老杜托福 100 句 (十) 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

Such theories imply that the Indo-European languages evolved not in Neolithic (10,000 to 3,000 B.C.) Anatolia, but among the foraging communities of the cultures in the region of the Don and Dnieper rivers, which took up stock breeding and began to exploit the neighboring steppes.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于一些单词看上去很难,比如 Indo-European ,Neolithic Anatolia ,the Don and Dnieper rivers 等词 ,影响了我们的阅读。实际上这些词只是表示时间和地点的专用名词 ,完全可以用简写词或者字母代替 ,一些比较复杂的修饰结构也可以先简化 ,比如原句可以缩减为 :

Such theories imply that IE languages evolved not in A, but among B, which took up stock breeding and began to exploit the neighboring steppes.

这样简化之后句子就非常容易理解了。

【参考翻译】

这些理论暗示了印欧语系不是从新石器时代 (10,000 to 3,000 B.C.) 的安纳托利亚发展而来,而是从有着顿河和第聂伯河流域文化的游牧化群体中发展而来的,这些游牧化群体开始从事家畜养殖并且着手开发邻近的西伯利亚大草原。

【成分划分】

主句

Such theories [主语] imply [谓语] something. [宾语]

宾语从句

The Indo-European languages [主语] evolved [谓语] not in Neolithic (10,000 to 3,000 B.C.) Anatolia, [状语] but [连接词] among the foraging communities of the cultures in the region of the Don and Dnieper rivers. [状语]

定语从句

The foraging communities [主语] took up [谓语] stock breeding [宾语] and [连接词] began [谓语] to exploit the neighboring steppes. [宾语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NDI3LTMtOA==

句子 2

This was justified by the view that reflective practice could help teachers to feel more intellectually involved in their role and work in teaching and enable them to cope with the paucity of scientific fact and the uncertainty of knowledge in the discipline of teaching.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子的层次比较复杂,尤其是宾语补足语中还嵌套了状语、定语还有并列结构,使得我们划分的句子层次的时候需要格外小心。

首先,我们应该看出该句子中有一个大的并列结构 "help teachers to feel......" 和 enable them to cope with......",该并列可以从近义词 help 和 enable 中看出来。这样划分后,比较复杂的句式就被我们拆成了两个部分,再分析层次就容易多了。

该句中还有一个小的并列非常容易弄错。help teachers to feel more intellectually involved in their role and work in teaching 中,由于 work 可以做名词,也可以做动词,那么 and 可能连接的是 "role" 和 "work",意思变成 "帮助老师们更加理性地体会他们在教学方面的角色和工作";and 也有可能连接 "feel" 和 "work"这两个动作,意思变成 "帮助老师更理性地体会他们的角色,并且有助于教学工作",从意思上看,似乎这两种结构都解释得通。这时,我们需要根据英语并列结构的特点来判断,如果 "feel" 和 "work"并列,那么 "feel" 前面有介词 "to","work" 前面也应该保留介词 "to",即该句改为 "help teachers to feel......and to work",而这里没有 "to",所以应该是 "role" 和 "work"并列。

【参考翻译】

上述情况被这一观点证明,即反思性实践可以帮助老师们更加理性地体会他们在教学方面的角色和工作,而且使他们能够处理教学科目中科学事实的缺乏以及知识的不确定性的问题。

【成分划分】

主句

This [主语] was justified [谓语] by the view. [状语]

同位语从句

Reflective practice [主语] could help [谓语] teachers [宾语] to feel more intellectually involved [宾语补足语] in their role and work [状语] in teaching [定语] and [连接词] enable [谓语] them [宾语] to cope with the paucity of scientific fact and the uncertainty of knowledge [宾语补足语] in the discipline of teaching. [定语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NDg4LTEtMw==

