2018 托福阅读提高篇之句、段逻辑分类系列（二）

（句段逻辑分类 A --并列与类比）

一 句子简化题、01. Numerous insects occupy the marsh, feeding on living or dead cordgrass tissue, and redwing blackbirds, sparrows, rodents, rabbits, and deer feed directly on the cordgrass.

○ Insects feed only on dead cordgrass, while most other marsh inhabitants feed on live cordgrass.

○ The marsh is a good habitat for insects, but a relatively poor one for birds and animals.

○ Although cordgrass provides food for birds and animals, it gives insects both food and a place to live.

○ Cordgrass provides food for numerous insects, birds, and other animals.

02.Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior.

○Masters demanded moral behavior from apprentices but often treated them irresponsibly.

○The responsibilities of the master to the apprentice went beyond the teaching of a trade.

○Masters preferred to maintain the trade within the family by supervising and educating the younger family members.

○Masters who trained members of their own family as apprentices demanded excellence from them.

03.Large wind farms might also interfere with the flight patterns of migratory birds in certain areas, and they have killed large birds of prey (especially hawks, falcons, and eagles) that prefer to hunt along the same ridge lines that are ideal for wind turbines.

○Hawks, falcons, and eagles prefer to hunt along ridge lines, where wind turbines can kill large numbers of migratory birds.

○Wind turbines occasionally cause migratory birds to change their flight patterns and therefore may interfere with the areas where birds of prey prefer to hunt.

○Some of the locations for large wind farms are places that may cause problems for migrating birds and birds of prey.

○Large wind farms in certain areas kill hawks, falcons, and eagles and thus might create a more ideal path for the flight of migratory birds.

04.In addition to finding an increase of suitable browse, like huckleberry and vine maple, Arthur Einarsen, longtime game biologist in the Pacific Northwest, found quality of browse in the open areas to be substantially more nutritive.

○Arthur Einarsen’s longtime family with the Pacific Northwest helped him discover areas where deer had an increase in suitable browse.

○Arthur Einarsen found that deforested feeding grounds provided deer with more and better food.

○Biologist like Einarsen believe it is important to find additional open areas with suitable browse for deer to inhabit.

○According to Einarsen, huckleberry and vine maple are examples of vegetation that may someday improve the nutrition of deer in the open areas of the Pacific

Northwest.

05.The West had plenty of attractions: the alluvial river bottoms, the fecund soils of the rolling forest lands, the black loams of the prairies were tempting to New England farmers working their rocky, sterile land and to southeastern farmers plagued with soil depletion and erosion

○ Because the West had more rivers and forests than the East, its soil was more productive.

○ The fertile soils of the West drew farmers from regions with barren soils.

○ Farmers living in western areas of the United States were more affected by soil erosion than farmers living in eastern areas.

○ The soil in western areas of the United States was richer than soil in eastern areas.

06. In the second case, pollinators (insects, birds) obtain food from the flowering plant, and the plant has its pollen distributed and seeds dispersed much more efficiently than they would be if they were carried by the wind only

○In some cases birds obtain food from the seeds that are dispersed in the wind.

○The wind not only helps the flowers distribute their seeds but enables birds to find more food.

○The relationship between flowering plants and pollinators provides pollinators with food and flowers with efficient reproduction.

○Animals and insects are more effective in distributing pollen and seeds than the wind.

07.That we now have an abundance of the proof that was called for was established when Barbara Bentley reviewed the relevant evidence in 1977, and since then many more observations and experiments have provided still further proof that ants benefit plants.

○ We now have ample proof that ants benefit plants.

○ Barbara Bentley has called for additional proof that ants benefit plants.

○ In 1977 Barbara Bentley conducted research that proved that all prior studies were wrong.

○ Proof that ants benefit plants will require many more observations and experiments.

08.By the end of the century, the time was ripe for more change the tyrants were driven out, and in 508 B C a new reformer, Cleisthenes gave final form to the developments reducing aristocratic control already under way.

