

Chapter 1

Listening

1.1 TPO 30 Con 1

1.1.1 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 |

1.1.2 Collocation

1.1.3 Map

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

1.2 TPO 30 Lec 1

1.2.1 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 |

1.2.2 Collocation

figure out 计算出; 理解; 想出

1.2.3 Map

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

1.3 TPO 30 Lec 2

1.3.1 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 |

1.3.2 Collocation

1.3.3 Map

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

1.4 TPO 30 Con 2

1.4.1 Words

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

1.4.2 Collocation

1.4.3 Map

museum → M
topic → tpc
feature → ftr

1.5 TPO 30 Lec 3

1.5.1 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 |

1.5.2 Collocation

1.5.3 Map

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

1.6 TPO 30 Lec 4

1.6.1 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 |

1.6.2 Collocation

1.6.3 Map

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

1.6.4 Analyse

1.7 TPO 32 Con 1

1.7.1 Words

1.7.2 Collocation

beat-up 用坏的；破烂的

1.7.3 Map

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

1.7.4 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

1.8 TPO 32 Lec 1

1.8.1 Words

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

1.8.2 Collocation

rot away 烂掉；变得瘦弱、憔悴

1.8.3 Map

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

1.9 TPO 32 Lec 2

1.9.1 Words

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

1.9.2 Collocation

1.9.3 Map

| | | |
|------------|---|-------|
| species | → | spcs |
| colleague | → | 同事 |
| experiment | → | expmt |

1.10 TPO 30 Con 2

1.10.1 Words

1.10.2 Collocation

1.10.3 Map

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

1.11 TPO 32 Lec 3

1.11.1 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 |

1.11.2 Collocation

1.11.3 Map

process → proc

1.12 TPO 32 Lec 4

1.12.1 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 |

1.12.2 Collocation

1.12.3 Map

| | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---------------------------|
| | > | → | question from the student |
| discouragement | | → | dis |

1.13 TPO 33 Con 1

1.13.1 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

1.13.2 Collocation

take off 起飞；突然离开

1.13.3 Map

control → ctrl

1.14 TPO 33 Lec 1

1.14.1 Words

archaeology n. 考古学
oversee v. 监督

1.14.2 Collocation

1.14.3 Map

block → blk
mountain → mtn

1.15 TPO 33 Lec 2

1.15.1 Words

1.15.2 Collocation

1.15.3 Map

water → wtr

1.16 TPO 33 Con 2

1.16.1 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 |

1.16.2 Collocation

1.16.3 Map

1.17 TPO 33 Lec 3

1.17.1 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 |

1.17.2 Collocation

1.17.3 Map

1.18 TPO 33 Lec 4

1.18.1 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 |

1.18.2 Collocation

1.18.3 Map

1.19 TPO 34 Con 1

1.19.1 Words

retrieve v. 找回；取回；挽回

1.19.2 Collocation

1.19.3 Map

want → wt

1.20 TPO 34 Lec 1

1.20.1 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 |

1.20.2 Collocation

1.20.3 Map

1.21 TPO 34 Lec 2

1.21.1 Words

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

1.21.2 Collocation

1.21.3 Map

oxygen \rightarrow O_2

1.22 TPO 34 Con 2

1.22.1 Words

due adj. 预计的, 预期的

1.22.2 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 |

1.22.3 Map

memory → mem

1.23 TPO 34 Lec 3

1.23.1 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 |

1.23.2 Collocation

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

1.23.3 Map

| | |
|---------|-----|
| disturb | → 扰 |
|---------|-----|

1.24 TPO 34 Lec 4

1.24.1 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 |

1.24.2 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 |

1.24.3 Map

| | | |
|---------|---|------|
| mistake | → | mstk |
|---------|---|------|

Chapter 2

Reading

2.1 TPO 30 Passage 01

2.1.1 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 |

2.2 TPO 30 Passage 02

2.2.1 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 |

2.2.2 Collocation

give rise to 引起, 导致

2.2.3 Analyse

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**_A. 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**_B. 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.**_D

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。

2.3 TPO 30 Passage 03

2.3.1 Words

rudimentary adj. 基础的

2.3.2 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**_{B×} 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**_D.

