

# Chapter 1

# Reading

## 1.1 TPO 30 Passage 01

### 1.1.1 Words

leap	v.	跳跃
wrestle	v.	摔跤
dominance	n.	主导地位；支配地位；优势；显性
sophisticated	adj.	富有经验的，老练的；精通的
primate	n.	灵长类动物
maze	n.	迷宫
impoverish	v.	使品质降低；使贫困，使赤贫
synaptic	adj.	（神经元的）突触

## 1.2 TPO 30 Passage 02

### 1.2.1 Words

enliven	v.	使... 更有趣
increment	n.	增量; 增加; 增值
obscure	adj.	无名的; 费解的, 晦涩的; 模糊的, 朦胧的
punctuate	v.	加标点; 不断打断
burst	v.	心情迫切; (使) 迸裂; (使) 爆炸
equilibrium	n.	平衡; 均衡
lengthy	adj.	漫长的, 冗长的
exhaustive	adj.	详尽的

### 1.2.2 Collocation

give rise to 引起, 导致

### 1.2.3 Analyse

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Q2. According to paragraph 1, all of the following are true EXCEPT:

选项:

- A. Darwin saw evolutionary change as happening slowly and gradually.
- B. Gaps in the fossil record were used to explain why it is difficult to see continuous small changes in the evolution of species.
- C. Darwin's evolutionary thesis was **rejected** because small changes could not be observed in the evolutionary record.
- D. By the early twentieth century, most biologists believed that gradualism explained evolutionary change.

A heated debate has enlivened recent studies of evolution. Darwin's original thesis, and the viewpoint supported by evolutionary gradualists, is that **species change continuously but slowly and in small increments**<sub>A</sub>. Such changes are all but invisible over the short time scale of modern observations, and, it is argued, **they are usually obscured by innumerable gaps in the imperfect fossil record**<sub>B</sub>. Gradualism, with its stress on the slow pace of change, is a comforting position, repeated over and over again in generations of textbooks. **By the early twentieth century, the question about the rate of evolution had been answered in favor of gradualism to most biologists' satisfaction.**<sub>D</sub>

分析: 正确答案 C。A 答案对应第一段第二句, B 对应第一段第三句, D 对应一段最后一句。C 与原文冲突, 原文一直在说 darwin 理论被人们广泛接受。

## 1.3 TPO 30 Passage 03

### 1.3.1 Words

rudimentary adj. 基础的

### 1.3.2 Analyse

Q3. According to paragraph 2, why did the medieval church need an alarm arrangement?

选项：

A. The alarm warned the monks of **discord or strife** in the town.

(A. 警报提醒僧侣们镇子里有不和或纷争)

D. One of the church's daily rituals occurred during the night.

Medieval Europe gave new importance to reliable time. The Catholic Church had its seven daily prayers, one of which was at night, requiring **an alarm arrangement** to waken monks before dawn.

分析：正确答案 D，对应原文的第二句话，可根据 alarm arrangement 定位，前文说 one of which was at night，后面说 to waken monk before dawn，这两个都可以算是原因，选项中符合的只有 D。

Q12. According to paragraph 6, how did the **mechanical clock affect labor**?

选项：

A. It encouraged workers to do more time-filling busywork.

B. It enabled workers to be more task oriented.

C. It pushed workers to work more hours every day.

D. It led to a focus on productivity.

The clock brought order and control, both collective and personal. Its public display and private possession laid the basis for temporal autonomy: people could now coordinate comings and goings without dictation from above. The clock provided the punctuation marks for group activity, while enabling individuals to order their own work (and that of others) so as to enhance productivity. **Indeed**, the very notion of productivity is a by-product of the clock: once one can relate performance to uniform time units, work is never the same. One moves **from the task-oriented**<sub>B×</sub> time consciousness of the peasant (working one job after another, as time and light permit) and the time-filling busyness of the domestic servant (who always had something to do) **to an effort to maximize product per unit of time**<sub>D</sub>.

分析：正确答案 D，定位到原文最后一句，说使人们从 task-oriented 和 time-filling busyness 的模式变为 maximize product per unit of time，从而提高了 productivity，所以选择 D。A，B 原文都提到了，但是是转化前的状态，C 没提到。

Q13. insert

**The division of time** no longer reflected the organization of religious ritual.

Ironically, the new machine tended to undermine Catholic Church authority. Although church ritual had sustained an interest in timekeeping throughout the centuries of urban collapse that followed the fall of Rome, church time was nature's time. ■ Day and night were divided into the same number of parts, so that except at the equinoxes, day and night hours were unequal; and then of course the length of these hours varied with the seasons. ■ But the mechanical clock kept equal hours, and this implied a new time reckoning. ■ The Catholic Church resisted, not coming over to the new hours for about a century. ■ From the start, however, the towns and cities took equal hours as their standard, and the public clocks installed in town halls and market squares became the very symbol of a new, secular municipal authority. Every town wanted one; conquerors seized them as especially precious spoils of war; tourists came to see and hear these machines the way they made pilgrimages to sacred relics.

分析：C 原句中有一个关键短语 division of time，这个短语出现在插入句句首，且用定冠词 the 修饰，说明前文必定提到过。而句中否定了 reflected the organization of religious ritual。说明前文也应该提到过这个。符合这个特点的选项就只有 B 和 C，而在这两个选项中，明显 C 选项更为合适，因为 B 选项之前还没有开始否定，还没开始转折。放在 B 非常突兀。而 C 选项之前这句话用 but 进行转折，放在 C 正好顺着这个方向发展。

## 1.4 TPO 37 Passage 03

### 1.4.1 Words

utilitarian	n.adj.	功利主义者；实用主义者；有效用；实用
undisguised	adj.	无争议的
unadorned	adj.	未装饰的；朴素的
aesthetic	adj.	美感的；审美的
masonry	n.	砖，石料
brick	n.	砖
premise	n.	假定，前提
hallmark	n.	特征，特点
balcony	n.	阳台
residence	n.	住所；住房；宅第
signature	n.	签名
thrust	v.	推挤；刺；戳；插入
standpoint	n.	观点，立场
retardant	n.adj.	阻滞剂，阻化剂；起阻滞作用的，阻止的
hollow	adj.	空的，空心的
tile	n.	瓦片；瓷砖
pervasive	adj.	充斥各处的；弥漫的，遍布的
impervious	adj.	不能渗透的
lateral	adj.	侧面的；横向运动的

### 1.4.2 Collocation

### 1.4.3 Analyse

Q3. Why does the author mention that Le Corbusier included “**photographs of American factories and grain storage silos, as well as ships, airplanes, and other industrial objects**” in *Toward a New Architecture*?

选项：

B. To support the claim that modern architecture was influenced by practical structures and the ways they were built

**The development of modern architecture might in large part be seen as an adaptation of this sort of functional building and its pervasive application for daily use. Indeed,** in his influential book *Toward a New Architecture*, the Swiss architect Le Corbusier illustrated his text with **photographs of American factories and grain storage silos, as well as ships, airplanes, and other industrial objects. Nonetheless,** modern architects did not simply employ these new materials in a strictly practical fashion—they consciously exploited their aesthetic possibilities.

分析：application for daily use 对应 practical structures

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Q8. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of steel-frame buildings?

选项：

C. They have greater lateral strength than masonry buildings.

and of inadequate **lateral strength** to combat wind shear

分析：前文提到 masonry buildings 没有横向力来应对风的剪切，而后面说 steel-frame buildings 恰恰相反，说明 steel-frame buildings 有更大的横向力

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Q14. Summary

选项：

B. In his influential book *Toward a New Architecture*, Le Corbusier argued that builders and engineers ought to lead a new revolution in building design.

分析：F 属于细节而非主干

选项：

C. Modern architects did not accept the traditional distinction between “fine” architecture and buildings that used ordinary materials and a utilitarian design.

分析：T 第一段内容

## 1.5 TPO 38 Passage 01

### 1.5.1 Words

blurriness	n.	模糊 (强度)
clarity	n.	清晰
optical	adj.	光学的
resolve	v.n.	决定; 分解; 决定要做的事
cellular	adj.n.	细胞的; 多孔的; 由细胞组成的; 单元
organelle	n.	细胞器
molecule	n.	分子
lens(es)	n.	镜头
vacuum	n.	真空
chamber	n.	容器
whirling	v.adj	旋转 (的)
specimen	n.	标本; 样品, 样本

### 1.5.2 Collocation

### 1.5.3 Analyse

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Q10. According to paragraphs 5 and 6, the transmission electron microscope differs from the scanning electron microscope in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

选项:

B. The transmission electron microscope uses electromagnets as lenses.

the transmission electron microscope uses electromagnets as lenses, **as do all electron microscopes.**

分析: 这是两者的共同点, 所以错误



## 1.6 TPO 38 Passage 02

### 1.6.1 Words

transcontinental	adj.	横贯大陆的
coastal	adj.	海岸的
hemisphere	n.	半球
surge	n.v.	起伏; 上涨; 涌出
indicative	adj.	指示的; 象征的
prosper	v.	(使...) 成功; 繁荣, 昌盛
sustain	v.	承受; 支撑; 维持
prairie	n.	大草原
marsh	n.	湿地
thrive	v.	兴盛; 兴隆
deliberately	adv.	慎重地; 故意地
restock	v.	重新进货; 再储存; 补充货源; 补足
presumably	adv.	据推测, 大概, 可能
fauna	n.	(某一地区或某一时期的) 动物群
cereal	n.	谷类植物, 谷物
abundance	n.	大量, 充足
exception	n.	例外
deciduous	adj.	(指树木) 每年落叶的
arboreal	adj.	树木的, 生活于树上的
hollow	adj.n.v.adv	空的; 洞; 形成空洞; 无用地
den	n.v.	兽穴; 藏到兽穴

### 1.6.2 Collocation

all the way	一路上
spread out	伸展; 延长; 分散
prior to	在... 之前

### 1.6.3 Analyse

Q5. According to paragraph 3, the introduction of raccoons into Utah' s Great Salt Lake Valley appears to have been an example of an introduction that was

选项:

A. motivated by a desire to have raccoons among the local wildlife

Within the United States, they are commonly taken from one area to another, both legally and illegally, to restock hunting areas and, presumably, **because people simply want them to be part of their local fauna**. Their appearance and subsequent flourishing in Utah' s Great Salt Lake valley within the last 40 years appears to be from such an introduction.

分析：because 定位到原因

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Q9. According to paragraph 5, what was true about **raccoons before the arrival of European settlers**?

选项：

C. They were not found in most of Canada.

**Prior to Europeans settling** and farming the Great Plains regionA vast grassland region in North America extending from central Canada south through the west central United States into Texas, **raccoons probably were just found along its rivers and streams and in the wooded areas of its southeastern section.**

分析：在欧洲殖民者到来并在大平原上耕作之前，raccoons 可能只能在大平原的东南部分的河流或者森林里生存。just 表示地方少

## 1.7 TPO 38 Passage 03

### 1.7.1 Words

perpetuate	v.	使永存; 使人记住不忘
scenario	n.	情节; 剧本; 方案
alongside	adv.prep.	靠着边; 与...放在一起比较; 与...一起, 与...一道
acre	n.	英亩; 土地, 地产
soybean	n.	大豆
canola	n.	油菜
noxious	adj.	有害的; 有毒的; 败坏道德的; 讨厌的
herbicide	n.	灭草剂
caterpillar	n.	毛虫
weed	n.	杂草
refuge	n.v.	避难; 避难所; 庇护; 给予...庇护; 接纳...避难
integrate	v.	使结合成为整体; (使) 融入

### 1.7.2 Collocation

attempt to 以期; 试图

### 1.7.3 Analyse

Q8. Why does the author mention “**mustard weed species**” in the discussion of plants that hybridize?

选项:

A. To give an example of a weed that may become resistant to glyphosate due to hybridizing with a transgenic plant

In this way, **the resistant gene can make its way into the weed population**. If this happens, a farmer can no longer use glyphosate, for example, to kill those weeds. This scenario is not likely to occur in many instances because there are no weedy relatives growing near the crop plant. However, in some cases, it may become a serious problem. **For example**, canola readily hybridizes with mustard weed species and could transfer its herbicide-resistant genes to those weeds.

分析: 例如 canola 这种作物就可以与 mustard 这种杂草杂交, 把它的抗除草剂基因传给这种杂草。所以作者在这里的意思是举例杂交可以使得杂草具有抗除草剂的基因。

Q10. 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.

选项：

C. Transgenic crop plants may be used in place of other, more sustainable agricultural practices, and this is perhaps their biggest disadvantage.

D. Perhaps the most serious concern about the transgenic crop plants currently in use is the possibility that they may not be sustainable over the long run.

Perhaps the most serious concern about the transgenic crop plants currently in use **is that** [they encourage farmers to move farther away from **sustainable agricultural farming practices**], (**meaning** ones that allow natural resources to continually regenerate over the long run.)

分析：也许转基因作物带来的最严重问题是，它让农民开始放弃可持续性的耕作方式，放弃了那种可以让自然资源在长期自己再生的那种耕作方式。选项 D 指的是作物本身不可持续，逻辑错误。

## 1.8 TPO 39 Passage 01

### 1.8.1 Words

hoard	n.v.	(钱财、食物或其他珍贵物品的) 储藏, 积存
damp	n.v.adj.	潮湿; 使潮湿; 潮湿的
clay	n.	泥土
wedge	n.v.	楔子; 楔形物; 楔入; 挤进; 楔住
reckon	vt.	猜想; 估计
inscribe	v.	题写; 题献; 铭记; 雕
transaction	n.	交易
scribe	n.	(印刷术发明之前的) 抄写员, 抄书吏
confer	v.	授予; 给予
rub	v.	擦; 摩擦; 惹怒
foremost	adj.	最著名的, 最重要的; 最好的; 主要的
ordeal	n.	痛苦的经验; 严酷的考验; 折磨
epic	n.adj.	史诗; 叙事诗; 史诗般的作品; 史诗的, 叙事诗的
calligrapher	n.	书法家
shuffle	n.v.	遗漏; 改变顺序

### 1.8.2 Collocation

be fit for 适合于

### 1.8.3 Analyse

Q1. According to paragraph 1, **the name of the earliest form of writing reflects the fact that** this writing was

选项:

A.inscribed on damp materials

C.made with a wedge-shaped stick

Scholars agree that writing originated somewhere in the Middle East, probably Mesopotamia, around the fourth millennium B.C.E. It is from the great libraries and word-hoards of these ancient lands that the first texts emerged. They were written on damp clay tablets with a wedged (or V-shaped) stick; **since the Latin word for wedge is cunea, the texts are called cuneiform<sup>C</sup>**. The clay tablets usually were not fired; sun drying was probably reckoned enough to preserve the text for as long as it was being used. Fortunately, however, many tablets survived because they were accidentally fired when the buildings they were stored in burned.

分析: A 选项正确但是不符合题目 the name reflects

Q11. 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.

选项：

B. The symbols for individual words were sometimes moved around in a text, regardless of these words' meaning and sound, to make the text more beautiful.

C. The glyphs used as symbols for individual words in texts were sometimes chosen more for their beauty than for their connection to sound or sense.

Egyptologists have noticed that the glyphs that constitute individual words were sometimes shuffled **to make** the text more pleasing to the eye with little regard for sound or sense.

分析：埃及古物学者注意到由单个文字组成的雕文有时候会被弄乱以让这些文字看起来更好，而不管这样做会不会影响发音或者意思。C 没有提到打乱，也没有提到目的关系。

## 1.9 TPO 39 Passage 02

### 1.9.1 Words

abrupt	adj.	突然的
striking	adj.	惊人的
landmass	n.	地块
seal	n.	海豹
gigantic	adj.	巨大的, 庞大的
remains	n.	剩余物; 残留物; 遗迹, 遗址
niche	n.	适合的工作 (或职位); 称心的工作
herbivore	n.	食草动物, 草食动物
shrubland	n.	灌丛草地
intensive	adj.	密集的
deplete	v.	消耗
excavate	v.	发掘; 挖出
artifact/artefact	n.	(有史学价值的) 人工制品, 制造物, 手工艺品
settlement	n.	(结束争端的) 协议
eradicate	v.	根除; 消灭; 杜绝
speculative	adj.	猜测的; 推测的, 推断的
vulnerability	n.	脆弱性; 脆弱之物
flora	n.	(某一地点或时期的) 植物群
fauna	n.	(某一地区的) 动物群

### 1.9.2 Collocation

in concert 共同, 一起; 一致

### 1.9.3 Analyse

Q8. Why does the author say that “At one excavated Maori site, moa remains filled six railway cars.” ?

选项:

- A. To indicate how large the moa population was before it was hunted
- C. To illustrate the intensity with which the Maori hunted moa

For South Island, human predation appears to have been a significant factor in the depletion of the population of moa. **At one excavated Maori site, moa remains filled six railway cars.** The density of Maori settlements and artifacts increased substantially at the time of the most intensive moa hunting (900 to 600 years ago). This period was followed by a time of decline in the Maori population and a societal transition to smaller, less numerous settlements. The apparent decline fits the pattern expected as a consequence of the Maori's overexploitation of moa.

分析：选项 A 说为了证实恐鸟的数量有多大，太片面。。选项 C 体现毛利人对于恐鸟捕杀的力度。



## 1.10 TPO 39 Passage 03

### 1.10.1 Words

resembling	adj.	相似
intervention	n.	干预; 干涉
intensity	n.	强烈; 剧烈; 强度
extent	n.	面积, 范围; 长度; 数量
trunk	n.	树干
flammable	adj.	易燃的
suppression	n.	镇压; 抑制; 制止
extinguish	v.	扑灭
stump	n.	树桩; 残余部分
sapling	n.	树苗
choke	v.	停止呼吸, (使) 窒息; (使) 哽噎
arson	n.	纵火
understory	n.	下层林木

### 1.10.2 Collocation

springs up	突然出现; 涌现
cart away	运走, 带走

### 1.10.3 Analyse

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Q6. According to paragraph 3, all of the following have been used to **determine the frequency of forest fires under natural conditions** in Montana's ponderosa pine forests EXCEPT

选项:

- A. recent records of fire-suppression efforts in the region
- B. historical documents
- C. examination of tree rings on burned trees
- D. the dating of scars on remaining stumps of fire-damaged trees

To take Montana's low-altitude ponderosa pine forest as an example, **historical records<sup>B</sup>**, plus **counts of annual tree rings<sup>C</sup>** and **datable fire scars on tree stumps<sup>D</sup>**, demonstrated that a ponderosa pine forest experiences a lightning-lit fire about once a decade under natural conditions (i.e., before fire suppression began around 1910 and became effective after 1945).

分析: 只有 A 没有提到

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Q8. In paragraph 3, what is the author's purpose in describing **the natural cycle of fires** in ponderosa pine forests?

选项：

- A. To emphasize the importance of replanting seedlings after a forest fire
- C. To describe how fire affects a typical ponderosa pine forest in the absence of human intervention

The mature ponderosa trees have bark two inches thick and are relatively resistant to fire, which instead burns out the understory—the lower layer—of fire-sensitive Douglas fir seedlings that have grown up since the previous fire. But after only a decade's growth until the next fire, those young seedling plants are still too low for fire to spread from them into the crowns of the ponderosa pine trees. Hence the fire remains confined to the ground and understory. As a result, many natural ponderosa pine forests have a parklike appearance, with low fuel loads, big trees spaced apart, and a relatively clear understory.

分析：这段主要讲述了 ponderosa 树的着火的循环。每次新的火起来后，都会因为小树太矮了而烧不到大树的树干，因此火焰被控制在了地面，破坏性也被控制了。作者形容这个过程是为了向我们说明 ponderosa 树在着火时候的情况，当然也是在无人干预的情况下，选项 C 符合意思。

## 1.11 TPO 41 Passage 01

### 1.11.1 Words

enlist	v.	招募；使入伍
delicate	adj.	微妙的；精美的；易碎的
scattered	adj.	分散的；散布的；稀疏落落的
pulverize	v.	把（某物）压（或磨）成粉
pollen	n.	花粉
sift	v.	筛（面粉、糖等）
chant	n.v.	反复说（或吟唱）的词语；反复吟唱；反复念诵
examine	v.	（仔细地）检查，审查，调查
dynamism	n.	活力，精力
rendition	n.	（对歌曲，音乐或诗歌的）诠释
recount	v.	讲述；叙述；描述

### 1.11.2 Collocation

### 1.11.3 Analyse

Q5. It can be inferred from the discussion of illness and curing in paragraph 2 that

选项：

- B. rituals involving songs and sand paintings may be used to treat an illness  
D. after a serious illness, a Navajo will take part in a ceremony

The purpose and meaning of the sand paintings can be explained by examining one of the most basic ideals of Navajo society, embodied in their word hozho (beauty or harmony, goodness, and happiness). It coexists with hochxo ( “ugliness,” or “evil,” and “disorder” ) in a world where opposing forces of dynamism and stability create constant change. When the world, which was created in beauty, becomes ugly and disorderly, **the Navajo gather to perform rituals with songs and make sand paintings to restore beauty and harmony to the world.** Some illness is itself regarded as a type of disharmony. Thus, the restoration of harmony through a ceremony can be part of a curing process.

