老杜托福 100 句 (五) 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

托福,GRE,雅思,SAT,考研,四六级...

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

Indeed, if you take baby tree swallows out of a nest for an hour feeding half the set and starving the other half, when the birds are replaced in the nest, the starved youngsters beg more loudly than the fed birds, and the parent birds feed the active beggars more than those who beg less vigorously.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对状语的用法的理解,比如现在分词作状语(feeding half the set and starving the other half),条件状语从句(when the birds...),比较状语(more loudly than...,more than those who beg...)。其实理解状语并不难,一般修饰非名词性成分,表示动作进行的时间、地点、方式、条件、比较、范围,或者表示某个动作伴随发生的某种情况等。分词、介词短语、不定式等都可以做状语,而状语从句一般是一个完整的句子。整个句子充当状语修饰某个非名词性成分。

【参考翻译】

的确,如果你把一窝树燕的雏燕带离鸟巢一个小时,在这期间给一半喂食,饿着另一半,当 把这些雏燕重新放回燕巢之后,饥饿的雏燕会比那些被喂养的雏燕叫声更大,因此,比起那 些乞食不那么活跃的雏燕,成燕会更多地喂养积极乞食的雏燕。

【成分划分】

状语从句

You [主语] take [谓语] baby tree swallows [宾语] out of a nest for an hour [宾语补足语] feeding half the set and starving the other half. [状语]

状语从句

The birds [状语] are replaced [谓语] in the nest. [状语]

并列句

The starved youngsters [主语] beg [谓语] more loudly than the fed birds. [状语]

并列句

The parent birds [主语] feed [谓语] the active beggars [宾语] more than those. [状语]

定语从句

Those [主语] beg [谓语] less vigorously. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NDk0LTUtMg==

句子 2

In the multiplicity of small-scale local egalitarian or quasi-egalitarian organizations

for fellowship, worship, and production that flourished in this laissez-faire 朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

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environment, individuals could interact with one another within a community of harmony and ideological equality, following their own popularly elected leaders and governing themselves by shared consensus while minimizing distinctions of wealth and power.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对一些抽象词的理解,比如 egalitarian , quasi-egalitarian , fellowship , worship , harmony , ideological equality 等词。另外 , 这个句子的状语也比较复杂 , 一 开始就是一个复杂的状语(其中有定语从句修饰状语的一部分),后面还有两个现在分词做 伴随状语修饰主句。看到这个句子,首先我们应该找到句子主干,然后再找到各个修饰性成分与主句的关系,然后再整合出完整的含义。

【参考翻译】

在这种自由放任的环境中,为友谊、信奉和生产而建立的各种小规模地方性的平等主义或者类似平等主义的组织繁荣发展,在这样的组织中,个人能够在一个和谐且思想平等的团体中与其他人互动,能够追随大众选出的领导,在缩小财富和权利的差距的同时以一致意见来管理自身。

【成分划分】

主句

In the multiplicity of small-scale local egalitarian or quasi-egalitarian organizations
[状语] for fellowship, worship, and production, [定语] individuals [主语] could interact with [谓语] one another [宾语] within a community of harmony and 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...

ideological equality, [状语] following their own popularly elected leaders [状语] and [连接词] governing themselves by shared consensus [状语] while minimizing distinctions of wealth and power. [状语]

定语从句

Organizations flourished in this laissez-faire environment. Organizations [主语] flourished [谓语] in this laissez-faire environment. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NzA0LTMtNA==

句子 3

At one time, the animals present in these fossil beds were assigned to various modern animal groups, but most paleontologists now agree that all Tommotian fossils represent unique body forms that arose in the early Cambrian period and disappeared before the end of the period, leaving no descendants in modern animal groups.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子中出现了大量表示时间的词,比如 one time, modern, the early Cambrian period, before the end of the period, 需要我们理清时间关系。另外,句子中宾语从句中嵌套了定语从句,加大了理解难度。面对这样的句子,我们可以先找到句子主朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

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句,然后按照时间线将描述的问题标注出来,做一个笔记,这样对我们理解整个句子非常有帮助。

