<<制胜新托福阅读>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

本系列图书主要特点：　　全新的托福训练材料　　详细介绍新托福考试，全面收录考试题型，提供科学系统的应试方案和解题技巧；　　提供大量典型例题、专项强化训练和两套完整的模拟试题；　　对口语测试的逐步讲解和技巧分析可帮助考生顺利通过个人陈述和双向交流部分的测试；　　所有练习均为模拟训练模式，让考生身临其境。
提前备战。
　　全面、翔实的备考指导　　精心设置的词汇训练不仅有助于考生记忆词汇，更有助于其改善发音；　　讲授考试中的重要技能——笔记的记录方法和技巧，并提供笔记范本，能有效提高考生在听力、口语和写作测试中的应试能力；　　针对考试中的语法重点和难点提供详细指导，帮助考生强化语法知识。
　　全方位的多媒体辅助材料　　互动CD-ROM提供两套全真模拟试题，考生可以根据自身情况进行定时和非定时测验；　　试题训练和实境测试紧密结合，图书与MP3内容形成互动。
书中的口语和听力试题在光盘中均有相应内容，提供的练习时间与考试完全一致，考生能及时了解自身水平。
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作者简介

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章节摘录

Virtually all living things have some way of getting from here to there. Animals may walk, swim, or fly. Plants and their seeds drift on wind or water or are carried by animals. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect that, in time, all species might spread to every place on Earth where favorable conditions occur. Indeed, there are some cosmopolitan species. A good example is the housefly, found almost everywhere on Earth. However, such broad distribution is the rare exception. Just as barbed wire fences prevent cattle from leaving their pasture, biological barriers prevent the dispersal of many species. What constitutes barriers depends on the species and its method of dispersal. Some are physical barriers. For land animals, bodies of water, chains of mountains, or deserts are effective. For example, the American bison spread throughout the open grasslands of North America, but in the southern part of the continent there are deserts, so the bison could not spread there. For aquatic creatures, strong currents, differences in salinity, or land areas may serve as barriers. Some barriers involve competition with other species. A dandelion seed may be carried by the wind to bare ground, and, if environmental factors are right, it may germinate. There is not much chance, however, that any individual seedling will survive. Most places that are suitable for the growth of dandelions are already occupied by other types of plants that are well adapted to the area. The dandelion seedling must compete with these plants for space, water, light, and nutrients. Facing such stiff competition, the chances of survival are slim. For animals, some barriers are behavioral. The blue spotted salamander lives only on mountain slopes in the southern Appalachian Highlands. Although these creatures could survive in the river valleys, they never venture there. Birds that fly long distances often remain in very limited areas. Kirklands warblers are found only in a few places in Michigan in the summer and fly to the Bahamas in winter. No physical barriers restrict the warblers to these two locations, yet they never spread beyond these boundaries. Brazils Amazon River serves as a northern or southern boundary for many species of birds. They could freely fly over the river, but they seldom do. There are three types of natural pathways through which organisms can overcome barriers. One type is called a corridor. A corridor consists of a single type of habitat that passes through various other types of habitat. North Americas Rocky Mountains, which stretch from Alaska to northern Mexico, is an example. Various types of trees, such as the Engelmann spruce, can be found not only at the northern end of the corridor in Alaska but also at higher elevations along the entire length of this corridor. A second type of natural pathway is known as a filter route. A filter route consists of a series of habitats that are different from one another but are similar enough to permit organisms to gradually adapt to new conditions as they spread from habitat to habitat. The greatest difference between a corridor and a filter route is that a corridor consists of one type of habitat, while a filter consists of several similar types.

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