分析：纳瓦霍人聚集在一起表演歌曲并制作沙画是为了使世界恢复美丽以及和平，一些疾病本身就被看作是一种不和谐。B 选项为同义替换，其中 Some illness is itself regarded as a type of disharmony 对应 B 选项中的 treat an illness。所以 B 选项正确。D 选项说纳瓦霍人在大病后将参加仪式，是否本人参加没有提到，所以错误。

## 1.12 TPO 41 Passage 02

### 1.12.1 Words

notion	n.	观念；看法
prime	adj.	主要的； <b>质量最好的，一流的</b>
sporadic	adj.	偶尔发生的；阵发性的；断断续续的
barter	v.	以物易物；易货贸易
mechanism	n.	机械部件；机械装置；体制，结构方式
reciprocity	n.	互助；互惠；互换
mutual	adj.	相互的，彼此的；共同的，共有的
commodity	n.	商品，货物
archaeologist	n.	考古学家
intensify	v.	强化
olive	n.	橄榄；橄榄树
vine	n.	葡萄藤
luxury	n.	奢华，奢侈，豪华
luxuries	n.	奢侈品，名贵品
discount	v.	打折
domesticate	v.	驯化
palaeontologist	n.	古生物学家
expedition	n.	远征；探险，考察
pottery	n.	陶瓷制造（术），陶艺
tropical	adj.	热带的
regulate	v.	控制，管理，调节，调整

### 1.12.2 Collocation

lay in the hands of 在... 掌控之下

## 1.13 TPO 41 Passage 03

### 1.13.1 Words

outgas	v.	(通过加热的方法) 除去气体 (或水)
emanate	v.	表现; 显示
predominantly	adv.	占主导地位地; 占绝大多数地; 显著地
bound	adj.	肯定的; 极有可能的; 必然的; 注定了的
oppressive	adj.	令人焦躁的; 令人压抑的; 闷热的, 令人窒息的
humid	adj.	潮湿的
envelop	v.	覆盖; 包住; 围绕; 笼罩
affair	n.	事务; 事情; 秘密; 活动
evaporate	v.	(尤指通过加热) (使) 挥发, 蒸发
ultraviolet	adj.	紫外线的

### 1.13.2 Collocation

### 1.13.3 Analyse

10. According to paragraph 6, extremely high temperatures increased the amount of carbon dioxide in Venus' atmosphere by

选项:

B. baking out carbon dioxide from carbonate rocks

D. replacing the previous mechanisms for removing carbon dioxide with less effective ones

Once Venus' oceans disappeared, so did the mechanism for removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. With no oceans to dissolve it, outgassed carbon dioxide began to accumulate in the atmosphere, intensifying the greenhouse effect even more. **Temperatures eventually became high enough to “bake out” any carbon dioxide that was trapped in carbonate rocks<sub>B</sub>.** This liberated carbon dioxide formed the thick atmosphere of present-day Venus. Over time, the rising temperatures would have leveled off, solar ultraviolet radiation having broken down atmospheric water vapor molecules into hydrogen and oxygen. With all the water vapor gone, the greenhouse effect would no longer have accelerated.

分析: 从该句可知, 选项 B 为同义替换

## 1.14 TPO 42 Passage 01

### 1.14.1 Words

interbreed	v.	杂交
separation	n.	分离
creep	v.	缓慢行进, 悄悄移动, 潜行
formidable	adj.	可怕的; 令人敬畏的; 难对付的
pollen	n.	花粉
hinder	v.	阻碍, 妨碍
rodent	n.	啮齿动物 (如老鼠等)
canyon	n.	峡谷
antelope	n.	羚羊
underneath	prep.	在...底下; 在...下面
substantially	adv.	在很大程度上

### 1.14.2 Collocation

derive from sth 来自于, 源自

### 1.14.3 Analyse

---

Q14. Summary

选项:

D. The Galapagos Islands are well situated for speciation because they provide opportunities for population isolation while also making occasional dispersions between islands possible.

F. Evidence indicates that the first organisms to reach the Galapagos Islands were probably a small population of finches that, in less than two million years of isolation, evolved into thirteen species.

When oceanic islands are far enough apart to permit populations to evolve in isolation, but close enough to **allow occasional dispersions to occur**<sup>D</sup>, they are effectively outdoor laboratories of evolution.

Accumulated evidence indicates that all thirteen finch species evolved from a single small population of ancestral birds that colonized one of the islands.<sup>F</sup>

分析: making occasional dispersions 对应 allow occasional dispersions to occur, 所以 D 正确

finches ≠ ancestral birds, 所以 F 错误

## 1.15 TPO 42 Passage 02

### 1.15.1 Words

supposedly	adv.	恐怕
constipation	n.	便秘
allegedly	adv.	据说, 据称
halt	v.	停止, 休息
horn	n.	角; 角质
grind	v.	碾碎, 磨碎, 把…磨成粉
shroud	n.v.	遮蔽物; 罩; 幕; 遮蔽; 覆盖; 隐藏

### 1.15.2 Collocation

except that (用于说明为什么某事不可能或者不真实) 只是…, 不过…

### 1.15.3 Analyse

---

Q1. In paragraph 1, why does the author include a discussion of **when flowering plants evolved**?

选项:

- A. To help explain why some scientists believe that the development of flowering plants led to dinosaur extinction
- B. To cast doubt on the theory that the development of flowering plants caused dinosaurs to become extinct

Many explanations have been proposed for why dinosaurs became extinct. **For example**, some have blamed dinosaur extinction on the development of flowering plants, which were supposedly more difficult to digest and could have caused constipation or indigestion—**except that flowering plants first evolved in the Early Cretaceous, about 60 million years before the dinosaurs died out.**

分析: 文章中提到有花植物出现的时间是为了质疑一些说开花植物导致恐龙灭绝的理论

---

Q6. What makes the extinction of “**the ammonites**” especially significant?

选项:

- B. They existed at the lowest level of the food chain.
- D. They had **survived many previous mass extinctions.**

It wiped out many kinds of plankton in the ocean and many marine organisms that lived on the plankton at the base of the food chain. These included a variety of clams and snails, and especially **the ammonites**, a group of shelled squidlike creatures that dominated the Mesozoic seas and had **survived many previous mass extinctions**.

分析：survived many previous mass extinctions 为 D 中内容的同义替换

---

Q10. How does paragraph 3 relate to paragraph 2?

选项：

A. Paragraph 3 provides an alternative explanation **to the one provided in** paragraph 2.

B. Paragraph 3 provides an explanation that **satisfies the conditions set forth** in paragraph 2.

The Cretaceous extinctions were a global phenomenon, and dinosaurs were just a part of a bigger picture.

According to one theory, the Age of Dinosaurs ended suddenly 65 million years ago when a giant rock from space plummeted to Earth.

分析：第二段主要讲白垩纪灭绝事件是一个全球现象，第三段继续解释另外一个理论，在六千五百万年前，当太空里的一个巨大的石头垂直落向地球时，恐龙时代就突然结束了。继而以火流星坠落展开详细解释。所以可知 B 选项正确。

---

Q13. Insert

**Some explanations** seem plausible until the facts are considered.

Dinosaurs rapidly became extinct about 65 million years ago as part of a mass extinction known as the K–T event, because it is associated with a geological signature known as the K–T boundary, usually a thin band of sedimentation found in various parts of the world (K is the traditional abbreviation for the Cretaceous, derived from the German name Kreidezeit). ■ **Many explanations** have been proposed for why dinosaurs became extinct. ■ For example, some have blamed dinosaur extinction on the development of flowering plants, which were supposedly more difficult to digest and could have caused constipation or indigestion—**except that** flowering plants first evolved in the Early Cretaceous, about 60 million years before the dinosaurs died out. ■ In fact, several scientists have suggested that the duckbill dinosaurs and horned dinosaurs, with their complex battery of grinding teeth, evolved to exploit this new resource of rapidly growing flowering plants. ■ Others have blamed extinction on competition from the mammals, which allegedly ate all the dinosaur eggs



—except that mammals and dinosaurs appeared at the same time in the Late Triassic, about 190 million years ago, and there is no reason to believe that mammals suddenly acquired a taste for dinosaur eggs after 120 million years of coexistence. Some explanations (such as the one stating that dinosaurs all died of diseases) fail because there is no way to scientifically test them, and they cannot move beyond the realm of speculation and guesswork.

分析: For example 后例子对应 seem plausible until the facts are considered

## 1.16 TPO 42 Passage 03

### 1.16.1 Words

deform	v.	(使)变形, (使)扭曲
outermost	adj.	最外层的; (距中心)最远的
crater	n.	火山口; (火山口似的)坑
sparse	adj.	稀少的; 稀疏的, 零落的
terrestrial	adj.	地球的; 与地球有关的; (星球)类似地球的
molten	adj.	熔化的, 熔融的
tectonic	adj.	地壳构造的; 非常重要的; 具有重大影响的
divergence	n.	差异; 分歧
tidal	adj.	有潮的; 受潮汐影响的
convulsion	n.	惊厥; 抽搐, 痉挛

### 1.16.2 Collocation

be to blame for 责备; 责怪; 归咎于

### 1.16.3 Analyse

---

Q11. According to paragraph 6, the differences in how Callisto and Ganymede evolved are most probably due to differences in their

选项:

- A. size and internal heating
- B. distance from Jupiter

Why is Ganymede different from Callisto? Possibly the small difference in size and internal heating between the two led to this divergence in their evolution. **But** more likely **the gravity of Jupiter is to blame** for Ganymede's continuing geological activity. **Ganymede is close enough to Jupiter** that tidal forces from the giant planet may have episodically heated its interior and triggered major convulsions on its crust.

分析: 有转折, 所以选 B

## 1.17 TPO 43 Passage 01

### 1.17.1 Words

exceptionally	adv.	异常地；特殊地；例外地
repercussion	n.	(尤指坏的) 影响，反响；恶果
disruption	n.	颠覆
seesaw	v.	(情绪、局势等) 摇摆不定，不断反复，交替
copious	adj.	大量的，丰富的；过量的

### 1.17.2 Collocation

### 1.17.3 Analyse

---

Q5. Paragraph 3 supports which of the following statements about El Niños, **as that term is now used**?

选项：

- B. El Niños can arise when warm currents last for two months or less.  
C. El Niños affect water temperatures **long distances** from the South American coast.

While the warm-water countercurrent usually lasts for two months or less, there are occasions when the disruption to the normal flow lasts for many months. In these situations, water temperatures are raised not just along the coast, but for thousands of kilometers offshore. **Over the last few decades, the term El Niño has come to be used to describe these exceptionally strong episodes and not the annual event.** During the past 60 years, at least ten El Niños have been observed. Not only do El Niños affect the temperature of the equatorial Pacific, but the strongest of them impact **global weather**.

分析：从题干中现在的用法定位到段落后半段，与 C 选项中长距离影响相对应

---

Q9. According to paragraph 5, what is the **end result** of the east-to-west pressure gradient in the eastern Pacific **during a typical year**?

选项：

- A. The formation of a thick, warm layer of water in the western Pacific  
D. The eastward flow of warm water from the western Pacific

**During a typical year**, the eastern Pacific has a higher pressure than the western Pacific does. This east-to-west pressure gradient enhances the trade winds over the equatorial waters. This results in a warm surface current that moves east to west at the equator. **The western Pacific develops a thick,**

**warm layer of water while the eastern Pacific has the cold Humboldt Current enhanced by upwelling.**

**However, in other years** the Southern Oscillation, for unknown reasons, swings in the opposite direction, dramatically changing the usual conditions described above, with pressure increasing in the western Pacific and decreasing in the eastern Pacific. This change in the pressure gradient causes the trade winds to weaken or, in some cases, to reverse. This then causes the warm water in the western Pacific to flow eastward, increasing sea-surface temperatures in the central and eastern Pacific. The eastward shift signals the beginning of an El Niño.

分析：从 during a typical year 定位到文章前半段

## 1.18 TPO 43 Passage 02

### 1.18.1 Words

gaseous	adj.	含有气体的；像气体的
semi-	pref.	半固体的
clay	n.	黏土，陶土
slope	n.	斜坡
nitrogen	n.	氮（气）
aquifer	n.	含水土层，地下蓄水层，砂石含水层
reservoir	n.	水库；蓄水池
analogous	adj.	相似的；类似的；可比拟的
quartz	n.	石英
segregate	v.	（尤指基于种族或性别原因）隔离并区别对待
controversial	adj.	有争议的
intensively	adv.	密集地，集中地；加强地；深入地
squeeze	v.	（尤指从各方面）挤压，捏，挤，榨

### 1.18.2 Collocation

squeeze sth out of sb 勒索，敲诈（某人）；逼迫（某人）吐露（信息）

### 1.18.3 Analyse

Q6. Why does the author include the information that “**The force of molecular attraction between oil and quartz or carbonate minerals is weaker than that between water and quartz or carbonate minerals.**” ?

选项：

- A. To help explain why petroleum behaves differently from water in bodies of sandstone and limestone
- C. To help explain how water and petroleum can mix in certain aquifers

**The force of molecular attraction between oil and quartz or carbonate minerals is weaker than that between water and quartz or carbonate minerals. Hence,** because oil and water do not mix, water remains fastened to the quartz or carbonate grains, while oil occupies the central parts of the larger openings in the porous sandstone or limestone. Because oil is lighter than water, it tends to glide upward past the carbonate- and quartz-held water. In this way, oil becomes segregated from the water; when it encounters a trap, it can form a pool.

分析：分子之间的吸引力在石油和石英、碳酸盐矿物之间是弱于水和石英、碳酸盐矿物的。A 选项与内容相符。

## 1.19 TPO 43 Passage 03

### 1.19.1 Words

citizenry	n.	(全体) 市民 (或公民)
assembly	n.	聚集在一起的人, (所有) 与会者; 集合, 聚集
jack-of-all-trades	n.	多面手, 万事通
consequent	adj.	作为结果的; 随之而来的; 由此引起的
professionalism	n.	专业水准; 专业精神
ritual	n.	例行公事, 老规矩; (尤指) 仪式
morality	n.	道德体系, 道德观
conscience	n.	良心; 良知
corrupt	adj.	贪赃舞弊的; 以权谋私的; 腐败的; 堕落的
receptive	adj.	(对于新思想和建议) 乐于接受的, 从善如流的

### 1.19.2 Collocation

### 1.19.3 Analyse

Q8. According to paragraph 4, Alexander' s empire was characterized by all of the following EXCEPT

选项:

- A. decreased need for military control
- B. growing professionalism
- C. growth of cities
- D. specialization in trades

This implied that the city-state was based on the idea that citizens were not specialists but had multiple interests and talents—each a so-called jack-of-all-trades who could engage in many areas of life and politics. It implied a respect for the wholeness of life and a consequent dislike of specialization. It implied economic and military self-sufficiency. **But** with the development of trade and commerce in Alexander' s empire came **the growth of cities**<sup>C</sup>; it was **no longer possible to be a jack-of-all-trades**<sup>D</sup>. **One now had to specialize, and with specialization came professionalism.**<sup>B</sup> There were getting to be too many persons to know; an easily observable community of interests was being replaced by a multiplicity of interests. The city-state was simply too “small-time.”

## 1.20 TPO 44 Passage 01

### 1.20.1 Words

dwell	v.	居住，栖身
terrestrial	aj.	地球的；与地球有关的
requisite	n.adj.	必需品；必要条件；必要的；需要的；必不可少的
sturdy	adj.	结实的，牢固的；强壮的

### 1.20.2 Collocation

### 1.20.3 Analyse

---

Q1. Paragraph 1 supports which of the following statements about fish evolution?

选项：

B. Fish began living in freshwater habitats only after originating elsewhere.

C. **Lobe-finned fish** radiated into almost all available aquatic habitats.

One of the most significant evolutionary events that occurred on Earth was the transition of water-dwelling fish to terrestrial tetrapods (four-limbed organisms with backbones). Fish probably originated in the oceans, and our first records of them are in marine rocks. However, by the Devonian Period (408 million to 362 million years ago), they had radiated into almost all available aquatic habitats, including freshwater settings. One of the groups whose fossils are especially common in rocks deposited in fresh water is the lobe-finned fish.

分析：选项 B 与原文中鱼类出现的顺序阐述一致；选项 C 中的 lobe-finned fish 只是其中的一种。所以选 B

---

Q13. Insert

**These** would have been deposited by the receding waters of droughts, during which **many aquatic animals must have died**.

Another impetus may have been new sources of food. The edges of ponds and streams surely had **scattered dead fish** and other water-dwelling creatures. ■ In addition, plants had emerged into terrestrial habitats in areas near streams and ponds, and crabs and other arthropods were also members of this earliest terrestrial community. ■ Thus, by the Devonian the land habitat marginal to freshwater was probably a rich source of protein that could be exploited by an animal that could easily climb out of water. ■ Evidence from teeth suggests that these earliest tetrapods did not utilize land plants as food; they were presumably carnivorous and had not developed the ability to feed on plants. ■

分析: These would have been deposited by the receding waters of droughts, during which many aquatic animals must have died. 预期: 待插入句子中 these 指示代词是有效线索, 前面话需要明确 these 指的是什么。排查: A. 后面句子中 in addition 与前面句子形成平行结构。B. 后面句子和之前用 thus 构成因果关系。C. 后面句子说动物不食用植物。选择 A 选项是因为 these 指代的是 scattered dead fish and other water-dwelling creatures, 这部分内容也和待插入句子中的 during which many aquatic animals must have died. 相呼应。



## 1.21 TPO 44 Passage 02

### 1.21.1 Words

projected	adj.	计划的, 预计的, 推断的; 投影的
faithful	adj.	忠诚的; 忠实的; 如实的; 虔诚的
preliminary	adj.	初步的, 起始的; 预备的
complicated	adj.	复杂的; 麻烦的; 费解的
foreshorten	v.	减少; 缩短; 用透视法缩小
recede	v.	逐渐远离; 变得模糊, 逐渐淡漠
chandelier	n.	枝形吊灯; (尤指旧时用的) 枝形烛台
bride	n.	新娘; 即将 (或刚) 结婚的女子
garment	n.	(一件) 衣服
speculate	v.	猜测; 推测, 推断
precursor	n.	前身
investigation	n.	调查
intricate	adj.	复杂的
stature	n.	声望; 声誉

### 1.21.2 Collocation

### 1.21.3 Analyse

Q9. According to paragraph 3, Hockney believes that all of the following indicate use of a camera obscura EXCEPT

选项:

- A. very detailed, realistic work
- B. increased contrast between light and dark
- C. oversimplification of forms when the image is traced
- D. complicated foreshortening of objects

In recent times the British artist David Hockney has published his investigations into the secret use of the camera obscura, claiming that for up to 400 years, many of Western art's great masters probably used the device to produce **almost photographically realistic details<sub>A</sub>** in their paintings. He includes in this group Caravaggio, Hans Holbein, Leonardo da Vinci, Diego Velázquez, Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, Agnolo Bronzino, and Jan van Eyck. From an artist's point of view, Hockney observed that a camera obscura **compresses the complicated forms of a three-dimensional scene into two-dimensional shapes that can easily be traced<sub>C</sub>** and also **increases the contrast between light and dark<sub>B</sub>**, leading to the chiaroscuro artistic term for a contrast between light and dark effect seen in many of these paintings. In Jan van Eyck's The Marriage of Giovanni Arnolfini and Giovanna Cenami, the **complicated foreshortening<sub>D</sub>** a technique for representing an image in art that makes it

appear to recede in space in the chandelier and the intricate detail in the bride's garments are among the clues that Hockney thinks point to the use of the camera obscura.

分析：选项 C 中的 oversimplification 过于简化与原文信息相悖

## 1.22 TPO 44 Passage 03

### 1.22.1 Words

submerge	v.	(使) 没入水中; 浸没
derive	v.	从…中得到, 从…中获得
thrive	v.	茁壮成长; 兴旺, 繁荣
detrimental	adj.	有危害的, 有损害的
blade	n.	刀身; 桨叶, 桨身; 叶片

### 1.22.2 Collocation

Still, 然而

### 1.22.3 Analyse

---

Q1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true about seagrasses in calm ocean waters?

选项:

- B. They tend to form beds covering large areas along the ocean floor.
- C. They usually are arranged in separate mounds.

Seagrass meadows in relatively turbulent waters tend to form a mosaic of individual mounds, **whereas** meadows in relatively **calm waters** tend to **form flat, extensive carpets**.

分析: flat, extensive carpets 对应 B

## 1.23 TPO 45 Passage 01

### 1.23.1 Words

remnant	n.	残余（部分）；剩余（部分）；零头；零料
fauna	n.	动物群
flora	n.	植物群
dune	v.	预期；期望；要求
tundra	n.	冻原
sparse	adj.	稀疏的
glaciated	adj.	由冰川作用形成的；冰川覆盖的
moisture	n.	潮气，湿气；水分
herd	n.v.	群；放牧

### 1.23.2 Collocation

### 1.23.3 Analyse

---

Q4. The purpose of paragraph 3 is to

选项：

B. describe the **Beringian landscape** during the last ice age

D. summarize the information about Beringia that **historians agree on**

The **Beringian landscape** was very different from what it is today. Broad, windswept valleys; glaciated mountains; sparse vegetation; and less moisture created a rather forbidding land mass. This land mass supported herds of now-extinct species of mammoth, bison, and horse and somewhat modern versions of caribou, musk ox, elk, and saiga antelope. These grazers supported in turn a number of impressive carnivores, including the giant short-faced bear, the saber-tooth cat, and a large species of lion.

分析：Beringian landscape 与 B 对应，D 中没有提到 historians

---

Q12. Which of the following best describes the organization of paragraph 6?

