

老杜托福 100 句 (九) 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

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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

Other statues were designed to be placed within an architectural setting, for instance, in front of the monumental entrance gateways to temples known as pylons, or in pillared courts, where they would be placed against or between pillars: their frontality worked perfectly within the architectural context.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对于方位介词的理解，比如 within，in，against，between 等等。我们需要对这些方位词有一定的概念，能想象出大致的位置关系。另外，一些固定搭配也是需要掌握的，例如 in front of，gateway to someplace 等等。

【参考翻译】

其它的雕像设计出来是为了放置在建筑环境之中，例如，放置在通往神殿的巨大通道入口（被称为塔门）的前面，或者放置在以柱子支撑的宫廷里，这些雕像将被安排在对着柱子或者在柱子之间的位置上：它们的“正面描绘”手法在这些建筑环境中产生了极佳的效果。

【成分划分】

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并列句

Other statues [主语] were designed [谓语] to be placed within an architectural setting, [状语] for instance, in front of the monumental entrance gateways to temples [同位语] known as pylons, [定语] or [连接词] in pillared courts. [同位语]

定语从句

They [主语] would be placed [谓语] against or between pillars. [状语]

并列句

Their frontality [主语] worked [谓语] perfectly [状语] within the architectural context.
[状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白，来这里继续：

<http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NDg5LTItOA==>

句子 2

Contrary to the arguments of some that much of the pacific was settled by Polynesians accidentally marooned after being lost and adrift, it seems reasonable that this feat was accomplished by deliberate colonization expeditions that set out fully stocked with food and domesticated plants and animals.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子层次比较复杂，从句里面嵌套了从句；另外该句的状语部分也比较长，比较难找到句子主干。我们首先需要通过子句连接词把从句找出来(遇到没有连接词的子句，也可以通过句子有几套主谓结构来判断子句)。下一步还需要剥离修饰性成分，根据状语和定语的特点 (状语修饰非名词性成分，定语修饰名词性成分)，将状语和定语挑出来，从而找句子主干。最后还需要理清修饰关系，比如状语修饰谁，定语修饰谁。如果需要翻译的话，再根据汉语表述习惯适当调整语序。

【参考翻译】

某些理论认为，玻利尼西亚人曾经在海上迷失方向并且一直漂流，这使得他们意外地在困在孤岛上，他们就这样在很多太平洋岛屿上定居下来；与之相反的理论认为，这样的壮举是经过深思熟虑的，它是通过充分地准备了食物、农作物和牲畜的移民探险来完成的，这似乎很合理。

【成分划分】

主句

Contrary to the arguments of some, [状语] it [形式主语] seems [系动词] reasonable [表语] something. [主语]

同位语从句

Much of the pacific [主语] was settled [谓语] by Polynesians [状语] accidentally marooned after being lost and adrift. [定语]

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主语从句

This feat [主语] was accomplished [谓语] by deliberate colonization expeditions. [状语]

定语从句

Expeditions [主语] set out [谓语] fully [状语] stocked with food and domesticated plants and animals. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白，来这里继续：

<http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NTAzLTQtMQ==>

句子 3

Their calculations show that the impact kicked up a dust cloud that cut off sunlight for several months, inhibiting photosynthesis in plants; decreased surface temperatures on continents to below freezing; caused extreme episodes of acid rain; and significantly raised long-term global temperatures through the greenhouse effect.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于该句出现了大量的动词短语，我们需要判断这些动作的发出者是谁，才能准确理解意思。对于该句来说，cut off，decreased，caused 和 raised 的主语都是 a dust cloud，包括 inhibiting 的逻辑主语也是 a dust cloud。另外，一些固定搭配也需要注意，

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比如 decrease.....to..... , raise.....through.....。

【参考翻译】

他们的计算结果表明，撞击所扬起的尘云遮挡阳光达数月之久，抑制了植物的光合作用；使地表温度降低至冰点以下；并且出现了极其严重酸雨；又通过温室效应使全球温度大幅度升高。

【成分划分】

主句

Their calculations[主语] show[谓语] something.[宾语]

宾语从句

The impact[主语] kicked up[谓语] a dust cloud.[宾语]

定语从句

The dust cloud [主语] cut off [谓语] sunlight [宾语] for several months, [状语] inhibiting photosynthesis in plants; [状语] decreased [谓语] surface temperatures[宾语] on continents [定语] to below freezing; [状语] caused [谓语] extreme episodes of acid rain; [宾语] and [连接词] significantly [状语] raised [谓语] long-term global temperatures [宾语] through the greenhouse effect. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白，来这里继续：