句子 3

Over long periods of time, substances whose physical and chemical properties change with the ambient climate at the time can be deposited in a systematic way to provide a continuous record of changes in those properties over time, sometimes for hundreds or thousands of years.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对子句的划分。首先该句出现了由"whose"引导的定语从句,但是该定语从句的结束位置比较难判断。因为句中出现了"change"一词,它既可以作动词,也可朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

以做名词,不管是哪一种词性,physical and chemical properties change 似乎都是合理的。其实,"change"在这里是动词才是合理的。原因有三:

- 1、名词 A 修饰名词 B 在少数情况下才会将名词 A 变成复数形式 (比如 women teachers), 一般情况下都是名词 A 以单数形式出现。
- 2、如果 "change" 是名词 , 那么主语的中心词落在 change 上 , 它和 can be deposited 无法形成合理的搭配。
- 3、如果 "change" 是名词, 那么整个句子只有一套谓语 "can be deposited", 这与 whose 引导定语从句矛盾。

【参考翻译】

一些物质的物理性质和化学性质会随着当时周围的气候而变化,经过很长一段时间,这些物质可以有规律地沉淀下来,并且在物理性质和化学性质上显示出一种随时间变化的连续记录,有时这种记录可连续几百年或几千年。

【成分划分】

主句

Over long periods of time, [状语] substances [主语] can be deposited [谓语] in a systematic way [状语] to provide a continuous record [状语] of changes in those properties [定语] over time, [定语] sometimes for hundreds or thousands of years. [状语]

定语从句

Substances' physical and chemical properties [主语] change [谓语] with the ambient

climate at the time. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NDk1LTMtMQ==

句子 4

The onrushing water arising from these flash floods likely also formed the odd

teardrop-shaped "islands" (resembling the miniature versions seen in the wet

sand of our beaches at low tide) that have been found on the plains close to the

ends of the outflow channels.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句内的后置定语比较多,给寻找句子主干带来了一定困难。句子出现了现在

分词短语 "arising from these flash floods"、"resembling the miniature versions" 做

后置定语,又出现了 "seen in the wet sand....." 这种过去分词短语作后置定语,最后还

有形容词短语 "close to the ends of the outflow channels" 作后置定语。我们可以先把

这些修饰性成分剥离出来,再看句子主干就很清晰了。

The onrushing water arising from these flash floods likely also formed the odd

teardrop-shaped "islands" (resembling the miniature versions seen in the wet

sand of our beaches at low tide) that have been found on the plains close to the

ends of the outflow channels.

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【参考翻译】

人们在靠近泄水渠末端的平原中发现了奇怪的泪滴状"小岛",那些突然爆发的洪水所引起的激流,可能也会形成这种"小岛"(类似退潮时在海滩的潮湿沙地上看到的缩小版本)。

【成分划分】

主句

The onrushing water [主语] arising from these flash floods [定语] likely [状语] also [状语] formed [谓语] the odd teardrop-shaped "islands" [宾语] (resembling the miniature versions [定语] seen in the wet sand of our beaches [定语] at low tide). [状语]

定语从句

"Islands" [主语] have been found [谓语] on the plains [状语] close to the ends of the outflow channels. [定语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NDk3LTItNA==

句子 5

Like the stone of Roman wall, which were held together both by the regularity of the design and by that peculiarly powerful Roman cement, so the various parts of the Roman realm were bonded into a massive, monolithic entity by physical, organizational, and psychological controls.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于理解句子中的逻辑关系。句中多次出现了一些逻辑连接词,是我们应该注意的重点,比如"like"、"by"和"so",其中"like"表示类比关系,"by"表示因果关系,"so"在这里同样也是类比关系,相当于"in the same way",而不是表示因果关系。弄清楚了这些逻辑关系后,我们按照汉语的表述习惯,先描述原因后描述结果,就能很快理解句子意思。

【参考翻译】

罗马墙上的石块通过规整的设计以及特别有效的罗马水泥而砌在一起,和这些石块一样,罗马帝国的各个部分就是那样因物质上的管制、组织上的约束,以及精神上的控制而联合成一个巨大统一的国家。