选项：

B. An argument is offered, and reasons both for and against the argument are presented.

D. New information is presented, and the information is used to show that two competing explanations can each be seen as correct in some way.

The argument seemed to be at a standstill until a number of recent **studies resulted in a spectacular suite of new finds**. **The first** was the discovery of a 1,000-square-kilometer preserved patch of Beringian vegetation dating to just

over 17,000 years ago—the peak of the last ice age. The plants were preserved under a thick ash fall from a volcanic eruption. Investigations of the plants found grasses, sedges, mosses, and many other varieties in a nearly continuous cover, as was predicted by Guthrie. **But** this vegetation had a thin root mat with no soil formation, demonstrating that there was little long-term stability in plant cover, a finding supporting some of the arguments of Colinvaux. A mixture of continuous but thin vegetation supporting herds of large mammals is one that seems plausible and realistic with the available data.

分析：第 6 段先明确说 recent studies resulted in new findings. 然后又说 the first...as was predicted by Guthrie. 即说明此发现是与 Guthrie 的观点吻合。之后又说 But..., a finding supporting some of the arguments of Colinvaux. 也就是说此发现也说明 Colinvaux 的部分观点也是对的。因此 D 选项正确。

---

Q13. Insert

选项：

**Nevertheless, large animals** managed to survive in Beringia.

The Beringian landscape was very different from what it is today. ■ Broad, windswept valleys; glaciated mountains; sparse vegetation; and less moisture created a rather forbidding land mass. ■ This land mass supported herds of now-extinct species of mammoth, bison, and horse and somewhat modern versions of caribou, musk ox, elk, and saiga antelope. ■ **These grazers** supported in turn a number of impressive carnivores, including the giant short-faced bear, the saber-tooth cat, and a large species of lion. ■

分析：插入的句子中 Nevertheless 表示转折，A 处的句子说明在 Beringia 地区的环境是非常 forbidding(恶劣的)，插入句说“不管怎样，大型动物还是设法在 Beringia 地区生存了下来”，正好与 A 处的表述构成转折且下文的 C 处和 D 处具体说明了大型动物是如何生存的。These grazers 和上一句中逻辑紧密，所以 C 位置不能分隔，B 位置正确。

## 1.24 TPO 45 Passage 02

### 1.24.1 Words

respectively	adv.	分别地（依次）
interfere	v.	干涉
impediment	n.	障碍
primitive	adj.n.	原始的；原始派画家
solitary	adj.	单独的
dispense	v.	分配；分发
deciduous	adj.	落叶的
stigmas	n.	耻辱；柱头
allergy	n.	过敏症；厌恶
snatch	v.	夺走

### 1.24.2 Collocation

interfere with 干预；干扰

### 1.24.3 Analyse

Q4. Paragraph 1 supports which of the following as the reason **animals are a safer bet than wind as pollinators when the individual trees of a species are widely separated**?

选项：

- A. Animals tend to carry pollen from a given flower further than the wind does.  
C. An animal that visits a flower is likely to deliberately visit other flowers of the same species and pollinate them.

For the relatively few dominant tree species that make up temperate forests, where there are many individuals of **the same species** within pollen range, this is quite a **safe gamble**.

分析：C 选项意为光顾某一种花的 animals 很有可能会光顾同一种花的另外一朵花并对其授粉。这完全可以构成题干的观点成立的理由之一。A 选项的 further 的说法无依据。B 选项并不能表明题干的 safer 的理由。D 选项的 fly in all directions 的说法无中生有。

Q6. Paragraph 2 suggests that wind-pollinated plants do not have bright petals, nectar, and scent for which TWO of the following reasons? To receive credit, you must select TWO answers.

选项：

- A. They **interfere with** pollination by wind.  
C. They are **unnecessary**.

D. They reduce the amount of pollen that can be produced.

Since wind-pollinated flowers have **no need** to attract insects or other animals, they have dispensed with bright petals, nectar, and scent. These are at best a waste and at worst an **impediment** to the transfer of pollen in the air. The result is insignificant-looking flowers and catkins (dense cylindrical clusters of small, petalless flowers).

分析: A 选项的 interfere with 对应原文中的 impediment。C 选项的 unnecessary 对应原文的 no need.

## 1.25 TPO 45 Passage 03

### 1.25.1 Words

constrain	v.	组织; 限制
carnivore	n.	食肉动物; 食虫植物
larval	adj.	幼虫的
crustacean	n.	甲壳纲
filament	n.	细丝
strain	v.	过滤
krill	n.	磷虾
exceed	v.	超出
litre	n.	升
forage	n.v.	饲料; 搜寻, 翻找
stealthy	adj.	悄悄地, 偷偷地
lure	n.	吸引
jaw	n.	下颚



## 1.26 TPO 46 Passage 01

### 1.26.1 Words

boast	v.	自吹自擂，吹嘘，夸耀
reed	n.	芦苇（杆）
clumsy	adj.	笨拙的，不灵活的
bulky	adj.	庞大而占地方的
leather	n.	皮革
conquer	v.	征服
wedge	n.	楔子，三角木；楔形物
hallmark	n.	特点

### 1.26.2 Collocation

### 1.26.3 Analyse

---

Q13. Insert

**However**, the Sumerian language did not entirely disappear.

The Akkadians conquered the Sumerians around the middle of the third millennium B.C.E., and they took over the various cuneiform signs used for writing Sumerian and gave them sound and word values that fit their own language. ■ The Babylonians and Assyrians did the same, and so did peoples in Syria and Asia Minor. ■ The literature of the Sumerians was treasured throughout the Near East, and long after Sumerian ceased to be spoken, the Babylonians and Assyrians and others kept it alive as a literary language, the way Europeans kept Latin alive after the fall of Rome. ■ For the scribes of these non-Sumerian languages, training was doubly demanding since they had to know the values of the various cuneiform signs for Sumerian as well as for their own language. ■

分析：插入的句子中 however 说明其后面的句子内容与上文需要构成转折关系。not entirely disappear 说明上文提到了 Sumerian language 部分消失或者后文提到了 Sumerian language 没有 disappear 的事实。插入口 B 后面的句子说明了 Sumerian literature 仍然被 treasure，也就是 Sumerian language 没有 disappear，故应插入 B 处。

---

Q14. Summary

选项：

- A. Writing was invented in the same areas in which civilization began by the ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia, Asia Minor and the Mediterranean.
- B. Writing was developed first by the Sumerians using wedge-shaped marks (cuneiform) on clay tablets and then by the Egyptians using papyrus paper.

C. The development of cuneiform is known because it was written on a long-lasting material and because it was long and widely used throughout the ancient Near East.

D. Scribes using cuneiform in Assyria, Babylon, Syria and Asia Minor had to learn all the languages that used the cuneiform script.

E. Cuneiform tablets generally dealt with business and factual matters, but other topics, including literature, were also recorded and valued.

F. Batches of clay tablets, sometimes with as many as a thousand tablets each, are often found by archaeologists.

分析：文章结构分析：

文章标题 The Origins of Writing 预示文章有可能为时间顺序结构，或者因果结构（文字发明的原因条件及后果影响）

首段，引入主题，文字是古文明的重要标志，苏美尔人有 clay tablets 的文字纪录；

二段，前半段通过对比的方式，说明泥土作为书写材料的优势：durable. 该优势使得苏美尔文字有考古证据而埃及没有。后半段说泥土作为书写材料广泛使用的原因：便宜，容易书写；

三段，泥土对书写方式的影响：cunei 楔形文字的出现，楔形文字对社会的影响：难学，少数人掌握；

四段，后续文明继续使用楔形文字，楔形文字对后续文明的影响；

五段，早期文字的内容：从简单账本纪录到日常生活纪录；

六段，大批的泥土字母被发现。文字的内容涉及生活各个方面，甚至高级智力方面。

选项分析：

A, Writing was invented 选项虽指向首段主旨，但提及的 “Asia Minor and the Mediterranean.”，错误；

B, Writing was developed 选项对应与原文第二段内容；

C, The development of cuneiform 选项是对第三四段的内容，正确；

D, Scribes using cuneiform 选项：had to learn all the languages 说的太多绝对，文中第四段只是说 “需要了解楔形文字的含义和标志”，错误；

E, Cuneiform tablets 选项是对五、六段的主旨概括，正确；

F, Batches of clay tablets 选项属于细节信息，不选。

## 1.27 TPO 46 Passage 02

### 1.27.1 Words

radical	adj.	激进的; 过激的; 极端的
league	n.	(体育项目) 联合会, 联赛, 联盟
alliance	n.	结盟国家 (或团体), 同盟国家 (或团体)

### 1.27.2 Analyse

---

Q8. Why does the author provide the information in paragraph 4 that **the commercial classes never exceeded 10 percent of the population**?

选项:

- A. To argue that the wealth created by the commercial revolution benefited only a small number of people
- B. To challenge the view that the commercial classes made up a majority of the population of Europe
- C. To suggest a reason that the commercial revolution ended around A.D. 1300
- D. To emphasize the point that the commercial revolution was brought about by a small part of the population

These developments added up to what one modern scholar has called “a commercial revolution.” In the long run, the commercial revolution of the High Middle Ages (A.D. 1000–1300) brought about radical change in European society. One remarkable aspect of this change was that the commercial classes constituted a small part of the total population—**never more than 10 percent**. They exercised an influence far in excess of their numbers. The commercial revolution created a great deal of new wealth, which meant a higher standard of living. The existence of wealth did not escape the attention of kings and other rulers. Wealth could be taxed, and through taxation, kings could create strong and centralized states. In the years to come, alliances with the middle classes were to enable kings to weaken aristocratic interests and build the states that came to be called modern.

分析: 根据原文 One remarkable aspect of this change was that the commercial classes constituted a small part of the total population—never more than 10 percent. 可知, never more than 10 percent 是对前一句话的解释。故 D 选项正确。

---

Q9. According to paragraph 4, which of the following was associated with **the rise of modern states**?

选项:

- A. Increased wealth for the ruling classes
- B. The weakening of the aristocracy

- C. The decline of the middle class
- D. A reduction in taxes

These developments added up to what one modern scholar has called “a commercial revolution.” In the long run, the commercial revolution of the High Middle Ages (A.D. 1000–1300) brought about radical change in European society. One remarkable aspect of this change was that the commercial classes constituted a small part of the total population—never more than 10 percent. They exercised an influence far in excess of their numbers. The commercial revolution created a great deal of new wealth, which meant a higher standard of living. The existence of wealth did not escape the attention of kings and other rulers. Wealth could be taxed, and through taxation, kings could create strong and centralized states. In the years to come, alliances with the middle classes were to enable kings to **weaken aristocratic interests and** build the states that came to be called **modern**.

分析：从文中最后一句可知

---

Q13. insert

While **it** originated in the German city of Lübeck, it began to expand in **1241** when Lübeck entered into a mutual protection treaty with the city of Hamburg.

The ventures of the German Hanseatic League illustrate these advancements. The Hanseatic League was a mercantile association of European towns dating from 1159.■ The league grew by the end of the fourteenth century to include about 200 cities from Holland to Poland. ■ Across regular, well-defined trade routes along the Baltic and North seas, the ships of league cities carried furs, wax, copper, fish, grain, timber, and wine. ■ These goods were exchanged for finished products, mainly cloth and salt, from western cities. ■ At cities such as Bruges and London, Hanseatic merchants secured special trading concessions, exempting them from all tolls and allowing them to trade at local fairs. Hanseatic merchants established foreign trading centers, the most famous of which was the London Steelyard, a walled community with warehouses, offices, a church, and residential quarters for company representatives. By the late thirteenth century, Hanseatic merchants had developed an important business technique, the business register. Merchants publicly recorded their debts and contracts and received a league guarantee for them. This device proved a decisive factor in the later development of credit and commerce in northern Europe.

分析：首先，待插入的句子中有近指代词 it，说明该句子的上一句讲了一个单数名词概念，所以 C、D 被排除。其次，句子中提到了“it”在 1241 年开始扩

张，是一个时间概念，和该段第二句说 The Hanseatic League 可追溯到 1159 年相呼应，可知选 A。

## 1.28 TPO 46 Passage 03

### 1.28.1 Words

significant	adj.	重要的；显著的
redundancy	n.	失业，被解雇，被裁减；多余，累赘
cascade	n.	小瀑布；如瀑布般下落；大量倾泻
obliterate	v.	彻底毁掉，抹去，覆盖（使不留痕迹）

### 1.28.2 Collocation

in terms of 按照，根据，就... 而言

## 1.29 TPO 47 Passage 01

### 1.29.1 Words

conquest	n.	征服；制服；攻克；驾驭
troop	n.	部队，军队
literally	adv.	确实地；名副其实地
amply	adv.	充分地
dismiss	v.	拒绝考虑；否定
carve	v.	切；雕刻
utilitarian	adj.	功利主义的；实用主义的
utensil	n.	用具；器具
worship	v.	景仰；十分喜爱
diplomatic	adj.	外交的
pretension	n.	自命，标榜；意图；抱负
exceptional	adj.	杰出的
influx	n.	突然大量涌入
supremacy	n.	最高地位，至高无上
curvilinear	adj.	曲线的，弯曲的

### 1.29.2 Collocation

On occasion 有时

### 1.29.3 Analyse

Q8. In paragraph 4, why does the author mention that “Pre-Roman Britain was highly localized, with people rarely traveling beyond their own region” ?

选项：

- A. To suggest that the Roman conquest of Britain increased the standard of living for natives
- B. To indicate that pre-Roman Britain was more interested in festivals and community life than conquering other regions
- C. To explain why architecture during this period was not built to be particularly large
- D. To illustrate how the traditional roundhouse evolved under the influence of Roman civil architecture

This art had a major impact on the native peoples, and one of the most important factors was a change in the scale of buildings. **Pre-Roman Britain was highly localized, with people rarely traveling beyond their own region. On occasion large groups amassed for war or religious festivals, but society remained centered on small communities.** Architecture of this era reflected this with even the largest of the fortified towns and hill forts

containing no more than clusters of medium-sized structures. The spaces inside even the largest roundhouses were modest, and the use of rounded shapes and organic building materials gave buildings a human scale. But the effect of Roman civil architecture was significant. The sheer size of space enclosed within buildings like the basilica of London must have been astonishing. This was an architecture of dominance in which subject peoples were literally made to feel small by buildings that epitomized imperial power. Supremacy was accentuated by the unyielding straight lines of both individual buildings and planned settlements since these too provided a marked contrast with the natural curvilinear shapes dominant in the native realm.

分析：原文 On occasion large groups amassed for war or religious festivals, but society remained centered on small communities，说明当时建筑比较小的原因是人们活动范围比较小，对应选项 C 中：To explain why architecture ...not built ...large。

---

Q12. According to paragraph 4, buildings from the pre-Roman period differed sharply from buildings reflecting Roman civil architecture in each of the following respects EXCEPT

选项：

- A. their outside and inside dimensions
- B. the impact they had on people
- C. the geometric shapes in which they were built
- D. the positioning of buildings in clusters

This art had a major impact on the native peoples, and one of the most important factors was a change in the scale of buildings. Pre-Roman Britain was highly localized, with people rarely traveling beyond their own region. On occasion large groups amassed for war or religious festivals, but society remained centered on small communities. Architecture of this era reflected this with even the largest of the fortified towns and hill forts containing no more than clusters of medium-sized structures. The spaces inside even the largest roundhouses were modest, and the use of rounded shapes and organic building materials gave buildings a human scale. But the effect of Roman civil architecture was significant. **The sheer size of space enclosed within buildings like the basilica of London must have been astonishing.**<sup>A</sup> **This was an architecture of dominance in which subject peoples were literally made to feel small by buildings that epitomized imperial power.**<sup>B</sup> Supremacy was accentuated by the unyielding straight lines of both individual buildings and planned settlements since these too provided a marked contrast with the natural **curvilinear shapes**<sup>C</sup> dominant in the native realm.

分析：原文 The sheer size of space enclosed within buildings like the basilica of London must have been astonishing，说明建筑尺寸变大，对应选项 A 中：



dimensions; 原文 Supremacy was accentuated by the unyielding straight lines  
...since ...a marked contrast with ...curvilinear shapes ...native realm, 说明几  
何形状不同, 对应选项 C 中: the geometric shapes; 原文...subject peoples ...  
made to feel small by buildings ...imperial power, 说明建筑对人的影响不同,  
对应选项 B 中: impact。没有提到位置, 所以选择 D 选项。

## 1.30 TPO 47 Passage 02

### 1.30.1 Words

ingenuity	n.	心灵手巧；足智多谋；独创力
desiccated	adj.	干燥的；脱水的；无趣的；毫无新意的
tropical	adj.	热带的
insulate	v.	使隔热；使隔音；使绝缘
ventilated	adj.	使用人工呼吸机辅助换气的
cellar	n.	地窖
attic	n.	阁楼

### 1.30.2 Analyse

Q12. Paragraph 5 supports which of the following about the air that flows through the interior of a *Macrotermes natalensis* mound?

选项：

- A. It has a higher concentration of oxygen in the cellar than in the attic.
- C. It contains over 250 quarts of oxygen which circulate continuously.

But how is this well-insulated nest ventilated? Its many occupants require over 250 quarts of oxygen (more than 1,200 quarts of air) per day. How can so much oxygen diffuse through the thick walls of the mound? Even the pores in the wall are filled with water, which almost stops the diffusion of gases. The answer lies in the construction of the nest. The interior consists of a large central core in which the fungus is grown, below it is a “cellar” of empty space, above it is an “attic” of empty space, and within the ridges on the outer wall of the nest, there are many small tunnels that connect the cellar and the attic. The warm air in the fungus gardens rises through the nest up to the attic. From the attic, the air passes into the tunnels in the ridges and flows back down to the cellar. Gases, mainly oxygen coming in and carbon dioxide going out, easily diffuse into or out of the ridges, since their walls are thin and their surface area is large because they protrude far out from the wall of the mound. Thus air that flows down into the cellar through the ridges is relatively rich in oxygen, and has lost much of its carbon dioxide. It supplies the nest’s inhabitants with fresh oxygen as it rises through the fungus-growing area back up to the attic.

分析：原文 From the attic, the air ...flows back down to the cellar. .... Thus air that flows down into the cellar ...is relatively rich in oxygen, and has lost much of its carbon dioxide, 说明顶楼的空气会流回地下室，在这个过程中会失去二氧化碳得到氧气，所以地下室氧气要比顶楼的氧气多，对应选项 A 中：... higher concentration of oxygen ...cellar than ...attic.

Q14. Summary

选项：

- A. Although termites resemble ants in terms of size, metamorphosis, and social organization, they actually belong to a different order of insects.
- B. Termites are sensitive to dryness and to changes in temperature, so their nests are designed to minimize these factors.
- C. Some termites build their nests under ground, while others construct above-ground structures with thick, insulating walls.
- D. Whether they lie above ground or below ground, termite nests must include special pores that allow air to enter the nests.
- E. Some termite species grow a fungus in their nests so that it will purify the air by taking in carbon dioxide and giving off oxygen.
- F. The nests of *Macrotermes natalensis* consist of a series of chambers and tunnels that allow for the circulation of air and the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide.

分析：文章首先介绍一些巢穴在地下的白蚁以及另一些巢穴在地上的白蚁，对应选项 C 中：Some ...nests under ground, while other ...above-ground ...；然后再介绍白蚁会建造湿度和温度都恒定的巢穴，对应选项 B 中：Termites are sensitive to dryness and to changes in temperature, so their nests are designed to minimize these factors，文章最后介绍 *Macrotermes natalensis* 建造的巢穴有许多房间和通道可以让空气循环交换氧气和二氧化碳，对应选项 F 中：...*Macrotermes natalensis* ...chambers and tunnels ...the circulation of air and the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide。白蚁的蜕变期以及社会组织和蚂蚁不同，选项 A 错在 metamorphosis, and social organization。菌类新陈代谢是释放二氧化碳，选项 E 错在 taking in carbon dioxide。气孔并不能使空气进入，选项 D 错在 special pores that allow air to enter。

## 1.31 TPO 47 Passage 03

### 1.31.1 Words

pertinent	adj.	有关的，直接相关的
render	v.	使成为；使变得；使处于某种状态
prerequisite	n.	先决条件，前提，必备条件
carnivorous	adj.	食肉的
zooplankton	n.	浮游动物
atoll	n.	环状珊瑚岛，环礁
lagoon	n.	泻湖，濒海湖，环礁湖
fringe	n.	边缘，外围；（活动的）次要部分
succession	n.	一系列；接连；继任，接任；继承
substratum	n.	底土层；底土，心土
complex	n.	复合体
swamp	n.	沼泽地；湿地

### 1.31.2 Collocation

live off sb/sth 依靠…生活

### 1.31.3 Analyse

Q1. According to paragraph 1, all of the following are needed for the growth of coral reefs EXCEPT

选项：

- A. a solid base to grow on
- B. exposure to light
- C. the presence of river-borne sediment
- D. ocean temperatures of 21°C or higher

Coral reefs are found where the ocean water **temperature is not less than 21°C<sub>D</sub>**, where there is a **firm substratum<sub>A</sub>**, and where the seawater is **not rendered too dark<sub>B</sub>** by excessive amounts of river-borne sediment.

