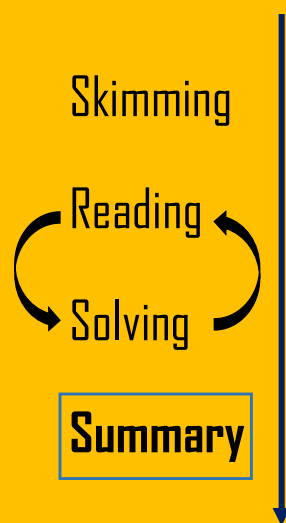


## TOEFL Reading Season 1

Session	1. Intro
	2. Prep plan
	3. Skimming
	4. Prob solving I
	5. Prob solving II
	<b>6. Summary</b>
	7. From beginning to end



### Procedures – 2/18 min



# A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Prob 10/10

Summary

Group9120

3

# A Warm-Blooded Turtle

1/6 - Leatherback can swim in cold water

2/6 - Source of turtle heat

3/6 - Keep warm by size

4/6 - Keep warm by fat and system

5/6 - Arrangement of the system

6/6 - How do small turtles keep warm?



Feel free to go  
over with me  
or complete  
independently

Group9120

4

## A Warm-Blooded Turtle

### 10/10 Summary

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

This question is worth 2 points.

**The shape of the leatherback turtle's flippers is especially important in maintaining heat in extremely cold northern waters.**

## A Warm-Blooded Turtle

### 10/10 Summary

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

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## A Warm-Blooded Turtle

10/10

The shape of the leatherback turtle's flippers is especially important in maintaining heat in extremely cold northern waters.

**Checkpoint:**  
Spend 1-2  
mins on  
the choices

- A. The leatherback turtle is able to maintain body heat through sheer size.
- B. Even though they swim into cold ocean waters, leatherbacks maintain their body heat in much the same way as sea turtles in southern oceans do.
- C. Leatherbacks have an insulating layer that can be considered the reptilian version of blubber
- D. The leather back turtles use a countercurrent exchange system in order to keep the flippers from drawing heat away from the rest of the body
- E. Young leatherbacks often do not survive to adulthood because they are not able to switch from a cold-blooded way of life to a warm-blooded one quickly enough
- F. The shape of the leatherback turtle's flippers is especially important in maintaining heat in extremely cold northern waters.

## A Warm-Blooded Turtle

10/10

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## A Warm-Blooded Turtle **Technique 1 - Summary clues**

10/10

The **shape** of the leatherback turtle's **flippers** is especially **important** in **maintaining heat** in extremely cold northern waters.

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|---|--|
| <p>A. The leatherback turtle is able to maintain body heat through sheer size.</p> <p>B. Even though they swim into cold ocean waters, leatherbacks maintain their body heat in much the same way as sea turtles in southern oceans do.</p> <p>C. Leatherbacks have an insulating layer that can be considered the reptilian version of blubber</p> | <p>D. The leather back turtles use a countercurrent exchange system in order to keep the flippers from drawing heat away from the rest of the body</p> <p>E. Young leatherbacks often do not survive to adulthood because they are not able to switch from a cold-blooded way of life to a warm-blooded one quickly enough</p> <p>F. The shape of the leatherback turtle's flippers is especially important in maintaining heat in extremely cold northern waters.</p> |
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## A Warm-Blooded Turtle **Technique 2 - Elimination**

10/10

The shape of the leatherback turtle's flippers is especially important in maintaining heat in extremely cold northern waters.

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- F. The shape of the leatherback turtle's flippers is especially important in maintaining heat in extremely cold northern waters.

### Fact Check

Paragraph 4 of 6: keep warm by fat and system

- A. The leatherback turtle is able to maintain body heat through sheer size.

Gigantothermy, though, would not be enough to keep a leatherback warm in cold northern waters. It is not enough for whales, which supplement it with a thick layer of insulating blubber (fat). Leatherbacks do not have blubber, but they do have a reptilian equivalent: thick, oil-saturated skin, with a layer of fibrous, fatty tissue just beneath it. Insulation protects the leatherback everywhere but on its head and flippers. Because the flippers are comparatively thin and blade-like, they are the one part of the leatherback that is likely to become chilled. There is not much that the turtle can do about this without compromising the aerodynamic shape of the flipper. The problem is that as blood flows through the turtle's flippers, it risks losing enough heat to lower the animal's central body temperature when it returns. The solution is to allow the flippers to cool down without drawing heat away from the rest of the turtle's body. The leatherback accomplishes this by arranging the blood vessels in the base of its flipper into a countercurrent exchange system.

## A Warm-Blooded Turtle **Technique 2 - Elimination**

10/10

The shape of the leatherback turtle's flippers is especially important in maintaining heat in extremely cold northern waters.

- A. The leatherback turtle is able to maintain body heat through sheer size.
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### Fact Check

E. Young leatherbacks often do not survive to adulthood because they are not able to switch from a cold-blooded way of life to a warm-blooded one quickly enough

### Paragraph 6 of 6: *How do small turtles keep warm?*

All this applies, of course, only to an adult leatherback. Hatchlings are simply too small to conserve body heat, even with insulation and countercurrent exchange systems. We do not know how old, or how large, a leatherback has to be before it can switch from a cold-blooded to a warm-blooded mode of life. Leatherbacks reach their immense size in a much shorter time than it takes other sea turtles to grow. Perhaps their rush to adulthood is driven by a simple need to keep warm.