A. Cleisthenes, a reformer who recognized that aristocratic control had been decreasing since the end of the previous century, finally drove the tyrants out of Athens in 508 B. C.

B. The tyrants were driven out, and in 508 B.C. Cleisthenes put in place the structures that completed the weakening of the aristocracy.

C. By driving out the tyrants, Cleisthenes enabled the reforms that had been under way since the end of the century to reach their final form in 508 B. C.

D. Toward the end of the century, the tyrants were driven out, and in 508 B. C. Cleisthenes saw that it was time to change the structures that had reduced aristocratic control

09 Marks left by humans cutting up animals with stone tools are now being analyzed to help distinguish between cases in which people butchered animals they had killed themselves and those in which they butchered animals they scavenged from kills of other animals.

A. Humans using stone tools to butcher animals left marks on the bones of the animals they killed and the animals they scavenged.

B. Humans scavenged stone tools to butcher animals left marks on the bones of the animals they killed and the animals they scavenged.

C. Humans scavenged animals killed by other animals and butchered them using stone tools.

D. Tool marks on butchered animals bones are analyzed to help determine whether humans killed or merely scavenged the animals.

二、句子插入题 01.Under very cold conditions, rocks can be shattered by ice and frost. Glaciers may cut out valleys, carrying with them huge quantities of eroded rock debris.■ In dry areas the wind is the principal agent of erosion. ■ It carries fine particles of sand, which bombard exposed rock surfaces, thereby wearing them into yet more sand. ■ Even living things contribute to the formation of landscapes. ■ Tree roots force their way into cracks in rocks and, in so doing, speed their splitting.

Under different climatic conditions, another type of destructive force contributes to erosion.

02. The new railroad networks shifted the direction of western trade.■ In 1840 most northwestern grain was shipped south down the Mississippi River to the bustling port of New Orleans.■ But low water made steamboat travel hazardous in summer, and ice shut down traffic in winter.■ Products such as lard, tallow, and cheese quickly spoiled if stored in New Orleans' hot and humid warehouses.■ Increasingly, traffic from the Midwest flowed west to east, over the new rail lines. Chicago became the region's hub, linking the farms of the upper Midwest to New York and other eastern cities by more than 2,000 miles of track in 1855. Thus while the value of goods shipped by river to New Orleans continued to increase, the South's overall share of western trade dropped dramatically.

The problems were not limited to routes of transport.

03. Not everyone agrees that programs that seek to enhance academic skills during the preschool years are a good thing. ■In fact, according to developmental psychologist David Elkind, United States society tends to push children so rapidly that they begin to feel stress and pressure at a young age. ■Elkind argues that academic success is largely dependent upon factors out of parents' control, such as inherited abilities and a child's rate of maturation. ■Consequently, children of a particular age cannot be expected to master educational material without taking into account their current level of cognitive development. ■In short, children require development appropriate educational practice, which is education that is based on both typical development and the unique characteristics of a given child.

According to Elkind, not only does this cause the child emotional distress, it also fails to bring the intended cognitive gains.

04.That is why the subsequent lightning that follows the completed channel often strikes a tall structure. ■Once a channel has been formed, it is usually used by several

lightning discharges, each of them consisting of a stream of electrons from the cloud meeting a stream of positive particles along the established path. ■ Sometimes, however, a stream of electrons following an established channel is met by a positive stream making a new path up from the ground. ■ The result is a forked lightning that strikes the ground in two places. ■

The descending stream of electrons divides at the point where the new positive-stream channel intersects the established path.

05. Unfavorable conditions that are relatively predictable probably pose a simpler problem for organisms than do unpredictable conditions. Adaptations to the regular change of seasons in the temperate and polar regions may be relatively simple. For example, many seeds require a period of stratification, exposure to low temperatures for some minimum period, before they will germinate. ■ This is a simple adaptation to ensure that germination occurs following the winter conditions rather than immediately prior to their onset. ■ In contrast, unfavorable conditions that occur unpredictably pose considerable problems for organisms. ■ In fact, unpredictability is probably a greater problem than is the severity of the unfavorable period. ■ How can organisms cope with the unpredictable onset of good or poor conditions?