【参考翻译】

曾经,(人们认为)出现在这些化石层中的动物归属于不同的现代动物群体,但是现在,大多数的古生物学家认为所有的 Tommotian 化石都呈现出奇特的身体形态,这些生物起源于寒武纪初期并且在寒武纪结束之前灭亡,在现代的动物物种中并没有留下任何后代。

【成分划分】

并列句

At one time, [状语] the animals [主语] present in these fossil beds [定语] were assigned to [谓语] various modern animal groups. [宾语]

并列句

Most paleontologists [主语] now [状语] agree [谓语] something. [宾语]

宾语从句

All Tommotian fossils [主语] represent [谓语] unique body forms. [宾语]

定语从句

Body forms [主语] arose [谓语] in the early Cambrian period. [状语]

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定语从句

Body forms [主语] disappeared [谓语] before the end of the period, [状语] leaving no

descendants in modern animal groups. [状语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NTA2LTUtMw==

句子 4

Scientists felt that they could get an idea of how long the extinctions took by

determining how long it took to deposit this one centimeter of clay and they

thought they could determine the time it took to deposit the clay by determining

the amount of the element iridium (Ir) it contained.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于对句子中 how long 引导的从句的理解,以及对多次出现的 determine 的

理解。首先第一个 how long 出现在 an idea of 后面, how long.....整个内容做了介词 of

的宾语;第二个 how long 出现在 determining 后面, how long.....整个内容做了现在分

词的宾语,这两个 how long 都是引导了宾语从句。句子中三个 determine 都是表示"测

定"的意思,而不是我们常见的"决定"、"确定"等含义。弄清楚了这些关键点,整个句子

就比较容易理解了。

【参考翻译】

朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

科学家们认为,他们可以找到一种方法,通过确定沉积一厘米厚的粘土所需要的时间,来计算(恐龙)灭绝所用时间;同时他们还觉得,可以用沉积粘土中铱元素含量,来确定粘土沉积所花费得时间。

【成分划分】

并列句

Scientists[主语] felt[谓语] something.[宾语]

宾语从句

They[主语] could get[谓语] an idea of something[宾语] by determining something.
[状语]

宾语从句

How long time[宾语] the extinctions[主语] took.[谓语]

[注:这里 how long 是 how long time 的省略,为了方便理解,这里将它补充了出来。]

宾语从句

How long time[宾语] it[形式主语] took[谓语] to deposit this one centimeter of clay.[主语]

[注:这里 how long 是 how long time 的省略,为了方便理解,这里将它补充了出来。]

并列句

They[主语] thought[谓语] something.[宾语]

宾语从句

They[主语] could determine[谓语] the time[宾语] by determining the amount of the element iridium(lr).[状语]

定语从句

It[形式主语] took[谓语] the time[宾语] to deposit the clay.[主语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

句子 5

When broken open, Allende stones are revealed to contain an assortment of small, distinctive objects, spherical or irregular in shape and embedded in a dark gray matrix (binding material), which were once constituents of the solar nebula—the interstellar cloud of gas and dust out of which our solar system was formed.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子的定语部分比较复杂。一开始出现了 spherical or irregular in shape 和 embedded in a dark gray matrix 做后置定语来修饰 objects,后来又出现一个定语从句,而这个从句中又出现另一个定语从句修饰该定语从句的一部分。这时我们需要弄清楚从朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台 托福,GRE,雅思,SAT,考研,四六级…

句和从句之间的关系,根据指代关系和句子内部逻辑来弄清楚句子层次。

【参考翻译】

破开 Allende 陨石,我们发现里面含有各种各样细小且特别的物体,这些物体呈球状或者

不规则的形状,嵌在深灰色的基质(结合物质)中,它们曾是太阳星云(由气体和尘埃组成

的星际云)的组成成分,我们的太阳系就在这片星际云之外形成。

【成分划分】

主句

When broken open, [状语] Allende stones [主语] are revealed [谓语] to contain an

assortment of small, distinctive objects, [主语补足语] spherical or irregular in shape

[定语] and [连接词] embedded in a dark gray matrix [定语] (binding material). [同位

语]

定语从句

Allende stones [主语] were [系动词] once [状语] constituents of the solar nebula [表

语] —the interstellar cloud of gas and dust. [同位语]

