

## PART IV 第四部分

### TEST-TAKING STRATEGIES AND PRACTICE QUESTIONS

#### 考试策略和练习题

##### Chapter 35

##### 第 35 章

#### Strategies for the Multiple-Choice Questions

##### 多项选择题的答题策略

Your exam will have between 16 and 18 sets of multiple-choice questions. Each set will contain a stimulus prompt followed by 2, 3, or 4 questions. There are no sets with 1 or 5 questions. The majority of the stimulus prompts will utilize primary source passages and accounts written by modern historians. In addition, you will often be asked to evaluate a political cartoon, map, or graph.

您的考试将包含 16 至 18 组选择题。每组题目包含一个提示性文本，后接 2、3 或 4 道题。没有只有 1 道题或 5 道题的组。大多数提示性文本将引用现代历史学家撰写的原始资料和论述。此外，您通常还需要评估政治漫画、地图或图表。

Each of the 55 multiple-choice questions is worth 1 point. The multiple-choice section thus comprises 40 percent of 140 points on an APEURO exam. There is no guessing penalty so be sure to answer each question.

55 道选择题每题 1 分。因此，选择题部分占 APEURO 考试总分 140 分的 40%。答错不扣分，所以务必回答每一道题。

The multiple-choice questions are not designed to test your ability to recall information from long lists of names, dates, and places. Instead, test writers focus on asking you to demonstrate your ability to use historical reasoning processes such as comparison, causation, change, and continuity over time. As a result, answers focus on your ability to identify key historic trends, patterns, and influential ideas.

选择题并非旨在测试你回忆冗长的人名、日期和地点列表的能力。相反，出题者着重考察你运用历史推理方法的能力，例如比较、因果关系、变化和历史延续性。因此，答案侧重于你识别关键历史趋势、模式和重要思想的能力。

#### A SAMPLE SET OF QUESTIONS

##### 问题示例集

Here is a sample primary source stimulus passage and a set of 4 multiple-choice questions:  
以下是一篇示例原始材料文章和4道选择题：

"Above all, Fascism . . . believes neither in the possibility nor in the utility of perpetual peace. It thus repudiates the doctrines of Pacifism—born of a renunciation of the struggle and an act of cowardice in the face of sacrifice. War alone brings up to their highest tension all human energies and puts the stamp of nobility upon the peoples who have the courage

to meet it. All other trials are substitutes, which never really put a man in front of himself in the alternatives of life and death. A doctrine, therefore, which begins with a prejudice in favor of peace is foreign to Fascism . . . ”

“首先，法西斯主义……既不相信永久和平的可能性，也不相信永久和平的益处。因此，它否定了和平主义的教条——和平主义源于对斗争的放弃和面对牺牲的懦弱。唯有战争才能将人类的所有能量激发到极致，并赋予那些勇于面对战争的民族以高贵的品格。所有其他的考验都只是替代品，它们从未真正将人置于生死抉择的境地。因此，任何以偏爱和平为出发点的教条都与法西斯主义格格不入……”

Benito Mussolini, 贝尼托·墨索里尼

*The Doctrine of Fascism*, 1932

法西斯主义教义，1932 年

1.The Fascist movement was most clearly part of which of the following political trends during the 1920s and 1930s?

1. 在 20 世纪 20 年代和 30 年代，法西斯运动最明显地属于下列哪种政治潮流？

(A)The increasing role of women as political leaders

( A ) 女性在政治领导层中日益重要的作用

(B)The rise of totalitarian governments

( B ) 极权政府的兴起

(C)The failure of the Bolshevik Revolution in the Soviet Union

( C ) 苏联布尔什维克革命的失败

(D)The emergence of utopian socialism as a viable political option

( D ) 空想社会主义作为一种可行的政治选择的出现

2.Mussolini’s scorn for “the utility of perpetual peace” was most likely a reaction to which of the following?

2. 墨索里尼对“永久和平的效用”的蔑视最可能是对下列哪项的反应？

(A)The growing influence of feminist agitation for greater political and social rights

( A ) 女权主义运动争取更大政治和社会权利的影响力日益增强

(B)The hyperinflation that struck the Weimar Republic in 1923

( B ) 1923 年魏玛共和国发生的恶性通货膨胀

(C)The decision of Great Britain and France to appease Hitler at the Munich Conference

( C ) 英国和法国在慕尼黑会议上决定绥靖希特勒

(D)The widespread international support for the principles embodied in the Kellogg-Briand Pact

( D ) 《凯洛格-白里安条约》所体现的原则得到了国际社会的广泛支持。

3.Mussolini' s views on war and peace are most similar to which of the following?

3. 墨索里尼关于战争与和平的观点与下列哪一项最为相似 ?

(A)The commitment to the rule of law and majority rule by classical liberals

( A ) 古典自由主义者对法治和多数统治的承诺

(B)The fascination with the unconscious by Freudian theorists

( B ) 弗洛伊德理论家对无意识的迷恋

(C)The glorification of militarism by the Futurists

( C ) 未来主义者对军国主义的推崇

(D)The disillusionment with contemporary conventions and values by the existentialists

( D ) 存在主义者对当代习俗和价值观的幻灭

4.Which of the following played a significant role in Mussolini' s rise to power?

4. 下列哪项因素在墨索里尼的崛起过程中发挥了重要作用 ?

(A)Italy' s humiliating defeat in the invasion of Ethiopia

( A ) 意大利在入侵埃塞俄比亚中惨败

(B)Punishing sanctions imposed by the League of Nations

( B ) 国际联盟实施的惩罚性制裁

(C)King Victor Emmanuel' s excessive use of force to suppress the Fascist Party

( C ) 维克托·伊曼纽尔国王过度使用武力镇压法西斯党

(D)Embittered Italian nationalists who felt betrayed by the Treaty of Versailles

( D ) 因《凡尔赛条约》而感到被背叛的愤懑的意大利民族主义者

### A STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH 循序渐进的方法

**STEP ONE: Carefully read the attribution line at the end of the excerpt.**

**第一步：仔细阅读摘录末尾的出处说明。**

Most students begin by carefully reading the passage. Resist this temptation. Instead begin by focusing on the information in the attribution line at the end of the passage. The brief but vital information contained in the attribution provides the historic context for the passage. For example, the attribution line in the example above tells you three key facts. First, Mussolini wrote the passage. Second, he focused on the characteristic features of

Fascism. And third, he wrote the document in 1932.

大多数学生一开始都会仔细阅读文章。请克制住这种冲动。相反，应该先关注文章末尾的作者署名信息。这些简短但至关重要的信息为文章提供了历史背景。例如，上文示例中的作者署名就包含了三个关键事实。第一，这篇文章是墨索里尼写的。第二，他着重描述了法西斯主义的特征。第三，这篇文章写于1932年。

These three facts are important historic clues that should focus your thinking. For example, what comes to mind when you think of Mussolini, Fascism, and the year 1932? Your thoughts could include the emergence of totalitarian dictators, the Great Depression, and Hitler's imminent rise to power. It is also important to remember that the Treaty of Versailles still remained intact and that World War II had not yet begun.

这三个事实是重要的历史线索，应该能帮助你理清思路。例如，提到墨索里尼、法西斯主义和1932年，你会想到什么？你可能会想到极权独裁者的出现、大萧条以及希特勒即将掌权。同样重要的是，要记住《凡尔赛条约》当时仍然有效，第二次世界大战尚未爆发。

### **STEP TWO: Read the passage looking for the main ideas.**

**第二步：阅读文章，找出主要观点。**

The passage is called a stimulus for a reason. Don't overanalyze the passage. Instead read the passage noting how the author uses key words and facts to support a main idea. In this passage, Mussolini asserts that Fascism glorifies war and renounces peace. This clearly foreshadows Mussolini's rejection of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, invasion of Ethiopia, and alliance with Hitler.

这段文字之所以被称为“刺激材料”，是有原因的。不要过度分析这段文字。相反，阅读时要注意作者如何运用关键词和事实来支撑中心论点。在这段文字中，墨索里尼断言法西斯主义崇尚战争，摒弃和平。这显然预示着墨索里尼将拒绝签署《凯洛格-白里安条约》、入侵埃塞俄比亚以及与希特勒结盟。

### **STEP THREE: Use the process of elimination.**

**第三步：运用排除法。**

Many times your knowledge of the topic will enable you to quickly spot the correct answer. However, there are questions in which the correct answer will not jump out and say, "Here I am!" When this happens, don't panic. Each APEURO multiple-choice question will contain answers that are clearly historically incorrect. For example, in Question 1 on [page 330](#), you can eliminate answer choices (A), (C), and (D) because women were not yet political leaders, the Bolshevik Revolution did not fail in the Soviet Union, and utopian socialists failed to gain power in any European country. Using the process of elimination the correct answer to Question 1 is clearly (B).

很多时候，你对相关主题的了解能让你迅速找到正确答案。然而，有些题目的正确答案并不会立刻映入眼帘。遇到这种情况，不要慌张。APEURO 的每一道选择题都会包含一些明显不符合历史事实的选项。例如，在[第 330 页的第 1 题中](#)，你可以排除选项 (A)、(C) 和 (D)，因为当时女性还没有成为政治领袖，布尔什维克革命在苏联并没有失败，而且空想社会主义者也没有在任何欧洲国家获得政权。通过排除法，第 1 题的正确答案显然是 (B)。

Remember that eliminating at least two answer choices means that you will have a 50–50 chance of correctly answering the question. By making an educated guess, you should be able to answer at least 30 to 32 multiple-choice questions thus earning half of the 63 to 65 points you need to score a 3.

记住，排除至少两个选项意味着你有50%的概率答对问题。通过合理的猜测，你应该至少能答对30到32道选择题，从而获得3分（63到65分）的一半。

#### **STEP FOUR: Answer each question in the set.**

#### **第四步：回答题集中的所有问题。**

You should now be ready to answer each question in the set. Here are the answers to questions 1–4.

现在你应该可以回答这组问题了。以下是第1-4题的答案。

**Question 1:** This question is based on the historical thinking skill of contextualization. Choices (A) and (D) are incorrect because women and utopian socialists were not political leaders during the 1920s and 1930s. Choice (C) is incorrect because the Bolshevik Revolution was a success, not a failure. The Fascist movement was at least in part a reaction to the success of the Bolshevik Revolution in the Soviet Union. The correct answer is (B) because Fascism was an integral part of the growing movement towards totalitarian governments in southern and Eastern Europe.

**问题 1：**本题考察历史思维能力contextualization.。选项(A)和(D)错误，因为在 20 世纪 20 年代和 30 年代，女性和空想社会主义者并非政治领袖。选项(C)错误，因为布尔什维克革命是成功的，而非失败。法西斯运动至少在一定程度上是对苏联布尔什维克革命成功的反应。正确答案是(B)，因为法西斯主义是南欧和东欧日益壮大的极权主义政府运动不可或缺的一部分。

**Question 2:** This question is based on the historical reasoning process of causation. Choices (A) and (B) are incorrect because the feminist movement and hyperinflation in the Weimar Republic had little or no influence on Mussolini's scorn for peace. Choice (C) is wrong because the Munich Conference took place six years after Mussolini published *The Doctrine of Fascism*. The correct answer is (D) because Mussolini scorned the Kellogg-Briand's repudiation of war as a weak and ineffectual policy that violated the militaristic tenets of Fascism.

**问题 2：**本题基于因果关系的历史推理过程。选项(A)和(B)错误，因为魏玛共和国的女权运动和恶性通货膨胀对墨索里尼蔑视和平几乎没有影响。选项(C)错误，因为慕尼黑会议是在墨索里尼发表《法西斯主义学说》六年之后召开的。正确答案是(D)，因为墨索里尼蔑视凯洛格-白里安会议对战争的否定，认为其政策软弱无力，违背了法西斯主义的军国主义原则。

**Question 3:** This question is based on the historical reasoning process of comparison. Choice (A) is incorrect because the goals of classical liberals are completely antithetical to the goals of Fascism. Choice (B) is incorrect because Freudian theorists were concerned with an internal conflict between the id and the superego. In contrast, Mussolini's view of conflict is based upon the belief that one nation must impose its will on other nations. Choice (D) is incorrect because existentialists focused on individuals giving meaning to their lives by making choices. In contrast, Mussolini's view of Fascism was based upon a supreme leader making choices for the entire nation. Choice (C) is correct because both Mussolini and the Futurists embraced militarism. For example, in the "Futurist Manifesto"

Filippo Marinetti emphatically declared, “We will glorify war—the only cure for the world—militarism, patriotism, the destructive gesture of the anarchist . . .”

**问题 3：**本题基于历史推理的比较过程。选项(A)错误，因为古典自由主义的目标与法西斯主义的目标完全相反。选项(B)错误，因为弗洛伊德理论家关注的是本我与超我之间的内在冲突。相比之下，墨索里尼的冲突观基于一个国家必须将其意志强加于其他国家的信念。选项(D)错误，因为存在主义者关注的是个人通过做出选择来赋予生命意义。相比之下，墨索里尼的法西斯主义观点基于最高领袖为整个国家做出选择。选项(C)正确，因为墨索里尼和未来主义者都拥护军国主义。例如，菲利波·马里内蒂在《未来主义宣言》中明确宣称：“我们将歌颂战争——世界的唯一良药——军国主义、爱国主义、无政府主义的破坏性姿态……”

**Question 4:** This question is based on the historical reasoning process of causation. Choice (A) is incorrect because the Italian army successfully conquered Ethiopia. Choice (B) is incorrect because the League of Nations did not impose punishing sanctions on Italy. Choice (C) is incorrect because King Victor Emmanuel gave in and named Mussolini prime minister. Choice (D) is correct because Mussolini successfully appealed to embittered Italian nationalists who felt betrayed by the League of Nations.

**第四题：**本题考察的是历史因果推理过程。选项 (A) 错误，因为意大利军队成功征服了埃塞俄比亚。选项 (B) 错误，因为国际联盟没有对意大利实施惩罚性制裁。选项 (C) 错误，因为国王维克托·伊曼纽尔屈服并任命墨索里尼为首相。选项 (D) 正确，因为墨索里尼成功地迎合了那些感到被国际联盟背叛的、愤恨不已的意大利民族主义者。

## Chapter 36

### 第三十六章

#### Practice Multiple-Choice Questions

##### 练习多项选择题

Practice with the following AP®-style questions. Then go online to access our timed, full-length practice exam at [www.rea.com/studycenter](http://www.rea.com/studycenter).

请先练习以下 AP® 风格的题目。然后访问 [www.rea.com/studycenter](http://www.rea.com/studycenter)，在线参加我们的限时完整版模拟考试。

**Questions 1–3 refer to the excerpt below.**

**问题 1-3 参考以下摘录。**

“The painter is lord of all types of people and of all things. If the painter wishes to see beauties that charm him it lies in his power to create them, and if he wishes to see monstrosities that are frightful, buffoonish or ridiculous, or pitiable he can be lord and god thereof. . . In fact whatever exists in the universe, in essence, in appearance, in the imagination, the painter has first in his mind and then in his hand; and these are of such excellence that they can present a proportioned and harmonious view of the whole, that

can be seen simultaneously, at one glance, just as things in nature."

