

<<新托福阅读网络考试>>

图书基本信息

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### 前言

数年前，美国教育考试中心实行托福电脑考试的时候，笔者就曾编写过《TOOEFL阅读突破》，受到不少读者的关注。

该书当时是针对TOOEFL电脑阅读考试而写的，主要介绍了一种应试方法阅读解析法。

所谓解析法，就是分解剖析一篇文章，抓住关键的词或词组，搞清楚每句话、每个段落以及整篇文章的主要内容，同时找出每一个可能会考到的地方。

这样考生就能有的放矢地去阅读文章，没有必要花很多时间和精力去弄懂每一个词，也不会有一些细小的问题上纠缠不清。

运用了解析法，阅读的目的性强了，花的时间少了，回答问题的正确率提高了，从而考试得分率也随之提高。

近年来TOEFL考试形式发生了重大变化，由原来的电脑考试（Computer-Based Test）变成网络考试（Internet-Based Test）。

阅读文章篇幅有所增长，题型也有所变化。

但是，总的说来变化不是很大。

阅读解析法依然可以在实际考试中应用。

因而笔者产生了编写《新托福阅读网络考试》一书的念头，希望能够有助于报考新托福网络考试的莘莘学子。

《新托福阅读网络考试》对新托福网络考试阅读部分进行了详细介绍，尤其是介绍了新的题型，并且提供了实战操练。

同时，书中也详细介绍了阅读解析法，使考生能够事半功倍，以较小的力气去获得较大的收益。

参加本书编写工作的还有上海对外贸易学院部分英语硕士研究生，在此一并向他们表示感谢。

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### 内容概要

《新托福阅读网络考试》对新托福网络考试阅读部分进行了详细介绍，尤其是介绍了新的题型，并且提供了实战操练。

同时，书中也详细介绍了阅读解析法，使考生能够事半功倍，以较小的力气去获得较大的收益。

抓住关键来分析语句，轻松自如地应对考试如此心手合一地面对，绝对会事半功倍！

书籍目录

一、新托福网络考试阅读部分简介 ( New TOEFL iBT Reading Section ) 二、新托福阅读网络考试题型 ( New TOEFL iBT Reading Question Types ) 1.传统阅读题型 ( Traditional Types of Questions ) 2.网络考试新题型 ( New Types of Questions ) 三、新托福阅读解析法及实战操练 ( Analytical Reading & Practical Drills ) 1.The Preservation of Fossils 2.Communal Roosting of Birds 3.Adaptations of Desert Animals 4.The Cause of Air Pollution 5.Transportation of the Nineteenth Century 6.The Development of Microscopes 7.The American Folk Art Portraiture 8.The Theory of Plate Tectonics 9.Changes in American Diet 10.The Story of an Accomplished Woman 11.Cohesion and Adhesion 12.Divisions of Early Settlers 13.Schooling and Education 14.The Value of Beads 15.The Policy of Rental Control 16.Galaxies of the Universe 17.Parasitism of Ants 18.Iron Used in Architecture 19.The Development of a Fungicide 20.The Igneous Rock of the Earth附：新托福阅读解析法及实战操练 ( Analytical Reading & Practical Drills ) 1.The Preservation of Fossils ( 附：托福地质词汇[1] ) 2.Communal Roosting of Birds ( 附：托福动物词汇[1] ) 3.Adaptations of Desert Animals ( 附：托福动物词汇E23 ) 4.The Cause of Air Pollution ( 附：托福生态词汇 ) 5.Transportation of the Nineteenth Century ( 附：托福交通词汇 ) 6.The Development of Microscopes ( 附：托福物理词汇 ) 7.The American Folk Art Portraiture ( 附：托福艺术词汇 ) 8.The Theory of Plate Tectonics ( 附：托福地质词汇[2] ) 9.Changes in American Diet ( 附：托福食品词汇 ) 10.The Story of an Accomplished Woman ( 附：托福美国历史词汇 ) 11.Cohesion and Adhesion ( 附：托福化学词汇 ) 12.Divisions of Early Settlers ( 附：托福娱乐词汇 ) 13.Schooling and Education ( 附：托福教育词汇 ) 14.The Value of Beads ( 附：托福生活词汇E13 ) 15.The Policy of Rental Control ( 附：托福生活词汇[2] ) 16.Galaxies of the Universe ( 附：托福天文词汇 ) 17.Parasitism of Ants ( 附：托福动物词汇[3] ) 18.Iron Used in Architecture ( 附：托福建筑词汇 ) 19.The Development of a Fungicide ( 附：托福医学词汇 ) 20.The Igneous Rock of the Earth ( 附：托福地质词汇[3] )

## 章节摘录

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important. Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life. Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the working of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

编辑推荐

“解析法”的运用 就是教你挥洒出手术刀般的锋利 抓住关键来分析语句，轻松自如地应对考试 如此心手合一地面对，绝对会事半功倍！

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