TPO35 Reading Keys

Passage 2

**Population Growth in Nineteenth-Century Europe**

Paragraph 1

Because of industrialization, but also because of a vast increase in agricultural output without which industrialization would have been impossible, Western Europeans by the latter half of the nineteenth century enjoyed higher standards of living and longer, healthier lives than most of the world’s peoples. In Europe as a whole, the population rose from 188 million in 1800 to 400 million in 1900. By 1900, virtually every area of Europe had contributed to the tremendous surge of population, but each major region was at a different stage of demographic change.

Paragraph 2

Improvements in the food supply continued trends that had started in the late seventeenth century. New lands were put under cultivation, while the use of crops of American origin, particularly the potato, continued to expand. Setbacks did occur. Regional agricultural failures were the most common cause of economic recessions until 1850, and they could lead to localized famine as well. A major potato blight (disease) in 1846-1847 led to the deaths of at least one million persons in Ireland and the emigration of another million, and Ireland never recovered the population levels the potato had sustained to that point. Bad grain harvests at the same time led to increased hardship throughout much of Europe.

Paragraph 3

After 1850, however, the expansion of foods more regularly kept pace with population growth, though the poorer classes remained malnourished. Two developments were crucial. First, the application of science and new technology to agriculture increased. Led by German universities, increasing research was devoted to improving seeds, developing chemical fertilizers, and advancing livestock. After 1861, with the development of land-grant universities in the United States that had huge agricultural programs, American crop-production research added to this mix. Mechanization included the use of horse-drawn harvesters and seed drills, many developed initially in the United States. It also included mechanical cream separators and other food-processing devices that improved supply.

Q15 The phrase kept pace with in the passage is closest in meaning to

1. exceeded
2. matched the increase in
3. increased the rate of
4. caused

正确答案: B

解析：回到原文 “After 1850, however, the expansion of foods more regularly kept pace with population growth, though the poorer classes remained malnourished”， 这句话主句和从句是转折的关系，从句中的意思是“穷苦阶级在营养方面仍然跟不上”， 所以转折之前主句中的意思应该是食品的数量是跟得上人口数量增长的。选matched the increase in， 有“与XX齐头并进”之意。exceed “超过”；increase the rate of “使XX的速率增长”；cause，“使XX发生”。建议考生考前掌握这些词汇的意思。

Paragraph 4

The second development involved industrially based transportation. With trains and steam shipping, it became possible to move foods to needy regions within Western Europe quickly. Famine (as opposed to malnutrition) became a thing of the past. Many Western European countries, headed by Britain, began also to import increasing amounts of food, not only from Eastern Europe, a traditional source, but also from the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand. Steam shipping, which improved speed and capacity, as well as new procedures for canning and refrigerating foods (particularly after 1870), was fundamental to these developments.

Q16 The word capacity in the passage is closest in meaning to

1. variety of goods
2. distance
3. reliability
4. available storage space

正确答案：D

解析：回到原文 “Steam shipping, which improved speed and capacity, as well as new procedures for canning and refrigerating foods (particularly after 1870), was fundamental to these developments.”意思是“提高了速度和\_\_\_\_的蒸汽运输，以及新的灌装和冷冻方法（特别是1870年后），都对这些发展有非常基本的推动作用”。描述的都是方法上的提升，所以和“提升速度”对应的是“扩大空间”，因此选D。

Paragraph 5

Europe’s population growth included one additional innovation by the nineteenth century: it combined with rapid urbanization. More and more Western Europeans moved from countryside to city, and big cities grew most rapidly of all. By 1850, over half of all the people in England lived in cities, a first in human history. In one sense, this pattern seems inevitable: growing numbers of people pressed available resources on the land, even when farm work was combined with a bit of manufacturing, so people crowded into cities seeking work or other resources. Traditionally, however, death rates in cities surpassed those in the countryside by a large margin; cities had maintained population only through steady in-migration. Thus rapid urbanization should have reduced overall population growth, but by the middle of the nineteenth century this was no longer the case. Urban death rates remained high, particularly in the lower-class slums, but they began to decline rapidly.

Paragraph 1

→Because of industrialization, but also because of a vast increase in agricultural output without which industrialization would have been impossible, Western Europeans by the latter half of the nineteenth century enjoyed higher standards of living and longer, healthier lives than most of the world’s peoples. In Europe as a whole, the population rose from 188 million in 1800 to 400 million in 1900. By 1900, virtually every area of Europe had contributed to the tremendous surge of population, but each major region was at a different stage of demographic change.

