托福阅读真题volume1

使用说明

1. 文章源自2021年的托福阅读真题, 共计15篇。目前正在被大量重复考察。
2. 做完题后，自行参考讲义最后的答案，并订正。有疑难问题，可以请教自己的任课老师。
3. 单篇练习务必严格限时18分钟，且模拟考试环境保持手机倒计时屏幕常亮。
4. 时间允许的情况下，尽可能三篇文章一起练习，并计时54分钟完成，以适应考试的时间掌控和脑力要求。
5. 讲义排版、文章和题目内容以及参考答案，如有出错，欢迎和我们沟通修改。

新东方托福阅读教研组

目录

[第一套 5](#_Toc89272624)

[Early Iron Metallurgy 5](#_Toc89272625)

[词汇伴侣 10](#_Toc89272626)

[词汇测试 11](#_Toc89272627)

[长难句练习 13](#_Toc89272628)

[Guam and the Brown Tree Snake 15](#_Toc89272629)

[词汇伴侣 20](#_Toc89272630)

[词汇测试 21](#_Toc89272631)

[英译中 23](#_Toc89272632)

[Northwest Coast Art 25](#_Toc89272633)

[词汇伴侣 30](#_Toc89272634)

[词汇测试 31](#_Toc89272635)

[长难句翻译 33](#_Toc89272636)

[第二套 35](#_Toc89272637)

[Abandoning Hunting and Gathering 35](#_Toc89272638)

[词汇伴侣 40](#_Toc89272639)

[词汇测试 41](#_Toc89272640)

[长难句练习 43](#_Toc89272641)

[Examining the Problem of Bycatch 46](#_Toc89272642)

[词汇伴侣 51](#_Toc89272643)

[词汇测试 53](#_Toc89272644)

[长难句练习 55](#_Toc89272645)

[The Chaco Phenomenon 58](#_Toc89272646)

[词汇伴侣 63](#_Toc89272647)

[词汇测试 65](#_Toc89272648)

[长难句练习 67](#_Toc89272649)

[第三套 71](#_Toc89272650)

[Challenge of Dendrochronology 71](#_Toc89272651)

[词汇伴侣 76](#_Toc89272652)

[词汇测试 77](#_Toc89272653)

[长难句练习 79](#_Toc89272654)

[Naturalism and Nature in Art 80](#_Toc89272655)

[词汇伴侣 85](#_Toc89272656)

[词汇测试 86](#_Toc89272657)

[长难句练习 88](#_Toc89272658)

[The Process of Domestication 90](#_Toc89272659)

[词汇伴侣 95](#_Toc89272660)

[词汇测试 96](#_Toc89272661)

[第四套 100](#_Toc89272662)

[Species Competition 100](#_Toc89272663)

[词汇伴侣 105](#_Toc89272664)

[词汇测试 106](#_Toc89272665)

[长难句练习 108](#_Toc89272666)

[Economic Reasoning 110](#_Toc89272667)

[词汇伴侣 115](#_Toc89272668)

[词汇测试 116](#_Toc89272669)

[长难句练习 118](#_Toc89272670)

[Ancient Mapmaking 120](#_Toc89272671)

[词汇伴侣 125](#_Toc89272672)

[词汇测试 126](#_Toc89272673)

[长难句练习 128](#_Toc89272674)

[第五套 130](#_Toc89272675)

[Agriculture and Religion 130](#_Toc89272676)

[词汇伴侣 135](#_Toc89272677)

[词汇测试 136](#_Toc89272678)

[长难句练习 138](#_Toc89272679)

[Temperate Plant Phenology 140](#_Toc89272680)

[词汇伴侣 145](#_Toc89272681)

[词汇测试 146](#_Toc89272682)

[长难句练习 148](#_Toc89272683)

[The River Nile in Ancient Egypt 150](#_Toc89272684)

[词汇伴侣 155](#_Toc89272685)

[词汇测试 156](#_Toc89272686)

[长难句练习 158](#_Toc89272687)

[参考答案 160](#_Toc89272688)

# 第一套

## Early Iron Metallurgy

**Paragraph 1**

Metallurgy-the science of working with metals such as iron in order to give them certain desired properties-has a long history. The first known objects made from metals date to the ninth millennium B.C.E. Usable iron is usually obtained from iron ore (raw iron) by smelting, a process by which iron is separated(reduced)from its ore by heating. Iron-ore smelting requires very high temperatures and good control of the temperature and reduction conditions. Achieving these was beyond the capabilities of the early metallurgists. Thus, the development of the earliest metallurgy concerned only other metals-gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin-around which a range of sophisticated technologies developed, practiced by experts and often managed by elites. The rarity of tin required for making bronze, played a key part in determining the pattern of trade routes, and the consequent expense restricted bronze use to important members of society.

1. According to paragraph 1, early metallurgists did not produce iron objects because

A. iron ores had not yet been discovered.

B. iron smelting had a very high cost.

C. they lacked the technology to smelt iron.

D. other metals were available in large quantities.

2. Paragraph 1 suggests that the earliest metallurgy techniques were developed around only gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin because

A. metallurgists could combine those metals to make valuable products

B. metallurgists could earn more because of the expertise required to work with those metals

C. those metals could be easily acquired through trade routes

D. those metals melt at relatively lower temperatures than iron

**Paragraph 2**

In about 1200 BCE, however, iron smelting began in western Asia. Iron ore needed to be reduced in a furnace at a high enough temperature to ensure that the slag (the material from which the iron has been separated) melted and ran off, leaving the iron “bloom”. A blown-air supply, provided by a device called a bellows, enabled the fuel to burn. The resulting bloom was a mass of metallic iron still containing impurities from the fuel, which had to be driven out by forging (heating and hammering), leaving wrought iron, a soft inferior metal that could not be hardened by heating. Carburization, however, transformed wrought iron into useful low-carbon steel by incorporating 0.5 to 1.5 percent carbon, generally by using charcoal as the smelting fuel. Low-carbon steel was harder and stronger than bronze and could take and keep an edge better; and its hardness could be varied by heating and cooling it. Skilled and nuanced ironworking developed thereafter-expert smiths in western Europe, for example, produced swords with razor-sharp edges, hard, but easily broken, on softer, more elastic blades.

3. According to paragraph 2, a blown-air supply helps with which of the following?

A. Melting the iron bloom

B. Removing the slag from iron ore

C. Removing impurities produced by the fuel from the iron bloom

D. Hardening iron

4, According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true about carbon?

A. It was used in up to 1.5 percent of wrought iron

B. It had long been used to strengthen bronze

C. It transformed wrought iron into a harder material

D. It was driven out of the iron by heating and hammering

**Paragraph 3**

The technology of smelting and working blooms was relatively simple, requiring little specialist equipment: an easily constructed bowl furnace into which the iron and charcoal fuel are placed and bellows to enable the temperature to be raised, as well as tongs, hammer, and anvil to turn the bloom into usable wrought iron and work it into objects. Iron has the convenient property that pieces can be joined strongly by hammering them together while heated (welding). The technology was therefore accessible to ordinary people with the necessary skills rather than being confined to specialists, stimulating the emergence of small-scale entrepreneurs, such as the itinerant smiths of Iron Age Europe. In addition, iron ores are abundant and found everywhere. While some regions with substantial or high-quality ore sources became wealthy by trading in iron, most regions were able to obtain iron relatively locally and cheaply, altering the patterns of trade. Bronze supplies were now devoted to the production of luxury goods, such as fine jewelry, elite tableware, and ceremonial armor Iron objects became common with metal tools, weapons, and armor now within the reach of everyone. This had a considerable impact on the efficiency of many aspects of everyday life, such as agriculture, industry, and construction, as well as warfare. Iron had advantages over bronze because it was harder, more durable, easy to repair, and easy to shape. It is thought that the advent of ironworking also had a democratizing effect, affecting social organization.

5. The phrase “confined to” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. shared among

B. developed by

C. taught to

D. limited to

6, Why does the author state that "iron ores are abundant and found everywhere”?

A. To offer an advantage that explains the spread of iron metallurgy

B. To emphasize the amount of wealth that the iron trade created

C. To explain why the Iron Age began in Europe

D. To argue that small-scale entrepreneurs were large in number

7. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about bronze objects during the Iron Age as compared to iron objects

A. Bronze objects were used by fewer people

B. Bronze objects were less valuable

C. Bronze objects became easier to make

D. Bronze objects were used for a wider variety of purposes

**Paragraph 4**

In China the path of development was different. While wrought iron was made there, the Chinese developed furnaces capable of achieving the temperature required to produce cast iron, which was higher in carbon content and harder, using a blast furnace to produce a powerful forced draft, something not achieved elsewhere until many centuries later. This meant that they were able to mass produce iron objects by casting (pouring and allowing to solidify in a mold). Iron was produced on a large scale by elites in large iron foundries. The development of ironworking, therefore, did not have the same social impact as elsewhere, although it enabled ordinary individuals to acquire metal tools.