分析：原文 Coral reefs are found where the ocean water temperature is not less than 21 °C，说明温度不能低于 21°C，对应选项 D 中：21 °C or higher，原文 where there is a firm substratum，说明基础一定要坚实，对应选项 A 中：a solid base，原文 the seawater is not rendered too dark，说明不能太暗，对应选项 B 中：light。过多的沉淀物会遮住光不利于珊瑚礁生长，选项 C 错在 sediment。

Q7. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT characteristic of a **barrier reef**?

选项：

- A. It is located away from the shore of the neighboring land.
- B. It is separated from neighboring land by a wide channel.
- C. It is located in deep ocean water.
- D. It surrounds a small, central lagoon.

Coral reefs have fascinated scientists for almost 200 years, and some of the most pertinent observations of them were made in the 1830s by Charles Darwin on the voyage of the Beagle. He recognized that there were three major kinds: fringing reefs, barrier reefs, and atolls; and he saw that they were related to each other in a logical and gradational sequence. A fringing reef is one that lies close to the shore of some continent or island. Its surface forms an uneven and rather rough platform around the coast, about the level of low water, and its outer edge slopes downwards into the sea. Between the fringing reef and the land there is sometimes a small channel or lagoon. When the lagoon is wide and deep and the reef lies **at some distance from the shore**<sub>A B</sub> and **rises from deep water**<sub>C</sub> it is called a barrier reef. An atoll is a reef in the form of a ring or horseshoe **with a lagoon in the center**<sub>DX</sub>.

分析：原文 An atoll is a reef …with a lagoon in the center，说明中间有泻湖的是环礁，所以选项 D 不是堡礁的特点。

Q8. 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.

选项：

- A. Darwin claimed that, of the three types of coral reefs, only an atoll would be able to survive on a sinking platform.
- B. Darwin recognized that coral reefs achieved success by growing upward from a sinking land platform and becoming an atoll.
- C. Darwin argued that as a coral reef grew up from a sinking island, it would become a fringing reef, then a barrier reef, and finally, with the disappearance of the island, an atoll.
- D. Darwin's theory helped explain the disappearance of a number of islands by showing how coral reef growth caused them to sink below the ocean surface.

Darwin's theory was that the succession from one coral reef type to another could be achieved by the upward growth of coral from a sinking platform, **and that** there would be a progression from a fringing reef, through the barrier reef stage until, with the disappearance through subsidence (sinking) of the central island, only a reef-enclosed lagoon or atoll would survive.

分析：划线句子意为珊瑚礁从下沉的岛屿上长出来，然后变成裙礁，再变成堡礁，最后岛屿消失变成环礁，对应选项 C 中：Darwin …as a coral reef …a

sinking island, ...fringing reef, ...barrier reef, and ...disappearance of the island, an atoll.

---

Q10. Why does the passage provide the information that the drill holes in the Pacific atolls **passed through more than a thousand meters of coral before reaching the rock substratum of the ocean floor**?

选项：

- A. To emphasize that according to Darwin' s view coral can grow at great depths
- B. To indicate how scientists knew the rate at which Earth' s crust had subsided
- C. To support the claim that coral reefs take millions of years to form
- D. To present the evidence that confirmed Darwin' s account of coral reef evolution

Darwin' s theory was that the succession from one coral reef type to another could be achieved by the upward growth of coral from a sinking platform, and that there would be a progression from a fringing reef, through the barrier reef stage until, with the disappearance through subsidence (sinking) of the central island, only a reef-enclosed lagoon or atoll would survive. A long time after Darwin put forward this theory, some deep boreholes were drilled in the Pacific atolls in the 1950s. **The drill holes passed through more than a thousand meters of coral before reaching the rock substratum of the ocean floor, and** indicated that the coral had been growing upward for tens of millions of years as Earth' s crust subsided at a rate of between 15 and 51 meters per million years. Darwin' s theory was **therefore** proved basically correct. There are some submarine islands called guyots and seamounts, in which subsidence associated with sea-floor spreading has been too speedy for coral growth to keep up.

分析：原文 Darwin s theory was therefore proved basically correct，说明举例太平洋环礁就是为了证明达尔文理论正确，对应选项 D 中：To present the evidence that confirmed Darwin' s account of coral reef evolution。

## 1.32 TPO 48 Passage 01

### 1.32.1 Words

aggregate n.adj. 聚集体, 集成体; 总数, 合计; 合计的, 总的; 总数的

### 1.32.2 Analyse

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Q13. insert

Other developments **addressed the problems of dry and sandy areas unsuitable** for growing China's native crops.

This technological advance took many forms: one was the continual introduction from the south of earlier-ripening varieties of rice, which made possible double-cropping (the production of two harvests per year from one field). □ New crops such as corn (maize) and sweet potatoes as well as peanuts and tobacco were introduced from the Americas. □ Corn, for instance, can be grown on the dry soil and marginal hill land of North China, where it is used for food, fuel, and fodder and provides something like one-seventh of the food energy available in the area. □ The sweet potato, growing in sandy soil and providing more food energy per unit of land than other crops, became the main food of the poor in much of the South China rice area. □

分析: 待插入句子意为其他进步解决了中国本土作物无法再干燥和沙化区域生长的问题, 说明这句话后面要详细展开这些发展是什么, 对应原文 New crops such as corn (maize) and sweet potatoes as well as peanuts and tobacco were introduced from the Americas, 所以应该把句子放在 A 处。

## 1.33 TPO 48 Passage 02

### 1.33.1 Words

typically	adv.	典型地，具有代表性地；一般，通常
naturally	adv.	自然地
correlation	n.	相互关系；联系；相关
stab	v.	(用刀等锐器) 戳，捅，刺
canine	adj.	犬的，狗的
claw	n.	(兽类或鸟类的) 爪，脚爪
analogous	adj.	相似的
carnivore	n.	食肉动物
herbivorous	adj.	(动物) 食草的
shred	n.	极少量，微量
grindstone	n.	磨石，砂轮
embryonic	adj.	胚的，胚胎的
cavity	n.	腔，洞，窟窿
chest	n.	胸腔
unequivocal	adj.	完全的；表达明确的；毫不含糊的



## 1.34 TPO 48 Passage 03

### 1.34.1 Words

infrared	adj.	红外线的
retard	v.	阻碍；减缓；智力迟钝者；弱智；笨蛋
exert	v.	运用；行使（权威、权力等）；施加（影响等）
nucleus	n.	原子核；细胞核
precipitation	n.	（尤指雨或雪的）降落；降水
thermal	adj.n.	热的，热量的；上升热气流
outskirt	n.	远离城市中心的地区，市郊，郊区

### 1.34.2 Analyse

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#### Q14. Summary

选项：

- A. In the countryside, much solar energy is used in evaporation, but in the city this energy builds up as heat.
- B. The urban heat island is strongest in the summer, when the days are long and the sunlight is intense.
- C. Increased industrial and urban development has also increased average levels of humidity over the last century.
- D. Heat and air are trapped in the irregular spaces between buildings, which creates the atmospheric conditions that result in storms and winds.
- E. Pollution from cars and factories helps increase the amounts of fog and precipitation that occur in cities.
- F. Country breezes blow pollutants out **from the cities into the surrounding** countryside.

分析：文章首先介绍太阳能在农村都用于蒸发水分，而在城市都储存为热，对应选项 A 中：In the countryside, much solar energy is used in evaporation, but in the city this energy builds up as heat，文章然后介绍污染物会让城市有更多烟雾和降雨，对应选项 E 中：Pollution from cars and factories helps increase the amounts of fog and precipitation that occur in cities，文章最后介绍压强差导致风暴，对应选项 D 中：Heat and air are trapped in the irregular spaces between buildings, which creates the atmospheric conditions that result in storms and winds。文章没有提到湿度的升降，选项 C 错在 humidity。文章说冬天城市热岛效应更为明显，选项 B 错在 summer。文章说污染物从郊区走向城市，选项 F 错在 from cities into ...countryside。

## 1.35 TPO 49 Passage 01

### 1.35.1 Words

irreversibly	adv.	不可改变地，不可逆转地
relevance	n.	相关性；实用性；意义
archaeology	n.	考古学
sheer	adj.	完全的，彻底的
tumble	v.	跌倒；滚下，坠落；倒塌
gnaw	v.	咬，啃，啃（通常指啃出孔洞或逐渐啃坏）
cliff	n.	悬崖
silt	n.	淤泥
insular	adj.	思想狭隘的；保守的
isostatic	adj.	均衡
pebble	n.	鹅卵石
dune	n.	沙丘
topography	n.	地貌

### 1.35.2 Analyse

Q5. By indicating that flora and fauna of isolated or insular areas were often “**irreversibly affected**” by the changes due to the Ice Age, the author means that the flora and fauna were

选项：

- A. unable to return to their previous conditions
- B. in a constant state of change
- C. completely destroyed by human colonization
- D. unevenly distributed across the area

Nevertheless, for archaeologists concerned with the long periods of time of the Paleolithic period there are variations in coastlines of much greater magnitude to consider. The expansion and contraction of the continental glaciers caused huge and uneven rises and falls in sea levels worldwide. When the ice sheets grew, the sea level would drop as water became locked up in the glaciers; when the ice melted, the sea level would rise again. Falls in sea level often exposed a number of important land bridges, such as those linking Alaska to northeast Asia and Britain to northwest Europe, a phenomenon with far-reaching effects not only on human colonization of the globe but also on the environment as a whole—the flora and fauna of isolated or insular areas were radically and often **irreversibly affected**. Between Alaska and Asia today lies the Bering Strait, which is so shallow that a fall in sea level of only four meters would turn it into a land bridge. When the ice sheets were at their greatest extent some 18,000 years ago (the glacial maximum), it is thought that the fall was about 120 meters, which therefore created not merely a bridge but a vast plain, 1,000 kilometers

from the north to the south, which has been called Beringia. The existence of Beringia (and the extent to which it could have supported human life) is one of the crucial pieces of evidence in the continuing debate about the likely route and date of human colonization of the New World.

分析：本题可以从短语本身着手。irreversibly affected 意为“不可逆转地受到了影响”，植物和动物受到了影响即发生了改变，不可逆转即无法回到改变之前的状态，故答案为 a。

## 1.36 TPO 49 Passage 02

### 1.36.1 Words

medieval	adj.	中世纪（约公元 600 年至 1500 年间）的，中古时代的
culmination	n.	顶点
antiquity	n.	（尤指六世纪以前的）古代
vellum	n.	羊皮纸
merit	n.	优点；价值；功绩
monk	n.	修道士
rivalry	n.	相互较劲

### 1.36.2 Analyse

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Q4. According to paragraph 2, all of the following were **advantages of movable metal type** EXCEPT:

选项：

- A. It could be reused.
- B. It made letters of standardized size.
- C. It did not require specialized skill to use.
- D. It could easily be restored from a mold.

In the years 1446-1448, two German goldsmiths, Johannes Gutenberg and Johann Fust, made use of cheap paper to introduce a critical improvement in the way written pages were reproduced. Printing from wooden blocks was the old method; what the Germans did was to invent movable type for the letterpress. **It had three merits: it could be used repeatedly until worn out; it was cast in metal from a mold and so could be renewed without difficulty; and it made lettering uniform.** In 1450, Gutenberg began work on his Bible, the first printed book, known as the Gutenberg. It was completed in 1455 and is a marvel. As Gutenberg, apart from getting the key idea, had to solve a lot of practical problems, including imposing paper and ink into the process, and the actual printing itself, for which he adapted the screw press used by winemakers, it is amazing that his first product does not look at all rudimentary. Those who handle it are struck by its clarity and quality.

分析：根据题干中的 advantages of movable metal type 定位到 It had three merits... 这句话，A It could be reused 对应 it could be used repeatedly，排除。B It made letters of standardized size 对应 it made lettering uniform（一样的；规格一致的），排除。D It could easily be restored from a mold 对应 cast in metal from a mold and so could be renewed，排除。

---

Q7. According to the passage, the role of the monastic scriptoria was to

选项：

- A. translate old religious texts into modern languages
- B. turn books printed at the new presses into luxury items
- C. produce reference works solely for religious use
- D. create books of a quality that was beyond the means of the printing industry

The old **monastic scriptoria**—monastery workshops where monks copied texts by hand—worked closely alongside the new presses, continuing to **produce the luxury goods that movable-type printing could not yet supply**. Printing aimed at a cheap mass sale.

分析：D 选项中的 a quality that was beyond the means of the printing industry 对应 produce the luxury goods that movable-type printing could not yet supply，所以选 D。

---

Q9. Why does the author mention **24 presses** in the discussion?

选项：

- A. To indicate the extent to which the printing industry had grown in Germany
- B. To emphasize that printing presses far outnumbered monastic scriptoria
- C. To indicate the importance of trade fairs as a way of promoting printing presses
- D. To argue that the centers of printing had begun to shift from Germany to other parts of Europe

Presses sprang up in several German cities, and by 1470, Nuremberg, **Germany**, **had established itself as the center of the international publishing trade**, printing books from 24 presses and distributing them at trade fairs all over western and central Europe. The old monastic scriptoria—monastery workshops where monks copied texts by hand—worked closely alongside the new presses, continuing to produce the luxury goods that movable-type printing could not yet supply. Printing aimed at a cheap mass sale.

分析：根据题干中的 24 presses 定位到第 3 段倒数第 3 句前半部分，意思是印刷机在德国几个城市兴起，到 1470 年，德国纽伦堡市已经成为国际出版贸易的中心。综合句意选 A

---

Q10. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the “**Gothic**” typeface used in Germany?

选项：

- A. It was adopted by the Italians when they hired two leading German printers.
- B. It was more difficult to read than roman typeface.
- C. It was easier to print than other styles of typeface.
- D. It was widely popular with international readers.

German printers had the disadvantage of working with the complex typeface that the Italians sneeringly referred to as “**Gothic**” and that later became known as black letter. Outside Germany, readers found this typeface disagreeable. The Italians, **on the other hand**, had a **clear typeface** known as roman that became the type of the future.

分析：根据题干中的 Gothic 定位到第 4 段倒数第 3 句，意思是德国印刷工人用 complex typeface 复杂的印刷字体工作有劣势，再结合下一句意思是在德国之外，读者们发现这种字体不合意，综合意思，B 最符合。

---

Q12. According to paragraphs 4 and 5, how did German and Italian contributions to the printing industry differ?

选项：

- A. German printers originated and applied a technique that Italian printers adapted more artistically.
- B. German printers mass-produced books, while Italian printers produced fewer books of better quality.
- C. German printers used only black typeface, while Italian printers used a variety of typeface colors and styles.
- D. German printers had greater technological skill, while Italian printers were more commercially successful.

Although there was no competition between the technologies, there was rivalry between nations. The Italians made energetic and successful efforts to catch up with Germany. Their most successful scriptorium quickly imported two leading German printers to set up presses in their book-producing shop. German printers had the disadvantage of working with the complex typeface that the Italians sneeringly referred to as “Gothic” and that later became known as black letter. Outside Germany, readers found this typeface disagreeable. The Italians, on the other hand, had a clear typeface known as roman that became the type of the future.

**Hence, although the Germans made use of the paper revolution to introduce movable type, the Italians went far to regain the initiative by their artistry.** By 1500 there were printing firms in 60 German cities, but there were 150 presses in Venice alone. However, since many nations and governments wanted their own presses, the trade quickly became international. The cumulative impact of this industrial spread was spectacular. Before printing, only the very largest libraries, of which there were a dozen in Europe, had as many as 600 books. The total number of books on the entire Continent was well under 100,000. But by 1500, after only 45 years of the printed book, there were 9 million in circulation.

分析：主要根据第 5 段第 1 句意思，尽管德国人利用纸革命引入活字印刷，但意大利人根据他们的艺术技艺获得了主动权而扬名。综合意思，A 最符合。

---

Q14.Insert

The typeface that followed was italic, with a slanted appearance in the style of handwriting and a name that was recognizably Italian.

Although there was no competition between the technologies, there was rivalry between nations. The Italians made energetic and successful efforts to catch up with Germany. Their most successful scriptorium quickly imported two leading German printers to set up presses in their book-producing shop. □ German printers had the disadvantage of working with the complex typeface that the Italians sneeringly referred to as “Gothic” and that later became known as black letter. □ Outside Germany, readers found this typeface disagreeable. □ The Italians, on the other hand, had a clear typeface known as roman that became the type of the future. □

分析：根据插入句里的关键点 The typeface that followed 和 recognizably Italian 分别对应第 4 个黑框前的句子的 a clear typeface 和 the type of the future , The Italians , 所以放在第 4 个黑框。

---

Q14. Summary

选项：

- A. The industrial process for mass paper production was first introduced in the early fifteenth century.
- B. The mechanized production of books in the fifteenth century is the first instance of a modern industry in Europe.
- C. The Gutenberg Bible was the result of combined technologies in the mass production of paper and the newly invented manufacture of movable type.
- D. Hand-copied texts continued to be in as great demand as printed books in fifteenth-century Germany and Italy.
- E. The increased need for classical texts and reference books along with the existence of an established workshop system stimulated rapid growth in the printing trade.
- F. Printed works were located primarily in libraries at the end of the fifteenth century because they were still too expensive for mass sale.

分析：A 选项根据第 1 段中的这三句话 In the early Middle Ages, Europe imported an industrial process from China.... s the growing availability of cheap paper, 表达错误，所以排除。

B 选项对应第 4 段内容，正确。

C 选项对应第 2 段内容，正确。

D 选项根据第 3 段最后两句话意思，表达错误，所以排除。

E 选项对应第 3 段内容，正确。

F 选项根据第 5 段最后三句话意思，表达错误，所以排除。

## 1.37 TPO 49 Passage 03

### 1.37.1 Words

potential	n.	潜力, 潜能
canal	n.	运河
peasant	n.	农民
entrepreneur	n.	(尤指涉及风险的) 企业家, 创业者
thrift	n.	节约, 节俭
luxurious	adj.	奢华的
marsh	n.	沼泽; 湿地
fen	n.	沼泽地带, 湿地
livestock	n.	牲畜; 家畜; 家禽
burgeoning	adj.	迅速发展的
enclosure	n.	围起来的区域; 围场; 围地
pasture	n.	牧场
fence	n.	栅栏; 篱笆; 围栏
flock	v.	聚集; 蜂拥
workforce	n.	劳动力; 工人; 劳动人口

### 1.37.2 Collocation

conducive to	有利于
sell out	销售一空, 售罄; 脱销

### 1.37.3 Analyse

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Q10. Paragraph 6 suggests which of the following about land enclosure?

选项:

- A. It entered a period of steady decline after 1820.
- B. It was a farming reform caused by industrialization.
- C. It included a range of agricultural activities by the eighteenth century.
- D. It was primarily used to provide sheep pastures in the sixteenth century.

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, the world.

分析：本段第三句 In the ……sheep pastures 与 D 选项完全对应，所以 D 选项正确。A 选项 steady decline 文中未提及，B 选项说这是由工业化引起的，文中未提及，C 选项 a range of agricultural activities 文中未提及。

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Q11. According to paragraph 6, **the growth of the workforce in British factories** was influenced by

选项：

- A. the competition for jobs between established and new city inhabitants
- B. a decrease in the farming profits of large landowners
- C. the failure of small independent farms
- D. an attempt by large landowners to take control of the cities

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, the world.**

分析：XXX

---

Q13. Insert

选项：

Cities would not only provide **job** opportunities but also profoundly affect social patterns, standards of living, political movements, and ideologies.

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, the world.■

分析：待插入的句子意思为，城市不仅提供就业机会，还会深刻影响到社会形态，生活标准，政治运动，以及意识形态。前文应该在讨论城市，文中只有 D 选项前提到城市，所以 D 选项正确。A 选项之后是 as a result，所以 A 选项错误。A 选项后描述了大地主圈地导致独立农场主和雇佣劳动者失业，所以 B 选项错误。而 C 选项后 such people 指代前文两种人，所以 C 选项错误。

## 1.38 TPO 50 Passage 01

### 1.38.1 Words

bustling	adj.	熙熙攘攘的；热闹的
flow	n.	(尤指液体、气体或电) 流动
spearhead	v.	领导(攻击、行动等)；充当…的先锋；带头做
lumber	v.	缓慢笨拙地移动
estate	n.	(位于乡村的) 大片私有土地，庄园，种植园
speculation	n.	猜测；推测；推断投机，投机买卖
onset	n.	(指不愉快的事情) 的开始，发作
scrap	v.	放弃；取消
ambitious	adj.	有抱负的；志向远大的；雄心勃勃的
strain	n.	压力；拉力，张力；作用力

### 1.38.2 Collocation

collocation 中文

### 1.38.3 Analyse

Q9. 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.

选项：

A. Private investment in railroads **began in the 1850s** following the dramatic expansion of the railroad network, which had been financed by local governments.

B. **Railroads' relations with local governments** became strained in the 1850s, when railroads turned to private investors for financing to expand their capacity.

C. Local governments' limited capacity to finance railroad expansion was a **long-standing** problem that railroads solved in the 1850s by turning toward private investment.

D. When local governments could not adequately finance the railroads' dramatic expansion in the 1850s, private investment became increasingly important.

The dramatic expansion of the railroad network in the 1850s, **however**, strained the financing capacity of local governments and required a turn toward private investment(, which had never been absent from the picture).

