

**细节题**

**Factual information question**

These questions ask you to identify factual information that is **explicitly** stated in the passage. Factual Information questions can focus on **facts, details, deﬁnitions**, or other information presented by the author. They ask you to identify speciﬁc information that is typically mentioned only in part of the passage. They generally do not ask about general themes that the passage as a whole discusses. Often, the relevant information is **in one or two sentences**.

**题目**

According to the paragraph, which of the following is true of X?

The author’s description of X mentions which of the following?

According to the paragraph, X occurred because . . .

According to the paragraph, X did Y because . . .

According to the paragraph, why did X do Y?

…

**考点**

* **定位能力**
* **同义替换**

**定位能力**

* **题目关键词（时间、人名等）**

【 Paragraph 4 】 Rounded styles of Arabic handwriting had long been used for correspondence and documents alongside the formal angular scripts used for inscriptions and manuscripts of the Koran. Around the year 900, Ibn Muqla, who was a secretary and vizier at the Abbasid court in Baghdad, developed a system of proportioned writing. He standardized the length of alif, the first letter of the Arabic alphabet, and then determined what the size and shape of all other letters should be, based on the alif. Eventually, six round forms of handwriting, composed of three pairs of big and little scripts known collectively as the Six Pens, became the standard repertory of every calligrapher.

According to paragraph 4, what did Ibn Muqla achieve around the year 900?

A. He modified a set of formal scripts known as the Six Pens into rounded scripts appropriate for correspondence.

B. He created a standardized set of rounded scripts proportional to the size of the first letter of the alphabet.

C. He promoted calligraphy as an art form and encouraged the use of rounded letters in religious texts. D. He persuaded the court in Baghdad to use rounded styles instead of more angular scripts in their documents.

【Paragraph 7】Occasionally , a sequence of fossil-rich layers of rock permits a comprehensive look at one type of organism over a long period of time. For example, Peter Sheldon' s studies of trilobites, a now extinct marine animal with a segmented body, offer a detailed glimpse into three million years of evolution in one marine environment. In that study, each of eight different trilobite species was observed to undergo a gradual change in the number of segments --- typically an increase of one or two segments over the whole time interval. No significant discontinuous were observed, leading Sheldon to conclude that environmental conditions were quite stable during the period he examined.

According to paragraph 7, Peter Sheldon’s studies demonstrated which of the following about trilobites?

A. They underwent gradual change over a long time period

B. They experienced a number of discontinuous transitions during their history

C. They remained unchanged during a long period of environmental stability

D. They evolved in ways that cannot be counted for by either of the two competing theories.

【Paragraph 4】There was much debate on the relative efficiencies of different types of waterwheels. The period from about 1650 until 1800 saw some excellent scientific and technical investigations of different designs. They revealed output powers ranging from about 1 horsepower to perhaps 60 for the largest wheels and confirmed that for maximum efficiency, the water should pass across the blades as smoothly as possible and fall away with minimum speed, having given up almost all of its kinetic energy. (They also proved that, in principle, the overshot wheel, a type of wheel in which an overhead stream of water powers the wheel, should win the efficiency competition.)

According to paragraph 4, which of the following was discovered as a result of scientific and technical investigations of waterpower conducted between 1650 and 1800?

A. Some types of small waterwheel can produce as much horsepower as the very largest wheels.

B. Waterwheels operate more efficiently when water falls away from their blades slowly than when water falls away quickly.

C. Waterwheel efficiency can be improved by increasing the amount of kinetic energy water contains as it passes over a waterwheel’s blades.

D. Unlike other types of waterwheels, the overshot wheel is capable of producing more than 60 horsepower units of energy.

**定位能力**

* **题目关键词（时间、人名、事件等）**
* **问原因、方式等**

【Paragraph 6】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 taskoriented time consciousness of the peasant (working on 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.

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

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.

