老杜托福 100 句 (四) 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

Encouraged by the example of certain Americans of European descent such as Thomas Eakins, Robert Henri, and George Luks, who had included persons of African descent in their paintings as serious studies rather than as trivial or sentimental stereotypes, African American artists of this period set about creating a new portrayal of themselves and their lives in the United States.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于主语在一长串短语和定语从句后面,一时看不出哪个是主语。要读懂这样的句子需要先了解过去分词短语、同位语、定语从句,以及比较状语的特点,能马上判断出意群。分清楚了意群,句子的层次就很清楚了。建议用户在阅读中碰到了比较长的句子的时候,先把它们拆分成各个小的部分,单独理解各个部分之后,再将意思整合在一起。关键需要用户把基本功打好,把简单的句子的语法弄熟,这样遇到长难句也没有问题。

【参考翻译】

一些欧洲血统的美国人早就已经把非洲人的后代当作严肃的研究对象放入他们的画作中,而不是作为微不足道的或者感伤的老套人物,受到这些欧洲后裔的美国艺术家实例的鼓舞(比如 Thomas Eakins、Robert Henri和 George Luks),这个时期的非洲裔美国艺术家们开始对他们自己和他们在美国的生活展开了全新的描绘。

【成分划分】

主句

Encouraged by the example of certain Americans of European descent such as Thomas Eakins, Robert Henri, and George Luks, [状语] African American artists [主语] of this period [定语] set about [谓语] creating a new portrayal [宾语] of themselves and [连接词] their lives [定语] in the United States. [状语]

定语从句

Someone [主语] had included [谓语] persons of African descent [宾语] in their paintings as serious studies [宾语补足语] rather than as trivial or sentimental stereotypes. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

句子 2

Only the last of these was suited at all to the continuous operating of machines, and although waterpower abounded in Lancashire and Scotland and ran grain mills as well as textile mills, it had one great disadvantage: streams flowed where nature intended them to and water-driven factories had to be located on their banks whether or not the location was desirable for other reasons.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对 suited at all to、abounded in、where nature intended them to 的 理解。另外,这句话的逻辑比较复杂,一句话中包含了并列、让步和因果关系。

要想理解这个句子,首先要对这些词组熟悉,suit to 和 at all 大家都认识,sutied at all to 也要能理解。还要能根据上文推测出 nature intended them to 中 them 指代的 streams。这样,整个句子的意思就清晰了。

【参考翻译】

在这这些动力中,只有最后一个完全适用于持续运转的机器;尽管在 Lancashire 和 Scotland,水力资源十分丰富,并且维持着谷物磨坊和纺织厂的运转,但是这种动力存在 一个巨大的弊端:水流的流向由自然决定,因此,依靠水力运转的工厂必须建造在河岸附近,不管这个位置在其他方面是否令人满意。

【成分划分】

并列句

Only [状语] the last of these [主语] was suited at all to [谓语] the continuous operating of machines. [宾语]

状语从句

Waterpower [主语] abounded [谓语] in Lancashire and Scotland [状语] and [连接词] ran [谓语] grain mills [宾语] as well as [连接词] textile mills. [宾语]

并列句

It [主语] had [谓语] one great disadvantage. [宾语]

同位语从句

Streams [主语] flowed. [谓语]

状语从句

Nature [主语] intended [谓语] them [宾语] to someplace. [宾语补足语]

同位语从句

Water-driven factories [主语] had to be located [谓语] on their banks. [主语补足语]

状语从句

The location [主语] was [系动词] desirable [表语] for other reasons. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NTA5LTEtNA==

句子 3

Over 25,000 islands are scattered across the surface of the Pacific, more than in all the other oceans combined, but their land area adds up to little more than 125,000 square kilometers, about the size of New York State, and their inhabitants total less than two million people, about a quarter of the number that live in New York City.

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【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对数据的理解。这句话中多次出现了描述面积大小和人口多少的数据,并且和其它地区进行了比较。

看到这个句子,需要能理解 more than, adds up to little more than, about the size of, less than, about a quarter of 这些词组对应的比较关系,以及 but 表示的转折关系,这些弄明白了,整句话的意思就不难理解。建议用户把这些词组都归纳起来,总结其用法,在平时多诵读一下这类例句,培养自己对英语中表达数量关系的词组的敏感度。

【参考翻译】

在太平洋的表面分散着超过 25000 个岛屿,它们的数量超过了其他大洋所有岛屿的总和,但是它们的陆地面积总共仅有 125000 平方公里,和纽约州的大小差不多,并且它们的居民总共不到两百万,大约是纽约市人口的四分之一。

【成分划分】

并列句

Over 25,000 islands [主语] are [系动词] scattered across the surface of the Pacific [表语], more than in all the other oceans combined [状语].