分析：本题为句子简化题。做句子简化题时要把握逻辑和语义两个方面。首先我们来看句子，句子的意思是“然而，1850 年铁路网络的急剧扩张，给当地政府的融资能力造成了不小的压力，铁路资金的需求转向了私人投资方向，而私

人投资一直以来都是铁路资金来源的一部分。”A 选项说 “Private investment in railroads began in the 1850s following……”，认为私人投资是从 19 世纪 50 年代开始的，但是原句中 “……which had never been absent from the picture.” 说明私人投资一直存在，所以 A 选项在语义上与原文矛盾，故排除。B 选项说 “Railroads’ relations with local governments became strained in the 1850s”，但是原文中并没有说铁路公司和政府的关系开始变得紧张，文中说的是 “The dramatic expansion of the railroad network in the 1850s, however, strained the financing capacity of local governments”，意思是 1850 年铁路网络的急剧扩张，给当地政府的融资能力造成了不小的压力，所以 B 选项的这部分内容在文中并未提及，B 选项可以排除。C 选项说政府融资的局限性是一个长久以来的问题，在 50 年代通过转向私人投资的方式得到解决。但文中说是因为经济危机，才使政府融资困难，C 选项中的 “long-standing problem” 与原文矛盾；此外，原文并没有说私人投资就解决了融资问题，故 C 选项排除。D 选项说对于 50 年代的铁路扩张，地方政府的融资并不能完全满足铁路建设需求，因此私人投资就显得更加重要。符合原文，逻辑正确，主干完整，故为正确答案。

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Q10. Paragraph 5 supports which of the following ideas about **people who held railroad stock**?

选项：

- A. Many of them were not particularly wealthy.
- B. Many of them overestimated the economic benefits of railroads.
- C. Most of them bought their stock for less than it was worth.
- D. Most of them had been employed by a railroad.

本题为细节题。根据题干中的关键词 “stock”，定位到原文第 5 段的第 2 句话 “Well aware of the economic benefits of railroads, individuals living near them had long purchased railroad stock issued by governments and had directly bought stock in railroads, often paying by contributing their labor to building the railroads.” 持有铁路股份的人需要通过付出劳动力才能换取股份，可知选项 A：他们不是十分富有，而是需要出卖劳动的劳工阶层。是正确的。

选项 B：他们高估了铁路公司的经济效益，文中未提及；选项 C：他们以比实际价格更低的价钱买股票，文中并没有明确提及。

选项 D 说：大部分购买铁路股票的人都在铁路公司工作，并不能从原文 “often paying by contributing their labor to building the railroads.” 直接得出，他们可能是仅仅临时为铁路工作，不是正式员工。所以这道题正确答案为 A。

分析：XXX

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Q14. Summary

选项：

- A. Increased rail line between the East and the Midwest resulted in the rapid rise of major Midwestern cities such as Chicago, as well as in the growth of small towns along railroad routes.

B. Once Chicago became a major commercial hub with direct rail connections to New Orleans and the East, Midwestern farmers were no longer limited to **selling most of their products locally**.

C. Real estate speculation by railroads in the 1850s drove up the value of farmland and **encouraged many Midwestern farmers to sell their land and make a new life in the cities**.

D. State government financing of railroads largely ended in the 1830s and was replaced by a combination of local and federal government support and money from private investors.

E. Both canals and railroads fell out of public favor in the early 1840s, but by the **mid-1850s the economic benefits** of railroads had once again become generally recognized.

F. In the 1850s railroads turned to investment banks in New York City for capital to expand and by doing so, helped establish the city as the main financial center in the United States.

分析：本题为概要小结题。我们逐一来分析选项，排除错误选项。

A 选项对应文章第一段和第三段。第一段中描述了铁路对于芝加哥发展的积极影响，使芝加哥发展为一个有着 10 万人口的大城市；第三段主要描述铁路推动了沿线小城镇的发展。所以 A 选项是对一、三段的概括总结，故正确。

B 选项说因为铁路的建设，芝加哥成为了主要的商业腹地，中西部地区的农民不再局限于在当地出售农作物。B 选项对应文章第一段，但文中并没有提到农民在当地出售农作物，而是说“芝加哥北部和西部的农民不再需要用船装载他们的谷物、牲畜和乳制品，沿着密西西比河一路向下，运送到新奥尔良；他们现在可以直接将他们的产品运送到东部。”所以 B 选项排除。

C 选项中说铁路公司对房地产的投资，使农场的价值上升，很多农民卖掉他们的土地，以求在城市开始新生活。但是文中并没有提到农民卖掉土地，搬到城市生活，故 C 选项在文中未提及，排除。

D 选项对应文章第四、第五段。第四段说因为经济危机，州政府不再为铁路建设提供资金，财政负担转移到了当地政府和联邦政府身上；第五段强调了私人投资对铁路建设的重要性。故 D 选项是对文章第四、第五段的概括总结，故 D 选项正确。

E 选项说在 40 年代，运河建设和铁路建设都失去了人们的支持，但是在 50 年代中期，由于铁路的经济效益，铁路建设再次被人们重视。根据关键词“1850s”，对应文中最后一段，文中着重强调的是 50 年代的铁路扩张对当地政府融资造成压力，只能寻求私人投资，并没有说是因为经济效益，铁路才被人们再次重视。故 E 选项排除。

F 选项对应文章第五段，说 50 年代铁路公司转向纽约的投资银行寻求资金，使纽约成为了美国经济中心。F 选项与第五段内容完全符合，是第五段的总结概括，故 F 选项正确。

## 1.39 TPO 50 Passage 02

### 1.39.1 Words

anarchy	n.	(政府消亡或垮台而引起的) 无政府状态, 混乱状态
dislocation	n.	负面影响, 混乱, 紊乱
conspiracy	n.	阴谋; 密谋; 谋划
discontent	n.	不满; 不满足
revolt	n.	反抗; 造反; 反叛
republican	n.	拥护共和政体者; 共和主义者
elite	n.	(社会) 上层集团; 掌权人物; 出类拔萃的人, 精英
stratum	n.	部分; 层; 阶层
privilege	n.	(特定个体或群体的) 特权, 特别待遇
resentment	n.	怨恨
conservative	adj.	保守的; 守旧的
reactionary	n.	反动分子; 保守分子; 反对进步者
timid	adj.	羞怯的; 胆小的, 胆怯的
vacillating	adj.	犹豫不决
estate	n.	房地产; 庄园
abrogate	v.	正式废除, 废止; 撤销
liberty	n.	自由
concession	n.	(为结束争端而作出的) 认可, 让与, 让步, 妥协

### 1.39.2 Collocation

insist on doing sth (对自己无益, 依然) 执意做(某事)

### 1.39.3 Analyse

Q9. In paragraph 4, why does the author mention that King João's courtiers "hungered to return to Portugal and their lost estates" ?

选项:

- A. To illustrate how conservative the courtiers were
- B. To help explain the position taken by the courtiers
- C. To give an example of the effects produced by the revolution
- D. To show why King João advised his son the way he did

Timid and vacillating, King João did not know which way to turn. Under the pressure of his courtiers, **who hungered to return to Portugal and their lost estates**, he finally approved the new constitution and sailed for Portugal.

分析: 本题为功能目的题, 首先我们来看题干中的这句话: 廷臣们“都渴望回到葡萄牙, 回到他们所失去的家园”。回到原文当中看, 根据上文我们知道若奥六世是个非常优柔寡断的人, 不知道如何做选择。而根据下文, 他最终批准了新宪

法并乘船回到了葡萄牙。那么对于他做出决定的关键性的人物，就是 courtiers。句子中说“Under the pressure of his courtiers”，可见，题干中的这个定语是为了强调说明 courtiers 的地位，他们能够对若奥六世施压，迫使他做出决定，所以 B 选项正确。A 选项：说明廷臣们有多么的保守。“conservative”一词在上文中有提到，“The Portuguese revolutionaries framed a liberal constitution for the kingdom, but they were conservative or reactionary in relation to Brazil.”但句子的主语是 revolutionaries，所以与 courtiers 没有关系，A 排除。C 选项：举例说明革命带来的影响。错误，因为阴影部分内容只是一个定语，不是举例，旨在修饰“courtiers”，所以 C 排除。D 选项：说明为什么若奥六世在信中建议儿子那样做。根据下文内容，若奥六世在信中劝告佩德罗如果巴西要求独立的话，他应该领导独立运动，但是这和 courtiers 并没有直接联系。D 选项排除。

Q10. Paragraphs 4 and 5 support the idea that Brazil's move to declare independence in 1822 was primarily **the result of**

选项：

- A. the revolutionaries' demand that King João return to Portugal
- B. Portugal's apparent intention to return Brazil to the status of a colony
- C. King João's decision to leave his son Pedro in Brazil
- D. the growing threat of intervention by the Brazilian masses

Soon it became clear that the Portuguese parliament intended to set the clock back by abrogating all the liberties and concessions won by Brazil since 1808. One of its decrees insisted on the immediate return of Pedro from Brazil. **The pace of events moved more rapidly in 1822.** On January 9, urged on by Brazilian advisers who perceived a golden opportunity to make an orderly transition to independence without the intervention of the masses, Pedro refused an order from the parliament to return to Portugal, saying famously, “I remain.” On September 7, regarded by all Brazilians as Independence Day, he issued the even more celebrated proclamation, “Independence or death!” In December 1822, having overcome slight resistance by Portuguese troops, Dom Pedro was formally proclaimed constitutional Emperor of Brazil.

分析：本题为细节题，根据关键词“1822”，我们定位到最后一段的第三句话“The pace of events moved more rapidly in 1822.”这句话后面的内容都是在描述 1822 年之后独立运动的进程，所以其原因肯定在前文中。首先我们来概括第四段的内容，第四段主要描述了 1820 年的葡萄牙资产阶级革命使巴西与葡萄牙决裂，葡萄牙革命者要求国王若奥六世立刻回到里斯本，结束他所制定的双君主制，并恢复葡萄牙商业垄断。从这段内容中我们可以得知，葡萄牙革命者非常希望能够恢复葡萄牙的统治地位。而第五段的第一句话更是直接地表明了葡萄牙的态度“Soon it became clear that the Portuguese parliament intended to set the clock back by abrogating all the liberties and concessions won by Brazil since 1808.”明确地表示要“废除巴西自 1808 年以来所获得的一切自由和特权”。所以这就是促使巴西宣告独立的主要原因——巴西不想再次沦为葡萄牙的殖民地。因此 B 选项：葡萄牙想要收复巴西使之再度成为葡萄牙殖民地的企图，

是正确选项。A 选项：革命者要求若奥六世立刻回到葡萄牙。错误，因为这一点在第四段中已经提到，并且若奥六世已经在 1820 年回到了葡萄牙，所以这不可能是促使巴西于 1822 年宣告独立的原因。C 选项：若奥六世将儿子留在巴西的决定。该选项为无关缠绕信息，并不是直接导致巴西宣告独立的原因。D 选项：巴西的群众造成的越来越多的干扰。错误，关键词 “intervention” 和 “masses” 出现在最后一段的这句话 “On January 9, urged on by Brazilian advisers who perceived a golden opportunity to make an orderly transition to independence without the intervention of the masses, Pedro ……”，这句话是在说巴西幕僚们认为这是一个千载难逢的机会能让巴西在排除干扰的情况下有秩序地过度为独立的王国。但是群众的干扰与巴西宣告独立是无关的，两者不存在因果关系。故排除。



## 1.40 TPO 50 Passage 03

### 1.40.1 Words

proton	n.	质子
bulge	n.	凸起; 鼓起
reside	v.	居住; 定居
ripple	n.	涟漪; 微波; 细浪

### 1.40.2 Analyse

Q2. According to paragraph 1, the energy that comes from stars and that is seen as light is the result of

选项:

- A. protons combining with helium atoms
- B. atoms of heavier elements smashing together
- C. various particles fusing with one another
- D. hydrogen atoms breaking apart

Until the early- to mid-twentieth century, scientists believed that stars generate energy by shrinking. As stars contracted, it was thought, they would get hotter and hotter, giving off light in the process. This could not be the primary way that stars shine, however. If it were, they would scarcely last a million years, rather than the billions of years in age that we know they are. We now know that stars are fueled by nuclear fusion. Each time fusion takes place, energy is released as a by-product. **This energy, expelled into space, is what we see as starlight.** The fusion process begins when two hydrogen nuclei smash together to form a particle called the deuteron (a combination of a positive proton and a neutral neutron). Deuterons readily combine with additional protons to form helium. Helium, in turn, can fuse together to form heavier elements, such as carbon. In a typical star, merger after merger takes place until significant quantities of heavy elements are built up.

分析: 本题为细节题, 题目问恒星释放的能量, 即我们所看到的星光, 是由什么造成的? 根据题干中的关键词 “energy” 和 “light” 我们可以定位到第一段第 7 句话 “This energy, expelled into space, is what we see as starlight.” 那么这句话中的 “this energy” 具体指的是什么呢? 我们再往前看第 6 句 “Each time fusion takes place, energy is released as a by-product.” 从这句话中我们知道, 这种能量是核聚变的副产物。因此, 本题的答案就应该是核聚变。虽然答案中并没有直接出现 “nuclear fusion” 核聚变, 但是 C 选项 “各种微粒互相融合” 其实就是对核聚变的一种解释。文中 “The fusion process begins when two hydrogen nuclei smash together ……can fuse together to form heavier elements, such as carbon.” 这段话都是在描述核聚变的过程, 即 2 个氢原子碰撞 → 氘核, 氘核 + 其他质子 → 氦, 氦融合 → 重元素, e.g. 碳。总之, 核聚变的过程就是微粒不

断互相碰撞融合的过程。故 C 选项正确。A 选项：质子与氦原子结合。错误，因为文中只说质子和中子结合成氦核，而氦核又与其他质子结合形成氦，并没有说质子与氦原子结合，故排除。B 选项：重元素的原子互相碰撞。错误，因为文中只说 2 个氢原子碰撞能形成氦核，并没有提到重元素原子的碰撞，故排除。D 选项：氢原子分裂。错误，因为整段话没有提到氢原子分裂，故排除。

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#### Q14. Summary

选项：

D. Population I stars, including the Sun, are relatively young stars that are mostly hydrogen and helium gas but also contain heavier elements.

E. The Sun and stars like it will separate into inner cores and outer envelopes before all nuclear reactions in the cores stop and the stars finally die.

分析：本题为概要小结题，我们逐一来看选项，找出正确答案。A 选项说太阳是星族 I 恒星的一个例子，因为它通过核聚变产生能量，而不是通过收缩产生能量。首先，后半句话是错误的，对应文章第三段，区分星族 I 和星族 II 的关键，一是恒星年龄，而是恒星位置，和是否通过核聚变产生能量无关。其次，这句话只是一个举例，属于细枝末节信息，不是文章概要，故排除。B 选项描述星族 II 的恒星，对应文章第三段 1-3 句，符合原文内容，故为正确答案。C 选项说银河系中，星族 I 的恒星处于中心凸起的位置或周围，而星族 II 的恒星处于扁平的星盘上。这句话与第二段的最后一句话直接矛盾，故 C 排除。D 选项描述星族 I 的恒星，对应文章第二、三段的内容，符合原文，故为正确选项。E 选项说太阳和与它相似的恒星，会先分裂成内部和外部，然后内核的核聚变会停止，最终恒星会死亡。对应文章第四、第五段。但是在第四段末提到 “Then, at some point in the far future, all nuclear reactions in the Sun’s center will cease.” 然后第五段才开始描述太阳分为内部和外部的情况，所以说是核聚变停止在先，然后太阳才开始分为 2 个部分。E 选项时间顺序颠倒，故排除。F 选项对应文章第五段，描述太阳变成红巨星之后的过程，外部会先释放完所有物质，然后内核变成白矮星，在释放完内核最后的能量之后，太阳会死亡。F 选项符合原文，故为正确答案。

## 1.41 TPO 51 Passage 01

### 1.41.1 Words

appreciate	v.	欣赏; 赏识; 重视; 理解, 领会; 意识到
vicinity	n.	周围地区; 邻近地区; 附近
apex	n.	顶点; 最高点
opportune	n.	(时间) 合适的, 恰当的, 适宜的
expanse	n.	(陆地、水面或天空的) 广阔区域
incorporate	v.	包含; 将...包括在内
terrain	n.	地形, 地势; 地带
conduit	n.	(水、电线等的) 管道, 导管
artery	n.	动脉; 要道; 干道; 干线
topography	n.	地形; 地貌; 地势
millennium	n.	一千年, 千周年; 千周年纪念日
wadi	n.	(只在雨季有水的) 干谷, 干河床
monopolize	v.	垄断; 包办; 实行...的专卖
pasture	n.	牧场

### 1.41.2 Analyse

Q3. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that one **consequence of the unification** of Egypt was

选项:

- 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

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.

分析：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。所以本题选 A。

Q8. According to paragraph 3, recent research into the **topography of the Memphis** region in ancient times suggests which of the following?

选项：

- 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.

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 millennia. **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.**

分析：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。

所以本题选 C。

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Q10. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is **NOT** a reason **Memphis was chosen as the capital of a united Egypt**?

选项：

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.

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.**<sub>C</sub> 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**<sub>DX</sub> trade may have been one of the primary factors behind the political unification of Egypt. The foundation of the national capital at the **junction**<sub>A</sub> 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<sub>B</sub>; this combination no doubt contributed to the prosperity of the Memphis region from early predynastic times.

分析：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。所以本题选 D。

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Q12. In paragraph 4, why does the author mention the cities of Hierakonpolis and Elkab?

选项：

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

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.

分析：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。所以本题选 B。

## 1.42 TPO 51 Passage 02

### 1.42.1 Words

- conform v. 遵从; 遵从; 随大流, 顺应习俗  
endow v. 向(院校、医院等)捐款, 捐赠, 资助  
vent v. 发泄, 表达(负面的情绪)

### 1.42.2 Analyse

Q3. Paragraph 1 supports all of the following statements about **fluids** EXCEPT:

选项:

- 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.

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.**<sup>C</sup> These processes derive their energy from the Sun and the gravitational forces of the planet itself.<sup>D</sup> **As these fluids interact with surface materials, they move particles about or react chemically with them to modify or produce materials.**<sup>A</sup> On a solid planet with a hydrosphere the combined mass of water on, under, or above a planet's surface 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.

分析: 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。所以本题选 B。

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Q13. Insert

选项：

Venus may not have always been **this way**.

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.

分析：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。所以本题选 B。

## 1.43 TPO 51 Passage 03

### 1.43.1 Words

surge	n.	陡增，剧增，急剧上升
famine	n.	饥荒
malnutrition	n.	营养不良
remediation	n.	补救；矫正，纠正

### 1.43.2 Analyse

Q1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true about Europe in the nineteenth century?

选项：

- 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.

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.

分析：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。所以本题选 A。

## 1.44 TPO 52 Passage 01

### 1.44.1 Words

competence	n.	能力; 才干; 水平
wane	n.	衰减; 减弱
silt	n.	(尤指河湾或河口处的) 淤泥, 泥沙
tributary	n.	(河流或湖泊的) 支流
choke	v.	(使) 窒息; (使) 哽噎; (使) 呼吸困难
boulder	n.	巨石
cobble	n.	(老式路面用的) 鹅卵石
abrasion	n.	磨损, 磨耗; 擦伤
alluvial	adj.	冲积的, 淤积的
transient	adj.	短暂的, 转瞬即逝的; 暂时的
mound	n.	土堆, 沙石堆; 小丘
inertia	n.	缺乏活力, 惰性
gravelly	adv.	像砂砾的; 含碎石的
braid	n.	(作装饰用的) 穗带, 镶边
simultaneously	adv.	同时地
glacier	n.	冰川, 冰河

### 1.44.2 Collocation

collocation 中文

### 1.44.3 Analyse

Q3. According to paragraph 1, all of the following are true of stream sorting EXCEPT:

选项:

- A. Most of the particles in mountain streams pile up behind boulders and cobbles.
- B. When particles of different sizes settle in a place, the smaller ones sit atop the larger ones.
- C. There are generally more large particles upstream than downstream in a river.
- D. In some situations, downstream particles are created from rocks that eroded as they traveled downstream.

A large, swift stream or river can carry all sizes of particles, from clay to boulders. When the current slows down, its competence (how much it can carry) decreases and the stream deposits the largest particles in the streambed. If current velocity continues to decrease—as a flood wanes, for example—finer particles settle out on top of the large ones. Thus, a stream sorts its sediment

according to size. A waning flood might deposit a layer of gravel, overlain by sand and finally topped by silt and clay. Streams also sort sediment in the downstream direction. Many mountain streams are choked with boulders and cobbles, but far downstream, their deltas are composed mainly of fine silt and clay. This downstream sorting is curious because stream velocity generally increases in the downstream direction. Competence increases with velocity, so a river should be able to transport larger particles than its tributaries carry. One explanation for downstream sorting is that abrasion wears away the boulders and cobbles to sand and silt as the sediment moves downstream over the years. Thus, only the fine sediment reaches the lower parts of most rivers.

