老杜托福 100 句 (七) 2.0 版

【老杜是谁】

一个曾经在新东方讲台上奋战 11 年的英语培训行业老兵——2002 年开讲托福阅读; 2004年开讲托福写作、GRE 填空; 2005年开讲 SAT 填空; 期间还客串过考研高等数学、考研写作、四级写作等课程,培训学员超过十万。作为一个从清华大学计算机系毕业的博士,07年我开始投身互联网教育,创立朗播网(www.langlib.com),致力于帮助更多想要出国的孩子扫清考试的障碍。

老杜是我,不一样的烟火。

【老杜有话要说】

作为一个计算机行业最好的英语老师,以及英语培训行业最好的程序员,我希望让计算机和互联网能改变你们学习英语的错误方法以及土鳖方式,少走弯路,省下来的时间可以去恋爱去旅行,总之不要花在这些枯燥的考试上。从教十余年,我看到你们无数的师兄师姐,被错误方法误导后的迷茫、孤独与无助,我知道科学、理性是帮助他们的唯一武器,好在现在他们中的绝大多数已经在地球另一边过上了自己或理想或不理想的生活。所以,如果你也遇到了无人可求助的问题,在你的微博上,加上#我要问老杜#标签,并且@杜昶旭,我会用绳命来告诉你答案。

【老杜托福 100 句是干嘛的】

作为国内托福阅读教得最好的老师(显得有点不要脸,但是的确是这样^_^),我发现,绝

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大多数学生在阅读上的障碍主要是两个:句子读不懂、关系理不清。所以,我多年以来一直让我的学生通过"句子分析"练习来解决"句子读不懂"的问题。后来,在朗播网的实践和数据统计中我们发现,哪怕是基础最一般的同学,通过300-400个句子分析的训练,都可以完全解决"句子读不懂"的问题,可见这种训练虽然枯燥,但却非常有效。因此,我从朗播网积累了数年的10000多个句子中精心挑选了100个托福阅读中出现的句子,并加上了详细的句子分析内容,希望通过这份朴实却实用的资料,让大家学会如何分析句子,不再因为句子的复杂结构而痛苦。

【老杜托福 100 句适合谁】

实际上,绝大多数同学(不论是否考托福,或者是否已经考过托福)在阅读句子的时候都是存在障碍的,而托福考作为一种非常优秀的标准化语言考试,它的资料可以说适合几乎所有希望提高语言能力的人使用。所以,如果你打算参加托福、雅思、四六级等语言考试,如果你打算参加 GRE、SAT、GMAT等能力考试而语言并未过关,如果你打算提高你的英文阅读能力,这份资料都适合你。

【老杜托福 100 句如何使用】

每一份《老杜托福 100 句》的文档,都包含了 10 个句子以及针对它们的分析,你可以每天精读 0.5-1 份(取决于你的时间),也就是 5-10 个句子。你可以先自己对句子做结构拆分和成分分析,并自己尝试翻译,然后再对照我给出的难点解析、成分划分和参考翻译对自己的答案进行修正,并总结错误的原因。如果你对具体如何操作还存有疑问,可以参加朗播提供的精讲精练课程,会有老师进行详细的指导,带着你一起完成练习。如果你在练习完这100 个句子依然对自己的能力不满意,朗播网的数据库中还有上万个句子可以供你继续练朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

习。最初的训练一定是困难而乏味的,相信我,当你坚持到 50,100,200 个句子时,阅读任何文章一定会得心应手。

句子1

His machinery lifted the grain to the top of the mill, cleaned it as it fell into containers known as hoppers, ground the grain into flour, and then conveyed the flour back to the top of the mill to allow it to cool as it descended into barrels.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于理解句子中的几个动词(词组),比如 lifted......to......, cleaned, grain...... into......, convey......back......。另外还需要注意句中多次出现的 it 分别指代句中哪些名词。

【参考翻译】

他的机器将谷物提起移至磨粉机顶端,在谷物落入被称作储料器的容器时清洁谷物,把谷物研磨成粉末,然后在粉末降入到桶中后将粉末传送回顶端使其冷却。

【成分划分】

主句

His machinery [主语] lifted [谓语] the grain [宾语] to the top of the mill, [状语] cleaned [谓语] it, [宾语] ground [谓语] the grain [宾语] into flour [状语] and then [连接词] conveyed [谓语] the flour [宾语] back to the top of the mill to allow it to cool. [状语]

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状语从句

It [主语] fell [谓语] into containers [状语] known as hoppers. [定语]

状语从句

It [主语] descended [谓语] into barrels. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NDIxLTMtMw==

