**Quiz III**

**Part I Vocabulary**

1. Here, on the 2nd ' of June 1567, whether by premeditated treachery or in a sudden **brawl** is uncertain, he was slained by the MacDonnells, and was buried at Glenarm.

A. fight B. chaos C. contingency D. bully

2. The rival seer（预言家） Calchas is said to have died of **chagrin** because the predictions of Mopsus were fulfilled, while his own proved incorrect.

A. cadence B. frustration C. avocation D. confluence

3. One thing is indisputable: the number of elderly people is growing worldwide, and opportunists stand ready to cash in on the **burgeoning** market for anti-aging products.

A. aspiring B. collapsing C. blazing D. blooming

4. It was not till the closing decade of the 19th century that the stock-breeders of the United Kingdom found themselves in a position to prosecute their industry free from the fear of the introduction of **contagious** disease through the medium of store animals imported from abroad for fattening on the native pastures.

A. consecutive B. contiguous C. infectious D. convivial

5. The attention he had paid to chemistry in the earlier part of his career enabled him to hold his own in this position, but he found his work more **congenial** when in 1887 he was transferred to the professorship of physics.  
A. agreeable B. amiable C. ardent D. affordable

6. It is difficult to decide whether words of the early biographers imply that his youth was not free from irregularities; in any case, he was the recognized leader of the young men of the town in their revels; he was, however, always **conspicuous** for his charity to the poor.

A. decorated B. acclaimed C. anonymous D. noticeable

7. Six chambers were thus formed which showed the **chaste** beauty of Greek workmanship, while the stratum of native rock which covered them gave a touch of nature.

A. egregious B. plain C. affected D. fragile

8. The other three sides are formed by a retaining wall, varying in height with the slope of the ground from 14 to 41 ft.; on the west side a magnificent double stair, of very easy steps, leads to the top. On this terrace are the ruins of a number of **colossal** buildings, all constructed of dark-grey marble from the adjacent mountain.  
A. assorted B. gigantic C. cardinal D. insurmountable

9. Their houses, at first without bonds between them, soon tended to draw together and **coalesce** into congregations with corporate organization and codes of constitutions supplementary to the Rule.

A. codify B. collide C. conjoin D. configure

10. He was for nearly 18 years the soul of the republican **conspiracies** and the chief inspirer of intrigue concerted by discontented military men of all ranks.   
A. plot B. cavity C. dispatch D. advocate

**Part II Reading Comprehension:**

1. Smith believes that the hunters were well aware of the more disciplined ways in which their prey behaved. Instead of following the cattle on their annual migrations, the hunters began to prevent the herd from moving from one spot to another. At first, they controlled the movement of the herd while ensuring continuance of their meat diet. But soon they also gained genetic control of the animals, which led to rapid physical changes in the herd. South African farmers who maintain herds of wild eland (large African antelopes with short, twisted horns) report that the offspring soon diminish in size, unless wild bulls are introduced constantly from outside. The same effects of inbreeding may have occurred in controlled cattle populations, with some additional, and perhaps unrecognized, advantages. The newly domesticated animals behaved better, were easier to control, and may have enjoyed a higher birth rate, which in turn yielded greater milk supplies. We know from rock paintings deep in the Sahara that the herders were soon selecting breeding animals to produce offspring with different horn shapes and hide colors.

**Why does the author mention the “rock paintings deep in the Sahara”?**

A. To help explain why the hunters wanted to control the herds.

B. To provide support for the idea that the herders soon gained genetic control of the cattle

C. To show that the herders had artistic as well as practical abilities

D. To argue that the herders soon began to value their cattle for more than food.

2. Economic exchange was clearly very important as the Roman army brought with it very substantial spending power. Locally a fort had two kinds of impact. Its large population needed food and other supplies. Some of these were certainly brought from long distances, but demands were inevitably placed on the local area. Although goods could be requisitioned, they were usually paid for, and this probably stimulated changes in the local economy. When not campaigning, soldiers needed to be occupied; otherwise they represented a potentially dangerous source of friction and disloyalty. Hence a writing tablet dated 25 April tells of 343 men at one fort engaged on tasks like shoemaking, building a bathhouse, operating kilns, digging clay, and working lead. Such activities had a major effect on the local area, in particular with the construction of infrastructure such as roads, which improved access to remote areas.