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。

2.4 TPO 37 Passage 03

2.4.1 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 |

2.4.2 Collocation

2.4.3 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

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

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

2.5 TPO 38 Passage 01

2.5.1 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 |

2.5.2 Collocation

2.5.3 Analyse

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

2.6 TPO 38 Passage 02

2.6.1 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 |

2.6.2 Collocation

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

2.6.3 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

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

2.7 TPO 38 Passage 03

2.7.1 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 |

2.7.2 Collocation

attempt to 以期; 试图

2.7.3 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。

2.8 TPO 39 Passage 01

2.8.1 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 |

2.8.2 Collocation

be fit for 适合于

2.8.3 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^C**. 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。

2.9 TPO 39 Passage 02

2.9.1 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 |

2.9.2 Collocation

in concert 共同, 一起; 一致

2.9.3 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。

2.10 TPO 39 Passage 03

2.10.1 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 |

2.10.2 Collocation

| | |
|------------|----------|
| springs up | 突然出现; 涌现 |
| cart away | 运走, 带走 |

2.10.3 Analyse

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^B**, plus **counts of annual tree rings^C** and **datable fire scars on tree stumps^D**, 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

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。

2.11 TPO 41 Passage 01

2.11.1 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 |

2.11.2 Collocation

2.11.3 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。

2.12 TPO 41 Passage 02

2.12.1 Words

| | | |
|-----------------|------|------------------------|
| notion | n. | 观念; 看法 |
| prime | adj. | 主要的; 质量最好的, 一流的 |
| 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 |

2.12.2 Collocation

lay in the hands of 在... 掌控之下

2.13 TPO 41 Passage 03

2.13.1 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 |

2.13.2 Collocation

2.13.3 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_B.** 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

2.14 TPO 42 Passage 01

2.14.1 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 |

2.14.2 Collocation

derive from sth 来自于, 源自

2.14.3 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**^D, 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.^F

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

2.15 TPO 42 Passage 02

2.15.1 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 |

2.15.2 Collocation

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

2.15.3 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

2.16 TPO 42 Passage 03

2.16.1 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 |

2.16.2 Collocation

be to blame for 责备; 责怪; 归咎于

2.16.3 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

2.17 TPO 43 Passage 01

2.17.1 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 |

2.17.2 Collocation

2.17.3 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

2.18 TPO 43 Passage 02

2.18.1 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 |

2.18.2 Collocation

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

2.18.3 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。

2.19 TPO 43 Passage 03

2.19.1 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 |

2.19.2 Collocation

2.19.3 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**^C; it was **no longer possible to be a jack-of-all-trades**^D. **One now had to specialize, and with specialization came professionalism.**^B 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.”

2.20 TPO 44 Passage 01

2.20.1 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 |

2.20.2 Collocation

2.20.3 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。

2.21 TPO 44 Passage 02

2.21.1 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 |

2.21.2 Collocation

2.21.3 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_A** 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_C** and also **increases the contrast between light and dark_B**, 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_D** 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

2.22 TPO 44 Passage 03

2.22.1 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 |

2.22.2 Collocation

Still, 然而

2.22.3 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

2.23 TPO 45 Passage 01

2.23.1 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 |

2.23.2 Collocation

2.23.3 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。

2.24 TPO 45 Passage 02

2.24.1 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 |

2.24.2 Collocation

interfere with 干预；干扰

2.24.3 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.

2.25 TPO 46 Passage 01

2.25.1 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 |

2.25.2 Collocation

2.25.3 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。

2.26 TPO 46 Passage 03

2.26.1 Words

| | | |
|-------------|------|--|
| significant | adj. | 重要的；显著的 |
| redundancy | n. | 失业，被解雇，被裁减；多余，累赘， <input type="checkbox"/> 唆 |
| 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） |

2.26.2 Collocation

in terms of 按照，根据，就... 而言

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 |
| expriment | → | 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 |