# 老杜托福 100 句 (三) 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

If the physical barriers of the plant are breached, then preformed chemicals may inhibit or kill the intruder, and plant tissues contain a diverse array of toxic or potentially toxic substances, such as resins, tannins, glycosides, and alkaloids, many of which are highly effective deterrents to insects that feed on plants.

### 【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子中涉及到一些化学类的单词,比如 resins, tannins, glycosides, alkaloids 等,这给阅读带来了一定的难度。这些词其实只需要把它们当作符号来理解,而 真正的理解难点在 preformed chemicals、highly effective deterrents to insects 等短语。 要理解这些短语,需要我们在做阅读时不断积累,并且多查词典掌握其用法。阅读中语法比较难的句子只占少数,大部分情况下单词和短语都认识,句子意思就能读懂了。所以,我们在做阅读之前一定要背好单词,积累常用短语。

# 【参考翻译】

如果植物的物理障碍被突破,那么准备好的化学物质就能阻拦或杀死入侵者,植物组织也含有各种有毒或潜在有毒的物质,比如树脂、单宁酸、配糖和生物碱,这些物质对以植物为食物的昆虫来说是巨大的威胁。

#### 【成分划分】

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### 状语从句

The physical barriers[主语] of the plant[定语] are breached[谓语].

#### 并列句

Preformed chemicals[主语] may inhibit[谓语] or[连接词] kill[谓语] the intruder[宾语].

# 并列句

Plant tissues[主语] contain[谓语] a diverse array of toxic or potentially toxic substances[宾语], such as resins, tannins, glycosides, and alkaloids[同位语].

#### 定语从句

Many of them[主语] are[系动词] highly effective deterrents[表语] to insects[定语].

#### 定语从句

Insects[主语] feed on[谓语] plants[宾语].

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= MzctMi0x

#### 句子 2

Immediately adjacent to the timberline, the tundra consists of a fairly complete cover of low-lying shrubs, herbs, and grasses, while higher up the number and 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

diversity of species decrease until there is much bare ground with occasional mosses and lichens and some prostrate cushion plants.

### 【难点解析】

本句难点在于大量的专有名词以及考生们比较陌生的词组用法,如:"a fairly complete cover of" "while higher up"。而且,"consists of..." 的特殊用法也容易影响理解句意。在句子分析的过程中,可以通过引导词 while(通常作为对比关系连接词),以及"immediately adjacent to..." 和"higher up..."方位对比,将句子结构梳理开。然后,可拆出由"until"引导的"there is..."条件状语从句。

# 【参考翻译】

苔原紧挨着树带界线,其中长满了低矮灌木,草本植物和草;物种的数量和多样性会随着(海拔)的升高而下降,直到剩下几乎光秃的土地,上面偶尔会长有苔藓、地衣和匍匐状垫状植物。

### 【成分划分】

并列句

Immediately adjacent to the timberline, [状语] the tundra [主语] consists of [谓语] a fairly complete cover [宾语] of low-lying shrubs, herbs, and grasses. [定语]

状语从句

There [表语] is [系动词] much bare ground [主语] with occasional mosses and lichens 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…

and some prostrate cushion plants. [定语]

并列句

Higher up [状语] the number [主语] and [连接词] diversity [主语] of species [定语]

decrease. [谓语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NTI4LTUtMg==

句子 3

Mithen proposes the existence of four mental elements to account for the

emergence of farming: (1) the ability to develop tools that could be used intensively

to harvest and process plant resources; (2) the tendency to use plants and animals

as the medium to acquire social prestige and power; (3) the tendency to develop

"social relationships" with animals structurally similar to those developed with

people – specifically, the ability to think of animals as people (anthropomorphism)

and of people as animals (totemism); and (4) the tendency to manipulate plants

and animals.

