TPO51 孟斐斯：埃及统一后的第一个首都

Memphis: United Egypt's First Capital



The city of Memphis, located on the Nile near the modern city of Cairo, was founded around 3100 B.C. as the first capital of a recently united Egypt. The choice of Memphis by Egypt's first kings reflects the site's strategic importance. First, and most obvious, the apex of the Nile River delta was a politically opportune location for the state's administrative center, standing between the united lands of Upper and Lower Egypt and offering ready access to both parts of the country. The older predynastic (pre-3100 B.C.) centers of power, This and Hierakonpolis, were too remote from the vast expanse of the delta, which had been incorporated into the unified state. Only a city within easy reach of both the Nile valley to the south and the more spread out, difficult terrain to the north could provide the necessary political control that the rulers of early dynastic Egypt (roughly 3000-2600 B.C.) required.

The region of Memphis must have also served as an important node for transport and communications, even before the unification of Egypt. The region probably acted as a conduit for much, if not all, of the river-based trade between northern and southern Egypt. Moreover, commodities (such as wine, precious oils, and metals) imported from the Near East by the royal courts of predynastic Upper Egypt would have been channeled through the Memphis region on their way south. In short, therefore, the site of Memphis offered the rulers of the Early Dynastic Period an ideal location for controlling internal trade within their realm, an essential requirement for a state-directed economy that depended on the movement of goods.

Equally important for the national administration was the ability to control communications within Egypt. The Nile provided the easiest and quickest artery of communication and the national capital was, again, ideally located in this respect.Recent geological surveys of the Memphis region have revealed much about its topography in ancient times. It appears that the location of Memphis may have been even more advantageous for controlling trade, transport, and communications than was previously appreciated. Surveys and drill cores have shown that the level of the Nile floodplain has steadily risen over the last five millenniums. When the floodplain was much lower, as it would have been in predynastic and early dynastic times, the outwash fans (fan-shaped deposits of sediments) of various wadis (stream-beds or channels that carry water only during rainy periods) would have been much more prominent features on the east bank. The fan associated with the Wadi Hof extended a significant way into the Nile floodplain, forming a constriction in the vicinity of Memphis. The valley may have narrowed at this point to a mere three kilometers, making it the ideal place for controlling river traffic.

Furthermore, the Memphis region seems to have been favorably located for the control not only of river-based trade but also of desert trade routes. The two outwash fans in the area gave access to the extensive wadi systems of the eastern desert. In predynastic times, the Wadi Digla may have served as a trade route between the Memphis region and the Near East, to judge from the unusual concentration of foreign artifacts found in the predynastic settlement of Maadi. Access to, and control of, trade routes between Egypt and the Near East seems to have been a preoccupation of Egypt’s rulers during the period of state formation. The desire to monopolize foreign trade may have been one of the primary factors behind the political unification of Egypt. The foundation of the national capital at the junction of an important trade route with the Nile valley is not likely to have been accidental. Moreover, the Wadis Hof and Digla provided the Memphis region with accessible desert pasturage. As was the case with the cities of Hierakonpolis and Elkab, the combination within the same area of both desert pasturage and alluvial arable land (land suitable for growing crops) was a particularly attractive one for early settlement; this combination no doubt contributed to the prosperity of the Memphis region from early predynastic times.

Question 1 of 14

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

A. fertile.

B. huge.

C. unique.

D. irregular.

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“vast”的意思是“巨大的;大量的”，词汇在文中所在句“This and Hierakonpolis, were too remote from the vast expanse of the delta, which had been incorporated into the unified state. ”的意思是“This城和Hierakonpolis城(耶拉孔波利斯)，距离广袤的尼罗河三角洲太遥远了，而这片区域已经被并入了统一后的埃及王国中。”下面我们来看选项： A选项：fertile的意思是“肥沃的”，意思不符，故排除。 B选项：huge的意思是“巨大的”，意思符合，故为正确答案。 C选项：unique的意思是“唯一的，独一无二的”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：irregular的意思是“不规则的，无规律的”，意思不符，故排除。

Question 2 of 14

According to paragraph 1, why was Memphis a better choice for the capital of a united Egypt than either This or Hierakonpolis?

A. Memphis was in a better location for maintaining administrative control..

B. Memphis had long been a regional administrative center by the time Egypt was united..

C. This and Hierakonpolis had never actually been incorporated into the unified state..

D. Egyptian rulers had failed to keep political control over This and Hierakonpolis in predynastic times..

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。根据题干中的关键词“choice”定位到第一段中的这句话。“The choice of Memphis by Egypt's first kings reflects the site's strategic importance.”说明孟斐斯的选址有战略意义，再往下看“First, and most obvious, the apex of the Nile River delta was a politically opportune location for the state's administrative center, standing between the united lands of Upper and Lower Egypt and offering ready access to both parts of the country.”这句话着重强调了孟斐斯的地理位置处于国家的两个部分之间，其地理位置非常有利于管理整个国家。而后作者所举的“This”和“Hierakonpolis”的例子，是在于孟斐斯的位置作对比，这两个城市距离尼罗河三角洲太遥远了，无法为早期埃及王朝的统治者们提供政治统治的必要条件。所以A选项正确。 B选项：孟斐斯在埃及统一之前就一直是该地区的行政中心。错误， 因为文中说“The older predynastic (pre-3100 B.C.) centers of power. This and Hierakonpolis, were too remote from the vast expanse of the delta……”明确提到埃及的前政治中心是“This”和“Hierakonpolis”。故B选项错误。 C选项：“This”和“Hierakonpolis”从来没有真正被并入到统一后的埃及。错误，因为文章说“This and Hierakonpolis, ……had been incorporated into the unified state.”C选项与原文矛盾，故排除。 D选项：在前王朝时代，埃及统治者们在“This”和“Hierakonpolis”无法进行政治统治。文中并未提及，故排除。

Question 3 of 14

It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that one consequence of the unification of Egypt was

A. the reduction of the strategic importance of older centers of power.

B. the opportunity for the recently united Egypt to become economically self-sufficient.

C. the increase in political tensions between the rulers of Upper and Lower Egypt.

D. the reduction of Egypt's dependence upon the Nile for trade and communications.

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为推理题。题目问埃及统一的一个结果是什么。根据第一段最后2句话，我们可以得知，“This”和“Hierakonpolis”是埃及的旧都，但是因为距离尼罗河三角洲太遥远了，所以无法为早期埃及王朝的统治者们提供政治统治的必要条件，因而地理位置更优越的孟斐斯所取代。所以A选项：旧都战略重要性的降低，是正确答案。 B选项：近代统一后的埃及有了实现经济自给自足的机会。错误，因为第一段根本没有提及与经济有关的任何内容，故B选项直接排除。 C选项：上埃及和下埃及统治者之间的关系变得紧张。错误，第一段中只有这句话提到了上埃及和下埃及“First, and most obvious, the apex of the Nile River delta ……standing between the united lands of Upper and Lower Egypt and offering ready access to both parts of the country.”但是这句话是在描述孟斐斯优越的地理位置，与政治关系紧张没有任何联系。所以C选项文中未提及，排除。 D选项：埃及通过尼罗河进行贸易和通讯的依赖性降低。错误，因为第一段中还没有提到埃及依靠尼罗河进行贸易和通讯，而依赖性降低更是无从谈起。故D选项在第一段未提及，排除。

Question 4 of 14

Which of the following best describes how paragraph 1 is organized?