"画家是所有类型人物和所有事物的主宰。如果画家想看到令他心醉的美，他有能力创造它们；如果他想看到可怕的、滑稽的、可笑的或可怜的怪物，他也能成为它们的主宰和神明……事实上，宇宙中存在的一切，无论是本质、外观还是想象，画家首先会将其呈现在他的脑海中，然后呈现在他的手中；而且这些作品如此精妙，以至于能够呈现出比例协调、和谐统一的整体景象，如同自然界的万物一样，一眼便可尽收眼底。"

Leonardo da Vinci, Notebooks

列奥纳多·达·芬奇，《笔记》

1. The artistic philosophy described in the passage is best understood in the context of which of the following?

1. 文中描述的艺术哲学在下列哪个语境下最容易理解？

(A) The Catholic Church' s emphasis upon commissioning dramatic works of art that involve worshippers

( A ) 天主教会重视委托创作能让信徒参与其中的戏剧性艺术作品

(B) The continued reliance on supernatural explanations of natural events

( B ) 持续依赖超自然解释自然事件

(C) The revival of classical learning and the development of humanism

( C ) 古典学术的复兴和人文主义的发展

(D) The use of realistic works of art to draw attention to pressing social problems

( D ) 运用写实艺术作品来引起人们对紧迫社会问题的关注

2. Da Vinci' s discussion of the use of direct observation has the most in common with

2. 达芬奇关于直接观察法的论述与以下哪项最为相似？

(A) Machiavelli' s recommendations for aspiring princes

( A ) 马基雅维利对有志成为君主者的建议

(B) Galileo' s science-based inquiries of the cosmos

( B ) 伽利略基于科学的宇宙探索

(C) Henry IV' s decision to convert to Catholicism

( C ) 亨利四世决定皈依天主教

(D) Martin Luther' s criticism of the Catholic Church in his Ninety-five Theses

( D ) 马丁·路德在其《九十五条论纲》中对天主教会的批判

3.The passage provides the most reliable information about which of the following?

3. 这篇文章提供了关于下列哪项最可靠的信息？

(A)The use of compositional harmony in Renaissance art

( A ) 文艺复兴艺术中构图和谐的运用

(B)The use of precise realism and disguised subjects in Northern Renaissance art

( B ) 北方文艺复兴艺术中精确写实主义和伪装主题的运用

(C)The use of the subconscious as a source of inspiration in Surrealistic art

( C ) 潜意识在超现实主义艺术中的运用

(D)The use of non-European cultures in Post-Impressionist art

( D ) 后印象派艺术中非欧洲文化的运用

**Questions 4–6 refer to the excerpt below.**

**问题 4-6 参考以下摘录。**

"Thus it came about that the city [Magdeburg] and all its inhabitants fell into the hands of the enemy. . . . Then was there naught but beating and burning, plundering, torture, and murder. Most especially was every one of the enemy bent on securing much booty. When a marauding party entered a house, if its master had anything to give he might thereby purchase respite and protection for himself and his family till the next man, who also wanted something, should come along. It was only when everything had been brought forth and there was nothing left to give that the real trouble commenced. Then, what with blows and threats of shooting, stabbing, and hanging, the poor people were so terrified that if they had had anything left they would have brought it forth if it had been buried in the earth or hidden away in a thousand castles. In this frenzied rage the great and splendid city that had stood like a fair princess in the land was now, in its hour of direst need and unutterable distress and woe, given over to the flames and thousands of innocent men, women, and children in the midst of a horrible din of heartrending shrieks and cries, were tortured and put to death in so cruel and shameful a manner that no words would suffice to describe, nor tears to bewail it."

"就这样，马格德堡城及其所有居民落入了敌人之手.....此后，城内除了殴打、焚烧、抢劫、酷刑和杀戮，别无其他。敌人尤其热衷于掠夺财物。当劫掠者闯入民宅时，如果屋主有东西可以拿出来，便可为自己和家人换取喘息之机和保护，直到下一个同样想要财物的劫匪到来。只有当所有东西都被拿出来，再无剩余时，真正的苦难才开始。那时，在拳打脚踢和枪击、刀刺、绞刑的威胁下，可怜的百姓吓得魂飞魄散，即便埋在地下或藏在千座城堡里，他们也会毫不犹豫地拿出来。在这疯狂的暴怒之下，这座曾经如美丽公主般屹立于世的伟大而辉煌的城市，在最危难、最悲惨的时刻，沦为了.....熊熊烈火中，成千上万无辜的男女老幼在令人心碎的尖叫和哭喊声中遭受酷刑，最终被残忍地处死，其残酷和耻辱的程度令人发指，任何语言都无法形容，任何眼泪都无法表达哀悼之情。

Otto von Guericke, Burgermeister of Magdeburg,

奥托·冯·格里克，马格德堡市长，

May 1631 1631年5月

4.The conflict described in the passage began as a result of the

4. 文中描述的冲突始于.....

(A)formation of rival alliances in the Holy Roman Empire

( A ) 神圣罗马帝国境内敌对联盟的形成

(B)emergence of Gustavus Adolphus as a charismatic leader determined to exert influence over the Holy Roman Empire

( B ) 古斯塔夫·阿道夫崛起成为一位极具魅力的领袖，决心对神圣罗马帝国施加影响。

(C)ongoing disputes over the independence of the Dutch Republic

( C ) 关于荷兰共和国独立的持续争端

(D)establishment of several religiously pluralistic and tolerant states within the Holy Roman Empire

( D ) 在神圣罗马帝国境内建立若干宗教多元化和宽容的国家

5.Which of the following was a significant consequence in Europe of the Thirty Years' War?

5. 下列哪项是三十年战争对欧洲造成重大后果？

(A)The unification of the Holy Roman Empire as a powerful European state

( A ) 神圣罗马帝国统一为一个强大的欧洲国家

(B)The continued ability of Spain to act as a champion of Catholicism in Europe

( B ) 西班牙继续在欧洲发挥捍卫天主教的作用

(C)The continuation of increasingly destructive religious wars

( C ) 持续不断的、破坏性日益增强的宗教战争

(D)The establishment of the modern system of diplomatic relations among mutually recognized sovereign states

( D ) 建立相互承认的主权国家之间的现代外交关系体系

6.The event described in the passage best illustrates which of the following aspects of the Thirty Years' War?

6. 文中描述的事件最能体现三十年战争的下列哪个方面？

(A)The creation of nationally based mass conscription armies

( A ) 建立全国性的大规模征兵军队

(B)The ability of Protestants to make effective use of printing technology to spread their ideas

( B ) 新教徒有效利用印刷技术传播其思想的能力

(C)The virtual extinction of all Protestant denominations within the German-speaking regions of the Holy Roman Empire

( C ) 神圣罗马帝国德语区内所有新教教派实际上已经灭绝

(D)The war' s destructive impact upon the German population

( D ) 战争对德国人口的破坏性影响

**Questions 7–10 refer to the excerpt below.**

**问题 7–10 参考以下摘录。**

"So, Amsterdam has risen through the hand of God to the peak of prosperity and greatness. . . . The whole world stands amazed at its riches and from east and west, north and south they come to behold it. The Great and Almighty Lord has raised the city above all others . . . yea He has even taken from them the commerce of the east and the west and has spilled their treasure into our bosom."

"因此，阿姆斯特丹在上帝的庇佑下，攀升至繁荣昌盛的巅峰.....全世界都为它的财富而惊叹，从东到西，从南到北，人们纷纷前来瞻仰。伟大而全能的主使这座城市凌驾于其他所有城市之上.....是的，祂甚至夺走了东西方的商业，并将他们的财富倾注于我们怀抱。"

Melchior Fokkens, Dutch historian,

梅尔基奥·福肯斯，荷兰历史学家

*Description of the Widely Renowned*

对广为人知的

*Merchant City of Amsterdam, 1662*

阿姆斯特丹商业城，1662年

7.The economic conditions described in the passage were most directly a result of

7. 文中描述的经济状况最直接的原因是：

(A)the success of Dutch colonies in North America

( A ) 荷兰在北美的殖民地的成功

(B)the success of the Dutch East Indies Company

( B ) 荷属东印度公司的成功

(C)the lingering impact of the Thirty Years' War

( C ) 三十年战争的遗留影响

(D)the curtailment of the African slave trade

( D ) 限制非洲奴隶贸易

**8.**The economic conditions described in the passage best explain which of the following actions by the English in the seventeenth century?

**8.**文中描述的经济状况最能解释英国人在十七世纪采取的下列哪些行动？

(A)The enactment of the Navigation Act of 1651

( A ) 1651 年《航海条例》的颁布

(B)The attempt by Charles I to establish an absolutist government

( B ) 查理一世试图建立专制政府

(C)The restoration of the Stuart rulers

( C ) 斯图亚特王朝的复辟

(D)The enactment of the Bill of Rights

( D ) 权利法案的颁布

**9.**The Dutch historian quoted above would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

**9.**上文引述的荷兰历史学家最有可能同意下列哪项陈述？

(A)Commercial practices and laws must be based on strict adherence to religious principles.

( A ) 商业惯例和法律必须严格遵守宗教原则。

(B)Mining precious minerals is the most efficient way to promote economic growth.

( B ) 开采贵重矿物是促进经济增长的最有效途径。

(C)Religious toleration promotes a free exchange of ideas.

( C ) 宗教宽容促进思想的自由交流。

(D)The equitable distribution of wealth among all classes should be the paramount goal of the state.

( D ) 国家最重要的目标应该是实现各阶层财富的公平分配。

**10.**A historian would most likely use the passage as evidence for which of the following seventeenth-century trends?

**10.**历史学家最有可能使用这段文字作为以下哪种十七世纪趋势的证据？

(A)The emergence of a competitive state system based on new patterns of diplomacy

( A ) 基于新型外交模式的竞争性国家体系的出现

(B)The competition for power between monarchs and privileged nobles

( B ) 君主与特权贵族之间的权力竞争

(C)The development of a market economy based on new commercial practices

( C ) 基于新的商业惯例的市场经济的发展

(D)The spread of revolutionary scientific concepts and discoveries

( D ) 革命性科学概念和发现的传播

**Questions 11–14 refer to the two excerpts below.**

**第 11–14 题参考以下两段摘录。**

### PASSAGE 1 第一段

"I do not feel obliged to believe that the same God who has endowed us with senses, reason, and intellect has intended to forgo their use by some other means to give us knowledge which we can attain by them. He would not require us to deny sense and reason in physical matters which are set before our eyes and minds by direct experience or necessary demonstrations."

"我不认为有义务相信，赋予我们感官、理性和智力的同一位上帝，会故意放弃使用它们，转而通过其他途径赐予我们本可以通过它们获得的知识。祂不会要求我们否定感官和理性，去理解那些通过直接经验或必然论证呈现在我们眼前和脑海中的物质事物。"

Galileo Galilei, letter to Grand Duchess

伽利略·伽利莱致大公夫人的信

Christina of Tuscany, 1615

托斯卡纳的克里斯蒂娜，1615年

### PASSAGE 2 第二段

"First, . . . to want to affirm that in reality the sun is at the center of the world and only turns on itself without moving from east to west, and the earth . . . revolves with great speed around the sun . . . is a very dangerous thing, likely not only to irritate all scholastic philosophers and theologians, but also to harm the holy Faith by rendering Holy Scripture false. Second, I say that, as you know, the Council of Trent prohibits interpreting Scripture against the common consensus of the Holy Fathers."

"首先，……想要断言太阳实际上是世界的中心，它只是自转而不自东向西移动，而地球……则以极快的速度绕太阳公转……是非常危险的，这不仅可能激怒所有经院哲学家和神学家，而且还会因为曲解圣经而损害神圣的信仰。其次，正如你们所知，特伦托大公会议禁止违背圣父们的共识来解释圣经。"

Catholic Cardinal Robert Bellarmine,

天主教枢机主教罗伯特·贝拉明

letter to Paolo Antonio Foscarini, 1615

写给保罗·安东尼奥·福斯卡里尼的信，1615 年

**11.**The two passages are best understood in the context of which of the following?

**11.**这两段文字在下列哪个语境下最容易理解？

(A)The growing tension between religion and science for explanations of natural phenomena

( A ) 宗教与科学在解释自然现象方面日益加剧的紧张关系

(B)The Protestant Reformation' s emphasis on individual study of the Bible

( B ) 新教改革强调个人研读圣经

(C)The continued popularity of astrology among members of the European elite

( C ) 占星术在欧洲精英阶层中持续流行

(D)The economic growth caused by the Columbian Exchange

( D ) 哥伦布大交换带来的经济增长

**12.**Which of the following groups in the eighteenth century would most likely have agreed with the sentiments expressed by Galileo?

**12.**下列哪个十八世纪的群体最有可能同意伽利略表达的观点？

(A)Scholastic theologians

( A ) 经院神学家

(B)Swiss Calvinists

( B ) 瑞士加尔文主义者

(C)French philosophes

( C ) 法国启蒙思想家

(D)English industrial capitalists

( D ) 英国工业资本家

**13.**Galileo' s argument reflects which of the following developments during the early seventeenth century?

**13.**伽利略的论点反映了十七世纪早期下列哪项发展？

(A)The spread of literacy throughout Western Europe

( A ) 识字率在西欧的传播

(B)The humanist debate over the rights of women

( B ) 关于女性权利的人道主义辩论

(C)The growing influence of nationalism

( C ) 民族主义日益增长的影响

(D)The emergence of scientific discoveries that challenged traditional Christian and classical authorities

( D ) 挑战传统基督教和古典权威的科学发现的出现

**14.**Which of the following views would Cardinal Bellarmine have most likely agreed with?

**14.** 下列哪种观点最有可能得到贝拉明枢机主教的认同？

(A)The Enlightenment' s belief in the rational order of the universe

( A ) 启蒙运动对宇宙理性秩序的信仰

(B)The persistence of folk stories and oral traditions

( B ) 民间故事和口头传统的延续

(C)The right of each person to choose his or her religious beliefs

( C ) 每个人选择自己宗教信仰的权利

(D)The official decrees of a Church council

( D ) 教会会议的正式法令

**Questions 15–16 refer to the excerpt below.**

**第 15–16 题参考以下摘录。**

"Such work as mine is not done twice in a century. I have saved the Revolution as it lay dying. I have cleansed it of its crimes and have held it up to the people shining with fame. I have inspired France and Europe with new ideas that will never be forgotten."

"像我这样的工作，百年难遇。我拯救了濒临消亡的革命，洗清了它的罪恶，使它光辉灿烂地呈现在人民面前。我以永垂不朽的新思想激励了法国和欧洲。"

Napoleon Bonaparte, *Memoirs*, 1821

拿破仑·波拿巴，《回忆录》，1821 年

**15.**Which one of the following best describes an impact that the "new ideas" referenced in the excerpt would have in nineteenth-century Europe?

**15.** 以下哪一项最能描述摘录中提到的“新思想”对十九世纪欧洲的影响？

(A)The growing participation of women in European political life

( A ) 女性在欧洲政治生活中日益增长的参与

(B)The awakening of nationalist sentiment in Germany

( B ) 德国民族主义情绪的觉醒

(C)The continued importance of hierarchy and privilege in Eastern Europe

( C ) 等级制度和特权在东欧的持续重要性

(D)The reemergence of Spain as a major European great power

( D ) 西班牙重新崛起为欧洲主要强国

**16.**Historians disagreeing with Napoleon' s contention that he "saved the Revolution" would most likely cite which of the following as evidence to support their argument?

