sunlight to support the algae that live within their **tissues**. They are also very **sensitive to** particles of mud or **sediment** settling on them, which means that corals rarely grow close to rivers or other sources of sediment. In the sea, light is **filtered** out by depth, so reef-building corals can only grow in relatively shallow water. Even in the clearest oceans, few reef-building corals grow below a depth of 80 to 100 m (260 to 328 ft).

⑥ Although corals need nutrients, they cannot thrive in areas where there are large

amounts of nutrients. Typically, microscopic organisms in the plankton, or seaweeds (macroalgae), grow to excess in nutrient-rich water and smother the corals, blocking out the light.

⑦ The complex shapes of the coral reef provide a surface for many plants and animals to settle and grow. The great mass of holes and **contours** provide shelter, protection, or even places for predatory fish to **ambush** other fish. The total number of species observed in coral reefs throughout the world is about 100,000, but scientists believe about 900,000 other species may **be awaiting** discovery. The variety and numbers of species still **baffle** scientists. One study of a dead coral colony **yielded** 8,265 individual animals **burrowed** within the coral rock. These included about 220 different species.

⑧ Because coral reefs in shallow waters **house** a quarter of all marine fish species, reefs are highly productive resources for human beings. Hundreds of millions of people live within easy reach of coral reefs and rely on them to provide food. Coral reefs also help protect human settlements from large waves during storms.

——2012年4月20日北美机经

According to the passage, which of the following conditions is most favorable for coral's growth?

- A. Constant temperature below 18°C and certain nutrients in shallow sea.
- B. Constant temperature above 18°C and necessary nutrients in shallow sea.
- C. Constant temperature below 18°C and a lot of nutrients in deep sea.
- D. Constant temperature above 18°C and a lot of nutrients in shallow sea.

句子翻译

英文原文：

As a person becomes more sophisticated, its conceptions of supernatural forces and causal relationships may change. As a result, it may abandon or modify some rites. But the myths that have grown up around the rites may continue as part of the group's oral tradition and may even come to be acted out under conditions divorced from these rites.

TPO-1(2005.11.8): The Origins of Theater

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

(1) 按照英文的语序直译：

当人变得（比以前）更加睿智，他的概念（对超自然力量及因果关系）可能改变。结果人们可能会摒弃或是修改一些仪式。但是神话（那些伴随着仪式成长起来的神话）可能将继续作为氏族的口头传统的一部分，甚至可能被演绎出来（在与这些仪式都无关的情形下）。

(2) 按照中文思维调整之后的语序译：

当人们认识事物的能力进一步加强时，他们对超自然力量以及因果关系的认识可能会有所改变；因此，他们也许会摒弃或者更改某些仪式。但是，已经在这些仪式中发展起来的神话故事可能会继续作为口头传统的一部分（流传下来），甚至可能在脱离了仪式的情况下被表演出来。

知识点小结：

1. “as”在这里是表伴随状态的连词，意思是“随着”。关于“as”这个单词，大家不妨有意识地一点点积累或者回忆一下。因为在以后的日子里，我们还会反复多次提及“as”的诸多用法。我甚至建议大家单独花些时间来熟悉并掌握“as”在词典中的所有词条。一般来说，“grow up”的主语都会是“人”（sb.），表示“人的成长”。但事实上，这个词组的主语也可以是“物”（sth.），表示“某个事物兴起并发展起来”。例如：

A variety of heavy industries grew up alongside the port.

各种重工业在港口边上兴起并发展起来。

2. “But”开头的句子很长，要想翻译得准确，大家必须弄清楚句子的结构。首先，“that have grown up around the rites”是定语从句，修饰“the myths”（本句话的主语）。其次，“and”连接两个平行结构——“may continue as part of the group's oral tradition”以及“may even come to be acted out under conditions divorced from these rites”（注意：

所谓平行结构，就是连词前后的结构一致。大家不妨对比一下“and”前后的成分）。最后，“divorced from these rites”是分词结构，修饰前面的名词“conditions”。

3. 词组“divorce from”的意思是“与……脱离，与……分开”，其常见用法是“divorce A from B”及“A is divorced from B”。提醒大家注意“divorce from”和“derive from”二者之间的差别。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：


Stories (myths) may then grow up around a ritual. Frequently the myths include representatives of those supernatural forces that the rites celebrate or hope to influence. Performers may wear costumes and masks to represent the mythical characters or supernatural forces in the rituals or in accompanying celebrations. As a person becomes more sophisticated, its conceptions of supernatural forces and causal relationships may change. As a result, it may abandon or modify some rites. But the myths that have grown up around the rites may continue as part of the group's oral tradition and may even come to be acted out under conditions divorced from these rites. When this occurs, the first step has been taken toward theater as an autonomous activity, and thereafter entertainment and aesthetic values may gradually replace the former mystical and socially efficacious concerns.


According to this paragraph, what may cause societies to abandon certain rites?


- A. Emphasizing theater as entertainment.
- B. Developing a new understanding of why events occur.
- C. Finding a more sophisticated way of representing mythical characters.
- D. Moving from a primarily oral tradition to a more written tradition.

汉英翻译练习：

随着时间的推移，人们的观念可能会发生改变，环保意识可能会增强，对可再生能源的呼声可能会更高。

 小试身手 1st

 小试身手 2nd

 小试身手 3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Renewable sources of energy (sun, wind, water) will soon replace fossil fuels such as gas, oil, and coal.

——2008.2.24

Day 3

阅读文章

Dinosaur Extinction

- ① Dinosaurs, one of a group of extinct **reptiles** that lived from about 230 million to about 65 million years ago, once **reigned** as the **dominant** animals on land for more than 140 million years. Yet at the end of the Cretaceous Period, nearly all members of this species **vanished** off the face of the earth, a **mass extinction** that still lingers in the popular imagination. What caused this mass extinction? Scientists have yet to find an answer. One that can explain why they died out while most mammals, turtles, crocodiles, salamanders, and frogs survived. Even hardy plants able to **weather** climate extremes fared OK.
- ② According to one theory, dinosaurs were slowly driven to extinction by environmental changes linked to the gradual **withdrawal** of shallow seas from the continents at the end of the dinosaurian era. **Proponents** of this theory **postulate** that dinosaurs **dwindled** in number and variety over several million years.
- ③ Most scientists, however, tend to huddle around one of two hypotheses that may explain the Cretaceous extinction: an **extraterrestrial** impact, such as an **asteroid** or **comet**, or a massive bout of volcanism. Either scenario would have choked the skies with **debris** that starved the Earth of the sun's energy, throwing a wrench in **photosynthesis** and sending destruction up and down the food chain. Once the dust settled, greenhouse gases locked in the atmosphere would have caused the temperature to **soar**, a swift climate swing to **topple** much of the life that survived the **prolonged** darkness.
- ④ The extraterrestrial impact theory stems from the discovery that a layer of rock dated precisely to the extinction event is rich in the metal iridium. This layer is found all over the world, on land and in the oceans. Iridium is rare on Earth but it's found in meteorites at the same concentration as in this layer. This led scientists to postulate that the iridium was scattered worldwide when a comet or asteroid struck somewhere on Earth and then **vaporized**. A 110-mile-wide (180-kilometer-wide) **crater** carved out of Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula, called Chicxulub, has since been found and dated to 65 million years ago. Many scientists believe the fallout from the impact killed the dinosaurs.
- ⑤ But Earth's core is also rich in iridium, and the core is the source of magma that some scientists say spewed out in vast, floodlike flows that piled up more than 1.5 miles (2.4 kilometers) thick over 1 million square miles (2.6 million square kilometers) of India. This bout of volcanism has also been dated to about 65 million years ago and

would have spread the iridium around the world, along with sunlight-blocking dust and soot and greenhouse gases.

⑥ Both Asteroid and Volcanoes hypotheses have merit. Some scientists think both may have contributed to the extinction. Regardless of what caused the extinction, it marked the end of tyrannosaurus rex's reign of terror and opened the door for mammals to rapidly diversify and evolve into newly opened niches.

——2012年4月20日北美机经

Why does the author mention the crater Chicxulub in Paragraph 4?

- A. To introduce the Volcanoes hypotheses.
- B. To prove that a comet or asteroid once struck somewhere on Earth.
- C. To give concrete evidence to the extraterrestrial impact theory.
- D. To explain where the iridium come from.

句子翻译

英文原文：

One, set forth by Aristotle in the fourth century B.C., sees humans as naturally imitative—as taking pleasure in imitating persons, things, and actions and in seeing such imitations. Another, advanced in the twentieth century, suggests that humans have a gift for fantasy, through which they seek to reshape reality into more satisfying forms than those encountered in daily life.

TPO-1(2005.11.8): The Origins of Theater

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

（其中）一种理论由亚里士多德在公元前4世纪提出，（该理论）将人们视为天生好模仿的——从模仿他人、事物和行为以及观看此类模仿中获得乐趣。另外一种（理论）在20世纪被提出，（该理论）认为人类擅长幻想，通过幻想试图将现实重塑成比日常生活中遇到的情况更加令人满意的形式。

知识点小结：

1. 用于表示“提出某个理论、观点或建议”的两个词组——“set forth”和“advance”。此类同义词词组是需要大家学习、总结和积累的。
2. “see... as”和“regard... as”类似，意思都是“将.....视为、看做”。
3. 词组“seek to do sth.”的意思是“试图、尝试去做某事”。
4. 词组“reshape A into B”的意思是“将A重塑、改造为B”。

此次翻译包括了上述几个关键词组，而它们都是大家平时写文章时可以使用的，大家不妨试试看。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

In addition to exploring the possible antecedents of theater, scholars have also theorized about the motives that led people to develop theater. Why did theater develop, and why was it valued after it ceased to fulfill the function of ritual? Most answers fall back on the theories about the human mind and basic human needs. One, set forth by Aristotle in the fourth century B.C., sees humans as naturally imitative—as taking pleasure in imitating persons, things, and actions and in seeing such imitations. Another, advanced in the twentieth century, suggests that humans have a gift for fantasy, through which

they seek to reshape reality into more satisfying forms than those encountered in daily life. Thus, fantasy or fiction (of which drama is one form) permits people to objectify their anxieties and fears, confront them, and fulfill their hopes in fiction if not fact. The theater, then, is one tool whereby people define and understand their world or escape from unpleasant realities.

All of following are mentioned in this paragraph as possible reasons that led societies to develop theater EXCEPT_____.

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

汉英翻译练习:

就我自己而言，我倾向于将旅游视作能够独享清净、可以与大自然亲密交流的时刻。每当此时，我都试图回顾以往、反省自己，然后为以后的生活做更佳的计划。

1st

2nd

3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The best way to travel is in a group led by a tour guide.

——2008.3.2

Day 4

阅读文章

Tapping of Petroleum⁽¹⁾

① Petroleum, or crude oil, is composed of various organic chemicals. It is found in large quantities below the surface of Earth and is used as a fuel and as a raw material in the chemical industry. Petroleum's influence on modern development is both huge and numerous: modern industrial civilization depends on petroleum and its products; the physical structure and way of life of the **suburban** communities that surround the great cities are the result of an **ample** and inexpensive supply of petroleum. In addition, the goals of developing countries are based on the assumption of petroleum availability.

② In the 14th century, crude oil in some surface **deposits** was being **distilled** to obtain **lubricants** and medicinal products. But the Industrial Revolution in the 19th century brought about a search for new fuels and a need for good, cheap oil for lamps, and finally led to a great demand for "rock oil"—that is, crude oil. Before the appearance of oil wells, people had known that wells drilled for water and salt were occasionally **infiltrated** by petroleum, so the concept of drilling for crude oil itself soon followed. Many oil wells were dug ever since and various drilling methods were also created to tap oil from beneath the Earth.

③ Most oil wells in the United States are drilled by the **rotary** method, in which the drill string, a series of connected pipes, is supported by a **derrick**. The string is rotated by being **coupled** to the rotating table on the derrick floor. The drill bit at the end of the string is generally designed with three cone-shaped wheels **tipped with** hardened teeth. Drill cuttings are lifted continually to the surface by a circulating-fluid system driven by a pump.

④ Trapped crude oil is under pressure; were it not trapped by **impermeable** rock it would have continued to migrate upward, because of the pressure **differential** caused by its **buoyancy**, until it escaped at the surface of Earth. When a well **bore** is drilled into this pressured **accumulation** of oil, the oil expands into the low-pressure **sink** created by the well bore in communication with Earth's surface. Besides, most crude oils contain a significant amount of natural gas kept in **solution** by the high pressure in the reservoir. Once the gas comes out of solution when the low pressure in the well bore is encountered, it immediately begins to expand. This expansion, together with the **dilution** of the column of oil by the less dense gas, results in the **propulsion** of oil up to Earth's surface. Later, when both the pressure within the reservoir gradually and the amount of gas in solution decreases, the fluid may not reach the surface, so a pump (artificial lift) and other methods may be installed in the well bore to continue producing

the crude oil.

⑤ Once oil has been produced from an oil field, it is treated with chemicals and heat to remove water and solids, and the natural gas is separated. The oil is then stored in a tank, or **battery** of tanks, and later transported to a **refinery** by truck, railroad tank car, barge, or pipeline. In the refinery, crude oil is refined into products such as gasoline, asphalt, and waxes by a process called **fractional distillation**. During the process, the parts, or fractions, of crude oil are divided out successively by their increasing molecular weight. For instance, gasoline has a low molecular weight and **vaporizes** at a fairly low temperature. This means that at the appropriate temperature, while all of the rest of the oil is still in liquid form, gasoline may be separated out. The remaining oil goes through the same process at a slightly higher temperature, and jet fuel is divided out. Repeating the distillation process several times will separate out several constituents of crude oil, which are then processed and put to a wide range of uses.

——2012年4月20日北美机经

According to Paragraph 4, all the following contribute to the rise of crude oil to the earth surface EXCEPT_____.

- A. its being trapped by impermeable rock creates pressure
- B. pressure differential caused by its buoyancy
- C. the low-pressure in the well bore
- D. the natural gas contained in the reservoir

句子翻译

英文原文：

For example, some early societies ceased to consider certain rites essential to their wellbeing and abandoned them, nevertheless, they retained as parts of their oral tradition the myths that had grown up around the rites and admired them for their artistic qualities rather than for their religious usefulness.

TPO-1: The Origins of Theater

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

例如，早期的一些社会群体不再认为一些仪式对他们的幸福来说是必要的，并摒弃了它们（那些仪式）。虽然如此，他们（这些社会群体）还是将围绕这些仪式发展起来的神话故事作为口头传统的一部分保留了下来，并且热爱这些神话，因为它们的艺术性，而非宗教方面的有用性。

知识点小结：

1. “consider / think of / regard / see / treat”等词的后面一般需要跟介词“as”，构成“consider / think of / regard / see / treat ...+as +adj./n.”结构。但是“consider”比较特殊，它后面的“as”可以省略。比如：

a. I see/regard her as my best friend.

b. I consider her (as) my best friend.

2. 词组“be essential to”。有一类词语后面的介词只能跟“to”，这类词语大家不妨留意积累一下。

3. 词组“retain A as B”（使.....保持.....）。原句相当于“retained the myths as parts of their oral tradition”，“that”引导的从句修饰“myths”。在遇到定语从句等较长的修饰成分时，一般为使句子保持平衡而会将语序改变。原句中，一方面因为“that”引导的定语从句太长，为保持句子平衡而将语序调整；另一方面也因为，如果“that”引导的定语从句不紧跟在“myths”之后容易令人产生先行词不清楚的误解。

4. 大家应该弄清楚最后一句中出现的连词“and”前后的平行成分是什么。分析之后可知道“retained”和“admired”处于同一层次。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：


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.


For example, some early societies ceased to consider certain rites essential to their well-being and abandoned them, nevertheless, they retained as parts of their oral tradition the myths that had grown up around the rites and admired them for their artistic qualities rather than for their religious usefulness.

- A. A society's rites were more likely to be retained in the oral tradition if its myths were admired for artistic qualities.
- B. The artistic quality of a myth was sometimes an essential reason for a society to abandon it from the oral tradition.
- C. Some early societies stopped using myths in their religious practices when rites ceased to be seen as useful for social well-being.
- D. Myths sometimes survived in a society's tradition because of their artistic qualities even after they were no longer deemed religiously beneficial.

汉英翻译练习：

一些人认为工作中最重要的是能够获得乐趣，而另外一些人则认为获得高薪才是最重要的。（尽量用到“regard... as”和“essential to”这两个词组，或许中文可以变为：一些人将从工作中获得乐趣看做是工作中很重要的一部分.....）

 1st

 2nd

 3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Being happy with a job is more important than having a high salary.

——2006.1.21

注释

[\[1\]](#) 关于石油的其他内容，大家可参考TPO-4中的“Petroleum Resources”这篇文章。

Day 5

阅读文章

Japanese Climate

① Japan's climate is rainy and **humid**, and marked in most places by four distinct seasons. The country's wide range of latitude causes **pronounced** differences in climate between the north and the south. Hokkaidō and other parts of northern Japan have long, harsh winters and relatively cool summers. Average temperatures in the northern city of Sapporo dip to -5°C (24°F) in January but reach only 20°C (68°F) in July. Central Japan has cold but short winters and hot, humid summers. In Tokyo in central Honshū, temperatures average 3°C (38°F) in January and 25°C (77°F) in July. Kyūshū is **subtropical**, with short, mild winters and hot, humid summers. Average temperatures in the southern city of Kagoshima are 7°C (45°F) in January and 26°C (79°F) in July. Farther south, the Ryukyu Islands are warmer still, with **frost-free** winters.

② The climate of Japan is influenced by the country's location on the edge of the Pacific Ocean and by its **proximity** to the Asian continent. The mountain **ranges** running through the center of the islands also influence local weather conditions. The Sea of Japan side of the country is extremely snowy in winter. Cold air masses originating over the Asian continent absorb moisture as they pass over the Sea of Japan, then rise as they encounter Japan's mountain barriers, cooling further and dropping their moisture in the form of snow. The heaviest snows are in Nagano Prefecture, where annual **accumulations** of 8 to 10 m (26 to 30 ft) are common. By contrast, Pacific Japan lies in a snow shadow on the sheltered side of the mountains and experiences fairly dry winters with clear skies.

③ From June to September this pattern **reverses**.■ Monsoon winds from the Pacific tropics bring warm, moist air and heavy **precipitation** to Japan's Pacific coast. A month-long rainy season called baiu begins in southern Japan in early June, traveling north as the month progresses.■ Baiu is followed by hot, humid weather.■ During this period, violent storms called typhoons come ashore in Japan, most often in Kyūshū and Shikoku. Japan's distant tropical islands also suffer typhoon damage.■ Meanwhile, throughout the summer the Sea of Japan coast is protected from the Pacific influences by the mountains and is relatively dry. Northern Honshū and Hokkaidō receive relatively little summer precipitation. Average annual precipitation in Sapporo is 1,130 mm (45 in), while in Tokyo it is 1,410 mm (55 in) and in Kagoshima it is 2,240 mm (88 in).

④ Autumn and spring are generally pleasant in all parts of Japan. The season when cherry blossoms open (typically late March to early May, depending on latitude and elevation) is particularly **festive**.

⑤ Japan ranks as the world's ninth most populous nation, with a population of 127,467,970(2007 estimate). It is also one of the most crowded, with an average population density of 340 persons per sq km (881 per sq mi). Affected by the different climatic regions, the population is distributed unevenly within the country. Densities range from very low levels in the steep mountain areas of Hokkaidō and the interior of Honshū island to extraordinarily high levels in the urban areas on Japan's larger plains. The most crowded area is central Tokyo, where overall population density is about 13,000 persons per sq km (about 33,000 per sq mi). About 66 percent of Japan's people are concentrated in urban areas, making Japan one of the most heavily urbanized nations in the world.

——2012年5月5日北美机经

Look at the four squares **【■】** that indicate where the following sentence can be added to Paragraph 3.

In late August and September, the shūrin rains come to much of the country, often as torrential downpours that trigger landslides and floods.

Where would the sentence best fit?

句子翻译

英文原文：

Wind velocity also increases with altitude and may cause serious stress for trees, as is made evident by the deformed shapes at high altitudes.

TPO-1: Timberline Vegetation on Mountains

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

另外，风速会随着海拔的升高而加大，（这）可能增加树木承受的压力；这一点从高纬度地区变形的树木可以明显看出。

知识点小结：

这句话涉及一个很重要的语法点——“as和which在引导定语从句时的用法及区别”。是否有同学还记得我们前面刚刚讲过“as”这个单词呢？

1. “as”和“which”在引导“非限制性定语从句”时，既可以指代前句中的某一部分，也可以指代“前面一整句话的内容”。在此，“as”指代的是前面一整句话“Wind velocity also increases with altitude and may cause serious stress for trees”（风速随海拔的升高而加大，从而可能增加树木所承受的压力），我们可用A来代替这一整句话。连接词后面的内容是“as is made evident by the deformed shapes at high altitudes”，我们可用B来代替“by”后面的内容。于是这时候原文就可以被简化为“A, as is made evident by B”。因为“as”指代的是前面一句话的内容，所以句子可以进一步简化为“A is made evident by B”。当句子简化到这个地步的时候，我们再看下面这个题目是否就容易很多了呢？

2. 什么时候用“as”？什么时候又用“which”呢？二者的区别到底是什么？在引导非限制性定语从句时，“as”和“which”的功能是一样的（都是指代前一句话的整体或部分内容）。其重要区别在二者的意思上：“as”有比较的含义，可翻译为“如同”；而“which”则没有。我们不妨一起看几个例子吧：

a. Mary is late, as/which is often the case.

玛丽迟到了，和经常发生的情况一样／这是经常发生的情况。

（此处二者意思相似，因为“和经常发生的情况一样”与“这是经常发生的情况”在意思上并没有多大的区别。）

b. Mary was late, which made Mr. Smith very angry.

玛丽迟到了，这让史密斯先生很生气。

“which”

“as”

(此处 不能换成 , 因为前后内容不存在对比关系。)

c. She is a great dancer, as her mother used to be.

她是个很出色的舞者, 和她母亲当年一样。

(因为存在明显的比较含义, 此处“as”不能换成“which”。)

大家可以再试着比较一下:

a. He married her, which was expected.

他娶了她, 这是意料之中的。

b. He married her, as was expected.

正如意料的一样, 他娶了她。

原文中, 把“as”换成“which”不会影响句子的意思。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目:

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.

Wind velocity also increases with altitude and may cause serious stress for trees, as is made evident by the deformed shapes at high altitudes.

A. Because of their deformed shapes at high altitudes, trees are not likely to be seriously harmed by the strong winds typical of those altitudes.

B. As altitude increases, the velocity of winds increase, leading to a serious decrease in the number of trees found at high altitudes.

C. The deformed shapes of trees at high altitudes show that wind velocity, which increase with altitude, can cause serious hardship for trees.

