

<<新托福阅读高分策略>>

图书基本信息

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前言

有效提高应试能力、迅速提高考分一直是广大托福考生梦寐以求的目标。为了帮助考生实现这一目标，我特邀哈佛大学专家共同编写了托福考试高分策略系列丛书，包含阅读、听力、口语与写作四个分册。本丛书力求从学习方法、应试策略、全真考题分析及解答等方面帮助考生短期内提升托福考试成绩。相对于旧托福（中国大陆的托福考试一直实行纸笔考试）而言，现在的托福（TOEFL iBT_一托福网考）出现了一些变化。

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内容概要

本书作为一本托福阅读的辅导书籍，体现了技巧与能力并重的特点。

一方面，本书作者根据实战经验、教学实践和深入研究，给考生提供阅读十大题型全面、精准的做题技巧与方法，如“插入文本题”的三步法等，给考生带来立竿见影的效果；另一方面，为了提高考生的英语能力，使他们在考试时能以不变应万变，本书还从托福阅读学习技能——词汇、难句等方面给考生学习提供指导。

另外，“托福阅读常考同义词对表”和“托福阅读核心词汇”更是托福考试制胜的利器，二者总结了托福阅读中常考的词汇，对于准备托福的考生来说是不可多得的材料。

此外，本书提供的大量分题型与整套全真模拟练习也是十分宝贵的学习资料，使考生可以进一步验证和巩固所学知识。

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During the second stage, improvements in hygiene, medical care, and food production led to a decrease in the death rate in newly industrializing regions of Western Europe. However, birth rates remained high due to tradition and because many people were involved in agrarian occupations. The combination of a lowered CDR and a stable CBR led to dramatic increases in population starting at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In stage three, birth rates also began to fall. In cities there was less incentive to produce large numbers of children, since city dwellers no longer worked the land, and the cost of raising children in an urban environment was greater than in rural districts. Furthermore, more children survived into adulthood due to improved living conditions. These economic pressures led to a lower CBR and over time the numbers of people being born started to approximate the numbers dying. The final stage, which some demographers have called the postindustrial stage, occurs when birth rates and death rates are about equal. In this case there is zero natural population growth. Over time the birth rate may fall below the death rate, and without immigration the total population may slowly decrease. By the early twenty-first century, several European countries were experiencing population declines due to the CDR outstripping the CBR. For example, in Italy in 2004 there were about 9 births per thousand against 10 deaths per thousand. The demographic transition took about 200 years to complete in Europe. Many developing countries are still in stage two of the demographic transition model: births far outstrip deaths. In these countries, CDR has declined due to improvements in sanitation and increases in food productivity, but the birth rate has still not adjusted downward to the new realities of improved living conditions. The imbalance of births over deaths in the developing world is the fundamental reason for the dramatic population explosion in the latter half of the twentieth century. However, population statistics indicate that in many less developed countries the CBRs have begun to decline over recent decades, giving rise to optimism in some quarters about future trends. The rapid industrialization of many parts of the developing world has meant that these countries have reached stage three of the model much faster than countries in the developed world did during the nineteenth century. This fact has led many demographers to predict that world population will reach an equilibrium level sooner and at a lower total than more pessimistic earlier predictions.

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