【Paragraph 4】For industrial lumbering to succeed, a way had to be found to neutralize the effects of the seasons on production. Traditionally, cutting took place in the winter, when snow and ice made it easier to drag logs on sleds or sleighs to the banks of streams. Once the streams and lakes thawed, workers rafted the logs to mills, where they were cut into lumber in the summer. If nature did not cooperate—if the winter proved dry and warm, if the spring thaw was delayed— production would suffer. To counter the effects of climate on lumber production, loggers experimented with a variety of techniques for transporting trees out of the woods. In the 1870s, loggers in the Great Lakes states began sprinkling water on sleigh roads, giving them an artificial ice coating to facilitate travel. The ice reduced the friction and allowed workers to move larger and heavier loads.

According to paragraph 4, how could a warm, dry winter interfere with lumber production?

A. Certain trees would become dry and yield low-quality lumber.

B. There would not be enough water in streams and lakes to raft the logs to mills.

C. It would be more difficult to transport logs to streams and lakes.

D. Rivers would not be full enough in the spring to power mills.

**[Paragraph 1]** Trade was the mainstay of the urban economy in the Middle East, as caravans negotiated the surrounding desert, restricted only by access to water and by mountain ranges. This has been so since ancient times, partly due to the geology of the area, which is mostly limestone and sandstone, with few deposits of metallic ore and other useful materials. Ancient demands for obsidian (a black volcanic rock useful for making mirrors and tools) led to trade with Armenia to the north, while jade for cutting tools was brought from Turkistan, and the precious stone lapis lazuli was imported from Afghanistan. One can trace such expeditions back to ancient Sumeria, the earliest known Middle Eastern civilization. Records show merchant caravans and trading posts set up by the Sumerians in the surrounding mountains and deserts of Persia and Arabia, where they traded grain for raw materials, such as timber and stones, as well as for metals and gems.

According to paragraph 1, why has trade been so important throughout the history of the Middle East

A. The rare and valuable metals and stones found in Middle Eastern deserts have always been in high demand in surrounding areas.

B. Growing conditions throughout the Middle East are generally poor, forcing Middle Eastern people to depend on imported grain.

C. Many useful and decorative raw materials cannot be found naturally in the Middle East but are available from neighboring regions.

D. Frequent travel, due to limited water supplies in the Middle East, created many opportunities for trade with neighboring societies.

【Paragraph 4】Competition among species is of considerable evolutionary importance. The physical structure of species competing for resources in the same ecological niche tends to gradually evolve in ways that allow them to occupy different niches. Competing species also tend to change their ranges so that their territories no longer overlap. The evolutionary effect of competition on species has been referred to as “species selection”; however, this description is potentially misleading. Only the individuals of a species are subject to the pressures of natural selection. The effect on the well-being and existence of a species is just the result of the effects of selection on all the individuals of the species. Thus species selection is actually a result of individual selection.

According to paragraph 4, “species selection” is a misleading term because it

A. overemphasizes the role of selection pressure in species extinction

B. suggests that selection pressures directly influence whole species

C. does not make a distinction between species extinction and species evolution

D. suggests that extinction always results whenever there is a competition

【Paragraph 5】The oceanic volcanic islands and their hot-spot trails are thus especially useful for geologist because they record the past locations of the plate over a fixed source. They therefore permit the reconstruction of the process of seafloor spreading, and consequently of the geography of continents and of ocean basins in the past. For example, given the current position of the Pacific Plate, Hawaii is above the Pacific Ocean hot spot. So the position of The Pacific Plate 50 million years ago can be determined by moving it such that a 50-million-year-old volcano in the hot-spot trail sits at the location of Hawaii today. However because the ocean basins really are short-lived features on geologic times scale, reconstruction the world’s geography by backtracking along the hot-spot trail works only for the last 5 percent or so of geologic time.

According to paragraph 5, why are geologists unable to trace back the entire geologic of continents from hot-spot trails?

A. Hot spots have existed for only about 5 percent of geologic time.

B. Hawaii did not exist 50 million years ago.

C. Oceanic basins that contained old hot-spot trails disappeared a long time ago.

D. Hot-spot trails can be reconstructed only for island chains.

【paragraph 2】In fact, water probably once dominated the Venusian atmosphere. Venus and Earth are similar in size and mass, so Venusian volcanoes may well have outgassed as much water vapor as on Earth, and both planets would have had about the same number of comets strike their surfaces. Studies of how stars evolve suggest that the early Sun was only about 70 percent as luminous as it is now, so the temperature in Venus’ early atmosphere must have been quite a bit lower. Thus water vapor would have been able to liquefy and form oceans on Venus. But if water vapor and carbon dioxide were once so common in the atmospheres of both Earth and Venus, what became of Earth’s carbon dioxide? And what happened to the water on Venus?