D. Increased wind velocity at high altitudes deforms the shapes of trees, and this may cause serious stress for trees.

注: “A is made evident by B” (A被B弄得很明显) 相当于“B shows A” (B很显然地表明了A)。所以大家就明白了, 这道句子简化题的答案为C选项。

汉英翻译练习:

大众媒体对名人给予了过度的关注, 这一点从电视、报纸等媒体所设置的随处可见的娱乐八卦专栏中可以很明显地看出来。

(后者是前者的明显证据)

小试身手 1st

小试身手 2nd

小试身手 3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Television, newspapers, magazines, and other media pay too much attention to the personal lives of famous people such as public figures and celebrities.

——2006.1.4

Day 6

阅读文章

Rain Forest Animals

① Rain Forest refers to woodland characterized by **lush** vegetation and **comparatively** high temperature and rainfall throughout the year. Rain forests are the world's most biologically diverse ecosystems. Their ecosystems contain more plant and animal species than **virtually** any other **habitat** in the world. One study found more species of ants living on a single rain forest **stump** than exist in all of the British Isles. Besides, although their range has **contracted** and expanded with climate changes over the last several million years, in general, rain forests are some of the oldest ecosystems on Earth. As a result of this continuity, rain forests **boast** millions of different species, many of which are **endemic**, or unique, to rain forest habitats.

② Almost 90 percent of the rain forest animal species are insects, and of these, most are beetles. A single rain forest tree can **host** more than 150 species of beetles. Living high in the forest **canopy**, most of these beetles and other insect species have **eluded** scientists until recently, when technology has improved access to the upper **stratum**. To this day, scientists are unsure how many animal species exist in the world, largely because they have identified just a small fraction of the millions—some estimate as many as 30 million—of insects that live in the rain forest.

③ Among the most fascinating rain forest insects yet encountered are leafcutter ants, remarkable because they actually **cultivate** their own food. These ants cut the leaves of particular plants and carry them back to their underground nests, where they fertilize them with **saliva**. This careful tending causes growth of a particular fungus, which the ants harvest and rely on as their sole source of food.

④ In 15 sq km (6 sq mi) of rain forest, as many as 100 different mammal species may be found. These animals occupy every available **niche**, from burrows in the forest floor to the branches of **emergent** trees. Most rain forest mammals are nocturnal (active during the night) or crepuscular (active during the twilight of dusk or dawn), and they spend the heat of the day sleeping. In fact, almost half the mammals of the rain forest are bats, flying mammals known for their nighttime activity. Some rain forest mammals, including gorillas, elephants, tapirs, agoutis, and wild pigs, are ground-dwellers, but most, like their insect **counterparts**, live high in the treetops in the forest canopy. Canopy-dwellers have evolved an array of fascinating traits to survive in the branches of trees. For instance, some Asian rain forests are especially known for animals with the ability to **glide**. Borneo alone has more than 30 species of mammals, reptiles, and amphibians that can glide from one tree to another. Most rain forest monkeys in Central

and South America use their specialized tails, which are capable of grasping branches, like a fifth limb while climbing, feeding, and even playing high above the forest floor.

⑤ The three-toed sloth spends most of its life defenseless, hanging upside down from tree branches. To avoid predators, its movements are so slow that they are virtually **undetectable** to would-be predators, even **vigilant** jaguars. The sloth has also developed a relationship with a rain forest plant that makes it even more elusive to its predators: Although it has brown fur, the sloth blends in with the surrounding green canopy because a particular species of green alga lives in its fur.

——2012年7月6日北美机经

The word "eluded" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. avoid
- B. evade
- C. baffle
- D. beat

句子翻译

英文原文：

Since the laws of physics, not some arbitrary decision, have determined the general form of applied-art objects, they follow basic patterns, so much so that functional forms can vary only within certain limits.

OG Example: Applied Arts and Fine Arts

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

由于物理定律，而非一些主观的抉择，决定了实用工艺品的一般形状，（所以）它们（实用工艺品）遵循基本的模式，以至于它们功能性的形状只能在有限的范围内有所变化。

知识点小结：

其中，如何判断出谓语是“existed”这一步很关键。全句一共出现了5个有可能是谓语的动词“allow”、“deal with”、“existed”、“accustomed to”和“move around”。首先可以排除的是“deal with”和“move around”，因为它们前面有“to”；其次可以排除的是“allow”，因为它和前面的“that”紧密相连，经判断是构成了定语从句；在识辨出定语从句后，应该就可以看出谓语是“existed”了。去掉修饰成分后，全句的主干应该是“few of the cultural traditions and rules existed for these people”。

1. 该句有一个表示因果关系的连接词“since”，意思为“既然；由于”，相当于“because”，所以大家应该理清该句的句内逻辑，把因果关系翻译出来。
2. 托福考试中经常会考到代词的指代，所以翻译时大家也应弄清楚句中的“they”指代的是什么，在这里应该是指代“applied-art objects”。需要注意的是，这个句子比较奇怪，并不符合我们传统意义上对于代词指代对象的所谓口诀，即“后半句的代词主语指代前半句的名词主语”。提醒大家，此处应该使用“词意对应”这种解决办法。
3. 短语“so much so that”，意思是“达到这样的程度以至于……”，例如：

She is poor, so much so that she has to go begging.

她很穷，以至于不得不去乞讨。

需要注意的是，该短语前的逗号可以省略，该句即变为“She is poor so much so that she has to go begging.”。同样，原句中如果将逗号省略，则变为“they follow basic patterns so much so that functional forms can vary only within certain limits”。这时候如“so much so that”

果不知道

这个短语的话，估计很多同学就难以理解这句话了。再看下一个例句：

Perhaps so much time has passed that there will never be satisfactory answers to the cave images, but their mystique only adds to their importance.

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目

Since the laws of physics, not some arbitrary decision, have determined the general form of applied-art objects, they follow basic patterns, so much so that functional forms can vary only within certain limits.

1. the word "they" in the passage refers to_____.

A. applied-art objects

B. the laws of physics

C. containers

D. the sides of pots

2. Which of the following best expresses the essential information In the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

Since the laws of physics, not some arbitrary decision, have determined the general form of applied-art objects, they follow basic patterns, so much so that functional forms can vary only within certain limits.

A. Functional applied-art objects cannot vary much from the basic patterns determined by the laws of physics.

B. The function of applied-art objects is determined by basic patterns in the laws of physics.

C. Since functional applied-art objects vary only within certain limits, arbitrary decisions cannot have determined their general form.

D. The general form of applied-art objects is limited by some arbitrary decision that is not determined by the laws of physics.

汉英翻译练习：

父母在孩子人格的培养上影响如此之大，以至于会有这样一句古话：“龙生龙，凤生凤，老鼠的孩子会打洞。”

Three sets of handwriting practice paper, each featuring a cartoon character and the text '小试身手' (Try your hand) and '1st', '2nd', '3rd' respectively.

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The influence from classmates is more important than that from parents.

——2006.12.1

Day 7

阅读文章

Biodiversity and Ecosystem

① Biodiversity, or Biological Diversity, is the sum of all the different species of animals, plants, fungi, and microbial organisms living on Earth and the variety of habitats in which they live. Scientists estimate that upwards of 10 million—and some suggest more than 100 million—different species inhabit the Earth. Each species is adapted to its unique niche in the environment, from the peaks of mountains to the depths of deep-sea hydrothermal vents, and from polar ice caps to tropical rain forests.

② The **array** of living organisms found in a particular environment together with the physical and environmental factors that affect them is called an ecosystem. Healthy ecosystems are **vital** to life: They regulate many of the chemical and climatic systems that make available clean air and water and plentiful oxygen. Forests, for example, **regulate** the amount of carbon dioxide in the air, produce oxygen as a byproduct of photosynthesis, and control rainfall and soil erosion. Ecosystems, in turn, depend on the continued health and **vitality** of the individual organisms that **compose** them. Removing just one species from an ecosystem can prevent the ecosystem from operating optimally.

③ The rich diversity of the living world is closely connected in a way called ecological diversity, which is the intricate network of different species present in local ecosystems and the **dynamic** interplay between them. An ecosystem consists of organisms from many different species living together in a region that are connected by the flow of energy, nutrients, and matter that occurs as the organisms of different species interact with one another. The ultimate source of energy in nearly all ecosystems is the Sun. The Sun's **radiant** energy is **converted** to chemical energy by plants. This energy flows through the systems when animals eat the plants and then are eaten, in turn, by other animals. Fungi derive energy by **decomposing** organisms, releasing nutrients back into the soil as they do so. An ecosystem, then, is a collection of living components—microbes, plants, animals, and fungi—and nonliving components—climate and chemicals—that are connected by energy flow.

④ Removing just one species from an ecosystem damages the flow of energy of that system. For instance, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, sea otters were hunted to near extinction in many kelp forests off the coast of the Pacific Northwest of the United States and western Canada, causing the entire ecosystem to suffer. Otters eat sea urchins, small, spiny organisms that share their habitat. When the otters disappeared, the sea urchin population **exploded** and started to destroy the vast beds

of kelp. Without the kelp, other species that lived in the ecosystem, including many species of fish and snails and other **invertebrates**, began to decline in number. Efforts to restore sea otter populations brought the kelp communities back to near normal in the late 20th century.

⑤ Yet the world is now facing a diversity crisis all over. The survival of natural ecosystems around the world is threatened by many human activities: bulldozing wetlands and clear-cutting forests—the systematic cutting of all trees in a specific area—to make room for new housing and agricultural land; damming rivers to **harness** the energy for electricity and water for irrigation; and polluting the air, soil, water, and so on. Most biologists have accepted the **estimate** of American evolutionary biologist Edward O. Wilson that the Earth is losing approximately 27,000 species per year.

⑥ As the scope and significance of biodiversity loss become better understood, positive steps to stem the tide of the sixth extinction have been proposed and, to some extent, adopted. Several nations have **enacted** laws protecting endangered wildlife. An international **treaty** known as the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora(CITES) went into effect in 1975 to outlaw the trade of endangered animals and animal parts. In the United States, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) was enacted in 1973 to protect endangered or threatened species and their habitats. The Convention on Biological Diversity, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992 and ratified by more than 160 countries, obligates governments to take action to protect plant and animal species.

——2012年3月23日北美机经

The word "that" in Paragraph 3 refers to_____.

- A. ecosystem
- B. organisms
- C. species
- D. region

句子翻译

英文原文：

Modern architectural forms generally have three separate components comparable to elements of the human body: a supporting skeleton or frame, an outer skin enclosing the interior spaces, and equipment, similar to the body's vital organs and systems.

TPO-3(2006.8.12): Architecture

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

现代建筑形式大都有三个独立的组成部分，（这三个部分）类似于人体的身体结构：一个支撑的骨架或框架、一个外壳（来覆盖内部空间）以及（内部）设施，类似于人体内重要的器官和系统。

知识点小结：

1. “comparable”的意思是“相类似的；可比较的”。希望大家能牢牢掌握它的如下用法——“A is comparable to/with B”，意思是“A和B类似、可比较”，例如：

a. The situation in the US is not comparable to that in the UK.

美国的情况不能和英国的情况相提并论。

b. Inflation in America is now at a rate comparable with that in Europe.

美国现在的通货膨胀率已经和欧洲的差不多了。

c. A comparable house in the South would cost twice as much.

南方的一幢类似的房子要贵一倍的价钱。

2. 冒号后面的三个成分，出现三种修饰方式，分别是“分词结构在前作定语”（e.g. a supporting skeleton or frame）、“分词结构在后作定语”（e.g. an outer skin enclosing the interior spaces）以及“形容词短语在后作定语”（e.g. equipment, similar to the body's vital organs and systems）。后两种修饰方式我们之前已经讲过，大家不妨再回顾一下。一个句子或者句群中可以采用不同的修饰方式，这一点值得我们学习模仿。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

Modern architectural forms generally have three separate components comparable to elements of the human body: a supporting skeleton or frame, an outer skin enclosing the interior spaces, and equipment, similar to the body's vital organs and systems. The

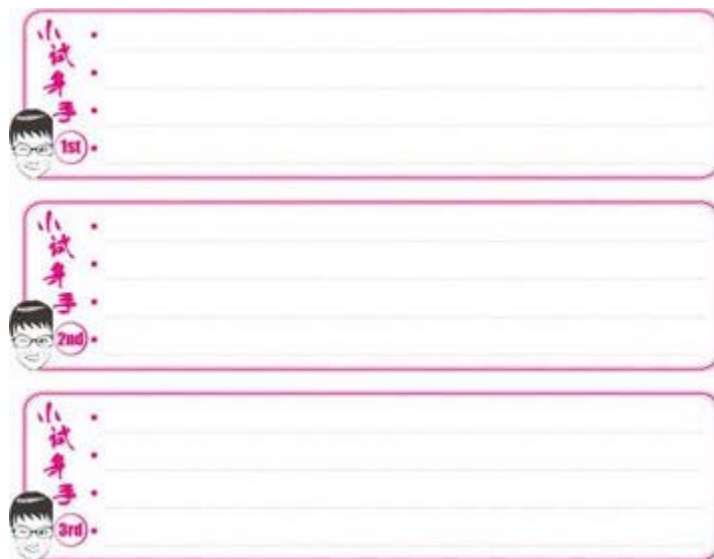
equipment includes plumbing, electrical wiring, hot water, and air-conditioning. Of course in early architecture—such as igloos and adobe structures—there was no such equipment, and the skeleton and skin were often one.

Which of the following correctly characterizes the relationship between the human body and architecture, as is described in this paragraph?

- A. Complex equipment inside buildings is the one element in modern architecture that resembles a component of the human body.
- B. The components in early buildings were similar to three particular elements of the human body.
- C. Modern buildings have components that are as likely to change as the human body is.
- D. In general, modern buildings more closely resemble the human body than earlier buildings do.

汉英翻译练习：

生活在大城市中，住房问题将会是一个很大的负担。一个一百平方米的房子在小城镇中可能三四十万就可以买到，但是类似的房子在大城市中（比如北京）却需要十倍甚至更高的价格。



大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Some people prefer to live in a small town. Others prefer to live in a big city. Which place would you prefer to live in?

——来自老托福185题库

Day 8

阅读文章

Early Development of Agriculture and Herding in Africa



① Between 9,000 and 4,000 BCE, northern Africa and the Sahara were grass and woodland with an **abundance** of rainfall, rivers, lakes, fish and other aquatic life. Anthropologists **speculate** that from North Africa's Mediterranean coast, people migrated into the Sahara and that people migrated into the Sahara also from the south. There, communities raised sheep and goats, as people did along the Mediterranean coast. And communities of people fished in the lakes and rivers of the region, using **intricately** made bone harpoons and fishing hooks, some using nets with weights and other tools for harvesting **aquatic** creatures. Living a settled life, people began using pottery and growing food, using stone and wooden tools. To the east, along the upper Nile, including what was to be Nubia, people by 6,000 BCE were growing sorghum and millet and a wheat believed to be of African origin. And by 4,000 BCE, people in the middle of the Sahara region were **raising** cattle. Then around 3,500 BCE the climate of North Africa began to dry, perhaps in part because of **overgrazing**—wetness needing vegetation as well as vegetation needing water. The Sahara started to change from grass and woodland to desert.

② Anthropologists speculate that some people **fled** the drying to the northern Nile River, taking with them their cultivation of wheat, barley, flax, various vegetables and their goats and sheep. And perhaps some people in western Sahara **retreated** southward to wetter land, taking with them their pigs, sheep, goats, cattle and knowledge of farming. In the Ethiopian highlands, herding and farming appeared, people there growing a cereal crop called tef and starchy stalks called enset. Remaining in the Sahara region were **sparse** populations of dark skinned people and also a people called Berbers, the Berbers occupying territory near the Mediterranean Sea. Those who had migrated to the northern Nile were related to the Berbers, or at least the languages of the two people were related—a language classified as Afro-Asian. And scholars speculate that the Afro-Asian dialect had origins with people who had come to Africa from the eastern side of the Red Sea.

③ Meanwhile, in Africa south of the desert region many had begun small-scale farming and raising cattle. Those living in the continent's equatorial forests continued to rely almost exclusively on their hunting and gathering, which provided them with all they needed. It would be **want** and **deprivation** elsewhere that would **mother** new ways of doing things, and these people saw no reason to **hack clearings** to grow food that was already sufficient for their few numbers.

④ South of the Sahara, the raising of cattle was at first limited to regions without the blood sucking tsetse fly, which could spread disease **fatal** to both cattle and people. It took many generations for people to build **immunities** to local diseases, which kept migrant communities from growing in the moist valleys and thickly wooded regions where the tsetse fly **thrived**. In some other parts of Africa where inadequate rain or other conditions discouraged farming, people continued to gather food that grew wild. Using exquisitely hand-crafted spears, bows and arrows, animal snares and poisons, they hunted small game. And with food supply limited, the populations of these various areas remained sparse, unlike what was developing along the northern Nile.

⑤ By 1,000 BCE, people in western Africa would be clearing portions of tropical forest with stone axes and planting yams, harvesting fruits and palm nuts and keeping goats. And east of central Africa's **equatorial** rain forest, cattle raising was being extended, with cattle raising favored in the drier areas free of the tsetse fly. Peoples that herded more than they farmed were neighbors to those that farmed more than they herded, each side believing that their way of life was superior to the other.

——2012年7月6日北美机经

According to the passage, all the following areas are involved in agriculture and herding EXCEPT_____.

- A. northern Africa
- B. southern Africa
- C. Africa's equatorial forests
- D. Ethiopian highlands

句子翻译

英文原文：

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.

TPO-3(2006.8.12): Depletion of the Ogallala Aquifer

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

据估计，（奥加拉拉）蓄水层含有足够的水来填满休伦湖。但不幸的是，在目前存在于该地区的半干旱气候的影响下，（奥加拉拉）蓄水层的补水率极低，总计每年大概半厘米左右。

知识点小结：

该句中出现了太多的逗号，容易使大家感到迷惑，所以ETS也把它出成了阅读文章的句子简化题。大家做完翻译后，不妨再去做一下那个题目。

1. 第一句话中“Estimates indicate that”的内容也可以改成“According to some estimates, the aquifer...”。这种转换（即同一意思的两种表达方式）也是需要我们学习的，因为平时在进行写作训练的时候会经常用到类似的表达，比如“据最近的一项研究报告估计……”。
2. “amounting to ...”（相当于；总计）在这里不是现在分词作定语，不是用来修饰前一句话的任何成分，而是现在分词作状语，对上一句话中的内容进行补充说明。这种用法在阅读和写作中都经常出现，大家可以借鉴模仿。
3. “rates of addition”意思是“补充（水）的速率”。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

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.

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.

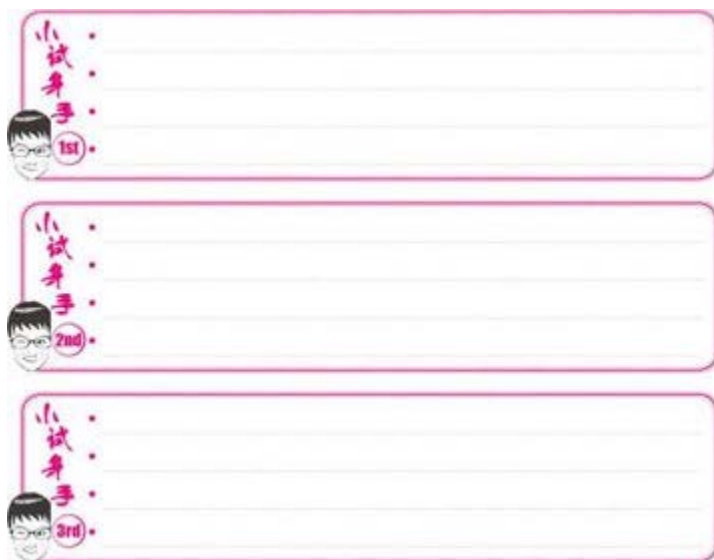
B. Although the aquifer has been adding water at the rate of only half a centimeter a year, it will eventually accumulate enough water of fill Lake Huron.

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.

汉英翻译练习：

在过去，家庭成员包括子女、父母、祖父母，甚至叔叔、阿姨等都住得很近，形成一个人口众多的大家庭，总人数有时甚至可过半百。



大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Extended family (grandparents, cousins, uncles and aunts) becomes less important today than in the past.

——2006.6.10

Day 9

阅读文章

Craters on Earth and Moon

① Craters are bowl-shaped pits or **depressions** on the surface of a planet or a moon. They are formed in two ways: by volcanic activity and by **meteorite** impact. On Earth the more common means of crater formation is by volcanic activity, while on Earth's moon craters are mostly formed by meteorite impact.

② Volcanic craters are formed either by explosion or collapse. In a volcanic explosion, hot gases associated with volcanic activity build to a high pressure and may blow away the rocky material that forms the top or side of the volcano, leaving behind a crater. Collapse craters are formed when the pressure of the **molten** rock, or magma, inside a volcano can no longer support the weight of the rock or lava above it. This may happen after most of the magma has been drained away during an eruption of the volcano. The material that is no longer supported collapses into the space previously occupied by the magma, thus forming a crater. Most of the craters existing on Earth are volcanic craters.

③ Another type of crater is produced by the explosive impact of a meteorite. This type of crater is called an impact crater. Impact craters have been seen on the planets Mercury and Mars and on Earth's moon. They are **comparatively** rare on Earth because Earth is protected by its atmosphere. This layer of atmosphere can protect Earth from the small high-speed meteorites, only rare, very large meteorites, capable of **plowing through** the atmosphere without being **appreciably** slowed, can produce impact craters on Earth's surface. A well-known example of an impact crater on Earth is Meteor Crater in Winslow, Arizona. Meteor Crater is 1.2 km(0.75 mi) in **diameter** and 180 m (600 ft) deep. A clue to the origin of Meteor Crater is that its walls consist of sandstone and limestone, both of which are **sedimentary** rather than volcanic rocks. They could not, therefore, have been formed from volcanic activity. The meteorite that formed Meteor Crater was almost completely destroyed in the explosion. A number of small meteorite fragments, the only **surviving remnants** of the impacting meteorite, have been found in the vicinity.

④ Until now, about 80 impact craters have been discovered on Earth. Some of them have nearly been eroded away, and only circular scars, called astroblemes, remain. The number of impact craters on Earth is very small compared to the many volcanic craters that exist on our geologically active planet. On the other hand, Earth's moon shows impact craters in great numbers, with few volcanic craters.

⑤ The Moon's surface is covered with craters, nearly all of which were formed by explosive impacts of high-**velocity** meteorites. These craters range in size from

microscopic to the South Pole-Aitken Basin, which measures over 2,500 km (1,560 mi) in diameter and would nearly span the continental United States. The biggest of the Moon's craters were created by the impacts of large remnants from the formation of the planets billions of years ago when the young solar system still contained many such remnants. Astronomers, however, have directly observed meteorites forming small craters on the Moon's surface. **Seismometers** operating on the lunar surface have also recorded signals indicating between 70 and 150 meteorite impacts per year, with **projectile** masses from 100 g to 1,000 kg (4 oz to 2,200 lb). Hence the Moon is still being **bombarded** by meteorites, although neither as often nor as violently as in the distant past.

——2012年8月17日北美机经

Why does the author mention "sandstone and limestone" found in Meteor Crater in Paragraph 3?