定语从句

Out of the interstellar cloud [状语] our solar system [主语] was formed. [谓语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

句子6

The Independent Television Commission, regulator of television advertising in the United Kingdom, has criticized advertisers for "misleadingness'—creating a wrong impression either intentionally or unintentionally — in an effort to control advertisers' use of techniques that make it difficult for children to judge the true size, action, performance, or construction of a toy.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于同位语比较多,一开始是 regulator of television advertising in the United Kingdom 做了主语 The Independent Television Commission 的同位语; 再就是破折号引导同位语 creating a wrong impression......来解释 misleadingness。另外, that 引导的定语从句修饰状语中的某一部分, 这使得句子层次变得更加复杂。我们可以先将句子主干串联起来, 其它的修饰性的成分(比如定语、同位语等)放在一边, 找到句子主要的含义, 再按照时间发生先后顺序, 或者逻辑顺序, 将整个句子意思整合起来。

【参考翻译】

一些广告技巧使儿童很难判断玩具的真实大小、功能、性能或结构,独立电视委员会(英国电视广告的管理机构)为了控制广告商的那些广告技巧,已经批评过广告商的"误导行为"(这种"误导行为"有意或无意地制造某种错误的印象)。

【成分划分】

主句

The Independent Television Commission, [主语] regulator of television advertising in the United Kingdom, [同位语] has criticized [谓语] advertisers [宾语] for "misleadingness' [状语]—creating a wrong impression either intentionally or unintentionally— [同位语] in an effort to control advertisers' use of techniques. [状语]

定语从句

The techniques [主语] make [谓语] it [形式宾语] difficult [宾语补足语] for children [状语] to judge the true size, action, performance, or construction of a toy. [宾语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

句子 7

Unlike in the Americas, where metallurgy was a very late and limited development,

Africans had iron from a relatively early date, developing ingenious furnaces to

produce the high heat needed for production and to control the amount of air that

reached the carbon and iron ore necessary for making iron.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于句子层次比较复杂。一开始是 unlike 引导状语修饰句子主干;接着就是 where 引导非限制性定语从句,介绍 the Americas 那个地方的情况;然后才是句子主干出现: Africans had iron from a relatively early date;接着就是现在分词短语做伴随状语,修饰整个主干;最后还有一个定语从句修饰状语中的名词成分 the amount of air。理解句子的关键就是找到主句和分句,然后顺着时间发展顺序或者逻辑关系,重新梳理句子含义。

【参考翻译】

在美洲,冶金技术出现地很晚,并且其发展也受到了限制;和美洲不同,非洲在相对较早的时期就出现了铁器制品,同时发明出了独创性的熔炉,这个熔炉可以用来创造冶铁所必须的高温条件,并且控制接触到制造铁器所必须的碳矿石和铁矿石的空气流量。

【成分划分】

主句

Unlike in the Americas, [状语] Africans [主语] had [谓语] iron [宾语] from a relatively early date, [状语] developing ingenious furnaces [状语] to produce the high heat [状语] needed for production [定语] and [连接词] to control the amount of air. [状语]

定语从句

Metallurgy [主语] was [系动词] a very late and limited development [表语] in the Americas. [状语]

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定语从句

The air [主语] reached [谓语] the carbon and iron ore [宾语] necessary for making

iron. [定语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

http://www.langlib.com/Public/SentenceAnalysis.aspx?id= NTA1LTUtMQ==

句子8

The second factor is that radiant heat coming into the city from the Sun is trapped

in two ways: (1) by a continuing series of reflections among the numerous vertical

surfaces that buildings present and (2) by the dust dome the cloudlike layer of

polluted air that most cities produce.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于主句的表语部分比较复杂。首先,The second factor is that radiant

heat......既可以理解为 that radiant heat 整体做名词性成分,也可以理解为 that 引导了一

个从句,这时候需要我们根据后面的内容再做判断。后面出现 is trapped in two ways,如

果 that radiant heat 整体做名词性成分,句子就出现了两个谓语,显然不对。所以,这里

是 that 引导表语从句。另外,这个句子还出现冒号引导同位语 (并非只有名词性结构才能

有同位语), 序号(1)(2)帮助我们分清层次, 这些符号为我们理解句子减轻了不少难度。

【参考翻译】

朗播网 www.langlib.com 在线英语学习平台

第二个因素是太阳辐射到城市的热能有两种传递方式:(1)通过在建筑物所呈现的大量垂直面中发生的一系列接连不断的折射来传递(2)通过大多数城市中产生的受污染空气组成的云状尘埃层来传递。