A. Two simultaneous developments are described, as well as the reasons why neither one would have occurred without the other..

B. A hypothesis is presented, and then points in favor of that hypothesis as well as points against it are discussed..

C. A major event is described, and then the most obvious effects of that event are presented..

D. A decision is described, and then one likely motivation for that decision is presented..

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为组织结构题。题目问第一段是如何组织的?我们通读第一段，寻找逻辑词，来剖析这一段文字的结构。第1句描述孟斐斯的地理位置和历史背景。第2句提出孟斐斯的选址体现出了战略重要性。第3句话给出了原因：孟斐斯处于国家上、下半部分之间，拥有国家行政中心的极佳位置。第4句话用“This”和“Hierakonpolis”两座城市遥远的地理位置作反比，衬托出孟斐斯的地理优越性。第5句做概括，说明孟斐斯距离南、北地区都很近，能够为早期埃及王朝的统治者们提供政治统治的必要条件。下面我们看选项： A选项：同时描写2种发展，以及2者缺一不可的原因。错误，因为文中没有描述2种发展，只描述了孟斐斯的战略重要性。故A排除。 B选项：提出一种假象，然后讨论支持该假设以及推翻该假设的内容。本段提出“孟斐斯的选址体现出了战略重要性”,并给出了支持的理由，但是并没有推翻假设。故B选项排除。 C选项：描述了一个主要事件，然后讨论了它所造成的影响。错误，因为第一段中并没有讨论选择孟斐斯作为首都的影响。 D选项：先描述一个结论，然后提出一个可能的原因。正确，第一段描述的结论是“The choice of Memphis by Egypt's first kings reflects the site's strategic importance.”而提出的1个原因是“First, and most obvious, the apex of the Nile River delta was a politically opportune location for the state's administrative center,……”故D选项符合第一段的组织结构。

Question 5 of 14

According to paragraph 2, when did Egypt import goods from the Near East?

A. Once internal trade was fully controlled from Memphis.

B. Not until early dynastic Egypt established its state-directed economy.

C. As early as predynastic times.

D. Only when local supplies of those goods had been completely used up.

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。根据题干中的关键词“import”和“Near East”,可以定位到第二段第3句“Moreover, commodities (such as wine, precious oils, and metals) imported from the Near East by the royal courts of predynastic Upper Egypt would have been channeled through the Memphis region on their way south.”该句中的“predynastic”正好对应C选项中的“predynastic time”。此外，第二段第一句也给了提示，说孟斐斯地区也必然是交通运输和通讯的重要枢纽，即使是在埃及统一之前也是如此。这里的“埃及统一之前”指的就是predynastic time 前王朝时期。故C选项正确。 A选项：在孟斐斯控制国内贸易的时候。根据“internal trade”定位到第2段最后一句“In short, therefore, the site of Memphis offered the rulers of the Early Dynastic Period an ideal location for controlling internal trade within their realm……”但这是一句总结句，与题目无关，故A排除。 B选项：直到新王朝早期埃及建立国有经济的时候。国有经济state directed economy一词只在第二段最后1句中提到，但与题目无关，故排除。 D选项：当本地的商品用完的时候。文中未提及，故排除。

Question 6 of 14

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A. Thus in Memphis, the rulers of the Early Dynastic Period were ideally placed to control internal trade, which they had to do in order to run their economy..

B. Therefore the rulers of the Early Dynastic Period thought Memphis was the ideal location for trade with nearby countries..

C. In short, a state-directed economy like that of the Early Dynastic Period requires choosing a single location to which goods can be moved-Memphis, in this case..

D. In sum, then, a state-directed economy first developed during Egypt's Early Dynastic Period because Memphis was an ideal location for controlling trade..

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为句子简化题。首先，我们来看这句要简化的句子，主语是site，意思是说孟斐斯的选址能够给早期埃及王朝时代的统治者们提供控制国内贸易的理想地理位置，而后半句话中的“an essential requirement”是“controlling internal trade within their realm”的同位语，意思是说，控制国内贸易，是建立依赖货物流通的国有经济的必要条件。下面我们来看选项： A选项中，“were ideally placed”正好对应原文中的“an ideal location”， 句子的意思和要简化的句子基本一致，主要成分一个不少，故A为正确答案。 B选项缺少关于原文后半句中“控制国内经济，以建设国有经济的内容”，故B选项缺少句子重要成分，排除。 C选项喧宾夺主，将“state-directed economy”作为句子的主要内容，说为了建设国有经济，需要寻找一个货物能够流通的地点，例如孟斐斯。而原句主要是在强调孟斐斯地理位置的重要性。故C选项逻辑错误，排除。 D选项和C选项一样，主要强调国有经济的出现。但原句是在强调孟斐斯地理位置的重要性。故D选项逻辑错误，排除。

Question 7 of 14

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

A. proposed.

B. understood

.C. approved.

D. expected.

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“appreciated”的意思是“领会;理解，认识”，词汇在文中所在句“It appears that the location of Memphis may have been even more advantageous for controlling trade, transport, and communications than was previously appreciated.”的意思是“由此看来，孟斐斯的地理位置对控制贸易、运输和通讯来说，可能比人们之前所认为的还要有利。”下面我们来看选项： A选项“proposed”，提议;建议，意思不符，故排除。 B选项“understood”，理解，认识，意思最接近，故为正确答案。 C选项“approved”，赞成，支持，意思不符，故排除。 D选项“expected”,期待，期望，意思不符，故排除。

Question 8 of 14

According to paragraph 3, recent research into the topography of the Memphis region in ancient times suggests which of the following?

A. The level of the Nile floodplains was much higher in predynastic and dynastic times than in later times..

B. The sediment deposits of wadis were not as noticeable in predynastic and dynastic times than in later times..

C. The Nile valley at the point of Memphis was narrower in predynastic and dynastic times than it was in later times..

D. Frequent rainy periods may have caused a significant reduction of trade traffic during the predynastic and dynastic times..

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。通读第三段的内容，我们逐一来看选项： A选项：尼罗河泛滥平原的高度在“predynastic and dynastic times”的时候要更高。定位到原文这句话“When the floodplain was much lower, as it would have been in predynastic and early dynastic times……”因此，我们可以知道在埃及前王朝时期和埃及王朝早期，泛滥平原的高度要低得多，故A选项与原文矛盾，排除。 B选项：相比后来，河流沉积物在“predynastic and dynastic times”这一时期更多，但文中并未提到这两个时间段河流沉积物的对比。文中只提到“much more prominent features on the east bank.”东岸的沉积物更多。故B选项文中未提及，排除。 C选项：尼罗河谷在“predynastic and dynastic times”这一时期更窄。对应文中这句话“The valley may have narrowed at this point to a mere three kilometers, making it the ideal place for controlling river traffic.”意思是这个山谷在当时变得很窄，宽度仅为3公里，这也使它成为了控制河流交通的理想地点。故C选项符合原文，正确。 D选项：频繁的降雨使“predynastic and dynastic times”的贸易交通减少。错误，因为文中并未提及。

Question 9 of 14

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

A. center.

B. fields.

C. city.

D. surrounding area.

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“vicinity”的意思是“附近”，词汇在文中所在句“The fan associated with the Wadi Hof extended a significant way into the Nile floodplain, forming a constriction in the vicinity of Memphis.”的意思是“Hof河的冰水扇扩展到了尼罗河的泛滥平原上，在孟斐斯城附近造成了挤压。” 下面我们来看选项： A选项“center”, 意思是“中央;中心”，意思不符，故排除。 B选项“fields”,意思是“场地;领域”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项“city”,意思是“城市”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项“surrounding area”,意思是“附近的地方”，意思符合，故为正确答案。

Question 10 of 14

According to paragraph 4, which of the following is NOT a reason Memphis was chosen as the capital of a united Egypt?