8. According to paragraph 4, which of the following helped make the mass production of iron objects possible in China?

A. The involvement of ordinary people in iron production

B. The production of wrought iron from cast iron

C. The introduction of new technology from other places

D. The use of blast furnaces for casting

**Paragraph 2**

In about 1200 BCE, however, iron smelting began in western Asia. Iron ore needed to be reduced in a furnace at a high enough temperature to ensure that the slag (the material from which the iron has been separated) melted and ran off, leaving the iron “bloom”. A blown-air supply, provided by a device called a bellows, enabled the fuel to burn. The resulting bloom was a mass of metallic iron still containing impurities from the fuel, which had to be driven out by forging (heating and hammering), leaving wrought iron, a soft inferior metal that could not be hardened by heating. ■Carburization, however, transformed wrought iron into useful low-carbon steel by incorporating 0.5 to 1.5 percent carbon, generally by using charcoal as the smelting fuel. ■Low-carbon steel was harder and stronger than bronze and could take and keep an edge better; and its hardness could be varied by heating and cooling it. ■Skilled and nuanced ironworking developed thereafter-expert smiths in western Europe, for example, produced swords with razor-sharp edges, hard but easily broken, on softer, more elastic blades. ■

9. Look at the four squares ■ that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

**The strengthening process inspired attempts to adapt iron to more and more uses.**

Where would the sentence best fit?

10. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the 3 answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points. Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong to review the passage, click on View Text.



A. Before iron smelting techniques were perfected bronze objects were widely available for common tools and weapons and were traded along well-defined routes.

B. In Iron Age Europe, increased access to quality metal products led to greater capabilities in labor and warfare as well as to a transformation of social structures.

C. China developed the technology to mass-produce cast-iron objects, but the production was controlled by elite members of society.

D. The invention of specialized furnaces and fuels made it possible for iron ore to be turned into low-carbon steel which could be made into a variety of durable products.

E. Although iron ore was easy to find in Europe, most of it was of low quality, requiring most regions to establish iron trade with the few areas having high-quality ore.

F. China developed iron making later than many other regions, and the methods they used were more complex, which limited the accessibility of iron objects.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| metallurgy n.冶金学 | iron n.铁 |
| property n.特性 | obtain v.获得 |
| reduce v.还原 | ore n.矿石 |
| capability n.能力 | metallurgist n. 冶金学家 |
| concern v.涉及 | lead n.铅 |
| tin n.锡 | sophisticated adj.复杂的 |
| elite n.精英 | expert n.专家 |
| restrict v.限制 | silver n.银 |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| smelt v.熔炼 | furnace n. 火炉，熔炉 |
| ensure v.确保 | slag n.熔渣 |
| iron bloom 铁胚 | blown-air supply 供风装置 |
| bellows n.风箱 | fuel n.燃料 |
| a mass of 大量 | impurity n.杂质 |
| forge v.锻造 | hammer v.锤炼 |
| carburization n.碳化 | low-carbon steel n.低碳钢 |
| incorporate v.包含 | nuanced adj.有细微差别的 |
| ironworking n.铁加工 | thereafter adv.从那以后 |
| sword n.剑；刀 | razor n.剃刀 |
| elastic adj.有弹性的，易伸缩的 | blade n.刀刃 |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| specialist n.专家 | bowl furnace 碗状熔炉 |
| charcoal fuel 木炭燃料 | \*tongs n.火钳 |
| \*anvil n.铁砧 | wrought iron 熟铁 |
| \*weld v.焊接 | stimulate v.刺激 |
| entrepreneur n.企业家 | \*itinerant adj.流动的，巡回的 |
| be devoted to 投身于；致力于 | luxury goods 奢侈品 |
| armor n.盔甲 | warfare n.战争 |
| democratizing effect 民主化作用 | advent n.出现 |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| cast iron 铸铁 | draft n.通风 |
| mold n.模具 | solidify v.凝固 |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

Metallurgy-the science of working with metals such as iron in order to give them certain desired p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-has a long history. The first known o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made from metals d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the ninth millennium B.C.E. Usable iron is usually o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from iron ore (raw iron) by smelting, a p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by which iron is s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (reduced)from its o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by heating. Iron-ore smelting r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very high temperatures and good control of the temperature and reduction conditions. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these was b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the early metallurgists. Thus, the development of the earliest metallurgy c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only other metals-gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin-around which a range of s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technologies developed, p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by experts and often managed by e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of tin required for making bronze, played a key part in d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of trade routes, and the c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bronze use to important members of society.

**Paragraph 2**

In about 1200 BCE, however, iron smelting began in western Asia. Iron ore needed to be reduced in a furnace at a high enough temperature to e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the slag(the material from which the iron has been separated) melted and ran off, leaving the iron “ bloom”. A blown-air supply, provided by a d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ called a bellows, enabled the fuel to burn. The resulting bloom was a mass of metallic iron still containing i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the fuel, which had to be driven out by forging(heating and hammering), leaving wrought iron, a soft i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ metal that could not be h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by heating. Carburization, however, t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wrought iron into useful low-carbon steel by i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 0.5 to 1.5 percent carbon, generally by using charcoal as the smelting fuel. Low-carbon steel was harder and stronger than bronze, and could take and keep an edge better; and its hardness could be v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by heating and cooling it. Skilled and nuanced ironworking developed thereafter-expert smiths in western Europe, for example, produced swords with razor-sharp edges, hard, but easily broken, on softer, more elastic blades.

**Paragraph 3**

The technology of smelting and working blooms was r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ simple, requiring little specialist equipment: an easily c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bowl furnace into which the iron and charcoal fuel are placed and bellows to enable the temperature to be raised, as well as tongs, hammer, and anvil to turn the bloom into usable wrought iron and work it into objects. Iron has the convenient property that pieces can be joined strongly by hammering them together while heated(welding). The technology was therefore a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to ordinary people with the necessary skills rather than being c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to specialists, stimulating the emergence of small-scale entrepreneurs, such as the itinerant smiths of Iron Age Europe. In a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, iron ores are abundant and found everywhere. While some regions with s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or high-quality ore sources became wealthy by trading in iron, most regions were able to obtain iron relatively l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and cheaply, altering the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of trade. Bronze supplies were now d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the production of l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ goods, such as fine jewelry, elite tableware, and ceremonial armor Iron objects became common with metal tools, weapons, and armor now within the reach of everyone. This had a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impact on the efficiency of many a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of everyday life, such as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, industry, and construction, as well as warfare. Iron had advantages over bronze because it was harder, more d \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, easy to repair, and easy to shape. It is thought that the a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of ironworking also had a democratizing effect, affecting social organization.

**Paragraph 4**

In China the path of development was different. While wrought iron was made there, the Chinese developed furnaces capable of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the temperature required to produce c \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ iron, which was higher in carbon content and harder, using a blast furnace to produce a powerful forced draft, something not achieved elsewhere until many centuries later. This meant that they were able to m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ produce iron objects by casting (pouring and allowing to solidify in a m \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_). Iron was produced on a large s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by elites in large iron foundries. The development of ironworking, therefore, did not have the same social i \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as elsewhere, although it enabled ordinary i \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ metal tools.

## 长难句练习

1. Thus, the development of the earliest metallurgy concerned only other metals-gold, silver, copper, lead, and tin-around which a range of sophisticated technologies developed, practiced by experts and often managed by elites.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The resulting bloom was a mass of metallic iron still containing impurities from the fuel, which had to be driven out by forging (heating and hammering), leaving wrought iron, a soft inferior metal that could not be hardened by heating.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. The technology of smelting and working blooms was relatively simple, requiring little specialist equipment: an easily constructed bowl furnace into which the iron and charcoal fuel are placed and bellows to enable the temperature to be raised, as well as tongs, hammer, and anvil to turn the bloom into usable wrought iron and work it into objects.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The technology was therefore accessible to ordinary people with the necessary skills rather than being confined to specialists, stimulating the emergence of small-scale entrepreneurs, such as the itinerant smiths of Iron Age Europe.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Guam and the Brown Tree Snake

**Paragraph 1**

Guam is the largest island of Micronesia and like many islands, extinct, and the remaining ones are threatened with extinction. Although many factors contributed to the loss of species, the principal cause is the invasive brown tree snake.

**Paragraph 2**

During the Second World War, the United States Navy established a large naval base on Guam. With the end of the war in 1945, the base proved useful for recovering **abandoned** war materials from the region, in particular, vehicles, aircraft. and other supplies from New Guinea where these items may have sat unused for some time. The brown tree snake is native to New Guinea and other regions of Australasia. It is typically nocturnal, and during the day, rests within crevices and holes that provide good cover. It is commonly found in wheel wells on airplanes, under the hoods of cars, and in boxes of cargo, and most biologists think the brown tree snake was a hitchhiker within surplus Navy equipment brought to Guam from New Guinea in the postwar years of 1945-1950.

**1**. **The word "abandoned" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. left behind

B. useful

C. valuable

D. damaged

**2**. **The main purpose of paragraph 2 is to explain**

A. why the United States Navy established a large naval base on Guam

B. why war materials from New Guinea were brought to Guam

C. why the brown tree snake likes to rest in wheel wells on airplanes, under car hoods, and in boxes of cargo

D. how the brown tree snake reached Guam

**Paragraph 3**

The brown tree snake was first noticed along Guam's southern shore near Apra Harbor. It then spread somewhat slowly, until it occupied the entire island by 1970. Guam has no native snakes and no native predators that could have controlled tree snake numbers. Instead, the native vertebrates were all small species vulnerable to predation by the generalist tree snakes. The decline of most native forest animals was immediate and dramatic. Guam's Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources discontinued surveys of native birds and bats in the 1970s, as there were so few individuals of these species to count. The three native birds and mammals that persisted the longest were the Mariana fruit bat, Guam rail, and island swiftlet. The fruit bat and rail were relatively long-lived species that likely persisted simply because some individuals escaped predation and lived out the remainder of their lives: however, neither species had any reproductive success in the presence of the tree snake. The island swiftlet persists to this day but is confined to one cave on Guam. The swiftlet builds nests on the walls of caves using its own saliva and mud to adhere the nest to the cave wall. Despite this unusual habit, swiftlets are still vulnerable to tree snake predation, as tree snakes can easily capture prey in total darkness and climb most surfaces. The one cave where swiftlets persist is unique in that the cave walls are not textured enough for snakes to support themselves. This does not inhibit the swiftlets' ability to build nests, but it does prohibit tree snakes from reaching those nests.