- A. To explain what the Crater is consisted of.
- B. To support that the Crater is produced by the explosive impact of meteorite.
- C. To compare them with volcanic rocks.
- D. To refute the assumption that the Crater is formed by volcanic activities.

句子翻译

英文原文：

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.

TPO-3(2006.8.12): Architecture

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

早期，人们需要设计结构体系以适合当前可用的材料，如木头、石头和砖头。现在，技术已经发展到一个新阶段了，能够创造新的建筑材料来适应想要的建筑结构。

知识点小结：

写作题目中有很多观点对比型的题目，这种题目一般会涉及对比段落的书写，所以在这里我给出这个句子，希望大家可以模仿一下这种时间点对比的写法。我们心里必须牢牢地记住：做句子的翻译训练，一方面是为了阅读，另一方面是为了写作。

1. 相同意思的两种不同表达方式：“suitable for”和“to suit”都表示“适合”之意。如果我们把最后一句话写成“invent new building materials suitable for the type of structure desired”，虽然句子的意思没有任何改变，可是却会因为重复而显得没有原文出彩。

2. “随着科技的发展，人们能够……”，估计大家对于这种句子都不会陌生，因为我们在写作过程中经常会用到。一般大家都会写成“With the development of modern science and technology...”这种句型，那么以后不妨就试着用本句中的表达方式“Technology has progressed to the point where...”。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

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.

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

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

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

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

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

2. In this paragraph, 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.

汉英翻译练习：

如今，随着医疗技术的不断进步，很多之前无法治愈的疾病都能够得到有效的治疗了，这一点从人们的平均寿命的提高中可以明显看出来。但是与此同时，环境污染问题也日益突出，不断威胁着人们的健康。

 小试身手 1st

 小试身手 2nd

 小试身手 3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

The most important thing that a government can do to improve health care is to provide a clean environment.

——2008.6.22

Day 10

阅读文章

Life in Tide Pools

① Tide, the periodic rise and fall of all ocean waters, results from the **gravitational** attraction of the moon and the sun upon the water and upon the earth itself. In most areas, typically two high tides and two low tides occur within a 24-hour-and-50-minute lunar day. (A lunar day is 50 minutes longer than a solar day.) And in most coastal regions, one of the daily high tides is higher than the other high tide and one of the low tides is lower than the other. Such difference between the highest and lowest tides is called the tidal range. The intertidal zone is the shore area within the tidal range. Scientists have divided the intertidal area (also called the littoral zone) into four main zones: splash zone is never covered by water and is only sprayed with saltwater during high tides; high intertidal zone is covered with saltwater only during high tides; middle intertidal zone is covered and uncovered twice a day by the tides; low intertidal zone is only uncovered during the lowest of tides.

② As the tides move in and out, the oceans' shores, a mixture of both land and sea, are never the same from one moment to the next. The **boundary** between land and sea constantly changes with the tide's **rhythmic** rise and fall. When the tide **retreats**, seawater trapped in **depressions** in the rocks forms tide pools. Tide pools can be found at any of the different intertidal zones, mostly in the low intertidal. They can either be small and shallow or large and deep. The small ones are usually found far back on the shore and the large ones are found nearer to the ocean. These shallow pools and surrounding areas uncovered by the retreating tides are often **teeming** with animals and plants; most of the animals are hardy organisms such as sea stars, mussels and clams, which are fairly simple compared to other kinds of sea animals, such as fishes and whales.

③ Tide pool environment poses both advantages and challenges to its inhabitants. On the one hand, Algae and other intertidal plants grow in the abundant sunlight and support an entire food chain of animals; constant wave action supplies the tide pool with nutrients and oxygen; and a varied **substrate** provides hiding places and surfaces to **cling to**. On the other hand, however, inhabitants must be able to **cope with** a constantly changing environment—**fluctuations** in water temperature, salinity, and oxygen content. Plentiful sunlight, which helps intertidal plant life grow quickly, can also rapidly dry up precious moisture and increase the water temperature. Waves that bring in much-needed nutrients and moisture can also carry unprotected animals out to sea. As the tides rise and fall, the salinity (salt concentration) constantly changes; animals

living in the intertidal zone must be able to tolerate wide salinity **variations**. If sufficient nutrients are available, intertidal animals **reproduce** rapidly, so they constantly compete for space, light, and food. Animals are also exposed to predators while the tide is out.

④ In response to the **intimidating** challenges, tide pool animals and plants developed certain **adaptive** strategies to better live in the intertidal zones. For example, the ochre sea star can tolerate a longer time period exposed to air than many other sea stars. They regularly **withstand** up to eight hours of exposure during low tides. In laboratory conditions, they have **tolerated** up to 50 hours out of the water with little harm. Many fishes that inhabit tide pools, such as tide pool sculpin and young opaleyes, can breathe air at the surface—an adaptation that enables them to survive in oxygen poor water when the tide is out.

⑤ Humans, historically and currently, have been **harvesting** animals and plants from the tide pools for food, **bait**, and, more recently, for home aquariums. As human populations continue to increase along coastlines, more people have access to the tide pools, **impacting** many of the plants and animals that rely upon this habitat. Many pool animals, like the black abalone—prized for its shell and meat—are now scarce or absent in areas where they were once abundant. Therefore, collection of any animals or plants is now regulated in many countries; many animals and plants are also protected in marine sanctuaries and monuments.

——2012年12月2日北美机经

Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 2 about fishes and whales?

- A. They can live in shallow pools.
- B. They are more complex organisms.
- C. They are sea animals.
- D. They are soft organisms.

句子翻译

英文原文：

Much of the world's great architecture has been constructed of stone because of its beauty, permanence, and availability.

TPO-3(2006.8.12): Architecture

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

世界上大多数伟大的建筑都是用石头建造的，因为石头不仅外形漂亮、持久耐用，而且随处可得。

知识点小结：

1. 本次翻译的主要目的是为了使大家掌握平行结构的原则。我们所讲的平行结构总结起来大概有以下几种情形：

(1) 用并列连词“and/but/or”或者连词词组“not only... but also... /not... but... /either... or... /neither... nor... /as well as”等连接两个或几个等同成分。

(2) 比较句型中要求双方结构对等，即“than”前后的成分在结构上要一致。

(3) 比较句型“The + 比较级，the + 比较级”，要求前后结构一致。

(4) 语意上的平行结构：尽管没有出现比较级形式，但是却暗含比较的意思，如“would rather... than... /would... rather than.../rival/exceed（超过；意思里暗含比较）/before（时间上的前后对比）”。

凡是遇到平行结构，最重要的一个原则是要保证它前后结构一致，时态也一致。比如本题中连词“and”前后的三个单词都是名词。如下是两个错误的句子，大家在以后的写作中应尽量避免：

a. I remembered her words and calm down.

b. Playing football not only makes us grow up tall and strong, but also give us a sense of fair play and team spirit.

正确的例子：

a. The temperature of Maine is generally cooler than that of most other states. (“A of B”结构对应)

b. The state of Maine generally has cooler temperatures than most other states have. (动词对应)

2. 大家把句子翻译完以后，不妨反过来想想：如果题目要求我们对照着汉语来翻译，那么

我们会像原句那样用三个名词来表达意思吗？如果做不到，就要努力学会这种表达方法。

3. 一定要弄清楚句子中的“its”指代什么。这里应该是“stone”，而不是“architecture”，翻译的时候也要注意这一点。阅读过《文勇的新托福阅读手稿》的同学可能会记得我讲过这样一个写作习惯：所有格代词指代前文中最近的名词。

4. 对于所有格代词的指代对象，有这样一个规律（做阅读题时，如果实在不明白句意，那么可以使用）：所有格代词最容易指代其前文最近的名词。于是看上句中，离“its”最近的名词是什么，“architecture”还是“stone”？自然就会得出答案了。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

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

According to this paragraph, which of the following statements is true of the arch?

- A. The Romans were the first people to use the stone arch.
- B. The invention of the arch allowed new architectural forms to be developed.
- C. The arch worked by distributing the structural load of a building toward the center of the arch.
- D. The Romans followed earlier practices in their use of arches.

汉英翻译练习：

电脑自发明之日起便迅速普及开来，因为它不但能使人们更加快捷地查询信息，也为人们提供了更多的信息途径。

（用“not only... but also...”这个平行结构）

1st

2nd

3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Some people say that the Internet provides people with a lot of valuable information. Others think access to so much information creates problem. Which view do you agree with?

——2006.3.25

Day 11

阅读文章

Child Development Theory—Cognitive Theory

- ① From very early time, people have noticed that some developments in behavior and thought are very similar for all children. Around the world, most infants begin to focus their eyes, sit up, and learn to walk at comparable ages, and children begin to **acquire** language and develop logical reasoning skills at **approximately** the same time. These aspects of individual growth are highly predictable. Other aspects of development show a much wider range of individual differences. Whether a child becomes outgoing or shy, intellectually advanced or average, energetic or **subdued**, depends on many **unique** influences whose effects are difficult to predict at the child's birth.
- ② In order to provide a broader framework of understanding, psychologists and other scientists have **devised** a variety of theories to explain these observations and discoveries about child development. **Cognitive** theory is one primary branch, the other three being psychoanalytic, learning, and socio-cultural.
- ③ Cognitive theorists focus on the development of thinking and reasoning as the key to understanding childhood growth. They believe that understanding how children think is **crucial** to understanding their development because children's **perceptions** of life events often determine how these events affect them. For example, a five-year-old who believes that her parents' marital problems are her fault is affected much differently than an adolescent who has a better understanding of marriage and relationships.
- ④ The best-known theory of cognitive development was developed by Swiss **psychologist** Jean Piaget, who became interested in how children think and construct their own knowledge. Based on his studies and observations, Piaget theorized that children proceed through four distinct stages of cognitive development: the sensorimotor stage, the preoperational stage, the concrete-operational stage, and the formal-operational stage.
- ⑤ During the sensorimotor stage, which lasts from birth to about age 2, understanding is based on **immediate sensory** experience and actions. Thought is very practical but lacking in mental concepts or ideas. During this period, children learn to **differentiate** self from objects, can recognize self as **agent** of action and begin to act intentionally: for example, pulling a string to set mobile in motion or shakes a rattle to make a noise. They also realize that things continue to exist even when no longer present to the sense. In the preoperational stage, which **spans** the preschool years (about ages 2 to 6), children's understanding becomes more **conceptual**. Thinking involves mental concepts that are independent of immediate experience, and language enables children

to think about unseen events, such as thoughts and feelings. The young child's reasoning is **intuitive** and subjective. They still have difficulty taking the viewpoint of others, and can only **classify** objects by a single feature: for example, grouping together all the red blocks regardless of shape or all the square blocks regardless of color. During the concrete-operational stage, from about 7 to 11 years of age, children engage in objective, logical mental processes that make them more careful, systematic thinkers. They begin to think logically about objects and events, and can classify objects according to several features and can order them in series along a single **dimension** such as size. Around age 12 children **attain** the formal-operational stage, when they can think about abstract ideas, such as **ethics** and justice. They can also reason about hypothetical possibilities and **deduce** new concepts.

⑥ According to Piaget, children's thinking does not develop entirely smoothly: instead, it "takes off" at each of the four points and moves into completely new areas and capabilities. Children hence progress through these four stages by applying their current thinking processes to new experiences; gradually, they modify these processes to better **accommodate** reality. This occurs not through direct instruction, but rather through the child's own mental activity and internal motivation to understand. His theory provides insights into how a child's mental processes **underlie** many aspects of his or her development. However, critics argue that Piaget has **underestimated** the sophistication of the cognitive abilities of young children.

——2012年10月5日北美机经

The word "comparable" in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. comparative
- B. fairly early
- C. nearly the same
- D. equally important

句子翻译

英文原文：

This unprecedented development^[1] 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.

TPO-3(2006.8.12): Depletion of the Ogallala Aquifer

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

这种对有限地下水资源前所未有的开发，（这一地下水资源的）自然补给率又几乎可以忽略——也就是说几乎没有自然水资源补充水的供应，这已经引起了该地区水位的急剧下降。

知识点小结：

1. 这句话的难点在于找到句子的主语，通过简化（剔除所有修饰成分）可知句子的主语是“development of groundwater”。“unprecedented”是用来修饰“development”的，而“finite”和“with an almost negligible natural recharge rate”用来修饰“groundwater”。
2. 句子的谓语是“has caused”。而破折号中间的成分是同位语，它进一步解释和说明前面的“an almost negligible natural recharge rate”，在进行句子简化时，大家也可以将其忽略。（事实上，当我们遇到长难句时，可以先把同位语成分忽略掉，这样句子就会变得容易一些。）
3. 最终简化完的句子应该是“development of groundwater has caused water tables to fall”。同学们，简化句子的方法大家学会了吗？这是阅读中一项最重要、也最有效的方法。如果还是不太熟练的话，平时必须要加强练习了。
4. 遇到插入部分，一般性的处理方法是“先跳过去再回头”。在本句中，需要我们这样处理的是两个破折号之间的部分。
5. “with”表伴随很容易读懂，这种用法在写作时也是绝佳的模仿对象。
6. unprecedented adj. 空前的
replenish v. 把.....重新补足；把.....再装满
drastically adv. 激烈地；彻底地

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

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. In places, the water table is declining at a rate of a meter a year, necessitating the periodic deepening of wells and the use of ever-more-powerful pumps. It is estimated that at current withdrawal rates, much of the aquifer will run dry within 40 years. The situation is most critical in Texas, where the climate is driest, the greatest amount of water is being pumped, and the aquifer contains the least water. It is projected that the remaining Ogallala water will, by the year 2030, support only 35 to 40 percent of the irrigated acreage in Texas that is supported in 1980.

1. 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. The word "virtually" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.
 - A. clearly
 - B. perhaps
 - C. frequently
 - D. almost
3. According to this paragraph, all of following are consequences of the heavy use of the Ogallala aquifer for irrigation EXCEPT:
 - A. The recharge rate of the aquifer is decreasing.
 - B. Water tables in the region are becoming increasingly lower.
 - C. Wells now have to be dug to much greater depths than before.
 - D. Increasingly powerful pumps are needed to draw water from the aquifer.
4. According to this paragraph, compared with all other states that use Ogallala water for irrigation, Texas_____.
 - A. has the greatest amount of farmland being irrigated with Ogallala water
 - B. contains the largest amount of Ogallala water underneath the soil
 - C. is expected to face the worst water supply crisis as the Ogallala runs dry
 - D. uses the least amount of Ogallala water for its irrigation needs

汉英翻译练习:

名人效应，即普通人争相模仿名人的穿着打扮。这也是现代人过于关注外表和时尚的原因之一。

小手 1st

小手 2nd

小手 3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Nowadays, people are putting too much emphasis on appearance and fashion.

——2006.7.15

注释

[\[1\]](#) 注意：在此“development”指的是“对奥加拉拉蓄水层的开发”，而不是“发展”。

Day 12

阅读文章

Ocean Currents

① Ocean waters are constantly on the move. How they move influences climate and living conditions for plants and animals, even on land. Currents flow in complex patterns; while the surface waters are mainly affected by wind and the earth's **rotation**, the deep water circulations are largely the result of **salinity** and **heat content**.

② The surface currents of the ocean are characterized by large currents that are kept in motion by **prevailing** winds, the direction of which is altered by the rotation of the earth. These currents are called gyres, which move in a **clockwise** direction in the northern **hemisphere** and a counterclockwise direction in the southern hemisphere. The best known of these currents is probably the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic; the Kuroshio Current in the North Pacific is a similar current, and both serve to warm the climates of the eastern edges of the two oceans. In regions where the prevailing winds blow **offshore**, such as the west coast of Mexico and the coast of Peru and Chile, surface waters move away from the continents and they are replaced by colder, deeper water, a process known as **upwelling**, from as much as 300 m (1,000 ft) down.

③ This upward movement of currents is the main cause of the **uneven distribution** of marine life. As is known to many, plant growth in ocean occurs only where **photosynthetic** organisms have access to light; when these plants die, their remains sink and are **oxidized** and consumed in the deeper water; the **decomposition** of these organic matter provides **excessive** nutrients to the deeper water. This deep water, rich in nutrients, rises to the surface in an upwelling that **stimulates** a heavy growth of phytoplankton in the form of diatoms and dinoflagellates. The phytoplankton is consumed by zooplankton and other **grazers**, including the enormous populations of shrimplike krill, which in turn serve as food for many fish species and whales. Therefore, the regions of high productivity are generally regions of strong **vertical** mixing in the upper regions of the ocean. In addition to the western edges of the continents, the entire region around Antarctica is one of high productivity because the surface water there sinks after being chilled, causing deeper water to replace it. In contrast, because of the low **ratio** of surface water to deep water and the lack of seasonal nutrient **enrichment**, much of the open ocean is a watery desert, especially the **tropical** seas.

④ Although the surface circulation of the ocean is a function of winds and the rotation of the earth, the deeper circulation in the oceans is a function of density differences between **adjacent** water masses and is known as thermohaline circulation. Salinity and

temperature determine density, and any process that changes the salinity or temperature affects the density. Evaporation increases the salinity, hence the density, and causes the water to become heavier than the water around it, so it will sink. Cooling of seawater also increases its density. Because ice **discriminates** against sea salts, partial freezing increases the salinity of the remaining cold water, forming a mass of very dense water. This process is occurring in the Weddell Sea, off Antarctica, and is responsible for forming a large part of the deep water of the oceans. Water sinks in the Weddell Sea to form what is known as the Antarctic Bottom water, which flows gradually northward into the Atlantic and eastward into the Indian and Pacific oceans. In the North Atlantic, saline water cools and sinks to a moderate level to form the North Atlantic Deep water, which flows slowly southward; this water mass is less dense than the Antarctic Bottom water, and hence flows at less depth. Whereas speeds of surface currents can reach as high as 250 cm/sec (98 in/sec, or 5.6mph) a **maximum** for the Gulf Stream, speeds of deep currents vary from 2 to 10 cm/sec (0.8 to 4 in/sec) or less.

——2012年8月4日北美机经

According to Paragraph 3, all the following regions are of high productivity EXCEPT_____.

- A. the upper regions in west coast of Mexico
- B. the upper regions along the coast of Peru and Chile
- C. the region around Antarctica
- D. the open equatorial seas

句子翻译

英文原文：

Somewhat more promising have been recent experiments for releasing capillary water(water in the soil) above the water table by injecting compressed air into the ground.

TPO-3(2006.8.12): Depletion of the Ogallala Aquifer

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

比较有前景的是最近的一些试验，这些试验通过向土壤中注入压缩空气，释放潜水面之上的毛细管水（土壤中的水分）。

知识点小结：

之所以选中本句话来进行翻译训练，主要是希望大家掌握一个很重要的语法点——倒装句。一般来说，倒装句可分为“全部倒装”和“部分倒装”。具体区别如下：

1. 全部倒装

将谓语动词置于主语之前，如：

On the hill **stood a little cottage** that contained heaps of hay.

2. 部分倒装

将助动词或情态动词置于主语之前，而谓语动词位置不变，如：

So little **did I know** about him that I was easily taken in by his words.

3. 针对本句话，主要涉及“全部倒装”的一种情况：

当句子没有宾语且主语偏长时，往往将句中作状语的介词短语、作表语的形容词短语或者作表语的分词短语提至句首，从而引起主谓的全部倒装，如：

a. In the middle of the river **floated the cluster of plants** that she had cast.

(介词短语)

b. Characteristic of an anarchist **was her strong opposition** to the government, which she had blamed for all the social injustices.

(形容词短语)

c. Lying on the grassland **is a pretty girl** in her early twenties.

(分词短语)

强烈建议大家尝试把这些倒装句改回正常语序，如此一来就会对倒装句有更深刻的理解。比如：

The cluster of plants that she had cast floated in the middle of the river.

(因为句子主语后有定语从句修饰，而我们又无法将其与主语分隔开，只能算作一个整体来看待，这样这个部分难免偏长，所以就用了倒装。)

注：如果把定语从句和主语分隔开，句子将变为“The cluster of plants floated in the middle of the river that she had cast”，而这样会造成定语从句的先行词模糊的情况，容易使人产生混淆和歧义。如果单从结构上看，会分不清楚定语从句是修饰“plants”的，还是修饰“river”的。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

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. 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. Somewhat more promising have been recent experiments for releasing capillary water (water in the soil) above the water table by injecting compressed air into the ground. Even if this process proves successful, however, it would almost triple water costs. Genetic engineering also may provide a partial solution, as new strains of drought-resistant crops continue to be developed. Whatever the final answer to the water crisis may be, it is evident that within the High Plains, irrigation water will never again be the abundant, inexpensive resource it was during the agricultural boom years of the mid-twentieth century.


According to this paragraph, what is the main disadvantage of the proposed plans to transport river water to the High Plains?

- A. The rivers cannot supply sufficient water for the farmer's needs.
- B. Increased irrigation costs would make the products too expensive.
- C. The costs of using capillary water for irrigation will increase.
- D. Farmers will be forced to switch to genetically engineered crops.

汉英翻译练习：

更有益的建议是将钱用于改善图书馆的条件。

(建议各位完全模仿刚刚我们翻译的那个句子结构，以“Somewhat more beneficial...”开头。)



大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Universities should give the same amount of money to their students' sports activities as they give to their university libraries.

——2005.11.19

Day 13

阅读文章

Plant Defenses Against Herbivore Attack

① Scientists once considered plants to be very passive. However, that view has changed, particularly within the last couple of decades. Instead of being passive, we now recognize that plants **respond to** their surroundings and **alter** their behavior and activities as situations change. Over millions of years, plants have **evolved** various direct and indirect mechanisms to **defend** against herbivores. Direct defenses include chemical defenses and physical defenses such as tissue **toughness**, **thorns** and barbs. Chemical defenses against herbivores are numerous and diverse. Direct chemical defenses can be **toxic** or **deterrent** to herbivores, or reduce **nutritive** value of the plant tissues. Some chemical defenses act indirectly, for example, by attracting wasps that are **parasitic** to the herbivores.

② Plants have many external structural defenses that discourage herbivory. Depending on the herbivore's physical characteristics (size and defensive **armor**), plant structural defenses on stems and leaves can **deter**, injure, or kill the **grazer**. Some defensive **compounds** are produced internally but are **released** onto the plant's surface; the leaves of holly plants, for instance, are very smooth and slippery making feeding difficult. Some plants produce gummosis or **sap** that traps insects. Also, a plant's leaves and stems may be covered with sharp **prickles**, **spines**, thorns, or trichomes—hairs on the leaves often with barbs, sometimes containing **irritants** or poisons. Plant structural features like spines and thorns reduce feeding by large ungulate herbivores by **restricting** the herbivores' feeding rate, or by wearing down the molars. Raphides are sharp needles of calcium oxalate or calcium carbonate in plant tissues, making **ingestion** painful, damaging a herbivore's mouth and gullet and causing more efficient delivery of the plant's **toxins**. The structure of a plant, its branching and leaf arrangement may also be evolved to reduce herbivore impact. African Acacias, for example, have long spines low in the **canopy**, but very short spines high in the canopy, which is comparatively safe from herbivores such as giraffes. Still, some plants **mimic** the presence of insect eggs on their leaves, **dissuading** insect species from laying their eggs there. Because female butterflies are less likely to lay their eggs on plants that already have butterfly eggs.