并列句

Their land area [主语] adds up to [谓语] little more than 125,000 square kilometers [宾语], about the size of New York State [同位语].

并列句

Their inhabitants [主语] total [谓语] less than two million people [宾语], about a quarter of the number [同位语].

定语从句

The people [主语] live [谓语] in New York City [状语].

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NDE0LTEtMg==

句子 4

Scholars believe that this cooperation allowed people to contend with a patchy environment in which precipitation and other resources varied across the landscape: if you produce a lot of food one year, you might trade it for pottery made by a distant ally who is having difficulty with crops—and the next year, the flow of goods might go in the opposite direction.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对 cooperation、patchy environment、varied across the landscape 等词的理解。乍一看这句话,好像很深奥,但是看到冒号后面的部分,句子含义就清晰了。冒号起解释说明的作用,这里需要找准对应的信息,cooperation 对应 trade it for pottery...; a patchy environmen, varied across the landscapet 对应 produce a lot of 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

food...having difficulty with crops 以及 one year...and the next year....might in the opposite direction (不仅是地区不同资源不同,随时年份不同,资源也会变化)。现在再看这个句子,就能很快明白整句话的含义了。

【参考翻译】

学者们相信,这种合作使人们能够应对这种降水和其它资源在整个区域有差异的不均衡环境:如果你一年生产了很多粮食,你也许可以从正遇到粮食困难的遥远的伙伴那里交换到陶器,而下一年商品的流动方向可能会相反。

【成分划分】

主句

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

宾语从句

This cooperation [主语] allowed [谓语] people [宾语] to contend with a patchy environment. [宾语补足语]

定语从句

In a patchy environment [状语] precipitation and other resources [主语] varied [谓语] across the landscape. [状语]

状语从句

You [主语] produce [谓语] a lot of food [宾语] one year. [状语]

宾语从句

You [主语] might trade [谓语] it [宾语] for pottery [状语] made by a distant ally. [定语]

定语从句

A distant ally [主语] is having [谓语] difficulty [宾语] with crops. [定语]

宾语从句

The next year, [状语] the flow of goods [主语] might go [谓语] in the opposite direction. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NzE2LTUtNA==

句子 5

For example, the shift from the studio to the open air was made possible in part by the advent of cheap rail travel, which permitted easy and quick access to the countryside or seashore, as well as by newly developed chemical dyes and oils that led to collapsible paint tubes, which enabled artists to finish their paintings on the spot.

【难点解析】

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本句的难点在于对 in part by...和 as well as by...结构的把握,以及对 easy and quick access to...和 collapsible paint tubes 的理解。

首先需要了解 by 可以指代一种因果关系 ,in part by...表示前面的动作有一部分是由于某事物而导致的。而 as well as by 则是表示并列的两个原因。把这个整体结构把握住了,再拆分各个子句就不难了。这里注意 easy and quick access to 指的是后面提到的 artists。一开始看不出来,读到后半句就会明白这里的关系。另外,一些必要的单词必须掌握,如果不认识 collapsible 这个词,会加大理解整句话的难度。

【参考翻译】

例如,画家能够从画室转向户外,有一部分原因是因为廉价铁路运输的出现允许人们轻松并快捷地到达乡村地区和海岸,以及新开发出的化学染料和油画颜料致使可折叠的颜料管出现,这种颜料管可以让画家当场完成他们的作品。

【成分划分】

主句

For example, [插入语] the shift [主语] from the studio to the open air [定语] was made [谓语] possible [主语补足语] in part [状语] by the advent of cheap rail travel [状语] as well as [连接词] by newly developed chemical dyes and oils. [状语]

定语从句

This [主语] permitted [谓语] easy and quick access [宾语] to the countryside or seashore. [定语]

定语从句

Dyes and oils [主语] led to [谓语] collapsible paint tubes. [宾语]

定语从句

Collapsible paint tubes [主语] enabled [谓语] artists [宾语] to finish their paintings [宾语补足语] on the spot. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NDQ0LTItMg==

