老杜托福 100 句 (二) 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

Her dancing also attracted the attention of French poets and painters of the period, for it appealed to their liking for mystery, their belief in art for art's sake, a nineteenth-century idea that art is valuable in itself rather than because it may have some moral or educational benefit, and their efforts to synthesize form and content.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于能看出 their liking for mystery, their belief in art for art's sake 和 their efforts to synthesize form and content 并列,并且能够准确理解它们的含义。

遇到这样一个句子先顺着往下读,单个理解每一个意群的含义,并且能够把各部分意思串联起来。这需要考生对同位语从句有一个理解,并且能够明白 because 引导的从句具体是在解释什么原因。看到 their belief in art...前面没有连接词,就要预先想到是不是并列还没有结束,到句子末尾时能联系前面的内容,知道 and their efforts 就是和前面的 their belief in art...并列。

【参考翻译】

她的舞蹈还吸引了那一时期的法国诗人和画家的关注,因为它符合他们对神秘事物的喜爱,符合他们为艺术而艺术的信仰(19世纪的一种观念,即艺术本身具有宝贵的价值,而不是明播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

因为它可能在道德或者教育上具有某种益处而具有价值),以及他们为形式和内容综合在一起而付出的努力。

【成分划分】

主句

Her dancing [主语] also [状语] attracted [谓语] the attention [宾语] of French poets and painters of the period. [定语]

状语从句

It [主语] appealed to [谓语] their liking [宾语] for mystery, [定语] their belief [宾语] in art for art's sake, [定语] a nineteenth-century idea, [同位语] and [连接词] their efforts [宾语] to synthesize form and content. [定语]

同位语从句

Art [主语] is [系动词] valuable [表语] in itself. [状语]

状语从句

It [主语] may have [谓语] some moral or educational benefit. [宾语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NTE5LTMtMw==

句子 2

The people of the Netherlands, with a long tradition of fisheries and mercantile shipping, had difficulty in developing good harbors suitable for steamships: eventually they did so at Rotterdam and Amsterdam, with exceptional results for transit trade with Germany and central Europe and for the processing of overseas foodstuffs and raw materials (sugar, tobacco, chocolate, grain, and eventually oil).

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子的修饰成分比较复杂,句子主干淹没在长长的定语和状语中。遇到这种句子只需要理清各个成分的修饰关系,就算定语和状语很长,找到了句子主干和修饰关系,句子意思也就明朗了。这里需要分清楚定语和状语的区别,定语修饰的是名词性的成分,一般紧挨着被修饰词(比如,results for transit trade...,for transit trade 修饰的是 results),而状语则修饰非名词性成分,而且位置比较灵活,放在句首、句中或者句尾都不影响句子含义。

【参考翻译】

有着悠久历史传统的渔业和航运业的荷兰人,在建造适合汽船停靠的优良海港上遇到难题: 在鹿特丹和阿姆斯特丹他们终于做到了,同时取得了杰出的成果,他们与德国和中欧地区进行贸易运输,而且对海外食品和原材料进行加工(从糖类、烟草、巧克力、粮食到原油)。

【成分划分】

并列句

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The people of the Netherlands, [主语] with a long tradition of fisheries and mercantile shipping, [定语] had [谓语] difficulty [宾语] in developing good harbors suitable for steamships. [定语]

并列句

Eventually [状语] they [主语] did [谓语] so [宾语] at Rotterdam and Amsterdam, [状语] with exceptional results [状语] for transit trade with Germany and central Europe [定语] and [连接词] for the processing of overseas foodstuffs and raw materials [定语] (sugar, tobacco, chocolate, grain, and eventually oil). [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= NzE3LTQtNA==

句子 3

The geologic timescale is marked by significant geologic and biological events, including the origin of Earth about 4,6 billion years ago, the origin of life about 3,5 billion years ago, the origin of eukaryotic life-forms (living things that have cells with true nuclei) about 1,5 billion years ago, and the origin of animals about 0,6 billion years ago.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子中涉及到一些生物类的词汇 (eukaryotic life-forms, true nuclei)。整朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台 托福,GRE,雅思,SAT,考研,四六级…

句话不难,虽然句子中有一个长定语修饰,但是定语不是很复杂,只要是由并列的成分构成。 虽然有一些生物类的词汇,但是不影响理解整个句子的含义。碰到这样的句子,一定不要被 它的长度吓到,即使遇到不会的单词,也要认真把整个句子读完,说不定那些单词并不影响 你的理解。