According to paragraph 2, what is one reason for thinking that at one time, there were significant amounts of water on Venus?

A. Because of Venus’ size and mass, its volcanoes probably produced much more water vapor than volcanoes on Earth did.

B. The low temperature of Venus，early atmosphere can be explained only by the presence of water.

C. The presence of carbon dioxide in a planet's atmosphere is an indicator of water on that planet.

D. Venus probably was struck by roughly as many comets as Earth was.

**同义改写**

* **理解定位句意思**

*（基本功、课后练习重点）*

【paragraph 4】Cleisthenes' principal contribution to the creation of democracy at Athens was to complete the long process of weakening family and clan structures, especially among the aristocrats, and to set in their place locality-based corporations called demes, which became the point of entry for all civic and most religious life in Athens. Out of the demes were created 10 artificial tribes of roughly equal population. From the demes, by either election or selection, came 500 members of a new council, 6,000 jurors for the courts, 10 generals, and hundreds of commissioners. The assembly was sovereign in all matters but in practice delegated its power to subordinate bodies such as the council, which prepared the agenda for the meetings of the assembly, and courts, which took care of most judicial matters. Various committees acted as an executive branch, implementing policies of the assembly and supervising, for instance, the food and water supplies and public buildings. This wide-scale participation by the citizenry in the government distinguished the democratic form of the Athenian polis from other, less liberal forms.

According to paragraph 4, one role of the new council was to

A. determine what issues came before the assembly

B. prepare the agenda for the courts

C. carry out the assembly’s policies

D. oversee the distribution of food and water

【Paragraph 3】Geographic isolation also can proceed slowly, over great spans of time. We find evidence of such extended events in the fossil record, which affords glimpses into the breakup of formerly continuous environments. For example, during past ice ages, glaciers advanced down through North America and Europe and gradually cut off parts of populations from one another. When the glaciers retreated, the separated populations of plants and animals came into contact again. Some groups that had descended from the same parent population were no longer reproductively compatible— they had evolved into separate species. In other groups, however, genetic divergences had not proceeded so far, and the descendants could still interbreed— for them, reproductive isolation was not completed, and so speciation had not occurred.

According to paragraph 3, separation of subpopulations by glaciers resulted in speciation in those groups of plants and animals that

A. were reproductively isolated even after the glaciers disappeared

B. had adjusted to the old conditions caused by the glaciers

C. were able to survive being separated from their parent population

D. had experienced some genetic divergences from their parent population

**同义改写**

* **理解定位句意思**
* **核对选项**

*（正确选项需要跟原文意思完全一致）*

【paragraph 1】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.

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

A. Lobe-finned fish were among the earliest types of fish to appear.

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

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

D. During the Devonian, lobe-finned fish were more common in marine than in freshwater habitats.

**[Paragraph 1]** In the wake of the Roman Empire's conquest of Britain in the first century A.D., a large number of troops stayed in the new province, and these troops had a considerable impact on Britain with their camps, fortifications, and participation in the local economy. Assessing the impact of the army on the civilian population starts from the realization that the soldiers were always unevenly distributed across the country. Areas rapidly incorporated into the empire were not long affected by the military. Where the army remained stationed, its presence was much more influential. The imposition of a military base involved the requisition of native lands for both the fort and the territory needed to feed and exercise the soldiers' animals. The imposition of military rule also robbed local leaders of opportunities to participate in local government, so social development was stunted and the seeds of disaffection sown. This then meant that the military had to remain to suppress rebellion and organize government.

According to paragraph 1, what effect did military occupation have on the local population?