**16.**不同意拿破仑“拯救了革命”这一说法的历史学家最有可能引用下列哪项作为证据来支持他们的论点？

(A)The support Napoleon gave to the revolution in Haiti

( A ) 拿破仑对海地革命的支持

(B)The emphasis Napoleon placed on the rapid industrialization of the French economy

( B ) 拿破仑对法国经济快速工业化的重视

(C)The emphasis Napoleon placed on extending full legal and voting rights to French women

( C ) 拿破仑强调赋予法国妇女完全的法律权利和投票权

(D)The limitations Napoleon imposed on French newspapers, plays, and books

( D ) 拿破仑对法国报纸、戏剧和书籍施加的限制

***Questions 17–19 refer to the excerpt below.***

**第 17–19 题参考以下摘录。**

"It was a town of red brick, or of brick that would have been red if the smoke and ashes had allowed it; but as matters stood, it was a town of unnatural red and black, like the painted face of a savage. It was a town of machinery and tall chimneys, out of which interminable serpents of smoke trailed themselves for ever and ever, and never got uncoiled. It had a black canal in it, and a river that ran purple with ill smelling dye, and vast piles of buildings full of windows where there was a rattling and a trembling all day long, and where the piston of the steam engine worked monotonously up and down, like the head of an elephant in a state of melancholy madness. It contained several large streets all very like one another, and many small streets still more like one another, inhabited by people equally like one another, who all went in and out at the same hours, with the same sound upon the same pavements, to do the same work, and to whom every day was the

same as yesterday and tomorrow, and every year the counterpart of the last and the next."

"那是一座红砖城，或者说，如果烟尘允许的话，砖块本该是红色的；但现实是，它是一座红黑相间的怪异之城，如同野蛮人脸上涂着的油彩。那是一座机器林立、烟囱高耸的城镇，无尽的烟雾如蛇般从烟囱中蜿蜒而出，永不停息，盘踞不息。城里有一条黑色的运河，一条被散发着恶臭的紫色染料染红的河流，还有一排排巨大的建筑，窗户密密麻麻，整日发出嘎嘎作响的震动声，蒸汽机的活塞单调地上下摆动，如同陷入忧郁疯狂的大象的头颅。城里有几条宽阔的街道，彼此几乎一模一样；还有许多小街，彼此更加相似；居住在那里的人们也同样相似，他们都在同一时间，在同样的街道上发出同样的声音，从事着同样的工作，对他们来说，每一天都一样。”就像昨天和明天一样，每年都是去年和今年的对应年份。

Charles Dickens, *Hard Times*, 1854

查尔斯·狄更斯，《艰难时世》，1854年

**17.** The excerpt most clearly shows the influence of which of the following literary trends in mid-nineteenth-century Europe?

**17.** 这段摘录最清楚地表明了十九世纪中期欧洲下列哪种文学潮流的影响？

(A) Writers' rejection of overly idealized descriptions to depict social realities

(A) 作家们摒弃过度理想化的描述来描绘社会现实

(B) Writers' glorification of technological progress in the machine age

(B) 作家们对机器时代技术进步的赞美

(C) Writers' turn to dreams and the subconscious as a source of inspiration

(C) 作家们转向梦境和潜意识作为灵感来源

(D) Writers' use of stream-of-consciousness to portray disconnected feelings isolation, regret, and alienation

(D) 作家运用意识流手法来描绘割裂的情感，如孤立、悔恨和疏离。

**18.** Which of the following mid-nineteenth-century groups would have been most likely to condemn the conditions described in the excerpt?

**18.** 下列十九世纪中期的哪些群体最有可能谴责摘录中描述的情况？

(A) Romantic nationalists

(A) 浪漫民族主义者

(B) Industrial capitalists

(B) 工业资本家

(C) Scientific socialists

(C) 科学社会主义者

(D)Realpolitik politicians

( D ) 现实政治政治家

**19.**The excerpt provides the clearest evidence for which of the following features of the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain?

**19.**这段摘录为英国工业革命的下列哪个特征提供了最清晰的证据？

(A)The growth of a new consumer culture

( A ) 新兴消费文化的兴起

(B)The expansion of voting rights to working-class men

( B ) 扩大工人阶级男性的投票权

(C)The environmental and social impacts of unregulated capitalism

( C ) 不受监管的资本主义对环境和社会的影响

(D)The importance of charities to provide financial assistance to people living in poverty

( D ) 慈善机构向生活贫困的人们提供经济援助的重要性

**Questions 20–21 refer to the excerpt below.**

**第 20-21 题参考以下摘录。**

"It was the weakness of Russia' s democratic culture which enabled Bolshevism to take root. . . . The Russian people were trapped by the tyranny of their own history. . . . For while the people could destroy the old system, they could not build a new one of their own. . . . By 1921, if not earlier, the revolution had come full circle, and a new autocracy had been imposed on Russia which in many ways resembled the old."

"正是俄国民主文化的软弱，才使得布尔什维克主义得以扎根.....俄国人民被自身历史的暴政所困.....因为尽管人民能够摧毁旧制度，却无法建立属于自己的新制度.....到1921年，甚至更早，革命已经完成了一个轮回，一个新的专制政权被强加于俄国，而这个新政权在许多方面都与旧政权如出一辙。"

Orlando Figes, historian, *A People' s Tragedy*:

历史学家奥兰多·费吉斯，《人民的悲剧》：

*The Russian Revolution, 1891–1924,*

俄国革命，1891–1924年

Published in 1997 出版于1997年

**20.**Which of the following best supports the author' s characterization of Russian political culture prior to the Bolshevik Revolution?

**20.**以下哪项最能支持作者对布尔什维克革命前俄国政治文化的描述？

(A)The success of the Duma as a viable democratic institution

( A ) 杜马作为可行的民主机构的成功

(B)The success of Russia' s commitment to public education

( B ) 俄罗斯对公共教育的承诺所取得的成功

(C)The growing political participation of Russian women

( C ) 俄罗斯妇女日益增长的政治参与

(D)The politically repressive nature of the tsarist government

( D ) 沙皇政府的政治压迫性质

**21.**Which of the following best supports the author' s interpretation of Russia' s “new autocracy” in the post-Lenin period during the 1920s and 1930s?

**21.**以下哪项最能支持作者对 20 世纪 20 年代和 30 年代列宁之后俄罗斯“新专制”的解释？

(A)The Bolsheviks' commitment to establishing democratic institutions

( A ) 布尔什维克致力于建立民主制度

(B)The Bolsheviks' extensive use of repressive techniques such as the secret police and prison camps

( B ) 布尔什维克广泛使用秘密警察和集中营等镇压手段

(C)The Bolshevik regime' s use of religion to justify its legitimacy

( C ) 布尔什维克政权利用宗教来证明其合法性

(D)The Bolshevik regime' s commitment to renouncing global revolution

( D ) 布尔什维克政权放弃全球革命的承诺

**Questions 22 and 23 refer to the table below.**

**第 22 题和第 23 题参考下表。**

#### **Index of Industrial Production, 1938–1967**

#### **1938-1967年工业生产指数**

	<b>1938</b>	<b>1948</b>	<b>1959</b>	<b>1967</b>
United States 美国	33	73	113	168
West Germany 西德	53	27	107	158
France 法国		52	55	101
			155	
Italy 意大利		43	44	112
			212	
Holland 荷兰		47	53	110
			152	
Belgium 比利时		64	78	104
			153	
Great Britain 英国	67	74	105	133

Walter Laquer, *Europe Since Hitler*, 1982

沃尔特·拉克尔，《希特勒之后的欧洲》，1982年

22. Which of the following contributed the most to the overall trend shown in the table?

22. 下列哪项对表格所示的总体趋势贡献最大？

(A) The economic impact of decolonization

( A ) 非殖民化的经济影响

(B) The successful implementation of the Marshall Plan

( B ) 马歇尔计划的成功实施

(C) The expansion of “cradle to grave” social welfare policies

( C ) 扩大“从摇篮到坟墓”的社会福利政策

(D) The adoption of the Soviet model of rapid industrialization and centralized economic planning

( D ) 采纳苏联快速工业化和中央计划经济模式

23. Which of the following was a long-term consequence of the trend shown in table?

23. 下列哪一项是表中所示趋势的长期后果？

(A) An increasing discrepancy between the success of noncommunist and communist economies

( A ) 非共产主义经济体和共产主义经济体的成功程度之间的差距日益扩大

(B) The growing importance of feminist ideas

( B ) 女权主义思想日益重要

(C) The shift from an industrial economy to a service-based economy

( C ) 从工业经济向服务型经济的转变

(D) The immigration of large numbers of people from former colonies to Western Europe

( D ) 大量人口从前殖民地移居西欧

**Questions 24 and 25 refer to the excerpt below.**

**第 24 题和第 25 题参考以下摘录。**

“Now, woman has always been man’s dependent, if not his slave; the two sexes have never shared the world in equality. And even today woman is heavily handicapped, though her situation is beginning to change. Almost nowhere is her legal status the same as man’s, and frequently it is much to her disadvantage. Even when her rights are legally recognized in the abstract, long-standing custom prevents their full expression in the

mores. In the economic sphere men and women can almost be said to make up two castes; other things being equal, the former hold the better jobs, get higher wages, and have more opportunities for success than their new competitors. In industry and politics men have a great many more positions and they monopolize the most important posts."

"如今，女性历来都是男性的依附者，甚至可以说是奴隶；两性从未真正平等地共享世界。即使在今天，女性仍然处于诸多不利地位，尽管她们的处境正在开始改变。她们的法律地位几乎与男性不相上下，而且往往对她们极为不利。即使她们的权利在法律上得到抽象的承认，根深蒂固的习俗也阻碍了这些权利在社会风俗中的充分体现。在经济领域，男女几乎可以被视为两个不同的阶层；在其他条件相同的情况下，男性往往拥有更好的工作、更高的工资，并且比她们的新竞争对手拥有更多成功的机会。在工业和政治领域，男性占据的职位远多于女性，并且垄断了最重要的职位。"

Simone de Beauvoir, *The Second Sex*, 1949

西蒙娜·德·波伏娃，《第二性》，1949

**24.** Which one of the following best supports the author's statement that "the situation is beginning to change?"

**24.** 以下哪一项最能支持作者“情况开始发生变化”的说法？

(A) The increasing Cold War tensions between communist and noncommunist European countries

(A) 冷战时期欧洲共产主义国家和非共产主义国家之间日益紧张的局势

(B) The rapid decolonization of European imperialist empires

(B) 欧洲帝国主义帝国的快速非殖民化

(C) The economic impact of the postwar baby boom

(C) 战后婴儿潮的经济影响

(D) The extension of suffrage rights to most European women

(D) 将选举权扩大到大多数欧洲妇女

**25.** Between 1970 and 2000 the growing women's movement played a significant role in which of the following political trends?

**25.** 1970 年至 2000 年间，日益壮大的妇女运动在下列哪项政治趋势中发挥了重要作用？

(A) Women played a leading role in the creation of the European Union.

(A) 妇女在欧盟的创建中发挥了领导作用。

(B) Women played a leading role in the fall of communism in Eastern Europe.

(B) 妇女在东欧共产主义政权垮台中发挥了领导作用。

(C) Women played a leading role in supporting immigration into Europe.

(C) 妇女在支持移民进入欧洲方面发挥了主导作用。

(D) Women played a leading role in the formation of the Green Party.

( D ) 妇女在绿党的成立过程中发挥了领导作用。

## ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS 答案和解释

1.(C) Leonardo da Vinci was one of the foremost High Renaissance artists. His work was part of the humanist revival of classical learning.

1. (C) 列奥纳多·达·芬奇是文艺复兴盛期最杰出的艺术家之一。他的作品是人文主义复兴古典学术运动的一部分。

2.(B) Da Vinci' s use of direct observation foreshadowed the empirical method of observation employed by Galileo and other pioneers of the scientific revolution.

2. ( B ) 达芬奇直接观察法的运用预示了伽利略和其他科学革命先驱所采用的经验观察方法。

3.(A) Compositional harmony was one of the hallmarks of High Renaissance art. Da Vinci' s reference to "a proportional and harmonious view of the whole" underscores his commitment to symmetry and balance.

3. (A) 构图和谐是文艺复兴盛期艺术的标志之一。达·芬奇提到“整体的比例和和谐”，强调了他对对称和平衡的重视。

4.(A) The excerpt describes an event during the Swedish Phase of the Thirty Years' War. The war began when the Protestant and Catholic states forged rival alliances to defend their interests.

4. (A) 这段摘录描述了三十年战争瑞典阶段发生的一件事。这场战争的起因是新教国家和天主教国家为了捍卫自身利益而结成敌对联盟。

5.(D) Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are all incorrect consequences of the Thirty Years' War. Answer choice (D) is correct because the war did lead to the establishment of the modern system of diplomatic relations among mutually recognized sovereign states.

5. (D) 选项 (A)、(B) 和 (C) 都不是三十年战争的错误后果。选项 (D) 正确，因为这场战争确实促成了相互承认的主权国家之间现代外交关系体系的建立。

6.(D) The "frenzied rage" that destroyed Magdeburg provides a tragic example of how the Thirty Years' War devastated the German economy and decimated its population.

6. (D) 摧毁马格德堡的“疯狂的愤怒”提供了一个悲惨的例子，说明三十年战争如何摧毁了德国经济并使其人口锐减。

7.(B) The Dutch Republic was Europe' s leading commercial power during most of the seventeenth century. The Dutch East Indies Company played a key role in this economic success by displacing the Portuguese and gaining control of the lucrative spice trade in the East Indies.

7. (B) 在十七世纪的大部分时间里，荷兰共和国是欧洲领先的商业强国。荷兰东印度公司在这一经济成功中发挥了关键作用，它取代了葡萄牙人，控制了东印度群岛利润丰厚的香料贸易。

**8.(A)** The English responded to the Dutch commercial success by enacting the Navigation Act of 1651. The act barred Dutch ships from carrying goods between other countries and England.

**8. (A)** 英国人对荷兰的商业成功做出了回应，颁布了 1651 年航海条例。该条例禁止荷兰船只在其他国家和英国之间运输货物。

**9.(C)** Religious toleration was one of the key features of the Dutch Republic. It helped create a cosmopolitan society that promoted commerce.

**9. (C)** 宗教宽容是荷兰共和国的关键特征之一。它有助于创建一个促进商业发展的国际化社会。

**10.(C)** The Dutch Republic' s commercial success played a key role in the development of a European market economy during the seventeenth century.

**10. (C)** 荷兰共和国的商业成功在十七世纪欧洲市场经济的发展中发挥了关键作用。

**11.(A)** Galileo' s revolutionary discoveries challenged the Church' s long-standing doctrine that God had deliberately placed the Earth at the center of the universe. The two letters reflect the ongoing tension between religious dogma and scientific discoveries.

**11. (A)** 伽利略的革命性发现挑战了教会长期以来奉行的教义，即上帝特意将地球置于宇宙的中心。这两封信反映了宗教教条与科学发现之间持续存在的紧张关系。

**12.(C)** French philosophes such as Voltaire championed reason. They were convinced that natural laws regulated the universe.

**12. (C)** 伏尔泰等法国哲学家推崇理性。他们坚信自然法则支配着宇宙。

**13.(D)** Galileo was one of the first scientists to use the telescope for astronomical observations. His discoveries provided irrefutable support for the heliocentric view that the Earth was a planet circling the sun. This represented a direct challenge to traditional Church and classical authorities.

**13. (D)** 伽利略是最早使用望远镜进行天文观测的科学家之一。他的发现为日心说提供了无可辩驳的证据，证明地球是围绕太阳运转的行星。这直接挑战了传统的教会和古典权威。

**14.(D)** Cardinal Bellarmine specifically notes that “the Council of Trent prohibits interpreting Scripture against the common consensus of the Holy Fathers.” He would therefore agree with the official decrees of a Church council.