③ The evolution of chemical defenses in plants is linked to the **emergence** of chemical substances that are not involved in the essential photosynthetic and **metabolic** activities. These substances, secondary metabolites, are organic compounds that are not directly involved in the normal growth, development or reproduction of organisms, and

often produced as byproducts during the **synthesis** of primary metabolic products. Secondary metabolites are often characterized as either **qualitative** or **quantitative**.

④ Qualitative metabolites are defined as toxins that interfere with an herbivore's metabolism, often killing the enemy by **blocking** its specific biochemical reactions. Qualitative chemicals are present in plants in relatively low **concentrations** and are not **dosage** dependent. They are usually effective against non-**adapted** herbivores. Quantitative chemicals are those that are present in high concentration in plants. Most quantitative metabolites are **digestibility** reducers that make plant cell walls indigestible to animals. The effects of quantitative metabolites are dosage dependent and the higher these chemicals' **proportion** in the herbivore's diet, the less nutrition the herbivore can gain from ingesting plant tissues. The geranium, for example, produces a unique chemical compound in its **petals** to defend itself from Japanese beetle. Within 30 minutes of ingestion the chemical **paralyzes** the herbivore. While the chemical usually **wears off** within a few hours, during this time the beetle is often **consumed** by its own predators.

⑤ Another category of plant defenses are those features that indirectly protect the plant by enhancing the probability of attracting the natural enemies of herbivores. One such feature are semiochemicals which are a group of volatile organic compounds given off by plants. When a plant is attacked, it releases semiochemicals containing an **abnormal** ratio of volatiles. Predators sensing these volatiles are attracted to the damaged plant and to feed herbivores. Some plants also provide housing and food items for natural enemies of herbivores, known as "biotic" defense mechanisms, as a means to maintain their presence. For example, trees from the genus *Macaranga* have adapted their thin stem walls to create ideal housing for an ant species, which, in turn, protects the plant from herbivores, as well as receives food produced from plant.

——2012年9月29日北美机经

Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

Raphides are sharp needles of calcium oxalate or calcium carbonate in plant tissues, making ingestion painful, damaging a herbivore's mouth and gullet and causing more efficient delivery of the plant's toxins.

A. The sharp needles in plant tissues make ingestion painful and also damage a herbivore's mouth and gullet, which made the delivery of the plant's toxins more efficient.

B. By making ingestion painful and damaging a herbivore's mouth and gullet, Raphides can cause the delivery of the plant's toxins more efficient.

C. The sharp needles in plant tissues not only make ingestion painful and damage a herbivore's mouth and gullet, but also render the delivery of the plant's toxins more efficient.

D. The pain from ingestion and damage in a herbivore's mouth and gullet further cause the delivery of the plant's toxins more efficient.

句子翻译

英文原文：

While mineral deficiencies can limit the growth of plants, an overabundance of certain minerals can be toxic and can also limit growth.

TPO-5(2008.3.8): Minerals and Plants

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

虽然矿物质的缺乏会抑制植物的生长，但某些矿物质过量则可能是有毒的，同样也会抑制植物生长。

知识点小结：

-
1. 连词“while”常见的用法是相当于“when”，但是它也可以引导让步状语从句，意思是“虽然.....但是.....”，一般放在句首。后半句无需也不能再出现“but”与之对应。
 2. 单词“deficiency”的意思是“缺乏，不足”，它的反义词是“sufficiency”。各位发现没有，这一组反义词是不是很像呢？没错，它们只是前缀不同。这种将两个相似的单词放在一起进行对比记忆的技巧也是需要大家借鉴和掌握的，这样能很有效地帮助我们扩大词汇量。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：无

注意，虽然ETS并没有针对这句话出考题，但它依旧很重要。大家可以将该句式应用于写作之中。

汉英翻译练习：

我认为，没有经过努力学习而仅仅依赖天生的创造力很难取得成功。但是，只是拼命学习而不注重创造和创新，成功的希望也很渺茫。努力学习和创造力都是成功所需要的特质。（用“while”连接）

小手 1st

小手 2nd

小手 3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Which way do you think is the best way towards success, spending a lot of time to study or being creative?

——2006.8.18

Day 14

阅读文章

Extinction of American Passenger Pigeon

① Probably the most terrible example of **mass slaughter** in the history of wildlife was not the bison but the passenger pigeon—a story that almost **defies** belief. The passenger pigeon may have been the most **abundant** bird since **archaeopteryx fluttered** its first feather back in the late Jurassic. John James Audubon rode the 55 miles from Henderson, Kentucky, to Louisville one day in autumn 1813, and through the whole long day, he rode under a sky darkened from **horizon** to horizon by a cloud of passenger pigeons. He estimated that more than a billion birds had passed over him. In 1866, a cloud of birds passed into southern Ontario. It was a mile wide, 300 miles long, and took 14 hours to pass a single point. Latter-day **estimates** suggest something in excess of 3.5 billion birds in that flock. The **continental** population may have been as high as 6 billion, a number that could **represent** anywhere from 25 to 40 percent of all the birds in North America 350 years ago.

② It is almost impossible to imagine that such **prodigious** number of passenger pigeon was reduced to just one individual, Martha, who died in **captivity** at the Cincinnati Zoo in 1914. Multiple causes have been suggested for the **extinction** of the passenger pigeon. Historically, the primary cause was held to be the commercial **exploitation** of pigeon meat on a **massive** scale.

③ The passenger pigeon has long been hunted. Even **prior** to colonization, Native Americans occasionally used pigeons for meat. In the early 1800s, commercial hunters began netting and shooting the birds to sell in the city markets as food, as live targets for trap shooting, and even as agricultural **fertilizer**. Once pigeon meat became popular, commercial hunting started on a prodigious scale. Pigeons were shipped by the boxcar to the eastern cities. In New York City, in 1805, a pair of pigeons sold for two cents. Slaves and servants in 18th-and-19th-century America often saw no other meat. By the 1850s, the numbers of birds seemed to be decreasing, but still the slaughter continued, **accelerating** to an even greater level as more railroads were developed after the American Civil War which **facilitated** the transportation to urban areas. A state historical marker **commemorates** the events in her book *Birds that Hunt and Are Hunted* documented that over a million birds were **exterminated** at one time from a single flock. One hunter was reputed to have personally killed "a million birds" and earned \$60,000, the **equivalent** of \$1,000,000 today. Paul Ehrlich says a "single hunter" sent three million birds to eastern cities.

④ However, current examination focuses on **deforestation**, which cleared the pigeons'

most food and resulted in the breakdown of their social **facilitation**. Hunting of passenger pigeons decreased their numbers, especially since they **laid** only one egg a year. Yet it is widely accepted that the deforestation of the land also played a role in the species' extinction, since passenger pigeons required large **tracts** of unbroken forest to support their flocks. The passenger pigeon's technique of survival had been based on mass **tactics**. They traveled and **reproduced** in prodigious numbers, **satiating** predators before any substantial negative impact was made in the bird's population. As their numbers decreased along with their habitat, the birds could no longer rely on high population density for protection. Without this mechanism, many ecologists believe, the species could not survive. As the flocks **dwindled** in size with resulting breakdown of social facilitation, the species became beyond the point of recovery. Besides, the birds fed mainly on acorns, chestnuts and beech nuts in the **extensive** woodlands of North America and so when these lands were steadily cut down and food supplies were reduced, the number of passenger pigeon also dropped quickly. And finally, the pigeons could not change their ways. Colonies of 100 to 500 or even 5,000 birds might have been able to survive. But the birds couldn't seem to reproduce successfully in such small groups. A passenger pigeon was too stressed to function unless it had millions of its fellow right in its face, which made the recovery of the species nearly impossible. So the passenger pigeon went extinct.

——2012年10月5日北美机经

According to Paragraph 4, all of the following are the consequences of deforestation EXCEPT_____.

- A. the encroachment of passenger pigeon's habitat
- B. the destruction of passenger pigeon's survival strategy
- C. the reduction of passenger pigeon's food
- D. only one egg can be laid by each passenger pigeon

句子翻译

英文原文:

A population of oaks is likely to be relatively stable through time, and its survival is likely to depend more on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation than on its ability to take advantage of chance events.

Online Test: Opportunists and competitors

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译:

随着时间的流逝橡树种群很可能是相对稳定的；它的存活可能更多地取决于它抵抗竞争或被掠食的压力的能力，而非取决于它利用偶然事件的能力。

知识点小结:

1. “population”在生物范畴中的意思是“种群；群体”，而并非我们常见的“人口”的意思。
2. 词组“be likely to do sth.”意思是“倾向于做某事；很有可能做某事”。
3. 弄清楚“its survival”中的“its”指代的是什么。在这里应该是指代前面所提到的“population”，而非“oak”。
4. 后半句中的主要结构是“more... than”句型，所以再次提醒大家：当遇到组合式词组（比如“not... but”、“either... or”、“not only... but also”等）的时候，看到前面这个词之后，就应该有意识地去寻找组合中的另一个词。只要把完整的词组找出来，那么句子的结构也就可以确定了，更便于理解句意。
5. 大家还记得之前我们讲过的平行结构吗？记得回去复习一下。在这个句子中，比较级前后的成分是一致的，前面是“on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation”，后面是“on its ability to take advantage of chance events”。这也提醒了我们，以后在写类似的平行结构时一定要注意：如果前面有“on + n.”的结构，后面也就一定要有“on + n.”的结构。既不可以省略“on”，也不可以将名词结构改变，以确保前后一致。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目:

The opposite of an opportunist is a competitor. These organisms tend to have big bodies, are long-lived, and spend relatively little effort each year on reproduction. An oak tree is a good example of a competitor. A massive oak claims its ground for 200 years or more, outcompeting all other would-be canopy trees by casting a dense shade

and drawing up any free water in the soil. The leaves of an oak tree taste foul because they are rich in tannins, a chemical that renders them distasteful or indigestible to many organisms. The tannins are part of the defense mechanism that is essential to longevity. Although oaks produce thousands of acorns, the investment in a crop of acorns is small compared with the energy spent on building leaves, trunk, and roots. Once an oak tree becomes established, it is likely to survive minor cycles of drought and even fire. A population of oaks is likely to be relatively stable through time, and its survival is likely to depend more on its ability to withstand the pressures of competition or predation than on its ability to take advantage of chance events. It should be noted, however, that the pure opportunist or pure competitor is rare in nature, as most species fall between the extremes of a continuum, exhibiting a blend of some opportunistic and some competitive characteristics.

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

- A. the capacity to create shade
- B. leaves containing tannin
- C. the ability to withstand mild droughts and fire
- D. the large number of acorns the tree produces

2. According to the passage, oak trees are considered competitors because.

- A. they grow in areas free of opportunists
- B. they spend more energy on their leaves, trunks and roots than on their acorns
- C. their population tends to increase or decrease in irregular cycles
- D. unlike other organisms, they do not need much water or sunlight

3. In this paragraph, the author suggests that most species of organisms.

- A. are primarily opportunists
- B. are primarily competitors
- C. begin as opportunists and evolve into competitors
- D. have some characteristics of opportunists and some of competitors

汉英翻译练习：

在我看来，老师是否能教好学生更多地取决于他（她）和学生相处的能力，而非专业能力。

Three sets of handwriting practice paper, each featuring a cartoon character and the text '小试身手' (Try your hand) and '1st', '2nd', '3rd' respectively.

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

A teacher's ability to relate well with the students is more important than knowing the subject well.

——2006.2.11

Day 15

阅读文章

Composition of Soil

① Soil, the loose material that covers the land surfaces of Earth and supports the growth of plants, is in general an **unconsolidated** or loose combination of inorganic and organic materials. The inorganic **components** of soil are principally the products of rocks and minerals that have been gradually broken down by weather, chemical action, and other natural processes. The organic materials are composed of **debris** from plants and from the **decomposition** of the many tiny life forms that inhabit the soil. Mineral and organic particles generally compose roughly 50 percent of a soil's volume. The other 50 percent consists of **pores**—open areas of various shapes and sizes. Networks of pores hold water within the soil and also provide a means of water transport. Oxygen and other gases move through pore spaces in soil. Pores also serve as **passageways** for small animals and provide room for the growth of plant roots.

② The mineral component of soil is made up of an arrangement of **particles** that are less than 2.0 mm (0.08 in) in **diameter**. Soil scientists divide soil particles, also known as soil separates, into three main size groups: sand, silt, and clay, with each smaller in size than the previous kind. Depending upon the rock materials from which they were **derived**, these **assorted** mineral particles ultimately **release** the chemicals on which plants depend for survival, such as potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, sulfur, iron, and manganese.

③ Organic materials **constitute** another essential component of soils. Some of this material comes from the **residue** of plants—for example, the remains of plant roots deep within the soil, or materials that fall on the ground, such as leaves on a forest floor. These materials become part of a cycle of decomposition and **decay**, a cycle that provides important nutrients to the soil. In general, soil fertility depends on a high content of organic materials.

④ Even a small area of soil holds a universe of living things, ranging in size from the fairly large to the **microscopic**: earthworms, mites, millipedes, centipedes, grubs, termites, lice, springtails, and more. And even a **gram** of soil might contain as many as a billion microbes—bacteria and fungi too small to be seen with the naked eye. All these living things form a complex chain: larger creatures eat organic debris and **excrete** waste into the soil, predators consume living prey, and microbes feed on the bodies of dead animals. Bacteria and fungi, in particular, **digest** the complex organic compounds that make up living matter and reduce them to simpler compounds that plants can use for food. A typical example of bacterial action is the formation of ammonia from animal

and vegetable proteins. Other bacteria then **oxidize** the ammonia to form nitrogen compounds called nitrites, and still other bacteria act on the nitrites to form nitrates, another type of nitrogen compound that can be used by plants. Some types of bacteria can even fix or **extract** nitrogen directly from the air and make it available in the soil. Ultimately, the decay of plant and animal material results in the formation of a dark-colored organic matter known as humus, which unlike plant residues, is generally **resistant** to further decomposition.

⑤ Apart from the inorganic and organic matters in soil, water and pore space are also important factors in influencing soil's quality. Soils differ in their capacity to **retain** and transport water which carries out the essential function of bringing mineral nutrients to plants. But the balance between water and air in the soil can be delicate. An **overabundance** of water will saturate the soil and fill pore spaces needed for the transport of oxygen. The resulting oxygen **deficiency** can kill plants. Fertile soils permit an exchange between plants and the atmosphere, as oxygen **diffuses** into the soil and is used by roots for **respiration**. In turn, the resulting carbon dioxide diffuses through pore spaces and returns to the atmosphere. This exchange is most efficient in soils with a high degree of porosity.

⑥ Soil plays an **indispensable** role in sustaining life; and since soil takes a great deal of time to develop—thousands or even millions of years, it is effectively a **nonrenewable** resource. Yet even now, in many areas of the world, soil is **under siege**. Deforestation, over-development, and pollution from manmade chemicals are just a few of the consequences of human activity and carelessness. As the human population grows, its demand for food from crops increases, soil conservation has also become more crucial.

——2012年8月25日北美机经

The word "saturate" in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. damage
- B. ruin
- C. drench
- D. satisfy

句子翻译

英文原文：

With a moderate to fairly high net energy yield, these systems emit no heat-trapping carbon dioxide or other air pollutants and need no water for cooling; manufacturing them produces little water pollution.

Online Test: Electricity from Wind

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

这些发电系统能生产中等至相当高的净能量，同时却不排放吸热的二氧化碳气体或其他空气污染物，并且系统无需用水冷却；建造它们只会造成极少的水污染。

知识点小结：

1. “with”引导的结构作伴随状语，根据句意应该可以看出句中隐含的对比，所以大家在翻译的时候可以把这层对比、转折含义表达出来。
2. 后半句中出现两个连词：一个是“or”，一个是“and”。我们需要弄清楚它们分别连接哪些成分。“or”连接的是“heat-trapping carbon dioxide”和“other air pollutants”；“and”连接的是“emit no heat-trapping carbon dioxide or other air pollutants”和“need no water for cooling”。
3. 关于分号和句号的区别。我们都知道逗号不能连接两个单独的句子（如果需要了解更多，同学们可以回顾“逗号分隔句”这个语法概念），所以一般来说，当我们要结束一个完整的句子（主谓宾或主系表等主要结构已齐全的情况），而即将开始另一个新句子时需要用句号表示完结。但是还有另外一种情况，当前一个句子和后一个句子在内容上还有一些联系，但又因为是两个句子而不能用逗号连接时，我们可以选择使用分号。用分号连接句子是为了使内容衔接得更紧密。所以在该句中，如果单纯地从语法角度来讲，可以把分号换成句号；但是因为最后一句中出现了“them”，表示与前面的句子联系紧密，所以用分号会比用句号更好一些。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

Large wind farms can be built in six months to a year and then easily expanded as needed. With a moderate to fairly high net energy yield, these systems emit no heat-trapping carbon dioxide or other air pollutants and need no water for cooling;


manufacturing them produces little water pollution. The land under wind turbines can be used for grazing cattle and other purposes, and leasing land for wind turbines can provide extra income for farmers and ranchers.


The word "emit" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.


- A. use
- B. require
- C. release
- D. destroy

汉英翻译练习:

虽然拥有更多的智慧（用“with”结构），老年人的身体状况和精力却没有年轻人好。即便更懂得享受生活，却难免受到很多限制，很多事情会心有余而力不足。

 1st

 2nd

 3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Young people enjoy life better than older people.

——2006.2.3

Day 16

阅读文章

Methods of Plant Pollination

① **Pollination** is the process by which pollen is **transferred** in the reproduction of plants, thereby enabling **fertilization** and sexual reproduction. Flowering plants have several different parts that are important in pollination. Flowers have male parts called stamens that produce a sticky powder called pollen. They also have a female part called the pistil. The top of the pistil is called the stigma, and is often sticky. Seeds are made at the base of the pistil, in the ovule. To be pollinated, pollen must be moved from a stamen to the stigma.

② In order for pollination to be successful, pollen must be transferred between plants of the same species—for example, a rose flower must always receive rose pollen and a pine tree must always receive pine pollen. Plants typically rely on one of two methods of pollination: crosspollination or self-pollination, but some species are **capable** of both. Most plants are designed for cross-pollination, in which pollen is transferred between different plants of the same species. In self-pollination, pollen is transferred from the stamens to the pistil within one flower.

③ Unlike animals, plants are **literally rooted** to the spot, and so cannot move to combine sex cells from different plants; for this reason, species have **evolved** effective **strategies** for accomplishing cross-pollination. Some plants simply allow their pollen to be carried on the wind, as is the case with wheat, rice, corn, and other grasses, and pines, firs, cedars, and other **conifers**. This method works well if the individual plants are growing close together. To **ensure** success, huge amounts of pollen must be produced, most of which never reaches another plant.

④ Most plants, however, do not **rely on** the wind. These plants employ **pollinators**—bees, butterflies, and other insects, as well as birds, bats, and mice—to transport pollen between sometimes widely **scattered** plants. While this strategy enables plants to expend less energy making large amounts of pollen, they must still use energy to produce **incentives** for their pollinators. For instance, birds and insects may be attracted to a plant by its tasty food in the form of **nectar**, a sugary, energy-rich fluid that bees eat and also use for making honey. Bees and other pollinators may be attracted by a plant's pollen, a **nutritious** food that is high in **protein** and provides almost every known **vitamin**, about 25 trace minerals, and 22 amino acids. As a pollinator enters a flower or **probes** it for nectar, typically located deep in the flower, or grazes on the pollen itself, the sticky pollen **attaches** to parts of its body. When the pollinator visits the next flower in search of more nectar or pollen, it brushes against the

stigma and pollen grains rub off onto the stigma. In this way, pollinators **inadvertently** transfer pollen from flower to flower.

⑤ Flowers are **designed** to attract pollinators, and the unique shape, color, and even scent of a flower **appeals to** specific pollinators. Birds see the color red particularly well and are **prone** to pollinating red flowers. The long red floral tubes of certain flowers are designed to attract hummingbirds but **discourage** small insects that might take the nectar without transferring pollen. Flowers that are pollinated by bats are usually large, light in color, heavily scented, and open at night, when bats are most active. Many of the brighter pink, orange, and yellow flowers are marked by patterns on the **petals** that can be seen only with ultraviolet light. These patterns act as maps to the nectar glands typically located at the **base** of the flower. Bees are able to see ultraviolet light and use the colored patterns to find nectar efficiently.

⑥ The **interactions** between plants and animals are **mutualistic**, since both species benefit from the interaction. Undoubtedly plants have evolved flower structures that successfully attract specific pollinators. And in some cases the pollinators may have adapted their behaviors to take advantage of the resources offered by specific kinds of flowers.

——2012年10月5日北美机经

The word "it" in Paragraph 4 refers to_____.

- A. flower
- B. nectar
- C. pollinator
- D. pollen

句子翻译

英文原文：

Wind power has a significant cost advantage over nuclear power and has become competitive with coal-fired power plants in many places. With new technological advances and mass production, projected cost declines should make wind power one of the world's cheapest ways to produce electricity.

Online Test: Electricity from Wind

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

风力发电比核能发电具有更为明显的成本优势，并且在很多地方也可与燃煤发电相竞争。随着新技术的进步和大规模生产的进行，预计的成本下降会使风力发电成为世界上成本最低的发电方式之一。

知识点小结：

表示事物之间进行对比的两个词组是需要大家重点掌握的。

1. 词组“have/gain an advantage over”的意思是“胜过；优于；一方比另一方好”。强调一下，这里需要用介词“over”。
2. 词组“be competitive with”的意思是“可与……相竞争的”。例如：

But because much of this industry still relies on subsidies to be competitive with fossil fuels, it is still not a true free market.

但由于这个行业在很大程度上仍然依赖津贴去和化石燃料竞争，因此仍然不是一个真正的自由市场。

3. 句中的“plant”属于熟词僻义，不是指“植物”，而是指“工厂”。
4. 最后一句话中的“should 11”表推测，是基于一定事实、可能性比较大的推测，可理解为“按理说；应该能；想必会；一定会”。比如：

a. Hi, Mum! I'm on the bus. I should be home in about ten minutes.

妈妈，我已经在汽车上了，十分钟左右应该能到家。

b. In principle, all the power needs of the United States could be provided by exploiting the wind potential of just three states—North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas.

全美的电力需求基本上都可以通过挖掘北达科他州、南达科他州和得克萨斯州这三个州的风力发电潜力得以满足。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：


Wind power has a significant cost advantage over nuclear power and has become competitive with coal-fired power plants in many places. With new technological advances and mass production, projected cost declines should make wind power one of the world's cheapest ways to produce electricity. In the long run, electricity from large wind farms in remote areas might be used to make hydrogen gas from water during periods when there is less than peak demand for electricity. The hydrogen gas could then be fed into a storage system and used to generate electricity when additional or backup power is needed.


According to this paragraph, which of the following is true about periods when the demand for electricity is relatively low?


