

2018 托福专题阅读系列一

基础篇之词汇及长难句结构

一. 词汇结构

abbreviate, evade, leisure, cognitive, appropriate, remnant, deplete, overwhelming, concentrate, astound, reptile, symphony, dubious, simultaneous, transparent, mercantile, intriguing, explicit, duplicate, repetition, perplex, combustible, inevitable, egalitarian, contamination

1. 辅音通假元音互换

seem / **similar** , **food** **feed** , **circle**/**cycle**
grass/**graze**, **candle**/**kindle**, **contact** /**contagious**

2. 元音缩略辅音提取

ctrl/ **xp**/ **enter**/ **entrance**, **explain**/**explanation**/ **increment**/

3. 同源异构类比

steady/**stable**, **astonish** **astound**
scatter/**shatter**, **sterile**/**fertile**
quality/ **quantity**, **flora** /**fauna**

4. 字母组合新义

spread /**spray** /**sprawl**/**sprinkle**, **straight**/**stress**/**strain**/**stride**/**stretch**

二. 长难句结构（找出句子主干并翻译）

SV/SVO / SVP/SVO_o/SVO_c

1.The basic cultural requirements for the successful colonization of the Pacific islands include the appropriate boat-building, sailing, and navigation skills to get to the islands in the first place, domesticated plants and gardening skills suited to marginal conditions, and lots of fishing techniques.

2.One of the most difficult aspects of deciding whether current climatic events reveal evidence of the impact of human activities is that it is hard to get a measure of what constitutes the natural variability of the climate.

3.Over long periods of time, substances whose physical and chemical properties change with the ambient climate at the time can be deposited in a systematic way to provide a continuous record of changes in those properties overtime, sometimes for hundreds or thousands of years.

4.The ice shelf cores, with a total length of 215 meters (705 feet), were long enough to penetrate through glacial ice—which is formed from the compaction of snow and contains air bubbles—and to

continue into the clear, bubble-free ice formed from seawater that freezes onto the bottom of the glacial ice.

5. In order for the structure to achieve the size and strength necessary to meet its purpose, architecture employs methods of support that, because they are based on physical laws, have changed little since people first discovered them—even while building materials have changed dramatically.

6. Widely reported, if somewhat distrusted, accounts by figures like the famous traveler from Venice Marco Polo, of the willingness of people in China to trade with Europeans and of the immensity of the wealth to be gained by such contact made the idea irresistible.

7. Coincident with concerns about the accelerating loss of species and habitats has been a growing awareness of the importance of biological diversity, the number of species in a particular ecosystem, to the health of the Earth and human well-being.

8. A series of mechanical improvements continuing well into the nineteenth century, including the introduction of pedals to sustain tone or to soften it, the perfection of a metal frame and steel wire of the finest quality, finally produced an instrument capable of many tonal effects from the most delicate harmonies to an almost orchestral fullness of sound, from a liquid, singing tone to a sharp, percussive brilliance.

9. Lesley Maynard, the archaeologist who coined the phrase “Panaramitee style,” suggested that a sequence could be determined for Australian rock art, in which a geometric style gave way to a simple figurative style (outlines of figures and animals), followed by a range of complex figurative styles that, unlike the pan-Australian geometric tradition, tended to much greater regional diversity.

10. In the multiplicity of small-scale local egalitarian organizations for fellowship, worship, and production that flourished in this 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.

总结 长难句构成方式:

三. 长难句应用-句子简化题(Incorrect choices **change the meaning** in important ways or **leave out essential information.**)

01. Earth is a target in a cosmic shooting gallery, subject to random violent events that were unsuspected a few decades ago.

○ Until recently, nobody realized that Earth is exposed to unpredictable violent impacts from

space.

- In the last few decades, the risk of a random violent impact from space has increased.
- Since most violent events on Earth occur randomly, nobody can predict when or where they will happen.
- A few decades ago, Earth became the target of random violent events originating in outer space.

02. A major development was the discovery, again about 3000 B.C.E., that if copper, which had been known in Mesopotamia since about 3500 B.C.E., was mixed with tin, a much harder metal, bronze, would result.

○ Also around 3000 B.C.E., it was discovered that mixing copper, known from about 3500 B.C.E., with tin would create a much harder metal known as bronze.

○ Although copper had been known since 3500 B.C.E. in Mesopotamia, the discovery of bronze did not occur until around 3000 B.C.E.

○ Another major development around 3000 B.C.E. was the discovery that copper could be mixed with a much harder metal known as tin.

○ The development of bronze by mixing copper and tin probably occurred around 3000 B.C.E. but may have happened as early as 3500 B.C.E.