**3**. **The word "inhibit" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. improve

B. restrict

C. involve

D. destroy

**4**. **Why does the author provide the information that "Guam's Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources discontinued surveys of native birds and bats in the 1970s, as there were so few individuals of these species to count”?**

A. To illustrate how Guam used a government agency to keep track of changes in animal populations

B. To give an example of one of the ways in which the extinctions caused by the brown tree snake affected Guam

C. To emphasize how rapid and extensive the extinctions on Guam really were

D. To make the point that the brown tree snake did not occupy the whole island until 1970

**5**. **According to paragraph 3, what are TWO reasons that swiftlets are able to survive in one particular cave? To receive credit, you must select TWO answer choices.**

A. The part of the cave in which they build their nests is in total darkness.

B. Brown tree snakes cannot find the cave

C. Swiftlets are able to attach their nests directly to the walls of the cave

D. The walls of the cave are too smooth for the brown tree snake to climb.

**Paragraph 4**

There have been many other losses of native forest animals on Guam. Consequently, the food web of Guam's forests (the dominant native habitat) has shifted dramatically. The most striking change is the reorganization of the web to one in which most components are nonnative. Beyond the brown tree snake, the Polynesian rat. Philippine turtledove, and the house mouse, among other nonnative species, have been successively established Three native lizards survive in Guam's forests. All the lizards are small and active during daylight. One would assume that, with the destruction of the native food web. the brown tree snake would suffer from a lack of food resources, but the available pool of invasive prey and native lizards maintains tree snake densities. Consequently native species went extinct with no corresponding negative effect on the tree snake. The tree snake even seems to be adapting to the diurnal habits of the remaining native lizards. since biologists have documented a shift in the tree snake's previously nocturnal activity pattern to one that increasingly includes activity during daylight hours.

**Paragraph 5**

The reduction in the complexity of the Guam food web has had consequences beyond the loss of native animals. The loss of mammalian and avian insectivores presumably increased insect abundances at some cost to agricultural crops and to crop production. And newly introduced nonnative species may find it easy to invade Guam given the many "open niches" left by the loss of native species.

**6**. **Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**

A. The assumption is that the destruction of the native food web led to the introduction of nonnative invasive prey that now support the brown tree snake and native lizards

B. Contrary to the assumption that the brown tree snake would suffer from a lack of food it is able to maintain itself on available nonnative prey and native lizards.

C. One would assume that the brown tree snake depends on invasive prey and native lizards to prevent a collapse of the food web

D. One would assume that the available pool of invasive prey and native lizards is not sufficient to provide food resources for the brown tree snake, if the native food web is destroyed

**7**. **According to paragraph 4, what do the Polynesian rat and the house mouse have in common?**

A. They both prey on native Guam lizards.

B. They are both nonnative species in Guam.

C. They were both introduced to Guam at the same time that the brown tree snake was introduced.

D. They are both beginning to suffer from the loss of food resources caused by the dramatic shift in the food web of Guam's forests

**8**. **Which of the following can be inferred from the fact that there has been a shift in the brown tree snake's activity pattern "to one that increasingly includes activity during daylight hours"?**

A. The snakes are taking over the environmental roles of the native prey that have become extinct.

B. The snakes are shifting their activities to a time when more native lizards are available

C. The snakes are trying to avoid competition for prey from other nonnative predators active at night.

D. There are fewer nonnative prey available at night.

**Paragraph 3**

The brown tree snake was first noticed along Guam's southern shore near Apra Harbor. It then spread somewhat slowly, until it occupied the entire island by 1970. Guam has no native snakes and no native predators that could have controlled tree snake numbers. ■Instead, the native vertebrates were all small species vulnerable to predation by the generalist tree snakes. ■The decline of most native forest animals was immediate and dramatic. ■Guam's Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources discontinued surveys of native birds and bats in the 1970s, as there were so few individuals of these species to count. ■The three native birds and mammals that persisted the longest were the Mariana fruit bat, Guam rail, and island swiftlet. The fruit bat and rail were relatively long-lived species that likely persisted simply because some individuals escaped predation and lived out the remainder of their lives: however, neither species had any reproductive success in the presence of the tree snake. The island swiftlet persists to this day but is confined to one cave on Guam. The swiftlet builds nests on the walls of caves using its own saliva and mud to adhere the nest to the cave wall. Despite this unusual habit, swiftlets are still vulnerable to tree snake predation, as tree snakes can easily capture prey in total darkness and climb most surfaces. The one cave where swiftlets persist is unique in that the cave walls are not textured enough for snakes to support themselves. This does not inhibit the swiftlets' ability to build nests, but it does prohibit tree snakes from reaching those nests.

**9**. **Look at the four squares** ■ **that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

**As early as the late 1960s, native birds were disappearing from Guam’s forests.**

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square ■ to add the sentence to the passage.

10. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the 3 answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. (This question is worth 2 points.) Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong.

**Guam was once home to a large number of native animal species.**



A The brown tree snake probably arrived in Guam from New Guinea between 1945 and 1950 and finding no native predators, by 1970 it occupied the entire island.

B The typically nocturnal tree snake quickly wiped out most of Guam's native animals, and today only one bird (whose nests in one cave cannot be reached by the snake) and three small. diurnal lizards persist.

C The loss of native species opened many niches for invaders, and today most species on Guam are nonnative, but these, with the native lizards, provide ample prey to maintain tree snake densities.

D The brown tree snake was first seen along Guam's southern shore, where it caused the extinction of most native species before being stopped by native vertebrates when it later reached Guam's forests.

E Swiftlets are the only birds whose numbers have risen on Guam, because they are able to build their nests in dark caves that brown tree snakes do not enter.

F Since the arrival of the brown tree snake, the food web on Guam has expanded to include a greater number of nonnative species that prey on agricultural crops.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| remaining adj.剩下的 | contribute to导致 |
| principal adj.主要的 | invasive adj.入侵的 |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Navy n.海军 | establish v.建立 |
| naval base 海军基地 | vehicle n.车辆 |
| is native to 原产于 | typically adv.通常 |
| nocturnal adj.夜间活动的 | crevice n.裂缝 |
| hood n.引擎盖 | cargo n.货物 |
| hitchhiker n.搭便车的人 | postwar adj.战后的 |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| occupy v.占据；占领 | vertebrate n.脊椎动物 |
| vulnerable adj.脆弱的；易受攻击的 | discontinue v.停止 |
| persist v.坚持；持续存在 | reproductive adj.繁殖的 |
| presence n.存在 | confine v.限制 |
| saliva n.口水 | adhere v.附着 |
| prey n.猎物 | textured adj.质地不平的 |
| inhibit v.限制 | prohibit v.禁止 |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Consequently adv.因此 | shift v.改变 |
| dramatically adv.显著地 | striking adj.明显的 |
| component n.组成成分 | successively adv.陆续地 |
| assume v.假设 | available adj.可获得的 |
| corresponding adj.相应的 | diurnal adj.日间活动的 |
| document v.记录 | previously adv.之前地 |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

Guam is the largest island of Micronesia and like many islands, extinct, and the r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ones are t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with extinction. Although many factors contributed to the l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of species, the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cause is the invasive brown tree snake.

**Paragraph 2**

During the Second World War, the United States Navy e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a large naval base on Guam. With the end of the war in 1945, the base proved useful for recovering a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ war materials from the region, in particular, vehicles, aircraft and other s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from New Guinea where these items may have sat u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for some time. The brown tree snake is n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to New Guinea and other regions of Australasia. It is typically nocturnal, and during the day, rests within c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and holes that provide good cover. It is commonly found in wheel wells on airplanes, under the hoods of cars, and in boxes of cargo, and most biologists think the brown tree snake was a hitchhiker within s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Navy equipment brought to Guam from New Guinea in the postwar years of 1945-1950.

**Paragraph 3**

The brown tree snake was first noticed along Guam's southern shore near Apra Harbor. It then spread somewhat slowly until it o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the entire island by 1970. Guam has no native snakes and no native p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that could have controlled tree snake numbers. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the native v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were all small species v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to predation by the generalist tree snakes. The d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of most native forest animals was immediate and d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Guam's Division of Aquatic and Wildlife Resources discontinued \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of native birds and bats in the 1970s, as there were so f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ individuals of these species to count. The three native birds and mammals that p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the longest were the Mariana fruit bat, Guam rail, and island swiftlet. The fruit bat and rail were relatively long-lived s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that likely persisted s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because some i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ escaped predation and lived out the remainder of their lives: however, n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ species had any r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ success in the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the tree snake. The island swiftlet persists to this day but is c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to one cave on Guam. The swiftlet builds nests on the walls of caves using its own saliva and mud to a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the nest to the cave wall. Despite this unusual habit, swiftlets are still vulnerable to tree snake p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, as tree snakes can easily c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prey in total darkness and climb most surfaces. The one cave where swiftlets persist is unique in that the cave walls are not t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough for snakes to support themselves. This does not i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the swiftlets' ability to build nests, but it does p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tree snakes from reaching those nests.