- A. These periods are times when wind turbines are powered by hydrogen gas.
- B. These periods provide the opportunity to produce and store energy for future use.
- C. These periods create storage problems for all forms of power generation.
- D. These periods occur as often as periods when the demand for electricity is high.

汉英翻译练习：

某些场合中，比如面试时，良好的口头表达能力能让你在展现自我时比其他面试者更具优势。

 小试身手 1st

 小试身手 2nd

 小试身手 3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

In modern society, the ability to speak well is more important than the ability to write well.

——2006.4.28

注释

[1] 注意：“may/might/could”等词也可以表推测，但是其可能性要比“should”小。

Day 17

阅读文章

Development of Continental Drift Theory^[1]

① The idea of continental movement has been with us since the middle of 19th century. The understanding of the driving force is relatively recent, the 1960s. The basic concept **extends** all the way back to early map makers who noticed that the **coastlines** of Africa and South America had a remarkable similarity. As early as 1858, a French scientist Antonio Snider-Pelligrini wrote that the Atlantic Ocean had formed when powerful forces broke apart a great continent. At that time this idea was not given serious consideration by most geologists. Evidence supporting this concept, however, gradually developed from **geological** and **paleontological** observations in the continents of the Southern Hemisphere and India.

② There is great similarity between the animals of India and Madagascar, two land areas now separated by 2,500 miles of ocean. In order to explain this observation, an early idea was that the continents were joined by land bridges of granitic rock that later **sank** into the ocean's basaltic **crust**. This idea also supported the Austrian geologist Eduard Suess's work with the fossil plant *Glossopteris* which he found to be **distributed** throughout India, South America, southern Africa, Australia, and Antarctica. He felt that the presence of a land bridge connecting all of these continental areas would explain the distribution of this group of fossil plants over such widely separated locations. He named this land mass of continents and land bridges Gondwanaland.

③ Between 1872 and 1876 the British H.M.S. Challenger expedition took **soundings** throughout the Atlantic Ocean which **revealed** an extensive ridge running north-south down the middle of the ocean floor roughly half-way between the American continents and Europe-Africa. Using these data, Frank Taylor in 1908 **proposed** that the continents had at one time been **adjacent** but had been pulled apart by tremendous forces, and that the central ridge, the MidAtlantic Ridge, was the site of this ancient boundary.

④ Not long after Taylor's work was published, Alfred Wegener, a German meteorologist, presented his theories in his 1915 book *On the Origin of Continents and Oceans*. He proposed that at one time all the continents were joined into one huge supercontinent which he named Pangaea (Greek for "all the land") and that at a later date the continents **split** apart, moving slowly to their present positions on the globe. He felt that the idea of land bridges was wrong because it **called for** less-dense granitic rock to sink into more-dense basaltic rock, which he felt was clearly impossible. In **matching up** coastlines, he found that by including the continental shelves the **fit** was much more

accurate, and by doing so large blocks of ancient rock called cratons, the oldest core of a continental land mass, were found to form a **contiguous** pattern across the boundary of South America and Africa. He also looked at other geologic formations and saw patterns such as the presence of ancient mountains in South Africa which **align** with the mountains near Buenos Aires in Argentina when the two continents are fitted along coastlines. Layers of sandstone, shale, and clay **interspersed** with coal in both South Africa and Brazil seemed to **match** in **sequence**. Wegener's theory was so **radical** that he was not given serious consideration by most of the scientific community. In fact he was **subjected** to **ridicule** and **insult** for daring to present his **preposterous** ideas.

⑤ Although some of Wegener's information was off the mark, the largest part was accurate. But his theory's greatest weakness was his explanation of cause. He suggested that the **centrifugal** force of the spinning planet would tend to force the continents equator-ward and that tidal pull from the sun and moon might cause **lateral** movement. However, he did not seem very confident in those **mechanisms** as he also stated that the complete solution of the problem of the driving forces will still be a long time coming.

⑥ While in Europe and North America Wegener's ideas were being attacked, in the southern **hemisphere** some of his **staunchest** supporters were collecting data to support the theory of continental drift. But despite the evidence presented by supporters, most of the scientific community still did not accept the theory of continental drift. It was not until thirty years after Wegener's death that scientists of the 1960s described sea-floor spreading and plate tectonics which were the **undeniable** proof of continental drift.

——2013年1月12日北美机经

According to Paragraph 4, why was the land bridge theory wrong?

- A. The granitic rock was impossible to sink into the basaltic rock.
- B. It is clear that all the continents were once joined into one huge supercontinent.
- C. The coastlines match each other better if continental shelves were included.
- D. It cannot explain the geological pattern in some areas.

句子翻译

英文原文：

Large wind farms might also interfere with the flight patterns of migratory birds in certain areas, and they have killed large birds of prey (especially hawks, falcons, and eagles) that prefer to hunt along the same ridge lines that are ideal for wind turbines.

Online Test: Electricity from Wind

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

在某些区域，大型风力发电场可能会影响候鸟的迁徙模式，并且它们已经杀死了（一些）大型猛禽（尤其是老鹰、猎鹰和鹰等），这些猛禽喜欢沿着最适合安放风力涡轮机的山脊线捕食。

知识点小结：

对比我们之前给出的句子，同学们应该会发现这个句子其实不难，但是却被ETS出成了句子简化题，再次可见ETS对平行结构的重视。

1. 本次的翻译题目包括的主要结构是“and”连接的两个句子，后一句中的代词“they”指代的就是前一句中的“large wind farms”。所以如果能搞清楚这个结构的话，就能够明白整个句子其实主要讲的是“large wind farms”所带来的两个结果：一个是“interfere with the flight patterns of migratory birds in certain areas”，另一个是“have killed large birds of prey”。分析到这种程度之后再去做题，是否就觉得简单多了呢？

2. 后一句中，前一个“that”引导的定语从句修饰前面的“large birds of prey”，后一个“that”引导的定语从句修饰前面的“ridge lines”。

（注：第二个定语从句中的关系代词只能用“that”而不能用“which”，因为先行词是用“the same”修饰的。）

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

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.

Large wind farms might also interfere with the flight patterns of migratory birds in certain areas, and they have killed large birds of prey (especially hawks, falcons, and

eagles) that prefer to hunt along the same ridge lines that are ideal for wind turbines.

A. Hawks, falcons, and eagles prefer to hunt along ridge lines, where wind turbines can kill large numbers of migratory birds.

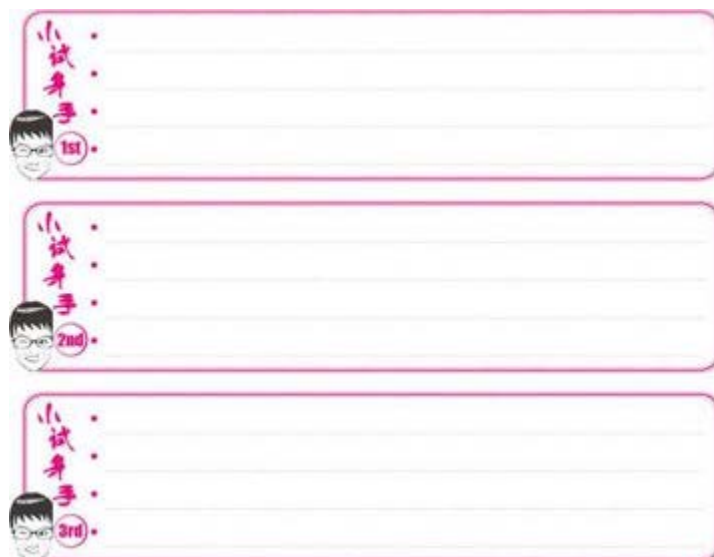
B. Wind turbines occasionally cause migratory birds to change their flight patterns and therefore may interfere with the areas where birds of prey prefer to hunt.

C. Some of the best locations for large wind farms are places that may cause problems for migrating birds and birds of prey.

D. Large wind farms in certain areas kill hawks, falcons, and eagles and thus might create a more ideal path for the flight of migratory birds.

汉英翻译练习：

人们投入诸多资金和精力发展经济的目的（for the same purpose that）与保护环境的主要目的是相同的，两者都是为了使人们的生活更加美好；对任意一方的破坏都将不利于人们的生活。因此，应该对经济发展和环境保护给予同等重视。



大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Governments should focus more on natural environment than on economic development.

——2009.3.22

注释

[\[1\]](#) 2012年8月25日的北美机经只说了文章是关于大陆漂移板块构造的。这篇文章可能有点儿难度，不过我个人感觉它的难度更接近于托福了，而以前的文章都太过简单了。

Day 18

阅读文章

Bird Vocalization⁽¹⁾

① Bird **vocalization** includes both bird calls and bird songs. In non-technical use, bird songs are the bird sounds that are **melodious** to the human ear. In **ornithology** and birding, relatively long and **elaborate** songs are **distinguished** by function from relatively briefer and simple calls. Most birds draw on a variety of sounds to **convey** to potential mates, rivals and predators all the important things they have to say.

② Songs are often loud and **repetitive**, so they tend to be noticed more than other bird sounds. They are mainly used to **impress** and attract a mate or declare **territorial boundaries**. Most of the time, we hear only males singing, because they typically take the lead in **defending** territories and attracting mates, though in some areas, especially in the tropics, some species sing **duets** involving both the male and female.

③ Experiments with recorded songs have shown that birds sing to attract mates. House Wren songs **broadcast** near nest boxes will attract female House Wrens, for example. Female birds may also judge the quality of a male's song when selecting a mate. Some studies have shown that males with extra food on their territories are the most **persistent** singers, and in some species, the most persistent singers attract females the soonest.

④ Playback experiments have also shown that songs are important in defending a territory. For example, male House Wrens respond **aggressively** to the recording of another male's song, sometimes even attacking the loudspeaker. In other tests, researchers **temporarily** removed male birds from their territories but played songs through speakers on some of the territories. Neighboring males were less likely to **invade** territories from which songs were broadcast, showing that song means "Keep out!" to other birds.

⑤ In addition to singing, birds use a variety of sounds to communicate. Calls are used for interacting with family members, **alerting** one another to the presence of predators, keeping in touch while flying, or sharing information about food.

⑥ Birds use contact calls to keep in touch as they fly, feed, or go about their day. Contact notes are often short and **high-pitched**. Mates can match each other's calls, helping them to identify their partners, even at a distance or in a large **flock**. Many birds use contact calls to keep in touch while migrating, and birds that migrate at night may also use **nocturnal** flight calls. Some very experienced birders can tell which species are flying overhead by listening to these sounds. Researchers at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology are using these sounds to study birds at night: **monitoring** the numbers

and kinds of birds that pass overhead during migration.

⑦ Many birds utter alarm calls in response to a nearby predator. Jays, domestic chickens, and many other birds even use different calls for warning about ground and **aerial** predators. For example, Florida Scrub-Jays use a thin, high-pitched call for a hawk or falcon, **prompting** nearby jays to dive for cover. They use a lower pitched, **scolding** sound when warning of a snake, cat, or other **terrestrial** predator. By using alarm calls, birds let the predator know it has been **sighted**. Having lost the advantage of surprise, the predator may decide to give up the attack. Alarm calls also warn other birds that the predator is there. This may help because birds will often **mob** predators that are near their nests or young. When birds of many species join in, they have a better chance of chasing the predator away.

⑧ Some birds also use calls to announce that they have found food. In Nebraska, Cliff Swallows **forage** for aerial insects in groups of 2 to more than 1,000 birds. When birds find food in bad weather, they use a squeak call that attracts other swallows. Keeping track of a moving **swarm** of insects may be difficult for a single swallow. Attracting other swallows may improve its chances of continuing to find food.

⑨ Remarkably, each bird is an expert sound mixer. It can also produce the whole chorus on its own. The sound produced by one individual will sound as complex as that produced by nine. Bird vocalization, therefore, is a deep and complex subject as well as a gloriously **uplifting** one. There is much scientists still do not understand about it, yet the **unraveling** of its mystery is definitely enjoying.

——2012年10月27日北美机经

Directions: Two of the answer choices below are used in the passage to illustrate the function of bird songs and three are used to illustrate the function of bird calls. Complete the table by matching appropriate answer choices to the functions they are used to illustrate.

Functions of Bird Songs	Functions of Bird Calls
<ul style="list-style-type: none">••	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•••

1. Recorded male sounds to attract females
2. One bird makes out a high-pitched sound to inform other birds of its whereabouts
3. Sounds produced to drive away predators
4. Sounds produced to tell other birds the whereabouts of food
5. High or low sounds to warn other birds to take cover
6. Sounds used to mark their territory
7. Sounds made to follow a moving swarm of insects

句子翻译

英文原文：

In addition to finding an increase of suitable browse, like huckleberry and vine maple, Arthur Einarsen, longtime game biologist in the Pacific Northwest, found quality of browse in the open areas to be substantially more nutritive.

TPO-4(2006.10.8): Deer Populations of the Puget Sound

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

除了可以找到更多适合的嫩草之外，比如黑果木和圆叶槭，长期（研究）太平洋西北部猎物的生物学家亚瑟·埃纳森发现空旷地区的嫩草质量大体上都更好、更有营养。

知识点小结：

1. 词组“in addition to”的意思是“除.....之外”，常用在句首，可表示该句与前文的联系。介词“to”后面如果跟动词必须用它的v-ing形式。
2. 本句话中因为出现了两个插入成分，可能会使一些同学对句子的整体框架感到困惑。“like huckleberry and vine maple”和“longtime game biologist in the Pacific Northwest”都是插入语：前者进一步对“suitable browse”进行举例说明；后者进一步解释说明“Arthur Einarsen”的身份。我们在做句子简化题时，可以将这两个部分先忽略掉，因为插入成分一般不会是句子的主干部分。
3. 关于对“longtime”的理解问题，如果直接翻译成“长时间的猎物生物学家”会比较别扭，所以希望大家在直译的基础上可以根据自己的理解和汉语习惯把句子翻译得更恰当。

小贴士：

想必大家都听说过英语翻译的三个基本原则——信、达、雅。其中的“信”指的就是要忠实于原文，保证翻译的准确性。所以当我们再度调整语序和翻译时会有有一个前提：必须建立在准确直译的基础上。否则可能会导致翻译的偏差，甚至是更为严重的错误。

4. 最后一句话中出现一个常用句型“find sth. to be + adj.”，意思是“发现某物怎样”，其中“to be”可以省略掉。大家以后可以尝试使用该句型，参考例句如下：

I found this book (to be) very useful to any parent who has problems with child.
我发现这本书对每一位与孩子有矛盾的家长来说都很有用。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

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.

In addition to finding an increase of suitable browse, like huckleberry and vine maple, Arthur Einarsen, longtime game biologist in the Pacific Northwest, found quality of browse in the open areas to be substantially more nutritive.

A. Arthur Einarsen's longtime family with the Pacific Northwest helped him discover areas where deer had an increase in suitable browse.

B. Arthur Einarsen found that deforested feeding grounds provided deer with more and better food.

C. Biologist like Einarsen believe it is important to find additional open areas with suitable browse for deer to inhabit.

D. According to Einarsen, huckleberry and vine maple are examples of vegetation that may someday improve the nutrition of deer in the open areas of the Pacific Northwest.

汉英翻译练习：

除了能给孩子提供更多的关爱和鼓励，父母也能在为人处事和生活态度方面给孩子树立正面的榜样。

(当前文已经叙述过一个方面，后文又进一步递进时，可以用“in addition to”这个词组。)

Three horizontal writing boxes for translation practice. Each box has a pink border and contains a cartoon character icon on the left with the text '小试身手' (Try your hand) and a rank indicator (1st, 2nd, 3rd).

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Classmates are a more important influence than parents on a child's success in school.

——2006.12.1

注释

[\[1\]](#) 2012年10月27日北美机经：《鸟类的歌声》。雄性鸟类通过歌声宣称自己的领地、拒绝其他雄性鸟类的到来，然后在自己的领地交偶，和雌性鸟类共同生活。后面说了领地有的只是用来交偶的，有的是用来生活和交偶的。歌声也分种类，有的歌声也有恐吓作用。

Day 19

阅读文章

Destructive Influence of Dams

① Dams are structures that block the flow of a river, stream, or other waterway. Some dams **divert** the flow of river water into a pipeline, canal, or channel. Others raise the level of inland waterways to make them navigable by ships and barges. Many dams **harness** the energy of falling water to generate electric power. Dams also hold water for drinking and crop irrigation, and provide flood control.

② The oldest known human-made dams were built more than 5,000 years ago in **arid** parts of the Middle East to divert river water to irrigate crops. Today there are more than 500,000 dams worldwide. The vast majority of these are small structures less than 3 m (10 ft) tall. Engineers regard dams that measure more than 15 m (50 ft) high as large dams. About 40,000 large dams exist in the world today.

③ Despite the various benefits dams could offer to mankind, their potential harms cannot be ignored. Building a dam changes the ecology of the surrounding area and destructs the natural habitat of many animals, the most affected of which are fish that depend on free-flowing water to live. Salmon, for example, usually migrate downstream to spend part of their lives in the open ocean. As adults, they return upstream to **lay** their eggs in the **gravel** bottoms of the rivers where they were born. Large dams block their **migratory** passage and severely threaten their population.

④ Dams also alter the water temperatures and **microhabitats** downstream. Water **released** from behind dams usually comes from close to the bottom of the reservoirs, where little sunlight **penetrates**. This frigid water significantly lowers the temperatures of sun-warmed shallows downstream, rendering them unfit for certain kinds of fish and other wildlife. Natural rivers surge and **meander**, creating small pools and sandbars that provide a place for young fish, insects, and other river-dwelling organisms to flourish. But dams alter the river flow, eliminating these microhabitats and, in some cases, their inhabitants.

⑤ To minimize the adverse influence of dams, the U.S. government launched a series of measures to protect salmon and other migratory fish species. Some dams began to **incorporate** a fish pass to allow fish a chance to swim around the dam and reach upstream **spawning** grounds. Fish passes called fish ladders comprise a series of small pools arranged like stair steps. Each pool is slightly higher than the previous one. Fish ladders are based on the idea that a fish swimming upstream cannot leap over a dam that is more than about 5 meters high, but it can leap up a series of pools, each slightly higher than the one below it. Yet despite fish passes and other efforts to help fish

bypass dams, the **cumulative** effect of multiple dams built along the length of a river continued to **exact** a heavy **toll** on fish populations. In particular, the **drastic** decline of wild Pacific salmon populations has raised alarm and become one of the most important conservation issues in the Pacific Northwest. Less than 2 percent of the wild salmon population of the Columbia River Basin remains and only one individual sockeye salmon returned to the Snake River in Idaho in 1994. Coho salmon in the Snake River have been declared extinct by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as have 106 other salmon populations on the West Coast.

⑥ As such situation worsened, the US government ordered the removal of a series of dams to restore the populations of salmon. In 1997, the 2.4 m (8 ft) Marie Dorian Dam that blocked passage to Pacific Salmon and Steelhead was removed from Walla Walla River. In 1999, the 7.3 m(24 ft) Edwards Dam was removed from Kennebec River against the operator's wishes to reopen the blocked access to Atlantic Salmon and American Shad. In 2011, the 37 m (123 ft) Condit dam on White Salmon River was removed for the benefit of Pacific Salmon and Steelhead. In 2012, the largest dam removal project in history happened. The 33 m (108 ft) Elwha Dam and the 64 m(210 ft) Glines Canyon Dam were removed to restore stocks of Pacific Salmon and trout species to the Elwha River watershed. The removal of other dams is still under discussion.

——2012年1月13日北美机经

The word "frigid" in Paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. enormous
- B. deep
- C. very cold
- D. stiff

句子翻译

英文原文：

Earth is a target in a cosmic shooting gallery, subject to random violent events that were unsuspected a few decades ago.

Official Model Exam: Meteorite Impact and Dinosaur Extinction

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

地球是宇宙射击场的一个靶子，容易受到随机猛烈事件的攻击，（这些猛烈事件）几十年前还未被察觉。

知识点小结：

1. “shooting gallery”是“射击场”的意思；“target”是“靶”的意思，可引申为“目标；对象”。（靶子就是射击的目标和对象，这种联想式的单词记忆法值得提倡）。

2. 这个句子中我们要重点学习“subject”，这个单词可以算是一词多义中的极品。什么意思呢？因为它既可以作名词来表示多种含义，比如“科目；（文章等的）主题，题材”，在语法术语上可称为“主语”，在哲学中可称为“主体”，在英国又可称为“臣民”等；又可以用作形容词，意思是“易受……影响的”，“隶属于……的；受……支配的”；此外，它还可以作动词讲，意思是“使服从；使隶属；使遭受”。当被用做形容词和动词时，后面常跟介词“to”。例如：

a. Mary is very subject to colds.

玛丽很容易患感冒。

（“subject”在此是形容词）

b. He was subjected to the harshest possible conditions.

他遭遇到了最艰苦的条件。

（“subject”在此是动词，与系动词一起构成被动语态）

3. 该句中用到的是“subject”的形容词意思，即“易受……影响的”，属于形容词短语修饰前面的“earth”。后面“that”引导的定语从句修饰“violent events”。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

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.

Earth is a target in a cosmic shooting gallery, subject to random violent events that were unsuspected a few decades ago.

A. Until recently, nobody realized that Earth is exposed to unpredictable violent impacts from space.

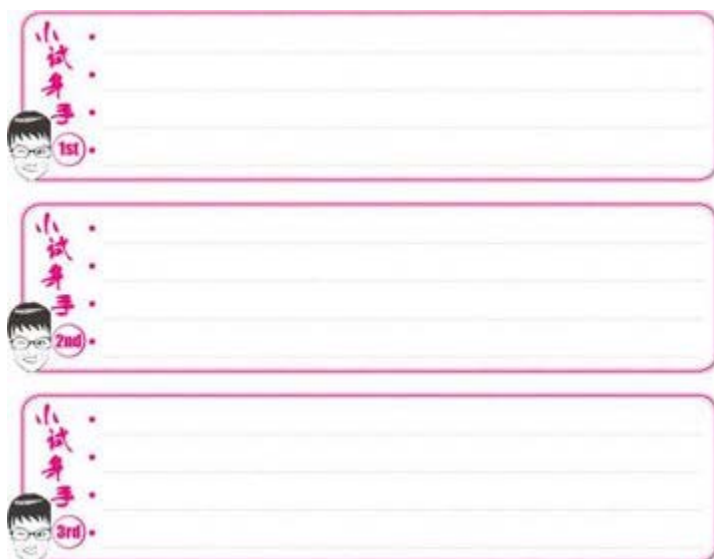
B. In the last few decades, the risk of a random violent impact from space has increased.

C. Since most violent events on Earth occur randomly, nobody can predict when or where they will happen.

D. A few decades ago, Earth became the target of random violent events originating in outer space.

汉英翻译练习:

学生，尤其是初中生和高中生，很容易受到同龄人的影响，不管是好的方面还是坏的方面。



大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Students are influenced more by their teachers than by their friends.

——2008.11.23

Day 20

阅读文章

Brief Introduction of Comet

① Comet (Latin *stella cometa*, "hairy star") is a relatively small, icy **celestial body revolving** around the Sun. When a comet **nears** the Sun, some of the ice in the comet turns into gas. The gas and loose dust freed from the ice create a long, **luminous** tail that streams behind the comet.