Q17 According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true about Europe in the nineteenth century

1. A large increase in food production led to industrialization.

B．Population changes occurred at the same pace in the major regions.

C. The standard of living rose to the level of that in most parts of the world.

D. The tremendous rise in population led to greater agricultural output in every region.

Paragraph 1 is marked with arrows [→].

正确答案：A

解析：根据题干中提到的Europe in the nineteen century定位到第一段的第一句话。“because of a vast increase in agricultural output without which industrialization would have been impossible”即“没有农业的大量产出， 工业化是不可能实现的。”与选项A对应。B错，是因为人口增长不是“at the same pace in the same rigions”; C错，是生活质量的改善没有遍及到“most parts of the world”；D选项与A选项讲得完全不一致。

Paragraph 2

→Improvements in the food supply continued trends that had started in the late seventeenth century. New lands were put under cultivation, while the use of crops of American origin, particularly the potato, continued to expand. Setbacks did occur. Regional agricultural failures were the most common cause of economic recessions until 1850, and they could lead to localized famine as well. A major potato blight (disease) in 1846-1847 led to the deaths of at least one million persons in Ireland and the emigration of another million, and Ireland never recovered the population levels the potato had sustained to that point. Bad grain harvests at the same time led to increased hardship throughout much of Europe.

Q18 According to paragraph 2, which of the following caused the food supply to increase in most of Western Europe during the nineteenth century

1. Replacement of seventeenth-century farming techniques with more modern ones
2. Improved grain harvests in most European countries
3. Reduced demand for food as a result of a decreased population
4. Use of new land to grow crops

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

正确答案：D

解析：第一段的内容结构是这样的：首句讲粮食作物量持续增长，第二句讲新的田地被使用来种植越来越多的作物，特别是土豆，接下来讲但是其间也是遇见过作物生长的困难时期的，然后具体举例子说明。所以与这道题题干对应的是第二句，是new lands的使用促进了粮食供应。所以选A。

Q19 In paragraph 2, why does the author mention the potato blight that occurred in Ireland?

1. To identify a crop that was more successful in the United States than it was in Western Europe
2. To support a claim about regional agricultural failures
3. To give an example of a problematic trend that had started in the late seventeenth century
4. To provide evidence that many countries in Europe experienced a loss of population in the nineteenth century

Paragraph 2 is marked with an arrow [→].

正确答案：B

解析：根据题干的内容，定位到 “A major potato blight (disease) in 1846-1847 led to the deaths of at least one million persons in Ireland and the emigration of another million, and Ireland never recovered the population levels the potato had sustained to that point”，提到potato blight造成了爱尔兰人口的急剧下降，并且后来人口数量也没有再恢复到以前的水平。这个例子和下一句的例子都是都前面 “Regional agricultural failures….”这个论点的支持性实例。

Paragraph 5

Europe’s population growth included one additional innovation by the nineteenth century: it combined with rapid urbanization. More and more Western Europeans moved from countryside to city, and big cities grew most rapidly of all. By 1850, over half of all the people in England lived in cities, a first in human history. In one sense, this pattern seems inevitable: growing numbers of people pressed available resources on the land, even when farm work was combined with a bit of manufacturing, so people crowded into cities seeking work or other resources. Traditionally, however, death rates in cities surpassed those in the countryside by a large margin; cities had maintained population only through steady in-migration. Thus rapid urbanization should have reduced overall population growth, but by the middle of the nineteenth century this was no longer the case. Urban death rates remained high, particularly in the lower-class slums, but they began to decline rapidly.

Q20 The word inevitable in the passage is closest in meaning to

1. unexplainable
2. undesirable
3. unavoidable
4. unpredictable

正确答案：C

解析：通过上下文可以推断出这个词的意思，“More and more Western Europeans moved from countryside to city….. In one sense, this pattern seems inevitable: growing numbers of people pressed available resources on the land…..” 都是在说城市化进程势不可挡。所以选C， inevitable，unavoidable“不可避免地“；unexplainable “不可解释的”； undesirable “不想要的”；unpredictable “不可预知的”；建议考生考前利用词根词缀记忆法掌握这些词汇。

Paragraph 3

→After 1850, however, the expansion of foods more regularly kept pace with population growth, though the poorer classes remained malnourished. Two developments were crucial. First, the application of science and new technology to agriculture increased. Led by German universities, increasing research was devoted to improving seeds, developing chemical fertilizers, and advancing livestock. After 1861, with the development of land-grant universities in the United States that had huge agricultural programs, American crop-production research added to this mix. Mechanization included the use of horse-drawn harvesters and seed drills, many developed initially in the United States. It also included mechanical cream separators and other food-processing devices that improved supply.

