TOEFL Reading Season 1

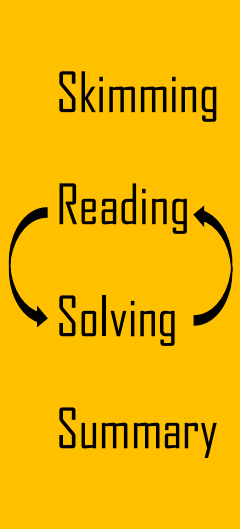
Session

1. Intro
2. Prep plan
3. **Skimming**
4. Prob solving I
5. Prob solving II
6. Summary
7. From beginning to end

Group9120

1

Procedures - 18/18 min



2

Procedures - 18/18 min

Skimming

Reading

Solving

Summary

Read and get an idea of the paragraphs without reading in full

1 - 2 minutes on our mind in a real test

Write down concise (one-sentence) summaries in practice

3

Procedures - 16/18 min

Skimming

Reading

Solving

Summary

Solve problems one by one

Solving without reading gets you < 20

4

Reading Topics	
Animals and plants	20%
Natural science	30%
Social science	40%
Humanity & Arts	10%

Listening Lecture Topics	
Animals and plants	20%
Natural science	30%
Social science	24%
Humanity	26%

Integrated Speaking Topics	
Animals and plants	30%
Psychology	26%
Business	16%
Other topics	28%

Integrated Writing Topics	
Animals and plants	30%
Natural science	30%
Social science	20%
Other topics	20%

Prepare Progressively

5

TPO 15 / Official 15
A Warm-Blooded Turtle

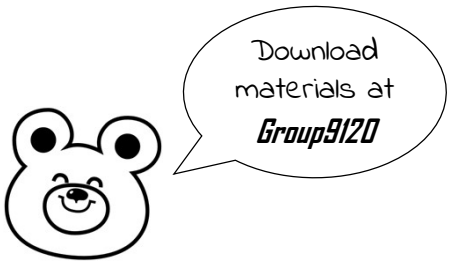
6

Vocab Paragraph 1 of 6

physiology noun
The branch of biology that deals with the normal functions of living organisms and their parts

reptile adjective
A class of vertebrate animal including snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles, and tortoises

chilly adjective
Uncomfortably cool or cold



7

Vocab Paragraph 2 of 6

contradiction noun
A combination of opposing ideas or statements

feat noun
An achievement requiring great effort

by-product noun
A secondary and unintended result or product

bask verb
lie exposed warmth and light

radiation noun
The emission of energy

8

Vocab Paragraph 3 of 6

proportion noun
A part in comparative relation to a whole

sheer noun
Nothing other than
NOT to be confused with "shear – cut off"

Vocab Paragraph 4 of 6

supplement verb & noun
Add an extra element or amount to / something that enhances something else

insulate verb
Protect by interposing material

flipper noun
A limb without fingers by animals for swimming

saturate verb
Cause to hold the greatest possible amount of another substance

fibrous adjective
Consisting of fibers

compromise verb & noun
An agreement reached by concessions / settle a dispute by concessions cause to become weak

aerodynamics noun
The study of moving air and the interaction between air and solid bodies

countercurrent adjective & noun
In opposing direction of flow / opposing flow

Vocab Paragraph 5 of 6

coil verb & noun
Arrange in a sequence of circles / a length of something arranged in a spiral sequence

course verb
Move; flow / course through = move through

gull noun
A long-winged web-footed seabird

Vocab Paragraph 6 of 6

hatchling noun
A young animal that has recently emerged from its egg

immense adjective
Extremely large or great

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 1 of 6

we are about to get started!