A. It was at the junction of a major trade route with the Nile valley..

B. It was near land that could be used for animal grazing and for growing crops..

C. The nearby outwash fans led into wadis that could be used as desert trade routes..

D. Since foreign traders had settled in nearby Maadi, trade between the two cities could be established..

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为否定事实信息题。我们从选项中寻找关键词，定位原文，逐一排除。 A选项中，根据关键词“junction”定位到这一句“The foundation of the national capital at the junction of an important trade route with the Nile valley is not likely to have been accidental.” 综合第四段来看，控制埃及和近东地区之间的贸易路线，是埃及统治者们在国家刚建成时的当务之急，故A选项符合原文，排除。 B选项对应第四段倒数1、2句话，这两句话说沙漠牧场和冲积耕地在该地区结合，所以B选项符合原文，排除。 C选项对应第四段第2句“The two outwash fans in the area gave access to the extensive wadi systems of the eastern desert.” 故C选项符合原文，排除。 D选项说外国商贩在马迪城附近定居，促进了两地的贸易。文中并未提及该信息，故D选项为正确答案。

Question 11 of 14

The phrase "to have been accidental " in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. to have gone wrong.

B. to have been helpful.

C. to have occurred by chance.

D. to have made a difference.

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“to have been accidental”的意思是“偶然的”，该词组在文中所在句“The foundation of the national capital at the junction of an important trade route with the Nile valley is not likely to have been accidental.”的意思是“在重要贸易路线与尼罗河谷的交汇处建立国家首都绝非偶然。”下面我们来看选项： A选项的意思是“出了问题”，意思不符，故排除。 B选项的意思是“很有帮助”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项的意思是“偶然的”，意思符合，故为正确答案。 D选项的意思是“变得不同”， 意思不符，故排除。

Question 12 of 14

In paragraph 4, why does the author mention the cities of Hierakonpolis and Elkab?

A. To give an indication of the level of prosperity that Memphis is thought to have enjoyed from its earliest days.

B. To compare the Memphis region to them in terms of their similar combinations of characteristics providing advantages for early settlement.

C. To identify the models that the founders of Memphis followed in laying out the national capital.

D. To suggest that the combination of desert pasturage and alluvial arable land in the same area was very common.

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为功能目的题。首先我们通过关键词“Hierakonpolis and Elkab”定位到它在文中的位置，即本段最后一句，意思是“沙漠牧场和冲积耕地(适合耕种农作物的土地)在同一片区域的结合，使这片地区成为一个特别有吸引力的早期定居点;这样的组合无疑促进了前王朝时代早期孟斐斯地区的繁荣。”再来看前一句话“Moreover, the Wadis Hof and Digla provided the Memphis region with accessible desert pasturage.”通过结合这两句话，我们可知孟斐斯和Hierakonpolis and Elkab一样，都是沙漠牧场和冲积耕地结合的地区，因此作者举例是为了说明沙漠牧场和冲积耕地，同样能够促进孟斐斯的繁荣，为定居提供有利条件，这也是孟斐斯选址所考虑的一个重要原因。所以B选项正确。 A选项：举例说明孟斐斯早期的繁荣水平。错误，因为作者举这两个城市的例子，并不是为了说明早期的孟斐斯有多么的繁荣，而是为了强调它们拥有相似的地理特征，这一地理特征对城市繁荣非常有利。故A选项排除。 C选项：建造者是参照这两座城市来建造孟斐斯的。错误，因为文章没有提及该信息。故C排除。 D选项：说明在该地沙漠牧场和冲积耕地的结合非常普遍。错误，文章没有提及该信息，而且这不是作者举这两个城市的例子的主要目的。故D排除。

Question 13 of 14

Look at the four squares [▇] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [▇] to add the sentence to the passage. .

While considerations of political power and ease of administration were decisive in choosing the location of the new capital, the site clearly had other advantages..

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为句子插入题。待插入句的意思是“虽然政权因素和便于管理是首都选址的决定性因素，但是很明显，选择孟斐斯作为首都是因为它还有其他的优点。”文章第一段，整段都在描述孟斐斯的地理位置能为早期埃及王朝的统治者们提供政治统治的必要条件。而第二段整段都在描述孟斐斯地区也必然是交通运输和通讯的重要枢纽。所以句子插在第二段段首，即A处最为合适，起到承上启下的作用。故A选项正确。

Question 14 of 14

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 express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points. Around 3100 B.C. Memphis was chosen for its strategic importance to be the first capital of a recently united Egypt. .

A.River-based trade from northern Egypt and imported goods going south all passed through the Memphis region, making Memphis an ideal location for controlling trade..

B.Recent geological surveys suggest that the topographical features of the Memphis region made it particularly well-suited for controlling communications and trade..

C.The rulers of unified Egypt enjoyed a monopoly over foreign trade because all such trade was required to go through the Wadi Digla, to which the rulers controlled all access..

D.After Memphis became the capital city, river-based trade along the Nile gained in importance, while land-based desert trade declined in importance..

E.The Nile, despite a constriction of its valley near Memphis, was the most advantageous route for communication and travel once the floodplain had begun to rise..

F.While the location of Memphis was agriculturally favorable, it was particularly attractive because it enabled Egypt's rulers to control trade moving through the desert from the Near East..

正确答案：ABF

题目解析：

本题为文章总结题。我们逐一来看选项，找出正确答案。 A选项说河流贸易和进口商品到南方都要经过孟斐斯，使孟斐斯成为了控制贸易的理想地点。正确，对应文章第二段2、3句，故A选项是文章第二段的概括总结，故正确。 B选项说最近的地质研究发现孟斐斯的地形特征使它成为控制通讯和贸易的理想地点。对应文章第三段中的这句话“It appears that the location of Memphis may have been even more advantageous for controlling trade, transport, and communications than was previously appreciated.”故B选项是对文章第三段的概括总结，故正确。 C选项说埃及的统治者垄断外国贸易，因为这些贸易都需要经过Digla河。对应最后一段的这句话“In predynastic times, the Wadi Digla may have served as a trade route between the Memphis region and the Near East, to judge from the unusual concentration of foreign artifacts found in the predynastic settlement of Maadi.” C选项在文中没有明确提到，而且只是细节信息，不是文章主旨。故排除。 D选项说孟斐斯成为首都之后，尼罗河贸易的重要性增加，而陆地沙漠贸易的重要性降低。该信息在文中未提及，且根据全文信息，我们可以推测沙漠贸易在当时同样重要。故D选项排除。 E选项说尽管孟斐斯附近的山谷受到了挤压，但是当泛滥平原上升的时候尼罗河依然是通讯和旅行的最佳路线。该信息在文中未提及，而且是细节信息，可以直接排除。 F选项说孟斐斯的地理位置除了有利于农业发展之外，它还有利于埃及的统治者控制埃及与近东地区的沙漠贸易。是文章最后一段的概括总结，故F选项正确。

TPO51 金星和地球表面的流体

Surface Fluids On Venus And Earth

Surface Fluids on Venus and Earth

A fluid is a substance, such as a liquid or gas, in which the component particles (usually molecules) can move past one another. Fluids flow easily and conform to the shape of their containers. The geologic processes related to the movement of fluids on a planet's surface can completely resurface a planet many times. These processes derive their energy from the Sun and the gravitational forces of the planet itself. As these fluids interact with surface materials, they move particles about or react chemically with them to modify or produce materials. On a solid planet with a hydrosphere and an atmosphere, only a tiny fraction of the planetary mass flows as surface fluids. Yet the movements of these fluids can drastically alter a planet. Consider Venus and Earth, both terrestrial planets with atmospheres.