Q21 According to paragraph 3, all of the following factors helped the supply of food meet the needs of a growing population EXCEPT

A. increased agricultural research in Germany

B. introduction of new crops

C. development of food-processing devices

D. agricultural programs in universities in the United States

Paragraph 3 is marked with an arrow [→].

正确答案：B

解析：注意题目问的是哪个因素没有提到。A在“Led by German universities, increasing research…”提到；C在最后一句“…and other food-processing devices that improved supply”提到；D在“in the United States that had huge agricultral programs…”提到；只有B没有被提及，所以选B。

Paragraph 4

→The second development involved industrially based transportation. With trains and steam shipping, it became possible to move foods to needy regions within Western Europe quickly. Famine (as opposed to malnutrition) became a thing of the past. Many Western European countries, headed by Britain, began also to import increasing amounts of food, not only from Eastern Europe, a traditional source, but also from the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand. Steam shipping, which improved speed and capacity, as well as new procedures for canning and refrigerating foods (particularly after 1870), was fundamental to these developments.

Q22 According to paragraph 4, famine became less of a problem in Western Europe during the nineteenth century because of

1. the decline of malnutrition
2. the construction of more food-storage facilities
3. faster means of transportation
4. improved agricultural methods in Eastern Europe

Paragraph 4 is marked with an arrow [→].

正确答案：C

解析：定位到With trains and steam shipping, it became possible to move foods to needy regions within Western Europe quickly. Famine became of thing of the past. 上下文的逻辑关系是“因为食物能够运输到需要的地方，饥荒也随之不复存在了”，所以选C。

Paragraph 5

→Europe’s population growth included one additional innovation by the nineteenth century: it combined with rapid urbanization. More and more Western Europeans moved from countryside to city, and big cities grew most rapidly of all. By 1850, over half of all the people in England lived in cities, a first in human history. In one sense, this pattern seems inevitable: growing numbers of people pressed available resources on the land, even when farm work was combined with a bit of manufacturing, so people crowded into cities seeking work or other resources. Traditionally, however, death rates in cities surpassed those in the countryside by a large margin; cities had maintained population only through steady in-migration. Thus rapid urbanization should have reduced overall population growth, but by the middle of the nineteenth century this was no longer the case. Urban death rates remained high, particularly in the lower-class slums, but they began to decline rapidly.

Q23 According to paragraph 5, which of the following factors led to rapid urbanization in the first half of the nineteenth century

1. The destruction of many farms due to bad harvests
2. The reduction in the amount of good-quality farmland
3. The rise in death rates in the countryside
4. The lack of jobs in the countryside

Paragraph 5 is marked with an arrow [→].

正确答案：D

解析： 定位在growing numbers of people pressed available resources on the land, even when farm work was combined with a bit of manufacturing, so people crowded into cities seeking work or other resources. D选项实际上是这句话的简明重述。注意这句话中过的press有“压榨，榨取”的意思，也就是说土地资源越来越稀缺，所以人们涌入城市寻找更多的工作机会和生活资源。即rapid urbanization的原因，所以选D。

Paragraph 6

→The greater reliability of food supplies was a factor in the decline of urban death rates. Even more important were the gains in urban sanitation, as well as measures such as inspection of housing. Reformers, including enlightened doctors, began to study the causes of high death rates and to urge remediation. Even before the discovery of germs, beliefs that disease spread by “miasmas” (noxious forms of bad air) prompted attention to sewers and open garbage; Edwin Chadwick led an exemplary urban crusade for underground sewers in England in the 1830s. Gradually, public health provisions began to cut into customary urban mortality rates. By 1900, in some parts of Western Europe life expectancy in the cities began to surpass that of the rural areas. Industrial societies had figured out ways to combine large and growing cities with population growth, a development that would soon spread to other parts of the world.

Q24 Paragraph 6 mentions all of the following as factors that contributed to the rapid decline of urban death rates EXCEPT

1. the greater reliability of food supplies
2. improvements in sanitation
3. advances in the treatment of disease
4. provisions for inspecting houses

Paragraph 6 is marked with an arrow [→].

