2018 托福阅读提高篇之句、段逻辑分类系列（三）

（句段逻辑分类 B--因果及流程）

一、句子简化题

01.Wind velocity also increases with altitude and may cause serious stress for trees, as is made evident by the deformed shapes at high altitudes.

○Because of their deformed shapes at high altitudes, trees are not likely to be seriously harmed by the strong winds typical of those altitudes.

○As altitude increases, the velocity of winds increase, leading to a serious decrease in the number of trees found at high altitudes.

○The deformed shapes of trees at high altitudes show that wind velocity, which increase with altitude, can cause serious hardship for trees.

○Increased wind velocity at high altitudes deforms the shapes of trees, and this may cause serious stress for trees.

02.The growth of the electric-power industry was the result of a remarkable series of scientific discoveries and development in electrotechnology during the nineteenth century, but significant changes in what we might now call hydro (water) technology also played their part.

○The growth of the electric-power industry stimulated significant changes in hydro technology and scientific progress in electrotechnology in the nineteenth century.

○The changes in hydro technology that led to the growth of the electric-power industry also led to discoveries and developments in electrotechnology in the nineteenth century.

○Advances in electrotechnology in the nineteenth century and changes in hydro technology were responsible for the growth of the electric-power industry.

○In the nineteenth century, the scientific study of electrotechnology and hydro technology benefited greatly from the growth of the electric-power industry.

03.Destruction of coral by blasting and other bad land use practices would reduce predation on the starfish larvae and cause a feedback in which increases in Acanthaster populations cause still further coral destruction.

○Blasting and other bad land use practices would cause the destruction of coral and increase the number of predators that feed on Acanthaster larvae.

○Bad land use practices would reduce predation on Acanthaster larvae and increase the starfish population which would cause more coral destruction.

○A reduction of bad land use practices would reduce coral destruction by increasing the survival of Acanthaster larvae and their predators.

○The destruction of coral through land use activities would cause a decrease in the number of predators that feed on Acanthaster larvae.

04.The temperature increased dramatically in a short period of time (years rather than centuries), allowing for a growth of the hunting-gathering population due to the abundance of resources.

○ The resources needed by the growing hunting and gathering population increased rapidly once temperatures rose.

○ Dramatic temperature increases and the simultaneous growth of the hunting and gathering population led to the need for more resources.

○ Higher temperatures led to the existence of increased resources, thus enabling the hunting and gathering

population to grow.
○ The dramatic temperature increase occurred during the few years when abundant resources allowed the hunting and gathering population to grow.

05.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.
○ Heat flows through solid rock very slowly, so it takes a very long time for geological processes to produce a reservoir of geothermal energy.
○ Geothermal energy is not renewable because heat flows very slowly through solid rock into or out of a heat reservoir.
○ The heat quickly removed from a heat reservoir is replaced so slowly by geological processes that geothermal energy is not practically speaking, renewable.
○ In most cases, heat travels into a heat reservoir so slowly that it is a much quicker process to remove the heat from a reservoir than to replace it.

06. Because nests at the edges of breeding colonies are more vulnerable to predators than those in the centers, the preference for advantageous central sites promotes dense centralized packing of nests.
A. It is more advantageous for birds to choose central locations for their colonies rather than locations near the edges of their territory.
B.Compared to nests at the edges of colonies, centrally located nests are preferred for their safety from predators and therefore are more densely packed together.
C.Predators generally prefer the densely packed, central portion of nesting colonies, which can make this part of the colony more vulnerable to predators.
D.Birds nesting in colonies that are vulnerable to predators tend to prefer more densely packed nests to those less densely.

07.Most engravings, for example, are best lit from the left, as befits the work of right-handed artists, who generally prefer to have the light source on the left so that the shadow of their hand does not fall on the tip of the engraving tool or brush.
○ Right-handed artists could more easily have avoided casting shadows on their work, because engravings in prehistoric caves were lit from the left.
○ The tips of engraving tools and brushes indicate that these instruments were used by right-handed artists whose work was lit from the left.
○ The best lighting for most engravings suggests that they were made by right-handed people trying to avoid the shadow of their hands interfering with their work.
○ Right-handed artists try to avoid having the brush they are using interfere with the light source.

08.Continued sedimentation—the process of deposits' settling on the sea bottom—buries the organic matter and subjects it to higher temperatures and pressures, which convert the organic matter to oil and gas.
○Higher temperatures and pressures promote sedimentation, which is responsible for petroleum formation.
○Deposits of sediments on top of organic matter increase the temperature of and pressure on the matter.
○Increase pressure and heat from the weight of the sediment turn the organic remains into petroleum.
○The remains of microscopic organisms transform into petroleum once they are buried under mud.