**The author mentions “343 men at one fort engaged on tasks like shoemaking, building a bathhouse, operating kilns, digging clay, and working lead” in order to**

A. describe the kinds of tasks soldiers were required to perform as punishment for disloyalty or misdeeds

B. illustrate some of the duties assigned to soldiers to keep them busy and well-behaved when not involved in military campaigns

C. provide evidence that Roman soldiers had a negative effect on the local area by performing jobs that had been performed by native workers

D. argue that the soldiers would have been better employed in the construction of infrastructure such as roads

3. Another important push was the onset of the Little Ice Age, a climatic phenomenon that led to cooler temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere. Although the height of the Little Ice Age was still around the corner, some evidence suggests that temperatures were falling during the thirteenth century. The environmental changes associated with this transition are not fully understood, but people living closest to the San Juan Mountains, to the northeast of Mesa Verde, were affected first. Growing food at these elevations is always difficult because of the short growing season. As the Little Ice Age progressed, farmers probably moved their fields to lower elevations, infringing on the lands of other farmers and pushing people together, thus contributing to the aggregations. Archaeologists identify a corresponding shift in populations toward the south and west toward Mesa Verde and away from higher elevations.

**Why does the author state that "Growing food at these elevations is always difficult because of the short growing season"?**

A. To explain why the higher elevations were always relatively sparsely populated

B. To suggest that any worsening of conditions would have significant consequences

C. To emphasize how resourceful the people growing food at these elevations were

D. To argue that farming was not the primary source of food at high elevations

4. It used to be believed that before 3000 B.C.E. the political and economic life of the cities was centered on their temples, but it now seems probable that the cities had secular rulers from earliest times. Within the city lived administrators, craftspeople, and merchants. (Trading was important, as so many raw materials, the semiprecious stones for the decoration of the temples, timbers for roofs, and all metals, had to be imported.) An increasingly sophisticated system of administration led in about 3300 B.C.E. to the appearance of writing. The earliest script was based on logograms, with a symbol being used to express a whole word. The logograms were incised on damp clay tablets with a stylus with a wedge shape at its end. (The Romans called the shape cuneus and this gives the script its name of cuneiform.) Two thousand logograms have been recorded from these early centuries of writing. A more economical approach was to use a sign to express not a whole word but a single syllable. (To take an example: the Sumerian word for " head”was “sag.”Whenever a word including a syllable in which the sound “sag”was to be written, the sign for “sag" could be used to express that syllable with the remaining syllables of the word expressed by other signs.) By 2300 B.C.E. the number of signs required had been reduced to 600, and the range of words that could be expressed had widened. Texts dealing with economic matters predominated, as they always had done; but at this point works of theology, literature, history, and law also appeared.

In paragraph 3, why does the author provide the information that the number of signs in use had dropped from 2,000 to 600 by 2300 B.C.E.?

A. To argue that the development of writing involved periods of growth followed by periods of decline

B. To demonstrate that earlier written texts used a larger vocabulary than later texts, which were aimed at a broader audience

C. To support the claim that the range of words expressed by logograms varied widely depending on time period and type of text

D. To provide evidence for the increased efficiency of using signs to express syllables rather than whole words

5. The exact time and place that crops were first cultivated successfully is uncertain. Many prehistorians believe that farming may have emerged in dependently in several different areas of the world when small communities, driven by increasing population and a decline in available food resources, began to plant seeds in the ground in an effort to guarantee their survival. The first farmers, who may have lived as long as 10,000 years ago, undoubtedly used simple techniques and still relied primarily on other forms of food production, such as hunting, foraging, or pastoralism. The real breakthrough took place when farmers began to cultivate crops along the floodplains of river systems. The advantage was that crops grown in such areas were not as dependent on rainfall and therefore produced a more reliable harvest. An additional benefit was that the sediment carried by the river waters deposited nutrients in the soil, thus enabling the farmer to cultivate a single plot of ground for many years without moving to a new location. Thus, the first truly sedentary (that is, nonmigratory) societies were born. As time went on, such communities gradually learned how to direct the flow of water to enhance the productive capacity of the land, while the introduction of the iron plow eventually led to the cultivation of heavy soils not previously susceptible to agriculture.

According to paragraph 2, which of the following statements is true of early farmers?

A. They used farming to supplement other food sources.

B. They were driven out of small communities.

C. They were victims of flooding.

D. They farmed several plots of land at once.

# 阅读讲解

**Early Saharan Pastoralists**

1. Even before the drought, the Sahara was never well watered. Both humans and animals were constantly on the move, in search of food and reliable water supplies. Under these circumstances, archaeologist Andrew Smith believes, the small herds of Bos primigenius in the desert became smaller, more closely knit breeding units as the drought took hold. **The beasts were more disciplined, so that it was easier for hunters to predict their habits, and capture animals at will**. At the same time, both cattle and humans were more confined in their movements, staying much closer to permanent water supplies for long periods of time. As a result, cattle and humans came into close association.