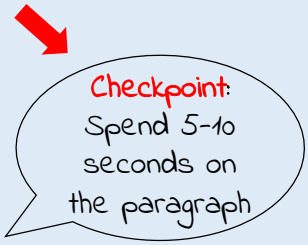
A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 1 of 6

when you see a checkpoint, please pause and read

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 1 of 6

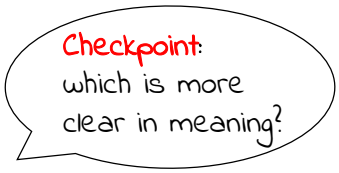


When it comes to physiology, the leatherback turtle is, in some ways, more like a reptilian whale than a turtle. It swims farther into the cold of the northern and southern oceans than any other sea turtle, and it deals with the chilly waters in a way unique among reptiles.

15

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 1 of 6



Version 1

When it comes to [ ] the [ ] is, in some ways, more like a [ ] than [ ] It [ ] into the [ ] of the [ ] than any other [ ] and it [ ] with the [ ] in a [ ] among [ ]

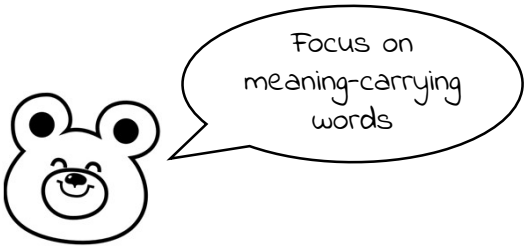
Version 2

[ ] physiology, [ ] leatherback turtle [ ] reptilian whale [ ] a turtle. [ ] swims [ ] cold [ ] northern and southern oceans [ ] sea turtle, [ ] deals [ ] chilly waters [ ] way unique [ ] reptiles.

16

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 1 of 6



Version 2

physiology, leatherback turtle reptilian whale a turtle. swims cold northern and southern oceans sea turtle, deals chilly waters way unique reptiles.

17

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 1 of 6

Summary:

Leatherback is like a whale and can swim in cold water.

Condensed summary:

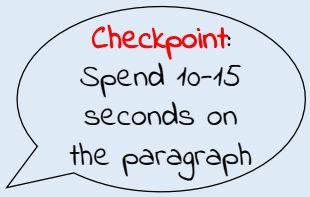
Leatherback can swim in cold.

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.

18

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 2 of 6



A warm-blooded turtle may seem to be a contradiction in terms. Nonetheless, an adult leatherback can maintain a body temperature of between 25 and 26°C (77-79°F) in seawater that is only 8°C (46. 4°F). Accomplishing this feat requires adaptations both to generate heat in the turtle's body and to keep it from escaping into the surrounding waters. Leatherbacks apparently do not generate internal heat the way we do, or the way birds do, as a by-product of cellular metabolism. A leatherback may be able to pick up some body heat by basking at the surface; its dark, almost black body color may help it to absorb solar radiation. However, most of its internal heat comes from the action of its muscles.

19

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 2 of 6

A warm-blooded turtle may seem to be a contradiction in terms.

However, most of its internal heat comes from the action of its muscles.

20

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 2 of 6

Paragraph clues:

Contradiction

Heat from muscles

A warm-blooded turtle may seem to be a contradiction in terms.

However, most of its internal heat comes from the action of its muscles.

21

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 2 of 6

Paragraph clues:

Contradiction

Heat from muscles

A warm-blooded turtle may seem to be a contradiction in terms. Nonetheless, an adult leatherback can maintain a body temperature of between 25 and 26°C (77-79°F) in seawater that is only 8°C (46. 4°F). Accomplishing this feat requires adaptations both to generate heat in the turtle's body and to keep it from escaping into the surrounding waters. Leatherbacks apparently do not generate internal heat the way we do, or the way birds do, as a by-product of cellular metabolism. A leatherback may be able to pick up some body heat by basking at the surface; its dark, almost black body color may help it to absorb solar radiation. **However, most of its internal heat comes from the action of its muscles.**

22

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 2 of 6

Paragraph clues:

Contradiction

Maintain temperature
Generate heat
Pick up heat
absorb radiation

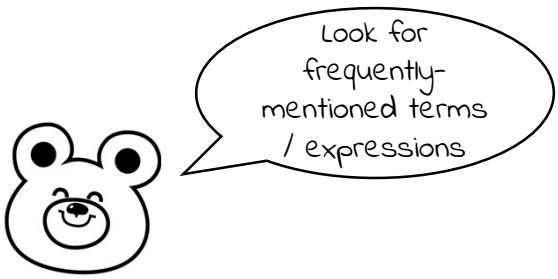
Heat from muscles

A warm-blooded turtle may seem to be a contradiction in terms. Nonetheless, an adult leatherback **can maintain a body temperature** of between 25 and 26°C (77-79°F) in seawater that is only 8°C (46. 4°F). Accomplishing this feat requires adaptations both to **generate heat** in the turtle's body and to keep it from escaping into the surrounding waters. Leatherbacks apparently do not **generate internal heat** the way we do, or the way birds do, as a by-product of cellular metabolism. A leatherback may be able to **pick up some body heat** by basking at the surface; its dark, almost black body color may **help it to absorb solar radiation**. However, most of its internal heat comes from the action of its muscles.

23

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 2 of 6



24

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 2 of 6

Paragraph clues:

Contradiction

Maintain temperature
Generate heat
Pick up heat
absorb radiation

Heat from muscles

Summary:

Source of turtle heat

How heat is generated

Where heat is from

25

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 2 of 6

Transition

Summary:

Source of turtle heat

How heat is generated

Where heat is from

A warm-blooded turtle may seem to be a contradiction in terms. Nonetheless, an adult leatherback can maintain a body temperature of between 25 and 26°C (77-79°F) in seawater that is only 8°C (46. 4°F). Accomplishing this feat requires adaptations both to generate heat in the turtle's body and to keep it from escaping into the surrounding waters. Leatherbacks apparently do not generate internal heat the way we do, or the way birds do, as a by-product of cellular metabolism. A leatherback may be able to pick up some body heat by basking at the surface; its dark, almost black body color may help it to absorb solar radiation. **However, most of its internal heat comes from the action of its muscles.**

26

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 3 of 6

Checkpoint: Spend 15-20 seconds on the paragraph

Leatherbacks keep their body heat in three different ways. The first, and simplest, is size. The bigger the animal is, the lower its surface-to-volume ratio; for every ounce of body mass, there is proportionately less surface through which heat can escape. An adult leatherback is twice the size of the biggest cheloniid sea turtles and will therefore take longer to cool off. Maintaining a high body temperature through sheer bulk is called gigantothermy. It works for elephants, for whales, and, perhaps, it worked for many of the larger dinosaurs. It apparently works, in a smaller way, for some other sea turtles. Large loggerhead and green turtles can maintain their body temperature at a degree or two above that of the surrounding water, and gigantothermy is probably the way they do it. Muscular activity helps, too, and an actively swimming green turtle may be 7°C (12. 6°F) warmer than the waters it swims through.

27

Quiz 1:

Paragraph 3 of 6

What is the best title?

A. Ways to keep warm
B. A big turtle
C. Size matters
D. Muscles to keep warm

Checkpoint: Pick your answer ☺

Leatherbacks keep their body heat in three different ways. The first, and simplest, is size. The bigger the animal is, the lower its surface-to-volume ratio; for every ounce of body mass, there is proportionately less surface through which heat can escape. An adult leatherback is twice the size of the biggest cheloniid sea turtles and will therefore take longer to cool off. Maintaining a high body temperature through sheer bulk is called gigantothermy. It works for elephants, for whales, and, perhaps, it worked for many of the larger dinosaurs. It apparently works, in a smaller way, for some other sea turtles. Large loggerhead and green turtles can maintain their body temperature at a degree or two above that of the surrounding water, and gigantothermy is probably the way they do it. Muscular activity helps, too, and an actively swimming green turtle may be 7°C (12. 6°F) warmer than the waters it swims through.

28

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 2 of 6

Paragraph clues:

Contradiction

Maintain temperature
Generate heat
Pick up heat
absorb radiation

Heat from muscles

Summary:

Source of turtle heat

How heat is generated

Where heat is from

29

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 3 of 6

What is the best title?