Venus and Earth are commonly regarded as twin planets but not identical twins.They are about the same size, are composed of roughly the same mix of materials, and may have been comparably endowed at their beginning with carbon dioxide and water. However, the twins evolved differently largely because of differences in their distance from the Sun. With a significant amount of internal heat, Venus may continue to be geologically active with volcanoes, rifting, and folding. However, it lacks any sign of a hydrologic system (water circulation and distribution): there are no streams, lakes oceans or glaciers. Space probes suggest that Venus may have started with as much water as Earth, but it was unable to keep its water in liquid form. Because Venus receives more heat from the Sun, water released from the interior evaporated and rose to the upper atmosphere where the Sun's ultraviolet rays broke the molecules apart. Much of the freed hydrogen escaped into space, and Venus lost its water. Without water, Venus became less and less like Earth and kept an atmosphere filled with carbon dioxide. The carbon dioxide acts as a blanket, creating an intense greenhouse effect and driving surface temperatures high enough to melt lead and to prohibit the formation of carbonate minerals. Volcanoes continually vented more carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. On Earth, liquid water removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and combines it with calcium, from rock weathering, to form carbonate sedimentary rocks. Without liquid water to remove carbon from the atmosphere, the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere of Venus remains high.

Like Venus, Earth is large enough to be geologically active and for its gravitational field to hold an atmosphere. Unlike Venus, it is just the right distance from the Sun so that temperature ranges allow water to exist as a liquid, a solid, and a gas. Water is thus extremely mobile and moves rapidly over the planet in a continuous hydrologic cycle. Heated by the Sun, the water moves in great cycles from the oceans to the atmosphere, over the landscape in river systems, and ultimately back to the oceans. As a result, Earth's surface has been continually changed and eroded into delicate systems of river valleys - a remarkable contrast to the surfaces of other planetary bodies where impact craters dominate. Few areas on Earth have been untouched by flowing water. As a result, river valleys are the dominant feature of its landscape. Similarly, wind action has scoured fine particles away from large areas, depositing them elsewhere as vast sand seas dominated by dunes or in sheets of loess (fine-grained soil deposits). These fluid movements are caused by gravity flow systems energized by heat from the Sun. Other geologic changes occur when the gases in the atmosphere or water react with rocks at the surface to form new chemical compounds with different properties. An important example of this process was the removal of most of Earths carbon dioxide from its atmosphere to form carbonate rocks. However, if Earth were a little closer to the Sun, its oceans would evaporate; if it were farther from the Sun, the oceans would freeze solid.Because liquid water was present, self-replicating molecules of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen developed life early in Earth's history and have radically modified its surface, blanketing huge parts of the continents with greenery. Life thrives on this planet, and it helped create the planet's oxygen- and nitrogen-rich atmosphere and moderate temperatures.

Question 1 of 14

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

A. obtain.

B. change .

C. replace.

D. absorb.

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。modify的意思是“修改;改变”，单词在文中所在句 “As these fluids interact with surface materials, they move particles about or react chemically with them to modify or produce materials.”可以翻译为“当这些流体与表面物质相互作用时，它们的粒子发生交换或者发生化学反应以改变或者创造新的物质。”下面我们来看选项： A选项:obtain，意思是“获得”，意思不符，故排除。 B选项：change,意思是“改变”，意思最接近，故为正确答案。 C选项：replace,意思是“代替”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：absorb，意思是“吸收”， 意思不符，故排除。

Question 2 of 14

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

A. gradually.

B. permanently.

C. extensively.

D. possibly.

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。drastically的意思是“彻底地;激烈地”，单词出现在第一段倒数第二句话。这句话的意思是“然而，这些流体的运动可以极大地改变一颗行星。”下面我们逐一来看选项： A选项：gradually，意思是“逐步地，渐渐地”,意思不符，故排除。 B选项：permanently,意思是“永久地，长期不变地”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项：extensively,意思是“广大地，广泛地”，意思最接近，故为正确答案。 D选项：possibly,意思是“可能地”,意思不符，故排除。

Question 3 of 14

Paragraph 1 supports all of the following statements about fluids EXCEPT

A. They can chemically react with particles on a planet’s surface..

B. Most of their mass does not flow but remains in place..

C. Their movement can reshape the surface of certain kinds of planets..

D. Their movement is driven by the Sun and by gravity..

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为否定事实信息题，要选出与事实信息不符的选项。下面我们来看选项： A选项：流体可以与星球表面发生化学反应。根据选项中的关键词“chemically”,定位到第一段倒数第4句“As these fluids interact with surface materials, they move particles about or react chemically with them to modify or produce materials.”这句话提到了流体可以与别的物质发生化学反应，故A选项符合原文，排除。 B选项：流体的大部分物质是不会移动的，会留在原处。根据关键词“mass”定位到第一段倒数第3句“On a solid planet with a hydrosphere and an atmosphere, only a tiny fraction of the planetary mass flows as surface fluids.”这句话是说行星的物质中，只有一小部分物质是流体。而B选项说的是，在流体中，大部分的物质不会移动。所以2者所针对的对象不一样。其次，即使只看选项我们也能判断其不符合常识，因为第一段第1句就说流体的组成粒子会相互移动。因此，流体的所有组成部分都是会流动的。故B选项不符合原文，为正确答案。 C选项：流体的移动会重塑行星地表。对应第一段第3句“The geologic processes related to the movement of fluids on a planet's surface can completely resurface a planet many times.”选项中“reshape”一词正好是原文中“resurface”的同义替换。故C选项符合原文，排除。 D选项：流体的运动是由太阳和引力作用驱动的。对应第4句“These processes derive their energy from the Sun and the gravitational forces of the planet itself.”故D选项完全符合原文，排除。

Question 4 of 14

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

A. prevent.

B. speed up.

C. affect.

D. encourage.

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。prohibit的意思是“禁止，阻止”,词汇在文中所在句“The carbon dioxide acts as a blanket, creating an intense greenhouse effect and driving surface temperatures high enough to melt lead and to prohibit the formation of carbonate minerals.”的意思是“二氧化碳起到毛毯的作用，产生强烈的温室效应，使金星的表面温度变得高到足以熔化铅，并阻止碳酸盐矿物的形成。”下面我们再来看选项： A选项：prevent，意思是“预防;阻止”，意思符合，故为正确答案。 B选项：speed up，意思是“加速”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项：affect,意思是“影响”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：encourage,意思是“鼓励，鼓舞”，意思不符，故排除。

Question 5 of 14

According to paragraph 2, what is one difference between Earth and Venus?