② Approximately 2,000 comets have been observed and recorded over the past 2,500 years. Several hundred of those were not visible to naked-eye observers on Earth, and were only discovered during the past few decades with the aid of **astronomical** instruments. Appearances of large comets were regarded as atmospheric phenomena until 1577, when Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe proved that they were celestial bodies. In the 17th century British scientist Isaac Newton demonstrated that the movements of comets **are subject to** the same laws that control the **planets** in their **orbits**.

③ By comparing the orbital elements of a number of earlier comets, British astronomer Edmond Halley showed the comet of 1682 to be **identical** with the two that had appeared in 1607 and 1531, and he successfully predicted the comet's next return, which occurred in 1758. The earlier appearances of what came to be known as Halley's Comet have now been identified from records dating from as early as 240 BC, and it is probable that the bright comet observed in 466 BC was also an **apparition** of this famous comet. Halley's Comet most recently passed around the Sun again early in 1986.

④ Comets have **elliptical** orbits with periods—the time they take to orbit the Sun once—ranging from a few years to tens of thousands of years. The orbits of most comets are so vast that they are **indistinguishable** from **parabolas**—open curves that would take the comets out of the solar system—but from technical analyses astronomers assume that they also are ellipses, of great **eccentricity**, with periods as long as 40,000 years or possibly much longer. The bright Comet Hyakutake, which was visible from Earth in 1996, has an estimated period of 10,000 years.

⑤ Comets were once believed to come from **interstellar** space. Although no detailed theory of origin is generally accepted, many astronomers now believe that comets originated in the outer, colder part of the solar system from **residual** planetary matter in the early days of the solar system. Comets are believed to be unchanged from the time the solar system came into existence about 4.6 billion years ago. Consequently, scientists try to study them closely for clues to the chemical makeup of the early solar system. The Dutch astronomer Jan Hendrik Oort proposed that a "storage cloud" of

comet material has accumulated far beyond the orbit of Pluto, and that the **gravitational** effects of passing **stars** send some of the material sunward, where it becomes visible as comets.

⑥ Since the 1990s, it has been realized that long-period comets (those with periods longer than about 200 years) come from the Oort cloud, while short-period comets come from a ring of debris known as the Kuiper Belt. The Kuiper Belt, which starts just beyond the orbit of the planet Neptune, is flattened in the **plane** of the solar system. Comets that originate there tend to have orbits in the same plane as the planets.

⑦ Comets have long been regarded by the superstitious as **portents** of **calamity** or important events. The appearance of a comet has also given rise to the fear of collision between the comet and Earth. Earth, in fact, has passed through the tails of occasional comets without **measurable** effect. **The collision** of the **nucleus** of a comet **with** a large city would probably destroy the city but the probability of such an event occurring is exceedingly small. Some scientists suggest, however, that collisions have taken place in the astronomical past. Scientists studying Comet Hale-Bopp in 1997 found chemicals in the comet that are very similar to those that are thought to have led to life on Earth. Comets may have provided Earth with water and important chemicals in its early history, and a collision between Earth and a comet may also have had a climatic role in the extinction of the dinosaurs.

——2012年4月27日北美机经

According to Paragraph 3, which of the following is true of Halley's Comet?

- A. It was observed recently with the aid of astronomical instruments.
- B. It returns to Earth on a regular basis.
- C. It is identical with several other comets.
- D. It is also an atmospheric phenomena.

句子翻译

英文原文:

Continued sedimentation—the process of deposits' settling on the sea bottom—buries the organic matter and subjects it to higher temperatures and pressures, which convert the organic matter to oil and gas.

TPO-4(2006.10.8): Petroleum Resources

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译:

持续的沉积——堆积物沉积到海底的过程——将有机物埋起来并使之承受（海底）更高的温度和更大的压力，从而将有机物转化成石油和天然气。

知识点小结:

1. “the process of deposits' settling on the sea bottom”属于动名词的逻辑主语 (deposits') 出现的情况，后面动词“settle”必须用“settling”的形式（因为跟在介词“of”之后）。
2. 句子中出现两个连词“and”，所以必须搞清楚每个“and”前后连接的成分各是什么。第一个“and”连接“buries the organic matter”和“subjects it to higher temperatures and pressures”；第二个“and”连接“temperatures”和“pressures”。
3. “it”指代的是前面的“organic matter”。
4. “which”引导的非限制性定语从句修饰前面的“higher temperatures and pressures”。一般来说，不管是限制性定语从句还是非限制性定语从句，大多数情况下先行词往往是某一个词或短语（通常会与“which”等关系代词临近）。而特殊情况下非限制性定语从句的先行词也可以是整个主句。因为整个主句作为先行词的情况比较特殊，所以在教学中经常被强调，这导致很多同学一遇到非限制性定语从句就将先行词视为前面的整个句子，这样是不对的。大家不妨看看以下两个托福考试中的句子（我们之前也都讲过，现在当做重温吧）。

But the movies differed significantly from these other forms of entertainment, which depended on either live performance or (in the case of the slide-and-lantern shows) the active involvement of a master of ceremonies who assembled the final program.

With the advent of projection, the viewer's relationship with the image was no longer private, as it had been with earlier peepshow devices such as the Kinetoscope and the Mutoscope, which was a similar machine that reproduced motion by means of

successive images on individual photographic cards instead of on strips of celluloid.

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

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.

Continued sedimentation—the process of deposits' settling on the sea bottom—buries the organic matter and subjects it to higher temperatures and pressures, which convert the organic matter to oil and gas.

- A. Higher temperatures and pressures promote sedimentation, which is responsible for petroleum formation.
- B. Deposits of sediments on top of organic matter increase the temperature of and pressure on the matter.
- C. Increased pressure and heat from the weight of the sediment turn the organic remains into petroleum.
- D. The remains of microscopic organisms transform into petroleum once they are buried under mud.

汉英翻译练习：

兴趣能使你对一门专业的学习更加精细且更加深入，而对专业知识的精通（此处可尝试使用“which”引导的非限制性定语从句）将会是未来工作中的一件利器。

Three horizontal writing boxes for translation practice. Each box has a pink border and contains a cartoon character icon on the left with the text '小试身手' (Try your hand) and a rank label: '1st', '2nd', and '3rd' respectively.

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

It is more important to choose a subject of your interest than to choose those that prepare you for a job.

——2006.11.19

Day 21

阅读文章

Brief History of Calendar

① Calendar, system of measuring time for the needs of civil life, by dividing time into days, weeks, months, and years. Calendar **divisions** are based on the movements of the earth and the regular appearances of the Sun and the Moon. A day is the average time required for one **rotation** of the Earth on its **axis**. The measurement of a year is based on one **revolution** of the Earth around the Sun and is called a seasonal, tropical, or solar year. A solar year contains 365 days, 5 hr, 48 min, and 45.5 sec. A month was originally calculated by ancient peoples as the time between two full moons (29.5 days). This measurement, called a synodic, or lunar month, resulted in a lunar year of 354 days, 11 days shorter than a solar year. In modern calendars, however, the number of days in a month is not based on the phases of the moon. The length of the months is approximately one-twelfth of a year (28 to 31 days) and is **adjusted** to fit the 12 months into a solar year. The week was **derived** from the Judeo-Christian tradition requiring rest from labor every seventh day. It is not based on a natural phenomenon.

② The Egyptians created a calendar at a very early stage, based on their observations of the movements of the Sun and the stars. Perhaps representing one of the first attempts at making a calendar are the **remnants** of stone circles from around 8000 BC in the southwestern corner of modern Egypt. These stone circles may have been used to map the movement of the **heavenly bodies**. The Egyptians probably created a calendar because it was so important for their survival to know when the Nile's flood would come. They divided each day into 24 hours, 12 for the daytime and 12 for the night. A period of ten days made up a week, and one month included three such weeks, or 30 days. A year **comprised** 12 months and was divided into three seasons of four months each. To the 360 days of the 12 months in a year, the Egyptians added 5 more days, which they **referred to** as the birthdays of several Gods. Thus, an Egyptian year totaled 365 days, remarkably close to the $365\frac{1}{4}$ days it takes the Earth to go around the Sun. There was no concept of leap year, so the calendar fell behind by one day every four years.

③ In 45 BC, Julius Caesar decided to use a purely solar calendar upon the advice of the Greek astronomer Sosigenes. This calendar, known as the Julian calendar, fixed the normal year at 365 days, and the leap year, every fourth year, at 366 days. In this way the extra $\frac{1}{4}$ day a year could be accounted for. The Julian year, however, was 11 min and 14 sec longer than the solar year (a solar year contains 365 days, 5 hr, 48 min, and 45.5 sec, while $\frac{1}{4}$ day equals to 6 hr). This **discrepancy** accumulated until by 1582

when the vernal equinox occurred 10 days early and church holidays did not occur in the appropriate seasons. To make the vernal equinox occur on March 21, as it had in 325 AD, the year of the First Council of Nicaea, Pope Gregory X III issued a **decree** dropping 10 days from the calendar. To prevent further displacement, he instituted a calendar, known as the Gregorian calendar, which provided that century years **divisible evenly** by 400 should be leap years and that all other century years should be common years. Thus, 1600 was a leap year, but 1700 and 1800 were common years.

——2012年9月21日、22日北美机经

It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that after 1582_____.

- A. church holidays occurred in appropriate seasons
- B. 10 days were regularly deleted from the calendar
- C. gregorian calendar became popular
- D. julian calendar was dropped

句子翻译

英文原文：

The first problem is that ecologists do not all agree what "stability" means. Stability can be defined as simply lack of change... Alternatively, stability can be defined as the speed with which an ecosystem returns to a particular form following a major disturbance, such as a fire.

TPO-3(2006.8.12): the Long-term Stability of Ecosystems

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

第一个问题是并非所有的生态学家都赞同“稳定性”的含义。稳定性可以简单地被定义为“缺乏变化”……另外，稳定性也可以被定义为“生态系统在经历了比如火灾之类的严重破坏之后恢复原貌的速度”。

知识点小结：

1. 需要指出的是，希望大家能够模仿学习本次句子翻译中关于“定义”的写法。这种针对某个关键词所给出的定义我们在写作中也会经常用到，而且往往是在文章的开头部分。
2. 在引入第二个方案或情况时，是否可以考虑使用“alternatively”这个单词？这样简简单单的一个单词比同学们花费大量笔墨来写“a second/another way is to define stability as...”要更加有效、更加地道。
3. 需要掌握一个重要的语法点——带介词的定语从句，如本句中的“... the speed with which an ecosystem returns to a particular form following a major disturbance”。具体来看，应该如何掌握呢？

第一步，大家要知道：当我们将定语从句中的“that、which”等关系代词还原后，定语从句应是一个完整的句子。比如：This is the factory that I visited the other day. 句子中“that”指代的是“the factory”，我们可以将定语从句还原为“I visited the factory the other day”。

第二步，我们在第一步的基础上再看一个句子“This is the factory where my father worked”。其中大家肯定都听老师讲过“where”相当于“in which”，于是整个句子就相当于“This is the factory in which my father worked”或者“This is the factory which my father worked in”（which指代的是the factory）。当我们将定语从句还原为正常语序时，句子为“my father worked in the factory”。而如果原来的定语从句中没有介词“in”，那么还
“my father worked the factory”

原后的句子会是 ，这显然是不对的。所以定语从句中关系代词的前面是否需要加介词，取决于定语从句的句意和结构。

4. "... the speed with which an ecosystem returns to a particular form following a major disturbance"可以还原为"an ecosystem returns to a particular form following a major disturbance with the speed..."。如果"with"缺失的话，整个句子就不通顺了。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

The question of ecosystem stability is complicated, however. The first problem is that ecologists do not all agree what "stability" means. Stability can be defined as simply lack of change. In that case, the climax community would be considered the most stable, since, by definition, it changes the least over time. Alternatively, stability can be defined as the speed with which an ecosystem returns to a particular form following a major disturbance, such as a fire. This kind of stability is also called resilience. In that case, climax communities would be the most fragile and the least stable, since they can require hundreds of years to return to the climax state.

1. According to this paragraph, why is the question of ecosystem stability complicated?
 - A. The reasons for ecosystem change are not always clear.
 - B. Ecologists often confuse the word "stability" with the word "resilience."
 - C. The exact meaning of the word "stability" is debated by ecologists.
 - D. There are many different answers to ecological questions.
2. According to this paragraph, which of the following is true of climax communities?
 - A. They are more resilient than pioneer communities.
 - B. They can be considered both the most and the least stable communities.
 - C. They are stable because they recover quickly after major disturbances.
 - D. They are the most resilient communities because they change the least over time.

汉英翻译练习：

在开始讨论朋友的角色职责之前，我们应该先明确一下朋友的含义。有些人将朋友定义为“能够坦诚相对的人”，有些人将朋友定义为“能够让自己保持真我的人”。而在我看来，朋友是“无论何时都能一如既往地关心我的人”。这种关心不仅体现在困难时伸出援手，成功时分享喜悦，更重要的是能够做到他人不会去做的事情，比如及时指出我所犯的错误就是其中之一。

小试身手 1st

小试身手 2nd

小试身手 3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Letting a friend make a mistake is better than saying or doing something which will destroy the friendship.

——2006.5.26

Day 22

阅读文章

Agriculture and Irrigation

① The single, **decisive** factor that made it possible for mankind to settle in permanent communities was agriculture. After farming was developed in the Middle East in about 6500 BC, people living in tribes or family units did not have to be on the move continually searching for food or **herding** their animals. As farming all over the world has always relied upon a dependable water supply, the first great civilizations all grew up along rivers.

② The civilization of ancient Egypt, for example, was **indebted to** the Nile River and its dependable seasonable flooding. Egyptian society was **confined** almost **exclusively** to the Nile Valley and Delta. Most settlements were located on or close to the banks of the Nile, with its densest population on the **floodplains**. Such increasing population could only have been **sustained** if the land and the economy could support it. As more people poured into the area, the Egyptians developed systems to deal with **fluctuations** in the height of the annual flood of the Nile. Moreover, by the Middle Kingdom, they had learned to **reclaim** previously unused and unusable land for agricultural purposes. Each period brought growth in the populations of existing cities and the founding of new cities.

③ Because so much depended on the Nile's annual flood, the Egyptians sought to control as much of it as they could by constructing dikes, maintaining high walls, and digging irrigation channels. They also developed a simple mechanism to lift small amounts of water out of the channels and onto the fields. That device, called a shadoof, consists of a bucket set at one end of a counterweighted pole and is among the early devices for lifting water from streams to higherlying fields.

④ Despite all their efforts to control the annual flood, the ancient Egyptians could not prevent problems. An inundation that was too high could result in damaging floodwaters. One that was too low might not provide sufficient water for irrigation. The Egyptians, therefore, gradually developed new methods of irrigation.

⑤ Basin irrigation was one renovation. As a form of water management, it allowed the ancient Egyptians to control the rise and fall of the river to best **suit** their agricultural needs. A **crisscross** network of earthen walls was formed in a field of crops that would be flooded by the river. When the floods came, the water would be trapped in the basins formed by the walls. This **grid** would hold water longer than it would have naturally stayed, allowing the earth to become fully **saturated** for later planting. Once the soil was fully watered, the floodwater that remained in the basin would simply be

drained to another basin that was in need of more water. They also started to build permanent dams farther upstream, whereby water could be raised to a desired level. The water was then allowed to flow by gravity through canals to lower-lying areas, where it was let out over gently sloping fields.

⑥ However convenient and profitable, irrigation began to cause problems as time went on. The chief problem caused by continuous irrigation was that of salt accumulating in the upper layers of the soil and **stunting** or preventing plant growth. Nearly all irrigation water, whatever its source, contains some salt, which **percolates** down to the water table and makes it increasingly salty. Where drainage is bad and the water table approaches root level, the concentrated salt makes plant growth impossible. Increased **salinity** due to poorly-drained soil began to ruin rich lands of the southern Tigris-Euphrates Valley in Mesopotamia as early as 2100 BC. By 1700 BC, yields from these lands **dwindled** to one-fourth of their once abundant harvests, and the great Sumerian cities that depended on them went to ruin. Many civilization centers began to drift away.

——2012年4月20日北美机经

The word "saturated" in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. covered
- B. soaked
- C. loaded
- D. prepared

句子翻译

英文原文：

The destruction caused by the volcanic explosion of Mount St. Helens, in the northwestern United States, for example, pales in comparison to the destruction caused by humans.

TPO-3(2006.8.12): the Long-term Stability of Ecosystems

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

例如美国西北部圣海伦火山的猛烈喷发所造成的破坏，和人类活动对环境造成的破坏相比就相形见绌了。

知识点小结：

对于这句话的理解就需要大家有足够强的句子简化能力，所以是一个很好的练习机会。

1. 先确定主语，找出所有的修饰成分。主语是“the destruction”。该主语后面出现两个后缀修饰成分：一个是分词短语“caused by the volcanic explosion of Mount St. Helens”，修饰主语（还记得我们之前讲过的分词短语可以还原成定语从句吗？）；另一个是介词短语“in the northwestern United States”，修饰其前面的“Mount St. Helens”。另外，还有一个插入语“for example”。所以经过分析，我们可以先把“caused by the volcanic explosion of Mount St. Helens, in the northwestern United States, for example”这个部分都暂时忽略。

2. 在确定谓语前，我们先来分析一下后半句的结构：首先，“in comparison to”（与……相比）是一个短语，和它后面的“the destruction”紧密联系；其次，“caused by humans”又是一个分词结构的修饰成分，修饰前面的“the destruction”。

3. 有些同学可能不认识“pales”这个单词，但经过一番分析之后，我们会发现“in comparison to the destruction caused by humans”中出现的几个成分都是紧密相连的，没有一个单词可以充当谓语，就只剩下“pales”了，它应该就是句子的谓语。“pale”的常见用法是作形容词，意思是“苍白的；暗淡的”；但是它也可以作动词，意思是“使……苍白或暗淡；与……相比暗淡无光”。这种单词的灵活运用也是需要同学们掌握和模仿的。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

Ecologists are especially interested to know what factors contribute to the resilience of communities because climax communities all over the world are being severely damaged or destroyed by human activities. The destruction caused by the volcanic explosion of Mount St. Helens, in the northwestern United States, for example, pales in comparison to the destruction caused by humans. We need to know what aspects of a community are most important to the community's resistance to destruction, as well as its recovery. The word "pales" in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. increases proportionally
- B. differs
- C. loses significance
- D. is common

汉英翻译练习:

在我看来，从工作中获得的快乐比高薪更加重要。

(建议尝试用“derive from”构成的分词结构来作修饰语，也可尝试使用“pale”这个单词。)

Three horizontal writing boxes for translation practice. Each box has a pink border and contains a cartoon character icon on the left with the text '小试身手' (Try your hand) and a rank label: '1st', '2nd', and '3rd' respectively.

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Being happy with a job is more important than having a high salary.

——2006.1.21

Day 23

阅读文章

The Process of Sugar Making

① Sugar is the **generalized** name for a class of **sweet-flavored** substances used as food. Among the commercially important sugars are glucose, lactose, and maltose, which are widely used in infant feeding; most important, however, is sucrose, also called saccharose or cane sugar. Sucrose is generally known as cane sugar even when its source is not the sugarcane. It is used as a sweetening **agent** for foods and in the manufacture of candies, cakes, puddings, **preserves**, soft and alcoholic beverages, and many other foods. As a basic foodstuff, sucrose supplies **approximately** 13 percent of all energy that is **derived** from foods.

② Sucrose is present in limited quantities in many plants, including various palms and the sugar maple, but only exists in **sufficient concentrations** for efficient **extraction** in sugarcane and sugar beet. More than half of the world's sugar supply is **obtained** from the sugarcane, which is grown in tropical and subtropical climates. The rest is supplied by the sugar beet, which is grown in **temperate** countries.

③ Sugarcane must go through a series of processes to become sugar. After harvesting, the thick stems of the sugarcane are **stripped** of leaves. In the mills of the sugar factory, the stems are **crushed** and **shredded** between toothed rollers, through which the juice is extracted while the shredded material passes. This process is called **grinding**. During grinding, hot water is **sprayed** over the crushed material to **dissolve** out some of the remaining sugar. Then, lime is added to the raw juice drawn from the mill and the mixture is heated to boiling; during this process, unwanted organic **acids** form **insoluble** compounds with the lime, which can be **filtered** off along with other solid **impurities**. Often the juice is treated with gaseous sulfur dioxide to **bleach** it and is then passed through filter **presses**. The resulting clear juice is then **evaporated** in a partial vacuum and heated until it forms a thick **syrup** containing many **crystals** of sugar. The dense mass of crystals and syrup is known as massecuite. The massecuite is placed in a **centrifuge** whose walls are **pierced** by small holes through which the syrup, called molasses, is forced out during centrifuging. The yellowish or brown sugar removed during the centrifuging process is called first sugar, or raw sugar.

④ The raw sugar has uses for some manufactures, yet to be used for food, it has to be **refined** further. Therefore, the raw sugar will be sprayed with water to remove any **molasses** that may have **clung** to the crystals, and is then moved to the refinery. The molasses may be boiled again and reevaporated in an attempt to crystallize out some of the rich sucrose content of this liquid. In modern cane-sugar manufacture, however, the

syrup is usually crystallized only once. The molasses is a valuable by-product of the sugar industry, being used in the manufacture of ethyl alcohol and rum, as a table syrup and food flavoring, as food for farm animals, and in the manufacture of several processed tobaccos.

⑤ Sugar can also be manufactured from the roots of the sugar beet, the leaves and tops being removed after harvesting and used as **stock feed**. The roots are cut into cossettes, or chips, at the sugar factory, and the cossettes are crushed to remove the juice. The **pulp** remaining after the extraction of the juice is a rich food for domestic animals. After extraction, lime is added to the juice, and the **remainder** of the process is similar to sugar production from sugarcane. Beet molasses is fed to livestock; no table molasses is made from beets because of difficulties in **purification**. The sugar that is produced from the sugar beet is **identical** to the sugar that is derived from the sugarcane.

——2012年10月9日北美机经

According to paragraph 4, cane-sugar manufacture in the past_____.

- A. don't treat molasses as valuable by-products
- B. used to boil the molasses again to crystallize out more sucrose content
- C. often spray water on the raw sugar to remove remaining molasses
- D. don't leave many by-products

句子翻译

英文原文：

"Had the Greeks held novelty in such disdain as we," asked Horace in his epistle, "what work of ancient date would now exist?"

TPO-7: Ancient Rome and Greece

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

“若希腊人如我们一般蔑视创新”，霍勒斯在他的书信中曾质问道，“那么还能有什么古老的作品存世呢？”

知识点小结：

翻译过程中如果有同学没有写出句中的“如果”含义，那么可以先自己复习一下语法，并尝试练习以下这两句来自TPO的句子：

a. Indeed, had it not been for the superb preservation of these fossils, they might well have been classified as dinosaurs.

b. Their significance may have remained clear, had the Chinese not come under foreign influence.