Such adaptations to predictable conditions can also be made by animals, such as by hibernating during the coldest months.

06 .Geologists working during the nineteenth century understood rock bodies, they would have to concentrate on natural processes that continue at a constant rate and that also leave some sort of tangible record in the rocks. Evolution is one such process, and geologist Charles Lyell (1797-1875) recognized this. ■By comparing the amount of evolution exhibited by marine mollusks then, Lyell estimated that 80 million years had elapsed since the beginning of the Tertiary Period. He came astonishingly close to the mark, since it was actually about 65 million years. ■However, for older sequence of evolutionary development, estimates based on parts in the fossil record.■Rates of evolution for many orders of plants and animals were not well understood■

More fundamentally, Lyell's evolutionary approach is intrinsically limited because Earth existed long before life and evolution began.

07.■Less colorful birds and animals that inhabit the rain forest tend to rely on forms of signaling other than the visual, particularly over long distances. ■ The piercing cries of the rhinoceros hornbill characterize the Southeast Asian rain forest, as do the unmistakable calls of the gibbons. ■ In densely wooded environments, sound is the best means of communication over distance because in comparison with light, it travels with little impediment from trees and other vegetation. ■ In forests, visual signals can be seen only at short distances, where they are not obstructed by trees. ■ The male riflebird exploits both of these modes of signaling simultaneously in his courtship display. The sounds made as each wing is opened carry extremely well over distance and advertise his presence widely. The ritualized visual display communicates in close quarters when a female has approached.

There is also the long, rather terrifying call of the male orangutan, which carries over considerable distances to advertise his presence.

08.Over a period of several hundred years, Venice developed an elaborate system of cisterns and gome-the gutters or pipes that carried rainwater to the cisterns and that,

for a single cistern, might extend over an area of several streets. ■Wealthy households had their own cisterns. ■In less affluent areas of the city, cisterns were often owned and maintained by neighborhood groups.■In crowded parts of the city where landlords offered small house for rent, one or two cisterns were provided for each street. ■A network of public cisterns paralleled these private and semiprivate arrangements. Every public square in the city had a cistern to serve the poorest venetians.

The complexity of the cistern system was social as well as physical.

09. Physiological adaptations can assist amphibians in colonizing habitats where extreme conditions prevail. The tolerance range in body temperature represents the range of temperatures within which a species can survive. One species of North American newt is still active when temperatures drop to -2°C while one South American frog feels comfortable even when temperatures measured to 41°C—the highest body temperature measured in a free-ranging amphibian. [■] Recently it has been shown that some North American frog and toad species can survive up to five days with a body temperature of -6°C with approximately one-third of their body fluids frozen. [■] The other tissues are protected because they contain the frost-protective agents glycerin or glucose. [■] Additionally, in many species the tolerance boundaries are flexible and can change as a result of acclimatization (long-term exposure to particular conditions).[■]

On the other hand, amphibians in very hot climates use secretions from the mucus glands to decrease their temperature through evaporative cooling on the skin.

10. Sound frequencies-or pitch-can also convey information about the calling male because the vocal apparatus grows larger as the frog grows older. ■ In some frogs, the pitch of individual sounds varies with so that older and larger males give lower-pitched calls. ■ Sound pitch if affected by temperature; small males can mimic the lower pitch of larger, older males by calling from colder locations. ■ Finally, the length of time that an individual can afford to spend calling is a good indicator of his health. Many frogs invest considerable energy in calling, both because they do not feed and because it is a physically demanding behavior that relies on rapid muscular contractions of the vocalization apparatus. ■ This effort can be debilitating in a male frog that is not in top physical condition. Calling in tree frogs is said to be the most energetically expensive behavior yet measured any vertebrate.10.

But a frog's age is not the only influence on the pitch of a frog's call.