09.Glaciers move slowly across the land with tremendous energy, carving into even the hardest rock formations and thereby reshaping the landscape as they engulf, push, drag, and finally deposit rock debris in places far from its original location.

○As a glacier moves, it leaves behind rock formations that have been engulfed, pushed, and dragged by the glacier.

○Glaciers reshape the landscape by carving into rock and transporting the resulting debris to distant locations.

○Glaciers carve the hardest rock formations with great energy and slowly reshape them into debris.

○The tremendous energy of slowly moving glaciers transports and finally deposits rock debris into large rock formations.

10. The tropics contain a larger surface area of land than higher latitudes—a fact that is not always evident when we examine commonly used projections of Earth's curved surface, since this tends to exaggerate the areas of land in the higher latitudes—and some biogeographers regard the differences in diversity as a reflection of this effect.

A. Some biogeographers believe that the tropics have larger surface areas than they actually do because of the distortions produced by projections of Earth's curved surface

B. High levels of diversity in the tropics are sometimes attributed to the fact that the tropics have more surface area of land than the higher latitudes do, though distortions in commonly used projections may seem to suggest otherwise.

C. Because biogeographers disagree on whether or not the tropics are correctly represented in projections of Earth s surface, it is difficult to determine the relationship their surface area has to their diversity

D. Most biogeographers agree that the tropics contain a larger surface area of land than higher latitudes do but they disagree on whether or not the tropics' level of diversity is a reflection of that larger surface area.

11.Historian Frederic Lane observes that after the loss of ships in battle in the late sixteenth century, the shipbuilding industry no longer had the capacity to recover that it had displayed at the start of the century.

○ The loss of ships in battle at the end of the sixteenth century showed that Venetian shipbuilders lacked the skills they had possessed at the beginning of the century.

○ Venetian shipbuilding failed to quickly replace the ships lost in battle at the end of the sixteenth century as it would have done earlier in the century.

○ Frederic Lane noted that Venice lost ships in battle at the end of the sixteenth century, showing that Venetian shipbuilding was not longer known for its reliability.

○ Venetian shipbuilding had been known for its high quality of work at the beginning of the sixteenth century, but toward the end of the century Venetian ships were poorer in quality.

12.To understand the major changes in social organization and complexity that took place, it was necessary, said Renfrew, to determine the impact that new variables emerging in the early Bronze Age may have had on every interrelated aspect of the local social system.

A. Renfrew said that local variables affected the complex social organization of the early Bronze Age.

B. Renfrew said that the major changes in social organization could be understood only by examining the effects of the new developments that took place in the early Bronze Age.

C. The early Bronze Age, Renfrew said, was a time in which there were major changes to many interrelated aspects of local social systems.

D. To understand the social organization and complexity of the early Bronze Age, it was necessary, said Renfrew, first to determine what new variables had emerged

13. The multiplication of standardized texts altered the thinking habits of Europeans by freeing individuals from having to memorize everything they learned; it certainly made possible the speedy and inexpensive dissemination of knowledge.

A. European ways of thinking were affected by the new multiple sources of knowledge that became available through the standardization of texts.

B. Once standardized texts became widespread, people could acquire knowledge in faster, more affordable ways because they no longer had to memorize texts.

C. Individuals were increasingly free to take advantage of the large number of standardized texts that became available.

D. It became easier for people to increase their knowledge in many areas because books were significantly cheaper than they had previously been.

二、句子插入题　01. ■Only rarely can we derive any "real" quantities from deposits of broken pots. ■However, there is one exceptional dump, which does represent a very large part of the site's total history of consumption and for which an estimate of quantity has been produced. ■On the left bank of the Tiber River in Rome, by one of the river ports of the ancient city, is a substantial hill some 50 meters high called Monte Testaccio. ■It is made up entirely of broken oil amphorae, mainly of the second and third centuries A.D. It has been estimated that Monte Testaccio contains the remains of some 53 million amphorae, in which around 6,000million liters of oil were imported into the city from overseas, imports into imperial Rome were supported by the full might of the state and were therefore quite exceptional----but the size of the operations at Monte Testaccio, and the productivity and complexity that lay behind them, nonetheless cannot fail to impress.

That is because residents of a city did not usually discard used pottery at the same site over a long period of time.