其实，这几个句子都属于“虚拟语气”中连词“if”被省略的情形（这是托福的中级考点）。条件从句可以不用连词“If”，而将“were”、“had”或者“should”等提到主语之前（前面的3个句子都属于“had”提前的情形）。如果读不懂，是不是可以尝试把“if”放回去呢？

如果还是太难，看看如下同样是来自托福的这句话，它属于没有省略“if”的情形：

c. If it were not for this faculty, they would devour all the food available in short time and would probably starve themselves out of existence.

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

Modern attitudes to Roman civilization range from the infinitely impressed to the thoroughly disgusted. As always, there are the power worshippers, especially among historians, who are predisposed to admire whatever is strong, who feel more attracted to the might of Rome than to the subtlety of Greece. At the same time, there is a solid body of opinion that dislikes Rome. For many, Rome is at best the imitator and the continuator of Greece on a larger scale. Greek civilization had quality; Rome, mere quantity. Greece was original; Rome, derivative. Greece had style; Rome had money.

Greece was the inventor; Rome, the research and development division. Such indeed was the opinion of some of the more intellectual Romans."Had the Greeks held novelty in such disdain as we," asked Horace in his epistle, "what work of ancient date would now exist?"

According to this paragraph, intellectual Romans such as Horace held which of the following opinions about their civilization?

- A. Ancient works of Greece held little value in the Roman world.
- B. The Greek civilization had been surpassed by the Romans.
- C. Roman civilization produced little that was original or memorable.
- D. Romans valued certain types of innovations that had been ignored by ancient Greeks.

汉英翻译练习：

很多时候，如果不是对抽象概念有一定了解的话，人们对一些事实的认识会变得没有意义。（提示：可以参考上面这个例句的模式）

Three horizontal writing boxes for translation practice. Each box has a pink border and contains a cartoon character with glasses and a pink circle with a number (1st, 2nd, 3rd) next to the text '小试身手' (Try your hand).

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Which is more important for students, to understand concepts or to learn facts?

——2007.2.24

Day 24

阅读文章

Bering Land Bridge



① The world's most recent **glacial** period began about 110,000 years ago and ended around 12,500 years ago. The **maximum** extent of this glacial period, occurred around 20,000 years ago, was called the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM). Although the Pleistocene Epoch experienced many cycles of glacials and interglacials (the warmer periods between the colder glacial climates), this last glacial period is the most heavily studied and best known portion of the world's current ice age, especially with regard to North America and northern Europe.

② During the last glaciation, the temperatures turned cold enough to freeze much of the Earth's water into ice; a **prolonged** cold stage with increased **precipitation** (mostly snow in this case) caused large ice sheets to form. At the time of LGM, approximately 26 million square kilometers (10 million square miles) of the earth was covered by ice. As the Earth's water and precipitation became frozen in large continental ice sheets and glaciers, worldwide sea levels dropped as the last glacial period **progressed** leading up to the LGM. Sea levels went down about 50 m (164 ft) in 1,000 years. These levels then stayed relatively constant until the ice sheets began to melt toward the end of the glacial period.

- ③ As sea levels fell, large **expanses** of previously **submerged** continental **shelf** became dry land. **Bering Land Bridge is a large region around the present-day Bering Strait, which emerged to connect together the northeastern tip of Asia and the western tip of modern Alaska as sea level went 200 m (656 ft) lower than that in present day.** At its greatest **extent**, this land bridge was about 1,600 km (1,000 miles) from north to south. The term "Beringia" is another name used to describe the Bering Land Bridge, referring to the large expanse of **tundra** in the region. It was **coined** in the mid-20th century by Eric Hulten, a Swedish **botanist**, who was studying plants in Alaska and northeastern Siberia. At the time of his study, he began using the word Beringia as a geographic description for the area.
- ④ During the time of the Bering Land Bridge, the area between Siberia and Alaska was not glaciated like the surrounding continents because snowfall was very light in the region. This is because the wind blowing into the area from the Pacific Ocean lost its **moisture** before reaching Beringia as it was forced to rise over the Alaska **Range** in central Alaska. However, because of its very high **latitude**, the region would have had a similar, cold and harsh climate as is present in northwestern Alaska and eastern Siberia today. Beringia, therefore, was **assumed** to be a flat, cold, and dry landscape.
- ⑤ Just because the Bering Land Bridge was not glaciated and precipitation was light, it would have been able to serve as an ecological **refugium** for **flora** and **fauna**. Much of what is known about the Bering Land Bridge today aside from its physical presence comes from biogeographical data showing connections between species on the Asian and North American continents. For example, there is evidence that saber tooth cats, woolly mammoths, various **ungulates** and plants were on both continents around the last ice age and there would have been little way for them to appear on both without the presence of a land bridge. Grasslands would have been most common on the Bering Land Bridge itself and for hundreds of miles into the Asian and North American continents. It is believed that there were very few trees and all vegetation consisted of grasses and low-lying plants and shrubs. Today, the region surrounding what remains of Beringia in northwestern Alaska and eastern Siberia still **features** grasslands with very few trees.
- ⑥ Apart from its presence of flora and fauna during overall glacial period, the other important thing about the Bering Land Bridge is that it enabled humans to cross the Bering Sea and enter North America during the last ice age about 12,000 years ago. It is believed that these early settlers were following migrating mammals across the Bering Land Bridge and for a time may have settled on the bridge itself. As the Bering Land Bridge began to flood once again with the end of the ice age however, humans and the animals moved south along coastal North America.

——2012年7月28日北美机经

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important

way or leave out essential information.

A. Bering Land Bridge connects the northeastern tip of Asia and the western tip of modern Alaska because sea level dropped 200 m lower than that of present day.

B. With the sea level dropping by 200 m, Bering Land Bridge which connected the northeastern tip of Asia and the western tip of modern Alaska came into being.

C. A large region around the present-day Bering Strait began to connect together the northeastern tip of Asia and the western tip of modern Alaska and caused the sea level to drop 200 m than today.

D. As the sea level went down to 200 m, Bering Land Bridge came into being and connected the northeastern tip of Asia and the western tip of modern Alaska.

句子翻译

英文原文：

With the advent of projection, the viewer's relationship with the image was no longer private, as it had been with earlier peepshow devices such as the Kinetoscope^[1] and the Mutoscope^[2], which was a similar machine that reproduced motion by means of successive images on individual photographic cards instead of on strips of celluloid^[3].

OG Practice Set 3: Early Cinema

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

伴随着投影（技术）的出现，观看者与图像的关系不再（如以前一般）私密。（相比较而言，）这种（观看者与图像的）关系曾在早期的小孔成像机（中展现出私密的特质），譬如“Kinetoscope”和“Mutoscope”，后者（Mutoscope）是一个类似投影的机器，它以图片连续在独立的摄影小卡片上出现的方式产生（投影中的）动作，而不是（使用）一长串的电影胶片。

知识点小结：

如果大家对于此处的“as”不太了解，那么建议尝试以下作法：

1. 勤查词典。因为很多如“as”一样的小词汇都需要我们反复多遍地熟悉关于它的每一个常用词条。
2. 如果各位查“google”的话，应该能够搜索到如下的句子：

Mr. Hoffa said he had urged the ACFTU to be as aggressive in organizing in local private companies as it had been with foreign enterprises.

（如我在课堂上所说的，推荐大家尽可能地使用英文语序，这才是我们进行句子翻译训练的目标——而不是追求所谓的文字上的曼妙。）

对于本次句子翻译，如果非要写成通顺的中文，那么应该是如下的样子：

在早前的小孔成像机，如“Kinetoscope”和“Mutoscope”中（后者是一种与前者相类似的机器，它通过带有图画的独立卡片，而不是长条胶片产生连续影像形成动画），观看者与影像的关系是私密的，而随着投影机的问世，二者的关系变得不再私密（这种私密关系不复存在）。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

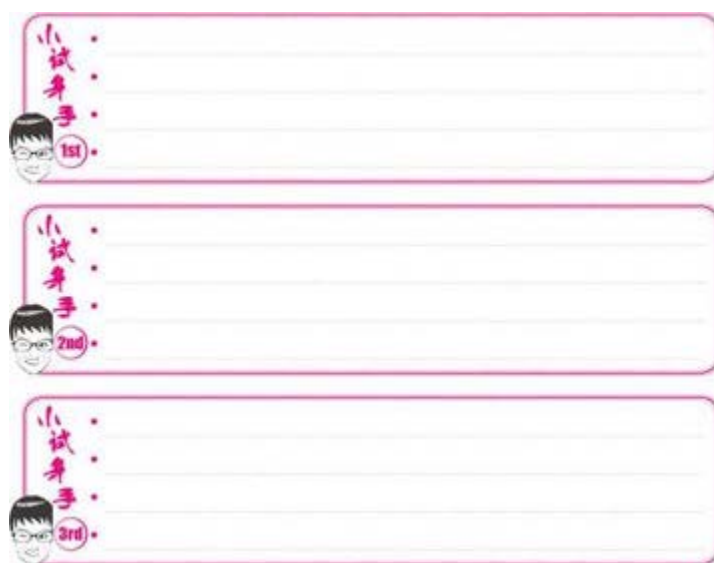
With the advent of projection, the viewer's relationship with the image was no longer private, as it had been with earlier peepshow devices such as the Kinetoscope and the Mutoscope, which was a similar machine that reproduced motion by means of successive images on individual photographic cards instead of on strips of celluloid. It suddenly became public—an experience that the viewer shared with dozens, scores, and even hundreds of others. At the same time, the image that the spectator looked at expanded from the minuscule peepshow dimensions of 1 or 2 inches (in height) to the life-size proportions of 6 or 9 feet.

According to this paragraph, the images seen by viewers in the earlier peepshows, compared to the images projected on the screen, were relatively_____.

- A. small in size
- B. inexpensive to create
- C. unfocused
- D. limited in subject matter

汉英翻译练习：

对孩子在学校里取得的成功，同班同学所发挥的影响力与父母的影响力是同等重要的。（用“as... as”结构）



大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Classmates are a more important influence than parents on a child's success in school.

——2006.12.1

注释

[\[1\]](#) 名词，指（某种）活动电影放映机。

[\[2\]](#) 名词，指（某种）（早期的）电影放映机。

〔3〕 名词，指电影胶片。

Day 25

阅读文章

Natural Selection Theory

① In the mid-19th century a modern theory of evolution took hold. In his book *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection*, published in 1859, Darwin described the **evolution** of life as a process of natural selection. Life, he suggested, is a competitive struggle to survive, often in the face of limited resources. Living things must compete for food and space. They must **evade** the ravages of predators and disease while dealing with unpredictable shifts in their environment, such as changes in climate. Darwin offered that, within a given population in a given environment, certain individuals possess characteristics that make them more likely to survive and reproduce. These individuals will pass these critical characteristics on to their offspring. The number of organisms with these **traits** increases as each generation passes on the advantageous combination of traits. **Outmatched**, individuals lacking the beneficial traits gradually decrease in number. Slowly, Darwin argued, natural selection **tips** the balance in a population toward those with the combination of traits, or adaptations, best suited to their environment.

② Among many examples of natural selection in nature, industrial melanism in the peppered moth has been perhaps the most **iconic**. The peppered moth story was, at least until recently, a key demonstration of natural selection used in almost every textbook of evolution. Before the Industrial Revolution, the peppered moth was mostly found in a light grey form with little black **speckled** spots. The light-bodied moths were able to blend in with the light-colored lichens and tree bark, and the less common black moth was more likely to be eaten by birds. As a result of the common light-colored lichens and English trees, therefore, the light-colored moths were much more effective at hiding from predators, and the frequency of the dark allele was about 0.01%.

③ During the early decades of the Industrial Revolution in England, however, the countryside between London and Manchester was **blanketed** with **soot** from the new coal-burning factories. Many of the light-bodied lichens died from sulphur dioxide emissions, and the trees became covered with soot. This led to an increase in bird predation for light-colored moths, as they no longer blended in as well in their polluted ecosystem: indeed, their bodies now dramatically contrasted with the color of the bark. Dark-colored moths, on the other hand, were **camouflaged** very well by the blackened trees.

④ Although a majority of light-colored moths initially continued to be produced, most of them didn't survive, while the dark-colored moths flourished. As a result, over the

course of many generations of moths, the allele frequency gradually shifted towards the dominant allele, as more and more dark-bodied moths survived to reproduce. By the mid-19th century, the number of dark-colored moths had risen noticeably, and by 1895, the percentage of dark-colored moths in the Manchester peppered moth population was reported at 98%, a dramatic change from the original frequency. This evolved darkening in color as a result of industrialization has come to be known as industrial melanism as a result.

⑤ Many field experiments carried out in the last half of the 20 century have given good evidence for a tight **correlation** across Britain between the frequency of melanism and the degree of urbanization and smoke pollution. This relationship becomes even more convincing when one considers the considerable declines in frequency of melanism since the clean air acts of the late 1960s in Britain. In an environment with cleaner air and less pollution, the darkbodied moth is becoming less frequent. This reversed shift in the peppered moth population, together with the original rise of melanism, provides even stronger evidence to Darwin's natural selection theory.

——2012年8月25日北美机经

The word "iconic" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. graphic
- B. symbolic
- C. typical
- D. popular

句子翻译

英文原文：

On the other hand, when it comes to substantive—particularly behavioral information, crows are less well known than many comparably common species and, for that matter, not a few quite uncommon ones: the endangered California condor, to cite one obvious example.

TOEFL: 1996.8

托福真题



参考翻译：

从另一方面来说，当（我们的话题）触及实质，特别（是在）行为信息（方面），乌鸦与许多相对常见的物种相比更少被（人类所）了解；并且，从这个角度来讲，（乌鸦被人们所了解的程度）还比不上许多相对不常见的物种：举一个明显的例子便是濒临灭绝的加州神鹰。

知识点小结：

1. 生词释义：

- substantive** a. 表示实在的；有实质的；独立存在的；大量的；重大的；坚实的；名词的
n. 名词性实词；名词
- crow** n. 啼叫；乌鸦；鸡鸣；撬棍
vi. 啼叫；报晓
- condor** n. 神鹰

2. 记忆搭配：

“When it comes to”的意思是“as for something; speaking about something”。例句如下：When it comes to fishing, Tian is an expert.

“for that matter”的意思是“as far as that is concerned”，中文意思是“就那件事而论；关于那一点”。

3. 额外补充：

尝试用“not”替代“crows are less well known than”，这样应该就能读懂了。因为二者都表示否定含义，当遇到长句时，为了更简单直接地理解句意、避免混淆，可将复杂的否定概念用“not”一词替换。

（关于“not”的“替代功能用法”，如果大家还需要更为详细的解释，可以求助语法书。）

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：无

因为该句为老托福阅读中的内容，所以就不给题目了。但大家也要认真学习这句话的表达方式和结构，这样以后写文章的时候就可以派上大用场了。

汉英翻译练习：

很多电视节目都以娱乐为目的，当我们涉及学术性的知识时，电视所能提供的信息量往往不如书本提供的多（用less informative）。

Three horizontal writing boxes for translation practice. Each box has a pink border and contains a cartoon character icon on the left with the text '小试身手' (Try your hand) and a rank number (1st, 2nd, 3rd).

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

People can learn more from watching television than reading books.

——2007.2.3

Day 26

阅读文章

Trade and Commerce in Middle Ages

① In ancient times, trading over any significant distance was an expensive and risky **enterprise**. This **restricted** commerce mainly to local markets. However, after a **decline** following the breakup of the Roman Empire, European commerce **expanded** gradually to distant countries during the Middle Ages. The growth in trade and commerce **triggered** the establishment of guilds and the improvement in monetary systems, which in turn further **enhanced** the trade expansion.

② Crusades, a series of military **expeditions** initially carried out for **recapturing** Christian holy places in the Middle East from Islam, helped the trade expand from West to East. These expeditions **facilitated** the relations with Eastern countries by developing a taste in the West for their **indigenous** productions. The **conquest** of Palestine by the Crusaders first opened to Western traders all the towns and harbors of the Italian states, and many of them were able **permanently** to establish themselves there, with all sorts of **privileges** and **exemptions** from taxes. Besides, as the Crusaders travelled through the Eastern lands to reach Jerusalem, many new products were introduced to Europe. Middle Ages trade and commerce changed to include different products, especially **spices**, from Cairo and Alexandria in Egypt, Damascus in Syria, Baghdad & Mosul in Iraq and other great cities, which became important commerce and trading centers because of their **strategic** location, **astride** the trade routes to India, Persia and the Mediterranean. The products were then carried across the Mediterranean to the Italian seaports and then on to the major towns and cities of Europe.

③ Other improvements to the Middle Ages trade and commerce were also made by enhancing **security**. As a **consequence** of the growth both of commerce and of urban communities, guilds began coming into being on the European continent in the 11th century and in England after the Norman Conquest. Merchants traveled from market to market in foreign countries, and, for the sake of **mutual** protection, a group of merchants from the same city often **banded** together in a **caravan**. The members of a caravan elected a leader and made rules that they were **pledged** to obey. The name for such a caravan was Gilde or Hansa in the Germanic countries of Europe; in the countries speaking languages derived from Latin the term was *caritas* or *fraternitas*. Under the leadership of such guilds, the coasts were protected from **piratical incursions**; lighthouses were **erected** at dangerous points to prevent shipwrecks. Besides, the members are obliged to stand by each other in legal **disputes** in which any

might engage. In this way, **treaties** of commerce with foreign nations, including even the most distant, was able to **guarantee** the liberty and security of traders abroad. As commerce and trade, especially long-distance trade, became safer and more general, the expansion of trade advanced further.

④ Before the collapse of the Roman Empire, urban centers everywhere in Europe once **prospered**, and many monetary systems were established. For example, through the **banning** of private or unauthorized **minting**, the first important standardization of sizes, weights, and values of coins was **inaugurated** under the Roman Empire. The banking system was so highly developed that its bankers could accept **deposits** of money, make loans, and purchase **mortgages**. After the collapse of Roman Empire, however, the minting again went into chaos and the banking system also declined. Yet by the beginning of the 11th century, trade **revived** and towns began a three-century growth **spurt**. The coinage and banking activities also began to **resume**. In 1252, the city of Florence minted the first gold coins since Roman times— the golden florin. And with the revival of banking in the 13th century, the moneychangers of the Italian states developed **facilities** for exchanging local and foreign **currency**. Soon merchants demanded other services, such as lending money, and gradually bank services were expanded. The rise and development of banking system not only facilitated distant trade but also provided the merchant with more capital they need to **extend** their business.

——2012年5月26日北美机经

The word "their" in Paragraph 2 refers to_____.

- A. western countries.
- B. crusades.
- C. expeditions.
- D. eastern countries.

句子翻译

英文原文：

Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans.

OG Practice Set 1: The Origins of Cetaceans

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

（那些）明确地（处在）陆生哺乳动物与鲸目动物中间（阶段）及过渡（阶段）的化石一直都是找不到的，直到最近（才被发现）。

知识点小结：

1. 生词释义：

intermediate n. 中间物；调停者；中级

adj. 中间的；中级的

vi. 起媒介作用

cetacean adj. 鲸目的；鲸鱼的

n. 鲸目动物，鲸鱼

2. 知识点释义：

这句话如果倒过来读，就变成了“...fossils were missing until recently”。大家有没有觉得这样就更容易理解一些了呢？

“现在分词+be+主语”是一种典型的“强调型”倒装模式。原句之中显然是在强调“Missing”。

衍生句型：

a. Surrounding the column **are three sepals and three petals**, sometimes easily recognizable as such, often distorted into gorgeous, weird, but always functional shapes.

b. Accompanying that growth **was a structural change** that featured increasing economic diversification and a gradual shift in the nation's labor force from agriculture to manufacturing and other nonagricultural pursuits.

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

It should be obvious that cetaceans—whales, porpoises, and dolphins—are mammals.

They breathe through lungs, not through gills, and give birth to live young. Their streamlined bodies, the absence of hind legs, and the presence of a fluke and blowhole cannot disguise their affinities with land dwelling mammals. However, unlike the cases of sea otters and pinnipeds(seals, sea lions, and walruses, whose limbs are functional both on land and at sea), it is not easy to envision what the first whales looked like. Extinct but already fully marine cetaceans are known from the fossil record. How was the gap between a walking mammal and a swimming whale bridged? Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans.

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

- A. It clearly indicates that cetaceans are mammals.
- B. It cannot conceal the fact that cetaceans are mammals.
- C. It is the main difference between cetaceans and land-dwelling mammals.
- D. It cannot yield clues about the origins of cetaceans.


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


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


汉英翻译练习:

随着人们生活水平的提高，越来越多的人开始购买私家车；伴随这种增长的是一系列的问题，比如环境污染和交通堵塞等。

(提示：黑体部分可采用我们上面刚刚介绍的倒装句型)

 1st

 2nd

 3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

Drivers should pay a certain amount of fee to drive on the city streets during the busiest hours of a day.

——2007.1.14

Day 27

阅读文章

Water on Venus, Earth and Mars

① Venus, Earth and Mars, approximately at the same distance from the Sun, are predicted to have formed out of the same material and had approximately the same initial temperatures 4.6 billion years ago. Long ago, these three planets probably had **moderate** enough temperatures and water suitable for life. However, Venus is now much too hot while Mars is too cold, with no water found on both. What happened to these two planets and where have all the water gone are major puzzles for planetary scientists.

② Scientists are not certain if Venus had large amounts of water like Earth after it formed or if it has always been dry. In the wet **scenario**, Venus was originally cooler than what it is now and it had a greater **abundance** of water several billion years ago.■Also, most of its carbon dioxide was locked up in the rocks.■Because Venus was slightly closer to the Sun than the Earth, its water never **liquified** and remained in the atmosphere.■ **Ultraviolet** light from the Sun then broke down the water vapor in the atmosphere into hydrogen and oxygen.■ The light hydrogen **atoms** escaped into space, carried off by the solar wind, while the oxygen atoms **reacted** with minerals in the **crust**. The carbon dioxide formed during the reaction began to heat up the planet in the greenhouse heating process. As Venus heated up, some of the carbon dioxide in the rocks was "baked out". This added even more carbon dioxide to the atmosphere and further **enhanced** the greenhouse heating, which baked more carbon dioxide out of the rocks (as well as any water) and a runaway **positive feedback loop** process occurred. This huge and continuous greenhouse effect finally **raised** Venus's surface temperature to a point where the oceans boiled away entirely.

③ As for our mother planet Earth, since it is farther from Sun than Venus, most of its water is liquid from the beginning. The rest that is water vapor works with carbon dioxide in the atmosphere to create a small greenhouse effect, raising temperature about 34°C. This natural greenhouse effect in turn makes it warm enough on the surface for liquid water to exist. Besides making life possible, the liquid water also helps to keep the amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide from getting too high. The temperature on Earth can remain generally stable because of a negative feedback process that cools the Earth if it gets too hot and warms the Earth if it gets too cool. The rate that carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere depends on the temperature such that the higher the temperature, the higher the rate that carbon dioxide is removed. If the Earth warms up, there will be more **evaporation** and rainfall,

resulting in greater removal of atmospheric carbon dioxide. The reduced atmospheric carbon dioxide leads to a weakened greenhouse effect that **counteracts** the initial warming and cools the Earth back down. If the Earth cools off, the rainfall decreases, resulting in less removal of atmospheric carbon dioxide. The atmospheric carbon dioxide level will build back up because of the **outgassing** of volcanoes. A strengthened greenhouse effect counteracts the initial cooling and heats the Earth back up.

