

<<托福考试备考策略与模拟试题>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

本书是一本适用于中、高级英语水平的读者备考托福考试的综合技能强化教程。书中内容超越了应试需求，不仅能帮助托福考生做好考前准备，同时又侧重于英语语言技能的全方位提高，为考生顺利完成学业进行必要的语言训练。书中包含35个语言技能训练单元和1200多道模拟试题，题目难度与真题高度相仿，是托福备考的必备教材，也可作为提高阅读、听力、口语和写作技能的首选参考书。

本书优势卖点：

- 35个包含阅读、听力、口语及写作的语言技能训练单元，有效帮助考生科学备考
- 4套完整的全真强化试题，1200多道经典测试题目，涵盖托福考试全部题型，全方位强化应试技能
- 全书结构安排合理，每部分都提供了透彻的题型分析和精辟有效的考试技巧与策略
- 为考生设置了15周的学习计划，提供大量练习资料
- 特设进度表格，有利于考生自我监督学习进度
- 随书配有550分钟录音光盘，模拟真实考场情境，强化训练口语和听力

作者简介

Nancy

Gallagher, 美国资深教育专家, 有20余年英语教学与教材编写经验, 著有《托福考试备考策略与模拟试题》、《新托福考试冲刺试题》、《新托福考试核心语法》等畅销备考书籍, 深受托福考生欢迎。

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QUESTIONS 7-10 1 Long ago , people looked up in the sky and noticed groups of stars that looked like pictures. These patterns of stars , constellations , have been part of human culture for thousands of years. Ancient Syrians and Babylonians named many constellations and created stories about them. The Greeks and Romans later adopted these constellations and translated their names and stories into their own language. After the decline of these ancient cultures , most knowledge of constellations remained hidden in private libraries. Beginning in the eighth century , scholars rediscovered this knowledge. The study of astronomy spread quickly throughout the Mediterranean world , becoming part of university study. Astronomers identified many constellations only a few centuries ago. When Western astronomers started traveling to South Africa in the seventeenth century , they found numerous brilliant stars in the Southern sky. They named some of these Southern constellations after the scientific inventions of the time , such as the Microscope and the Air Pump.

2 Today's astronomers view constellations simply as areas of the sky where interesting objects await observation and study. The entire sky is divided into 88 such regions. In the 1920s , the International Astronomical Union established the boundaries of these regions. In each region , astronomers give Greek letters to a constellation's brighter stars , usually in order of brightness. Hence , the "alpha star" is the brightest star of that constellation. Scientists and ordinary people still refer to many constellations by their popular names , for example , the Lion , the Hunter , and the Great Bear.

7. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 ?

A Constellations have interested people for very long time. B People once believed incorrect stories about constellations. C Ancient cultures disagreed about the shapes of constellations. D Most knowledge of constellations has been lost forever.

8. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the ancient Greeks and Romans

A were the first people to notice patterns of stars in the sky B built universities all over the Mediterranean region C hid knowledge of constellations in private libraries D acquired knowledge of constellations from earlier cultures

9. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that

A there are no constellations in some areas of the sky B scientists today continue to study constellations C the boundaries of the constellations change every year D the International Astronomical Union no longer exists

10. According to paragraph 2 , which of the following statements is most likely true ?

A Future scientists will divide the sky into fewer regions. B There are no more constellations for scientists to discover. C A constellation's alpha star is the one that is easiest to see. D Few people know the traditional names of constellations.

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