A. Earth has less water in its atmosphere than Venus does..

B. Earth has a hydrologic system but Venus does not..

C. Earth is less geologically active than Venus is..

D. Earth has more carbon dioxide than Venus does..

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。题目问以下哪一项是地球与金星的不同之处。因为第二段整段都在描写金星与地球的不同，所以无法通过题干关键词进行定位，只能逐一来看选项： A选项：地球大气层所含水分比金星大气层少。但是第二段中提到金星从太阳那里接收到更多热量，内部的水分被蒸发，所以失去了水。故A选项与原文信息矛盾，错误。 B选项：地球有水文系统，而金星没有。根据关键词“hydrologic system”，定位到这句话“However, it lacks any sign of a hydrologic system (water circulation and distribution): there are no streams, lakes oceans or glaciers.”这句话提到金星上没有任何水文系统。再往下看，“Space probes suggest that Venus may have started with as much water as Earth, but it was unable to keep its water in liquid form.”这句话说一开始金星和地球一样是有水的，但是金星无法将水分以液态形式保存。我们可以从侧面得出地球上有水。故B选项符合原文，正确。 C选项：地球的地质活跃度没有金星高。第二段中确实提到金星上火山、裂陷、折叠等地质活动一直很活跃。但没有将它与地球金星比较，故比较关系不存在，C选项排除。 D选项：地球比金星有更多二氧化碳。根据第二段，我们只能知道金星的大气层“filled with carbon dioxide”，但无法知道地球和金星上二氧化碳总数谁多谁少，文中未提及比较关系，故D排除。

Question 6 of 14

It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that Earth evolved differently than Venus did in part because

A. there was more volcanic activity on early Venus than on early Earth.

B. they received different amounts of solar energy.

C. their interiors contained different amounts of heat.

D. their early atmospheres contained different levels of oxygen and nitrogen.

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为推断题。题目问地球与金星演变方式不同的其中一个原因是?根据题干中关键词“evolved differently”,定位到第二段中这句话“However, the twins evolved differently largely because of differences in their distance from the Sun.”由此得出，与太阳之间距离的不同，是导致它们演变方式不同的最主要原因。但是没有这个选项。那么我们就要推测，与太阳距离的不同，会导致什么结果?因为金星离太阳更近，所以它吸收更多热量，而地球与太阳距离适中，温度也较适宜。所以与太阳距离的不同，会导致2个星期温度的不同。而温度的不同，会直接决定行星上是否存在水，间接决定行星地貌。故B选项：它们吸收的太阳能量不同，是正确答案。再看其他选项： A选项：金星早期的火山活动比地球早期要更多。文章只提到金星上火山活动频繁，没有将其和地球作比较，A排除。 C选项：它们所含的内部能量不同。文中未提及。C选项排除。 D选项：它们早期含有不同水平的氧和氮。第二段只提到“Space probes suggest that Venus may have started with as much water as Earth, but ……”金星和地球早期都含有水，但没提到氧气和氮气含量，故D选项未提及，排除。

Question 7 of 14

According to paragraph 2, all of the following played a role in keeping carbon dioxide levels high in the atmosphere of Venus EXCEPT

A. the breaking apart of water molecules by ultraviolet rays.

B. the evaporation of water released from the planet's interior.

C. the escape of hydrogen into space.

D. the release of molecules from melting metals such as lead.

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为否定事实信息题。我们根据选项中的关键词回到原文定位，用排除法来做题。 A选项：紫外线会分解水分子。根据关键词“ultraviolet rays”定位到这一句“Because Venus receives more heat from the Sun, water released from the interior evaporated and rose to the upper atmosphere where the Sun's ultraviolet rays broke the molecules apart.”故A选项在原文中有所提及，一旦没有了水，二氧化碳量就会持续增加。故A排除。 B选项：从行星内部蒸发释放的水分会被蒸发。B选项出处同A选项中的这句话。同理，B选项排除。 C选项：氢会逃逸到宇宙中去。根据关键词“hydrogen”、“escape”定位到这句“Much of the freed hydrogen escaped into space, and Venus lost its water.”所以C选项符合原文，排除。 D选项：从熔融的金属(例如铅)中释放出的分子。根据关键词“lead”定位到这句“The carbon dioxide acts as a blanket, creating an intense greenhouse effect and driving surface temperatures high enough to melt lead and to prohibit the formation of carbonate minerals.”但这句话说的是二氧化碳浓度上升后的影响——造成温室效应，使行星温度变得高到能熔化金属。故D选项不是造成二氧化碳量增加的原因，所以D是正确答案。

Question 8 of 14

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

A. finally.

B. slowly.

C. repeatedly.

D. constantly.

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。ultimately的意思是“最后，最终”。单词在文中所在句“Heated by the Sun, the water moves in great cycles from the oceans to the atmosphere, over the landscape in river systems, and ultimately back to the oceans. ”的意思是“在太阳的加热作用下，水从海洋循环到大气中，经过河流系统后，又再次回到海洋中。”下面来看选项： A选项：finally，意思是“最后”，意思符合，故为正确答案。 B选项：slowly，意思是“慢慢地”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项：repeatedly，意思是“重复地”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：constantly,意思是“不断地，时常地”，意思不符，故排除。

Question 9 of 14

According to paragraph 3, Earth's surface is different from the surfaces of many other planetary bodies in which of the following ways?

A. It is more strongly marked by river valleys and erosion..

B. It is more geologically active..

C. It is covered by impact craters..

D. It has an atmosphere..

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。根据题干中的关键词“other planetary bodies”可以直接定位到这一句“As a result, Earth's surface has been continually changed and eroded into delicate systems of river valleys-a remarkable contrast to the surfaces of other planetary bodies where impact craters dominate.”所以，很显然，地球与其他星球的不同之处在于，地球的表面不断地发生变化，受到侵蚀，形成复杂的河谷系统。故A选项正确。 B选项：地球的地理活跃度更高。第三段只提到地球的地理活跃度高，但没有说它比其它星球地理活跃度更高。故比较关系不存在，B排除。 C选项：地球表面被陨石坑覆盖。错误，因为文中说的是其他星球表面布满陨石坑。故C选项与原文信息矛盾。C选项错误。 D选项：地球有大气。但根据前文内容我们知道，金星也有大气。所以这不是地球独一无二，能够将其与其他星球区分开的特征。故D选项排除。

Question 10 of 14

According to paragraph 3, why is water able to move so freely on Earth?

A. Earth's temperatures are such that water exists in solid, liquid, and gas forms..

B. Earth is large enough to be geologically active and for its gravitational field to hold an atmosphere..

C. Earth’s surface allows river valleys to develop across the landscape..

D. Earth has active winds that blow across seas and oceans causing fluid movements..

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。题目问为什么水可以在地球上自由地流动?根据题干中的关键词“water”和“move”,可以定位到第三段第2、3句“Unlike Venus, it is just the right distance from the Sun so that temperature ranges allow water to exist as a liquid, a solid, and a gas. Water is thus extremely mobile and moves rapidly over the planet in a continuous hydrologic cycle.”第2句说地球适宜的温度范围能够使水以液体、固体和气体的形式存在。特别需要注意第3句中“thus”这个词，能体现明显的因果关系，所以地球上水能自由流动的原因，就是前面的第2句话。所以A选项正确。 B选项：地球很大、地质活动活跃、引力能维持大气。这是地球与金星的共同点，不是水能流动的原因，属于无关干扰信息，排除。 C选项：地球表面使河谷能够穿过。根据文意我们知道，是地球上的水造就了河谷的地貌，而C选项逻辑颠倒，将结果作为原因，故C选项排除。 D选项：地球的风力作用在吹过海洋时会造成流体运动。错误，因为文中只提到风力作用会带动细颗粒运动，形成沙漠。故D选项为无中生有，排除。

Question 11 of 14

Why does the author point out that on Earth "gases in the atmosphere or water react with rocks at the surface to form new chemical compounds "?