句子 2

The hypothesis that begging calls have evolved properties that reduce their potential for attracting predators yields a prediction: baby birds of species that experience high rates of nest predation should produce softer begging signals of higher frequency than nestlings of other species less often victimized by nest predators.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子层次比较复杂,先是主语由一个同位语从句修饰,而同位语从句中还嵌套了一个定语从句,使得整个句子的主语和谓语被分隔开。我们面对这样的句子,需要先跳过同位语(从句)、定语(从句)等修饰性成分,找到句子的主语和谓语,然后再理解之前的修饰性成分。翻译的时候可以先理解各个子句含义,然后再用一句话将整个意思翻译一遍。朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

【参考翻译】

一种假设认为乞食叫声逐渐进化形成某些特性,可以减小吸引捕食者可能性,这假设产生一种预测:与那些较少被捕食者猎杀的种类的雏鸟相比,经常面临捕食者威胁的种类的雏鸟会发出声音更轻、频率更高的乞食声。

【成分划分】

同位语从句

Baby birds of species [主语] should produce [谓语] softer begging signals [宾语] of higher frequency [定语] than nestlings of other species [状语] less often victimized by nest predators. [定语]

定语从句

Baby birds of species [主语] experience [谓语] high rates of nest predation. [宾语]

主句

The hypothesis [主语] yields [谓语] a prediction. [宾语]

同位语从句

Begging calls [主语] have evolved [谓语] properties. [宾语]

定语从句

The properties [主语] reduce [谓语] their potential [宾语] for attracting predators. [定朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

语]

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句子 3

Mineral deficiencies can often be detected by specific symptoms such as chlorosis (loss of chlorophyll resulting in yellow or white leaf issue), necrosis (isolated dead patches), anthocyanin formation (development of deep red pigmentation of leaves or stem), stunted growth, and development of woody tissue in an herbaceous plant.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子中出现了一些看上去很难的词汇,比如 chlorosis, chlorophyll, necrosis, patches, anthocyanin, pigmentation, herbaceous 等词。遇到这些单词如果实在不认识,可以把它们看成 ABCD, 先抓住它们之间的关系。比如,先理解 chlorosis, necrosis, anthocyanin......等词是某些具体的症状,然后再根据细节信息理解具体含义。

【参考翻译】

矿物质的缺乏通常能够通过具体的症状来发觉,例如萎黄病(缺失叶绿素导致叶片组织出现黄色或白色)、坏死(单个坏死的斑块)、花青素的形成(叶片或茎长出深红色的色素沉淀)、生长萎缩,以及草本植物中生长出木质组织。

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【成分划分】

简单句

Mineral deficiencies [主语] can often be detected [谓语] by specific symptoms [状语]

such as chlorosis (loss of chlorophyll resulting in yellow or white leaf issue), [同位语]

necrosis (isolated dead patches), [同位语] anthocyanin formation (development of

deep red pigmentation of leaves or stem), [同位语] stunted growth, [同位语] and [连

接词] development of woody tissue [同位语] in an herbaceous plant. [定语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NTAwLTItMQ==

句子 4

In Berlin, for the premiere performance outside the Soviet Union of The Battleship

Potemkin, film director Sergei Eisenstein worked with Austrian composer Edmund

Meisel (1874-1930) on a musical score matching sound to image; the Berlin

screenings with live music helped to bring the film its wide international fame.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子涉及一些电影和音乐方面的词汇,如果不熟悉这些单词,比较难理解句

子含义。另外,句子中还有一些词组,比如 work with sb. on sth. 需要能很快判断出来。

【参考翻译】

在柏林,为了电影《The Battleship Potemkin》能够在苏联之外首映,该片导演 Sergei Eisenstein 与奥地利作曲家 Edmund Meisel (1847-1930) 一起创作了与影像相匹配的乐谱;电影在柏林上映的同时伴有现场音乐,这给电影带来了广泛的国际知名度。

【成分划分】

并列句

In Berlin, [状语] for the premiere performance [状语] outside the Soviet Union [定语] of The Battleship Potemkin, [定语] film director [主语] Sergei Eisenstein [同位语] worked [谓语] with Austrian composer [状语] Edmund Meisel (1874-1930) [同位语] on [谓语] a musical score [宾语] matching sound to image. [定语]

并列句

The Berlin screenings [主语] with live music [定语] helped to bring [谓语] the film [IO] its wide international fame. [宾语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NTAyLTItNA==

句子 5

The basic cultural requirements for the successful colonization of the Pacific islands include the appropriate boat-building, sailing, and navigation skills to get to the 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

islands in the first place, domesticated plants and gardening skills suited to often marginal conditions, and a varied inventory of fishing implements and techniques.