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句子 4

But as more and more accumulations of strata were cataloged in more and more places, it became clear that the sequences of rocks sometimes differed from region to region and that no rock type was ever going to become a reliable time marker throughout the world.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对 as 引导的状语从句理解，对形式主语的理解。as 作为子句的连接词，既可以引导状语从句，也可以引导定语从句。这里 as 引导的是典型的状语从句，主要是根据 as 引导的从句不缺少任何成分来判断。该句中还出现了形式主语 it。关于形式主语的用法主要是以下几种：不定式作逻辑主语、从句作逻辑主语和动名词短语作逻辑主语。我们将一些典型的结构记住即可：it is adj. + to do sth.; it is adj. + that ; it is adj. + doing sth.。

【参考翻译】

但是，随着人们对各地越来越多的岩层堆积不断进行编目和分类，他们清楚的发现，岩层的顺序有时因地区而异，并且全世界所有类型的岩石都不能作为永远可靠的“时间指示器”。

【成分划分】

状语从句

More and more accumulations of strata [主语] were cataloged [谓语] in more and more places. [状语]

主句

It [形式主语] became [系动词] clear [表语] something and something. [主语]

主语从句

The sequences of rocks [主语] sometimes [状语] differed [谓语] from region to region. [状语]

主语从句

No rock type [主语] was ever going to become [系动词] a reliable time marker [表语] throughout the world. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白，来这里继续：

<http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NTExLTMTMw==>

句子 5

With "climax," "biome," "superorganism," and various other technical terms for the association of animals and plants at a given locality being criticized, the term "ecosystem" was more and more widely adopted for the whole system of associated organisms together with the physical factors of their environment.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于一些生物相关的词汇看上去比较难理解 ,但是实际上对我们理解句子意思没有太大影响 ,我们不需要理解 "climax," "biome," "superorganism," 和 "ecosystem" 等词的具体含义。我们在理解该句时 , 需要注意一些固定搭配 , 比如 be adopted for , together with 等。

【参考翻译】

虽然 “顶级群落”、“生物群系”、“超个体” , 以及各种其它的表示某一地区的动物和植物的关联的术语遭到了人们的批评 , 但是 “生态系统” 这一词却越来越广泛地用来表示与生物环境的物理因素相关的生物体所构成的整个系统。

【成分划分】

简单句

With "climax," "biome," "superorganism," and various other technical terms for the association of animals and plants at a given locality being criticized, [状语] the term "ecosystem" [主语] was more and more widely adopted [谓语] for the whole system of associated organisms [状语] together with the physical factors of their environment. [定语]

以上没能让你 100%明白 , 来这里继续 :

<http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=Njg5LTYtMQ==>

句子 6

Geothermal energy is in a sense not renewable, because in most cases the heat would be drawn out of a reservoir much more rapidly than it would be replaced by the very slow geological processes by which heat flows through solid rock into a heat reservoir.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对两个“by 结构”的理解。首先，句子中出现了一个 by the very slow geological processes 结构来说明是如何 be replaced”。之后马上又出现了一个 by which 引导的定语从句，修饰 processes，描述具体是怎样的一个过程。我们可以先把它们拆分成单独的意群，再理解各个意群的关系。

【参考翻译】

地热能在某种意义上讲是不可再生的，因为在多数情况下，从热库提取热量要比靠缓慢的地质作用来补充热量（热量从坚硬的岩石传送到热库中）快得多。

【成分划分】

主句

Geothermal energy [主语] is [系动词] in a sense [状语] not renewable. [表语]

状语从句

In most cases [状语] the heat [主语] would be drawn [谓语] out of a reservoir [主语补

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足语] much more rapidly. [状语]

状语从句

It [主语] would be replaced [谓语] by the very slow geological processes. [状语]

定语从句

By the very slow geological processes [状语] heat [主语] flows [谓语] through solid rock [状语] into a heat reservoir. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白，来这里继续：

<http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NzAwLTYtMg==>

句子 7

The growth of independent guilds was furthered by the fact that surplus was not a result of domestic craft production but resulted primarily from international trading; the government left working people to govern themselves, much as shepherds of tribal confederacies were left alone by their leaders.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于理解句中的因果关系。这里有三个明显的因果关系的提示词，一个是 by the fact，另一个是 not be result of，最后一个 is result from。另外，句子中间出现一个分号，它其实还隐含一个逻辑。我们不妨把分号理解成 and，即 The growth of independent

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guilds was furthered and the government left working people to govern themselves.....。and 可以表示顺承的意思，相当于 as a result 的含义。原文之所以没有用 and，其实是为了避免并列结构不清晰，特意用分号区分子句 The growth of independent guilds was furthered.....和子句 the government left working people to.....。

【参考翻译】

单独的行会得到进一步发展，是因为贸易顺差不是由国内的工艺生产而产生，而是主要由国际贸易产生；(因而) 尽管部落联盟的头人放任部落的牧羊人不管，但是政府却让工人自己去管理自己。

【成分划分】

主句

The growth of independent guilds [主语] was furthered [谓语] by the fact. [状语]

同位语从句

Surplus [主语] was [系动词] not a result of domestic craft production [表语] but [连接词] resulted [谓语] primarily [状语] from international trading. [状语]

同位语从句

The government [主语] left [谓语] working people [宾语] to govern themselves. [宾语补足语]

状语从句

Shepherds of tribal confederacies [主语] were left [谓语] alone [主语补足语] by their leaders. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白，来这里继续：

<http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NzA0LTMtMw==>

句子 8

Other factors that help shape a folk song include: continuity (many performances over a number of years); variation (changes in words and melodies either through artistic interpretation or failure of memory); and selection (the acceptance of a song by the community in which it evolves).