A. To explain why scientists believe that few areas on Earth have been untouched by flowing water..

B. To identify one of several ways in which the movement of fluids can affect the surface of a planet..

C. To provide evidence that fluid movements are caused by gravity flow systems energized by the Sun..

D. To identify an effect of wind scouring fine particles away from large areas..

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为功能目的题。首先我们找到引号中高亮内容在文中对应的句子“Other geologic changes occur when the gases in the atmosphere or water react with rocks at the surface to form new chemical compounds with different properties.”注意句首的逻辑词“other”,说明大气中的气体或水与岩石发生反应生成新的化合物，这是一种地理变化的方式。而另一种肯定在前文有提到，即“wind action”。前文中说了，风力作用导致的流体运动是由太阳热能作用下产生的重力流系统导致的，这是一种改变地球地貌的方式。而“Other……”这句话说的是另一种，流体运动通过化学方式改变地貌的方法。这两种改变地貌的方法是并列的。所以题干引号里的内容，很明显是在说明另一种流体作用改变地貌的方式，对应B选项，正确。 A选项：解释为什么科学家相信地球上几乎到处都有液态水。错误，因为A选项与题干内容没有因果联系，故排除。 C选项：证明由重力流系统导致的流体运动，其能量是来源于太阳。错误，因为题干内容并不是证明C选项的例子，两者不存在证明与被证明的关系，而是2个独立的、并列的要点。故C排除。 D选项：说明风力作用的影响。题干内容并不是风力作用所造成的影响，故排除。

Question 12 of 14

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A. Life on Earth is responsible for many changes to the planet's surface, including blankets of greenery..

B. Self-replicating molecules of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen led to the development of life early in Earth's history..

C. The presence of water made it possible for life to develop early in Earth's history and to significantly change its surface..

D. Early in life's history on Earth, self-replicating molecules of carbon hydrogen, and oxygen began blanketing the surface in greenery..

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为句子简化题。首先我们来看这句话。意思是，“因为液态水的存在，自我复制的碳、氢、氧分子形成了地球早期的生命，并从根本上改变了地表，使大片陆地被绿色覆盖。”句子结构是“and”并列结构，液态水的存在，一方面形成了地球早期的生命，另一方面改变了地表。在理清句子结构之后，我们来看选项： A选项强调了“地球生命”与“改变地表”之间的因果关系，“be responsible for”在这里是一个隐含的因果逻辑词，但原文中，“地球生命产生”和“改变地表”，是并列结构，都是液态水的存在造成的结果。故A逻辑错误。 B选项只提到了“地球生命产生”，而原文后半句的“改变地貌”成分缺失。故B选项缺失句子主干，排除。 C选项是原句的同义改写，并列结构清晰，句子主干完整，故为正确答案。 D选项将原句中重要的句子主干成分“developed life early in Earth's history”，胡乱编写成了一个时间状语“early in life’s history on Earth”,不仅逻辑错误，且缺失句子主干，故排除。

Question 13 of 14

Look at the four squares [[■]] to add the sentence to the passage. .

Venus may not have always been this way..

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为句子插入题。待插入句的意思是“金星可能也并不总是这样。”然后我们回到原文来看。 A方框前面一句话是在说金星的地质活动活跃，A方框后一句话转折说金星上没有水文系统。从句意方面看，句子插在A处显然不合适。 B方框前一句话说金星上没有水文系统。而B方框后一句话说航天探测器显示，金星和地球的含水量在开始的时候可能是一样的。这两句话存在转折关系。故句子插在B处最合适。——“金星可能并不一直是这样(没有水文系统)的，一开始金星和地球一样也含有水。” 而C方框和D方框前后的内容都是在讨论为什么金星上没有水。逻辑非常完整，不需要再插入句子了，所以C、D排除。

Question 14 of 14

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 express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points. Over time, the movement of surface fluids has greatly changed Venus and Earth. .

A.Although Venus is about the same size as Earth, its greater volcanic activity has added considerably to carbon dioxide levels in its atmosphere..

B.Like Venus Earth has an atmosphere, but Earth's atmosphere has far more oxygen and nitrogen than does the atmosphere of Venus..

C.On Earth, chemical reactions involving fluids remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere by giving rise to carbonate rocks, and winds energized by gravity flow systems move fine particles from one place to another. .

D.Because Venus lost the water it originally had, most of its carbon dioxide remained in its atmosphere, causing the planet to become very warm..

E.On Earth, the dominance of river valley landscapes and the existence of life are due to the planet s hydrologic cycle..

F.The evaporation of liquid water from Earth's surface is largely limited by the life forms that have developed, particularly the vegetation..

正确答案：BCD

题目解析：

本题为全文总结题。我们用排除法来做题。 A选项：虽然金星和地球一样大，它更频繁的火山活动增加了其大气层中二氧化碳的含量。A选项对应文章第二段，但是A选项有3点错误。1是文章并没有提到金星火山活动比地球更频繁;2是文章没有提到是火山活动增加了二氧化碳含量;第3是A选项是一处细节描写，不是文章主干。故A选项排除。 B选项：像金星一样，地球也含有大气层，但地球的大气层含有更多氧气和氮气。对应文章第二、三段以及第三段最后1句。通过二、三段内容，我们知道地球和金星都有大气，而最后1句话说“Life thrives on this planet, and it helped create the planet's oxygen - and nitrogen-rich atmosphere and moderate temperatures.” 生命在地球上蓬勃发展，而生命的产生也有利于为地球创造富氧和富氮的大气层和适宜的温度。故B选项符合文章内容，正确。 C选项：在地球上，液体从大气层中除去二氧化碳，形成碳酸盐岩，而由重力流系统驱使的风力作用将细颗粒带到其他地区。对应文章第三段内容，C选项概述了2种流体作用改变地貌的方式，符合文意，正确。 D选项：因为金星失去了原有的水，二氧化碳一直存在于大气中，导致了温室效应。对应文章第二段内容，符合文意，正确。 E选项：在地球上，河谷地貌和生命是由地球的水文圈造成的。E选项对应文章倒数第二句“Because liquid water was present, self-replicating molecules of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen developed life early in Earth's history and have radically modified its surface, blanketing huge parts of the continents with greenery.” 选项内容是正确的，但是这是一处细节描述，故排除。 F选项：从地球表面蒸发的液态水，很大程度上受到生命形式的限制。该信息在全文中并未提及，故排除。

TPO51 十九世纪欧洲人口的增长

Population Growth In Nineteenth-Century Europe

Population Growth in Nineteenth-Century Europe

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 farmwork 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.

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.