分析：本题为否定事实信息题。我们可以从选项中找到关键词，回到原文中进行定位用排除法解题。A 选项，根据关键词 “boulders and cobbles” 定位到第一段中的这一句 “Many mountain streams are choked with boulders and cobbles, but far downstream, their deltas are composed mainly of fine silt and clay.” 这句话的意思是 “许多山间的溪流会被巨砾和鹅卵石阻塞，但在更远处的下游，三角洲主要是由细泥和黏土堆积成的。” 但是 A 选项说大多数山溪中的颗粒都在 “boulders and cobbles” 后面堆积起来了，这与原文是矛盾的，故 A 选项为正确答案。B 选项，根据关键词 “atop” 和 “large” 定位到第一段第 3 句话 “If current velocity continues to decrease—as a flood wanes, for example—finer particles settle out on top of the large ones.” 小颗粒确实会推挤在大颗粒上，故 B 选项符合原文，排除。C 选项，根据关键词 “downstream” 定位到这句话 “Many mountain streams are choked with boulders and cobbles, but far downstream, their deltas are composed mainly of fine silt and clay.” 这句话说明，山溪通常被巨砾和鹅卵石阻塞，而下游的三角洲主要是由细泥和黏土堆积成的。很明显，上游的巨砾要比下游的细颗粒大。故 C 选项符合原文，排除。D 选项定位到倒数第 2 句话 “One explanation for downstream sorting is that abrasion wears away the boulders and cobbles to sand and silt as the sediment moves downstream over the years.” 随着沉淀物年复一年地向下游移动，水流的摩擦力将巨砾和卵石磨成了沙子和淤泥。选项中的 “eroded” 对应原文中的 “abrasion”，故 D 选项也符合原文，排除。

Q5. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true about bars in streams?

选项：

- A. They start forming in the stream channel and then expand over the banks.
- B. They seldom form in rivers that are used for commercial navigation.
- C. They tend to grow longer each year.
- D. They often last no more than a year.

A stream deposits its sediment in three environments: Alluvial fans and deltas form where stream gradient (angle of incline) suddenly decreases as a stream

enters a flat plain, a lake, or the sea; floodplain deposits accumulate on a floodplain adjacent to the stream channel; and channel deposits form in the stream channel itself. Bars, which are elongated mounds of sediment, are transient features that form in the stream channel and on the banks. They commonly form in one year and erode the next. Rivers used for commercial navigation must be recharged frequently because bars shift from year to year. Imagine a winding stream. The water on the outside of the curve moves faster than the water on the inside. The stream erodes its outside bank because the current's inertia drives it into the outside bank. At the same time, the slower water on the inside point of the bend deposits sediment, forming a point bar. A mid-channel bar is a sandy and gravelly deposit that forms in the middle of a stream channel.

分析：本题为事实信息题。根据题干中的关键词“bar”，可以定位到第二段第2句“Bars, which are elongated mounds of sediment, are transient features that form in the stream channel and on the banks.”这句话之后的内容都是在介绍bars（砂坝）。下面我们来看选项：A选项：砂坝一开始在河道中形成，然后延伸到岸上。错误，因为文中说“Bars, which are elongated mounds of sediment, are transient features that form in the stream channel and on the banks.”砂坝是河流内部和河流两岸所形成的沉淀物的瞬态特征。所以，在河流内和岸上，都可以形成砂坝，这两者是并列关系，不分先后。故A选项与原文不符，排除。B选项：砂坝很少在用于通上航行的河道中形成。错误，因为文中说“Rivers used for commercial navigation must be recharged frequently because bars shift from year to year.”用于通商航行的河道必须频繁地修整，因为砂坝每年都会变。这说明通上航行的河道中每年都会形成砂坝，故B选项与原文矛盾，排除。C选项：它们每年都会增长。错误，因为文中说“They commonly form in one year and erode the next.”砂坝通常在一年内形成，下一年就会被消磨掉。它们的位置可能会变换，但是不会增长，因为第二年就被消磨掉了。故C选项与原文不符，排除。D选项：它们通常存在不超过一年。正确，出处同C选项“They commonly form in one year and erode the next.”这句话恰恰能说明砂坝存在不会超过1年的时间，故D选项符合原文，为正确答案。

Q8. Why does the author include the information that “Glaciers grind bedrock into fine sediment, which is carried by streams flowing from the melting ice”?

选项：

- A. To give a reason why heavily sedimented braided streams are common in glacial environments
- B. To explain why some mountain streams deposit most of their sediment in a fan-shaped mound
- C. To identify the most common source of sediment in arid and semiarid mountainous regions
- D. To help explain why glacial sediment decreases the gradient and velocity of steep mountain streams

Most streams flow in a single channel. In contrast, a braided stream flows in many shallow, interconnecting channels. A braided stream forms where more sediment is supplied to a stream than it can carry. The stream dumps the excess sediment, forming mid-channel bars. The bars gradually fill a channel, forcing the stream to overflow its banks and erode new channels. As a result, a braided stream flows simultaneously in several channels and shifts back and forth across its floodplain. Braided streams are common in both deserts and glacial environments because both produce abundant sediment. A desert yields large amounts of sediment because it has little or no vegetation to prevent erosion. **Glaciers grind bedrock into fine sediment, which is carried by streams flowing from the melting ice.** If a steep mountain stream flows onto a flat plain, its gradient and velocity decrease sharply. As a result, it deposits most of its sediment in a fan-shaped mound called an alluvial fan. Alluvial fans are common in many arid and semiarid mountainous regions.

分析：本题为功能目的题。题目问：为什么作者会提到“冰川将基岩研磨成细小的沉积物，这些沉积物会被冰川融化后形成的水流所携带。”这一信息？我们在文中找到这句话，然后看它的上下文内容。后文是在讲冲积扇的形成过程，与冰川关系不大，所以我们往前看。前一句话“A desert yields large amounts of sediment because it has little or no vegetation to prevent erosion.”这句话是在解释为什么沙漠地带能产生大量沉积物。再往前看一句“Braided streams are common in both deserts and glacial environments because both produce abundant sediment.”这句话是说辫状河在沙漠和冰川环境中都很常见，因为沙漠和冰川都能产生大量的沉淀物。至此，这段话的结构已经非常明显：即先说明沙漠和冰川都能产生大量沉积物，然后再各用一句话解释它们为什么能产生沉积物。故这里 A 选项：解释为什么含有大量泥沙的辫状河在冰川环境很常见，正确。B 选项：解释为什么一些山溪会将泥沙沉淀在冲积扇地区。错误，因为冲积扇和题干这句话的关系不大，是下文新展开的一个层次，故 B 选项排除。C 选项：解释干旱和半干旱山区最常见的沉淀物来源。错误，因为题干这句话的目的，不是为了解释干旱和半干旱山区沉淀物来源，而是为了说明冰川和前文所提到的辫状河之间的联系，解释为什么辫状河在冰川环境下很常见。故 C 选项错误。D 选项：解释为什么冰川沉淀物会降低陡峭的山溪的坡度和水流速度。错误，因为文中并未提到该信息，故排除。

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Q12. According to paragraph 4, what are engineers trying to accomplish in the Mississippi delta?

选项：

- A. To expand the channels into which the river flows
- B. To keep the river flowing in the existing channels
- C. To control the amount of sediment the river brings to the delta
- D. To increase the part of the delta that lies above water level

A stream also slows abruptly where it enters the still water of a lake or ocean. The sediment settles out to form a nearly flat landform called a delta. Part of the delta lies above water level, and the remainder lies slightly below water level. Deltas are commonly fan-shaped, resembling the Greek letter “delta” ( $\Delta$ ). Both deltas and alluvial fans change rapidly. Sediment fills channels (waterways), which are then abandoned while new channels develop as in a braided stream. As a result, a stream feeding a delta or fan splits into many channels called distributaries. A large delta may spread out in this manner until it covers thousands of square kilometers. Most fans, however, are much smaller, covering a fraction of a square kilometer to a few square kilometers. The Mississippi River has flowed through seven different delta channels during the past 5,000 to 6,000 years. But in recent years, engineers have built great systems of levees (retaining walls) in attempts to stabilize the channels.

分析：本题为事实信息题。根据题干关键词“engineers”直接定位到文章最后一句话“But in recent years, engineers have built great systems of levees (retaining walls) in attempts to stabilize the channels.”这句话说明近年来，工程师们建造了堤坝（挡土墙）系统以试图加固河道。我们再往前看，前文内容说，过去的5000到6000年内，密西西比河流经之处，已经形成了7个三角洲。而“But”表转折关系，所以工程师加固河道的目的显而易见，就是希望密西西比河不要再产生支流，形成新的三角洲。故B选项：让密西西比河在已有的河道中流淌，正确。A选项：扩张河道。错误，因为文中已经出现了“but”这个表示转折的逻辑词，再扩张河道，在逻辑上行不通。C选项：控制密西西比河带到三角洲的泥沙量。但文中并没有说加固河道和控制泥沙量有什么联系，故C选项未提及，排除。D选项：增加三角洲在水上的部分。同理，该信息在文中未提及，排除。



## 1.45 TPO 52 Passage 02

### 1.45.1 Words

sickle	n.	镰刀
mortar	n.	(砌砖等用的) 砂浆, 灰浆
vessel	n.	船, 舰
forager	n.	觅食者; 觅食动物
lush	adj.	(地区) 郁郁葱葱的, 植被茂盛的
bead	n.	(有孔的) 珠子
burial	adj.	埋葬; 葬礼
aridity	n.	干旱, 缺水
hospitable	adj.	友好的, 好客的; 适宜生活的, 适合成长的

## 1.46 TPO 52 Passage 03

### 1.46.1 Words

cereal	n.	谷类植物，谷物
sophisticated	adj.	富有经验的
fringe	n.	(地区或群体的) 边缘，外围；(活动的) 次要部分
resprout	v.	重生
primitive	adj.	原始的，早期的，远古的
graft	v.	移植(皮肤、骨等)；嫁接
inhabit	v.	居住于
livestock	n.	牲畜，家畜
pasture	n.	牧场
constraint	n.	限制；束缚；约束

### 1.46.2 Analyse

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#### Q14. Summary

选项：

A. Food production started with the cultivation of root plants and developed to include the cultivation of cereal crops.

B. Pastoralists who moved south across the Sahara to find suitable land for cattle grazing may have also cultivated some crops for food.

C. In order to avoid human and animal sleeping sickness, which posed a danger to herders and cattle, more and more herders took up cultivation.

D. Hunter-gatherer groups in eastern and southern Africa raided their herding neighbors to acquire cattle and other domesticated animals.

E. By 1500 B.C. cereal agriculture was widespread throughout the savanna belt south of the Sahara, and shifting agriculture was used effectively and widely by farmers.

F. Slash-and-burn agriculture was initially rejected by farmers because it was too labor-intensive, but once the technique was improved, it expanded gradually to eastern and southern Africa.

分析：本题为概要小结题。我们逐一来看选项，找出正确答案。

A 选项：食物的生产是从根茎植物的种植开始的，然后渐渐地谷类作物也开始被种植。正确。A 选项是全文的概括总结，第一段提到一开始人们种植块根植物和树本作物，而后人们用轮耕法来种植谷类，故 A 选项正确。

B 选项：穿过撒哈拉地区向南寻找合适的牧场的牧民可能也会种植农作物。正确，对应第四段第 1 句 “Contrary to popular belief: there is no such phenomenon as ‘pure’ pastoralists, a society that subsists on its herds alone.” 说明牧民不仅放牧，同时也种植农作物。第四段第 2 句还说，牧民会种植高粱、小米和其他热带降雨作物。故 B 选项正确。

C 选项：为了防止人类和牲畜患上昏睡症，危及到牧民和牛群，越来越多的牧民开始种植农作物。错误，第四段第一句话说 “Contrary to popular belief: there is no such phenomenon as ‘pure’ pastoralists, a society that subsists on its herds

alone.”说明牧民不仅放牧，同时也种植农作物。文中并没有说因为昏睡症，牧民就不放牧转而去种植农作物了。畜牧和耕种两者是同步进行的。故 C 选项与原文矛盾，排除。

**D 选项：东非和南非以狩猎和采集为生的人，靠掠夺邻居的牲畜，来获得牛以及其他的家养动物。对应第三段最后一句，但是这只是细节信息，并不是文章的主干内容，所以不选。**

E 选项：到公元前 1500 年，谷类农业已经在撒哈拉以南地区的稀树草原带传播开了，轮耕法能高效种植，被农民广泛采用。正确，对应文章第四、第五段的内容。四、五段都在论述轮耕法的好处和传播情况，故 E 选项正确。

F 选项：“刀耕火种”法最早被农民们排斥，因为它需要大量的劳动力，但是一旦技术提高了之后，它逐渐扩展到了东非和南非。错误，因为第四第五段说，轮耕法，即“刀耕火种”一开始就被农民们所采用。所以 F 选项与原文矛盾，且 F 选项中的“技术提高”并没有在原文中提到，故 F 选项排除。

## 1.47 TPO 53 Passage 01

### 1.47.1 Words

debt	n.	借款, 欠款; 债务
token	n.	标志; 表示; 象征
conical	adj.	圆锥形的; 圆锥的
redundant	adj.	(尤指词、短语等) 多余的, 不需要的, 累赘的, 多余的
vessel	n.	船, 舰
flock	n.	羊群; 鸟群; 人群
speculate	v.	猜测; 推测, 推断

### 1.47.2 Analyse

Q10. According to paragraph 5, all of the following statements about the development of numerals are true EXCEPT:

选项:

- A. Numerals first developed around 3100 B.C.E.
- B. Numerals were created to keep records of commodities.
- C. The numeral “18” developed from the sign for grain.
- D. Accountants introduced unique numeral signs for use with signs for commodities.

And not only of literacy, but numeracy (the representation of quantitative concepts) as well. The evidence of the tokens provides further confirmation that mathematics originated in people's desire to keep records of flocks and other goods. Another immensely significant step occurred around 3100 B.C. E., when Sumerian accountants extended the token-based signs to include the first real numerals. Previously, units of grain had been represented by direct one-to-one correspondence—by repeating the token or symbol for a unit of grain the required number of times. The accountants, however, devised numeral signs distinct from commodity signs, so that eighteen units of grain could be indicated by preceding a single grain symbol with a symbol denoting “18.” Their invention of abstract numerals and abstract counting was one of the most revolutionary advances in the history of mathematics.

分析: 本题定位到原文: 整个第五段。此处原文的大意是: 第五段主要讲述了数字的发展。题干问的是哪一个选项错误地描述了数字发展的情况。

选项 A 的意思是数字在公元前 3100 被发明, 对应原文中的 Another immensely significant step occurred around 3100 B.C.E., 正确;

选项 B 的意思是数字是为了记录商品而产生的, 对应 The evidence of the tokens provides further confirmation that mathematics originated in people's desire to keep records of flocks and other goods., 正确;

选项 C 的意思是 18 这个数字来自于谷物的符号，但是原文中提到 18 的时候只是在举例说如果有 18 个单位的谷物，则标号为 18+ 谷物符号，并没有说 18 这个数字起源于谷物，属于无关缠绕，错误；

选项 D 的意思是会计把数字符号和商品符号结合起来用，对应原文 The accountants, however, devised numeral signs distinct from commodity signs 这一句，正确。

---

Q13. Insert

选项：

Such a system was clearly awkward for large inventories.

And not only of literacy, but numeracy (the representation of quantitative concepts) as well. The evidence of the tokens provides further confirmation that mathematics originated in people's desire to keep records of flocks and other goods. Another immensely significant step occurred around 3100 B.C. E., when Sumerian accountants extended the token-based signs to include the first real numerals.■ Previously, units of grain had been represented by direct one-to-one correspondence—by repeating the token or symbol for a unit of grain the required number of times.■ The accountants, however, devised numeral signs distinct from commodity signs, so that eighteen units of grain could be indicated by preceding a single grain symbol with a symbol denoting “18.” ■ Their invention of abstract numerals and abstract counting was one of the most revolutionary advances in the history of mathematics.■

分析：本题定位到原文：整个第五段。此处原文的大意是：此段主要讲述了数字的发明发展历程。题干问的是“这样的一套系统对于大的存货清单来说是很笨拙的。”该插入哪个位置。此题做题的关键是需要插入句子中的 such，such 意味着前面那一句应该是已经提到了一遍这种计数系统。只有选项 B 的前面的一句话里提到了一种一一对应、靠重复来计数的系统，选项 B 合适。其他三个可插入点都没有可以对应 such 的内容。

---

Q14. Summary

选项：

**A. Three-dimensional tokens used to keep track of debts of grain and livestock eventually gave way to two-dimensional symbols on clay tablets.**

B. Writing was probably developed by farmers and artisans, since the symbols were first used to keep track of agricultural products and items produced by artisans.

**C. Two separate sets of symbols were used to keep track of each accounting of goods to avoid mistakes in the accounting when only one set of tokens or marks was used.**

D. Early tokens representing three-dimensional geometric shapes show that ancient Mesopotamians invented geometry as well as writing.

E. The inventors of numerals were probably lower-ranking accountants because they were assigned the job of developing new methods of accounting for large inventories.

F. Symbols were first used in a direct one-to-one correspondence with the commodity being counted, but eventually true numerals were developed.

分析：选项 A 正确概括了第二段的主要内容，正确；

选项 B 正确概括了第四段的主要内容，正确；选项 C 的意思是为了避免使用一套系统导致的错误，计数的时候要使用两套不同的系统，不符合文意，错误；

选项 D 的意思是早期的几何符号意味着苏美尔人不仅发明了文字，还发明了几何学，无中生有，不选；

选项 E 说数字的发明者可能是低阶级的会计，因为他们被分配了发明统计大量库存的新方法的任务，不符合文意，同时也是一处细节信息。对应的信息在文章最后一句，大意是：数字的发明者是低阶级的会计（抄写员）更合乎情理，因为这可以减少他们的苦工。

选项 F 正确概括了第五段的主要内容，正确。

## 1.48 TPO 53 Passage 02

### 1.48.1 Words

multitudinous	adj.	有许多部分组成的; 各种各样都有的
lush	adj.	(地区) 郁郁葱葱的, 植被茂盛的
phosphorus	n.	磷
tropical	adj.	热带的
deleterious	adj.	有害的, 造成危害的
penetrate	v.	穿透; 进入; 渗入
hyphae	n.	菌丝
legume	n.	荚豆

## 1.49 TPO 53 Passage 03

### 1.49.1 Words

triumph	n.	巨大成功; 胜利; 狂喜
prompt	v.	引起; 导致; 激起
repertoire	n.	全部剧目, 全部节目, 全部曲目
daub	v.	(随意) 涂抹, 乱涂, 乱抹
recess	n.	(议会) 休会期
nook	n.	角落; 隐蔽处; 幽深处
cranny	n.	裂缝, 缝隙
awkward	adj.	难用的; 棘手的; 难处理的, 难对付的
notion	n.	观念; 看法
ample	adj.	足够的, 充足的, 充裕的
stark	adj.	裸露的; 简单的; 明显的; 严重的; 极端的
diligently	adv.	勤奋地, 认真地

### 1.49.2 Analyse

Q1. According to paragraph 1, what is significant about the paintings in the Lascaux caves?

选项:

- A. They provide accurate depictions of the bulls and other animals living in Paleolithic France.
- B. They are the best available source of information about daily life during the Paleolithic era.
- C. They are some of the best surviving examples of what was possibly one of the world's earliest artistic movements.
- D. They are the only evidence of creative expression among Paleolithic human beings.

In any investigation of the origins of art, attention focuses on the cave paintings created in Europe during the Paleolithic era (C. 40,000-10,000 years ago) such as those depicting bulls and other animals in the Lascaux cave in France. Accepting that they are the best preserved and most visible signs of what was a global creative explosion, how do we start to explain their appearance? Instinctively, we may want to update the earliest human artists by assuming that they painted for the sheer joy of painting. The philosophers of Classical Greece recognized it as a defining trait of humans to “delight in works of imitation” —to enjoy the very act and triumph of representation. If we were close to a real lion or snake, we might feel frightened. But a well-executed picture of a lion or snake will give us pleasure. Why suppose that our Paleolithic ancestors were any different?

分析: 本题定位到原文: Accepting that they are the best preserved and most visible signs of what was a global creative explosion 这半句话。此处原文的大



意是：在我们接受了它们是保存最好的、最可视化的全球创造大爆发的产物后…… 题干问的是 Lascaux cave 最重要的是什么。选项 A 的意思是它们提供了旧石器时代最精确的对于牛和其他动物的描绘信息，选项 B 的意思是它们是描述旧石器时代日常生活最有效的信息源，选项 C 的意思是它们是最早的世界上的艺术运动的最好的存在例子，选项 D 的意思是它们是旧石器时代人类的创造性表达的唯一证据。只有选项 C 符合原文。其余三个选项均不合适。

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Q9. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of the paintings located in the Lascaux caves?

选项：

- A. They are all found in recesses that are difficult for viewers to reach.
- B. They fill every nook and cranny of a large underground gallery.
- C. Their location was probably more convenient for viewers than for the artists.
- D. They are easier to view than cave paintings at other locations.

A further question to the theory of art for art's sake is posed by the high incidence of Paleolithic images that appear not to be imitative of any reality whatsoever. These are geometrical shapes or patterns consisting of dots or lines. Such marks may be found isolated or repeated over a particular surface, but also scattered across more recognizable forms. A good example of this may be seen in the geologically spectacular grotto of Pêche Merle, in the Lot region of France. Here we encounter some favorite animals from the Paleolithic repertoire—a pair of stout-bellied horses. But over and around the horses' outlines are multiple dark spots, daubed in disregard for the otherwise naturalistic representation of animals. What does such patterning imitate? There is also the factor of location. The caves of Lascaux might conceivably qualify as underground galleries, but many other paintings have been found in recesses totally unsuitable for any kind of viewing—tight nooks and crannies that must have been awkward even for the artists to penetrate, let alone for anyone else wanting to see the art.