句子 6

The exact role of other factors is much more difficult to pinpoint—for instance, Teotihuacán' s religious significance as a shrine, the historical situation in and around the Valley of Mexico toward the end of the first millennium B.C., the ingenuity and foresightedness of Teotihuacán' s elite, and, finally, the impact of natural disasters, such as the volcanic eruptions of the late first millennium B.C.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对 religious significance as a shrine 和 ingenuity and foresightedness of Teotihuacán's elite 的理解。首先需要搞定词汇问题 'shrine 是 圣地"的意思,ingenuity and foresightedness 指的是 "智慧和远见"。这里破折号很好地提示了接下来的信息是前面的同位语。这里只有主语是名词性成分,而且也符合整个句子含义,所有不难看出破折号朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

后面是主语的同位语。需要注意的是最后一个同位语 such as....说明的是 disasters 的,不是和前面的同位语并列。

【参考翻译】

查明其他原因的确切作用要更加困难——例如 Teotihuacán 作为宗教圣地的重要意义,在公元前一千年末期墨西哥山谷及其周边地区的历史情况、Teotihuacán 那些拥有智慧和远见的精英们,以及,最后一点,自然灾害的影响,正如公元前一千年末期的火山喷发。

【成分划分】

简单句

The exact role [主语] of other factors [定语] is [系动词] much more difficult [表语] to pinpoint [状语]—for instance, [插入语] Teotihuacán's religious significance as a shrine, [同位语] the historical situation [同位语] in and around the Valley of Mexico toward the end of the first millennium B.C., [定语] the ingenuity and foresightedness of Teotihuacán's elite, [同位语] and, [连接词] finally, [状语] the impact of natural disasters, [同位语] such as the volcanic eruptions of the late first millennium B.C. [同位语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NTA4LTItMw==

句子 7

While it is pleasant to imagine a woodworker, for example, carefully matching lumber, joining a chest together without resort to nails or glue, and applying all thought and energy to carving beautiful designs on the finished piece, the time required was not justified unless the customer was willing to pay extra for the quality—and few in rural areas were.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于修饰 woodworker 的部分比较长,看上去比较复杂。其实这个句子并不难,后面的 carefully matching lumber, joining...都是 imagine 的宾语 a woodworker 的补足语,补充说明 woodworker 是什么样子。了解了 while 引导让步状语从句,unless 引导条件状语从句,整个句子的逻辑结构就不难看出来了。这里需要注意的是 few in rural areas were 是一种插入语,它与前面的内容没有语法关联,只是在这里像是画外音一样补充说明一下。另外,这还是一个省略了一部分内容的句子,原句应该是 few in rural areas were willing to pay extra for the quality.

【参考翻译】

尽管设想"一位木匠精心搭配木材,不用任何钉子或胶水来组合一个柜子,将自己所有的思想和精力都应用于雕刻美丽的完美作品当中"是愉快的,但是,除非顾客想要为这些品质支付额外的钱(在乡下几乎没有人愿意这么做),否则这些工作需要的时间是不够的。

【成分划分】

状语从句

It [形式主语] is [系动词] pleasant [表语] to imagine a woodworker [主语], for example, [插入语] carefully matching lumber, joining a chest together without resort to nails or glue, and applying all thought and energy to carving beautiful designs on the finished piece. [宾语补足语] [注:此处的宾语补足语修饰的是 imagine 的宾语 a woodworker]

主句

The time [主语] required [定语] was not justified. [谓语]

状语从句

The customer [主语] was willing to pay [谓语] extra [宾语] for the quality [状语] — and few in rural areas were. [插入语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= MzI0LTItNQ==

句子8

The specialized requirements of particular urban situations have further expanded the use of art in public places: in Memphis, sculptor Richard Hunt has created a monument to Martin Luther King, Jr., who was slain there; in New York, Dan Flavin and Bill Brand have contributed neon and animation works to the enhancement of 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

mass transit facilities.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于一些短语的理解,比如 specialized requirements of particular urban situations, expanded the use of, neon and animation works 等。这句话的语法结构并不难,整个句子由冒号分割成两个大的并列部分,另外冒号后面又由分号分割成两个小的并列,中间有一个定语从句做修饰。这句话的逻辑结构也非常简单,The specialized requirements...总得概括了某种情况,in Memphis, sculptor...; in New York...在解释说明前面的那种情况。基本上短语理解没有问题,整个句子的意思就能很快弄清楚了。