④ Contrary to what happened to Venus, Mars had a **reverse** greenhouse effect, called a runaway refrigerator. Since Mars was slightly further from Sun than the Earth, its initial temperature was lower. This meant that all water vapor **condensed** to form a liquid water layer on the surface. **Gaseous** carbon dioxide **dissolves** in liquid water and can then be chemically combined with rocks. This would have happened on Mars long ago. The removal of some of the carbon dioxide caused a temperature drop further from the reduced greenhouse effect, which caused more water vapor to condense, leading to more removal of atmospheric carbon dioxide and more cooling, and so on. This positive feedback process finally froze the planet and leave Mars' water now frozen in a **permafrost** layer below the surface. Many evidence have proved the existence of running liquid water on Mars in its past. Some geologic features look very much like the river **drainage** systems on Earth and other features points to huge floods. The Mars Pathfinder studied martian rocks in the summer of 1997 and found some rocks are **conglomerates** (rocks made of pebbles cemented together in sand) that require flowing water to form. Abundant sand also points to widespread water long ago.

——2012年7月28日北美机经

Look at the four squares [■] in Paragraph 2 that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the paragraph.

Through a process called a runaway greenhouse, Venus heated up to its present blistering hot level.

Where would the sentence best fit?

句子翻译

英文原文：

For a number of years the selection of music for each film program rested entirely in the hands of the conductor or leader of the orchestra, and very often the principal qualification for holding such a position was not skill or taste so much as the ownership of a large personal library of musical pieces.

TOEFL: 1995.12

托福真题



参考翻译：

多年以来，为每部电影选择音乐（的权利）完全掌握在指挥及乐队领导者手中；时常，获得这样一种（为电影选择配乐的）地位的主要条件，与其说是（取决于）（指挥与乐队领导者所拥有的）技巧或品味，还不如说是（取决于）（他们）所拥有的一个大型的个人音乐作品库。

知识点小结：

1. “A rest in B”的意思是“A处在B之中”。
2. “not A so much as B”的意思是“与其说A，还不如说B”。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：无

因为该句为老托福阅读中的内容，所以就不给题目了。但大家也要认真学习这句话的表达方式和结构，这样以后写文章的时候就可以派上大用场了。

汉英翻译练习：

学生在学业上取得的成功，与其说是源于天资聪颖，还不如说是源于后天的努力；所以，每天给学生布置家庭作业是很有必要的。

小试身手 1st

小试身手 2nd

小试身手 3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Many teachers assign homework to students every day. Do you think that daily homework is necessary for students?

——2007.1.13

Day 28

阅读文章

Development of Fish and Fur Industry in Canada

① Canada is the second largest country in the world but has about the same population as the state of California, which is about 4 percent of Canada's size. This is because the north of Canada, with its harsh Arctic and sub-Arctic climates, is **sparsely** inhabited. Most Canadians live in the southern part of the country. Not **in proportion to** its low density in population, Canada has impressive **reserves** of natural resources. And until recent years, much of Canada's wealth has been generated through the **extraction** and processing of these resources, the most **exploited** two of which are fish and fur.

② Canada is one of the world's largest exporters of fish and seafood. Its commercial fishing dates back nearly 500 years and has been a mainstay of economic life for many years. Over 75 percent of the country's catch is exported, which is just over 1 percent of the total value of goods exported. Canadian fish and seafood are sold to many countries, but the primary markets are the United States, Japan, and the European Union. In 2003 exports of Canadian fish to the United States accounted for 72 percent of total fish exported.

③ With the increasing use of larger, more sophisticated boats, the industry once had a period of rapid booming, but declined recently as the number of fish has decreased. Cod, one of the most important exports from the Atlantic coast once, is a typical case.

④ In the century before 1950, fishers worked in small boats using hand-operated equipment and took about 250,000 metric tons a year from the Atlantic waters off Newfoundland and Labrador. After 1950 Canadians increased their catching capacity by using larger, longer-range vessels with new nets, power equipment, and electronic navigation. Modern European vessels also moved in. In 1968 the northern cod catch **peaked** at 800,000 metric tons. This figure **surged** to 1.32 million metric tons in 2004, a number so high as to be driving the fish to near extinction. In 1977, therefore, Canada extended its fishing zone to 200 nautical miles (230 mi/370 km) to protect stocks; other conservation measures and stricter **enforcement** were **implemented** to protect small fish and spawning stocks in 1992. These measures, however, were proved insufficient, leading to a total **collapse** of the fishery and the **imposition** of an **unprecedented** two-year ban in 1993 on the commercial fishing of cod in the northern fishery, extending from southern Labrador to the northern Grand Banks. The fishing ban later was extended indefinitely because of the near-extinction of the fish.

⑤ Fur industry, an area of commerce that **encompasses** farming or trapping certain furbearing animals, processing their skins for sale to manufacturers of fur garments, and

marketing finished garments to retail outlets, has also exerted greater influence on the history of Canada. Much of pre-Confederation history **revolves** around the competition between the French and British for control of the profitable fur trade. When French explorer Jacques Cartier visited eastern Canada in 1534, he was greeted by members of the Mi'kmaq nation holding fur-bearing animal skins, which they seemed to want to trade. Even at this early date, long before the settlement of Jamestown and Québec, visiting fishermen from France, England, and Spain had been bringing copper pots, glass beads, and iron knives and axheads to northeastern America and bartering them for furs. For the next 300 years the fur trade would drive the exploration of North America, shape relations with **indigenous** peoples, and affect the history of empires.

⑥ In recent years, Canadian fur trappers and farmers have come under increasing pressure from foreign competition. By the late 1990s, the Scandinavian countries produced 68 percent of the world supply of peltries; the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) supplied 13 percent; the United States, 5 percent; China, 3 percent; Poland, 3 percent; and Canada, 2 percent. Retail sales of furs in the United States grew from less than \$400 million in the early 1970s to \$1.8 billion by the late 1980s, and then remained between \$1.8 billion and \$2 billion annually. The fur industry has also been hurt by protests from animal rights **activists** and the increasing popularity of artificial fur.

——2012年4月20日北美机经

The word "fishery" in Paragraph 4 refers to_____.

- A. Canada's fish and seafood market
- B. all the fish in Canada's sea area
- C. Canada's cod industry
- D. Canada's small fish and spawning stocks

句子翻译

英文原文：

In a period characterized by the abandonment of so much of the realistic tradition by authors such as John Barth, Donald Barthelme, and Thomas Pynchon, Joyce Carol Oates has seemed at times determinedly old-fashioned in her insistence on the essentially mimetic quality of her fiction.

TOEFL:1996.1

托福真题



参考翻译：

在（这样）一个时期，特点（是人们）放弃如此之多的现实主义传统，（期间的代表人物）是作家John Barth（约翰·巴斯）、Donald Barthelme（唐纳德·巴塞尔姆）和Thomas Pynchon（托马斯·品钦）。（与以上三人不同，）（作家）Joyce Carol Oates（乔伊斯·卡洛尔·欧茨）有时候看上去（是如此）决然的老套，（这一点体现在）她坚持她的小说中本质上模仿的特质。

知识点小结：


1. 陷阱：中间有四个英文人名，但只有前三个是并列关系，最后一个人的特质与前三人不同（注意区分“A, B and C, D”与“A, B, C and D”的差别）。我们都知道在表示简单罗列时，“and”的位置应该在最后两个对象之间。
2. 词组“characterized by”的意思是“以……为特质；具有……的特点”。（这种词组在写作中的适用范围也非常广泛。）

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：无

因为该句为老托福阅读中的内容，所以就不给题目了。但大家也要认真学习这句话的表达方式和结构，这样以后写文章的时候就可以派上大用场了。

汉英翻译练习：

在一个以“被各种各样的信息所充斥”为特点的时代中，人们难免会面临一个难题，即无法分辨哪些信息是真实可靠的，哪些是不可靠的。



大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

These days, we have so many sources of news and information that we can hardly tell which one is reliable or who is telling the truth.

——2005.12.17

Day 29

阅读文章

Methods of Fossil Formation

① Fossils are the **remains** or traces of prehistoric plants and animals which are buried and **preserved** in **sedimentary** rock, or trapped in organic matter. The hard, **indigestible** skeletons and shells of animals and the woody material of plants are usually preserved best. Fossils of organisms made of soft tissue that decays readily are rarer. Many factors can influence how fossils are preserved. The fossilization of an organism depends on the chemistry of the environment and on the biochemical makeup of the organism. As a result, not all organisms in a community will be preserved.

② Plants are most commonly fossilized through **carbonization**. In this process, the mobile oils in the plant's organic matter are **leached** out and the remaining matter is reduced to a carbon film. Plants have an inner structure of rigid organic walls that may be preserved in this manner, **revealing** the framework of the original cells. Animal soft tissue has a less **rigid** cellular structure and is rarely preserved through carbonization. Another common mode of preservation of plants is petrification, which is the **crystallization** of minerals inside cells. One of the best-known forms of petrification is silicification, a process in which silica-rich fluids enter the plant's cells and crystallize, making the cells appear to have turned to stone (petrified). Petrification may also occur in animals when minerals such as calcite, silica, or iron fill the **pores** and **cavities** of fossil shells or bones.

③ Replacement occurs when an organism is buried in mud and its remains are replaced by sulfide (pyrite) or phosphate (apatite) minerals. This process may replace soft tissue, preserving rarely seen details of the organism's anatomy. Paleontologists have used mild acids to **etch** the phosphatized fossil remains of ancient fish found in Brazil to reveal structures such as gills and muscles.

④ Many animal shells are composed of the mineral aragonite, a form of calcium carbonate that **breaks down** over millions of years to form the more stable mineral calcite. This method of preservation, called recrystallization, destroys the **microscopic** details of the shell but does not change the overall shape. Snail shells and bivalve shells from the Jurassic Period and later are still composed principally of aragonite. Most older shells that have been preserved have recrystallized to calcite.

⑤ The soft tissues of animals are preserved only under extremely unusual conditions, and the preserved tissue usually lasts for only a short period of **geological** time. In the Siberian permafrost (earth that remains frozen year-round), for example, entire mammoths have been preserved in ice for thousands of years. The remains of the

mammoths' last meals have sometimes been preserved in the stomachs, allowing **paleontologists** to study the animals' diet. Another process called mummification may occur in hot, arid climates, which can **dehydrate** organisms before their soft tissue has decayed fully. The skin itself is preserved for only a short time, but the **impressions** of the skin in the surrounding sediment can be preserved much longer if the sediment turns to rock. Paleontologists have found skin impressions of dinosaurs preserved by this method. Besides, when whole organisms become trapped and preserved in organic matters such as amber, natural asphalt, or pea, they can be preserved for millions of years with details of their soft tissue, such as muscles and hair-like bristles, still **intact**.

⑥ Acidic conditions may slowly **dissolve** away the skeleton of fossil animals preserved in rock, leaving a space where the organism used to be. The impression that is left in the rock becomes a **mold**. This process commonly occurs in fossil shells where the calcite shell dissolves easily. The impression of the outside of the shell is the external mold. Sometimes the inside of the shell is filled with sediment before the shell is dissolved, leaving an internal impression of the shell called an internal mold. If the space where the shell used to be is then filled with a new mineral, the **replica** of the shell forms a **cast**. At other times, when animals walk through soft sediment such as mud, their feet, tails, and other body parts leave impressions that may harden and become preserved. When such an impression is filled with a different sediment, the impression forms a mold and the sediment that fills the mold forms a cast. Molds and casts of dinosaur tracks are relatively common and help paleontologists understand how these creatures moved.

——2012年7月28日北美机经

Why does the author mention the preservation of mammoths' last meals in Paragraph 5?

- A. To illustrate some animal remains can last only a short time.
- B. To indicate the paleontological value of preservation.
- C. To give an example of fossil preserved in extreme conditions.
- D. To contrast this kind of preservation with mummification.

句子翻译

英文原文：

For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified—as during wartime—are likely to act aggressively, whereas people who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively.

OG Practice Set 4: Aggression

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

举例来说，相信攻击性行为是必需的与正义的人——比如在战争时期——更倾向于表现得有攻击性，而那些相信一场特定的战争或攻击性行径是不正义的，抑或相信攻击性行为为绝非正义之举的人则更少地会表现出攻击性。

知识点小结：

1. 这句话的分析过程，首先要注意到“whereas”，可理解为“in contrast or comparison with the fact that”，中文意思是“然而；却”。
2. 以“whereas”为分割：看到中间部分“...whereas people...”就应该知道本部分应该和前面的“for example, people...”相对应。
3. 以“who”为分割：看到末尾处的“...or who think that aggression...”之后就应该知道本部分应该对应“...who believe that a particular...”。
4. 本次翻译一共讲了两个大类的人（用“whereas”进行分割），第二类又分为了两个小类（用“or”进行分割）。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：

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

For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified—as during wartime—are likely to act aggressively, whereas people who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively.

A People who believe that they are fighting a just war act aggressively while those

who believe that they are fighting an unjust war do not.

B. People who believe that aggression is necessary and justified are more likely to act aggressively than those who believe differently.

C. People who normally do not believe that aggression is necessary and justified may act aggressively during wartime.

D. People who believe that aggression is necessary and justified do not necessarily act aggressively during wartime.

汉英翻译练习：

有些人喜欢一次只专注于一个项目，认为这样效率会更高、效果也会更好；而有些人则认为同时做几个项目能更充分地利用时间，在更短的时间内完成更多的项目。

Three horizontal writing boxes for translation practice. Each box has a pink border and contains a cartoon character on the left with the text '小试身手' (Try your hand) and a rank number (1st, 2nd, 3rd).

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目：

Some people prefer to finish a project completely before starting another. Others prefer to do two or several projects at the same time. Which way would you prefer?

——2007.6.24

Day 30

阅读文章

El Niño

① El Niño is an oceanic and atmospheric phenomenon in the Pacific Ocean, during which unusually warm ocean conditions appear along the western coast of Ecuador and Peru, causing climatic **disturbances** of varying **severity**. The term originally was used to describe the warm southward current that appears in the region every December, but it is now **reserved** for occurrences that are **exceptionally** intense and **persistent**. These occur every three to seven years and can affect climates around the world for more than a year. The name El Niño, Spanish for "the child", refers to the infant Jesus Christ and is applied because the current usually begins during the Christmas season. Because a **fluctuation** in air pressure and wind patterns in the southern Pacific accompanies El Niño, the phenomenon is known as the El Niño Southern **Oscillation**, or ENSO.

② The climate disturbances caused by El Niño occur when sea surface temperatures in the southeastern tropical Pacific are unusually high. Normally, the warm waters are **confined** to the western tropical Pacific, with temperatures more than 10 Celsius degrees (18 Fahrenheit degrees) higher than the eastern waters of coastal Peru and Ecuador. The air pressure is quite low over the warmer waters. Moist air rises in the region, causing the clouds and heavy rainfall characteristic of southeastern Asia, New Guinea, and northern Australia. In the eastern Pacific, the water is cold and air pressure is high, creating the typically arid conditions along coastal South America. The **trade winds** blow from east to west, pushing sun-warmed surface waters westward and **exposing** cold water to the surface in the east.

③ During El Niño, however, the easterly trade winds **collapse** or even **reverse**. As the slight weakening of the winds causes a **modest** change in sea surface temperatures, the change in wind and pressure increases. The warm water of the western Pacific flows back eastward and sea surface temperatures increase significantly off the western coast of South America. As this happens, the wet weather conditions normally present in the western Pacific move to the east, and the arid conditions common in the east appear in the west. This brings heavy rains to South America and can cause droughts in southeastern Asia, India, and southern Africa. It can also bring unusual weather to large parts of the United States.

④ Economic effects of El Niño are felt particularly in coastal Peru and Ecuador. These coldwater zones normally support large populations of fish, especially anchovies. The fish are caught commercially and also provide food for seabirds, whose guano is an

important **component** of the regional fertilizer industry. However, during El Niño a layer of warmer, nutrient-depleted water from the west covers the nutrient-rich eastern coastal waters. The fish and birds die or leave the area in search of food, thus **upsetting** the economy of the region.

⑤ ENSO conditions have occurred at two-to-seven-year intervals for at least the past 300 years, but most of them have been weak. There is also evidence for strong El Niño events during the early Holocene epoch 10,000 years ago. The first recorded El Niño is in the early 1500s, and it happens every four years at that time. It usually lasts for a few weeks, but major events lasts for a little longer than a year. The El Niño events that began in 1982 and in 1997 were the most severe of the 20th century. The 1982-to-1983 event caused severe droughts in Australia and Indonesia. On the other side of the Pacific Ocean, it brought an unusually large number of storms in California, USA. There were also violent rains and destructive floods in Ecuador and Peru.

——2012年8月17日北美机经

According to Paragraph 3, all the following happen in the eastern area during El Niño EXCEPT_____.

- A. the sea surface temperature increases
- B. wet weather prevails
- C. arid weather appears
- D. warm water flows in

句子翻译

英文原文：

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.

TPO-24: Moving into Pueblos

本题全文及相应译文见免费共享资料“黄金阅读”



参考翻译：

很少有（这样的）文化传统与规则，（它们）现今能够帮助我们适应高密度人口（的情况），（过去也）能存在于（那些）习惯于家庭自治并有能力随意在大地上迁徙的这些人群之中。

知识点小结：

大家最害怕的事情莫过于遇到这种从头到尾没有标点符号的长句子了。要想读懂这种句子，最重要的是剔除修饰成分，找到主语和谓语。

1. 句子的主语是“Few of the cultural traditions and rules”，这一点应该能判断出来。
2. “that today allow us to deal with dense populations”是定语从句修饰前面的“traditions and rules”。
3. 句子的谓语应该是“existed”。
4. “accustomed to household autonomy and the ability to move around the landscape almost at will”是分词结构修饰前面的“these people”。其中“household autonomy”和“the ability to move around the landscape almost at will”分别是连词“and”连接的两个成分。
5. 词组“accustomed to”的意思是“习惯于……”；词组“at will”的意思是“随意地；任意地”。

其中，如何判断出谓语是“existed”这一步很关键。全句一共出现了5个有可能是谓语的动词“allow”、“deal with”、“existed”、“accustomed to”和“move around”。首先可以排除的是“deal with”和“move around”，因为它们前面有“to”；其次可以排除的是“allow”，因为它和前面的“that”紧密相连，经判断是构成了定语从句；在识辨出定语从句后，应该就可以看出谓语是“existed”了。去掉修饰成分后，全句的主干应该是“few of the cultural traditions and rules existed for these people”。

与本次句子翻译相关的阅读题目：


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.


According to this paragraph, before the thirteenth century the people of southwestern North America lived in households that_____.


- A. shared daily chores with neighboring households
- B. occupied dwellings that were built into the sides of cliffs
- C. were largely free to conduct their lives as they pleased
- D. enforced common standards of behavior and cooperative conduct within their communities

汉英翻译练习:

很多电视节目都是以即时的肤浅报道为主，当我们涉及需要一定深度的学术性知识时，电视所能提供的信息深度往往比不上专著，从这个角度来讲，它甚至比不上报纸杂志：举例来说，一本月刊中的新闻评论往往要比电视节目有深度得多。

 小试身手 1st

 小试身手 2nd

 小试身手 3rd

大家想一想，该翻译练习是不是可以用到下面的托福写作中呢？

写作题目:

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

In twenty years from now, students will not use printed books any more.

——2007.8.4

参考答案

	阅读文章	句子翻译（相关阅读题）
Day 1	1.C; 2.C	A
Day 2	B	B
Day 3	C	D
Day 4	A	D
Day 5	第三个方块处	C
Day 6	C	1.A; 2.A
Day 7	B	D
Day 8	C	A
Day 9	B	1.B; 2.C
Day 10	B	B
Day 11	C	1.C; 2.D; 3.A; 4.C
Day 12	D	B
Day 13	C	☺ ^①
Day 14	D	1.D; 2.B; 3.D
Day 15	C	C
Day 16	C	B
Day 17	A	C
Day 18	1、6; 2、4、5	B
Day 19	C	A
Day 20	B	C
Day 21	A	1.C; 2.B
Day 22	B	C
Day 23	B	C
Day 24	B	A
Day 25	C	☺
Day 26	D	1.B; 2.A
Day 27	第二个方块处	☺
Day 28	C	☺
Day 29	C	B
Day 30	C	C

① 没有相关题目和答案的位置上标记“☺”以示区分。

读者调查问卷

读者朋友：

“乐闻携尔出国留学”系列图书是北京乐闻携尔教育咨询有限公司与中国人民大学出版社考试分社海外留学考试中心合作出版的以出国留学考试为导向的精品辅导书。这一系列图书的内容涉及托福、SAT、GRE等考试以及留学申请、文书等。为了了解大家对本书的阅读情况，进一步提高图书的综合质量，我们特别设计了“读者调查问卷”，真诚地希望您积极参与。您的意见对我们很重要。

如果您不方便填写纸质版的调查问卷，可登录乐闻携尔的网站，帮助我们完成电子版的调查问卷。链接为：http://www.lasedu.com/_d273289742.htm。非常感谢您的帮助。

1. 您是通过什么渠道最早了解到“乐闻携尔出国留学”系列图书？

- A. 乐闻携尔相关课程的课堂上
- B. 经人介绍
- C. 书店
- D. 互联网
- E. 其他方式

2. 您觉得怎样才算是一本好的英语辅导书？

- A. 大量的例题
- B. 实用的理论、方法
- C. 名师编著
- D. 大量的练习题
- E. 其他（请注明）

3. 您对《新托福百日百句百篇》的整体评价：

内容

- A. 很好
- B. 较好
- C. 一般
- D. 较差
- E. 很差

封面设计

- A. 非常吸引人
- B. 平凡普通
- C. 毫无新意

编排

- A. 非常实用
- B. 一般
- C. 不便阅读

印刷

- A. 质量好
- B. 质量一般
- C. 质量较差

4. 您近期还需要哪种类型的图书?

- A. 考试或留学介绍 (如《去美国读本科》)
 - B. 例题讲解 (如《新托福真题详解——阅读分卷》)
 - C. 范文集 (如《新托福真题详解——写作分卷》)
 - D. 翻译作品 (如“赛达真题翻译”系列图书)
 - E. 其他 (请注明)
-

5. 您是否愿意继续支持并了解我们的图书或公司?

- A. 非常有兴趣
- B. 愿意
- C. 没有考虑

如果您对我们的图书还有其他意见或建议,或有关于出国留学考试等方面的问题,我们非常期待您以来电、来信或发电子邮件等方式咨询。

来信请寄:中国人民大学出版社考试分社何冬梅编辑

地址:北京市海淀区中关村大街甲59号文化大厦1507室

邮编:100872

E-mail: hedm@crup.com.cn

电话: 010-62515975