【参考翻译】

地质年代表是以重大地质事件和生物事件为标记,包括 46 亿年前地球的起源;35 亿年前生命的起源;15 亿年前真核生物的出现(真核生物的细胞中含有完整的细胞核);以及 6亿年前动物的起源。

【成分划分】

主句

The geologic timescale [主语] is marked [谓语] by significant geologic and biological events, [状语] including the origin of Earth about 4.6 billion years ago, [定语] the origin of life about 3.5 billion years ago, [定语] the origin of eukaryotic life-forms [定语] (living things) [同位语] about 1.5 billion years ago [定语], and [连接词] the origin of animals about 0.6 billion years ago. [定语]

定语从句

The living things [主语] have [谓语] cells [宾语] with true nuclei. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NTA2LTEtMQ== 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...

句子 4

In lowland country almost any spot on the ground may overlie what was once the bed of a river that has since become buried by soil; if they are now below the water's upper surface (the water table), the gravels and sands of the former riverbed, and its sandbars, will be saturated with groundwater.

【难点解析】

本句难点在于从句比较复杂,整个句子是两个并列句,其中一个并列子句中有一个宾语从句,且宾语从句中还嵌套了定语从句,另外一个并列自居中有状语从句修饰。

遇到这样的句子,首先要保证对从句有一个基本的了解,明白各个从句的连接词(比如,what, that, if 等)的特点及其修饰特点,能够判断出它们具体修饰的是哪些成分。理清了这些,整个句子就不难理解了。

【参考翻译】

在位于低地的国家中,几乎任何地点都有可能是覆盖在曾经的河床上方的地层,后来河床被土壤所掩埋;如果以前的那些河床和它们的沙堤现在位于地下水位之下,它们中所含的碎石和沙粒之间一定会充满着地下水。

【成分划分】

并列句

In lowland country [状语] almost any spot [主语] on the ground [定语] may overlie [谓语] something. [宾语]

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Something [主语] was [系动词] once [状语] the bed of a river. [表语]

定语从句

The bed of the river [主语] has since become [系动词] buried [表语] by soil. [状语]

状语从句

They [主语] are [系动词] now [状语] below the water's upper surface (the water table). [表语]

并列句

The gravels and sands [主语] of the former riverbed, [定语] and [连接词] its sandbars, [主语] will be saturated [谓语] with groundwater. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

句子 5

Normally, the constantly changing levels of an animal's activity-sleeping, feeding, moving, reproducing, metabolizing, and producing enzymes and hormones, for example-are well coordinated with environmental rhythms, but the key question is 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

whether the animal's schedule is driven by external cues, such as sunrise or sunset, or is instead dependent somehow on internal timers that themselves generate the observed biological rhythms.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于涉及到一些生物方面的词汇,而且主语以及修饰主语的部分比较长,需要耐心读到后面才能看清楚句子的主干。另外,这个句子中的表语从句比较复杂,从句中有两个并列的谓语,而且句子中还嵌套了一个定语从句。

遇到这样的句子,首先要确保单词能认识,如果万一认识某些单词,也要能分析出句子的语法成分。语法可谓是句子的逻辑,它能告诉你句子元素之间的修饰关系。如果你看懂了句子的语法,就算你有个别单词不认识,也不至于完全不知道这句话在讲什么。

【参考翻译】

通常来讲,动物活动不断变化的程度——例如睡觉、进食、移动、繁殖、新陈代谢活动,以及分泌酶和荷尔蒙——都能很好与自然规律一致,但是问题的关键在于,动物活动的时间安排是由外界提示(比如日出或者日落)所驱使的,还是由自身内部的时钟以某种方式所决定的(这种内部时钟自身形成一种生物节律,并且该生物节律已经被观测到)。

【成分划分】

并列句

Normally, [状语] the constantly changing levels [主语] of an animal's activity [定语]
—sleeping, feeding, moving, reproducing, metabolizing, and producing enzymes

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and hormones, for example— [同位语] are well coordinated [谓语] with environmental rhythms. [状语]

并列句

The key question [主语] is [系动词] something. [表语]

表语从句

The animal's schedule [主语] is driven [谓语] by external cues, [状语] such as sunrise or sunset, [同位语] or [连接词] is [系动词] instead dependent [表语] somehow [状语] on internal timers. [状语]

定语从句

Internal timers themselves [主语] generate [谓语] the observed biological rhythms. [宾语]

以上没能让你 100%明白, 来这里继续:

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

句子 6

Though it may be difficult to imagine from a later perspective, a strain of critical opinion in the 1920s predicted that sound film would be a technical novelty that would soon fade from sight, just as had many previous attempts, dating well back before the First World War, to link images with recorded sound.