**Paragraph 4**

There have been many other losses of native forest animals on Guam. Consequently, the food w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Guam's forests (the dominant native habitat) has s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dramatically. The most s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ change is the reorganization of the web to one in which most c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are nonnative. Beyond the brown tree snake, the Polynesian rat, Philippine turtledove, and the house mouse, among other nonnative species, have been successively established. Three native lizards survive in Guam's forests. All the lizards are small and a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during daylight. One would a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that, with the d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the native food web, the brown tree snake would s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from a l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of food resources, but the available pool of i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prey and native lizards maintains tree snake d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Consequently native species went extinct with no corresponding n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effect on the tree snake. The tree snake even s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the diurnal habits of the remaining native lizards, s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ biologists have documented a shift in the tree snake's p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nocturnal activity pattern to one that increasingly includes activity during daylight hours.

**Paragraph 5**

The r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the Guam food web has had consequences b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the loss of native animals. The loss of mammalian and avian insectivores p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increased insect a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at some c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to agricultural crops and to crop production. And newly introduced nonnative species may find it easy to i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Guam g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the many "open n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_" left by the loss of native species.

## 英译中

1. The fruit bat and rail were relatively long-lived species that likely persisted simply because some individuals escaped predation and lived out the remainder of their lives: however, neither species had any reproductive success in the presence of the tree snake.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The tree snake even seems to be adapting to the diurnal habits of the remaining native lizards, since biologists have documented a shift in the tree snake's previously nocturnal activity pattern to one that increasingly includes activity during daylight hours.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. The loss of mammalian and avian insectivores presumably increased insect abundances at some cost to agricultural crops and to crop production.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. With the end of the war in 1945, the base proved useful for recovering abandoned war materials from the region, in particular, vehicles, aircraft and other supplies from New Guinea where these items may have sat unused for some time.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.Despite this unusual habit, swiftlets are still vulnerable to tree snake predation, as tree snakes can easily capture prey in total darkness and climb most surfaces.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Northwest Coast Art

**Paragraph 1**

The Pacific Northwest of North America produced stable Native American cultures. This was in great measure due to the abundance of resources and temperate climate, which figured prominently in the social and cultural fabric of the peoples. Fishing, hunting, and foraging produced ample means of sustenance, and therefore, the people of this region had no reason to cultivate crops or domesticate animals. Their cultures tended to share certain features, probably because they traded and warred with one another. Artistic motifs (recurring artistic elements) were alike, and they shared a common religion-shamanism (ancient belief systems centered on shamans. individuals who communicate with invisible forces or spirits), Although their gods and myths differed, the Northwest peoples all acknowledged the power of shamans to contact the spirits of the forest and waters, to heal the sick, and to predict the future.

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

A. plentiful

B. typical

C. reliable

D. necessary

**2**. **According to paragraph1, Northwest Native Americans believed shamans had the ability to**

A. interpret cultural myths

B. create artistic motifs

C. locate food sources

D. cure sick people

**Paragraph 2**

The rich forests of the area provided Native American artists with a wealth of materials for sculpting. Huge spruce and cedar trees abounded for many centuries, and when steel knives were obtained from fur traders and used as tools, Northwest-coast artists excelled in producing magnificent totem poles, carved posts for wooden dwellings, masks, rattles, and other objects. Carved wooden house posts not only supported the roof but also gave additional decoration to the interior. When living closer to the sea, artists had access to abalone shells that were used as inlays to give luster to their sculpted works.

**3**. **In paragraph 2. why does the author point out that some Native American artists of the Pacific Northwest used abalone shells as inlays on sculpted works?**

A. To argue that the carvings of these artists were superior to those of forest dwellers

B. To support the idea that the Pacific Northwest provided a large supply of materials from which to make art

C. To explain why it was important for these artists to obtain steel knives to make carvings

D. To identify a specific way in which the carvings of these artists changed over time

**Paragraph 3**

Although many art objects from the area, such as masks, concern themselves with shamanistic religious rituals, a fair amount of art was secular. Like some African art, it was used to maintain the social fabric and bolster a ruler's power. For example, in the Tlingit group--a people who lived in the islands and bays of—the upper reaches of the Pacific Northwest-communities were made up of a number of families, each of which had its own chief who inherited his rank from his mother. Carefully devised social customs obliged both men and women to marry outside their own clan. In this way a balance was established in which no one family achieved dominance. Nonetheless, chiefs competed fiercely with each other in displays of riches. Totem poles formed a part of this ostentation proclaiming prestige and family pride through genealogy-much like the coats of arms of the European aristocracy. Totem poles were carved from single tree trunks and often reached a height of 90 feet (27.4 meters). Probably originating as funerary (burial) monuments, by the nineteenth century they had become fixtures adorning the exteriors of chiefs' houses.

**4**. **According to paragraph 3, which of the following explains why no one family became dominant among the Tlingit?**

A. Each family had its own chief.

B. Family chiefs inherited their ranks from their fathers.

C. Men and women were obliged to marry outside their clan.

D. All chiefs were equally wealthy and powerful.

**5**. **Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the fierce competition between Tlingit chiefs?**

A. It became less intense when totem poles began to be made.

B. It encouraged chiefs to build their homes near funerary monuments

C. It was expressed in part through symbols of family pride.

D. It led to the creation of shamanistic rituals involving masks.

**6. According to paragraph 3, the original purpose of totem poles was probably to**

A. decorate houses

B. record social position

C. honor the dead

D. display chiefs' wealth

**Paragraph 4**

Eagles, beavers, and whales appear on the totem poles, in essence as symbolic crests that a chief inherited from his ancestors. The Tlingit did not worship these figures or have any supernatural relationship with them. They are governed by traditional artistic principles. One of these is that of bilateral symmetry-the designs on either side of the central axis are identical. Another specifies the transition from one motif to another. Each design must appear to grow from the one below. Thus, not only the overall vertical form of the totem pole, but also the design of its interior parts, leads the eye upward along its central axis.

**7**. **According to paragraph 4. all of the following are characteristic of the images used on totem poles EXCEPT**

A. depiction of religious figures

B. bilateral symmetry

C. closely integrated forms

D. structured so as to draw the eye upward

**Paragraph 5**

As historical documents that record the wealth, social position, and relative importance of the person who paid for them, totem poles are quite similar to sculptural records from other cultures. The ultimate function of such art was probably to act as a gift. As the anthropologist Frederick J. Dockstader claimed, “The life goal of many ... involved thrown, burned off”, “that the greatest value was to give away all of one's possessions.”, and “The actual working out of such a philosophy” created some interesting scenarios. The more one gave away, the greater one's prestige. In turn, one's rival was more or less obliged to give back the same or more material wealth in order to prove greater disdain for possessions. As a result, totems and other goods were often burned, thrown into the sea, or otherwise destroyed.

**8**. **Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information**

A. Totem poles are like the sculptures of other cultures in that they document the social significance of their owners

B. In several cultures, totem poles show the social status of their owners

C. Totem poles look like sculptures from other cultures that are also records of important persons.

D. Historical documents in other cultures are similar to totem poles that record the social history of their owners.

**9**. **Look at the four squares [**■] **that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

**Thus one could increase one's prestige by giving a very valuable gift to a social rival.**

**Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [**■]**to add the sentence to the passage.**

As historical documents that record the wealth, social position, and relative importance of the person who paid for them, totem poles are quite similar to sculptural records from other cultures. The ultimate function of such art was probably to act as a gift. As the anthropologist Frederick J. Dockstader claimed, “The life goal of many ... involved thrown burned off”, “that the greatest value was to give away all of one's possessions.”, and “The actual working out of such a philosophy” created some interesting scenarios. ■The more one gave away, the greater one's prestige. ■In turn, one's rival was more or less obliged to give back the same or more material wealth in order to prove greater disdain for possessions. ■As a result, totems and other goods were often burned, thrown into the sea, or otherwise destroyed.■

**10**. **Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the 3 answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **(This question is worth 2 points.) Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong. To review the passage, click on view text.**

**Native American peoples of the Pacific Northwest developed characteristic art forms.**



A. Northwest-coast art is exemplified by masks, totem poles, housing posts, and rattles carved from the local spruce and cedar trees.

B. The traditional design principles of Northwest-coast art was significantly influenced by European coats of arms.

C. The art of the Native Americans celebrated the power of shamans to contact the spirits of the forest and waters.

D. Totem poles, consisting of a vertical arrangement of animal images, served to display political power and family heritage.

E. Some anthropologists believe that totem poles were given to competing groups as gifts in order to avoid violent confrontations.