**14. (D)** 贝拉明枢机主教特别指出，“特伦托大公会议禁止违背圣父们的共同共识来解释圣经。”因此，他会同意教会会议的正式法令。

**15.(B)** Napoleon unwittingly sparked a wave of German nationalism that fueled resistance to his rule. People who first welcomed the French as liberators now felt that they were being exploited by foreign invaders. Napoleon thus inadvertently accelerated the cause of German unification in the nineteenth century.

**15. (B)** 拿破仑无意间引发了一股德国民族主义浪潮，加剧了人们对他统治的反抗。起初欢迎法国人成为解放者的民众，如今却感到自己正被外国侵略者剥削。因此，拿破仑无意中加速了 19 世纪德国的统一进程。

**16.(D)** Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are all inaccurate statements. Historians would argue that Napoleon violated one of the French Revolution's key principles by censoring newspapers, plays, and books.

**16. (D)** 选项 (A)、(B) 和 (C) 都是不准确的陈述。历史学家会认为，拿破仑审查报纸、戏剧和书籍的行为违反了法国大革命的关键原则之一。

**17.(A)** During the mid-nineteenth century, writers and artists rejected Romantic themes as overly idealized and artificial. The excerpt from *Hard Times* is an example of the new Realist approach to portraying the harsh realities of industrial life.

**17. (A)** 十九世纪中期，作家和艺术家们摒弃了浪漫主义主题，认为其过于理想化和矫揉造作。《艰难时世》的节选便是新现实主义手法描绘工业生活残酷现实的例证。

**18.(C)** Scientific socialists such as Marx and Engels strongly condemned the working and living conditions created by the Industrial Revolution.

**18. ( C )** 马克思和恩格斯等科学社会主义者强烈谴责工业革命造成的劳动和生活条件。

**19.(C)** The excerpt provides a particularly vivid description of both the environmental and social impacts of unregulated capitalism.

**19. (C)** 这段摘录生动地描述了不受监管的资本主义对环境和社会的影响。

**20.(D)** Answer choices (A), (B), and (C) are all historically inaccurate. The repressive tsarist government under Nicholas II provides strong support for Figes' characterization of Russia's political culture prior to the Bolshevik Revolution.

**20. (D)** 选项 (A)、(B) 和 (C) 均不符合史实。尼古拉二世统治下的沙皇专制政府有力地佐证了菲格斯对布尔什维克革命前俄国政治文化的描述。

**21.(B)** Answer choices (A), (C), and (D) are all historically inaccurate statements. Stalin created an oppressive totalitarian state that made extensive use of secret police, purges, and prison camps.

**21. (B)** 选项 (A)、(C) 和 (D) 均不符合史实。斯大林建立了一个压迫性的极权国家，广泛使用秘密警察、清洗和集中营。

**22.(B)** The Marshall Plan successfully promoted Europe's economic revival by providing needed financial aid and political leadership.

**22. ( B )** 马歇尔计划通过提供必要的财政援助和政治领导，成功促进了欧洲的经济复苏。

**23.(A)** The economic revival of Western Europe provided a stark contrast with the stagnation in the Communist bloc countries. This contrast played a key role in the popular unrest that led to the fall of Communism in Eastern Europe in 1989.

**23. (A)** 西欧的经济复苏与共产主义阵营国家的停滞形成了鲜明对比。这种对比在导致 1989 年东欧共产主义政权垮台的民众动荡中发挥了关键作用。

**24.(D)** By the end of World War II, European women received the suffrage in every country except Switzerland. This provides strong evidence supporting de Beauvoir's statement

that “the situation is beginning to change.”

**24. (D)** 到第二次世界大战结束时，除瑞士外，欧洲各国妇女都获得了选举权。这有力地证明了波伏娃关于“情况开始发生变化”的说法。

**25.(D)** As more and more women became social activists, they broadened their efforts to include a variety of new issues. West German women played a leading role in the formation of the Green Party.

**25. (D)** 随着越来越多的女性成为社会活动家，她们扩大了活动范围，涵盖了各种新的议题。西德女性在绿党的成立过程中发挥了领导作用。

## Chapter 37

### 第三十七章

#### Strategies for the Short-Answer Questions

##### 简答题策略

Your APEURO exam will continue with a 40-minute section containing 3 required short-answer questions. The questions will cover topics testing your knowledge of material from the mid-1400s to the post–Cold War era in the early twenty-first century.

您的 APEURO 考试接下来将进行 40 分钟的考试，其中包含 3 道必答的简答题。题目将涵盖从 15 世纪中期到 21 世纪初冷战后时期的相关知识。

Short-answer question 1 is required and includes a secondary source stimulus. The topic of the question includes historical developments or processes between the years 1600 and 2001. Short-answer question 2 is required and includes a primary source stimulus. The topic of the question includes historical developments or processes between the years 1600 and 2001.

简答题1为必答题，包含一篇二手资料。题目主题涉及1600年至2001年间的史发展或进程。简答题2为必答题，包含一篇一手资料。题目主题涉及1600年至2001年间的史发展或进程。

You will then be presented with two additional short-answer questions. You may select either short-answer question 3 **or** short-answer question 4. Neither question includes a stimulus. Short-answer question 3 focuses on historical developments or processes between the years 1450 and 1815. Short-answer question 4 focuses on historical developments or processes between the years 1815 and 2001.

接下来您将看到两道简答题。您可以选择简答题 3 **或** 简答题 4。这两道题均不包含题干。简答题 3 侧重于 1450 年至 1815 年间的历史发展或进程。简答题 4 侧重于 1815 年至 2001 年间的历史发展或进程。

Each short-answer question includes three specific sub-questions labeled a), b), and c). The three short-answer questions are worth 28 points, or 20 percent of your total exam score. Each of the three sub-points is worth 3.1 points.

每道简答题包含三个子问题，分别标记为 a)、b) 和 c)。这三道简答题共 28 分，占考试总分的 20%。每个子问题 3.1 分。

## **STRATEGY 1 策略 1**

Use complete sentences to answer each sub-question. You will not be awarded points for using an outline or a bulleted list of points.

请用完整的句子回答每个子问题。使用提纲或要点列表作答将不予得分。

## **STRATEGY 2 策略二**

Write succinct answers. You will be given one page for each of the three questions you choose to answer. Each page contains just 23 lines. Answers that exceed these limitations will not be scored.

请简明扼要地作答。您将获得一页纸的答题空间，用于回答您选择的三个问题。每页纸仅限23行。超出字数限制的答案将不予评分。

## **STRATEGY 3 策略 3**

Each of the three sub-parts of a short-answer question is an all-or-nothing proposition. That is, you will either receive full credit for your answer or you will receive a zero. Remember, there is no guessing penalty. Since a blank space will receive a zero, always try to write a plausible answer.

简答题的三个小题都是非此即彼的，要么答对得满分，要么答错得零分。记住，没有猜测扣分。由于空白处会得零分，所以务必尽量写出一个合情合理的答案。

## **STRATEGY 4 策略 4**

Most of the sub-questions can be answered in a variety of ways. Your goal is therefore not to find **the** answer. Instead, your goal is to find and write about **an** answer.

大多数子问题都可以用多种方式回答。因此，你的目标不是找到**答案**，而是找到**答案**并加以阐述。

### **SAMPLE SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 1: ANALYZING SECONDARY SOURCES**

#### **简答题示例 1：分析二手资料**

#### **SOURCE 1 来源 1**

“Betraying the hopes of the world, breaking treaties and commitments, the Soviet government after World War II embarked on a new course of forcible expansion and aggression. In 1945 and 1946 Russia’s neighbors in Europe and the Far East, their territory occupied by the Red Army at the end of the fighting, were transformed into a new kind of dependencies, so-called satellites with the Communist Party in power. Although the United States and her Western allies protested this course, Moscow remained adamant, fully aware of the inability of the Western allies to prevent this process of expansion.

二战后，苏联政府背弃了世界的希望，撕毁了条约和承诺，走上了武力扩张和侵略的新道路。1945年和1946年，苏联在欧洲和远东的邻国——这些国家在战争结束时被红军占领——变成了新型的附属国，即所谓的卫星国，由共产党掌权。尽管美国及其西方盟国对此表示抗议，但莫斯科依然态度坚决，因为它完全清楚西方盟国无力阻止这一扩张进程。

David J. Dallin, "Cold War and Containment," 1956

戴维·J·达林，《冷战与遏制》，1956年

## SOURCE 2 来源 2

"Aggressive American plans to shape the postwar international economic structure along the lines of free trade and capitalist supremacy led to attempts to create a global American empire, and this in turn, caused the deterioration of relations with Communist Russia and the beginnings of the Cold War between East and West. American economic policy since 1947 has been tied primarily and increasingly to military aid to those governments concerned with containing, repelling, or protecting themselves from Communist aggression."

“美国为塑造战后国际经济格局而采取的激进计划，旨在推行自由贸易和资本主义至上，导致其试图建立一个全球性的美国帝国，而这反过来又造成了与共产主义苏联关系的恶化，并开启了东西方之间的冷战。自1947年以来，美国的经济政策主要且日益与向那些致力于遏制、击退或保护自身免受共产主义侵略的政府提供军事援助挂钩。”

Lisle A. Rose, *Dubious Victory*, 1973

莱尔·A·罗斯，《可疑的胜利》，1973年

Using the excerpts above, answer (a), (b), and (c).

根据以上摘录，回答(a)、(b)和(c)问题。

(a) Describe one major difference between Dallin's and Rose's interpretation of the causes of the Cold War.

(a) 描述达林和罗斯对冷战起因的解释之间的一个主要区别。

(b) Explain how ONE piece of evidence in the decade after World War II supports Dallin's interpretation.

(b) 解释二战后十年中的一项证据如何支持达林的解释。

(c) Explain how ONE piece of evidence in the decade after World War II supports Rose's interpretation.

(c) 解释二战后十年中的一项证据如何支持罗斯的解释。

## SAMPLE ANSWERS 示例答案

(a) Dallin blamed the Cold War on Soviet expansion in Europe and the Far East. He argued that this expansion was motivated by an implacable communist ideology that viewed capitalism as an inevitable and irrevocable historic enemy. In contrast, Rose argued that America's drive for "capitalist supremacy" turned the United States into an expansionist power that posed a threat to the Soviet Union.

(a) 达林将冷战归咎于苏联在欧洲和远东的扩张。他认为，这种扩张的动机源于一种不妥协的共产主义意识形态，该意识形态将资本主义视为不可避免且不可逆转的历史敌人。与之相反，罗斯则认为，美国对“资本主义霸权”的追求使美国成为一个扩张主义强权，对苏联构成了威胁。

(b) Dallin's argument is supported by Soviet actions in Poland. Soviet leader Joseph Stalin broke his Yalta pledges by forbidding free elections in Poland and by installing a puppet or satellite communist regime. The intrusion into Eastern and Central Europe violated the principle of national self-determination and posed a real threat to Western Europe. As the leader of the Free World, the United States had to implement a policy of containment to block Soviet expansion.

(b) 达林的论点得到了苏联在波兰行动的支持。苏联领导人约瑟夫·斯大林违背了他在雅尔塔会议上的承诺，禁止在波兰举行自由选举，并扶植了一个傀儡或卫星共产主义政权。他对东欧和中欧的入侵违反了民族自决原则，并对西欧构成了真正的威胁。作为自由世界的领导者，美国不得不实施遏制政策来阻止苏联的扩张。

(c) Rose's argument is supported by America's economic policy, embodied in the Marshall Plan and in its military policy embodied in the NATO alliance. Although America claimed that it funded the Marshall Plan to fight poverty, it also transformed Western Europe into a lucrative market for American products. At the same time, the NATO alliance allowed the United States to encircle the Soviet Union with military bases manned by American forces backed up by B-52 bombers and Polaris submarines armed with nuclear weapons. This policy forced the Soviet Union to develop its own nuclear weapons, thus triggering a Cold War arms race.

(c) 罗斯的论点得到了美国经济政策（以马歇尔计划为代表）和军事政策（以北约联盟为代表）的支持。尽管美国声称其资助马歇尔计划是为了消除贫困，但它也把西欧变成了美国产品的利润丰厚的市场。与此同时，北约联盟使美国得以用驻扎在苏联的美军基地包围苏联，这些基地由配备核武器的 B-52 轰炸机和北极星潜艇提供后援。这项政策迫使苏联发展自己的核武器，从而引发了冷战军备竞赛。

## SAMPLE SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 2: ANALYZING PRIMARY SOURCES

### 简答题示例 2：分析原始资料

"My earliest memories are the standard postwar memories in London. Landscapes of rubble, half a street's disappeared. Some of it stayed like that for ten years. The main effect of the war on me was just that phrase, 'Before the War.' Because you'd hear grown-ups talking about it. 'Oh, it wasn't like this before the war.' Otherwise I wasn't particularly affected. I suppose no sugar, no sweets and candies, was a good thing, but I wasn't happy about it. . . . The fact that I couldn't buy a bag of sweets until 1954 says a lot about the upheavals and changes that last for so many years after the war. The war had been over for nine years before I could actually, if I had the money, go and say, 'I'll have a bag of them' —toffees and Aniseed Twists. Otherwise it was

'You got your ration stamp book?' The sound of those stamps stamping. Your ration was your ration. One little brown paper bag—a tiny one—a week."

"我最早的记忆是战后伦敦的典型景象。满目疮痍，半条街都消失了。有些地方就这样保持了十年之久。战争对我最大的影响就是‘战前’这个词。因为你会听到大人们谈论战争。“哦，战前可不是这样的。”除此之外，我并没有受到什么特别的影响。我想，没有糖，没有糖果，也许是件好事，但我并不为此感到高兴……直到 1954 年我才能买到一袋糖果，这足以说明战后持续多年的动荡和变化。战争结束九年后，如果我有钱，我才能真正去买一袋糖果——太妃糖和茴香糖。否则，你只能问‘你的配给券簿拿到了吗？’听到那些印章啪嗒啪嗒的声音。你的配给就是你的配给。”每周一个小小的棕色纸袋——非常小的那种。”

Keith Richards, British rock musician, *Life*, 2010

基思·理查兹，英国摇滚音乐家，《生活》杂志，2010年

Using the excerpt above, answer (a), (b), and (c).

根据以上摘录，回答(a)、(b)和(c)问题。

(a) What caused the “landscapes of rubble” that formed Richards’ earliest childhood memories of London?

(a) 是什么原因导致了理查兹童年时期对伦敦的“废墟景观”的形成？

(b) Explain the situation that led to Richard’s needing to use ration books for almost a decade following World War II.

(b) 解释导致理查德在二战后近十年内需要使用配给簿的情况。

(c) Explain one factor that continued to improve economic conditions described in the excerpt.

(c) 解释摘录中描述的持续改善经济状况的一个因素。

## SAMPLE ANSWERS 示例答案

(a) The destruction in London was caused by a German bombing campaign known as the Blitz. Conducted between September 1940 and May 1941, the massive aerial bombardment claimed more than 20,000 lives in London and destroyed or damaged over a million homes. However, the Blitz failed to break British morale and actually enhanced Winston Churchill’s stature as a courageous and inspiring leader.

(a) 伦敦的破坏是由德国的轰炸行动——闪电战——造成的。这场大规模的空中轰炸从1940年9月持续到1941年5月，造成伦敦超过2万人丧生，超过100万栋房屋被摧毁或损坏。然而，闪电战并没有击垮英国人的士气，反而提升了温斯顿·丘吉尔作为一位勇敢而鼓舞人心的领导人的声望。

(b) Britain emerged from World War II facing a dire economic crisis. Bankrupt and with nothing to export, Britain had no way to pay for imports including desperately needed food. Shortages forced the government to use ration books as an equitable way to distribute scarce goods.