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【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对形式主语,以及状语从句中倒装和省略情况的判断和理解。有时候句子的主语特别长,比如主语为一个不定式短语,直接把主语放在句首显得头重脚轻,不符合英语的表达习惯,这时会用 it 作形式主语,真正的主语放在句尾。出现形式主语的结构并不多,主要是 it is+形容词+to do something.的结构。

这句话中另一难点是 just as 引导的同级比较状语从句。状语从句本应该是完整的子句,但是比较状语从句常常省略与前文相同的部分,这里则是省略了 fade from sight。另外为了强调 fade from sight,主语 many previous attempts 被放在了后面。下次碰到这种情况主要根据引导词预估子句的类型(这里 just as 引导的是典型的同级比较状语从句),然后根据上下文意思验证这么理解是否正确。

【参考翻译】

尽管从后来的角度来看,这可能难以想象,但是 20 世纪 20 年代的批判性观点认为,有声电影将会在技术方面成为一项新奇的事物,并且这种新奇事物将会很快从人们的视野中消失,就像为了将影像和录音连接在一起所做的众多尝试一样,这种尝试完全可以追溯到一战之前。

【成分划分】

状语从句

It [形式主语] may be [系动词] difficult [表语] to imagine [主语] from a later perspective. [状语]

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A strain of critical opinion [主语] in the 1920s [定语] predicted [谓语] something. [宾语]

宾语从句

Sound film [主语] would be [系动词] a technical novelty. [表语]

定语从句

The novelty [主语] would soon fade [谓语] from sight. [状语]

状语从句

Many previous attempts [主语] had faded [谓语] from sight, [状语] dating well back before the First World War, [状语] to link images with recorded sound. [定语] [注意:原句此处采用了部分倒装,并且省略与前面相同的部分 faded from sight,这里是调整后的子句]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

句子 7

The central state, though often very rich and very populous, was intrinsically fragile, 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… since the development of new international trade routes could undermine the monetary base and erode state power, as occurred when European seafarers circumvented Middle Eastern merchants after Vasco da Gama's voyage around Africa in the late fifteenth-century opened up a southern route.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对 intrinsically fragile、monetary base、circumvented 等词的理解,另外整个句子的逻辑比较复杂,需要能理清其中的让步关系、因果关系,以及事件发生的先后关系。这里 though、since、as、when 等引导词是理解其中逻辑关系的关键。我们可以先单独理解各个子句,然后利用引导词将它们联系起来。

【参考翻译】

中央帝国,尽管非常富足而且人口稠密,仍然在本质上很弱小,因为新的国际贸易线路的出现会破坏基础货币并且腐蚀国家权力(15世纪晚期在 Vasco da Gama 围绕非洲航行,开辟了一条南部航线后,欧洲水手绕过中东商人航行,那个时候就发生了这种情况)。

【成分划分】

主句

The central state, [主语] though often very rich and very populous, [状语] was [系动词] intrinsically fragile. [表语]

状语从句

The development of new international trade routes [主语] could undermine [谓语] 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 monetary base [宾语] and [连接词] erode [谓语] state power. [宾语]

定语从句

It [主语] occurred. [谓语]

状语从句

European seafarers [主语] circumvented [谓语] Middle Eastern merchants. [宾语]

状语从句

Vasco da Gama's voyage [主语] around Africa [定语] in the late fifteenth-century [定语] opened up [谓语] a southern 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=NzA0LTUtMg==

句子8

The world looks very different to a person whose head is only two or three feet above the ground than to one whose head is five or six feet above it: older children and adults often try to retrieve the names of things they saw, but infants would not have encoded the information verbally.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子中有一个比较状语,而比较的对象分别被一个定语从句修饰。另外,理朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台 托福, GRE, 雅思, SAT, 考研, 四六级... 解 whose head is only two or three feet above the ground 是关键,这里指的是身高是 two or three feet。句子的后半句并不难,retrieve the names of things 和 have encoded the information verbally 对应,即使一开始不知道 retrieve 有 "回想起来"的意思,也能 根据 have encoded the information verbally 大致理解句子的意思。