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对同位语的理解，这里出现了大量名词性短语解释说明前面的名词，给我们找句子主干造成了一定干扰。我们可以先把这些成分单独剥离出来，再找句子主干就容易很多。另外，在分析句子成分时，我们可以借助一些符号来判断，比如括号和破折号经常引导同位语解释说明前面的名词，分号通常引导并列结构等等。

【参考翻译】

一些其他因素也促进了民歌的形成，这些因素包括：连续性（多年对这首歌的多次演唱），变化性（歌词或曲调上的改变，其原因可能是演唱者的艺术处理手法不同或者对歌词或曲调

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的记忆出现错误；和选择性（传唱群体是否接受一首民歌）。

【成分划分】

主句

Other factors [主语] include: [谓语] continuity [宾语] (many performances over a number of years) [同位语]; variation [宾语] (changes in words and melodies either through artistic interpretation or failure of memory); [同位语] and [连接词] selection [宾语] (the acceptance of a song by the community in which it evolves). [同位语]

定语从句

Factors [主语] help shape [谓语] a folk song. [宾语]

以上没能让你 100%明白，来这里继续：

<http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=Mzk2LTtMw==>

句子 9

Athenian black-figure and red-figure decoration, which emphasized human figures rather than animal images, was adopted between 630 and 530 B.C.; its distinctive color and luster were the result of the skillful adjustments of the kiln's temperature during an extended three-stage period of firing the clayware.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对 black-figure and red-figure decoration、emphasized、was adopted 等词的理解，以及对 during 和 if 引导的状语的理解。在面对比较复杂的句子时，首先还是剥离修饰性成分，比如定语和状语，找到句子主干；然后再理清修饰关系。可以把那些不明白的词放在后面再思考。

【参考翻译】

在公元前 630 年到公元前 530 年这段时间内，雅典人采用了黑色图形和红色图形作为装饰，它们重点使用人物的肖像而非动物的图像；处于烧制陶器三级阶段的延长期时，有技巧地调整烧窑温度，陶器就会出现与众不同的颜色和光泽。

【成分划分】

并列句

Athenian black-figure [主语] and [连接词] red-figure decoration [主语] was adopted [谓语] between 630 and 530 B.C.. [状语]

定语从句

Decoration [主语] emphasized [谓语] human figures [宾语] rather than animal images. [状语]

并列句

Its distinctive color and luster [主语] were [系动词] the result of the skillful

adjustments of the kiln's temperature [表语] during an extended three-stage period
if firing the clayware. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白，来这里继续：

<http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NDExLTetNQ==>

句子 10

Whether it was the potters or the vase-painters who initiated changes in firing is unclear; the functions of making and decorating were usually divided between them, but neither group can have been so specialized that they did not share in the concerns of the other.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子中有一些词组比较难理解，比如 functions of making and decorating。首先 function 在这里不是我们常见的“功能”的意思，而是表示“职能”或者“职责”的意思。另外，这里的 making 虽然没说明是关于哪些方面的“制造”，但是我们需要根据 potters 和 vase-painters 的提示来进行合理补充，这里“制造”其实是“制陶”的意思。我们在遇到这种词组时，一方面需要根据单词的本义进行理解，另一方面需要根据上下文将模糊的词具体化，比如将“making”理解为“制陶”。

另外，本句中出现的指代关系也是难点，比如对 divided between them 中“them”的理解，对 neither group can have been so specialized 中“group”的理解。我们需要先判

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断出 them 和 group 的关系。通过 “divided between” 和 “neither” 不难看出是 “them” 被分成了两个 “group”。再结合前面的句义，只有 “them” 指代 “the potters” 和 “the vase-painters” 才是合理的。

【参考翻译】

人们还不清楚是制陶工人还是花瓶画匠首先开始改动焙烧过程，通常他们会划分制陶和装饰的职责，但是他们中的任何一方都不能只专注于自己的领域而不从另外一方的角度共享（经验）。

【成分划分】

状语从句

It [主语] was [系动词] the potters [表语] or [连接词] the vase-painters [表语]

定语从句

Someone [主语] initiated [谓语] changes [宾语] in firing. [定语]

并列句

Something [主语] is [系动词] unclear. [表语]

并列句

The functions [主语] of making and decorating [定语] were usually divided [谓语] between them. [状语]

并列句

Neither group [主语] can have been [系动词] so specialized. [表语]

状语从句

They [主语] did not share [谓语] in the concerns of the other. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白，来这里继续：

<http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NDExLTtNg==>

资料说明：

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