(b) 二战结束后，英国面临着严重的经济危机。由于破产且无任何出口产品，英国无力支付包括急需食品在内的进口商品。物资短缺迫使政府采用配给制，以此作为公平分配稀缺商品的一种方式。

(c) The Marshall Plan helped stimulate Great Britain’s industrial activity and modernize its transportation and agricultural equipment. Great Britain received about one-fourth of all Marshall Plan aid, more than any other country.

(c) 马歇尔计划帮助刺激了英国的工业活动，并使其交通运输和农业设备现代化。英国获得了马歇尔计划援助总额的约四分之一，比其他任何国家都多。

## **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 3: UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION**

### **简答题 3：理解因果关系**

Answer (a), (b), and (c). Confine your answers to the period from 1500 to 1700.

回答 (a)、(b) 和 (c) 三个问题。答案范围限定在 1500 年至 1700 年之间。

(a) Identify ONE cause of European colonization of the New World from 1500 to 1700.

( a ) 指出 1500 年至 1700 年间欧洲殖民新世界的一个原因。

(b) Identify ONE effect of European colonization of the New World from 1500 to 1700.

( b ) 指出 1500 年至 1700 年间欧洲殖民新世界的一个影响。

(c) Explain ONE way in which Spain's colonial policies differed from England's colonial policies from 1500 to 1700.

( c ) 解释 1500 年至 1700 年间西班牙的殖民政策与英国的殖民政策的一个不同之处。

### **SAMPLE ANSWERS 示例答案**

(a) European demand for Asian spices and luxury items far exceeded the supply. Muslims and Venetians controlled trade routes to the East. The new monarchs in Spain and Portugal wanted to find sea routes to the lucrative Asian markets.

( a ) 欧洲对亚洲香料和奢侈品的需求远远超过供应。穆斯林和威尼斯人控制着通往东方的贸易路线。西班牙和葡萄牙的新君主希望找到通往利润丰厚的亚洲市场的海上航线。

(b) The discovery of the New World sparked an unprecedented global exchange of agricultural products, animals, diseases, and human populations known as the Columbian Exchange. The new crops revolutionized the European diet and helped fuel a growing population. However, European diseases decimated indigenous populations.

( b ) 新大陆的发现引发了前所未有的全球性交流，涉及农产品、牲畜、疾病和人口，史称哥伦布大交换。新的作物彻底改变了欧洲人的饮食，并为不断增长的人口提供了食物。然而，欧洲的疾病却使当地土著人口锐减。

(c) Spain created a rigid and highly centralized New World empire controlled by the crown in Madrid. In contrast, the English established a diverse group of colonies along the North Atlantic coast. Led by the House of Burgesses in Virginia and town meetings in New England, the colonies developed a tradition of self-government.

( c ) 西班牙建立了一个僵化且高度中央集权的新世界帝国，由马德里的王室控制。与之相反，英国在北大西洋沿岸建立了一系列多元化的殖民地。在弗吉尼亚的议会和新英格兰的城镇会议的领导下，这些殖民地发展出了自治的传统。

## **SHORT-ANSWER QUESTION 4: UNDERSTANDING CAUSATION**

### **简答题 4：理解因果关系**

Answer (a), (b), and (c). Confine your answers to the period from 1870 to 1914.

回答 (a)、(b) 和 (c) 三个问题。答案范围限定在 1870 年至 1914 年之间。

(a) Identify ONE cause of New Imperialism in the period 1870 to 1914.

( a ) 指出 1870 年至 1914 年新帝国主义的一个原因。

(b) Identify ONE effect of New Imperialism in the period 1870 to 1914.

( b ) 指出 1870 年至 1914 年新帝国主义的一个影响。

(c) Explain ONE way in which the New Imperialism differed from colonialism in the period from 1500 to 1700.

( c ) 解释 1500 年至 1700 年间新帝国主义与殖民主义的一个不同之处。

## SAMPLE ANSWERS 示例答案

(a) Economic problems played a key role in changing European attitudes towards acquiring colonies. A deep economic depression gripped Europe between the mid-1870s and the mid-1890s, bringing unemployment and the potential for labor unrest. As the Second Industrial Revolution gathered momentum, European industrialists looked to overseas colonies as sources of raw materials and as new markets for finished goods.

( a ) 经济问题在改变欧洲人对殖民地的态度方面发挥了关键作用。19 世纪 70 年代中期至 90 年代中期，欧洲陷入严重的经济萧条，导致失业率上升，并可能引发劳工动乱。随着第二次工业革命的蓬勃发展，欧洲工业家将目光投向海外殖民地，将其视为原材料的来源地和成品的新市场。

(b) The New Imperialism disrupted traditional cultures throughout Africa and Asia. The process of westernization forced colonial people to reevaluate their traditions and adopt European legal and political practices. The adoption of Western ideas caused many non-Western people to call for the modernization of their countries.

( b ) 新帝国主义扰乱了非洲和亚洲各地的传统文化。西化进程迫使殖民地人民重新审视自身传统，并采纳欧洲的法律和政治实践。西方思想的传入促使许多非西方国家的人民呼吁本国现代化。

(c) Led by Great Britain and France, the imperialist powers used steamships, railroads, underwater cables, and advanced weapons to exercise increasing economic and political control over African and Asian peoples. No longer content to simply trade with other peoples, European nations now aimed to directly rule and exploit vast regions of the globe.

( c ) 在英国和法国的领导下，帝国主义列强利用轮船、铁路、海底电缆和先进武器，对非洲和亚洲人民施加日益增强的经济和政治控制。欧洲列强不再满足于仅仅与其他民族进行贸易，而是试图直接统治和剥削全球大片地区。

## **Strategies for the Document-Based Essay Question**

### **基于文件的论文题的答题策略**

After completing the short-answer questions, you will have a well-deserved 10-minute break. When you return to your desk, your exam will resume with the document-based essay question (DBQ).

完成简答题后，您将有 10 分钟的休息时间。回到座位后，考试将继续进行，首先是文献论述题 ( DBQ )。

The DBQ is an essay question requiring you to interpret and analyze 7 brief documents. The documents are typically excerpts from letters, speeches, diaries, reports, official decrees, and scholarly articles. In addition, the DBQ often includes a graph, map, political cartoon, or work of art.

DBQ ( 文档分析题 ) 是一道论述题，要求你解读和分析 7 份简短的文件。这些文件通常是信件、演讲稿、日记、报告、官方法令以及学术文章的节选。此外，DBQ 通常还会包含图表、地图、政治漫画或艺术作品。

The College Board recommends that you devote 60 minutes to the DBQ. This task typically requires about 15 minutes to read the documents, organize your thoughts, determine a thesis, and create an outline for your essay. You will then have about 45 minutes to write your DBQ essay.

美国大学理事会建议您用 60 分钟完成 DBQ ( 文献分析题 )。这项任务通常需要大约 15 分钟来阅读文献、整理思路、确定论点并创建论文提纲。之后您将有大约 45 分钟的时间来撰写 DBQ 论文。

Your DBQ can earn up to 7 rubric points. Each rubric point is worth 5 exam points. So a perfect score of 7 is worth 35 points, or 25 percent of your total exam score. It is important to remember that earning 5 of the 7 possible rubric points will keep you on pace to earn an overall score of 5 on your APEURO exam.

你的 DBQ ( 文档分析题 ) 最多可获得 7 个评分标准分。每个评分标准分相当于 5 个考试分。因此，满分 7 分相当于 35 分，即你考试总分的 25%。请记住，获得 7 个评分标准分中的 5 分，就能确保你在 APEURO 考试中获得 5 分的总分。

The topic of the document-based question includes historical developments or processes between the years 1600 and 2001.

基于文献的问题的主题包括 1600 年至 2001 年的历史发展或进程。

### **THE DBQ SCORING RUBRIC DBQ 评分标准**

The APEURO DBQ scoring rubric is divided into the following categories:

APEURO DBQ 评分标准分为以下几类：

#### **1.Thesis—1 point**

**1. 论点——1 分**

- Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes your line of reasoning.

- 针对提示，提出一个在历史上站得住脚的论点/主张，以此来确立你的推理思路。

- Consists of one or more sentences located in one place, either the introduction or the conclusion.

- 由一个或多个句子组成，位于同一位置，可以是引言，也可以是结论。

## **2.Contextualization—1 point**

### **2. 情境化——1 分**

- Describes a broader historic context relevant to the prompt

- 描述与提示相关的更广泛的历史背景

- Places the prompt in its proper historic setting

- 将提示置于恰当的历史背景中

- Connects the prompt to broader historical events or trends occurring before or during the prompt's time frame

- 将提示与提示时间范围之前或期间发生的更广泛的历史事件或趋势联系起来

## **3.Evidence: Document Content—2 points**

### **3. 证据：文件内容——2 分**

- Uses the content of at least *three* documents to address the topic of the prompt. (1 point)

- 运用至少三份文件的内容来阐述题目要求的主题。 (1 分 )

OR 或者

- Supports an argument using at least six documents. Response must provide an accurate description, not just quotes from the documents. (2 points)

- 论证中至少引用六份文件。回答必须提供准确的描述，而不仅仅是引用文件中的内容。 (2 分 )

### **3a.Evidence: Beyond the Documents—1 point**

#### **3a. 证据：文件之外的因素——1 分**

- Uses at least one additional piece of specific and relevant historical evidence beyond what is found in the documents or in the contextualization paragraph.

- 除了文件或背景介绍段落中提供的证据外，还使用了至少一条具体且相关的历史证据。

- Evidence must be different from the evidence used to earn the point for contextualization.

- 证据必须与用于获得 contextualization. 分的证据不同

- Evidence must be relevant to an argument about the prompt.
- 证据必须与围绕题目展开的论点相关。

#### **4. Analysis and Reasoning: Sourcing—1 point**

##### **4. 分析与推理：信息来源——1分**

- For at least three documents explains how or why the document's point of view, purpose, historical situation, and/or audience is relevant to an argument.
  - 至少对三份文件进行解释，说明该文件的观点、目的、历史背景和/或受众如何或为何与论点相关。
- Applies just one of these criteria to each document. For example, you can describe the point of view of one document and the intended audience of a second document.
  - 每份文档仅应用其中一个标准。例如，您可以描述一份文档的观点，以及另一份文档的目标受众。

#### **4a. Analysis and Reasoning: Complex Understanding—1 point**

##### **4a. 分析与推理：复杂理解——1分**

- Demonstrates a *complex understanding* of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt using evidence to corroborate (reinforce) and/or qualify (modify) an argument that addresses the question.
  - 展现出对题目所关注的历史发展的深刻理解，并运用证据来证实（加强）和/或限定（修改）回答问题的论点。
- *Complex understanding* can be accomplished in a variety of ways including:
  - 理解复杂概念可以通过多种方式实现，包括：
    - Explaining both similarities and differences, or explaining both continuity and change, or explaining multiple causes, or explaining both causes and effects.
      - 解释相似之处和不同之处，或者解释连续性和变化，或者解释多种原因，或者解释原因和结果。
    - Explaining nuances of an issue by analyzing multiple variables.
      - 通过分析多个变量来解释问题的细微差别。
    - Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods.
      - 解释各个时期内部和不同时期之间相关的、有见地的联系。
    - Confirming the validity of an argument by corroborating multiple perspectives across themes.
      - 通过对多个主题的观点进行相互印证，来验证论点的有效性。
    - Qualifying or modifying an argument by considering diverse or alternative viewpoints or evidence.

— 通过考虑不同的或替代的观点或证据来限定或修改论点。

## A SAMPLE DBQ AND ANNOTATED ESSAY

### 一篇示例 DBQ 及注释文章

Practice is the key to performing well on the DBQ. The following sample DBQ is designed to illustrate how to use a guided set of seven strategies that can be applied to any DBQ.

练习是攻克 DBQ 的关键。以下 DBQ 示例旨在说明如何运用一套七种策略，这些策略适用于任何 DBQ 题目。

#### 1. Begin by carefully analyzing the assignment.

##### 1. 首先仔细分析任务。

Begin the recommended 15-minute reading and planning period by carefully examining the assignment. Here is a sample assignment:

请先花15分钟仔细阅读和规划作业，然后再开始。以下是一个作业示例：

Analyze the consequences of early industrialization as seen in Manchester, England during the period 1780 to 1848.

分析1780年至1848年间英国曼彻斯特早期工业化的后果。

#### 2. Carefully examine each of the seven documents.

##### 2. 仔细检查这七份文件。

Your next step is to read, analyze, and organize the following seven documents:

下一步，你需要阅读、分析并整理以下七份文件：

**Document 1:** Source: A.P. Wadsworth and J. De Lacy, economic historians, *The Cotton Trade and Industrial Lancashire*, 1931

**文件 1：**来源：经济史学家 AP Wadsworth 和 J. De Lacy，《棉花贸易与兰开夏郡工业》，1931 年

The idea of mechanical production had seized the cotton industry in Manchester. Scores of men were making machines, and equipping small factories; scores of inventive minds were at work, contributing a modification here, an adaptation there, which passed into common stock. There is no machine without its history of trial and error, and the men whose names have become household words were surrounded by a whole society of inventors to whom the progress of cotton machinery owes hardly less than it does to them.

机械化生产的理念席卷了曼彻斯特的棉纺织业。无数人制造机器，为小型工厂配备设备；无数富有创造力的人们孜孜不倦地工作，不断改进、调整，最终这些成果被广泛应用。任何机器的诞生都离不开反复试验和不断改进，那些如今家喻户晓的人物背后，还有着一个庞大的发明家群体，棉纺织机械的进步，对他们的贡献丝毫不亚于对他们的贡献。

**Document 2:** Source: William Cobbett, well-known journalist and reform politician, *Political Register*, 1824

**文件 2：**来源：威廉·科贝特，著名记者和改革派政治家，《政治年鉴》，1824 年

Some of these lords of the loom have in their employ thousands of miserable creatures. In the cotton-spinning work, fourteen hours in each day, locked up, summer and winter, in a heat of from eighty to eighty-four degrees. . . . Not only is there not a breath of sweet air in these truly infernal scenes, but, for a large part of the time, there is the abominable and pernicious stink of the gas to assist in the murderous effects of the heat. In addition to the noxious effluvia of the gas, mixed with the steam, there are the dust, and what is called cotton-flyings or fuzz, which the unfortunate creatures have to inhale. . . . Can any man, with a heart in his body, and a tongue in his head, refrain from cursing a system that produces such slavery and such cruelty?

这些纺织大亨们雇佣了成千上万的苦命人。他们每天要在棉纺厂工作十四个小时，无论冬夏，都被关在里面，忍受着八十到八十四度的高温……这简直是人间炼狱，不仅空气污浊不堪，而且大部分时间里，还有令人作呕的臭气，加剧了高温带来的致命折磨。除了混杂着蒸汽的有害气体，还有灰尘，以及所谓的棉絮或绒毛，这些不幸的人们不得不吸入……任何一个有良知的人，难道能够不痛恨这种制造奴役和残酷暴行的制度吗？

**Document 3:** Source: Alexis de Tocqueville, French political philosopher and historian, *Journeys to England and Ireland*, 1835

**文献 3：**来源：法国政治哲学家和历史学家亚历克西·德·托克维尔，《英格兰和爱尔兰游记》，1835 年

A thick black smoke covers the city. The sun appears like a disc without any rays. In this semi-daylight 300,000 people work ceaselessly. A thousand noises rise amidst this unending damp and dark labyrinth . . . the footsteps of a busy crowd, the crunching wheels of machines, the shriek of steam from the boilers, the regular beat of looms, the heavy rumble of carts, these are the only noises from which you can never escape in these dark half-lit streets. . . . From this foul drain the greatest stream of human industry flows out to fertilize the whole world. From this filthy sewer pure gold flows. Here humanity attains its most complete development and its most brutish; here civilization works its miracles, and civilized man is turned back into a savage.