【参考翻译】

在两三英尺高的孩子和五六英尺高的人眼中,这个世界非常不同:年龄较大的孩子和成人总是试图回忆他们看到的事物的名称,但是,婴儿不会通过语言来对信息进行编码。

【成分划分】

并列句

The world [主语] looks [系动词] very different [表语] to a person [状语] than to one. [状语]

定语从句

A person's head [主语] is [系动词] only two or three feet above the ground. [表语]

定语从句

One's head [主语] is [系动词] five or six feet above it. [表语]

并列句

Older children [主语] and [连接词] adults [主语] often [状语] try to retrieve [谓语] the 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… names of things. [宾语]

定语从句

They [主语] saw [谓语] things. [宾语]

并列句

Infants [主语] would not have encoded [谓语] the information [宾语] verbally. [状语]

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http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id=NTE0LTYtMg==

句子 9

With the advent of projection, the viewer's relationship with the image was no longer private, as it had been with earlier peepshow devices such as the Kinetoscope and the Mutoscope, which was a similar machine that reproduced motion by means of successive images on individual photographic cards instead of on strips of celluloid.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子涉及摄影设备方面的词汇(projection、peepshow、Kinetoscope、Mutoscope、photographic cards 等),使得句子显得晦涩难懂,另外句子中的子句比较多,主句由一个状语从句修饰,状语从句中还有多个定语从句层层修饰。我们在理解这个句朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

子时,遇到专业词汇,可以不清楚这些专业词汇具体指的是什么东西,工作原理是什么,但是要弄清楚它在这句话中和其它部分是什么关系,这样即便我们不懂摄影方面的知识,也能了解句子的意思。也就是说我们要找准状语从句和定语从句分别修饰什么,弄清楚句内逻辑关系,弄明白了这些句子意思就出来了。

【参考翻译】

随着投影装置的出现,观众们已经不再需要独自一个人观看电影播放,就像更早的西洋镜播放设备(例如活动电影播放机和早期电影播放机)那样,投影装置和那些播放设备类似,其并非通过胶片带,而是通过在单独的摄影卡上(呈现出)连续的图像,使活动的影像再现。

【成分划分】

主句

With the advent of projection, [状语] the viewer's relationship [主语] with the image [定语] was [系动词] no longer [状语] private. [表语]

状语从句

It [主语] had been [系动词] with earlier peepshow devices [表语] such as the Kinetoscope and the Mutoscope. [同位语]

定语从句

The machine [主语] reproduced [谓语] motion [宾语] by means of successive images on individual photographic cards instead of on strips of celluloid. [状语]

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老杜托福 100 句(二)

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句子 10

The fact that some societies domesticated animals and plants, discovered the use

of metal tools, became literate, and developed a state should not make us forget

that others developed pastoralism or horticulture (vegetable gardening) but

remained illiterate and at low levels of productivity; a few entered the modern

period as hunting and gathering societies.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子的主语由长长的从句修饰,我们一时难以找到主句。另外从句中多个谓

语动词并列,与主句的谓语容易混淆。最后一处难点是,句子中有一个分号,需要我们判断

具体并列的是哪两种成分。

面对修饰部分比较长的句子,可以先判断从句的类型,这里 the fact that (that 后是完整

的子句,不缺少任何成分)是典型地引导同位语从句。这时我们可以根据动词的搭配(此处

developed 后面要跟一个名词结构才算完整)可以判断出子句到哪里结束。至于分号后面

的内容和哪一部分并列,需要根据句子内容判断,这里根据分号前面所讲述的内容,可以看

出是 that 引导两个并列的宾语从句。

【参考翻译】

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有些社会驯化了动植物,发现了金属的用途,具有读写的能力,并且建立国家,这一事实不应使我们忘记其它的社会虽然发展出了畜牧或园艺(蔬菜园艺),但是仍停留在文盲状态,并且生产力低下;少数社会走向现代的时候还是狩猎采集社会。

【成分划分】

主句

The fact [主语] should not make [谓语] us [宾语] forget something. [宾语补足语]

同位语从句

Some societies [主语] domesticated [谓语] animals and plants, [宾语] discovered [谓语] the use of metal tools, [宾语] became [系动词] literate, [表语] and [连接词] developed [谓语] a state. [宾语]

宾语从句

Others [主语] developed [谓语] pastoralism or horticulture [宾语] (vegetable gardening) [同位语] but [连接词] remained [系动词] illiterate [表语] and [连接词] at low levels of productivity. [表语]

宾语从句

A few [主语] entered [谓语] the modern period [宾语] as hunting and gathering societies. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

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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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