分析：KMF 解析：根据题干关键词 the paintings located in the Lascaux caves 定位原文 There is also the factor of location. The caves of Lascaux might conceivably qualify as underground galleries, but many other paintings have been found in recesses totally unsuitable for any kind of viewing—tight nooks and crannies that must have been awkward even for the artists to penetrate, let alone for anyone else wanting to see the art. 此外，还有地点的因素。Lascaux 的洞穴或许可以想象，适合作为秘密的画廊，但是在深处发现的许多其他壁画完全不适合任何形式的观赏——狭窄的角落和裂缝，即使对艺术家来说要穿过去，一定都很奇怪，更别说对于任何想要去观看艺术的人了。对应 D 选项。

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Q13. Insert

选项：

Obtaining this level of nourishment from such a harsh environment must have consumed most of Paleolithic people's time and attention.

Finally, we may doubt the notion that the Upper Paleolithic period was a paradise in which food came readily, leaving humans ample time to amuse themselves with art.■ For Europe it was still the Ice Age.■ An estimate of the basic level of sustenance then necessary for human survival has been judged at 2200 calories per day.■ This consideration, combined with the stark emphasis upon animals in the cave art, has persuaded some archaeologists that the primary motive behind Paleolithic images must lie with the primary activity of Paleolithic people: hunting.■

分析：本题定位到原文：倒数第二段。此处原文的大意是：本段主要讲述了旧石器岩画和当时的人们的狩猎行为的关联。题干问的是“从艰苦的环境里获得这种程度的营养物质想必消耗掉了旧石器人们大多数的时间和注意力”该插入哪个位置。此题做题的关键是需要插入句子里的 this level of nourishment。只有选项 C 的前面的一句话里提到 2200 calories per day，对应了 nourishment，选项 C 合适。其他三个可插入点都没有可以对应的内容。

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#### Q14. Summary

选项：

- A. It is generally agreed that art as imitation arose during the age of Classical Greece.
- B. Paleolithic artists often chose to paint pictures that were intended to frighten people.
- C. People in the Paleolithic era may not have had time for art, and the placement of the paintings does not indicate that they were meant to be looked at.
- D. Paleolithic artists chose to represent only a small segment of the natural world, and their paintings were not always strict imitations of nature.
- E. Hunting was central to Paleolithic life, and animals are central to cave art, leading some to believe that the paintings were created to bring luck to hunters.
- F. Humans were rarely the subjects of cave paintings because it was thought that capturing the image of a hunter would cause the hunter to be virtually trapped.

分析：选项 A 无中生有，文中说 Greece 是为了表明这是他们哲学家的观点，而不是为了说明时间，不选；选项 B 的“目的是去恐吓别人”这个信息是无中生有，原文中没有对应的信息，不选；选项 C 正确概括了第二段的内容，选；选项 D 正确概括了第三段的内容，选；选项 E 正确概括了倒数第二段的内容，选；选项 F 的因果关系是无中生有的，文中没有给出过人类很少成为绘画对象的原因，不选。

## 1.50 TPO 54 Passage 1

### 1.50.1 Words

durable	adj.	持久的, 耐久的
converge	v.	(几条线或道路) 会合, 交会, 汇合
facilitate	v.	促进; 促使; 使便利
liberate	v.	解放, 使自由
tortuous	adj.	弯弯曲曲的; 曲折的; 转弯抹角的
stretch	v.	伸出; 伸长; 拉伸
enterprise	n.	组织; (尤指) 公司, 企业; 计划, 事业

### 1.50.2 Collocation

along with 赞同; 支持; 和 (某人) 观点一致

### 1.50.3 Analyse

Q4. What can be inferred from paragraph 2 about timber in America before the year 1860?

选项:

- A. Farmers of the American West earned most of their income by selling timber to newly arrived settlers.
- B. Timber came primarily from farmers who wished to supplement their income.
- C. Timber was much more expensive before the year 1860 because it was less readily available.
- D. Timber came primarily from large manufacturing companies in the East.

By 1860, the settlement of the American West along with timber shortages in the East converged with ever-widening impact on the pine forests of the Great Lakes states. Over the next 30 years, lumbering became a full-fledged enterprise in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Newly formed lumbering corporations bought up huge tracts of pineland and set about systematically cutting the trees. Both the colonists and the later industrialists saw timber as a commodity, but the latter group adopted a far more thorough and calculating approach to removing trees. In this sense, what happened between 1860 and 1890 represented a significant break with the past. No longer were farmers in search of extra income the main source for shingles, firewood, and other wood products. By the 1870s, farmers and city dwellers alike purchased forest products from large manufacturing companies located in the Great Lakes states rather than chopping wood themselves or buying it locally.

分析: 本题为推理题。根据题干很难准确定位, 故由选项到原文中找是否有对应句子。A 选项关键词 “farmers’ income” 定位到 “No longer were farmers in

search of extra income the main source for shingles, firewood, and other wood products.”，可以知道 farmers 在 1860 之前需要靠木产品来增加收入，并未提到 newly arrived settlers，多了原文没有的信息，故排除。B 选项：Timber came primarily from farmers who wished to supplement their income. 依旧可以对应 A 句的原文，翻译为“到 1870 年代，农民不再寻找额外收入，这是木瓦、木柴和其他木制品的主要来源。”可以推断出木材在 1870 前主要来源于农民想要增加自己的收入。故 B 为正确选项。C 选项：Timber was much more expensive before the year 1860 because it was less readily available. 原文中没有提到木材在 1860 年代前的价格，也没有说其不好获得。故排除。D 选项：Timber came primarily from large manufacturing companies in the East. 原文中没有提及，且与 B 选项冲突，因为已经可推断出木材在 1870 前主要来源于农民想要增加自己的收入，因而 D 是错的。

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#### Q14. Summary

选项：

**A. During the nineteenth century, lumbering became a large-scale industry controlled by manufacturing companies rather than a local enterprise controlled by farmers.**

B. Technological advances, including the use of steam power, led to increased productivity, efficiency, and commercialization of the lumbering industry.

C. Seasonal changes and severe winters made the development and laying of track for logging railroads slow and difficult.

**D. After 1860 farmers continued to be the main suppliers of new timber, but lumbering companies took over its transport and manufacture into wood products.**

E. The invention of new technology, such as band saws, allowed American lumbering companies to make a profit by exporting surplus lumber to Britain and other countries.

F. New methods for transporting logs to mills helped transform lumbering from a seasonal activity to a year-round activity.

分析：本文为总结题。我们依次分析选项找出正确答案：所给提示意思为：在 19 世纪木材运输的需求增加。

A 选项对应文章第二段，文中说“farmers and city dwellers alike purchased forest products from large manufacturing companies located in the Great Lakes states rather than chopping wood themselves or buying it locally.”说明了 manufacturing companies 取代了当地个人业，A 选项正确。

B 选项对应文章第 3 段。文章提到“streamlined production by allowing for the more efficient, centralized, and continuous cutting of lumber.”并提及了蒸汽工厂，新型锯子等，符合 B 选项。

C 选项说季节变化和严峻冬天使发展和铺铁路变得又慢又困难，实际上是因为冬天不够严寒而导致需要铺铁路，所以是逻辑错误，因而不选。

D 选项说 1860 年后农民任然是新木材的主要供应商，但其实是不对的，原文说“No longer were farmers in search of extra income the main source for shingles, firewood, and other wood products. By the 1870s, farmers and city dwellers alike purchased forest products from large manufacturing companies located

in the Great Lakes states rather than chopping wood themselves or buying it locally.”说明农民不再是供应商，而全权交给了企业，所以 D 错误。

E 选项原文中跟没提到与国外的木材贸易，只是根据其他国家的新科技工具随意推测，所以是错的。

F 选项对应第五段，对应原文 “By 1887, 89 logging railroads crisscrossed Michigan, transforming logging from a winter activity into a year-round one.” 说明了这种新的运输方式不再使得伐木收到季节限制，符合原文，故 F 对。

## 1.51 TPO 54 Passage 2

### 1.51.1 Words

distinctive	adj.	与众不同的, 独特的, 特别的
mammoth	n.	猛犸 (象), 毛象 (现已绝种)
coincidence	n.	同时发生; (尤指令人吃惊的) 巧合, 碰巧的事
champion	v.	支持, 声援; 捍卫, 为...斗争
Significantly	adv.	意味深长地; 显著地; 相当数量地
minuscule	adj.	微小的, 极小的
scenario	n.	可能发生的事态; 设想
slaughter	n.	(尤指战争中的) 屠杀, 杀戮
succumb	v.	屈从, 屈服; 放弃抵抗; 承认失败
paleontology	n.	古生物学
sparse	adj.	稀少的

### 1.51.2 Analyse

Q5. According to paragraph 2, what suggests that human activity played a role in the extinction of mammals about 11,000 years ago?

选项:

- A. Climate changes that would have favored human population expansion occurred at the time of the extinctions.
- B. The presence of human hunters had caused animal extinctions in other time periods.
- C. There was a pattern of climate change earlier than 11,000 years ago that had not caused animal extinctions.
- D. Harmful climate changes 11,000 years ago would have required humans to hunt larger numbers of animals for food.

Although the climate changed at the end of the Pleistocene, warming trends had happened before. A period of massive extinction of large mammals like that seen about 11,000 years ago had not occurred during the previous 400,000 years, despite these changes. The only apparently significant difference in the Americas 11,000 years ago was the presence of human hunters of these large mammals. Was this coincidence or cause-and-effect?

分析: 根据题目所问, 是什么暗示了人类活动才是导致动物灭绝的原因。定位到句子 “Although the climate changed at the end of the Pleistocene, warming trends had happened before. A period of massive extinction of large mammals like that seen about 11,000 years ago had not occurred during the previous 400,000 years, despite these changes.” 意思是 “尽管更新世末期气候发生了变化, 但变暖趋势发生在此之前。尽管发生了这些变化, 但在过去的 40 万年中, 大约 11, 000 年前, 大型哺乳动物大规模灭绝的时期并没有出现。” A 选项说气

候变化为适合人类人口增长导致了当时的灭绝，文章并没有提及气候变化得适合人口增长，无法推断。B 选项说人类猎手的存在，在其他时期导致了动物灭绝，错误，文章就没有提及其他时期。C 选项说在早于 11000 年前，气候变化的模式并没有导致动物灭绝，因而表示动物灭绝另有原因，而之后又说了灭绝是出现在人类猎手出现之时的，能推断出人类活动才是导致动物灭绝。D 选项说有危害的气候变化在 11000 年前将使得人们去狩猎更大数量的动物作为食物，错误，无法从原文推断出气候促使人们去捕食大数量动物。

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Q7. Which of the following best describes the results of the research discussed in paragraph 4?

选项：

- A. Scientists used mathematical models to show that most of the extinctions occurred in areas where humans had recently arrived.
- B. Scientists established that the main population of North Americans who hunted lived in Canada during the time of the megafauna extinctions.
- C. Scientists used numerical models to confirm that a small population of humans could have caused big-game extinctions in a relatively short period of time.
- D. Scientists used statistics to prove beyond doubt the currently accepted view that human hunters were the main cause of the megafauna extinctions.

The researchers ran the model several ways, always beginning with a population of 100 humans in Edmonton, in Alberta, Canada, at 11,500 years ago. Assuming different initial North American big-game-animal populations (75-150 million animals) and different population growth rates for the human settlers (0.65%-3.5%), and varying kill rates, Mosimann and Martin derived figures of between 279 and 1,157 years from initial contact to big-game extinction.

分析：题目问，以下哪一项是第四段中讨论的研究结果的最佳描述？来看选项：

- A：科学家们使用数学模型来表明大多数的灭绝发生在人类最近到达的地区，错误，原文没有提到是人类“最近到达”，所以排除。
- B：科学家们确定，在巨型动物灭绝期间，狩猎的大部分北美人居住在加拿大，错误，原文只是说研究者拿加拿大的 100 人作为数据分析，并非推断历史事实。
- C：科学家们使用数值模型来证实一小群人可能会在相对较短的时间内造成大猎物灭绝，选项中的“big-game”还有大猎物的意思，而这句话是最贴近选段的意义的，故为正确答案。
- D：科学家利用统计数据来证明人类捕猎者是巨型动物灭绝的主要原因，这是毫无疑问的，理解错误，文中提到了关键的时间因素此处并没有说到，而这个模型也并不是用来证明人类是导致巨型动物灭绝的主要原因，故排除。

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Q8. Which of the following statements about Larry Agenbroad's work is implied in the discussion in paragraph 5?

选项：

- A. Agenbroad showed that Mosimann and Martin's estimates of the amount of time needed to drive big-game to extinction were correct.
- B. Agenbroad's maps were the first to indicate the ages of the Clovis sites.
- C. Agenbroad reinforced the idea that humans could have caused the extinctions.
- D. Agenbroad's studies of woolly mammoths led to his discovery of Clovis sites.

Many scholars continue to support this scenario. For example, geologist Larry Agenbroad has mapped the locations of dated Clovis sites alongside the distribution of dated sites where the remains of woolly mammoths have been found in both archaeological and purely paleontological contexts. These distributions show remarkable synchronicity (occurrence at the same time).

分析：由 Larry Agenbroad's work 可以找到 geologist Larry Agenbroad has mapped the locations of dated Clovis sites alongside the distribution of dated sites where the remains of woolly mammoths have been found in both archaeological and purely paleontological contexts. These distributions show remarkable synchronicity (occurrence at the same time). 翻译为：地质学家 Larry Agenbroad 已经绘制了那个时期的克洛维斯遗址的位置，以及考古遗址的分布，在这些地方已经发现了羊毛猛犸遗体，这些都可以在考古学和纯粹生物学的文章中体现出来了。这些分布显示出明显的同步性（同时发生）。段落第一句所提到的“许多学者继续支持这种说法”此处指代的应是前几段提到的生态学家保罗·马丁（Paul S. Martin）提出将更新世末期大型哺乳动物灭绝与人类捕食相关联的模式。A 选项为：Agenbroad 表明，莫西曼和马丁对驱使大型动物消亡所需时间的估计是正确的。错误，这里并非应和莫西曼和马丁的估算结果。B 选项为：Agenbroad 的地图首次显示了 Clovis 遗址的年代。原文并未提到是首次显示 C 选项：Agenbroad 强化了人类可能导致其灭绝的想法，正确，通过发现人文遗迹中的大型动物化石来说明人类可能是导致其灭绝的原因。D 选项：Agenbroad 对猛犸兽的研究导致了克洛维斯遗址的发现，错误，前后颠倒了，是绘制了遗址再发现的猛犸遗体。

Q11. In paragraph 7, why does the author mention that there is abundant archaeological evidence for the extinction of the New Zealand moa?

选项：

- A. To show that extinctions occurred in areas other than North America.
- B. To challenge Martin's claim that the lack of megafauna remains supports his model of the megafauna extinctions.
- C. To identify a country where humans were highly skilled as hunters.
- D. To help explain why it is unclear whether all large herbivores of late Pleistocene America became extinct after the appearance of Clovis.

Though Martin claims the lack of evidence actually supports his model—the evidence is sparse because the spread of humans and the extinction of animals occurred so quickly—this argument seems weak. And how could we ever



disprove it?As archaeologist Donald Grayson points out, in other cases where extinction resulted from the quick spread of human hunters—for example, the extinction of the moa, the large flightless bird of New Zealand—archaeological evidence in the form of remains is abundant. Grayson has also shown that the evidence is not so clear that all or even most of the large herbivores in late Pleistocene America became extinct after the appearance of Clovis. Of the 35 extinct genera, only 8 can be confidently assigned an extinction date of between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago.Many of the older genera, Grayson argues, may have succumbed before 12,000 B.C., at least half a century before the Clovis showed up in the American West.

分析：定位第七段 “Martin claims the lack of evidence actually supports his model” 而后面的这些证据都是来 disprove 这个观点的，题目问为何作者提了这些考古学证据。A 选项：来表现在美国北部以外的地区发生了灭绝。B 选项：反驳了马丁所声称的巨型动物遗骸的缺失支持了他巨型动物灭绝模式的说法 C 选项：来识别一个人类非常擅长打猎的国家 D 选项：为了解释为什么不清楚晚更新世美国的大型草食动物在 Clovis 出现后灭绝了。上述选项从除了 B 点出了是反驳马丁观点，别的都未提及，所以都是错的。

---

Q12. Paragraph 7 suggests that Donald Grayson believes which of the following about the remains at Clovis sites and megafaunal extinctions?

选项：

- A. The rapid rate of the spread of humans explains why the extinctions also occurred at a rapid rate.
- B. The lack of evidence of human-caused extinctions is not surprising in view of the speed with which the extinctions occurred.
- C. It is likely that more evidence will be found as dating methods improve.
- D. If humans did contribute to the extinctions, much more evidence of that would have been found by now.

Though Martin claims the lack of evidence actually supports his model—the evidence is sparse because the spread of humans and the extinction of animals occurred so quickly—this argument seems weak. And how could we ever disprove it?As archaeologist Donald Grayson points out, in other cases where extinction resulted from the quick spread of human hunters—for example, the extinction of the moa, the large flightless bird of New Zealand—archaeological evidence in the form of remains is abundant. Grayson has also shown that the evidence is not so clear that all or even most of the large herbivores in late Pleistocene America became extinct after the appearance of Clovis. Of the 35 extinct genera, only 8 can be confidently assigned an extinction date of between 12,000 and 10,000 years ago.Many of the older genera, Grayson argues, may have succumbed before 12,000 B.C., at least half a century before the Clovis showed up in the American West.

分析：题目问第 7 段表明 Donald Grayson 相信以下哪一个关于 Clovis 遗址的遗骸和巨型动物灭绝？定位到 “As archaeologist Donald Grayson points out, in other cases where extinction resulted from the quick spread of human hunters—for example, the extinction of the moa, the large flightless bird of New Zealand—archaeological evidence in the form of remains is abundant. Grayson has also shown that the evidence is not so clear that all or even most of the large herbivores in late Pleistocene America became extinct after the appearance of Clovis.” 前面说其他的证据都由考古形式遗骸得到证明，而对于遗址和巨型动物灭绝的证据却很模糊。A 选项：人类的快速传播解释了为什么灭绝也以很快的速度发生。原文并未提及两者关系。B 选项：鉴于灭绝发生的速度，缺乏人类导致灭绝的迹象并不令人意外。原文没有关于 Donald 对此做出 “并不令人意外” 的表示。C 选项：随着测定方法的改进，可能会发现更多证据。原文并没有关于对测定方法的论述，错误。D 选项：人类如果确实对它们造成了灭绝，现在已经发现了更多的证据。这句话就是定位的句子的隐藏意义，故选 D。

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#### Q14. Summary

选项：

- A. That the first humans migrated to North America near the same time as the extinctions of the megafauna has led many to believe that hunting by humans was a significant cause of those extinctions.
- B. Support for the hypothesis that hunting by humans caused the extinctions has been provided by computer models, as well as by the discovery of some mammoths' remains near human settlements.
- C. There is more evidence that human settlers hunted large flightless birds like the moa into extinction than there is that hunters caused the extinction of large mammals like the mammoth.
- D. Early North Americans known as the Clovis society developed spears in order to hunt enough large animals to feed their population as it expanded across vast areas of the continent.
- E. Scientists have proven that the human hunters of large animals who migrated across North America grew in number so quickly that they killed off most of the megafauna within a few hundred years.
- F. Some scholars argue that the evidence linking mammoth remains to human settlements is insufficient to establish that hunting by humans was a significant factor in the megafauna extinctions.