Question 1 of 14

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

A. 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..

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。题目问：关于19世纪的欧洲下面哪一项是正确的? A选项：食物产量的增长导致了工业化。正确，因为第一段第一句话中说“a vast increase in agricultural output without which industrialization would have been impossible”，说明农业产出是工业化的先决条件，故A选项为正确答案。 B选项：主要地区的人口变化节奏一致。错误，对应第一段最后一句中说的“but each major region was at a different stage of demographic change”，所以B选项与原文完全矛盾，排除。 C选项：生活水平提高到和世界其他地方一样的水平。错误，对应第一段第一句话中说的“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.”通过这个比较级可以明显看出欧洲人民的生活水平更高，故C排除。 D选项：人口的大量增长导致了各个地区农业产值的增长。根据第一段内容可知，是农业的发展，推动了人口增长。故D选项逻辑颠倒。排除。

Question 2 of 14

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

A. Replacement of seventeenth-century farming techniques with more modern ones.

B. Improved grain harvests in most European countries.

C. Reduced demand for food as a result of a decreased population.

D. Use of new land to grow crops.

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。题目问19世纪西欧粮食产量增长的原因是什么?对应第二段第二句话“New lands were put under cultivation, while the use of crops of American origin, particularly the potato, continued to expand.”这句话说人们开辟新的土地用来耕种，种植本土作物的规模在不断扩大。D选项：开辟新土地种植农作物，符合文意，故为正确答案。 A选项：将17世纪的农场技术换成更先进的设备。错误，第二段只有第一句提到17世纪，“Improvements in the food supply continued trends that had started in the late seventeenth century.”但这句话说的是食品供应的提升延续了自17世纪末开始的趋势，并没有提到技术，故A选项未提及，排除。 B选项：欧洲大部分地区粮食增收。题目问的就是19世纪西欧粮食产量增长的原因是什么?而B选项又把题目复述了一遍，答非所问，故排除。 C选项：由于人口下降，食品需求也下降了。错误，因为C选项属于农业失败所造成的结果，是第二段后半段的主要内容，与本题无关，属于无关干扰信息，故C选项排除。

Question 3 of 14

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

A. To identify a crop that was more successful in the United States than it was in Western Europe.

B. To support a claim about regional agricultural failures.

C. To give an example of a problematic trend that had started in the late seventeenth century.

D. To provide evidence that many countries in Europe experienced a loss of population in the nineteenth century.

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为功能目的题。题目问：作者为什么要提到马铃薯晚疫病?例子肯定是为了支持或说明观点，所以我们往前找到观点句“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.”作者举“potato blight”的例子是为了说明农业失败所造成的后果。故B选项正确。 A选项：说明一种农作物在美国比在西欧的种植更加成功。错误，土豆的例子不是为了说明种植农作物成功，相反，这是一次农业的失败，造成了很多人的死亡，故A选项排除。 C选项：举例说明从17世纪末开始的趋势是有问题的。第三段开头的这句话“ Improvements in the food supply continued trends that had started in the late seventeenth century.”只是为了说明食品供应自17世纪末以来一直在提升。而“potato blight”是农业失败的例子，与17世纪以来的食品供应趋势无关，故C选项排除。 D选项：提供证据证明欧洲的很多国家在19世纪人口下降。人口下降是“potato blight”导致的农业失败所造成的后果，是“potato blight”导致了“the loss of population”,它并不是用来证明人口下降，所以D选项逻辑错误，排除。

Question 4 of 14

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

A. exceeded.

B. matched the increase in.

C. increased the rate of.

D. caused.

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“kept pace with”的意思是“跟上”，我们把词汇带到原文中看，“After 1850, however, the expansion of foods more regularly kept pace with population growth, though the poorer classes remained malnourished.”的意思是“然而，1850年后，食物的增加慢慢跟上了人口增长的节奏，尽管贫困阶层仍然营养不良。”下面我们来看选项： A选项：exceeded，意思是“超过”，意思不符，故排除。 B选项：matched the increase in, 意思是“与……的增长相匹配”，意思符合，故为正确答案。 C选项：increased the rate of, 意思是“增加……率”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：caused,意思是“造成，导致”，意思不符，故排除。

Question 5 of 14

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.

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为否定事实信息题。我们根据选项中的关键词定位，用排除法做题。 A选项：德国的农业研究。定位到第三段第4句“Led by German universities, increasing research was devoted to improving seeds, developing chemical fertilizers, and advancing livestock.” A选项原文中有提及，故排除。 B选项：引入新农作物。该信息在第三段未提及，故为正确答案。 C选项：食品加工设备的发展。定位到第三段最后一句“It also included mechanical cream separators and other food-processing devices that improved supply.”提到了机械奶油分离器和其他提升供应水平的食品加工设备，故C选项原文中有提及，排除。 D选项：美国大学的农业项目。对应这句话“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.”这句中提到了赠地大学有庞大的农业项目，故D选项符合原文，排除。

Question 6 of 14

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

A. variety of goods.

B. distance.

C. reliability.

D. available storage space.

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。capacity的意思是“容量;性能”,把词汇带到原文中看，“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.”这句话的意思是“能够提高运输速度和运输容量的蒸汽船，以及装罐和冷藏食物的新工艺(特别是在1870年以后)，都为这些发展奠定了基础。”下面，我们来看选项： A选项：variety of goods，意思是“商品的种类”，意思不符，排除。 B选项：distance,意思是“距离”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项：reliability,意思是“可靠性”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：available storage space,意思是“可以用来存储的地方”，意思最接近，故为正确答案。

Question 7 of 14

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

A. the decline of malnutrition.

B. the construction of more food-storage facilities.

C. faster means of transportation.

D. improved agricultural methods in Eastern Europe.

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。第四段主要描述交通运输的影响。我们根据题干中的关键词“famine”定位到第3句“ Famine (as opposed to malnutrition) became a thing of the past.”再往前看，前面一句话说，通过火车和蒸汽船运输，人们可以迅速地将食物运输到西欧贫困地区。这说明交通运输的进步可以解决饥荒的问题，所以C选项正确。 A选项：营养不良的减少。“malnutrition”出现在这句话的括号内容里“Famine (as opposed to malnutrition) became a thing of the past.”是为了说明饥荒和营养不良是两个不同的概念，文中并没有提及营养不良情况的减少，故A选项为无关信息，排除。 B选项：建立更多的存储设施。第四段整段都没提及该信息，故排除。 D选项：东欧的农业方式进步。错误，根据关键词“Eastern Europe”我们找到这句话“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……”这句话其实是在说明交通运输有利于粮食的进口，可以从东欧进口粮食，但并没有提及东欧农业方式的进步，故D选项排除。

Question 8 of 14

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

A. unexplainable.

B. undesirable.

C. unavoidable.

D. unpredictable.

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“inevitable”的意思是“不可避免的”。单词在文中所在句“In one sense, this pattern seems inevitable.”的意思是“从某种意义上说，这种模式看似是不可避免的。”下面我们来看选项： A选项：unexplainable，意思是“无法解释的”,意思不符，故排除。 B选项：undesirable，意思是“不受欢迎的”, 意思不符，故排除。 C选项：unavoidable，意思是“不可避免的”，意思符合，故为正确答案。 D选项：unpredictable，意思是“无法预测的”，意思不符，故排除。