03. As a result of crustal adjustments and faulting, the Strait of Gibraltar, where the Mediterranean now connects to the Atlantic, opened, and water cascaded spectacularly back into the Mediterranean

○ The strait of Gibraltar reopened when the Mediterranean and the Atlantic became connected and the cascades of water from one sea to the other caused crustal adjustments and faulting.

○ The Mediterranean was dramatically refilled by water from the Atlantic when crustal adjustments and faulting opened the Strait of Gibraltar, the place where the two seas are joined.

○ The cascades of water from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean were not as spectacular as the crustal adjustments and faulting that occurred when the Strait of Gibraltar was connected to those seas.

○ As a result of crustal adjustments and faulting and the creation of the Strait of Gibraltar, the Atlantic and Mediterranean were connected and became a single sea with spectacular cascades of water between them.

04. If a branch is not producing enough carbohydrate to cover its own running costs—i.e., it needs to be subsidized by other branches because, for example, it is being shaded and receives little light—it will usually be got rid of.

○ A tree will usually shed branches that use more carbohydrate than they produce.

○ Branches that are shaded usually do not receive enough light to produce all the carbohydrate they need.

○ If a tree gets rid of a branch, it is usually because other branches lack enough carbohydrate to subsidize it.

○ If a branch is shaded and cannot produce as much carbohydrate as it needs, it will usually be subsidized by other branches.

05. With "climax," "biome," "superorganism," and various other technical terms for the association

of animals and plants at a given locality being criticized, the term "ecosystem" was more and more widely adopted for the whole system of associated organisms together with the physical factors of their environment.

- Unlike the terms "climax", "biome," and "superorganism," which refer to the particular association of plants and animals at a given location, the term "ecosystem" refers specifically to the physical factors within an environment.

- The terms "climax," "biome," "superorganism," and "ecosystem" all refer to the system of plants and animals in an associated environment, but some are more controversial than others.

- When the older terms of ecology became too technical, they were replaced by the more popular and more widely used term "ecosystem."

- The term "ecosystem" gradually replaced discredited terms for the combination of a physical environment and the plants and animals living together in it.

06. Some researchers, for example, have argued that a particular kind of pottery, called Ramey incised (which is incised with figures of eyes, fish, arrows, and abstract objects and was used by the people in the area of present-day Missouri and Illinois at about A.D 900), was primarily used to distribute food but was also used to communicate the idea that the society's elite, for whom the pots were made, were mediators of cosmic forces.

A. Some researchers argue that pottery of the Ramey Incises style was used not only to distribute food but also to communicate that the society's elite were mediators of cosmic forces.

B. Some researchers argue that the figures of eyes, fish, arrows and abstract objects were incised on Ramey Incised pottery to communicate that those who provided the pots were members of the elite.

C. Some researchers argue that the primary function of Ramey Incised pottery was food distribution rather than a way of communicating the status of the society's elite.

D. Some researchers argue that, based on the kinds of symbols incised on pottery, that pottery was sometimes used to mediate cosmic forces.

07. A glance at a map of the Pacific Ocean reveals that there are many islands far out at sea that are actually volcanoes----many no longer active, some overgrown with coral----that originated from activity at points in the interior of the Pacific Plate that forms the Pacific seafloor.

- Volcanic activity is responsible for the formation of the Pacific seafloor in the interior of the Pacific Plate.

- Many volcanoes in the Pacific Ocean are no longer active and have become islands that support coral.

- There are many islands in the Pacific Ocean that originated as volcanoes in the interior of the Pacific Plate.

- The map of the Pacific Ocean reveals fewer volcanic islands than there truly are because many are no longer active and some are completely overgrown with coral.

08. Steady overseas demand for colonial products created a prosperity that enabled colonists to consume ever-larger amounts not only of clothing but of dishware, home furnishings, tea, and a range of other items both produced in Britain and imported by British and colonial merchants from elsewhere.

- British and colonial merchants prospered because of a demand in the colonies for increasing amounts of consumer goods made in Britain.
- Both the colonists and the British increasingly consumed clothing and other household items imported from foreign countries by colonial merchants.
- The wealth gained from exporting their products enabled the colonists to buy increasing quantities of consumer goods brought into North America by British and colonial merchants.
- As merchants increased their wealth, they began to widen the range of products they exported from North America to Britain and the British colonies elsewhere.

长难句应用二 段落中的长难句理解

01. Just as significant were changes in the geopolitics of the Mediterranean world during the fourteenth century. The decline of the Byzantine Empire, which had dominated the eastern Mediterranean, meant the interruption of trade routes to central and eastern Asia. The rise of new political powers signaled a new era in Mediterranean connections, one in which religious loyalty and ethnic fidelity mattered more than commercial ties. Consequently the movement of goods and services between east and west began to slow. European interest in circumnavigating Africa and exploring westward into the Atlantic Ocean, in fact, originated in the desire into the trade with eastern Asia that had long sustained Europe's economic growth.