浓浓的黑烟笼罩着整座城市。太阳像一个没有光芒的圆盘。在这昏暗的光线下，三十万人日夜不停地劳作。在这无尽的潮湿黑暗迷宫中，各种声响此起彼伏……熙熙攘攘的人群的脚步声、机器车轮的嘎吱声、锅炉蒸汽的尖啸声、织布机有节奏的敲击声、马车沉重的隆隆声，在这条昏暗的街道上，你永远无法摆脱这些声音……人类工业的洪流从这条污浊的排水沟中奔涌而出，滋养着整个世界。纯金也从这条肮脏的污水沟中流淌而出。在这里，人类达到了最完美的境界，也达到了最野蛮的境界；在这里，文明创造了奇迹，而文明人也退化成了野蛮人。

**Document 4:** Source: *The Lancet*, British medical journal, founded and edited by Thomas Wakley, medical reformer, 1843

**文件 4：**来源：《柳叶刀》，英国医学期刊，由医学改革家托马斯·瓦克利创办并编辑，1843 年

**Average Age at Death 平均死亡年龄**

	Gentry/Professional 专业人士	Farmer/Trader 贸易商	农民/Laborer/Artisan 劳工/工匠
<b>Rural Districts 农村地区</b>			
Rutland 拉特兰	52	41	38
Bath 洗澡	55	37	25
<b>Industrial Districts 工业区</b>			
Leeds 利兹	44	27	19
Manchester 曼彻斯特	38	20	17

**Document 5:** Source: James Leach, former factory worker and reformer, *Stubborn Facts from the Factories by a Manchester Operative*, 1844

**文件 5：**来源：詹姆斯·利奇，前工厂工人及改革家，《曼彻斯特工人在工厂里的顽固事实》，1844 年

In some factories none but women are allowed to labour, excepting a few men, such as managers . . . not because the women can perform the work better or turn off a greater quantity, but because they are considered to be more docile than men under the injustice that in some shape or form is daily practiced upon them. A great number of the females employed in factories are married, and not a small number of them are mothers. . . . We have repeatedly seen married females, in the last stages of pregnancy, slaving from morning till night beside these never-tiring machines, and when oppressed nature became so exhausted that they were obliged to sit down to take a moment's ease, and being seen by the manager, were fined for the offense.

在一些工厂里，除了少数男性（例如经理）之外，只允许女性从事劳动……这并非因为女性工作能力更强或产量更高，而是因为人们认为她们比男性更能忍受每天以各种形式施加在她们身上的不公待遇。工厂里雇佣的女性中，很多已婚，其中不少还是母亲……我们多次看到，一些已婚妇女，在怀孕晚期，从早到晚在不知疲倦的机器旁辛勤劳动，当她们因不堪重负而不得不坐下来稍作休息时，却被经理看到，并因此被罚款。

**Document 6:** Source: Hugh Miller, Scottish geologist and writer, *First Impressions of England and Its People*, 1846

**文件 6：**来源：休·米勒，苏格兰地质学家兼作家，《英格兰及其人民的第一印象》，1846 年

The hapless river—a pretty enough stream a few miles higher up, with trees overhanging its banks and fringes of green sedge set thick along its edges—loses caste as it gets among the mills and printworks. There are myriads of dirty things given it to wash, and whole wagon-loads of poisons from dye-houses and bleach-yards thrown into it to carry away, steam-boilers discharge into it their seething contents, and drains and sewers their fetid impurities; till at length it rolls on—here between tall dingy walls, there under precipices of red sandstone—considerably less a river than a flood of liquid manure, in which all life dies, whether animal or vegetable, and which resembles nothing in nature, except, perhaps, the

stream thrown out in eruption by some mud-volcano.

这条不幸的河流——几英里上游时还是一条颇为秀丽的小溪，两岸绿树成荫，岸边长满了茂密的绿色莎草——一旦流经工厂和印刷厂，便失去了往日的荣光。无数污秽之物被倾倒其中，染厂和漂白厂的毒物被整车整车地倾入河中，蒸汽锅炉将沸腾的蒸汽排放到河里，排水沟和下水道也倾泻着污浊的污水；最终，它时而奔流在阴暗高耸的墙壁之间，时而奔涌在红色砂岩的峭壁之下——与其说是一条河流，不如说是一滩液态粪肥，其中所有生命，无论是动物还是植物，都难逃一死，它与自然界的任何东西都截然不同，或许只有泥火山喷发时喷出的泥浆流才能与之媲美。

**Document 7:** Source: Friedrich Engels, early socialist writer, *Condition of the Working Class in England*, 1845

**文件 7：**来源：弗里德里希·恩格斯，早期社会主义作家，《英国工人阶级状况》，1845 年

One day I walked with one of those middle-class gentlemen into Manchester. I spoke to him about the disgraceful slums and drew his attention to the disgusting condition of that part of the town in which the factory workers lived. I declared that I had never seen so badly built a town in my life. He listened patiently and at the corner of the street at which we parted company, he remarked, "And yet there is a great deal of money made here. Good morning, Sir!"

有一天，我陪着一位中产阶级绅士逛曼彻斯特。我跟他谈起那些令人作呕的贫民窟，并特别指出工厂工人居住的那片区域的糟糕状况。我说，我这辈子都没见过这么破败的城市。他耐心地听着，在我们告别的街角，他说道：“可这里却赚了不少钱。早上好，先生！”

### **3.Create an organizational chart.**

#### **3. 创建组织结构图。**

Many students find it very helpful to organize the documents by placing them into a chart. For this assignment, your chart should focus on ecological/health, social, and economic consequences. Here is an example of what your chart could look like:

许多学生发现将文件整理成表格非常有帮助。本次作业中，你的表格应重点关注生态/健康、社会和经济影响。以下是表格示例：

	<b>Ecological and Health Consequences</b> 生态和健康后果	<b>Social Consequences</b> 社会后果	<b>Economic Consequences</b> 经济后果
Document 1 文件 1	Not a breath of sweet air; heat and cotton dust		A whole society of inventors 一个完整的发明家社会
Document 2 文件 2	没有一丝清凉的空气；只有酷热和棉尘。		
Document 3 文件 3	Thick black smoke 浓浓的黑烟		Pure gold flows 纯金流淌
Document 4 文件 4	Mortality statistics 死亡率统计数据		

Document 5 文件

5

Women slaving from  
morning till night

妇女们从早到晚辛勤劳作

Document 6 文件 A flood of liquid manure

6

大量液态粪肥涌入。

Disgraceful slums;  
disgusting conditions

Document 7 文件

7

令人羞耻的贫民窟；令人  
作呕的环境

A great deal of money  
made here

这里赚了很多钱。

#### 4. Write an opening paragraph that establishes the historic CONTEXT of the event.

##### 4. 写一个开头段落，介绍事件的历史背景。

Your opening paragraph is an excellent place to establish the historic context for the event specified in your DBQ assignment. Remember that the contextualization point will contribute 5 points to your total exam score.

你的开头段落是阐述 DBQ 作业中所述事件历史背景的绝佳位置。请记住，背景介绍部分将为你的总考试成绩贡献 5 分。

Your opening paragraph is very important. Use the first 2–3 sentences to establish the historic context for the topic specified in your prompt. The first two sentences in our sample introductory paragraph provide the “big picture” for the historic setting of the emergence of Manchester as an industrial center. Then use your next 2–3 sentences to present a clearly defined thesis that establishes your line of reasoning. Sentences 3–5 in our sample opening paragraph clearly establish a line of reasoning that by identifying the adverse consequences for public health, the environment, and society along with the economic benefits of early industrialization in Manchester.

你的开头段落至关重要。用前两三句话来建立题目所指定主题的历史背景。我们提供的引言段落示例的前两句话概述了曼彻斯特作为工业中心崛起的历史背景。接下来，用两三句话提出一个清晰的论点，以此展开你的论证。例如，我们示例开头段落中的第三至五句话就清晰地阐述了你的论证思路：通过分析曼彻斯特早期工业化带来的经济效益以及对公众健康、环境和社会造成负面影响，来论证你的论点。

Our “combo” paragraph combines contextualization and the thesis. This combination is worth 2 rubric points or 10 exam points! Given this high value plan carefully. There is no rule stating that you must begin writing after 15 minutes. It is better to take a few extra minutes to carefully construct your opening paragraph than to rush and end up with a weak thesis. It is important to note that you should not divide this paragraph. Readers expect to see your thesis in the first paragraph. DBQ readers report that the overwhelming majority of students begin their essays with a combo approach.

我们的“组合式”段落结合了背景介绍和论点。这种组合方式在评分标准中占 2 分，在考试中占 10 分！请认真对待这个高分方案。并没有规定你必须在 15 分钟后开始写作。与其匆忙写作导致论点薄弱，不如多花几分钟时间精心构建你的开头段落。需要注意的是，你不应该将这个段落拆分。读者期望在第一段就看到你的论点。DBQ（基于文档的写作题）的阅卷人报告说，绝大多数学生都采用组合式方法开始他们的论文。

Here is a sample introductory paragraph that establishes the context for the emergence of Manchester as the world's first industrial city:

以下是一个引言段落示例，它介绍了曼彻斯特崛起为世界第一座工业城市的背景：

## Essay introduction 论文引言

*The political history of the years from the French Revolution to the revolutions of 1848 was dominated by the rise of liberalism and nationalism and the unsuccessful attempts to suppress them. The economic history of this period was shaped by the first phase of the Industrial Revolution that began in Manchester, England and then spread from Great Britain to continental Europe. Contemporary observers recognized that Manchester was the birthplace of profound ecological, social, and economic changes that were fundamentally transforming their world. These commentators offered scathing criticism of how industrial factories polluted Manchester's environment and divided its society into a small number of wealthy entrepreneurs and a large mass of impoverished workers. Despite these drawbacks, Manchester nurtured and rewarded a revolutionary and lasting spirit of free enterprise that energized the Industrial Revolution.*

从法国大革命到1848年革命的这段时期，政治史主要围绕自由主义和民族主义的兴起及其镇压的失败尝试展开。这一时期的经济史则由工业革命的第一阶段所塑造，这场革命始于英国曼彻斯特，随后从英国蔓延至欧洲大陆。当时的观察家们认识到，曼彻斯特是深刻的生态、社会和经济变革的发源地，这些变革从根本上改变了世界。评论家们对工业工厂如何污染曼彻斯特的环境以及如何将社会分裂为少数富裕的企业家和大量贫困的工人提出了尖锐的批评。尽管存在这些弊端，曼彻斯特仍然孕育并奖励了一种革命性的、持久的自由企业精神，这种精神为工业革命注入了活力。

### 5. Support your argument with evidence from the documents (2 points)

#### 5. 请用文件中的证据支持你的论点（2分）

The DBQ rubric awards you 1 point for using the content of at least three documents to address the prompt. However, you can earn 2 points by using 6 of the 7 documents to support your argument.

DBQ 评分标准规定，使用至少三份文献的内容来回答问题可得 1 分。但是，如果使用七份文献中的六份来支持你的论点，则可得 2 分。

Most students are tempted to “plow through” the documents by addressing them one at a time. Although this strategy will earn 1 point, it will probably not earn 2 points. The most effective way to earn 2 points is to group the documents into the categories you created in your chart. Our sample essay groups the documents into 4 body paragraphs. This grouping allows for relevant and insightful connections. For example, note how the final sentence of body paragraph 2 makes a relevant and insightful connection between documents 6, 2, and 3. Similarly, the opening sentence of body paragraph 3 makes a meaningful connection between documents 5 and 7.

大多数学生倾向于逐一处理所有文件，试图“快速浏览”它们。虽然这种策略可以得1分，但不太可能拿到2分。获得2分最有效的方法是将文件按照你在表格中创建的类别进行分组。我们的范文将文件分为4个主体段落。这种分组方式有助于建立相关且富有洞察力的联系。例如，请注意主体段落2的最后一句话是如何将文件6、2和3联系起来的。同样，主体段落3的开头句也巧妙地将文件5和7联系起来。

It is important to note that you do not have to use all seven documents. You can and should omit a document that you either don't understand or that doesn't fit into your organization.

需要注意的是，您不必使用全部七份文件。您可以而且应该省略您不理解或不适合您组织的文件。

## Essay body paragraphs 文章正文段落

(1) *Documents 2 and 4 offer compelling commentaries and alarming statistics documenting the appalling public health conditions in Manchester. William Cobbett hoped his articles in the Political Register would mobilize public support to arouse Parliament to address working conditions in Manchester. Cobbett assailed the "lords of the loom" and decried the "murderous effects of the heat" on workers forced to inhale cotton dust. (Document 2) Taken from a prestigious British medical journal, Document 4 provides mortality statistics corroborating Cobbett's concerns. For example, the average age of death of Laborers/Artisans in Manchester was 17 compared to 38 in Rutland, a nearby rural district.*

(1) 文件 2 和 4 提供了令人信服的评论和触目惊心的统计数据，记录了曼彻斯特糟糕的公共卫生状况。威廉·科贝特希望他在《政治纪事报》上发表的文章能够动员公众支持，促使议会关注曼彻斯特的工作条件。科贝特抨击了“织布机大亨”，并谴责“高温对被迫吸入棉尘的工人造成的致命影响”。(文件 2)文件 4 摘自一份著名的英国医学期刊，提供了死亡率统计数据，证实了科贝特的担忧。例如，曼彻斯特的工人/工匠的平均死亡年龄为 17 岁，而邻近的农村地区拉特兰的平均死亡年龄为 38 岁。

(2) *The "infernal scenes" described by Cobbett (Document 2) were not limited to working conditions inside Manchester's textile mills. Alexis de Tocqueville noted that "300,000 people work ceaselessly" in a city covered by "a thick black smoke" that obscures the sun and forces people to live in "dark half-lit streets." (Document 3) Hugh Miller, a self-taught Scottish geologist, offered his concerned readers a vivid description of how industry was despoiling Manchester's natural environment. Document 6 contains Miller's memorable warning of how chemicals, dyes, and other waste products transformed the river Irwell into "a flood of liquid manure, in which all life dies." Miller's description corroborates Cobbett's and de Tocqueville's accounts of an ecological disaster that threatened to spread from Manchester to Britain's other industrial centers.*

(2) 科贝特(文献2)所描述的“人间炼狱”景象并非仅限于曼彻斯特纺织厂内部的工作环境。托克维尔指出，在“浓厚的黑烟”笼罩下，“30万人日夜不停地工作”，黑烟遮蔽了阳光，迫使人们生活在“昏暗的街道”中(文献3)。自学成才的苏格兰地质学家休·米勒向忧心忡忡的读者生动地描述了工业如何破坏曼彻斯特的自然环境。文献6收录了米勒令人难忘的警告：化学品、染料和其他废弃物如何将伊尔韦尔河变成了“一片液态粪肥的海洋，所有生命都在其中消亡”。米勒的描述印证了科贝特和托克维尔对这场生态灾难的描述，这场灾难有可能从曼彻斯特蔓延到英国的其他工业中心。