02. One innovation was a new plow, with a curved attachment (moldboard) to turn over wet, heavy soils, and a knife (or coulter) in front of the blade to allow a deeper and easier cut. ■This more complex plow replaced the simpler "scratch" plow that merely made a shallow, straight furrow in the ground. ■In the lands around the Mediterranean, with light rains and mild winters, this had been fine, but in the wetter terrain north and west of the Danube and the Alps, such a plow left much to be desired, and it is to be wondered if it was used at all. ■ Such a pattern of agriculture and settlement was no basis for sustained cultural or economic life .■With the new heavy plow, however, fields could be cleared, sowed, and maintained with little more difficulty than in the long-settled lands of Southern Europe

.In fact, it sliced the ground so thoroughly that fields could be planted after only one plowing rather than the two needed before

03. Coordinated social interactions tend to be week when a colony is first forming, but true colonies provide extra benefits. ■Synchronized nesting, for example, produces abundance of eggs and chicks that exceeds the daily needs of local predators.■　Additionally, colonial neighbors can improve their foraging by watching others. ■This behavior in especially valuable when the offsite food supplies are restricted or variable in location, as are swarms of aerial insects harvested by swallows. ■The colonies American cliff swallows, for example, serve as information centers from which unsuccessful individual birds follow

successful neighbors to good feeding sites. Cliff swallows that are unable to find food return to their colony, locate a neighbor that has been successful, and then follow that neighbor to its food source.

The overall survival of the nest generation is thus enhanced.

04. The water table is the underground boundary below which all the cracks and pores are filled with water. In some cases, the water table reaches Earth's surface, where it is expressed as rivers, lakes and marshes. ■Typically, though, the water table may be tens or hundreds of meters below the surface. ■The water table is not flat but usually follows the contours of the topography. ■Above the water table is the vadose zone, through which rainwater percolates. ■Water in the vadose zone drains down to the water table, leaving behind a thin coating of water on mineral grains. The vadose zone supplies plant roots near the surface with water.

This is a consequence of the slow rate of movement of the groundwater, which often prevents the water table from attaining a flat (horizontal) level.

05.The harsh conditions in deserts are intolerable for most plants and animals. Despite these conditions, however, many varieties of plants and animals have adapted to deserts in a number of ways. Most plant tissues die if their water content falls too low: the nutrients that feed plants are transmitted by water; water is a raw material in the vital process of photosynthesis; and water regulates the temperature of a plant by its ability to absorb heat and because water vapor lost to the atmosphere through the leaves helps to lower plant temperatures. ■Water controls the volume of plant matter produced. ■The distribution of plants within different areas of desert is also controlled by water. ■Some areas, because of their soil texture, topographical position, or distance from rivers or groundwater, have virtually no water available to plants, whereas others do.■

For this reason, the total amount of plant material in a desert is often 100 times less than the amount of plant material in an equivalent area of temperate forest.

06.

There are both great similarities and considerable diversity in the ecosystems that evolved on the islands of Oceania in and around the Pacific Ocean. [A] The islands, such as New Zealand, that were originally parts of continents still carry some small plant and animal remnants of their earlier biota (animal and plant life), and they also have been extensively modified by evolution, adaptation, and the arrival of new species. [B] By contrast, the other islands, which emerged via geological processes such as volcanism, possessed no terrestrial life, but over long periods, winds, ocean currents, and the feet, feathers, and digestive tracts of birds brought the seeds of plants and a few species of animals. [C] Only those species with ways of spreading to these islands were able to undertake the long journeys, and the various factors at play resulted in diverse combinations of new colonists on the islands. One estimate is that the distribution of plants was 75 percent by birds, 23 percent by floating, and only 2 percent by wind. [D]

When varied ecosystems are present, they can be explained as resulting in part from the process that formed the islands.

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square to add the sentence to the passage.

三、修辞目的题及推断题

01: Most of the world's potable water----freshwater suitable for drinking----is accounted for by groundwater, which is stored in the pores and fractures in rocks. There is more than 50 times as much freshwater stored underground than in all the freshwater rivers and lakes at the surface. Nearly 50 percent of

all groundwater is stored in the upper 1,000 meters of Earth. At greater depths within Earth, the pressure of the overlying rock causes pores and cracks to close, reducing the space that pore water can occupy, and almost complete closure occurs at a depth of about 10 kilometers. The greatest water storage, therefore, lies near the surface.

In paragraph 1, why does the author mention "the pressure of the overlying rock"?