F. Giving away works of art and other valuable items became a way of gaining prestige and putting rivals at a disadvantage.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| stable adj.稳定的 | in great measure 大量 |
| prominently adv.显著地 | fabric n.结构 |
| foraging n.搜寻食物 | means of… 的方法 |
| sustenance n.食物，生计 | cultivate v.培养，耕种 |
| motif n.主题 | recur v.重复出现 |
| shamanism n.萨满主义 | religion n.宗教 |
| invisible adj.不可见的 | spirit n.鬼魂 |
| heal v.疗愈 | shaman n.萨满 |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a wealth of 很多 | sculpt v.雕刻 |
| \*spruce trees 云杉 | \*cedar trees雪松 |
| fur n.皮毛 | coast n.海岸 |
| excel in 精于，擅长 | totem pole图腾柱 |
| post n.标杆 | dwelling n.住处 |
| mask n.面具 | rattle n.拨浪鼓 |
| decoration n.装饰 | interior n.内部 |
| roof n.屋顶 | \*abalone shells 鲍鱼壳 |
| \*inlay n.镶嵌物 | luster n.光泽 |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| secular adj.世俗的 | bolster v.支撑，巩固 |
| bays n.海湾 | upper reaches 上游 |
| chief n.首领,牧师 | inherit v.继承 |
| rank n.等级，军衔 | devise v.设计 |
| oblige v.有义务 | clan n.部落 |
| dominance n.支配地位 | nonetheless adv.尽管如此 |
| ostentation n.炫耀 | prestige n.声望 |
| aristocracy n.贵族 | trunks n.大树干 |
| originate v.起源 | funerary adj.葬礼的 |
| adorn v.装饰 | exterior n.外部 |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| eagle n. 鹰 | beaver n.河狸 |
| in essence实质上 | crest n.顶饰 |
| worship v.崇拜 | bilateral symmetry 两边对称 |
| axis n.轴 | identical adj.一模一样的 |
| overall adj.总体的 | vertical adj.垂直的 |

第五段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| social position 社会地位 | ultimate adj.最终的 |
| anthropologist n.人类学家 | give away 分发，放弃 |
| possession n.财产 | philosophy n.哲学 |
| scenario n.场景 | rival n.强敌 |
| disdain n.鄙视 |  |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

The Pacific Northwest of North America produced s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Native American cultures. This was in great measure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to the abundance of r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climate, which figured prominently in the social and cultural fabric of the peoples. Fishing, hunting, and f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ produced ample \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of sustenance, and therefore, the people of this region had no reason to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crops or d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals. Their cultures tended to share certain f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, probably because they t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and warred with one another. Artistic m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (recurring artistic elements) were alike, and they shared a common r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-shamanism (ancient belief systems centered on shamans, individuals who communicate with invisible forces or spirits). Although their gods and myths d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Northwest peoples all acknowledged the power of shamans to contact the spirits of the forest and waters, to heal the sick, and to predict the future.

**Paragraph 2**

The rich forests of the area provided Native American artists with a wealth of materials for sculpting. Huge spruce and cedar trees abounded for many centuries, and when steel knives were o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from fur traders and used as tools, Northwest-coast artists excelled in producing magnificent totem poles, carved posts for wooden dwellings, masks, rattles, and other objects. Carved wooden house posts not only supported the roof but also gave additional d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When living closer to the sea, artists had a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to abalone shells that were used as inlays to give luster to their sculpted works.

**Paragraph 3**

Although many art o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the area, such as masks, concern themselves with shamanistic religious r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a fair amount of art was s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Like some African art, it was used to m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the social fabric and bolster a ruler's power. For example, in the Tlingit group — a people who lived in the islands and bays of the upper reaches of the Pacific Northwest — communities were made up of a number of families, each of which had its own chief who i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his rank from his mother. Carefully d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ social customs obliged both men and women to marry outside their own c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In this way a balance was established in which no one family achieved d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. N\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, chiefs competed f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with each other in displays of riches. Totem poles formed a part of this ostentation proclaiming prestige and family pride through genealogy — much like the coats of arms of the European aristocracy. Totem poles were carved from single tree trunks and often reached a height of 90 feet (27.4 meters). Probably originating as funerary (b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) monuments, by the nineteenth century they had become fixtures adorning the exteriors of chiefs' houses.

**Paragraph 4**

Eagles, beavers, and whales a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the totem poles, in essence as symbolic crests that a c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inherited from his ancestors. The Tlingit did not w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these figures or have any supernatural r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with them. They are g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by traditional artistic p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. One of these is that of bilateral symmetry — the designs on either side of the central axis are i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Another specifies the transition from one m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to another. Each design must a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to grow from the one below. Thus, not only the overall vertical form of the totem p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but also the design of its interior parts, leads the eye upward along its central a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Paragraph 5

As historical documents that record the wealth, social p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and relative importance of the person who paid for them, totem poles are quite s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to sculptural records from other cultures. The ultimate function of such art was probably to act as a g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. As the anthropologist Frederick J. Dockstader c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, "The life goal of many ... involved the b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the greatest value was to give away all of one's p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_." The actual working out of such a philosophy created some interesting s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The more one gave away, the greater one's p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In turn, one's r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was more or less obliged to give back the same or more material wealth in o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prove greater disdain for possessions. As a r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, totems and other goods were often burned, thrown into the sea, or otherwise d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

## 长难句翻译

1. This was in great measure due to the abundance of resources and temperate climate, which figured prominently in the social and cultural fabric of the peoples.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Although many art objects from the area, such as masks, concern themselves with shamanistic religious rituals, a fair amount of art was secular.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Totem poles formed a part of this ostentation proclaiming prestige and family pride through genealogy — much like the coats of arms of the European aristocracy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Thus, not only the overall vertical form of the totem pole, but also the design of its interior parts, leads the eye upward along its central axis.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. As historical documents that record the wealth, social position, and relative importance of the person who paid for them, totem poles are quite similar to sculptural records from other cultures.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# 第二套

## Abandoning Hunting and Gathering

**Paragraph 1**

For much of human history, people survived by hunting and gathering, but in the Neolithic periods, starting around 10,000 B.C.E. this was gradually given up in favor of growing grains and other plants or domesticating animals (pastoralism). Why did early societies in so many parts of the world gradually abandon a way of life based on food gathering? Some theories assume that people were drawn to food production by its obvious advantages. For example, it has recently been suggested that people settled in what is now the Middle East so they could grow enough grains to ensure themselves a ready supply of beer. Beer drinking is frequently depicted in ancient Middle eastern art and can be dated to as early as 3500 B.C.E.

1. According to paragraph1, which of the following can be inferred about the transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture?

A. The transition only took place in a few locations around the world.

B. Historians are not sure why this transition occurred.

C. The transition began long before the Neolithic period.

D. People in the Middle East began this transition long after other groups.

**Paragraph 2**

However, most researchers today believe that climate change drove people to abandon hunting and gathering in favor of pastoralism and agriculture. So great was the global warming that ended the great Ice Age that geologists give the next era which began around 9000 B.C.E. a new name: the Holocene. Scientists have also found evidence that temperate lands were exceptionally warm between 6000 and 2000 B.C.E., the era when people in so many parts of the world adopted agriculture. The precise nature of the crisis probably varied. In the middle East taking up food production may have been a response to shortage of wild food caused by a dry spell or population growth. Elsewhere, a warmer, wetter climate could have promoted rapid forest growth in former grasslands, reducing the supplies of game and wild grains.

2. According to paragraph 2. all of the following likely occurred between 6000 and 2000 B.C.E. EXCEPT:

A. In most areas, grasslands were replaced by forests.

B. Dry spells caused food shortages in the Middle East.

C. The great Ice Age ended beginning the Holocene.

D. People in many places started growing food.

**Paragraph 3**

Additional support for an ecological explanation comes from the fact that in many drier parts of the world, where wild food remained abundant, agriculture was not adopted. The inhabitants of Australia continued to rely exclusively on foraging until recent centuries, as did some peoples in all the other continents. Many Amerindians in the arid grasslands from Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico hunted bison, while in the Pacific Northwest others took up salmon fishing. Abundant supplies of fish, shellfish, and aquatic animals permitted food gatherers east of the Mississippi River in North America to become increasingly sedentary. In the equations favored retention of the older ways. The reindeer-based societies of northern Eurasia were also unaffected by the spread of farming.

3, The word “retention” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. modification

B. restoration

C. preservation

D. abandonment

4, In paragraph 3, why does the author discuss particular societies in Australia, North Africa, and Eurasia?

A. To support the idea that there were many early societies that depended on food supplies that were more reliable than agriculture.

B. To compare the lifestyles of various hunting-gathering communities throughout the world.

C. To provide information on various types of wild food sources available to hunter-gather societies.

D. To emphasize the point that it was the changing climate that encouraged the transition of some early societies to agriculture.

**Paragraph 4**

Whatever the causes, the effects of the gradual adoption of food production in most parts of the world were momentous. A hundred thousand years ago, there were fewer than 2 million people, and their range was largely confined to the temperate and tropical regions of Africa and Eurasia. During the last glacial epoch, between 32,000 and 13,000 years ago, human populations may have fallen even lower. Then, as the glaciers retreated, people moved into new land and adopted agriculture. Their numbers gradually rose to 10 million by 5000 B.C.E. and mushroomed to between 50 million and 100 million by 1000 B.C.E. This increase brought important changes to social and cultural life.

5, According to paragraph 4, approximately how many people were alive before the last glacial epoch ended?

A. Between 13,000 and 32.000

B. Fewer than 2 million

C. 10 million

D. 50 million

6, Paragraph 4 strongly suggests that the population boom between 5000 and 1000 B.C.E. was a result of

A. social and cultural changes

B. the movement of glaciers into different regions

C. human migration out of temperate and tropical regions

D. the adoption of agriculture

**Paragraph 5**

The evidence that an ecological crisis may have driven people to food production has led researchers to reexamine the assumption that people in agricultural societies were better off than foragers. Modern studies demonstrate that food producers have to work much harder and for much longer periods needed to put in long days of arduous labor clearing and cultivating the land. Pastoralists had to guard their herds from wild predators, guide them to fresh pastures, and tend to their many needs. There is also evidence that even though the food supply of early farmers was more secure than that of food-gathering peoples and pastoralists, the farmers’ diet was less varied and nutritious. Skeletal remains show that on average Neolithic farmers were shorter than earlier food-gathering peoples and more likely to die at an earlier age from contagious diseases. People in permanent settlements were more exposed to diseases from water contaminated by human waste, to disease-bearing vermin and insects that infested their bodies and homes, and to new diseases that migrated from their domesticated animals (especially pigs and cattle).

7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A. Permanent settlements contained many sources of disease, such as livestock, insects and other pests, and contaminated water.