【难点解析】

本句的结构不算复杂,难点在于句中出现了多个名词短语并列,并且这些名词的修饰性词语比较复杂,出现了形容词作定语、名词作定语、不定式作后置定语、过去分词和现在分词作定语、过去分词做后置定语,还有形容词性短语作定语。我们需要判断出定语,还要找到对应的修饰关系,弄清楚到底是谁修饰谁。

【参考翻译】

成功定居于太平洋群岛的基本文明条件包括:适当的造船、驾船,以及航海技术从而能够第一个到达这些岛屿;适合于大多数边缘环境的农作物和园艺技术;各种各样的捕鱼工具和捕鱼技术。

【成分划分】

简单句

The basic cultural requirements [主语] for the successful colonization of the Pacific islands [定语] include [谓语] the appropriate boat-building, sailing, and navigation skills [宾语] to get to the islands in the first place, [定语] domesticated plants and gardening skills [宾语] suited to often marginal conditions, [定语] and [连接词] a varied inventory of fishing implements and techniques. [宾语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NTAzLTMtMQ==

句子 6

In the 1760s, James Watt perfected a separate condenser for the steam, so that the

cylinder did not have to be cooled at every stroke; then he devised a way to make

the piston turn a wheel and thus convert reciprocating (back and forth) motion into

rotary motion.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对不定式做后置定语的理解,首先需要弄清楚 for the steam 是修饰

condenser 的后置定语,而不是目的状语。另外,在这个句子中 a way 由 to make.....into

rotary motion 作后置定语来修饰,我们在判断哪些成分属于不定式时可以根据句义逻辑来

确定。

【参考翻译】

18世纪60年代, James Watt 完善了独立式蒸汽冷凝器,结果,人们不必在每次活塞撞击

之后都冷却气缸;随后,他又设计出一种方法使得活塞可以旋转运动,如此一来就将活塞原

来的往复运动(来来回回)转变成为循环运动。

【成分划分】

并列句

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In the 1760s, [状语] James Watt [主语] perfected [谓语] a separate condenser [宾语] for the steam. [定语]

状语从句

The cylinder [主语] did not have to be cooled [谓语] at every stroke. [状语]

并列句

He [主语] devised [谓语] a way [宾语] to make the piston turn a wheel and thus convert reciprocating (back and forth) motion into rotary motion. [定语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NTA5LTItNA==

句子 7

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.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子层次比较复杂,另外句子后半句为了避免头重脚轻将语序做了调整,也加大了句子难度。首先该句出现了不定式短语做 cease 的宾语的结构,而在该不定式中还包含了一个宾补结构,即 consider rites essential to their well-being,我们在判断句子朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台托福,GRE,雅思,SAT,考研,四六级…

成分的时候可以先划分句子主干,再理解其它成分就比较容易了。该句后半句将 retain 的 宾语 the myths 放到了 as 短语的前面 (the myths 后面跟了一个定语从句来修饰,如果用 正常语序来表述则为显得头重脚轻,还会容易产生歧义),我们在判断的时候,需要根据动 词搭配习惯来判断,这里很显然 retian 是一个及物动词,后面要跟宾语。

【参考翻译】

例如,一些早期的社会群体不再认为某些仪式对于他们的生活幸福极为重要,从而抛弃了这些仪式,不过,他们保留了一些围绕宗教仪式所形成的神话故事作为他们口头文学传统的一部分,并且,这些故事并非因为它们的宗教价值而受到赞美,而是因为它们的艺术性而受到欣赏。

【成分划分】

并列句

For example, [状语] some early societies [主语] ceased [谓语] to consider certain rites essential to their well-being [宾语] and [连接词] abandoned [谓语] them. [宾语]

并列句

They [主语] retained [谓语] as parts of their oral tradition [状语] the myths [宾语] and [连接词] admired [谓语] them [宾语] for their artistic qualities rather than for their religious usefulness. [状语]

定语从句

朗播网 <u>www.langlib.com</u> 在线英语学习平台 托福,GRE,雅思,SAT,考研,四六级... The myths [主语] had grown up [谓语] around the rites. [状语]

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句子8

Since practically all the solar system's mass resides in the Sun, this similarity in chemistry means that chondrites have average solar system composition, except for the most volatile elements; they are truly lumps of nebular matter, probably similar in composition to the matter from which planets were assembled.

