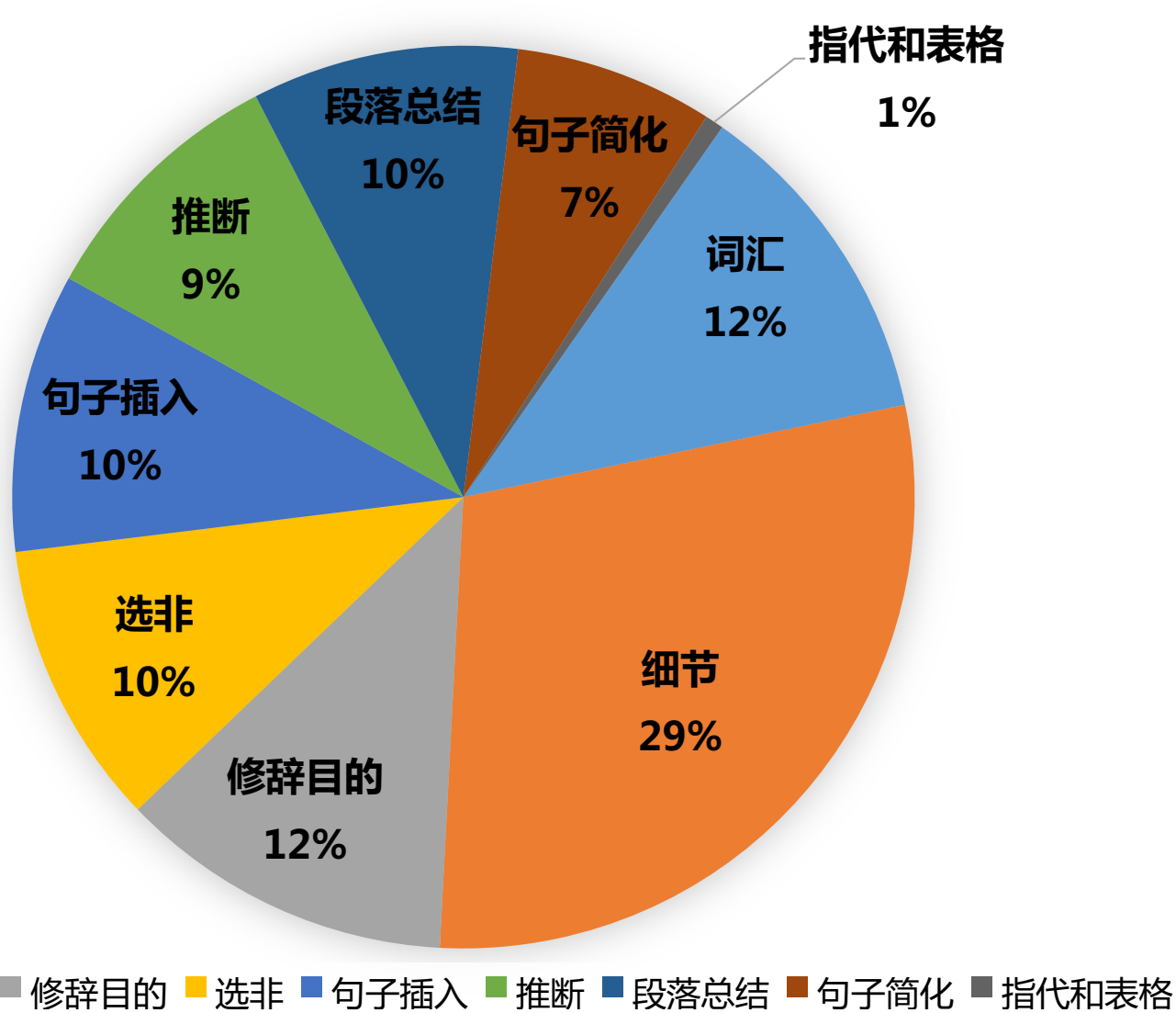


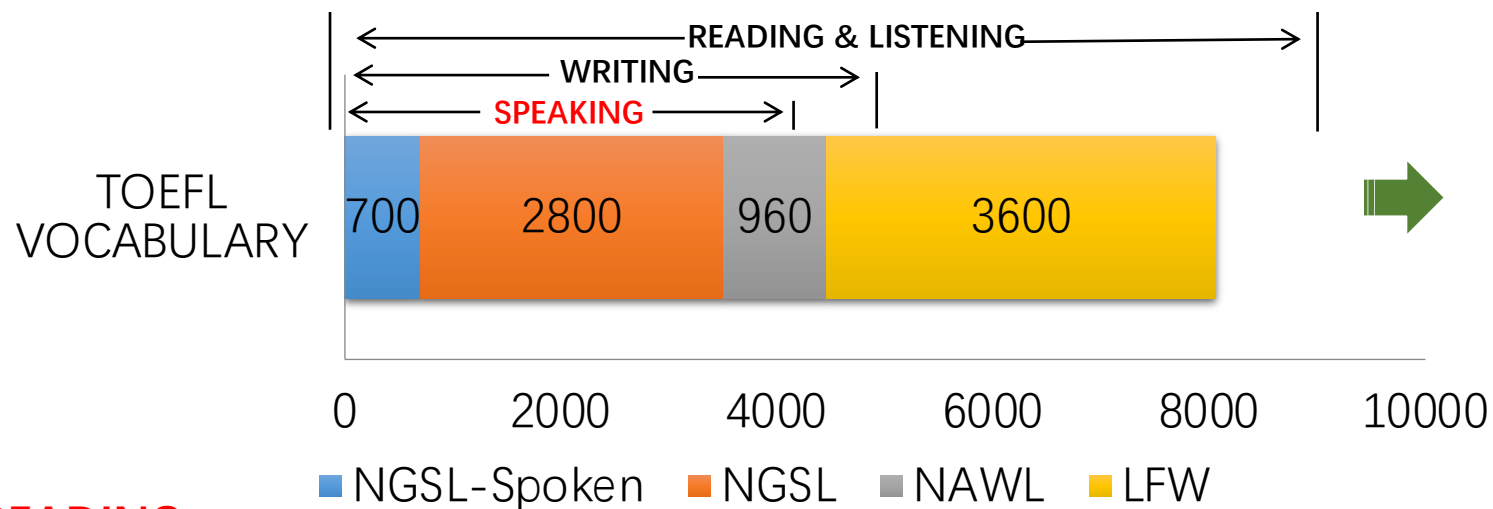
Vocabulary Questions



TPO41-59各题型占比



题型	数量
词汇题	54
细节题	131
修辞目的题	54
选非题	46
句子插入题	45
推断题	42
段落总结题	43
句子简化题	32
指代题	1
表格题	2



READING

New General Service List – Spoken ☒ New General Service List ☒ New Academic Word List (Partial) ☒ Low Frequency Words ☒

1. 学术类单词识别 – anthropology, archaeology, nectar, juxtapose
2. 学术类词一词多义 – compact, seal, vessel, facility
3. 高频词熟词僻义 – film, project, browse, game
4. 考试中常考词汇 – remain, devastate
5. 重点：历年所考词汇题TPO词汇题

The author uses the word "**compact**" in the passage to indicate that after the enclosure movement, agricultural parcels would be

- ☐ smaller
- ☐ productive
- ☐ convenient
- ☐ numerous

Paragraph 6 is marked with ►

Great Britain's better-developed banking and credit system also helped speed the industrial process, as did the fact that it was the home of an impressive array of entrepreneurs and inventors. Among them were a large number of nonconformists whose religious principles encouraged thrift and industry rather than luxurious living and who tended to pour their profits back into their businesses, thus providing the basis for continued expansion.

A precursor to the Industrial Revolution was a revolution in agricultural techniques. Ideas about agricultural reform developed first in Holland, where as early as the mid-seventeenth century, such modern methods as crop rotation, heavy fertilization, and diversification were all in use. Dutch peasant farmers were known throughout Europe for their agricultural innovations, but as British markets and opportunities grew, the English quickly learned from them. As early as the seventeenth century the Dutch were helping them drain marshes and fens where, with the help of advanced techniques, they grew new crops. By the mid-eighteenth century new agricultural methods as well as selective breeding of livestock had caught on throughout the country.