分析：本文为总结题。我们依次分析选项找出正确答案：所给提示意思为：大约 11000 年前，所有北美的大型哺乳动物都灭绝了。

A 选项对应文章第二段，A period of massive extinction of large mammals like that seen about 11,000 years ago had not occurred during the previous 400,000 years, despite these changes. The only apparently significant difference in the Americas 11,000 years ago was the presence of human hunters of these large mammals. 说明了正是人类开始活动之后出现了大型哺乳动物的灭绝，故 A 正确。

B 选项对应四、五段，分别对应的是 Mosimann 和 Martin 的研究和 Larry Agenbroad 这两个例子，故 B 正确。

- C 选项说比起人类让大型哺乳动物比如猛犸的证据，人类猎杀鸟类导致灭绝的例子更多。逻辑正确，但并不是文章主要内容，因而不选。
- D 说被称为克洛维斯社会的早期北美人开发了长矛，以便捕捉足够大的动物来喂养他们的人口，由于克洛维斯在非洲大陆的广大地区扩张。文中没有提到开发长矛是为了捕捉足够大的动物。
- E 选项说科学家已经证明，在北美洲上迁移的大型动物的人类猎人数量增长如此之快，以至于在几百年内灭绝了大部分的巨型动物群。错误，科学家并没有足够证据说明人类是导致这些巨型动物群灭绝的原因。
- F 选项说一些学者认为，将猛犸象留在人类住区的证据不足以证明人类狩猎是巨型动物灭绝的重要因素。这是对的，对应了文章的最后两段。

## **1.52 TPO 54 Passage 3**

### **1.52.1 Words**

intact            adj.    完整无缺的；未经触动的  
necessarily    adv.    （用于否定句）不可避免地，必然地

### **1.52.2 Collocation**

rule sth out    使…成为不可能，使…不可能发生；防止

## Chapter 2

# Listening

## 2.1 TPO 30 Con 1

### 2.1.1 Words

reserve	v.	预订, 预约; 把…专门留给; 把…留作; 保留
semi-private	adj.	半私人的
faculty	n.	官能, 机能
adviser	n.	顾问
turnaround	n.	终点装卸时间; 周转时间; 处理时间
dorm	n.	(尤指寄宿学校或大学的) 宿舍
publicity	n.	宣传活动; 宣传, 推广; 关注
eligible	adj.	具备条件的; 有资格的; 合格的

### 2.1.2 Collocation

### 2.1.3 Map

reserve	→	rsrv
private	→	私
place	→	plc
record	→	rcrd
letter	→	ltr
room	→	rm
benefit	→	bnft
website	→	wbst
equipment	→	eqpmt

## 2.2 TPO 30 Lec 1

### 2.2.1 Words

trial	n.	审判, 审理
cognition	n.	认知
meta-	pref.	有变化的; 超出了一般的限制
paddle	n.	(小船的) 短桨, 桨
hasten	v.	加快, 加紧

### 2.2.2 Collocation

figure out 计算出; 理解; 想出

### 2.2.3 Map

report	→	rprt
certain	→	crtn
evidence	→	证
animal	→	anml
feedback	→	fdbk

## 2.3 TPO 30 Lec 2

### 2.3.1 Words

descentant	n.	后代
ferocious	adj.	残忍的
reptile	n.	爬行动物
clutch	n.v.	离合器；一窝蛋；紧抓，紧握
spongy	adj.	海绵似的；柔软易吸水的；湿软的

### 2.3.2 Collocation

### 2.3.3 Map

copy	→	cp
assignment	→	asgnmt
too much	→	TM
how much	→	HM
share	→	shr
first	→	1st



## 2.4 TPO 30 Con 2

### 2.4.1 Words

miniature adj. 微型的; 小型的; 微小的  
rattle n. 嗒嗒声, 嘎嘎声; 拨浪鼓

### 2.4.2 Collocation

### 2.4.3 Map

museum →  $\mathbb{M}$   
topic → tpc  
feature → ftr

## 2.5 TPO 30 Lec 3

### 2.5.1 Words

remnant	n.	残余 (部分); 剩余 (部分); 零头; 零料
fabricate	v.	捏造, 虚构; 伪造
contaminate	v.	污染; 弄脏; 毒害

### 2.5.2 Collocation

### 2.5.3 Map

collect	→	clct
protein	→	prtn
essential	→	esntl
organism	→	org
protein	→	prtn
life	→	lf

## 2.6 TPO 30 Lec 4

### 2.6.1 Words

acoustic	adj.	声音的；听觉的
rage	n.	暴怒；热闹的活动
genre	n.	风格，类型，体裁
amplify	v.	放大
distort	v.	扭曲；使变形；歪曲
vibration	n.	振动

### 2.6.2 Collocation

### 2.6.3 Map

trouble	→	trb
purpose	→	prps
large	→	大
small	→	小
quality	→	qlty
find	→	fd

### 2.6.4 Analyse

## 2.7 TPO 32 Con 1

### 2.7.1 Words

### 2.7.2 Collocation

beat-up 用坏的; 破烂的

### 2.7.3 Map

textbook	→	txtbk
condition	→	cond
another	→	anor
direct	→	dir
mark	→	mk
available	→	avl
introduction	→	intro

### 2.7.4 Analyse

---

Q1.What is the conversation mainly about?

选项:

C. The **bookstore' s policies for buying back textbooks** from students

D. The student' s deadline for selling old textbooks

分析: 对话中提到了 buyback list, 这对应了 bookstore' s policies for buying back textbooks

## 2.8 TPO 32 Lec 1

### 2.8.1 Words

insignificant	adj.	微不足道的
stem	n.	茎
notion	n.	认知
pottery	n.	陶器

### 2.8.2 Collocation

rot away 烂掉；变得瘦弱、憔悴

### 2.8.3 Map

archaeology	→	古
culture	→	文化
different	→	diff
years	→	ys
evidence	→	evid
research	→	rsch

## 2.9 TPO 32 Lec 2

### 2.9.1 Words

bust	v.	降低级别; 爆裂; 破产
pest	n.	害虫
exponentially	adv.	指数级地

### 2.9.2 Collocation

### 2.9.3 Map

species	→	spcs
colleague	→	同事
experiment	→	expmt

## **2.10 TPO 30 Con 2**

### **2.10.1 Words**

### **2.10.2 Collocation**

### **2.10.3 Map**

degree	→	deg
strategy	→	strtg
whole	→	whl
growth	→	gwth

## 2.11 TPO 32 Lec 3

### 2.11.1 Words

copper	n.	铜
fertile	adj.	肥沃的
tedious	adj.	沉闷的
recreation	n.	娱乐
sulfur	n.	硫磺
droplet	n.	雨滴
acidic	adj.	强酸性的
runoff	n.	径流

### 2.11.2 Collocation

### 2.11.3 Map

process → proc



## 2.12 TPO 32 Lec 4

### 2.12.1 Words

residential	adj.	住宅的
utilitarian	adj.	实用的
penchant	n.	偏好, 倾向, 嗜好
hexagonal	adj.	六边形的
chimney	n.	烟囱
ingenuity	n.	心灵手巧; 足智多谋; 独创力

### 2.12.2 Collocation

### 2.12.3 Map

	>	→	question from the student
discouragement		→	dis

## **2.13 TPO 33 Con 1**

### **2.13.1 Words**

dorm            n. （尤指寄宿学校或大学的）宿舍  
custodian    n. 监护人；监管人；看护人；保管人

### **2.13.2 Collocation**

take off    起飞；突然离开

### **2.13.3 Map**

control      →   ctrl

## **2.14 TPO 33 Lec 1**

### **2.14.1 Words**

archaeology n. 考古学  
oversee v. 监督

### **2.14.2 Collocation**

### **2.14.3 Map**

block → blk  
mountain → mtn

## **2.15 TPO 33 Lec 2**

### **2.15.1 Words**

### **2.15.2 Collocation**

### **2.15.3 Map**

water → wtr

## **2.16 TPO 33 Con 2**

### **2.16.1 Words**

original	adj.	原创的
broccoli	n.	西兰花
nasty	adj.	肮脏的；令人不快的
trauma	n.	创伤
verdict	n.	（根据事实作出的）意见，决定；（尤指）判决，裁决

### **2.16.2 Collocation**

### **2.16.3 Map**

## **2.17 TPO 33 Lec 3**

### **2.17.1 Words**

insulate	v.	使隔热; 使隔音; 使绝缘
ancestral	adj.	祖先的
frigid	adj.	冷淡的; 极正式的; (天气或室内温度) 寒冷的, 严寒的
vacuum	n.	真空

### **2.17.2 Collocation**

### **2.17.3 Map**

## **2.18 TPO 33 Lec 4**

### **2.18.1 Words**

authoritative	adj.	权威的
villa	n.	别墅
revive	v.	(使) 苏醒; (使) 复原; (使) 复兴; (使) 重新流行
squirt	v.	喷

### **2.18.2 Collocation**

### **2.18.3 Map**

## **2.19 TPO 34 Con 1**

### **2.19.1 Words**

retrieve v. 找回；取回；挽回

### **2.19.2 Collocation**

### **2.19.3 Map**

want → wt



## **2.20 TPO 34 Lec 1**

### **2.20.1 Words**

overthrow	v.	推翻
chant	v.	重复地说（或唱）；反复吟唱；反复念诵
convention	n.	传统；（尤指社会）习俗，常规，惯例
theatrical	adj.	剧场的；演剧的；戏剧（或歌剧等）剧本编写的

### **2.20.2 Collocation**

### **2.20.3 Map**

## **2.21 TPO 34 Lec 2**

### **2.21.1 Words**

anaerobic	adj.	厌氧的
pretreat	v.	预处理
scrap	n.v.	废料, 废品; 放弃; 取消

### **2.21.2 Collocation**

### **2.21.3 Map**

oxygen       $\rightarrow$   $O_2$

## **2.22 TPO 34 Con 2**

### **2.22.1 Words**

due adj. 预计的, 预期的

### **2.22.2 Collocation**

on reserve	保留
sort of	有几分; 在某种程度上
the due day	截止日期
stress that	强调

### **2.22.3 Map**

memory → mem

## 2.23 TPO 34 Lec 3

### 2.23.1 Words

pollination	n.	授粉
pollinator	n.	授粉者
delicate	adj.	微妙的
coincide	v.	(几乎)同时发生; 与...一致, 相符; 相似
scent	n.	气味
odor	n.	气味
nectar	n.	花蜜
beetle	n.	蜜蜂

### 2.23.2 Collocation

under-fed	被喂养不足, 进食不足的
coincide with	(几乎)同时发生

### 2.23.3 Map

disturb	→ 扰
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## 2.24 TPO 34 Lec 4

### 2.24.1 Words

pollination	n.	授粉
fade	v.	(使)褪色; (使)变暗; (使)衰弱
improvise	v.	即兴创作
impertation	n.	诠释

### 2.24.2 Collocation

come around	想通, 转过弯儿; (到…家)拜访, 走访
lay sth out	排列, 摆放, 铺开; (大把)花(钱); 向…清楚地解释

### 2.24.3 Map

mistake	→	mstk
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## **2.25 TPO 35 Con 1**

### **2.25.1 Words**

Mediterranean n. 地中海

### **2.25.2 Map**

manage	→	mng
schedule	→	schdl
days	→	dz

## 2.26 TPO 35 Lec 1

### 2.26.1 Words

mole	n.	鼹鼠
spoke	n.	辐条；轮辐
speculate	v.	推测

### 2.26.2 Collocation

in terms of 在.. 方面

### 2.26.3 Map

navigation	→	navi
magnetic	→	magn
structure	→	strct
mistake	→	mstk

## 2.27 TPO 35 Lec 2

### 2.27.1 Words

nomadic	adj.	游牧的
remnant	n.	残留
mortar	n.	钵



## 2.28 TPO 35 Con 2

### 2.28.1 Words

conqueror	n.	征服者
controversial	adj.	有争议的
commission	v.	下令做

## 2.29 TPO 35 Lec 3

### 2.29.1 Words

frescos	n.	壁画
humidity	n.	湿度
plaster	n.	石膏
immense	adj.	巨大的
affluence	n.	富有
prestige	n.	声望
apprentice	n.	学徒

### 2.29.2 Collocation

seep in 渗入

## **2.30 TPO 35 Lec 4**

### **2.30.1 Words**

asteroid	n.	小行星
Mexico	n.	墨西哥
profusely	adv.	大量地
swell	v.	肿胀; 波涛起伏

### **2.30.2 Collocation**

## **2.31 TPO 36 Con 1**

### **2.31.1 Words**

sociology	n.	社会学
anthropology	n.	人类学

### **2.31.2 Map**

break	→	brk
academic	→	acdmc
anthropology	→	anth

## 2.32 TPO 36 Lec 1

### 2.32.1 Words

isotope	n.	同位素
lethal	adj.	致命的
fusion	n.	融合；结合；熔合；合并
fission	n.	(核) 裂变，分裂
stuff	n.	物品，东西，玩意儿
ridiculous	adj.	荒谬的

### 2.32.2 Collocation

doom and gloom 悲观失望；无望；前景暗淡

### 2.32.3 Map

ridiculous → ridi

## 2.33 TPO 36 Lec 2

### 2.33.1 Words

infrared	adj.	红外线的
seep	v.	渗入
obscure	adj.v.	模糊的；掩盖
shade	n.	树荫
canal	n.	水道
parched	adj.	干涸的

## **2.34 TPO 36 Con 2**

### **2.34.1 Words**

inception n. 成立，创立

stale adj. 不新鲜的；过时的，老套的，没有新意的

## **2.35 TPO 36 Lec 3**

### **2.35.1 Words**

suburb n. 郊区  
exterior n. 外表

### **2.35.2 Map**

variety → var



## **2.36 TPO 36 Lec 4**

### **2.36.1 Words**

hypothesis n. 假设; 假说  
niche n. 生态位

### **2.36.2 Map**

hypothesis → hypo

## 2.37 TPO 37 Con 1

### 2.37.1 Words

anthropological	adj.	人类学的
Peru	n.	秘鲁
curator	n.	助手

### 2.37.2 Collocation

make sense 有意义

### 2.37.3 Map

newspaper	→	nspp
anthropological	→	anth

## 2.38 TPO 37 Lec 1

### 2.38.1 Words

weathering	n.	风化
breakup	n.	分开, 分解; 解体, 结束
residue	n.	剩余物; 残留物; 残渣; 遗产
cellulose	n.	纤维素
humus	n.	腐殖质
vertically	adv.	竖直地
incorporate	v.	包含; 将...包括在内

### 2.38.2 Collocation

get depleted of 被消耗; 被耗费 (资源、金钱、精力等)

### 2.38.3 Map

material	→	mtrl
organic	→	org
chemical	→	chmc

## 2.39 TPO 37 Lec 2

### 2.39.1 Words

archaeology	n.	考古学
whereby	adv.	由此，从而；借以
herd	n.v.	兽群；牧群；（将…）赶成一群，放牧
solitary	adj.	单独的

### 2.39.2 Map

human	→	人
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## 2.40 TPO 37 Con 2

### 2.40.1 Words

recital	n.	独奏会，朗诵会
authentic	adj.	真的；真正的；可靠的；可信的
inspection	n.	检查；视察
upfront	adj.	公开的；坦率的
intermission	n.	幕间休息

## **2.41 TPO 37 Lec 3**

### **2.41.1 Words**

anecdote n. (尤指关于某人的)趣闻,轶事  
patron n. 赞助人  
unwind v. 解开,打开,松开(卷绕之物)

### **2.41.2 Map**

which → wch

## 2.42 TPO 37 Lec 4

### 2.42.1 Words

endotherm	n.	恒温动物
ectotherm	n.	变温动物
shiver	v.	颤抖
splash	v.	撒
lizard	n.	蜥蜴
chamber	n.	箱子

### 2.42.2 Collocation

there you are 这就对了

### 2.42.3 Map

temperature → T

## **2.43 TPO 38 Con 1**

### **2.43.1 Words**

dean n. 系主任; 学院院长

### **2.43.2 Collocation**



## 2.44 TPO 38 Lec 1

### 2.44.1 Words

tulip	n.	郁金香
intensify	v.	加强，增强；强化
detrimental	adj.	有危害的，有损害的
craze	n.	时尚；风行一时的东西
Turkey	n.	土耳其
shrivel	v.	枯萎
breed	v.	（为育种目的）饲养；（动物）交配繁殖

## 2.45 TPO 38 Lec 2

### 2.45.1 Words

counterintuitive	adj.	反直觉的；与预期相反的
congruent	adj.	一致的；适合的
overlap	v.	覆盖

### 2.45.2 Map

design      →    desg

## **2.46 TPO 38 Con 2**

### **2.46.1 Words**

blurb n. 简介; 推荐语

### **2.46.2 Collocation**

consider it done 马上就做...

## 2.47 TPO 38 Lec 3

### 2.47.1 Words

radical	adj.	激进
outrage	v.	激怒
mutter	v.	嘟囔, 咕哝
composition	n.	歌曲

## 2.48 TPO 38 Lec 4

### 2.48.1 Words

accretion	n.	堆积，积聚；逐渐的增加，增大
chunk	n.	大块；厚块
gobble	v.	狼吞虎咽，大口大口地吃
clump	n.	（尤指树木或花）丛，簇，群

## **2.49 TPO 39 Con 1**

### **2.49.1 Words**

philosophical     adj.   哲学的；研究哲学的  
confrontational   adj.   对抗性的

### **2.49.2 Collocation**

knock/throw sb for a loop   使人心烦；使大为惊讶

### **2.49.3 Map**

understand     →   ndstd

## **2.50 TPO 39 Lec 1**

### **2.50.1 Words**

lens n. 镜片，镜头，透镜；视角

## **2.51 TPO 39 Lec 2**

### **2.51.1 Words**

ethnography	n.	人种学
fortune	n.	一大笔钱; 大量财产
consensus	n.	一致的意见; 共识



## **2.52 TPO 39 Con 2**

### **2.52.1 Words**

corporation	n.	大公司；集团公司
fair	n.	集会

## 2.53 TPO 39 Lec 3

### 2.53.1 Words

earth-shattering	adj.	震撼世界的；石破天惊的；极其重大的
conveyance	n.	运送，运输
metaphor	n.	隐喻；暗喻
feat	n.	技艺；功绩；业绩；英勇事迹
critique	v.	评论（书、戏剧、电影等）
conform	v.	顺从；遵从；随大流，顺应习俗
genre	n.	（尤指艺术的）风格，类型，体裁
trivial	adj.	微不足道的，琐碎的；没有价值的
trade-off	n.	平衡；协调；妥协，让步

### 2.53.2 Collocation

big deal 大人物；了不起的事

### 2.53.3 Map

society	→	soc
consequence	→	consq

## **2.54 TPO 39 Lec 4**

### **2.54.1 Words**

cellulose	n.	纤维素
metabolize	v.	(使) 新陈代谢
enzyme	n.	酶
yeast	n.	酵母; 酵母菌

## Chapter 3

# Speaking

## 3.1 TPO 4 Task 4

### 3.1.1 Words

smash v. 打碎, 摔碎; 猛撞, 猛冲, 猛击  
thumb n. 拇指  
contort v. (使) 扭曲; (使) 歪曲; (使) 变形

### 3.1.2 Collocation

pay sb a visit 拜访某人

### 3.1.3 Map

surprise	→	sprs
wide	→	wid
smile	→	sml
wife	→	wf
daughter	→	女儿
voice	→	vos
emotion	→	emt-
think	→	thk
thought	→	tht

## 3.2 TPO 07 Task 4

### 3.2.1 Words

### 3.2.2 Collocation

get punished 被惩罚

### 3.2.3 Map

Individuals	→	个 s
modify	→	mdfy
behavior	→	bhvr
school	→	Ⓢ
teacher	→	t
behave	→	bhv
normal	→	nrml

### 3.3 TPO 12 Task 4

#### 3.3.1 Words

perception n. 认识, 观念, 看法  
stimulus n. 刺激

#### 3.3.2 Collocation

#### 3.3.3 Map

positive	→	pos/+
negative	→	neg/-
group	→	grp
birth	→	brs
exprimment	→	expt

## 3.4 TPO 13 Task 4

### 3.4.1 Words

perceptual	adj.	感知的；知觉的
denote	v.	表示，代表

### 3.4.2 Collocation

### 3.4.3 Map

circle	→	cir
if	→	→
change	→	chg
angle	→	°



## **3.5 TPO 14 Task 4**

### **3.5.1 Words**

### **3.5.2 Collocation**

### **3.5.3 Map**

comfortable	→	comfy
review	→	rev
before	→	b4
report	→	rpt
situation	→	situ

## **3.6 TPO 15 Task 4**

### **3.6.1 Words**

### **3.6.2 Collocation**

### **3.6.3 Map**

result	→	res
eazy	→	ez
expect	→	expt

## 3.7 TPO 16 Task 4

### 3.7.1 Words

loaf v. 懒散; (尤指) 偷懒  
peel v. 除去, 剥去 (水果、蔬菜的) 皮

### 3.7.2 Collocation

### 3.7.3 Map

total → wd / phrs  
average → avg

## **3.8 TPO 19 Task 4**

### **3.8.1 Words**

discipline n. 训导；训练；纪律；约束

### **3.8.2 Collocation**

### **3.8.3 Map**

behavior → bx

## **3.9 TPO 22 Task 4**

### **3.9.1 Words**

torn adj. 难以做出抉择的

### **3.9.2 Collocation**

### **3.9.3 Map**

electrical	→	elec
want	→	wt

## **3.10 TPO 32 Task 4**

### **3.10.1 Words**

### **3.10.2 Collocation**

### **3.10.3 Map**

option	→	opt
location	→	loc

## Chapter 4

# Writing

## 4.1 Intension

### 4.1.1 Uncollected

abolition of sth	... 的废除
be listless on sth	因... 而无活力
sth comprises sth	... 由... 组成
fare well without sth	没有电脑也能过得很好
give a amazing revival to ourselves	使我们能快速回复
retain the balance	保持平衡
retain sb's self-control	保持自我克制
sap sb's confidence	削弱某人的自信
There is an incongruity between sth and sth	... 和... 存在不一致
cushion bad effects	缓解负面影响

### 4.1.2 安全/健康

discard old beliefs	抛弃旧观念
alarm the guest	使客人受惊吓
people's disquiet is likely to grow	人们的不安会加剧
rage of infection	传染病横行
emotional anchor for sb	精神支柱
Man himself is a participant in environment	人类本身是环境的参与者
constant vigilance is necessary	保持警惕
institute a regulation	制定一项规定
follow the guideline	遵守指导方针

### 4.1.3 方便/效率

idle away one's time	虚度光阴
be susceptible to sth	易受某物影响的
incapacitate sb for sth	使某人对某物无能力
systematize a business process	系统化商务过程
systematize our approach to problem solving	条理化解决问题

### 4.1.4 经济/金钱

stagnant economy	停滞不前的经济
be varacious for sth	渴求某物

### 4.1.5 亲情/友情

one's views converge	观点趋于一致
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#### 4.1.6 学习/工作

sth be of ephemeral in interest	引起短暂兴趣
nothing is immutable	没有事物是一成不变的
uproot a bad habit	根除坏习惯

## 4.2 Target

### 4.2.1 人

### 4.2.2 政府

institute a regulation 制定一项规定

### 4.2.3 社会

### 4.2.4 环境