【成分划分】

定语从句

The stone of Roman wall [主语] were held [谓语] together [状语] both [连接词] by the regularity of the design [状语] and [连接词] by that peculiarly powerful Roman 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

cement. [状语]

主句

Like the stone of Roman wall, [状语] so [状语] the various parts of the Roman realm [主语] were be bonded [谓语] into a massive, monolithic entity [状语] by physical, organizational, and psychological controls. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NTA0LTEtMg==

句子6

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.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句中出现大量抽象词,比如"aggression"、"justified"、"aggressively"和 "unjust",并且句中的从句比较多,需要快速找到句子主干,把握句子的整体结构。

面对抽象词时,我们不能只从单词表面进行简单翻译,可以根据语境做一些扩展。比如 "aggression"在词典中解释为"进攻",在具体语境中,我们可以理解为"攻击行为", 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

虽然原文没有说 the behavior of aggression。

面对从句比较多的句子,我们根据连接词以及连接词是否在子句中充当某种成分等等来判断从句的类型。以定语从句为例,定语从句的连接词指代先行词,并且在定语从句中充当某种成分,我们可以以此判断出"who believe......"和"who think......"都是定语从句。

【参考翻译】

例如,一些人认为攻击行为是必要而且合理的(比如在战争期间),这种人可能更具有攻击性;而另一些人则认为某场战争或某种侵略行为不是正义的,或者认为攻击永远是不对的,这种人通常不大可能会采取攻击行为。

【成分划分】

定语从句

People [主语] believe [谓语] something. [宾语]

宾语从句

Aggression [主语] is [系动词] necessary [表语] and [连接词] justified [表语]—as during wartime. [状语]

并列句

People [主语] are less likely to behave [谓语] aggressively. [状语]

定语从句

People [主语] believe [谓语] something. [宾语]

定语从句

People [主语] think [谓语] something. [宾语]

宾语从句

A particular war or act of aggression [主语] is [系动词] unjust. [表语]

宾语从句

Aggression [主语] is [系动词] never [状语] justified. [表语]

并列句

For example, [状语] people [主语] are likely to act [谓语] aggressively. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

句子 7

According to conventional theory, yawning takes place when people are bored or sleepy and serves the function of increasing alertness by reversing, through deeper breathing, the drop in blood oxygen levels that are caused by the shallow breathing 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

that accompanies lack of sleep or boredom.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子中涉及很多生物方面的发生过程,需要我们一步步理清先后发生关系。 我们可以先从一些逻辑提示词入手,比如"when"表示条件,"by"和"through"是在 解释发生的过程,"caused by"在提示因果关系。弄清楚了这些关系后,可以按照先后发

【参考翻译】

生顺序理清整个过程。

根据传统理论,当人们感到无聊或者困倦时才会打哈欠,而且打哈欠有增加人的警觉性的作用,因为通过深呼吸,下降的血氧含量(伴随睡眠不足或者厌烦乏味而来的浅度呼吸会导致血氧含量下降)会回升。

【成分划分】

主句

According to conventional theory, [状语] yawning [主语] takes place [谓语] and [连接词] serves [谓语] the function of increasing alertness [宾语] by reversing, through deeper breathing, the drop in blood oxygen levels. [状语]

状语从句

People [主语] are [系动词] bored or sleepy. [表语]

定语从句

The drop in blood oxygen levels [主语] are caused [谓语] by the shallow breathing.

[状语]

定语从句

The shallow breathing [主语] accompanies [谓语] lack of sleep or boredom. [宾语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NzE4LTEtMQ==

句子 8

Some functions result directly from the ingenuity of the citizenry, but most functions result from the needs of the local area and of the surrounding hinterland (the region that supplies goods to the city and to which the city furnishes services

and other goods).