【难点解析】

本句的难点句子中有一些指代关系需要注意,比如句子中 this similarity 和 they 等词。我们从单个的句子来看,similarity 是首次出现的概念,但是实际上 this similarity 是与 all 相照应的,this similarity in chemistry 指代的是前面说的 "all the solar system's mass resides in the Sun"这层意思。另外,后半句中出现了 they 一词,一时难以判断具体指代哪一内容。这里主要看句子层次,显然 they are truly……这一分句是和 chondrites have average solar system……并列的,那么这里 they 指代 chondrites 就比较合适。

【参考翻译】

由于太阳系的质量几乎都集中在太阳上,所以化学上的相似性意味着,除了大部分的挥发性元素外,球粒状陨石具有正常的太阳系组成;它们确实是星云物质的团块,很可能与形成行朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

星的物质具有相似的组成。

【成分划分】

状语从句

Practically [状语] all the solar system's mass [主语] resides in [谓语] the Sun. [宾语]

主句

This similarity [主语] in chemistry [定语] means [谓语] something. [宾语]

宾语从句

Chondrites [主语] have [谓语] average solar system composition, [宾语] except for the most volatile elements. [状语]

宾语从句

They [主语] are [系动词] truly [状语] lumps of nebular matter, [表语] probably similar in composition to the matter. [定语]

定语从句

Planets [主语] were assembled [谓语] from the matter. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NzExLTYtOA==

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句子 9

The first Dutch colonies in North America had been established in New Netherland by the Duch West India Company in 1624, and one individual who settled in New Amsterdam (today's Manhattan section of New York City) in 1642 described the flowers that bravely colonized the settler's gardens.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对句子后半部分的理解。该句后半句中的主语有一个定语从句修饰,在寻找谓语的时候需要能很快判断出定语从句的结束为止。另外需要注意的是, the flowers 后面由定语从句修饰 是对 flowers 做限制 说明描述的是哪些 flowers 实际上并没有对 flowers 做具体描述。

【参考翻译】

荷兰西印度公司于 1624 年在北美地区的新尼德兰建立了第一个荷兰殖民地,一位迁入新阿姆斯特丹(如今纽约省的曼哈顿地区)的居民对那些怒放在居民花园的外来花卉进行了描述。

【成分划分】

并列句

The first Dutch colonies [主语] in North America [定语] had been established [谓语] in New Netherland by the Duch West India Company in 1624. [状语]

并列句

One individual [主语] described [谓语] the flowers. [宾语]

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定语从句

One individual [主语] settled [谓语] in New Amsterdam [状语] (today's Manhattan section of New York City) [同位语] in 1642. [状语]

定语从句

The flowers [主语] bravely [状语] colonized [谓语] the settler's gardens. [宾语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NDI1LTItMg==

句子 10

The activities observed in a number of "pioneer" cities sponsoring art in public places—a broadening exploration of public sites, an increasing awareness among both sponsors and the public of the varieties of contemporary artistic practice, and a growing public enthusiasm—are increasingly characteristic of cities across the country.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于理解 "The activities"、"art in public places"、以及破折号引导的同位语 所表达的含义。首先需要弄清楚的是 the activities 是跟后面描述的"pioneer" cities 朗播网 <u>www.langlib.com</u> 在线英语学习平台

sponsoring art in public places 相呼应的,也就是说 the activities 指的就是 sponsoring art in public places 这类活动。另外, sponsoring art in public places 中赞助的并非是艺术品,而是在公共场合摆放艺术品,这里介词 in 实际上表达了动作的含义在里面。最后,破折后引导的同位语实际上是在解释说明 sponsoring art in public places 代表的意义,我们在理解的时候可以适当添加一些信息,使意思表达更清楚。

【参考翻译】

一些城市开始赞助在公共场合摆放艺术品(这体现了人们对公共场所的更大范围的探索,也体现了赞助商和公众对于各式各样的当代艺术实践的认识逐渐增强,以及公众对公共场合摆放艺术品的热情逐渐增加),在这些"先驱"城市中所看到的活动渐渐成为整个国家的城市的典型特点。

【成分划分】

简单句

The activities [主语] observed in a number of "pioneer" cities [定语] sponsoring art in public places [定语] —a broadening exploration of public sites, an increasing awareness among both sponsors and the public of the varieties of contemporary artistic practice, and a growing public enthusiasm [同位语]—are [系动词] increasingly [状语] characteristic [表语] of cities across the country. [状语]

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老杜的微博:@杜昶旭

老杜和他的小伙伴每天都在这里进步一点点 , 托福 QQ 群: 322565292