1. In the paragraph, the author implies that Byzantine Empire

- A. allowed international trade from which Europe benefited
- B. became a dominated force during the fourteenth century
- C. centered its rule on religion and ethnic ties
- D. interrupted trade routes to Asia that had already been established

2. According to the paragraph, European interest in exploring the coast of Africa and the Atlantic Ocean grew out of a wish to

- A. build a roadblock against Asian powers
- B. restore valuable trade with eastern Asia
- C. create faster trade routes to eastern Asia
- D. connect trade between the eastern Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean

02. In contrast to mammals and birds, amphibians are unable to produce thermal energy through their metabolic activity, which would allow them to regulate their body temperature independent of the surrounding or ambient temperature. However, the idea that amphibians have no control whatsoever over their body temperature has been proven false because their body temperature does not always correspond to the surrounding temperature. While amphibians are poor thermoregulators, they do exercise control over their body temperature to a limited degree.

According to paragraph 1, what indicates that amphibians have some control over their body temperature?

- A. Amphibians can regulate their metabolic rates to generate energy.
- B. Amphibians use the same means of thermoregulation as mammals and birds do.
- C. The body temperature of amphibians sometimes differs from the temperature of their surroundings.
- D. The body temperature of amphibians is independent of their metabolic activity.

03.To support large congregations of birds, suitable colony sites must be near rich, clumped food supplies. Colonies of pinyon jays and red crossbills settle near seed-rich conifer forests, and wattled starlings nest in large colonies near locust outbreaks. The huge colonies of guanay cormorants and other seabirds that nest on the coast of Peru depend on the productive cold waters of the Humboldt Current. The combination of abundant food in the Humboldt Current and the vastness of oceanic habitat can support enormous populations of seabirds, which concentrate at the few available nesting locations. The populations crash when their food supplies decline during El Niño years.

Which of the following is a probable effect of the fact mentioned in the paragraph that there are few available nesting locations near the Humboldt Current?

- A.Seabirds compete with each other for a limited supply of food.
- B.The number of seabirds at any one site is extremely large.
- C.Some seabirds may nest in conifer forests near locust outbreaks.
- D.The populations crash of seabirds will crash.

04.Cleisthenes' principal contribution to set in their place locality-based corporations called demes which became the point of entry for all civic and most religious life in Athens. Out of the demes were created 10 artificial tribes of roughly equal population. From the demes, by either election or selection, came 500 members of a new council, 6,000 jurors for the courts, 10 generals, and hundreds of commissioners. The assembly was sovereign in all matters but in practice delegated its power to subordinate bodies such as the council, which prepared the agenda for the meetings of the assembly, and the courts, which took care of most judicial matters.

According to paragraph 4, one role of the new council was to

- A. determine what issues came before the assembly
- B. prepare the agenda for the courts
- C. carry out the assembly's policies
- D.deal with most judicial matters

05. Summer heat is followed by the highly unpredictable autumn rains that accompany the violent tropical windstorm known as typhoons. These cyclonic storms originate over the western Pacific and travel in great clockwise arcs, initially heading west toward the Philippines and southern China, curving northward later in the season. Cold weather drives these storms eastward across Japan through early autumn revitalizing Siberian air mass and ushering in a new annual weather cycle.

05.According to the paragraph , all of the following are true of autumn storms EXCEPT

- A.They involve rain combined with tropical windstorms
- B.Cyclonic storms have a predictable pattern of travel
- C.Their movement creates a weather cycle that repeats itself
- D. They begin as northern Siberian air masses with consistent rains following the summer heat

05.Initially the Vinaver theory that Malory's eight romances, once thought to be fundamentally unified, were in fact eight independent works produced both a sense of relief and an unpleasant shock. Vinaver's theory comfortably explained away the apparent contradictions of chronology and made each romance independently satisfying. It was, however, disagreeable to find that what had been

thought of as one book was now eight books. Part of this response was the natural reaction to the disturbance of set ideas. Nevertheless, even now, after lengthy consideration of the theory's refined but reasonable observations, one cannot avoid the conclusion that the eight romances are only one work. It is not quite a matter of disagreeing with the theory of independence, but of rejecting its implications: that the romances may be taken in any or no particular order, that they have no cumulative effect, and that they are as separate as the works of a modern novelist.

It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about Malory's works?

- A . There are not meaningful links between and among the romances.
- B .The niceness of the romances are obscured when they are taken as one work.
- C. Any contradictions in chronology among the romances are less important than their over-all unity.
- D.The romances were in fact eight separated works, even once thought to be unified.