【难点解析】

此句的特点可以概括为:长句、并列结构、生词、熟词僻意。

这句话是用一组并列结构堆积出来的长难句,框架性的内容是:M proposes the existence

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of four mental elements: (1) the ability; (2) the tendency; (3) the tendency; and (4) the tendency. 阅读的过程中见到这种并列结构不要急躁,要保持正常速度和节奏读下去,因为并列结构经常是对某事物特征或者某种情况的一个综合说明,如果不理解清楚,很容易导致后面的句子看不懂。

另外的难点在于单词层面上的陌生单词(如 anthropomorphism 和 totemism),以及熟词僻意(mental)。

# 【参考翻译】

为了解释农业的产生,Mithen 提出了四种智力因素的存在:(1)打造可用于集中收割并加工植物资源的工具的能力;(2)将动植物作为获取社会声望和权力的手段的趋势;(3)与动物发展出与人类结构相似的"社会关系"的趋势——尤其是把动物当作人(拟人观)以及把人当作动物(图腾崇拜);(4)驯化动植物的趋势。

#### 【成分划分】

主句

Mithen [主语] proposes [谓语] the existence [宾语] of four mental elements [定语] to account for the emergence of farming: [状语] (1) the ability[同位语] to develop tools; [定语] (2) the tendency [同位语] to use plants and animals as the medium [定语] to acquire social prestige and power; [状语] (3) the tendency [同位语] to develop "social relationships" with animals [定语] structurally similar to those developed with people [定语] —specifically, [状语] the ability [同位语] to think of animals as people (anthropomorphism) and of people as animals (totemism) [定语]; and [连接 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

词] (4) the tendency [同位语] to manipulate plants and animals. [定语]

定语从句

Tools [主语] could be used [谓语] intensively [状语] to harvest and process plant

resources. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

句子 4

The argument that humans, even in prehistoric times, had some number sense, at

least to the extent of recognizing the concepts of more and less when some objects

were added to or taken away from a small group, seems fair, for studies have shown

that some animal possess such a sense.

【难点解析】

因为主句 the argument seems fair 被很长的一个定语从句隔断了,而且很多考生会在

number sense 这里反复几次才能读懂,再加上 for studies have shown...部分的 for 容易

被理解成和前面某个动词构成搭配(其实是作为原因状语的引导词), 所以这个句子的结构

和内容就都形成阅读理解上面的障碍。这种句子对于阅读习惯和感觉的培养是非常有效的,

集中几十个这种句子,每天多读几遍,一两周之后在信息处理的能力上,就会产生很明显的

进步。

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# 【参考翻译】

因为研究表明某种动物拥有这种感觉,所以这种理由看起来是合理的:人类,甚至是史前时期(的人类),有一些(对)数字的感觉,至少是当一些物品被加进来或拿走的时候,会对增加或减少有概念。

# 【成分划分】

主句

The argument [主语] seems [系动词] fair [表语].

#### 同位语从句

Humans [主语], even in prehistoric times [插入语], had [谓语] some number sense [宾语], at least to the extent of recognizing the concepts of more and less [状语].

#### 宾语从句

Some animal [主语] possess [谓语] such a sense [宾语].

#### 状语从句

Studies [主语] have shown [谓语] something [宾语].

# 状语从句

Some objects [主语] were added to [谓语] or [连接词] taken away from [谓语] a small 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… group [宾语].

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NzYtMS00

句子 5

The biggest and brightest galaxies in the universe are elliptical with masses of about 1013 times that of the Sun; these giants may frequently be sources of strong radio emission, in which case they are called radio galaxies.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于使用了很多代词 that、these、which、they, 读句子的时候需要理清楚代词具体指代的内容才能准确理解句子意思。

在分析的过程中,可以通过代词的单复数(比如,these giants 指代 the biggest and brightest galaxies )句子内部的逻辑关系(比如,they 指代 these giants )搭配的特点(that 指代 mass )语法结构(which 指代前面的整个句子)等判断代词具体指代的内容。通过这种句子的训练,不仅有助于读懂句子含义,还有利于逻辑能力的提高,从而在整体上提高阅读水平。

【参考翻译】

宇宙中最大且最亮的星系是椭圆形的集中了的(物质)大概是太阳集中的(物质)的 1013 倍;这些庞然大物可以频繁地成为强大的射电辐射的能源,在这种情况下他们被称作射电星系。

> 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...

# 【成分划分】

并列句

The biggest and brightest galaxies[主语] in the universe[定语] are[系动词] elliptical[表语] with masses of about 1013 times that of the Sun[状语].

并列句

These giants[主语] may frequently be[系动词] sources of strong radio emission[表语].

定语从句

In that case[状语] they[主语] are called[谓语] radio galaxies[主语补足语].