## A Warm-Blooded Turtle **Technique 3 – Tracing back**

10/10

The shape of the leatherback turtle's flippers is especially important in maintaining heat in extremely cold northern waters.

- A. The leatherback turtle is able to maintain body heat through sheer size.
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## A Warm-Blooded Turtle

1/6 - Leatherback can swim in cold water

2/6 - Source of turtle heat

3/6 - Keep warm by size

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5/6 - Arrangement of the system

6/6 - How do small turtles keep warm?

B. Even though they swim into cold ocean waters, leatherbacks maintain their body heat in much the same way as sea turtles in southern oceans do.

**Group9120**



## Fact Check

B. Even though they swim into cold ocean waters, leatherbacks maintain their body heat in much the same way as sea turtles in southern oceans do.

## Paragraph 1 of 6: *Leatherback can swim in cold water.*

When it comes to physiology, the leatherback turtle is, in some ways, more like a reptilian whale than a turtle. It swims farther into the cold of the northern and southern oceans than any other sea turtle, and it deals with the chilly waters in a way unique among reptiles.

## A Warm-Blooded Turtle **Technique 3 – Tracing back**

10/10

The shape of the leatherback turtle's flippers is especially important in maintaining heat in extremely cold northern waters.

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## A Warm-Blooded Turtle

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C. Leatherbacks have an **insulating layer** that can be considered the reptilian version of **blubber**

**Group9120**

19

### Fact Check

#### Paragraph 4 of 6: keep warm by fat and system

C. Leatherbacks have an insulating layer that can be considered the reptilian version of blubber

Gigantothermy, though, would not be enough to keep a leatherback warm in cold northern waters. It is not enough for whales, which supplement it with a thick layer of insulating blubber (fat).

**Leatherbacks do not have blubber, but they do have a reptilian equivalent:** thick, oil-saturated skin, with a layer of fibrous, fatty tissue just beneath it. Insulation protects the leatherback everywhere but on its head and flippers. Because the flippers are comparatively thin and blade-like, they are the one part of the leatherback that is likely to become chilled. There is not much that the turtle can do about this without compromising the aerodynamic shape of the flipper. The problem is that as blood flows through the turtle's flippers, it risks losing enough heat to lower the animal's central body temperature when it returns. The solution is to allow the flippers to cool down without drawing heat away from the rest of the turtle's body. The leatherback accomplishes this by arranging the blood vessels in the base of its flipper into a countercurrent exchange system.

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## ***Tips for summary***

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1. Use summary clues
2. Eliminate obvious mistakes
3. Trace back to the paragraphs

23

## **Glacier Formation**

**10/10**

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

This question is worth 2 points.

**Glaciers are part of Earth's hydrological cycle.**



**What are  
minor ideas?**

## Glacier Formation

10/10

Glaciers are part of Earth's hydrological cycle.

- A. Glaciers, which at present contain 80 percent of Earth's freshwater, form when accumulated snow is compressed and recrystallized into ice over a period of years.
- B. When glacial ice reaches a depth of 30 meters, the weight of the ice causes ice crystals at the bottom to flow, and the resulting movement of the glacier carves the landscape.
- C. When there are glaciers on Earth, water is cycled through the glacier system, but the cycle period may be hundreds of thousands of years during periods of ice ages.
- D. If global warming melted the world's glaciers, sea level would rise about 60 meters worldwide.
- E. The glacial system is governed by precipitation and temperature in such a way that glaciers cannot form in temperate latitudes.
- F. Glaciers have had little effect on Earth's surface because only 2 percent of Earth's water is currently contained in glaciers, and there are fewer glaciers now than at most times in the past.

## Glacier Formation

10/10

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## Glacier Formation

### Paragraph 3 of 5:

#### *Significance of glaciers in cycle*

D. If global warming melted the world's glaciers, sea level would rise about 60 meters worldwide.



Glaciers are part of Earth's hydrologic cycle and are second only to the oceans in the total amount of water contained. About 2 percent of Earth's water is currently frozen as ice. Two percent may be a deceiving figure, however, since over 80 percent of the world's fresh water is locked up as ice in glaciers, with the majority of it in Antarctica.

**The total amount of ice is even more awesome if we estimate the water released upon the hypothetical melting of the world's glaciers.**

**Sea level would rise about 60 meters.** This would change the geography of the planet considerably. In contrast, should another ice age occur, sea level would drop drastically. During the last ice age, sea level dropped about 120 meters.

## Glacier Formation

### Paragraph 3 of 5:

#### *Significance of glaciers in cycle*

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### Minor details are:

1. mostly correct in terms of content
2. not in line with the highlighted summary
3. more granular than other choices
4. unable to summarize a whole paragraph
5. rare in a real test

Rely on your  
"feeling" and get  
points off ~



This is "Podge"

## TOEFL Reading Season 1

Session	1. Intro
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	<b>7. From beginning to end</b>



31



**THANK YOU**  
**Any questions? 😊**  
**Leave a comment and**  
**I will get back to you.**



32