► Much of the increased production was consumed by Great Britain's burgeoning population. At the same time, people were moving to the city, partly because of the enclosure movement; that is, the fencing of common fields and pastures in order to provide more **compact**, efficient, privately held agricultural parcels that would produce more goods and greater profits. In the sixteenth century enclosures were usually used for creating sheep pastures, but by the eighteenth century new farming techniques made it advantageous for large landowners to seek enclosures in order to improve agricultural production. Between 1714 and 1820 over 6 million acres of English land were enclosed. As a result, many small, independent farmers were forced to sell out simply because they could not compete. Nonlandholding peasants and cottage workers, who worked for wages and grazed cows or pigs on the village common, were also hurt when the common was no longer available. It was such people who began to flock to the cities seeking employment and who found work in the factories that would transform the nation and, eventually, the world.

词根词缀法

OG Practice Set: In this newly emerging economic order, workers sometimes organized to protect their rights and traditional ways of life. Craft workers such as carpenters, printers, and tailors formed unions, and in 1834 individual unions came together in the National Trades' Union. The labor movement gathered some momentum in the decade before the Panic of 1837, but in the depression that followed, labor's strength collapsed. During hard times, few workers were willing to *strike** or engage in collective action. And skilled craft workers, who spearheaded the union movement, did not feel a particularly strong bond with semiskilled factory workers and unskilled laborers. More than a decade of agitation did finally bring a workday shortened to 10 hours to most industries by the 1850's, and the courts also recognized workers' right to strike, but these gains had little immediate impact.