11.Social groups also offer opportunities for reproductive interference. Breeding males that live in close association with more attractive rivals may lose their mates to these individuals. In addition, sociality has two other potential disadvantages. The first is heightened competition for food, which occurs in animals as different as colonial fieldfares (a kind of songbird) and groups of lions, whose females are often pushed from their food by hungry males. ■ The second is increased vulnerability to parasites and disease, which plague social species of all sorts. ■ While it is true that some social animals have evolved special responses designed to combat parasites and disease, those responses can only reduce, but cannot totally eliminate, the damage caused by those threats, and the responses may even carry their own costs. ■ Thus, honeybees warm their hives in response to an infestation by a fungal pathogen, which apparently helps

kill the heat-sensitive fungus, but at the price of time and energy expended by the heat-producing workers.■

Likewise, termites can reduce their risk of some infectious diseases by associating with other termites, but only at the expense of decreased physiological functioning.

三、修辞目的及推理题 01.What ecological pressures might have caused fishes to gradually abandon their watery habitat and become increasingly land-dwelling creatures? Changes in climate during the Devonian may have had something to do with this if freshwater areas became progressively more restricted. Another impetus may have been new sources of food. The edges of ponds and streams surely had scattered dead fish and other water-dwelling creatures. In addition, plants had emerged into terrestrial habitats in areas near streams and ponds, and crabs and other arthropods were also members of this earliest terrestrial community. Thus, by the Devonian the land habitat marginal to freshwater was probably a rich source of protein that could be exploited by an animal that could easily climb out of water. Evidence from teeth suggests that these earliest tetrapods did not utilize land plants as food; they were presumably carnivorous and had not developed the ability to feed on plants.

In paragraph 4, why does the author point out that crabs and other arthropods were already living on land when the ancestors of the first tetrapods began living there?

A. To account for the presence of dead fish along the edges of ponds and streams during the Devonian.

B. To support the claim that climate change caused freshwater habitats to become more restricted during the Devonian.

C. To identify a consequence of the emergence of plants into terrestrial habitats near ponds and streams.

D. To identify a possible reason for why certain fish gradually became terrestrial organisms.

02 In the angiosperm the seeds are wrapped in an additional layer of covering. Some of these coats are hard–like the shell of a nut–for extra protection. Some are soft and tempting, like a peach or a cherry.

.Why does the author mention “a nut”, “a peach”, and “a cherry”?

○To indicate that some seeds are less likely to survive than others

○To point out that many angiosperms can be eaten

○To provide examples of blooming plants

○To illustrate the variety of coverings among angiosperm seeds

03. Even the kind of stability defined as simple lack of change is not always associated with maximum diversity. At least in temperate zones, maximum diversity is oftenfound in mid-successional stages, not in the climax community. Once a redwood forest matures,for example, the kinds of species and the number of individuals growing on the forest floor are reduced. In general, diversity, by itself, does not ensure stability. Mathematical models of ecosystems likewise suggest that diversity does not guarantee ecosystem stability—just the opposite, in fact. A more complicated system is, in general, more likely than a simple system to break down. A fifteen-speed racing bicycle is more likely to break down than a child’s tricycle.

Why does the author provide the information that "A fifteen-speed racing bicycle is more likely to break down than a child's tricycle"?

○To illustrate a general principle about the stability of systems by using an everyday example

○To demonstrate that an understanding of stability in ecosystems can be applied to help understand stability in other situations

○To make a comparison that supports the claim that, in general, stability increases with diversity

○To provide an example that contradicts mathematical models of ecosystems

04.Forehead rubbing by male deer on buck rubs presumably sends a great deal of information to other members of the same species. First, the chemicals deposited on the rub provide information on the individual identity of an animal; no two mammals produce the same scent. For instance, as we all know, dogs recognize each other via smell. Second, because only male deer rub, the buck rub and its associated chemicals indicate the sex of the deer producing the rub. Third, older, more dominant bucks produce more buck rubs and probably deposit more glandular secretions on a given rub. Thus the presence of many well-marked rubs is indicative of older, higher-status males being in the general vicinity rather than simply being a crude measure of relative deer abundance in a given area. The information conveyed by the olfactory signals on a buck rub make it the social equivalent of some auditory signals in other deer species, such as trumpeting by bull elk.