【参考翻译】

某个城市环境的特定需求进一步扩大了艺术品在公共场合的应用:在 Memphis , 雕塑家 Richard Hunt 为在那里被刺杀的马丁路德金造了一个纪念碑;在纽约 , Dan Flavin 和 Bill Brand 为很多公众交通设施的改善贡献了霓虹灯和动画作品。

【成分划分】

并列句

The specialized requirements [主语] of particular urban situations [定语] have further expanded [谓语] the use of art in public places. [宾语]

并列句

In Memphis, [状语] sculptor Richard Hunt [主语] has created [谓语] a monument [宾朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台 托福 , GRE , 雅思 , SAT, 考研 , 四六级...

语] to Martin Luther King, Jr. [宾语]

定语从句

Martin Luther King, Jr. [主语] was slain [谓语] there. [状语]

并列句

In New York, [状语] Dan Flavin and Bill Brand [主语] have contributed [谓语] neon and animation works [宾语] to the enhancement of mass transit facilities. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NDM2LTItMw==

句子 9

It is archaeologist Steven Mithen's thesis, brilliantly developed in his book The Prehistory of the Mind (1996), that approximately 40,000 years ago the human mind developed cognitive fluidity, that is, the integration of the specializations of the mind: technical, natural history (geared to understanding the behavior and distribution of natural resources), social intelligence, and the linguistic capacity.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子中用 it 代指主语,而真正的主语是一个长长的子句,且子句中的宾语比较复杂,由两个同位语修饰。其实如果对强调句型比较了解,就不难看出句子的真正主语朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

是后面的子句,这整个子句就是一个主语从句。在这个子句中,that is 和冒号分别提示了同位语的存在,这样就不难判断出 the integration of...和 technical, natural history...其实是同位语。

【参考翻译】

考古学家 Steven Mithen 有一个观点,这在他的《思维的史前史》一书中有精彩地阐述,该观点认为约在 40,000 年前,人类的思维形成了认知流动性,即各种特化的思维整合了一起:专门的博物学(适用于理解自然资源的行为和分布),社交智能,以及语言能力。

【成分划分】

主句

It [形式主语] is [系动词] archaeologist Steven Mithen's thesis, [表语] brilliantly developed in his book [定语] The Prehistory of the Mind (1996), [同位语] something. [主语]

主语从句

Approximately 40,000 years ago [状语] the human mind [主语] developed [谓语] cognitive fluidity, [宾语] that is, [插入语] the integration of the specializations of the mind: [同位语] technical, natural history (geared to understanding the behavior and distribution of natural resources), social intelligence, and the linguistic capacity. [同位语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

句子 10

Ceramic products also include lead-glazed tomb models of the Han dynasty, three-color lead-glazed vessels and figures of the Tang dynasty, and Ming three-color temple ornaments, in which the motifs were outlined in a raised trail of slip- as well as the many burial ceramics produced in imitation of vessels made in materials of higher intrinsic value.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句中涉及一些陶瓷方面的词汇(lead-glazed tomb models, three-color lead-glazed, Ming three-color temple ornaments 等),看上去比较难懂。其实看到这句话,并不需要你去深入理解具体是什么样的陶瓷和器皿,你只需要知道句子描述了这些事物的什么特点就可以了。另外,此句出现了定语从句(in which),介词短语作定语(of 短语),以及过去分词短语作定语(produced in…),判断的时候需要能很快理清句子的修饰关系。

【参考翻译】

陶瓷制品还包括汉代铅釉墓葬模型、唐代三种颜色的铅釉器皿和塑像、明代三种颜色的寺庙装饰(其中的图案轮廓由凸起的泥釉线条所勾勒出来),以及许多陶瓷的陪葬品(人们为了模仿更高内在价值的材料所制成的器皿而将它们生产出来)。

【成分划分】

主句

Ceramic products [主语] also [状语] include [谓语] lead-glazed tomb models [宾语]

of the Han dynasty, [定语] three-color lead-glazed vessels [宾语] and figures [宾语]

of the Tang dynasty, [定语] and [连接词] Ming three-color temple ornaments, [宾语]

as well as [连接词] the many burial ceramics [宾语] produced in imitation of vessels

[定语] made in materials of higher intrinsic value. [定语]

定语从句

The motifs [主语] were outlined [谓语] in a raised trail of slip. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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资料说明:

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