Smith believes that the hunters were well aware of the more **disciplined** ways in which their prey behaved. Instead of following the cattle on their annual migrations, the hunters began to prevent the herd from moving from one spot to another. At first, they controlled the movement of the herd while ensuring continuance of their meat diet. But soon they also gained genetic control of the animals, which led to rapid physical changes in the herd. South African farmers who maintain herds of wild eland (large African antelopes with short, twisted horns) report that the offspring soon diminish in size, unless wild bulls are introduced constantly from outside. The same effects of inbreeding(近亲交配) may have occurred in controlled cattle populations, with some additional, and perhaps unrecognized, advantages. The newly domesticated animals behaved better, were easier to control, and may have enjoyed a higher birth rate, which in turn yielded greater milk supplies. We know from **rock paintings deep in the Sahara** that the herders were soon selecting breeding animals to produce offspring with different horn shapes and hide colors.

（How do hunters domesticate the animals, from controlling the movement to gain the genetic control of the animals. Eg1 wild eland eg2 controlled cattle population他们怎么做，这么做的好处 ）

**Why does the author mention the “rock paintings deep in the Sahara”?**

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**B. To provide support for the idea that the herders soon gained genetic control of the cattle**

C. To show that the herders had artistic as well as practical abilities

D. To argue that the herders soon began to value their cattle for more than food. 没有说他们更重视cattle

2. Economic exchange was clearly very important as the Roman army brought with it very substantial spending power. Locally a fort（要塞） had two kinds of impact. Its large population needed food and other supplies. Some of these were certainly brought from long distances, but demands were inevitably placed on the local area. Although goods could be requisitioned（征用）, they were usually paid for, and this probably stimulated changes in the local economy. When not campaigning, soldiers needed to be occupied; otherwise they represented a potentially dangerous source of friction and disloyalty. Hence a writing tablet dated 25 April tells **of 343 men at one fort engaged on tasks like shoemaking, building a bathhouse, operating kilns, digging clay, and working lead**. Such activities had a major effect on the local area, in particular with the construction of infrastructure such as roads, which improved access to remote areas.

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## Moving into Pueblos

In the Mesa Verde area of the ancient North American Southwest, living patterns changed in the thirteenth century, with large numbers of people moving into large communal dwellings called pueblos, often constructed at the edges of canyons, especially on the sides of cliffs. Abandoning small extended-family households to move into these large pueblos with dozens if not hundreds of other people was probably traumatic. Few of the cultural traditions and rules that today allow us to deal with dense populations existed for these people accustomed to household autonomy and the ability to move around the landscape almost at will. And besides the awkwardness of having to share walls with neighbors, living in aggregated pueblos introduced other problems. For people in cliff dwellings, hauling water, wood, and food to their homes was a major chore. The stress on local resources, especially in the firewood needed for daily cooking and warmth, was particularly intense, and conditions in aggregated pueblos were not very hygienic.

Given all the disadvantages of living in aggregated towns, why did people in the thirteenth century move into these closely packed quarters? For transitions of such suddenness, archaeologists consider either pull factors (benefits that drew families together) or push factors (some external threat or crisis that forced people to aggregate). In this case, push explanations dominate.

Population growth is considered a particularly influential push. After several generations of population growth, people packed the landscape in densities so high that communal pueblos may have been a necessary outcome. Around Sand Canyon, for example, populations grew from 5 -12 people per square kilometer in the tenth century to as many as 30 - 50 by the 1200s. As densities increased, domestic architecture became larger, culminating in crowded pueblos. Some scholars expand on this idea by emphasizing a corresponding need for arable land to feed growing numbers of people: construction of small dams, reservoirs, terraces, and field houses indicates that farmers were intensifying their efforts during the 1200s. Competition for good farmland may also have prompted people to bond together to assert rights over the best fields.

3. Another important push was the onset of the Little Ice Age, a climatic phenomenon that led to cooler temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere. Although the height of the Little Ice Age was still around the corner, some evidence suggests that temperatures were falling during the thirteenth century. The environmental changes associated with this transition are not fully understood, but people living closest to the San Juan Mountains, to the northeast of Mesa Verde, were affected first. **Growing food at these elevations is always difficult because of the short growing season.** As the Little Ice Age progressed, farmers probably moved their fields to lower elevations, infringing on the lands of other farmers and pushing people together, thus contributing to the aggregations. Archaeologists identify a corresponding shift in populations toward the south and west toward Mesa Verde and away from higher elevations.

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