Question 9 of 14

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

A. The destruction of many farms due to bad harvests.

B. The reduction in the amount of good-quality farmland.

C. The rise in death rates in the countryside.

D. The lack of jobs in the countryside.

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。题目问：导致19世纪上半叶，快速城市化进程的原因是什么?根据关键词“first half of the nineteenth century”,定位到这句话“By 1850, over half of all the people in England lived in cities, a first in human history.”而后面紧接着的一句话就给出了原因，“In one sense, this pattern seems inevitable：growing numbers of people pressed available resources on the land, even when farmwork was combined with a bit of manufacturing, so people crowded into cities seeking work or other resources.”这种快速的城市化进程是不可避免的：因为人口变得越来越多了，很多的人压榨一片土地上一切可以利用的资源，显然资源是不够用的，所以人们只能涌入城市寻找工作或其他资源。故这里D选项正确。 A选项：因为粮食歉收导致很多农场被破坏。这属于无中生有的信息，直接排除。 B选项：高质量的农耕用地的减少。本段中并没有提到农耕用地的减少，只提到“even when farmwork was combined with a bit of manufacturing”，即使农耕与制造业相结合时，乡村的资源还是不能满足人口需求。故B选项未提及，排除。 C选项：乡村人口死亡率的上升。错误，因为文中提到“Traditionally, however, death rates in cities surpassed those in the countryside by a large margin”，这句话说传统意义上，城市的死亡率远远超过了农村，但是人们还是不断涌入农村。所以乡村人口死亡率在当时其实低于城市。故C选项与原文矛盾，排除。

Question 10 of 14

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

 A. exceed.

B. influence.

C. equal.

D. differ from.

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“surpass”的意思是“超过;优于”。单词在文中所在句“Traditionally, however, death rates in cities surpassed those in the countryside by a large margin”的意思是“然而，传统上来说，城市的死亡率远远超过了农村。”下面来看选项： A选项：exceed,意思是“超过”，意思符合，故为正确答案。 B选项：influence，意思是“影响”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项：equal,意思是“等于;比得上”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：differ from，意思是“与……不同”, 意思不符，故排除。

Question 12 of 14

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

A. the greater reliability of food supplies.

B. improvements in sanitation.

C. advances in the treatment of disease.

D. provisions for inspecting houses.

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为否定事实信息题。题目问以下哪一项不是导致城市人口死亡率下降的原因，我们用排除法来做题。 A选项：食物供应的可靠性。该信息在第六段首句中就提到“The greater reliability of food supplies was a factor in the decline of urban death rates.”故A选项符合文意，排除。 B选项：卫生水平的提高。该信息在第2句中提到“Even more important were the gains in urban sanitation”故B选项在文中有所提及，故排除。 C选项：疾病治疗方法的提升。该信息在第3句中提到“Reformers, including enlightened doctors, began to study the causes of high death rates and to urge remediation.”所以C选项也符合文章事实，故排除。 D选项：关于检查房屋的规定。该信息对应到第2句中的“as well as measures such as inspection of housing”,虽然文章有提到检查房屋，但是文中说的是“measure”,措施，方法。但是选项中却说“provision”，规定。文章中并没有说有制定相关规定，故D选项不符合原文，为正确答案。Question 11 of 14

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

A. They became common in most of Western Europe in the 1830s..

B. They helped reduce deaths caused by disease in cities..

C. They led to the discovery that disease could be caused by germs..

D. They encouraged people to leave rural areas and move to the cities..

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为推断题。文中关于下水道的信息，以下哪一项推断是正确的?根据题干中的关键词“underground sewers”定位到最后一段中这段内容“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.”这段话是在说，即使在细菌被发现之前，人们也已经意识到下水道的清洁和垃圾清理很重要，而查德威克还在英国引领了模范性的城市运动，要求对城市下水道进行改革。从第六段整体来看，“underground sewers”提高城市卫生设施的一个范例，而这有助于降低疾病发生率，从而降低人口死亡率。这道题是一个正向推理的过程，故这里B选项正确。 A选项：19世纪30年代下水道在西欧大部分地区很普及，但根据文意我们知道，当时查德威克还在英国引领了模范性的整治下水道的运动，说明当时下水道并没有普及，故A与文章内容矛盾，排除。 C选项：下水道的存在使得人们发现细菌可以引起疾病。错误，因为文章没有提到该信息，只是说在细菌被发现之前，人们已经开始注重下水道的清洁了。 D选项：鼓励人们离开农村，迁往城市。错误，因为文章中并没有提到这两者存在逻辑关联性。

Question 13 of 14

Look at the four squares [[■]] to add the sentence to the passage. .

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

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为句子插入题。待插入句的意思是“这样的个人努力对社会有着重大的、实际的影响。”从文意上来看，上文内容一定提到了关于某个人的个人努力，而下文内容必然会阐述这种个人行为所带来的影响。所以，我们回到文中去看： 一直到B选项之前，都没有出现“个人”，而C方框的前一句话中说“Edwin Chadwick led an exemplary urban crusade for underground sewers in England in the 1830s.”这句话的意思是德威克在英国引领了一次模范性的城市运动，要求对城市下水道进行改革。而C选项后面这句话是在说查德威克的城市运动对社会造成的影响。故句子插在C处最合适。D处也不合适，因为D方框后面的内容也是在说明这些改革带来的积极影响，如果在D处把关于“积极影响”的内容断开的话，显然不合适。

Question 14 of 14

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 express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points. Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click VIEW TEXT. Western Europe experienced a tremendous growth in population in the nineteenth century. .

A.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..

B.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..

C.High death rates in the cities began to decline as food supplies became more reliable and as reformers prompted improvements in sanitation and housing..

D.Although agricultural failures led to deaths and emigration population levels were restored within a short time..

E.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..

F.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..你的答案：正确答案：ACE

题目解析：

本题为全文总结题。我们逐一来看选项，找出正确答案：A选项：由于科学技术、交通、和食物储存方法的进步，农业失败的影响在1850年后减弱。正确，对应原文三四段的内容。第三段讲的是科学技术的积极影响、第四段讲的是交通、食品加工设备的进步。故A选项是文章三、四段的概括总结，故为正确答案。 B选项：食品加工技术的发展使西欧国家不需要从其他国家进口食物，可以种植自己的农作物。B选项错误，第二段中提到“New lands were put under cultivation, while the use of crops of American origin, particularly the potato, continued to expand.”人们开辟土地，种植本土作物;而第四段中提到交通的发展，使西欧国家可以从其他国家进口食物。但这两个信息之间并没有逻辑关联，B选项编造了两者之间的逻辑，故B选项错误。 C选项：由于食物供应变得更可靠、改革者提高卫生水平并修缮房屋，使城市人口死亡率下降。C选项信息可以对应文章第六段的内容，是第六段论述的重点， 故C选项正确。 D选项：虽然农业的失败导致了人口死亡和迁移，但是人口数量短时间内就恢复了。错误，对应文章第二段的这句话“……and Ireland never recovered the population levels the potato had sustained to that point.”说明人口数量再也没回到之前的水平，故D选项与文章内容矛盾，排除。 E选项：乡村的人口数量增长比食物供应、生存空间增长的速度要快，所以人们搬到城市以寻求工作机会和其他资源。正确，对应文章第五段内容。 F选项：农作物种植方法的改善为农场制造了很多新的工作机会，促使人们从拥挤的城市搬到乡村。错误，全文只提及了人口从农村往城市迁移，故F选项在文中未提及，排除。