B. In addition to disease, permanent settlements create a number of other problems, including vermin and insect infestations.

C. Water contaminated by human waste encouraged insects and other pests, and often made both people and livestock sick.

D. Vermin and insects often migrated from pig and cattle to infest the bodies and homes of people in permanent settlements.

8. According to paragraph 5, how did the lives of early food producers compare with the lives of food gatherers?

A. Food producers consumed less food

B. Food producers were more likely to die at an early age.

C. Food producers expended less effort overall to acquire food.

D. Food producers had a healthier, more complete diet.

**Paragraph 2**

However, most researchers today believe that climate change drove people to abandon hunting and gathering in favor of pastoralism and agriculture. So great was the global warming that ended the great Ice Age that geologists give the next era which began around 9000 B.C.E. a new name: the Holocene. ■ Scientists have also found evidence that temperate lands were exceptionally warm between 6000 and 2000 B.C.E. the era when people in so many parts of the world adopted agriculture. ■The precise nature of the crisis probably varied. ■In the middle East taking up food production may have been a response to shortage of wild food caused by a dry spell or population growth. ■Elsewhere, a warmer, wetter climate could have promoted rapid forest growth in former grasslands, reducing the supplies of game and wild grains.

9. Look at the four squares ■ that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

**For example, warmer temperatures could cause decreased rainfall in some areas and increased rainfall in other areas, with negative effects in both cases.**

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square ■ to add the sentence to the passage.

10. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the 3 answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. (This question is worth 2 points) Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong to review the passage, click on View Text.



A. Agriculture and pastoralism began in the Middle East and gradually spread to other continents.

B. Although food production has many obvious advantages, most researchers today believe that humans were forced into adopting this lifestyle because of climate change.

C. Food production created a reliable food supply and resulted in growing populations, but it may have also caused people to work harder for a less varied and nutritious diet.

D. Recent evidence suggests that grain cultivation began first, and as populations increased societies later adopted pastoralism.

E. During a period of global warming, people in wet areas may have taken up agriculture because they lost grasslands, while people in many drier parts of the world continued gathering food.

F. On average, early pastoralists were taller than hunters and gatherers but more likely to die at an earlier age from disease, suggesting that both lifestyles had their drawbacks.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| hunting and gathering 狩猎和采集 | Neolithic adj.新石器时期 |
| gradually adv.逐渐地 | favor n.赞同；支持；偏爱 |
| in favor of为了获得（更好或更需要的东西） | grain n.谷物 |
| domesticate v.驯化；驯养 | pastoralism n.畜牧业 |
| assume v.假设 | draw v.吸引 |
| obvious adj.显然的 | settle v.定居 |
| ensure v.确保 | ready adj.方便使用的；现成的 |
| depict v.描绘 | date v.追溯 |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| abandon v.放弃 | era n.时代 |
| \*Holocene n.全新世 | temperate adj.温带的；温和的 |
| exceptionally adv.尤其 | adopt v.采纳 |
| precise adj.准确的 | nature n.本质 |
| crisis n.危机 | vary v.各不相同；有差异 |
| response n.应对；应答 | shortage n.短缺 |
| spell n.一段时期 | game n.猎物；野禽 |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| additional adj.额外的 | abundant adj.大量的；丰富的 |
| inhabitant n.居民 | exclusively adv.仅仅；只 |
| forage v.觅食 | continent n.大陆 |
| arid adj.干旱的 | bison n.野牛 |
| take up 开始从事 | aquatic adj.水生的 |
| increasingly adv.越来越 | sedentary adj.定居的 |
| equation n.等式 | retention n.维持；保持 |
| reindeer n.驯鹿 | Eurasia n.欧亚大陆 |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| momentous adj.重大的 | range n.范围 |
| confine v.限制 | tropical adj.热带的 |
| glacial adj.冰川的 | epoch n.时代；纪元 |
| retreat v.撤退 | glacier n.冰川 |
| mushroom v.迅速增长 |  |

第五段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| reexamine v.重新检测 | assumption n.假设 |
| forager n.觅食者 | arduous adj.艰苦的 |
| pastoralist n.畜牧者 | guard v.保护 |
| herd n.兽群 | pasture n.牧场 |
| tend to 照顾；照看 | varied adj.各种各样的 |
| skeletal adj.骨骼的 | remain n.遗迹；残留 |
| average adj.普通的 | likely adj.可能的 |
| contagious adj.传染性的 | permanent adj.固定的；永久的 |
| contaminate v.污染 | waste n.粪便 |
| disease-bearing 携带疾病的 | vermin n.害虫 |
| infest v.滋生 |  |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

For much of human history, people survived by hunting and gathering, but in the Neolithic periods, starting around 10,000 B.C.E, this was g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ given up in f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of growing grains and other plants or d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals (pastoralism). Why did early societies in so many parts of the world gradually a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a way of life b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on food gathering? Some theories a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that people were d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to food production by its o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ advantages. For example, it has recently been suggested that people s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in what is now the Middle East so they could grow enough grains to e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves a r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supply of beer. Beer drinking is frequently d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in ancient Middle eastern art and can be d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to as early as 3500 B.C.E.

**Paragraph 2**

However, most researchers today believe that climate change d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people to abandon hunting and gathering in favor of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and agriculture. So great was the global warming that ended the great Ice Age that geologists give the next e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which began around 9000 B.C.E. a new name: the Holocene. Scientists have also found evidence that t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lands were e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ warm between 6000 and 2000 B.C.E., the era when people in so many parts of the world a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agriculture. The precise nature of the crisis probably v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the middle East taking up food production may have been a r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to shortage of wild food caused by a dry s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or population growth. Elsewhere, a warmer, wetter climate could have p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rapid forest growth in f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grasslands, reducing the supplies of g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and wild grains.

**Paragraph 3**

A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ support for an e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explanation (climate change) comes from the fact that in many drier parts of the world, where wild food remained a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, agriculture was not adopted. The i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Australia continued to rely e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on foraging until recent centuries, as did some peoples in all the other continents. Many Amerindians in the a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grasslands from Alaska to the Gulf of Mexico hunted bison, while in the Pacific Northwest others took up salmon fishing. Abundant supplies of fish, shellfish, and a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food gatherers east of the Mississippi River in North America to become increasingly s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the equations favored retention of the older ways. The reindeer-based societies of northern Eurasia were also u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the spread of farming.

**Paragraph 4**

W\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the causes, the effects of the gradual adoption of food production in most parts of the world were m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A hundred thousand years ago, there were fewer than 2 million people, and their r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was largely c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the temperate and t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regions of Africa and Eurasia. During the last glacial e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, between 32,000 and 13,000 years ago, human populations may have fallen even lower. Then, as the glaciers r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, people moved into new land and adopted agriculture. Their numbers gradually r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to 10 million by 5000 B.C.E. and m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to between 50 million and 100 million by 1000 B.C.E. This increase brought important changes to social and cultural life.

**Paragraph 5**

The evidence that an ecological crisis may have d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people to food production has led researchers to r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the assumption that people in agricultural societies were better off than foragers. Modern studies d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that food producers have to work much harder and for much longer periods needed to put in long days of a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labor clearing and c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the land. Pastoralists had to guard their h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from wild predators, guide them to fresh p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their many needs. There is also evidence that even though the food supply of early farmers was more s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that of food-gathering peoples and pastoralists, the farmers’ diet was less v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and nutritious. Skeletal remains show that on a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Neolithic farmers were shorter than earlier food-gathering peoples and more l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to die at an earlier age from c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diseases. People in p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ settlements were more e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to diseases from water c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by human waste, to disease-b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vermin and insects that i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their bodies and homes, and to new diseases that m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from their domesticated animals (especially pigs and cattle).

## 长难句练习

1. For much of human history, people survived by hunting and gathering, but in the Neolithic periods, starting around 10,000 B.C.E, this was gradually given up in favor of growing grains and other plants or domesticating animals (pastoralism).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. For example, it has recently been suggested that people settled in what is now the Middle East so they could grow enough grains to ensure themselves a ready supply of beer.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. So great was the global warming that ended the great Ice Age that geologists give the next era which began around 9000 B.C.E. a new name: the Holocene.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Additional support for an ecological explanation (climate change) comes from the fact that in many drier parts of the world, where wild food remained abundant, agriculture was not adopted.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. The evidence that an ecological crisis may have driven people to food production has led researchers to reexamine the assumption that people in agricultural societies were better off than foragers.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. There is also evidence that even though the food supply of early farmers was more secure than that of food-gathering peoples and pastoralists, the farmers’ diet was less varied and nutritious.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. People in permanent settlements were more exposed to diseases from water contaminated by human waste, to disease-bearing vermin and insects that infested their bodies and homes, and to new diseases that migrated from their domesticated animals (especially pigs and cattle).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Examining the Problem of Bycatch

**Paragraph 1**

A topic of increasing relevance to the conservation of marine life is bycatch—fish and other animals that are unintentionally caught in the process of fishing for a targeted population of fish. Bycatch is a common occurrence in longline fishing, which utilizes a long heavy fishing line with baited hooks placed at intervals, and in trawling, which utilizes a fishing net (trawl) that is dragged along the ocean floor or through the mid-ocean waters. Few fisheries employ gear that can catch one species to the exclusion of all others. Dolphins, whales, and turtles are frequently captured in nets set for tunas and billfishes, and seabirds and turtles are caught in longline sets. Because bycatch often goes unreported, it is difficult to accurately estimate its extent. Available data indicate that discarded biomass (organic matter from living things) amounts to 25-30 percent of official catch, or about 30 million metric tons.