The word “spearheaded” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- led
- accepted
- changed
- resisted

词根词缀法

TPO3-2: This unprecedented development of a finite groundwater resource with an almost negligible natural recharge rate—that is, virtually no natural water source to replenish the water supply—has caused water tables in the region to fall drastically. In the 1930s, wells encountered plentiful water at a depth of about 15 meters; currently, they must be dug to depths of 45 to 60 meters or more. In places, the water table is declining at a rate of a meter a year, necessitating the periodic deepening of wells and the use of ever-more-powerful pumps. It is estimated that at current withdrawal rates, much of the aquifer will run dry within 40 years. The situation is most critical in Texas, where the climate is driest, the greatest amount of water is being pumped, and the aquifer contains the least water. It is projected that the remaining Ogallala water will, by the year 2030, support only 35 to 40 percent of the irrigated acreage in Texas that is supported in 1980.

The word “unprecedented” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- difficult to control
- without any restriction
- unlike anything in the past
- rapidly expanding

词根词缀法

TPO29-2: No serious competition exists when the major needed resource is in superabundant supply, as in most cases of the coexistence of herbivores (plant eaters). Furthermore, most species do not depend entirely on a single resource, if the major resource for a species becomes scarce, the species can usually shift to alternative resources. If more than one species is competing for a scarce resource, the competing species usually switch to different alternative resources. Competition is usually most severe among close relatives with similar demands on the environment. But it may also occur among totally unrelated forms that compete for the same resource, such as seed-eating rodents and ants. The effects of such competition are graphically demonstrated when all the animals or all the plants in an ecosystem come into competition, as happened 2 million years ago at the end of Pliocene, when North and South America became joined by the Isthmus of Panama. North and South American species migrating across the Isthmus now came into competition with each other. The result was the extermination of a large fraction of the South American mammals, which were apparently unable to withstand the competition from invading North American species----although added predation was also an important factor.

The word “graphically” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- vividly
- frequently
- broadly
- typically

OG Practice Set: The Psychodynamic Approach. Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all of their demands immediately. Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. The Freudian perspective, in a sense: sees us as "steam engines." By holding in rather than venting "steam," we set the stage for future explosions. Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

The word "gratify" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- identify
- modify
- satisfy
- simplify

TPO10-2: Increased agricultural production in turn facilitated rural industry, an intrinsic part of the expansion of industry. Woolens and textile manufacturers, in particular, utilized rural cottage (in-home) production, which took advantage of cheap and plentiful rural labor. In the German states, the ravages of the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648) further moved textile production into the countryside. Members of poor peasant families spun or wove cloth and linens at home for scant remuneration in an attempt to supplement meager family income.

The word “meager” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- very necessary
- very low
- traditional
- primary

TPO6-2: This was before the steam locomotive, and canal building was at its height. The companies building the canals to transport coal needed surveyors to help them find the coal deposits worth mining as well as to determine the best courses for the canals. This job gave Smith an opportunity to study the fresh rock outcrops created by the newly dug canal. He later worked on similar jobs across the length and breadth of England, all the while studying the newly revealed strata and collecting all the fossils he could find. Smith used mail coaches to travel as much as 10,000 miles per year. In 1815 he published the first modern geological map, “A Map of the Strata of England and Wales with a Part of Scotland,” a map so meticulously researched that it can still be used today.

The word “meticulously” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- carefully
- quickly
- frequently
- obviously

In the animal world, the task of moving about is fulfilled in many ways. For some animals, *locomotion* is accomplished by changes in body shape...

The word “locomotion” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- evolution
- movement
- survival
- escape

Absenteeism and lateness hurt productivity and, since work was specialized, ***disrupted*** the regular factory routine.

The word “disrupted” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- prolonged
- established
- followed
- upset

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The word “disrupted” in the passage is closest in meaning to

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The large hind legs of ancient whales were used for *propulsion* in water. On land, they may have moved around very much like a modern sea lion.

The word “propulsion” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- staying afloat
- changing direction
- decreasing weight
- moving forward

Children tend to vent more aggressive impulses on their parents when the parents are not considerate enough, but even the most attentive parents cannot satisfy all of their children's demands immediately.

The word “attentive” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- strict
- caring
- nervous
- lazy

Besides the laboratory evidence for this, we know from our experience that we often remember what we have perceived *peripherally*, long after we have forgotten what we set out to learn. If we think of a book we studied months or years ago, we will find it easier to recall peripheral details - the colour, the binding, the typeface, the table at the library where we sat while studying it - than the content on which we were concentrating. If we think of a lecture we listened to with great concentration, we will recall the lecturer's appearance and mannerisms, our place in the auditorium, the failure of the air conditioning, much more easily than the ideas we went to learn.