A. It encouraged more even distribution of the population and the settlement of previously undeveloped territory.

B. It created discontent and made continuing military occupation necessary.

C. It required local labor to construct forts and feed and exercise the soldiers’ animals.

D. It provided local leaders with opportunities to participate in governance.

**[Paragraph 3]** Each soldier received his pay, but in regions without a developed economy there was initially little on which it could be spent. The pool of excess cash rapidly stimulated a thriving economy outside fort gates. Some of the demand for the services and goods was no doubt fulfilled by people drawn from far afield, but some local people certainly became entwined in this new economy. There was informal marriage with soldiers, who until AD 197 were not legally entitled to wed, and whole new communities grew up near the forts. These settlements acted like small towns, becoming centers for the artisan and trading populations.

According to paragraph 3, how did the soldiers meet their needs for goods and services?

A. Their needs were met by the army, and all of their economic transactions took place within the fort. B. Most of their needs were met by traveling tradespeople who visit the forts.

C. During their days off, soldiers traveled to distant towns to make purchases.

D. They bought what they needed from the artisans and traders in nearby towns.

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**否定细节题**

**Negative Factual Information question**

These questions ask you to verify what information is true and what information is **NOT** **true** or **not** **included** in the passage based on information that is explicitly stated in the passage. To answer this kind of question, **ﬁrst** locate the relevant information in the passage. **Then** verify that three of the four answer choices are true and that the remaining choice is false. Remember, for this type of question, the correct answer is the one that is NOT true.

**题目**

1. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true of X?
2. The author’s description of X mentions all of the following **EXCEPT** . . .

**考点**

* **并列成分**
* **段落结构**

【Paragraph 2】The French invasion of Portugal in 1807 followed by the flight of the Portuguese court (sovereign and government officers) to Rio de Janeiro brought large benefits to Brazil. Indeed, the transfer of the court in effect signified achievement of Brazilian independence. The Portuguese prince and future King Joao VI opened Brazil's ports to the trade of friendly nations, permitted the rise of local industries, and founded the Bank of Brazil. In 1815 he elevated Brazil to the legal status of a kingdom coequal with Portugal. In one sense, however, Brazil's new status signified the substitution of one dependence for another. Freed from Portuguese control, Brazil came under the economic dominance of England, which obtained major tariff concessions and other privileges by the Strangford Treaty of 1810 between Portugal and Great Britain. The treaty provided for the importation of British manufactures into Brazil and the export of Brazilian agricultural produce to Great Britain. One result was an influx of cheap machine-made goods that swamped the handicrafts industry of the country.

According to paragraph 2, King Joao did each of the following for Brazil EXCEPT

A. establish a national bank

B. support Brazilian industries

C. obtain important tariff concessions from England

D. encourage trade with a wider range of nations

**[Paragraph 4]** Most units raised in Britain went elsewhere on the European continent, although one is recorded in Morocco. The reverse process brought young men to Britain, where many continued to live after their 20 to 25 years of service, and this added to the cosmopolitan Roman character of the frontier population. By the later Roman period, frontier garrisons (groups of soldiers) were only rarely transferred, service in units became effectively hereditary, and forts were no longer populated or maintained at full strength.

According to paragraph 4, all of the following changes could be seen in the frontier garrisons by the later Roman period EXCEPT:

A. Membership in the units passed from father to son.

B. Fewer soldiers were stationed at the forts.

C. Soldiers usually were not transferred to different locations.

D. Frontier units became more effective and proficient.

【Paragraph 4】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.

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

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

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

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

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

【Paragraph 3】After 1850, however, the expansion of foods more regularly kept pace with population growth, though the poorer classes remained malnourished. Two developments were crucial. First, the application of science and new technology to agriculture increased. Led by German universities, increasing research was devoted to improving seeds, developing chemical fertilizers, and advancing livestock. After 1861, with the development of land-grant universities in the United States that had huge agricultural programs, American crop-production research added to this mix. Mechanization included the use of horse-drawn harvesters and seed drills, many developed initially in the United States. It also included mechanical cream separators and other food-processing devices that improved supply.

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

A. increased agricultural research in Germany

B. introduction of new crops

C. development of food-processing devices

D. agricultural programs in universities in the United States