**1. The phrase “relevance to” in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. significance to

B. debate about

C. difficulty in

D. threat to

**2. Why does the author provide the information that “Available data indicate that discarded biomass (organic matter from living things) amounts to 25-30 percent of official catch, or about 30 million metric tons"?**

A. To disprove the claim that it is difficult to accurately estimate the extent of the bycatch problem

B. To illustrate the extreme effectiveness of the longline and trawling methods

C. To suggest that uncertainty about the true extent of bycatch does not leave in doubt that it is a problem

D. To indicate that data about bycatch are available only from fisheries having the right kind of gear

**Paragraph 2**

The bycatch problem is particularly acute when trawl nets with small mesh sizes (smaller-than-average holes in the net material) are dragged along the bottom of the ocean in pursuit of groundfish or shrimp. Because of the small mesh size of the shrimp trawl nets, most of the fishes captured are either juveniles (young), smaller than legal size limits, or undesirable small species. Even larger mesh sizes do not prevent bycatch because once the net begins to fill with fish or shrimp, small individuals caught subsequently are trapped without ever encountering the mesh. In any case, these incidental captures are unmarketable and are usually shoveled back over the side of the vessel dead or dying.

**3, The word "acute" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. common

B. severe

C. complicated

D. noticeable

**4, According to paragraph 2. why have larger mesh sizes not provided a practical solution to bycatch in shrimp fishing?**

A. Larger openings increase the risk that nets will get tangled on damaged as they are being hauled over the sides of the vessel.

B. Openings large enough to prevent the capture of juvenile and other undesirable fish would also release the shrimp.

C. Large mesh sizes are more likely to result in fish getting stuck partway through, causing more deaths within the catch.

D. When nets grow full, they still trap fish that cannot reach the mesh openings.

**Paragraph 3**

The bycatch problem is complicated economically and ecologically. Bycatch is a liability to shrimp fishers, clogging the nets and increasing fuel costs because of increased drag (resistance) on the vessel. Sorting the catch requires time, leading to spoilage of harvested shrimp and reduced time for fishing. Ecologically, high mortality rates among juvenile fishes could contribute to population declines of recreational and commercial species. Evidence to this effect exists for Gulf of Mexico red snapper and Atlantic Coast weakfish. Because the near-shore areas where shrimp concentrate are also important nursery grounds for many fish species, shrimp trawling could have a profound impact on stock size.

**Paragraph 4**

Once the dead or dying bycatch is returned to the ecosystem, it is consumed by predators, detritivores (organisms that eat dead plant and animal matter), and decomposers (organisms that break down dead or decaying organic matter), which could have a positive effect on sport fish, seabird, crab, and even shrimp populations. Available evidence indicates that 40-60 percent of the 30 metric tons of catch discarded annually by commercial fishing vessels, and even more of the non-catch waste (organisms killed but never brought to the surface), does not lie unused on the bottom of the sea. It becomes available to midwater and ocean-bottom scavengers, transferring material into their food web and making energy available to foragers (organisms that search for food) that is normally tied up in ocean-bottom, deep-ocean, midwater, and open-ocean species.

**5, According to paragraph 4, how does bycatch sometimes benefit sport fish,** **seabird, crab, and even shrimp populations?**

A. The discarded fish provide these species with a significant amount of food that would otherwise be unavailable to them.

B. Fishing eliminates up to 40 to 60 percent of the predators of these species, most of which are caught unintentionally.

C. These fish and other animals may be caught unintentionally in overcrowded locations and then released into more favorable environments.

D. Many of the competitors of these species are eliminated by fishing. leaving them with access to more food and other resources.

**Paragraph 5**

Overfishing and over-discarding may thus contribute to a syndrome known as "fishing down of food webs," whereby we eliminate apex (top) predators and large species while transforming the ocean into a simplified system increasingly dominated by microbes, jellyfish, ocean-bottom invertebrates, plankton, and planktivores. The strongest evidence for the fishing down phenomenon exists in global catch statistics that show alarming shifts in species composition from high-value, near-bottom species to lower-value, open-ocean species. In the last three decades of the twentieth century, the global fishing fleet doubled in size and technology advanced immeasurably. Despite increased effort and technology, total catch stabilized, but landing rates (rates at which species are caught) of the most valuable species fell by 25 percent.

**6, Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**

A. Overfishing and over-discarding of jellyfish, ocean-bottom invertebrates, plankton, and planktivores are transforming the ocean in a process known as fishing down of food webs.

B. Over-discarding bycatch simplifies the food web by favoring the kinds of predators that feed on such prey as jellyfish, ocean-bottom invertebrates, and planktivores.

C. Fishing down of food webs may occur if overfishing and bycatch disposal result in the disappearance of species at the top of the food web and the dominance of species near the bottom.

D. Overfishing and over-discarding is a syndrome that affects not only top predators and large species but also microbes, jellyfish, ocean-bottom invertebrates, plankton, and planktivores.

**7. What does paragraph 5 suggest is the reason why landing rates of the most valuable species fell 25 percent in the last three decades of the twentieth century?**

A. Changes in technology led many fishers to shift from a focus on near-bottom species to lower-value open-ocean species.

B. Around the world, the number of people and ships involved in the fishing trade declined because of changes in the demand for fish.

C. The total amount of fish in the ocean decreased significantly, leading to a steady decrease in global total catch.

D. The most valuable species make up a much smaller percentage of the total sea population than they used to.

**Paragraph 6**

Conservation organizations have condemned the obvious and extreme waste associated with bycatch. Public concern over high mortality rates of endangered marine turtles captured in shrimp trawls led to the development of turtle exclusion devices (TEDs) in the 1980s. TEDs were incorporated into the shrimp net design with the purpose of directing turtles out of nets without unacceptably reducing shrimp catches. Marine engineers and fishers also developed shrimp net designs that incorporate bycatch reduction devices (BRDs), taking advantage of behavioral differences between shrimp and fish, or between different fishes, in order to separate fishes.

**8. According to paragraph 6, which of the following led to the development of TEDs?**

A. The desire of fishers to increase their shrimp catch by decreasing turtle bycatch

B. The need to capture endangered turtles to relocate them

C. A request by fishers to develop ways to preserve their nets from turtle damage

D. Public concern over endangered turtles in bycatch

**Paragraph 6**

Conservation organizations have condemned the obvious and extreme waste associated with bycatch. ■ Public concern over high mortality rates of endangered marine turtles captured in shrimp trawls led to the development of turtle exclusion devices (TEDs) in the 1980s. ■ TEDs were incorporated into the shrimp net design with the purpose of directing turtles out of nets without unacceptably reducing shrimp catches. ■ Marine engineers and fishers also developed shrimp net designs that incorporate bycatch reduction devices (BRDs), taking advantage of behavioral differences between shrimp and fish, or between different fishes, in order to separate fishes. ■

**9, Look at the four squares** ■ **that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

**Turtles were not the only marine species to benefit from new catch techniques.**

**Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square** ■ **to add the sentence to the passage.**

**10, Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the 3 answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **(This question is worth 2 points.)**

**Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong. To review the passage, click on view text.**

**Many fish and other animals are unintentionally caught during commercial fishing, a problem known as bycatch.**



Answer choices

A. Bycatch occurs in both longline fishing and trawling and affects a range of species, although marine engineers have developed net devices that have lessened the problem for some species.

B. Trawling with small mesh nets for shrimp results in large amounts of bycatch, especially of small, young, or unwanted species of fish, causing a range of problems for shrimp fishers and the ecosystem.

C. When bycatch is disposed of in the ocean, the extra food is eaten by predators, detrivores, and decomposers but may ultimately cause the most valuable species to decline.

D. Female fish are especially likely to become bycatch when they are near the ocean bottom spawning their eggs, which decreases the populations of commercially desirable fish such as salmon and tuna.

E. Efforts are being made to come up with productive uses for bycatch, such as providing food for fish farms or being used in agricultural products such as animal feed and fertilizers.

F. Much of the equipment designed to prevent bycatch has so far proven to be largely ineffective, with TEDs failing to significantly reduce the number of sea turtles captured in fishing nets.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| relevance n.相关性 | conservation n.保护 |
| marine adj.海洋的 | bycatch n.混获（捕获了本不想捕获的物种） |
| unintentionally adv.非故意地 | occurrence n.发生的事 |
| longline fishing 长线捕鱼 | utilize v.利用 |
| baited hooks 编织的钩子 | at intervals 间隔 |
| trawling n.拖网作业 | fishing net 渔网 |
| drag v.拖拽 | exclusion n.去除，排除 |
| capture v.捕获 | \*tunas n.吞拿鱼 |
| \*billfish n.旗鱼 | estimate v.估计 |
| extent n.程度，范围 | discard v.废弃，丢弃 |
| biomass n.单位面积或体积生物的数量 | \*metic tons公吨（重量单位） |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| acute adj.严重的 | mesh n.网孔 |
| in pursuit of 寻求 | \*groundfish n.底层鱼 |
| shrimp n.虾 | legal size limits 合法大小限制 |
| undesirable adj.不想要的 | juvenile n.处于生长期的鱼 |
| subsequently adv.随后地 | encounter v.遇到 |
| incidental adj.偶尔发生的 | unmarketable adj.没有市场价值 |
| shovel back 铲回 | vessel n.船只 |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| complicated adj.复杂的 | economically adv.经济地，节约地 |
| ecologically adv.生态地 | liability n.责任，义务，倾向 |
| clog v.堵塞 | sort v.分类 |
| spoilage n.腐烂 | mortality rate 死亡率 |
| contribute to 加剧 | recreational adj.娱乐的 |
| commercial adj.商业的 | \*red snapper 红绸鱼 |
| \*weakfish 食用鱼 | concentrate v.聚集 |
| nursery ground “育婴”场所 | stock size 库存量 |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| detritivore n.食腐动物 | decomposer n.分解者 |
| annually adv.每年地 | forager n.寻找食物的人或动物 |