正确答案：C

解析：注意题目问的是哪个因素没有提到。A选项在第一句中就提到了；B选项和D选项在第二句中“more important were the gains in urban sanitation, as well as measures such as inspection of housing”一起提到了。只有C没被提及，所以选C。

Q25 The word surpass in the passage is closest in meaning to

1. exceed
2. influence
3. equal
4. differ from

正确答案：A

解析：因为此段讲得是城市化帮助降低了城市人口的死亡率，降低人口死亡率等于延长平均寿命(life expectancy)。回到supass出现的原文句子，“By 1900, in some parts of Western Europe life expectancy in the cities began to surpass that of the rural areas”，即“到1900年，一些西欧城市人口的平均寿命已经\_\_\_\_\_农村的了”，根据段落大意，填空处应该是“超过，超出”，所以是A选项。Influence，“影响”; equal，“等同”；differ from, ”不同”。D选项是干扰选项。根据文意，A选项exceed最为符合。建议考生考前掌握这些词汇的意思。

Q26 Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 6 about underground sewers

1. They became common in most of Western Europe in the 1830s.
2. They helped reduce deaths caused by disease in cities.
3. They led to the discovery that disease could be caused by germs.
4. They encouraged people to leave rural areas and move to the cities.

正确答案：A

解析：根据题干关键词underground sewer定位句子“Edwin Chadwick led an exemplary urban crusade for underground sewers in England in the 1830s.” 通过第二句可以直推断得出A选项的结论。Crusade有 “斗争，运动”之意；通过 “Even before the discovery of germs, beliefs that disease spread by “miasmas” (noxious forms of bad air) prompted attention to sewers and open garbage”这句话可得，与B选项意思正相反，而且没有说这个运动推动了germ的发现，所以C选项不对；D选项的意思未被提及。

Q27 Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage

**Such individual efforts had substantial, concrete effects on society.**

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [■]to add the sentence to the passage.

The greater reliability of food supplies was a factor in the decline of urban death rates. Even more important were the gains in urban sanitation, as well as measures such as inspection of housing. 1■Reformers, including enlightened doctors, began to study the causes of high death rates and to urge remediation. 2■Even before the discovery of germs, beliefs that disease spread by “miasmas” (noxious forms of bad air) prompted attention to sewers and open garbage; 3■Edwin Chadwick led an exemplary urban crusade for underground sewers in England in the 1830s. 4■ Gradually, public health provisions began to cut into customary urban mortality rates. By 1900, in some parts of Western Europe life expectancy in the cities began to surpass that of the rural areas. Industrial societies had figured out ways to combine large and growing cities with population growth, a development that would soon spread to other parts of the world.

正确答案：4

解析：此句的主语是such ihndividual efforts， 应该承接上文含有individual含义的句子，Edwin Chadwic就是一个做出推动运动的individual （个人）; 而句子的后半句是had substantial, concrete effects on society，也就是说，下文应该承接的是这种个人努力对于社会产生的影响，而下文是“Gradually, public health provisions began to…“,即公共卫生所产生的变化。放在第4的位置是最合适的。

Q28 **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they egress ideas mat are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

1. Agricultural failures became less damaging after 1850 because of advances in science and technology as well as improvements in the transportation and preservation of foods.
2. Although agricultural failures led to deaths and emigration, population levels were restored within a short time.
3. The development of better food-processing technologies allowed many Western European countries to grow their own food without having to import it from other countries.
4. As the population in the countryside began increasing faster than the supply of food and living space, people began moving to the cities in search of jobs and other resources.
5. High death rates in the cities began to decline as food supplies became more reliable and as reformers prompted improvements in sanitation and housing.
6. The improvements in crop-growing methods created new jobs on the farms, causing people from the overcrowded cities to move to the countryside to fill those jobs.

正确答案：1, 4, 5

解析：第1句主要概括了第三、四段的大意：“因为科学和技术的进步，以及在食品运输和保护方面的进步，1850年之后农业失败就变得越来越少了。“ 第4句主要概括了第五段的意思，“随着农村人口的增长速度超过了粮食和生活空间，人们开始向城市寻找工作和其他资源。”第5句概括了第六段的大意： “随着食品供应变得更加可靠，作为改革的推动卫生和住房的改善，城市中的高死亡率开始下降。”