(3) *The systematic exploitation of Manchester's factory workers outraged both James Leach (Document 5) and Friedrich Engels (Document 7). Leach focused on the deplorable working conditions endured by women laboring in Manchester's textile mills. He wrote his report to persuade Parliament to address the plight of mothers and pregnant women "slaving from morning till night beside the never-tiring machines." (Document 5) Engels did more than call for reforms. His account of Manchester's "disgraceful slums" prompted the German socialist Karl Marx to visit the city. Their experiences in Manchester fueled the overwhelming sense of indignation and urgency in The Communist Manifesto.*

*Published in 1848, the polemic called upon workers to unite and forcibly create a new classless society.*

(3) 曼彻斯特工厂工人遭受的系统性剥削激起了詹姆斯·利奇（文献5）和弗里德里希·恩格斯（文献7）的愤慨。利奇着重描述了曼彻斯特纺织厂女工所遭受的恶劣工作条件。他撰写报告，力图说服议会关注那些“从早到晚在不知疲倦的机器旁辛勤劳动”的母亲和孕妇的困境（文献5）。恩格斯不仅呼吁改革，他对曼彻斯特“令人发指的贫民窟”的描述也促使德国社会主义者卡尔·马克思访问了这座城市。他们在曼彻斯特的经历激发了马克思在《共产党宣言》中强烈的愤慨和紧迫感。这部发表于1848年的檄文号召工人团结起来，以武力建立一个全新的无阶级社会。

*(4) Although Manchester's deplorable living and working conditions aroused a storm of criticism, the city also had resolute defenders. The middle-class gentleman in Document 7 listened patiently to Engels' criticisms and then calmly noted, "And yet there is a great deal of money made here." Alexis de Tocqueville succinctly summarized Manchester's core paradox by observing, "From this filthy sewer pure gold flows." (Document 3) De Tocqueville was right. Manchester's textile mills produced material goods on a scale unknown in history. These products generated a river of golden profits that enabled Great Britain to become the world's undisputed industrial leader. In Document 1, two laissez-faire British economic historians praise Manchester's "society of inventors" whose entrepreneurial spirit built the world's first industrial city. The new class of successful entrepreneurs replaced the landed aristocracy as the dominant force in the process of modernizing domestic life in the nineteenth century.*

(4) 尽管曼彻斯特恶劣的生活和工作条件引发了铺天盖地的批评，但这座城市也拥有坚定的拥护者。文献7中的那位中产阶级绅士耐心地听完了恩格斯的批评，然后平静地说道：“然而，这里却赚了很多钱。”托克维尔简洁地概括了曼彻斯特的核心悖论，他观察到：“从这肮脏的污水沟里流淌着纯金。”（文献3）托克维尔说得没错。曼彻斯特的纺织厂生产的物质产品规模空前。这些产品创造了滚滚而来的利润，使英国成为世界无可争议的工业领袖。在文献1中，两位奉行自由放任主义的英国经济史学家赞扬了曼彻斯特的“发明家群体”，正是他们的创业精神缔造了世界上第一个工业城市。在19世纪家庭生活现代化进程中，新兴的成功企业家阶层取代了土地贵族，成为主导力量。

## **6. Provide evidence beyond the documents (1 point)**

### **6. 提供除文件以外的证据（1分）**

The DBQ rubric awards you 1 point for including at least one additional piece of evidence beyond that found in the seven documents. The evidence must be presented in more than a brief phrase or a passing mention and it must be relevant to an argument about the prompt.

DBQ评分标准规定，除了七份文件中已有的证据外，如果额外提供至少一条证据，则可获得1分。该证据必须以较长的篇幅呈现，而不仅仅是简短的提及，并且必须与围绕题目展开的论证相关。

One effective strategy for earning the beyond the evidence point is to view each document as a springboard for additional information. For example, Document 7 provides a famous anecdote written by Friedrich Engels. Note that the passage does not mention Karl Marx. This omission invites you to add information about the importance of the future relationship between Engels and Karl Marx. The last four sentences of body paragraph 3

provide relevant evidence that goes beyond Document 7.

要获得“超越证据”这一论点，一个有效的策略是将每份文件视为引出更多信息的跳板。例如，文件7提供了弗里德里希·恩格斯撰写的一则著名轶事。请注意，这段文字并未提及卡尔·马克思。这种省略引导你补充关于恩格斯和卡尔·马克思未来关系重要性的信息。正文第三段的最后四句话提供了超越文件7的相关证据。

*Engels did more than call for reforms. His account of Manchester's "disgraceful slums" prompted the German socialist Karl Marx to visit the city. Their experiences in Manchester fueled the overwhelming sense of indignation and urgency in The Communist Manifesto. Published in 1848, the polemic called upon workers to unite and forcibly create a new classless society.*

恩格斯所做的远不止呼吁改革。他对曼彻斯特“令人发指的贫民窟”的描述促使德国社会主义者卡尔·马克思访问了这座城市。他们在曼彻斯特的经历激发了《共产党宣言》中强烈的愤慨和紧迫感。这部发表于1848年的论战性著作呼吁工人阶级团结起来，以武力建立一个全新的无阶级社会。

## 7.Sourcing documents with HIPP analysis (1 point)

### 7. 利用 HIPP 分析查找资料 (1分)

The DBQ rubric awards 1 point for sourcing at least 3 documents. Sourcing means that you must explain how or why a document's historical situation, intended audience, purpose, OR point of view is relevant to an argument about the prompt. It is very important to note the word OR in this definition.

DBQ评分标准规定，引用至少3份文献可得1分。引用文献是指你必须解释文献的历史背景、目标受众、目的或观点如何或为何与你围绕题目展开的论证相关。请务必注意定义中的“或”字。

Many students use the acronym **HIPP** to help them remember the four types of ways to source a document. The **H** stands for historical setting and includes what happened at that time. The **I** stands for intended audience and includes who the document was created for. The first **P** stands for purpose and includes the author's intent. The second **P** stands for point of view and includes the author's perspective.

许多学生使用首字母缩写词 **HIPP** 来帮助他们记住四种文献来源类型。**H** 代表历史背景 (Historical Setting)，包括当时发生的历史事件。**I** 代表目标受众 (Expited Audience)，包括文献的创作对象。第一个 **P** 代表目的 (Purpose)，包括作者的意图。第二个 **P** 代表观点 (Point of View)，包括作者的视角。

Our sample essay sources documents 2 (purpose), 6 (audience), 5 (purpose) and 1 (point of view). Although you only have to source 3 documents, many AP® readers recommend that you source 4 documents. This provides you with a safety in case you fail to properly source a document. Your incorrect safety will not be counted against you.

我们的范文引用了2篇文献(目的)、6篇文献(受众)、5篇文献(目的)和1篇文献(观点)。虽然你只需要引用3篇文献，但许多AP®考试阅卷人建议你引用4篇文献。这样即使你漏引用了一篇文献，也能确保万无一失。即使漏引用了，也不会影响你的成绩。

*William Cobbett hoped his articles in the Political Register would mobilize public support to arouse Parliament to address working conditions in Manchester. Cobbett assailed the "lords of the loom" and decried the "murderous effects of the heat" on workers forced*

*to inhale cotton dust. (Document 2) (Purpose)*

威廉·科贝特希望他在《政治纪事报》上发表的文章能够动员公众支持，促使议会关注曼彻斯特的劳动条件。科贝特抨击了“织布机大亨”，并谴责“高温对被迫吸入棉尘的工人造成的致命影响”。  
(文件2)(目的)

*Hugh Miller, a self-taught Scottish geologist offered his concerned readers a vivid description of how industry was despoiling Manchester's natural environment.*

自学成才的苏格兰地质学家休·米勒向他忧心忡忡的读者们生动地描述了工业是如何破坏曼彻斯特的自然环境的。

*Document 6 contains Miller's memorable warning of how chemicals, dyes, and other waste products transformed the river Irwell into "a flood of liquid manure, in which all life dies." (Audience)*

文件6收录了米勒令人难忘的警告，他指出化学品、染料和其他废弃物如何将伊尔韦尔河变成了“一片液态粪肥的海洋，所有生命都在其中消亡”。(观众)

*In Document 5, Leach focused on the deplorable working conditions endured by women laboring in Manchester's textile mills. He wrote his report to persuade Parliament to address the plight mothers and pregnant women "slaving from morning till night beside the never-tiring machines." (Purpose)*

在文件5中，利奇重点关注了曼彻斯特纺织厂女工所遭受的恶劣工作条件。他撰写这份报告是为了说服议会关注那些“从早到晚在不知疲倦的机器旁辛勤劳动”的母亲和孕妇的困境。(目的)

*In Document 1, two laissez-faire British economic historians praise Manchester's "society of inventors" whose entrepreneurial spirit built the world's first industrial city. (Point of View)*

在文献1中，两位奉行自由放任主义的英国经济史学家赞扬了曼彻斯特的“发明家群体”，认为他们的创业精神打造了世界上第一座工业城市。(观点)

## **8.Adding a conclusion (Maybe 1 point)**

### **8. 添加结论 (可能得 1 分)**

The DBQ rubric does not require a conclusion. However, many experienced readers recommend that you write a conclusion. Here's why: Students often have a difficult time writing a concise thesis statement in their opening paragraph. Fortunately, the rubric awards a thesis point if your thesis is in either the introduction or the conclusion. The process of writing your DBQ essay will crystallize your thoughts enabling you to write a cogent thesis in your conclusion. Here is an example from our model essay:

DBQ评分标准并未要求撰写结论。然而，许多经验丰富的阅卷人建议您撰写结论。原因如下：学生通常难以在开头段落中写出简洁明了的论点。幸运的是，如果您的论点出现在引言或结论中，评分标准会给予相应的分数。撰写DBQ论文的过程将帮助您理清思路，从而在结论中写出一个有力的论点。以下是我们范文中的一个结论示例：

*Manchester did produce deleterious ecological and social consequences. The industrial revolution ravaged Manchester's natural environment. It also created a callous society that exploited the city's working class. However, Manchester was also the birthplace of a*

*revolutionary spirit of free enterprise that raised living standards and formed the foundation for a second Industrial Revolution that swept across England and America during the second half of the nineteenth century.*

曼彻斯特确实造成了有害的生态和社会后果。工业革命破坏了曼彻斯特的自然环境，也造就了一个冷酷无情的社会，剥削着这座城市的工人阶级。然而，曼彻斯特也是自由企业革命精神的发源地，这种精神提高了生活水平，并为 19 世纪下半叶席卷英国和美国的第二次工业革命奠定了基础。

## 9.A complex understanding (1 point)

### 9. 复杂的理解 (1 分 )

The complexity point is difficult to earn. Readers award this elusive point to less than 5 percent of all DBQ essays. Difficult does not mean impossible. Our model essay opens with a sophisticated thesis stating that Manchester's industrial experience had both adverse and beneficial consequences. It then continues this line of reasoning by grouping the documents into paragraphs discussing the public health, environmental, social, and economic consequences of early industrialization in Manchester. These categories enable the essay to provide multiple perspectives. The concluding paragraph unifies the essay's line of reasoning. Taken together, these components provide a nuanced argument that would earn the complexity point.

获得“复杂性”这一分并非易事。读者只会给不到 5% 的 DBQ 作文打出这一分。但难并不意味着不可能。我们的范文以一个精辟的论点开篇，指出曼彻斯特的工业发展既带来了不利影响，也带来了有利影响。随后，文章继续沿用这一论证思路，将相关文献按段落分组，分别探讨曼彻斯特早期工业化对公共卫生、环境、社会和经济的影响。这些分类使文章能够提供多角度的分析。结尾段落则总结了文章的论证思路。综上所述，这些要素共同构成了一个细致入微的论证，足以赢得“复杂性”这一分。

## Chapter 39

### 第 39 章

## Strategies for the Long-Essay Question

### 长篇论文题的答题策略

After completing the DBQ, you will yearn for a break to rest your tired writing hand. Unfortunately, there is no break. Instead, you must be resolute and focus on the next and final APEURO challenge: the long-essay question.

完成 DBQ 后，你或许会渴望休息一下，让疲惫的双手放松放松。可惜的是，没有休息时间。你必须坚定决心，专注于下一个也是最后一个 APEURO 挑战：长篇论文题。

The long-essay section will ask you to examine three questions focusing on the same historical reasoning process. Fortunately, you only have to answer *one* of the questions. You will have 40 minutes to write your essay.

长篇论文部分将要求你探讨三个围绕同一历史推理过程展开的问题。幸运的是，你只需回答其中一个问题。你有 40 分钟的时间来完成论文。

Your long essay can earn up to 6 rubric points. Each point is worth 3.5 exam points. So a perfect score of 6 is worth 21 points or 15 percent of your total exam score. It is important

to remember that earning 4 of the 6 possible rubric points will keep you on pace to earn an overall score of a 4 or 5 on your APEURO exam.

你的长篇论文最多可获得 6 个评分标准分。每个分值 3.5 分。因此，满分 6 分可获得 21 分，占总分的 15%。请记住，获得 6 个评分标准分中的 4 个，就能确保你在 APEURO 考试中获得 4 分或 5 分的总分。

## THE LONG-ESSAY SCORING RUBRIC

### 长篇作文评分标准

The APEURO long-essay scoring rubric is divided into the following categories:

APEURO 长篇作文评分标准分为以下几类：

#### 1.Thesis—1 point

##### 1. 论点——1 分

- Responds to the prompt with a historically defensible thesis/claim that establishes a line of reasoning.

- 针对提示，提出一个在历史上站得住脚的论点/主张，从而建立起一套推理思路。

- Consists of one or more sentences located in one place, either the introduction or the conclusion.

- 由一个或多个句子组成，位于同一位置，可以是引言，也可以是结论。

#### 2.Contextualization—1 point

##### 2. 情境化——1 分

- Describes a broader historic context relevant to the prompt.

- 描述与题目相关的更广泛的历史背景。

- Places the prompt in its proper historic setting.

- 将提示置于其恰当的历史背景中。

- Connects the prompt to broader historical events or trends occurring before or during the prompt' s time frame.