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NzQtMi03

# 句子 6

The residence time is an average; the time spent in the lake by a given molecule (if we could follow its fate) would depend on the route it took: it might flow through as part of the fastest, most direct current, or it might circle in a backwater for an 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

indefinitely long time.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于分句比较多,且有出现了三个it,一个its,用户容易弄不清这些代词具体

指代的内容。本句的另一个难点在于对 fate 这种抽象名词的理解。

遇到代词比较多的句子首先要从第一个代词开始找准其指代的具体含义 (its fate 指的是 a

given molecule's fate),然后按照顺序依次找准指代关系。多训练这类句子,并且反复

诵读这些句子,边读边理解句子含义,形成一种语感。对于 fate 这种比较抽象的名词,需

要根据上下文语境揣测其含义,不能完全根据字面意思理解。fate 显然不能理解为"命运",

这里应该是一种拟人的手法。下文提到 the route, 我们可以联想到 fate 应该指分子的运动

路线。

【参考翻译】

停留时间是一个平均数;某个分子(如果我们可以追踪它的路线的话)在湖中待的时间由它

采取的路线决定:它可能作为最快最直接的水流的一部分流过,或者它可能在无限长的时间

里在逆流水中打圈。

【成分划分】

并列句

The residence time [主语] is [系动词] an average. [表语]

并列句

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The time [主语] spent in the lake [定语] by a given molecule [状语] would depend on [谓语] the route. [宾语]

状语从句

We [主语] could follow [谓语] its fate. [宾语]

并列句

It [主语] might flow through [谓语] as part of the fastest, most direct current. [状语]

并列句

It [主语] might circle [谓语] in a backwater [状语] for an indefinitely long time. [状语]

定语从句

It [主语] took [谓语] the route. [宾语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

# 句子 7

The researchers Peter Ucko and Andree Rosenfeld identified three principal locations of paintings in the caves of western Europe: (1) in obviously inhabited rock shelters and cave entrances; (2) in galleries immediately off the inhabited areas 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

of caves; and (3) in the inner reaches of caves, whose difficulty of access has been interpreted by some as a sign that magical-religious activities were performed there.

# 【难点解析】

这个句子看上去很长,其实结构并不很复杂。同位语比较长,但是只是多个成分并列。不过定语从句中嵌套了一个同位语从句,加大了句子的难度。

面对这种句子,需要耐心读下去,不要被句子长度吓住。从句中嵌套了从句,需要准确找到从句被修饰的成分以及从句起始的位置,剩下的就不难理解了。

# 【参考翻译】

研究人员 Peter Ucko 和 Andree Rosenfeld 在西欧洞穴里发现了三处主要的绘画位置:(1) 在明显有人居住的岩石庇护所以及洞穴的入口处;(2)在直接隔开洞穴居住区域的走廊里;(3)在洞穴内部(一些绘画如同表示那里是举行神秘的宗教活动的地方的一种符号,解释了洞穴内部难以进入的原因)。

# 【成分划分】

主句

The researchers [主语] Peter Ucko and Andree Rosenfeld [同位语] identified [谓语] three principal locations [宾语] of paintings [定语] in the caves of western Europe: [状语] (1) in obviously inhabited rock shelters and cave entrances; [同位语] (2) in galleries [同位语] immediately off the inhabited areas of caves; [定语] and [连接词] (3) 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

in the inner reaches of caves. [同位语]

同位语从句

Magical-religious activities [主语] were performed [谓语] there. [状语]

定语从句

The inner reaches of caves' difficulty [主语] of access [定语] has been interpreted [谓语] by some [状语] as a sign. [定语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

句子 8

Contrary to the conclusions of Thor Heyerdahl's Kon-Tiki expedition of 1946, the evidence of plant dispersal, archaeology, linguistics, and genetics now shows quite conclusively that the Pacific Islands were not populated from the east by South Americans who drifted on balsa-wood rafts and the prevailing wind and current, but from the west, by groups from mainland Asia who gradually spread from island to island out into the Pacific.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于从句中嵌套了多个从句,层层修饰,乍一看纷繁复杂,语法基础不牢的话需朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台 托福,GRE,雅思,SAT,考研,四六级… 要读好几遍才能理清其中的修饰关系。

