

## 1. 主要講的英國工業革命對英國本土以至整個歐洲的影響

具體來說文章通過 production, banking, finance, transportation 幾個方面來闡述英國本土生產力關係的改變，以及歐洲其他國家與英國關係的改變。英國為保證工業革命的成果，通過加強橋樑建設，大量採集原料以及貿易保護主義的方式（也就是對進口產品加稅）來維護工業革命的成果。

說了英國當時人口增多，生產率大大提高，物品價格下降，人們用於買吃的錢少了，開始用多餘的錢買其他商品，促進其他商品需求量增大（有題）；國內 banking system 採用 paper money 等措施，還有貴族上流社會的人，因為革命沒有很大的威脅他們，所以他們也不反對工業革命，反而享受高品質的商品。使得工業革命在英國內部發展了好幾年，但沒有流傳到國外。

辭彙題：deter = stop；initiate = start；locomotive；lucrative。

1. The word “**initiating**” in the passage is closest in meaning to

ANS: **starting**

2. According to paragraph 1, increased access to foreign markets resulted from

ANS: **improvements in transportation**

3. According to paragraph 1, the Industrial Revolution affected all of the following EXCEPT

ANS: **the administrative structure of cities**

4. According to paragraph 2, which of the following helps to explain the increase in demand for manufactured goods in Great Britain?

ANS: **A decrease in the portion of income required for food**

5. According to paragraph 2, Great Britain's industrialization was made easier by each of the following EXCEPT

ANS: **the location of its major centers along the coast**

6. The word “**lucrative**” in the passage is closest in meaning to

ANS: (D) **profitable**

7. According to paragraph 3, one way in which Great Britain financed its industrial development was through

ANS: (C) **trade with its colonies**

8. According to paragraph 3, Great Britain strengthened its banking system during the nineteenth century by

ANS: (C) **allowing the Bank of England control over paper notes**

9. Why does the author mention “**Minimal restrictions placed on entrepreneurs**” by British government?

ANS: (B) **To support the claim that the British government played a significant role in economic expansion**

10. The word “**deter**” in the passage is closest in meaning to

ANS: (D) **stop**

11. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that higher -levels of discretionary income among the British most likely led to

ANS: (B) a greater demand among consumers for manufactured goods

12. The word “durable” in the passage is closest in meaning to

ANS: (A) long-lasting

13. Where does the sentence best fit?

**By 1900, however, this had changed, with Germany and the United States taking the lead in industrial production.**

A variety of factors and circumstances combined to give Great Britain the initial advantage. **[D]** Commercialized agriculture, which incorporated improved farming methods, contributed earlier than elsewhere to a substantial increase in the food supply.

14. Prose Summary

**A variety of factors help explain why the Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and spread to the continent only much later.**

**Answer Choices:**

- Early agricultural improvements in Great Britain contributed to a strong market for ...
- Great Britain's small size and the relative absence of internal barriers enabled manufacturing innovations ...
- Improved transportation networks facilitated commerce, and British government policies and banking ...

## 2. 殺蟲劑的過量使用讓蟲子產生抗藥性

首先大量使用 pesticide 的後果，然後說了這種昆蟲抗性的化學來源。

好像是說殺蟲劑不能把所有的蟲子都殺死，因為蟲子繁殖很快（有題）；此外，蟲子本身就有一種能力，可以產生對抗植物的毒讓他們也能夠對抗殺蟲劑，然後說跟其他存活下來的蟲子交配後，下一代更難對付了（有 EXCEPT 題，問為什麼需要更多的殺蟲劑對付這些蟲子）。

接著，作者著重講了 overdose pesticide 的不良結果

(1) 會把原來這些 harmful insect 的 predator 也給殺了，因為沒食物。殺蟲劑有可能殺死目標蟲子的天敵造成反效果。

(2) 同時會把本來是益蟲的 insect 變為害蟲。

1. According to paragraph 1, what is one reason why insects develop resistance to pesticides more frequently than do other pests?

ANS: Insects that survive a pesticide application multiply quickly because of their frequent reproduction and high birth rates.

2. The phrase “susceptible individuals” in the passage refers to individuals that

ANS: are likely to be harmed by a pesticide

3. According to paragraph 2, natural selection and pesticides function similarly in which of the following ways?

ANS: Both act as selective forces that affect the evolution of species.

4. According to paragraph 3, what are the consequences of pesticide use for pests that survive it?

ANS: Pesticide use creates a favorable environment for surviving pests.

5. Paragraph 3 suggests that pests can be resistant even to a newly developed pesticide because

ANS: developing resistance to one pesticide frequently makes pests resistant to others

6. In paragraph 3, why does the author discuss the few pest individuals that survive the initial application of a pesticide?

ANS: To explain why a pesticide application often leads to a generation of resistant pest individuals

7. The word “prodigious” in the passage is closest in meaning to

ANS: massive

8. The word “lodged” in the passage is closest in meaning to

ANS: embedded

9. According to paragraph 5, predators and parasites that are the natural enemies of pests are especially vulnerable to pesticides for all the following reasons EXCEPT

ANS: Pesticides weaken the ability of the predators and parasites to resist their own natural enemies.

10. The word “Subsequent” in the passage is closest in meaning to

ANS: Later

11. The word “burgeoning” in the passage is closest in meaning to

ANS: rapidly expanding

12. According to paragraph 6, all the following helped make the California leaf perforator a serious pest problem EXCEPT

ANS: Farmers had no pesticide that was effective against leaf perforators.

13. Where does the sentence best fit?

**This early case was followed by an ever-increasing number of others involving a widening variety of pests.**

The first documented example of resistance was in 1908, when the San Jose scale insect was found to have become resistant to lime-sulfur sprays in Washington State. [B] In 1946, house flies in Sweden were discovered to be resistant to the newly introduced DDT, and by 1986, 447 agriculturally important insects and related organisms were known to be resistant to one or more pesticides.

14. Prose Summary

**There are several reasons why an initial use of pesticides can start a cycle in which more and more pesticide applications become necessary.**

Answer Choices:

- Pesticides destroy not just pests but also the pests' enemies, thus eliminating natural controls ...
- Pest species often evolve pesticide resistance because resistant individuals survive ...
- Pesticides can turn harmless organisms into destructive pests by eliminating their competitors ...