A. ways to keep warm
B. A big turtle
C. Size matters
D. Muscles to keep warm

Leatherbacks keep their body heat in three different ways. The first, and simplest, is size. The bigger the animal is, the lower its surface-to-volume ratio; for every ounce of body mass, there is proportionately less surface through which heat can escape. An adult leatherback is twice the size of the biggest cheloniid sea turtles and will therefore take longer to cool off. Maintaining a high body temperature through sheer bulk is called gigantothermy. It works for elephants, for whales, and, perhaps, it worked for many of the larger dinosaurs. It apparently works, in a smaller way, for some other sea turtles. Large loggerhead and green turtles can maintain their body temperature at a degree or two above that of the surrounding water, and gigantothermy is probably the way they do it. Muscular activity helps, too, and an actively swimming green turtle may be 7°C (12. 6°F) warmer than the waters it swims through.

30

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 3 of 6

What is the best title?

A. ways to keep warm
B. A big turtle
C. Size matters
D. Muscles to keep warm

Leatherbacks keep their body heat in three different ways. The first, and simplest, is size. The bigger the animal is, the lower its surface-to-volume ratio; for every ounce of body mass, there is proportionately less surface through which heat can escape. An adult leatherback is twice the size of the biggest cheloniid sea turtles and will therefore take longer to cool off. Maintaining a high body temperature through sheer bulk is called gigantothermy. It works for elephants, for whales, and, perhaps, it worked for many of the larger dinosaurs. It apparently works, in a smaller way, for some other sea turtles. Large loggerhead and green turtles can maintain their body temperature at a degree or two above that of the surrounding water, and gigantothermy is probably the way they do it. Muscular activity helps, too, and an actively swimming green turtle may be 7°C (12. 6°F) warmer than the waters it swims through.

31

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 3 of 6

What is the best title?

A. ways to keep warm
B. A big turtle
C. Size matters
D. Muscles to keep warm

Leatherbacks keep their body heat in three different ways. The first, and simplest, is size. The bigger the animal is, the lower its surface-to-volume ratio; for every ounce of body mass, there is proportionately less surface through which heat can escape. An adult leatherback is twice the size of the biggest cheloniid sea turtles and will therefore take longer to cool off. Maintaining a high body temperature through sheer bulk is called gigantothermy. It works for elephants, for whales, and, perhaps, it worked for many of the larger dinosaurs. It apparently works, in a smaller way, for some other sea turtles. Large loggerhead and green turtles can maintain their body temperature at a degree or two above that of the surrounding water, and gigantothermy is probably the way they do it. Muscular activity helps, too, and an actively swimming green turtle may be 7°C (12. 6°F) warmer than the waters it swims through.

32

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 3 of 6

What is the best title?

A. ways to keep warm
B. A big turtle
C. Size matters
D. Muscles to keep warm

Leatherbacks keep their body heat in three different ways. The first, and simplest, is size. The bigger the animal is, the lower its surface-to-volume ratio; for every ounce of body mass, there is proportionately less surface through which heat can escape. An adult leatherback is twice the size of the biggest cheloniid sea turtles and will therefore take longer to cool off. Maintaining a high body temperature through sheer bulk is called gigantothermy. It works for elephants, for whales, and, perhaps, it worked for many of the larger dinosaurs. It apparently works, in a smaller way, for some other sea turtles. Large loggerhead and green turtles can maintain their body temperature at a degree or two above that of the surrounding water, and gigantothermy is probably the way they do it. Muscular activity helps, too, and an actively swimming green turtle may be 7°C (12. 6°F) warmer than the waters it swims through.