【成分划分】

主句

The second factor [主语] is [系动词] something. [表语]

表语从句

Radiant heat [主语] coming into the city from the Sun [定语] is trapped [谓语] in two ways: [状语] (1) by a continuing series of reflections among the numerous vertical surfaces and (2) by the dust dome the cloudlike layer of polluted air. [同位语]

定语从句

Buildings [主语] present [谓语] the numerous vertical surfaces. [宾语]

定语从句

Most cities [主语] produce [谓语] the cloudlike layer of polluted air. [宾语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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

句子 9

The key factor in the success of these countries (along with high literacy, which contributed to it) was their ability to adapt to the international division of labor determined by the early industrializers and to stake out areas of specialization in international markets for which they were especially well suited.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于主语和谓语被分割,in the success of these counties 做后置定语修饰 the key factor , 另外 along with literacy......又做了评注性状语 , 将句子主语和谓语分开 , 这导致我们理解的时候需要重新组合信息 , 将句子主干找出来。另外 , 此句还出现了两个不定式做后置定语修饰 ability , 我们可以单独把修饰性成分拿出来 , 理解之后再整合成一句话。

【参考翻译】

这四个国家之所以取得工业化成功,关键因素在于他们能够适应由早期工业化国家所制订的国际劳动力分配,以及利用自身优势坚持对国际市场的各专业领域进行跟踪监控。

【成分划分】

主句

The key factor [主语] in the success of these countries [定语] (along with high literacy) [定语] was [系动词] their ability [表语] to adapt to the international division of labor [定语] determined by the early industrializers [定语] and [连接词] to stake out areas of specialization in international markets. [定语]

老杜托福 100 句(五)

定语从句

High literacy [主语] contributed to [谓语] it. [宾语]

定语从句

They [主语] were [系动词] especially well suited [表语] for areas of specialization. [状语]

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句子 10

For example, in 1875 one biologist pointed out the diversity of butterflies in the Amazon when he mentioned that about 700 species were found within an hour's walk, whereas the total number found on the British islands did not exceed 66, and the whole of Europe supported only 321.

【难点解析】

本句的难点在于如何划分句子层次。首先,我们需要弄清楚 when he mentioned that....... 中 when 引导的是时间状语从句,是在描述当时的情况,而非我们经常看到的"当......的时候"这种含义。

另外,要弄清楚 whereas 引导的子句是和谁在作对比。When 前面没有标点符号,而whereas 前面有一个逗号,我们能从标点符号中看出,in 1875......an hour's walk 是一个整体,whereas 引导的子句实际上是与前面整个内容作对比,而不是和 when 引导的从句作对比。

最后,and 后面的子句 "the whole of Europe supported only 321" 还是在描述数量并 非很多,而是 "只不过 321 种",从句意上可以看成 and 引导的子句应该是和 whereas 后 面是 "一伙儿"的。

划分出来层次,整个句子的逻辑关系就很清楚了。

【参考翻译】

例如,在1875年,一位生物学家指出亚马逊地区蝴蝶(种类)的多样性:在那时,他提到,在此区域步行不到一个小时,就发现了大约700种蝴蝶;而不列颠群岛发现的蝴蝶种类总量不超过66种,经证实,整个欧洲也只有321种。

【成分划分】

并列句

For example, [状语] in 1875 [状语] one biologist [主语] pointed out [谓语] the diversity of butterflies [宾语] in the Amazon. [定语]

状语从句

He [主语] mentioned [谓语] something. [宾语]

宾语从句

About 700 species [主语] were found [谓语] within an hour's walk. [状语]

并列句

The total number [主语] found on the British islands [定语] did not exceed [谓语] 66.

[宾语]

并列句

The whole of Europe [主语] supported [谓语] only 321. [宾语]

以上没能让你 100%明白,来这里继续:

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