1.Why does the author mention that "dogs recognize each other via smell"?

○ To point out the similarities between dogs and deer

○ To argue that animals communicate through scent rather than through vision

○ To support the claim that the scent of a buck rub serves to identify its maker to other deer

○ To suggest that buck rubs can be detected by other species

2.What can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the trumpeting of bull elk?

○ Trumpeting by higher-status bull elk signals their presence to other members of their species.

○ Bull elk need to combine trumpeting with olfactory signals to convey information about their identity.

○ Trumpeting alerts white-tailed deer to the presence of bull elk in their vicinity.

○ Trumpeting provides a better measure of deer presence in a given area than buck rubs do.

05. Earth's surface is not made up of a single sheet of rock that forms a crust but rather a number of "tectonic plates" that fit closely, like the pieces of a gain jigsaw puzzle. Some plates carry islands or continents, others form the seafloor. All are slowly moving because the plates float on a denser sem-iliquid mantle, the layer between the crust and Earth's core. The plates have edges that are spreading ridges (where two plates are moving apart and new seafloor is being created), subduction zones (where two plates collide and one plunges beneath the other), or transform faults (where two plates neither converge nor diverge but merely move past one another). It is at the boundaries between plates that most of Earth's volcanism and earthquake activity occur.

The author mentions "spreading ridges", "subduction zones", and "transform faults" to

○illustrate that the boundaries of tectonic plates are neat, thin lines

○explain why some tectonic plates carry islands or continents while others form the seafloor
○explain the complex nature of the edges of tectonic plates
○provide examples of areas of tectonic plates where little geologic action occurs

06.Why were these hundreds of thousands of settlers-most of them farmers, some of them artisans-drawn away from the cleared fields and established cities and villages of the East? Certain characteristics of American society help to explain this remarkable migration. The European ancestors of some Americans had for centuries lived rooted to the same village or piece of land until some religious, political, or economic crisis uprooted them and drove them across the Atlantic. Many of those who experienced this sharp break thereafter lacked the ties that had bound them and their ancestors to a single place. Moreover, European society was relatively stratified; occupation and social status were inherited. In American society, however, the class structure was less rigid; some people changed occupations easily and believed it was their duty to improve their social and economic position. As a result, many Americans were an inveterately restless, rootless, and ambitious people. Therefore, these social traits helped to produce the nomadic and daring settlers who kept pushing westward beyond the fringes of settlement. In addition, there were other immigrants who migrated west in search of new homes, material success, and better lives.

All of the following are reasons why Americans migrated westward EXCEPT

- ○ the desire to move from one place to the next
- ○ the hope of improving their socioeconomic status
- ○ the opportunity to change jobs
- ○ the need to escape religious or political crises

07.What evidence did Wegener use to support his hypothesis of continental drift? First, Wegener noted that the shorelines of continents fit together, forming a large supercontinent and that marine, nonmarine, and glacial rock sequences of Pennsylvanian to Jurassic ages are almost identical for all Gondwana continents, strongly indicating that they were joined together at one time. Furthermore, mountain ranges and glacial deposits seem to match up in such a way that suggests continents could have once been a single landmass. And last, many of the same extinct plant and animal groups are found today on widely separated continents, indicating that the continents must have been in proximity at one time. Wegener argued that this **vast** amount of evidence from a variety of sources surely indicated the continents must have been close together at one time in the past.

1. According to paragraph 4, Wegener pointed to all of the following in support of his theory of continental drift EXCEPT:

A. Plants and animals now living on some continents appear to be descended from plants and animals that originated on other continents.
B. Rock sequences associated with the continents are extremely similar.
C. The coastlines of some continents seem to fit together.
D. Mountains on some continents would be adjacent to mountains on other continents if these continents were joined.