○To show how water can be forced deep under Earth's surface
○To show why groundwater is more plentiful than surface freshwater
○To correct a commonly made error about the location of groundwater
○To explain why most groundwater lies near Earth's surface

02.Although the subsidence theory links all three reef types in a successional sequence, not all barrier reefs and fringing reefs can be explained by this mechanism. Indeed, the reasons barrier and fringing reef types occur around continental margins and high non-volcanic islands are simply that these areas offer suitable environmental conditions for the growth of reefs and a suitable substrate (surface) on which to begin growth. The extensive reefs around the Indonesian Islands, the Philippines, New Guinea, Fiji and most of the Caribbean Islands are there because a suitable substrate in shallow water existed on which they could initiate growth. In none of these areas are large land areas subsiding, not will these reefs ultimately become atolls.

02 In the paragraph , why does the author discuss the reefs around the Indonesian Islands, the Philippines, New Guinea, Fiji, and the Caribbean Islands?

A.To argue that these islands have suitable environmental conditions for subsidence
B.To support the claim that the subsidence theory cannot explain the formation of all barrier and fringing reefs.
C.To indicate how different barrier and fringing reefs could be from atolls
D.To identify reefs that grow around non-volcanic islands

03.All these diverse constituents are aggregated together to form chondritic meteorites, like Allende, that have chemical compositions much like that of the Sun. To compare the compositions of a meteorite and the Sun, it is necessary that we use ratios of elements rather than simply the abundances of atoms. After all, the Sun has many more atoms of any element, say iron, than does a meteorite specimen, but the ratios of iron to silicon in the two kinds of matter might be comparable. The compositional similarity is striking.

In the paragraph , why does the author mention that "the Sun has many more atoms of any element, say iron, than does a meteorite specimen"?

O To show how difficult it is to compare the composition of a meteorite with that of the Sun.
O To explain why a comparison of the compositions of a meteorite and of the Sun has to be done in terms of ratios of elements.
O To identify the most common element in both the Sun and meteorite specimens.
O To emphasize how much larger the Sun is than any meteorite specimen is.

04. The Egyptians were not far behind in developing writing, but we cannot follow the history of their writing in detail because they used a perishable writing material. In ancient times the banks of the Nile were lined with papyrus plants, and from the papyrus reeds the Egyptians made a form of paper, it was excellent in quality but, like any paper, fragile. Mesopotamia's rivers boasted no such useful reeds, but its land did

provide good clay, and as a consequence the clay tablet became the standard material. Though clumsy and bulky it has a **virtue** dear to archaeologists, it is durable.

04.why does the author discuss the Egyptian use of papyrus as a writing material?

A. To describe the superiority of papyrus over leather and wood as a writing material

B. To explain why writing in Egypt did not develop as quickly as it did Mesopotamia

C. To explain why archaeologists' knowledge of the early history of writing relies mainly on Sumerian cuneiform

D. To explain why the Sumerians preferred clay tablets for writing over papyrus

05.Irrigation must have started on a small scale with rather simple constructions, but as its value became apparent, more effort was invested in new construction to divert more water into the canals and to extend the canal system to reach greater areas of potential farmland. Because of changing water levels and clogging by waterborne particles, canals and their intakes required additional labor to maintain, besides the normal labor required to guide water from field to field. Beyond this, some personnel had to be devoted to making decisions about the allocation of available water among the users and ensuring that these directions were carried out. With irrigation water also came potential problems, the most obvious being the susceptibility of low-lying farmlands to disastrous flooding and the longer-term problem of salinization (elevated levels of salt in the soil). To combat flooding from rivers, people from early historic times until today have constructed protective levees (raised barriers of earth) between the river and the settlement or fields to be protected. This, of course, is effective up to a certain level of flooding but changes the basic water patterns of the area and can multiply the damage when the flood level exceeds the height of the levee.

05 The paragraph suggests that irrigation increased the likelihood of destructive floods because

A. irrigated fields were often in locations that tended to flood naturally

B. the canal intakes for irrigation water often did not work

C. most irrigation canals were too narrow and thus overflowed

D. levees built to protect irrigation systems required maintenance

06.Another constraint on natural selection is developmental interaction. The different components of an individual organism—its structures and organs—are not independent of one another, and none of them responds to selection without interacting with the others. The whole developmental machinery is a single interacting system. Organisms are compromises among competing demands. How far a particular structure or organ can respond to the forces of selection depends, to a considerable extent, on the resistance offered by other structures and organs, as well as components of the genotype (the totality of an individual's genes).

06. According to the paragraph, why must organisms compromise between competing demands?

A. A particular organ or structure may be unable to respond to selection pressures due to the needs of other parts of the organism.

B. An organism's ability to respond to the forces of selection depends on the demands of other organisms within its environment.

C. An organism's environment and its genotype try at the same time to influence its ability to respond to natural selection.

D.Different elements of the environment call for adaptations that are often incompatible with one another