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于需要理解一些抽象词的含义,比如 "function"、"ingenuity"。我们在理

解这些词的时候,尽量根据上下文的语境来翻译,如果没有太多的上下文,再进行直译。

另外,该句后半句出现了 to which 引导的定语从句,比一般的定语从句难一些。我们在理

解的时候需要能很快将 to which 指代的内容还原到定语从句中 在这个句子中就是 the city

furnishes services and other goods to the region.

【参考翻译】

某些职能直接源于其市民的创造力,但是大多数职能源于当地和周边腹地的需求。(周边腹地指的是给城市提供商品,城市也给这些地区提供服务和商品的地区)

【成分划分】

定语从句

The region [主语] supplies [谓语] goods [宾语] to the city. [状语]

并列句

Some functions [主语] result [谓语] directly from the ingenuity of the citizenry. [状语]

并列句

Most functions [主语] result [谓语] from the needs [状语] of the local area and of the surrounding hinterland [定语] (the region). [同位语]

定语从句

The city [主语] furnishes [谓语] services and other goods [宾语] to the region. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白, 来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=MzE5LTEtMg==

句子 9

The word "zigzag" alludes to the geometric and stylized ornamentation of zigzags, angular patterns, abstracted plant and animal motifs, sunbursts, astrological imagery, formalized fountains, and related themes that were applied in mosaic relief and mural form to the exterior and interior of the buildings.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于出现了大量抽象词,并且有很多名词短语并列,如果对这些单词很陌生,会给句子理解带来一定的障碍。我可以先用字母代替这些名词短语,再分析句子结构,就会容易很多:

The word "zigzag" alludes to A that were applied in B to the exterior and interior of the buildings.

分析句子结构并不是万能的,如果在做句子分析时发现很多单词不认识,还需要平时多背单词。

【参考翻译】

"Z字形"这一词暗指用几何图形装饰并且具有某种风格的饰品——包括锯齿形、有棱角的图形、抽象的动植物图案、旭日形图案、占星术中的图像、形式化的喷泉形状,以及其他相关主题,这些主题以镶嵌浮雕和壁画的形式被运用到建筑物的内外部(装饰)之中。

【成分划分】

主句

The word "zigzag" [主语] alludes to [谓语] the geometric and stylized ornamentation [宾语] of zigzags, angular patterns, abstracted plant and animal motifs, sunbursts, astrological imagery, formalized fountains, and related themes. [同位语]

定语从句

Themes [主语] were applied [谓语] in mosaic relief and mural form [状语] to the exterior and interior of the buildings. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

句子 10

From their inception, most rural neighborhoods in colonial North America included at least one carpenter, joiner, sawyer, and cooper in woodworking; a weaver and a tailor for clothing production; a tanner, currier, and cordwainer (shoemaker) for fabricating leather objects; and a blacksmith for metalwork.

【难点解析】

本句的语法结构不难,主要男仔对一些名词的认识和理解。面对这种句子,可以先将这些并列的名词简化成字母,再分析句子:

From their inception, most rural neighborhoods in colonial North America included at least one A, B,...... and Z.

这样再看句子就非常简单了。

【参考翻译】

从一开始,北美殖民地大部分的乡村地区在木工业务方面都至少拥有一名木匠、工匠、锯木

匠和桶匠;在服装生产方面至少拥有一名织布者和一名裁缝;在皮革制品制造方面,至少拥

有一名制革工人、鞣皮匠和皮匠(鞋匠);在金属加工方面至少拥有一名铁匠。

【成分划分】

简单句

From their inception, [状语] most rural neighborhoods [主语] in colonial North

America [定语] included [谓语] at least [状语] one carpenter, joiner, sawyer, and

cooper in woodworking; [宾语] a weaver and a tailor [宾语] for clothing production;

[状语] a tanner, currier, and cordwainer (shoemaker) [宾语] for fabricating leather

objects; [状语] and [连接词] a blacksmith [宾语] for metalwork. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=MzI0LTEtMQ==

资料说明:

本资料说的句子均来自托福真题,如果你觉得有用,分享给更多朋友,给自己考试攒人品。

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