面对这样的句子,需要能判断从句的类型,根据主谓一致(the evidence 对应 shows)面定结构(not from...but from...)逻辑关系(South Americans 对应 drifted;groups对应 spread)等特点找准子句修饰的成分以及子句起始的位置。理清了这些修饰关系后,句子含义往往就清晰了。

# 【参考翻译】

与 Thor Heyerdahl's Kon-Tiki 在 1946 年远征中得到的结论不同,植物传播的证据、考古学、语言学和遗传学目前确凿地证明了,在太平洋岛屿上定居的人不是那些乘着轻木筏靠盛行风和洋流漂流而至,来自于东方的南美人,而是那些逐渐从一个岛屿到另一个岛屿扩散到太平洋上,来自于西方的亚洲大陆人群。

# 【成分划分】

主句

Contrary to the conclusions of Thor Heyerdahl's Kon-Tiki expedition of 1946 [状语], the evidence [主语] of plant dispersal, archaeology, linguistics, and genetics [定语] now shows [谓语] something [宾语] quite conclusively [状语].

宾语从句

The Pacific Islands [主语] were not populated [谓语] from the east by South Americans, [状语] but [连接词] from the west, by groups from mainland Asia. [状语]

定语从句

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South Americans [主语] drifted [谓语] on balsa-wood rafts and the prevailing wind and current. [状语]

定语从句

They [主语] gradually spread [谓语] from island to island out into the Pacific [状语].

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http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NDE0LTItMg==

句子 9

When the prairies were being settled, undoubtedly, the good economic conditions of the 1950's supported a growth in the population, but the expansion also derived from a trend toward earlier marriages and an increase in the average size of families.

【难点解析】

这个句子中没有太难的单词,主要的难点对信息的逻辑整理上。句子中有两个因果关系,一个对比关系。settled + good economic conitions 导致 growth in population ;a trend... 导致 expansion;最后是这两种人口增长因素对比关系。要想快速理清这些关系,需要对逻辑关键词敏感,句中 when、supported、but、also、derived from 都是逻辑关键点。如果你对它们逻辑提示作用足够熟悉,那么你就能快速理清整句话的逻辑。

【参考翻译】

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当人们在北美大草原上定居下来时,毫无疑问,20世纪50年代良好的经济状况促进了人口增长,但是同时早婚的趋势以及家庭平均规模的扩大也推动了人口增长。

### 【成分划分】

状语从句

The prairies [主语] were being settled [谓语].

并列句

The expansion[主语] also derived from[谓语] a trend toward earlier marriages[宾语] and[连接词] an increase in the average size of families[宾语].

并列句

Undoubtedly[状语], the good economic conditions of the 1950's[主语] supported[谓语] a growth in the population[宾语].

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= MTgtMS04

# 句子 10

In Europe it took a little longer, mainly because there were more small producers for whom the costs of sound were prohibitive, and in other parts of the world problems with rights or access to equipment delayed the shift to sound production 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

for a few more years (though cinemas in major cities may have been wired in order to play foreign sound films).

#### 【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对 prohibitive、problems with rights 和 have been wired 的理解。 理解这些单词和短语的含义可以从两方面入手。一是从句子的整体含义来理解;二是用逻辑常识来验证自己的理解。从 took longer、small producers 可以得到暗示 the costs of sound were prohibitive 是指无法负担费用的意思。通过我们的逻辑常识可以明白 rights 应该指的是版权,have been wirted 指的是设备插上了电源,也就是说已经投入使用了。 阅读不光是一个认字的过程,更是一种思考的过程。多做这方面的练习,遇到长难句你会比别人更快地反应过来。

# 【参考翻译】

欧洲要稍晚一些,主要因为欧洲有更多的小型制片人,他们无法负担过于高昂的音效成本,而且,在世界其他地方,版权问题以及获取设备的问题使得制作有声电影这一转变延误了很多年(尽管很多大城市的电影院为了播放外国有声电影可能已经为设备接通了电源)。

#### 【成分划分】

并列句

In Europe [状语] it [主语] took [谓语] a little longer. [状语]

状语从句

There [表语] were [系动词] more small producers. [主语]

定语从句

The costs of sound [主语] were [系动词] prohibitive [表语].

并列句

In other parts of the world [状语] problems [主语] with rights [定语] or [连接词] access to equipment [定语] delayed [谓语] the shift [宾语] to sound production [定语] for a few more years. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

资料说明:

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