33

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 3 of 6

Summary:

Way 1 of 3 to keep heat – size

Leatherbacks keep their body heat in three different ways. The first, and simplest, is size. The bigger the animal is, the lower its surface-to-volume ratio; for every ounce of body mass, there is proportionately less surface through which heat can escape. An adult leatherback is twice the size of the biggest cheloniid sea turtles and will therefore take longer to cool off. Maintaining a high body temperature through sheer bulk is called gigantothermy. It works for elephants, for whales, and, perhaps, it worked for many of the larger dinosaurs. It apparently works, in a smaller way, for some other sea turtles. Large loggerhead and green turtles can maintain their body temperature at a degree or two above that of the surrounding water, and gigantothermy is probably the way they do it. Muscular activity helps, too, and an actively swimming green turtle may be 7°C (12. 6°F) warmer than the waters it swims through.

34

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 4 of 6

Checkpoint: Spend 15-20 seconds on the paragraph

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.

35

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 4 of 6

What is the best title?

A. Size is not enough
B. Fat and system
C. Issues with flippers
D. Blood vessels in flippers

Checkpoint: Pick your answer ☺

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.

36

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 4 of 6

What is the best title?

A. Size is not enough
B. Fat and system
C. Issues with flippers
D. Blood vessels in flippers

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). ***Transition*** 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.

37

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 4 of 6

What is the best title?

A. Size is not enough
B. Fat and system
C. Issues with flippers
D. Blood vessels in flippers

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). ***Transition*** 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.

38

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 4 of 6

What is the best title?

A. Size is not enough
B. Fat and system
C. Issues with flippers
D. Blood vessels in flippers

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). ***Transition***
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.

39

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 4 of 6

Summary:

Way 2 of 3 to keep heat – fat insulation

Way 3 of 3 to keep heat – the "system"

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). ***Transition***
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.

40

A Warm-Blooded Turtle

Paragraph 4 of 6

What is the best title?

A. Size is not enough
B. Fat and system
C. Issues with flippers
D. Blood vessels in flippers

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). ***Transition*** 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.

41

A Warm-Blooded Turtle **Paragraph 5 of 6**

Checkpoint: Spend 15-20 seconds on the paragraph

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

42

A Warm-Blooded Turtle Paragraph 5 of 6

Summary:

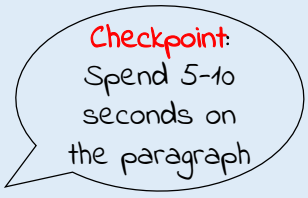
Way 3 of 3 to keep heat – the "system"

Arrangement of system

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

43

A Warm-Blooded Turtle Paragraph 6 of 6



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.

44

A Warm-Blooded Turtle Paragraph 6 of 6

What is this paragraph?

A. Passage conclusion
B. Theory limitation
C. Future implication
D. Personal anecdote

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.

45

A Warm-Blooded Turtle Paragraph 6 of 6

Conclusion, limitation, implication...etc.

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.

46

A Warm-Blooded Turtle **Paragraph 6 of 6**

Summary:

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

1/6 - Leatherback can swim in cold
2/6 - Source of turtle heat
3/6 - Keep warm by size
4/6 - Keep warm by fat and system
5/6 - Arrangement of system
6/6 - How do small turtles keep warm?

Group9120

Session summary - skimming techniques

1. Focus on meaning-carrying words
2. Look for frequently-mentioned terms / expressions
3. Beware of transitions and twists
4. Expect conclusion / limitation / implication at the end
5. Skim the whole paragraph – beginning and end could be misleading

49

Procedures - 18/18 min

Skimming

Reading

Solving

Summary

Read and get an idea of the paragraphs without reading in full

1 - 2 minutes on our mind in a real test

Write down concise (one-sentence) summaries in practice

50

Procedures - 16/18 min

Skimming

Reading

Solving

Summary

Solve problems one by one

Solving without reading gets you < 20

51

TOEFL Reading Season 1

Session

1. Intro
2. Prep plan
3. Skimming
4. **Prob solving I**
5. Prob solving II
6. Summary
7. From beginning to end

Group9120

52

THANK YOU

Any questions? ☺

Leave a comment and
I will get back to you.

Group9120