- 将提示与提示时间范围之前或期间发生的更广泛的历史事件或趋势联系起来。

#### 3.Evidence—2 points

##### 3. 证据——2 分

- Provides at least two specific examples of evidence relevant to the topic of the prompt. (1 point)

- 提供至少两个与题目主题相关的具体证据示例。 ( 1 分 )

OR 或者

- Supports an argument with specific and relevant examples of evidence. (2 points)
- 用具体且相关的证据例证来支持论点。 ( 2 分 )

#### 4. Analysis and Reasoning: Historical Reasoning—1 point

##### 4. 分析与推理：历史推理——1 分

- Uses historical reasoning to frame or structure an argument by addressing one of the following targeted historical reasoning processes: comparison, causation, or continuity and change over time. (1 point)
- 运用历史推理来构建或组织论点，具体方法是运用以下历史推理过程之一：比较、因果关系或历史的延续与变迁。 ( 1 分 )
- For the skill of *comparison* you can earn one point by describing similarities and differences among historic individuals, developments, or processes.
- 比较技能方面，你可以通过描述历史人物、发展或过程之间的相似之处和不同之处来获得一分。
- For the skill of *causation* you can earn one point for describing the causes and/or effects of a historical event, development, or process.
- 在因果关系技能方面，描述历史事件、发展或过程的原因和/或结果，可获得 1 分。
- For the skill of *continuity and change over time* you can earn one point for describing historical continuity and/or historic change over time.
- 对于描述历史的连续性和/或历史随时间的变化这一技能，你可以获得 1 分。

OR 或者

#### 4a. Analysis and Reasoning: Complexity—2 points

##### 4a. 分析与推理：复杂性——2 分

- Demonstrates a *complex understanding* of the historical development that is the focus of the prompt using evidence to corroborate (reinforce) and/or qualify (modify) an argument that addresses the question. (2 points)
- 运用证据佐证（加强）和/或修正（修正）论点，展现对题目所关注的历史发展的深刻理解。 ( 2 分 )
- *Complex understanding* can be accomplished in a variety of ways including:
- 理解复杂概念可以通过多种方式实现，包括：
  - Explaining both similarities and differences, or explaining both continuity and change, or explaining multiple causes, or explaining both causes and effects.
  - 解释相似之处和不同之处，或者解释连续性和变化，或者解释多种原因，或者解释原因和结果。

- Explaining relevant and insightful connections within and across periods.
- 解释各个时期内部和不同时期之间相关的、有见地的联系。
- Confirming the validity of an argument by corroborating multiple perspectives across themes.
- 通过对多个主题的观点进行相互印证，来验证论点的有效性。
- Qualifying or modifying an argument by considering diverse or alternative viewpoints or evidence.
- 通过考虑不同的或替代的观点或证据来限定或修改论点。
- Explaining nuance of an issue by analyzing multiple variables.
- 通过分析多个变量来解释问题的细微差别。

## **THREE QUESTIONS COVERING THREE DIFFERENT TIME PERIODS**

### **三个问题，涵盖三个不同的时间段**

The long-essay section will provide you with three questions. Don't panic! You will be asked to answer only *one* of the questions.

长篇作文部分会提供三个问题。别担心！你只需要回答其中一个问题。

The first question focuses primarily on historical developments or processes between 1450 and 1700, the second primarily on historical developments or processes between 1648 and 1914, and the third primarily on historical developments or processes between 1815 and 2001. The three questions will all address the same reasoning processes—comparison, causation, or continuity and change over time.

第一个问题主要关注 1450 年至 1700 年间的历史发展或过程，第二个问题主要关注 1648 年至 1914 年间的历史发展或过程，第三个问题主要关注 1815 年至 2001 年间的历史发展或过程。这三个问题都将涉及相同的推理过程——比较、因果关系或随时间推移的连续性和变化。

## **A SAMPLE ANNOTATED LONG ESSAY**

### **一篇带注释的长篇论文范例**

Practice is the key to performing well on the long essay. The following sample long essay is designed to illustrate how to use a guided set of six strategies that can be applied to any long-essay question.

练习是撰写优秀长篇论文的关键。以下长篇论文范例旨在说明如何运用六种策略来应对任何长篇论文题目。

#### **1. Begin by carefully analyzing the assignment and making a pragmatic choice.**

##### **1. 首先仔细分析任务，并做出务实的选择。**

Your first task is to select which one of the three long-essay questions you want to write about. Here are three long-essay questions that test the historical reasoning process of

comparison:

你的第一个任务是从三个长篇论文题目中选择你想写的题目。以下三个长篇论文题目旨在考察你运用历史推理进行比较的能力：

•Evaluate the most significant differences between how Italian Renaissance and Northern Renaissance artists and writers viewed human beings and religion.

•评估意大利文艺复兴时期和北方文艺复兴时期的艺术家和作家在看待人类和宗教方面最显著的差异。

•Evaluate the most significant differences between how Enlightenment and Romantic thinkers viewed human beings, the natural world, and religion.

•评估启蒙思想家和浪漫主义思想家在看待人类、自然世界和宗教方面最显著的差异。

•Evaluate the most significant difference between how Romantic and Realist thinkers viewed politics and diplomacy.

•评估浪漫主义思想家和现实主义思想家在政治和外交观点上的最大区别。

Begin by taking about five minutes to evaluate the three questions. Above all, make a pragmatic choice. A common mistake many students make is to choose the question they find the most challenging thinking they could earn more points by tackling a harder task. Avoid this pitfall. Always choose the question that you know the most about.

首先花五分钟左右的时间评估这三个问题。最重要的是，做出务实的选择。许多学生常犯的一个错误是选择他们觉得最难的问题，认为通过解决更难的问题可以获得更高的分数。避免这个陷阱。始终选择你最了解的问题。

## 2. The all-important first paragraph (2 points)

### 2. 至关重要的第一段 (2 分)

Your opening paragraph is very important. Use the first 2–3 sentences to establish the historic context for the topic specified in your prompt. The first two sentences in our sample introductory paragraph provide the “big picture” or historic setting. Then use your next 3–5 sentences to present a clearly defined thesis that establishes your line of reasoning.

你的开头段落至关重要。用前两到三句话来交代题目所指主题的历史背景。我们提供的范例开头段落的前两句话就概述了“大局”或历史背景。接下来，用三到五句话提出一个清晰明确的论点，以此展开你的论证。

Our “combo” paragraph combines contextualization and the thesis statement. This combination is worth 2 rubric points or 10 exam points! Given this high value, plan carefully. It is better to take a few extra minutes to carefully construct your opening paragraph than to rush and end up with a weak thesis.

我们的“组合段落”结合了背景介绍和论点陈述。这种组合段落在评分标准中占2分，在考试中占10分！鉴于其高分值，请务必认真规划。与其匆忙写出一个薄弱的论点，不如多花几分钟时间精心构建开头段落。

It is important to note that you should not divide this paragraph. Readers expect to see your thesis in the first paragraph. Long-essay readers report that the overwhelming majority of students use a combo approach to begin their essays.

需要注意的是，本段不应拆分。读者期望在第一段看到你的论点。长篇论文的读者反映，绝大多数学生在论文开头都采用组合式结构。

Here is a clear and fully developed opening combo paragraph for the second question above:

以下是针对上述第二个问题的一个清晰且完整的开头段落：

Evaluate the most significant differences between how Enlightenment and Romantic thinkers viewed human beings, the natural world, and religion.

评估启蒙思想家和浪漫主义思想家在看待人类、自然世界和宗教方面最显著的差异。

## **Essay introduction 论文引言**

*Isaac Newton was the last and greatest figure of the Scientific Revolution. In 1687 he published Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy, a milestone book proving that gravity governs the motion of all matter on Earth and in outer space. Influenced by Newton, Enlightenment thinkers honored reason as if it were a divine force. They believed that human beings are guided by reason and that the natural world is a vast mechanism whose secrets can be discovered by reason and formulated into natural laws. In contrast, Romantic thinkers protested against the Enlightenment's excessive reliance on reason. They believed that human beings are driven by powerful and often irrational emotions. The two movements very different views of nature can be seen in their contrasting attitudes towards religion.*

艾萨克·牛顿是科学革命的最后一位也是最伟大的人物。1687年，他出版了《自然哲学的数学原理》，这部里程碑式的著作证明了万有引力支配着地球和外太空所有物质的运动。受牛顿的影响，启蒙思想家们将理性奉为神圣力量。他们相信人类受理性指引，自然界是一个庞大的机制，其奥秘可以通过理性发现并总结为自然法则。与之相反，浪漫主义思想家们反对启蒙运动过度依赖理性。他们认为人类受强大且往往非理性的情感驱使。这两个运动对自然截然不同的看法，可以从他们对宗教的截然不同的态度中看出。

### **3. Provide relevant supporting evidence (2 points)**

#### **3. 提供相关的佐证材料 (2 分)**

Your opening paragraph established a historic context and a thesis based on a clear line of reasoning. Your next step is to provide at least two examples of specific historic evidence that support your argument that the Enlightenment and Romantic movements offered contrasting views of human beings, the natural world, and religion.

你的开篇段落确立了历史背景，并提出了一个逻辑清晰的论点。接下来，你需要提供至少两个具体的历史证据，来支持你的论点，即启蒙运动和浪漫主义运动对人类、自然世界和宗教持有截然不同的观点。

Each of the three body paragraphs contains specific historical evidence to support the thesis line of reasoning. For example, the first body paragraph uses the views of Voltaire and Diderot to illustrate the primacy of reason among Enlightenment thinkers. The second

body paragraph uses Friedrich' s painting to illustrate the Romantic view of nature. The third body paragraph explains the Deist view of nature and contrasts it with the growing popularity of emotional religious revivals.

三个主体段落均包含具体的历史证据来支持论点。例如，第一个主体段落引用伏尔泰和狄德罗的观点来说明启蒙思想家们对理性的重视。第二个主体段落运用弗里德里希的画作来阐释浪漫主义的自然观。第三个主体段落解释了自然神论的自然观，并将其与当时日益盛行的情感宗教复兴运动进行了对比。

## Essay body paragraphs 文章正文段落

(1) *The Enlightenment rested on a strong belief in the ability of reason to understand human nature. Enlightened writers such as Voltaire and Diderot hated ignorance and intolerance. They believed that reason was the alternative to superstition and prejudice. In contrast, Romantics stressed the primacy of the heart over the head. Romantics preferred to rely on intuition and subjective feelings. While the philosophes valued order and natural laws, the Romantics valued spontaneous feelings. Romantic artists depicted states of mind for the first time in Western art. They portrayed insanity, dreams, and nightmares. This emphasis upon states of mind anticipated Freud' s work on the subconscious.*

启蒙运动建立在对理性理解人性的坚定信念之上。伏尔泰和狄德罗等启蒙作家憎恶无知和偏执。他们认为理性是迷信和偏见的对立面。与之相反，浪漫主义者强调情感高于理性。浪漫主义者更倾向于依赖直觉和主观感受。启蒙思想家重视秩序和自然法则，而浪漫主义者则重视自发的情感。浪漫主义艺术家首次在西方艺术中描绘了精神状态。他们描绘了疯狂、梦境和噩梦。这种对精神状态的强调预示了弗洛伊德关于潜意识的研究。

(2) *The Scientific Revolution and the work of Newton had a strong influence on how Enlightened thinkers viewed the natural world. The philosophes believed that natural laws regulated both the universe and human society. While the philosophes investigated the natural world, Romantic artists chose to depict the natural world as a mysterious force best viewed with awe. For example, the German artist Caspar David Friedrich captured the essence of the Romantic view of the natural world in his painting, "Wanderer Looking Over a Sea of Fog." Friedrich' s solitary "wanderer" stands alone on a rocky cliff pondering a landscape shrouded in thick mist.*

(2) 科学革命和牛顿的著作对启蒙思想家看待自然世界的方式产生了深远的影响。哲学家们认为自然法则支配着宇宙和人类社会。在哲学家们探索自然世界的同时，浪漫主义艺术家们则选择将自然世界描绘成一种神秘的力量，令人敬畏。例如，德国艺术家卡斯帕·大卫·弗里德里希在他的画作《眺望雾海的漫游者》中捕捉到了浪漫主义自然观的精髓。弗里德里希笔下孤独的“漫游者”独自站在岩石峭壁上，沉思着笼罩在浓雾中的景色。

(3) *The Enlightened and Romantic views of human nature and the natural world affected religious thought in very different ways. Enlightened thinkers rejected faith and favored the Deist view that a distant God created the natural world and like a "divine watchmaker" stepped back and let it run according to natural laws. In contrast, Romantics embraced the wonder and mysteries of nature as a way to feel the divine presence. This stress on emotions, inner faith, and religious inspiration can be seen in the nineteenth century*

*religious revivals and the growing popularity of Pietism and Methodism.*

(3) 启蒙运动和浪漫主义对人性与自然世界的看法对宗教思想产生了截然不同的影响。启蒙思想家摒弃信仰，倾向于自然神论的观点，认为一位遥远的上帝创造了自然世界，如同“神圣的钟表匠”一般，袖手旁观，任其按照自然规律运行。与之相反，浪漫主义者则拥抱自然的奇妙与神秘，将其视为感受神圣存在的途径。这种对情感、内在信仰和宗教灵感的强调，体现在十九世纪的宗教复兴运动以及虔敬主义和卫理公会的日益流行之中。

#### **4.Demonstrate the use of historical reasoning (1 point)**

#### **4. 展示历史推理的运用 (1 分 )**

The long-essay rubric awards 1 point for demonstrating the use of historical reasoning to frame or state your argument. Historical reasoning processes include comparison, causation, and continuity and change over time (CCOT). Our model long-essay uses comparison to structure its argument. Note that body paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 (see above) all use comparison to contrast relevant differences between how Enlightenment and Romantic thinkers viewed human beings, the natural world, and religion.

长篇论文评分标准中，运用历史推理构建或陈述论点可得 1 分。历史推理过程包括比较、因果关系以及历史的延续与变迁（CCOT）。我们的范文运用比较来构建论点。请注意，正文第 1、2 和 3 段（见上文）均运用比较来对比启蒙思想家和浪漫主义思想家在看待人类、自然世界和宗教方面的相关差异。

#### **5.Adding a conclusion (Maybe 1 point)**

#### **5. 添加结论 (可能得 1 分 )**

The long-essay rubric does not require a conclusion. However, many experienced readers recommend that you write a conclusion. Here's why: Students often have a difficult time writing a concise opening paragraph. Fortunately, the rubric awards a thesis point if your thesis is in either the introduction or the conclusion. The process of writing your long essay will crystallize your thoughts, enabling you to write a cogent thesis as part of your conclusion. Here is a sample from our model essay:

长篇论文的评分标准并未要求撰写结论。然而，许多经验丰富的阅卷人建议您撰写结论。原因如下：学生通常难以写出简洁的开头段落。幸运的是，如果您的论点出现在引言或结论中，评分标准会给予您一个论点分。撰写长篇论文的过程将帮助您理清思路，从而使您能够在结论中写出一个有说服力的论点。以下是我们范文中的一个示例：

#### **Essay conclusion 论文结论**

*Romanticism dominated European art and literature during the first half of the nineteenth century. The Romantic movement represented a repudiation of the Enlightened view of human nature and the natural world. Romantic authors and artists rejected reason and emphasized emotion. This new emphasis upon feeling and intuition led to the first attempts to probe the unconscious and to a widespread religious revival.*

19 世纪上半叶，浪漫主义主导了欧洲的艺术和文学。浪漫主义运动是对启蒙运动关于人性与自然世界观点的否定。浪漫主义作家和艺术家摒弃理性，强调情感。这种对感觉和直觉的重新重视，促成了对潜意识的首次探索，并引发了广泛的宗教复兴。

## **6.A complex understanding (1 point)**

### **6. 复杂的理解 ( 1 分 )**

The complexity point is difficult to earn. Readers award this elusive point to less than 5 percent of all long-essays. Difficult does not mean impossible. Our model essay opens with a sophisticated thesis stating that Enlightenment and Romantic thinkers offered contrasting views of human beings, the natural world, and religion. The essay then continues this line of reasoning by providing detailed comparisons of Enlightenment and Romantic views of these topics. The concluding paragraph unifies the essay' s line of reasoning. Taken together, these components provide a nuanced argument that would earn the complexity point.

获得“复杂性”这一分并非易事。读者只会给不到5%的长篇论文打出这一分。难并不意味着不可能。我们的范文以一个精辟的论点开篇，指出启蒙运动和浪漫主义思想家对人类、自然世界和宗教持有截然不同的观点。文章随后沿着这一思路，对启蒙运动和浪漫主义在这些主题上的观点进行了详细的比较。结尾段落则将整篇文章的论证思路融会贯通。综上所述，这些要素构成了一个细致入微的论证，足以赢得“复杂性”这一分。

□