第五段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| overfishing n.过度捕捞 | overdiscarding n.过度废弃 |
| syndrome n.综合征 | whereby adv.凭借此 |
| microbes n.细菌，微生物 | invertebrate n.无脊椎动物 |
| plankton n.浮游生物 | planktivore n.吃浮游生物的动物 |
| statistics n.数据统计 | alarming adj.令人警觉的 |
| composition n.组成，成分 | fishing fleet 捕捞舰队 |
| immeasurably adv.不可测量地 | fall by 降低了 |

第六段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| condemn v.谴责 | be associated with 与…… 有关 |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

A topic of increasing r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of marine life is bycatch—fish and other animals that are u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ caught in the process of fishing for a t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ population of fish. Bycatch is a common o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in longline fishing, which u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a long heavy fishing line with baited hooks placed at i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and in trawling, which utilizes a fishing net (trawl) that is d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ along the ocean floor or through the mid-ocean waters. Few fisheries e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gear that can catch one species to the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all others. Dolphins, whales, and turtles are f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ captured in nets set for tunas and billfishes, and seabirds and turtles are caught in longline sets. Because bycatch often goes u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it is difficult to accurately estimate its e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data indicate that d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ biomass (organic matter from living things) a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to 25-30 percent of official catch, or about 30 million metric tons.

**Paragraph 2**

The bycatch problem is particularly a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when trawl nets with small mesh sizes (smaller-than-a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ holes in the net material) are dragged along the bottom of the ocean in p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of groundfish or shrimp. Because of the small mesh size of the shrimp trawl nets, most of the fishes captured are e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ j\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (young), smaller than l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ size limits, or u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ small species. Even larger mesh sizes do not p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bycatch because once the net begins to fill with fish or shrimp, small individuals caught s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without ever e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the mesh. In any case, these i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ captures are u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and are usually s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back over the side of the v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dead or dying.

**Paragraph 3**

The bycatch problem is c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ economically and e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Bycatch is a l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to shrimp fishers, c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the nets and increasing fuel c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of increased drag (r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) on the vessel. S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the catch requires time, leading to s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shrimp and reduced time for fishing. Ecologically, high m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rates among juvenile fishes could c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to population declines of r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and commercial species. Evidence to this effect e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Gulf of Mexico red snapper and Atlantic Coast weakfish. Because the near-shore areas where shrimp c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are also important n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grounds for many fish species, shrimp trawling could have a p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ impact on stock size.

**Paragraph 4**

Once the dead or dying bycatch is r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the ecosystem, it is c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by predators, detritivores (organisms that eat dead plant and animal matter), and decomposers (o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that break down dead or d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organic matter), which could have a p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effect on sport fish, seabird, crab, and even shrimp populations. A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence indicates that 40-60 percent of the 30 metric tons of catch d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ annually by c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fishing vessels, and even more of the noncatch waste (organisms killed but never brought to the surface), does not lie u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the bottom of the sea. It becomes available to midwater and ocean-bottom scavengers, t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ material into their food web and making energy available to foragers (organisms that search for food) that is n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tied up in ocean-bottom, deep-ocean, midwater, and open-ocean species.

**Paragraph 5**

Overfishing and overdiscarding may thus c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ known as "fishing down of food webs," whereby we e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apex (top) predators and large species while transforming the ocean into a s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system increasingly d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by microbes, jellyfish, ocean-bottom i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, plankton, and planktivores. The strongest evidence for the fishing down phenomenon exists in global catch s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that show alarming shifts in species c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from high-value, near-bottom species to lower-value, open-ocean species. In the last three decades of the twentieth century, the global fishing f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doubled in size and technology advanced i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increased effort and technology, total catch stabilized, but landing rates (rates at which species are caught) of the most valuable species fell by 25 percent.

**Paragraph 6**

C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ organizations have c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the obvious and extreme waste a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with bycatch. Public c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over high m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rates of e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marine turtles c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in shrimp trawls led to the development of turtle e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ devices (TEDs) in the 1980s. TEDs were i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the shrimp net design with the purpose of directing turtles out of nets without unacceptably reducing shrimp catches. Marine engineers and fishers also developed shrimp net designs that i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bycatch reduction devices (BRDs), taking advantage of behavioral differences between shrimp and fish, or between different fishes, in order to s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fishes.

## 长难句练习

1. A topic of increasing relevance to the conservation of marine life is bycatch—fish and other animals that are unintentionally caught in the process of fishing for a targeted population of fish.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Bycatch is a common occurrence in longline fishing, which utilizes a long heavy fishing line with baited hooks placed at intervals, and in trawling, which utilizes a fishing net (trawl) that is dragged along the ocean floor or through the mid-ocean waters.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Even larger mesh sizes do not prevent bycatch because once the net begins to fill with fish or shrimp, small individuals caught subsequently are trapped without ever encountering the mesh.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Bycatch is a liability to shrimp fishers, clogging the nets and increasing fuel costs because of increased drag (resistance) on the vessel.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Available evidence indicates that 40-60 percent of the 30 metric tons of catch discarded annually by commercial fishing vessels, and even more of the noncatch waste (organisms killed but never brought to the surface), does not lie unused on the bottom of the sea.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. It becomes available to midwater and ocean-bottom scavengers, transferring material into their food web and making energy available to foragers (organisms that search for food) that is normally tied up in ocean-bottom, deep-ocean, midwater, and open-ocean species.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. Overfishing and overdiscarding may thus contribute to a syndrome known as "fishing down of food webs," whereby we eliminate apex (top) predators and large species while transforming the ocean into a simplified system increasingly dominated by microbes, jellyfish, ocean-bottom invertebrates, plankton, and planktivores

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. The strongest evidence for the fishing down phenomenon exists in global catch statistics that show alarming shifts in species composition from high-value, near-bottom species to lower-value, open-ocean species.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. Marine engineers and fishers also developed shrimp net designs that incorporate bycatch reduction devices (BRDs), taking advantage of behavioral differences between shrimp and fish, or between different fishes, in order to separate fishes.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## The Chaco Phenomenon

**Paragraph 1**

A truly remarkable transformation in settlement patterns occurred in the San Juan basin in northwestern New Mexico in the late tenth and early eleventh centuries, with small household farmsteads giving way to aggregated communities centered on communal masonry buildings that are now called “great houses.” These structures are found throughout the basin but are concentrated in Chaco Canyon, where several examples contained hundreds of rooms and reached four stories in height. The largest great house is Pueblo Bonito, with over 600 rooms covering two acres. The entire episode of great house construction in Chaco, the Bonito phase (A.D. 900-1140), was obviously a time of immense cooperative effort. At least 200,000 wooden beams averaging 5 meters long and 20 centimeters in diameter were brought to the canyon from distances between 40 and 100 kilometers away to build a dozen great houses, signifying a huge labor investment and a complex production process. The bulk of construction took place in the eleventh century, but by A.D. 1140 it had ceased abruptly, after which there was a rapid decline in use of the great houses and apparent abandonment of the canyon in the thirteenth century.

1. The word “signifying” in the passage is closet in meaning to

A. creating

B. indicating

C. initiating

D. requiring

2. According to paragraph1, all of the following provide evidence that the Bonito phase was a time of immense cooperative effort EXCEPT

A. the large amounts of material needed

B. the size of the Pueblo Bonito complex

C. the unusual materials used in construction

D. the distance the materials needed to be transported

**Paragraph 2**

For more than a century archaeologists have struggled to understand the circumstances surrounding the rise and collapse of Chaco society—dubbed the Chaco Phenomenon. In particular, research has focused on determining why such an apparently inhospitable place as Chaco, which today is extremely arid and has very short growing seasons, should have favored the concentration of labor that must have been required for such massive construction projects over brief periods of time. Until the 1970s, it was widely assumed that Chaco had been a forested oasis that attracted farmers who initially flourished but eventually fell victim to their own success and exuberance, as they denuded the canyon of trees and vegetation to build large great houses. In the 1980s this reconstruction was largely dismissed in response to evidence that there had never been a forest in Chaco, and that canyon soils had poor agricultural potential. As scientific interpretations about Chaco changed the focus of explanatory models changed from the attractiveness of the canyon for farmers to the position of the canyon within a regional network of dispersed agricultural communities.

3. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

A. Researchers have tried to establish why an area as dry as Chaco was the site of such large construction efforts.

B. Researchers have tried to establish whether the concentration of massive construction projects in a brief period of time made Chaco the dry area that it is today.

C. Researchers have established that Chaco’s brief growing season required a concentration of labor to produce large quantities of food in a short period of time.

D. Researchers have established that the hot, dry climate of Chaco forced workers to complete construction on large buildings in short periods of time.

4. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that the pre-1970s theory about the Chaco Phenomenon

A. was based on the widespread farm and tool remains found by archaeologists on the site.

B. was largely reinforced by findings in the 1980s.

C. was not supported by substantial evidence.

D. was so strong that it went unchallenged for many decades.

5. According to paragraph 2. why did scientists change their view about the cause of the collapse of Chaco an society?

A. They found evidence that Chaco had always lacked trees and good soil.

B. They discovered that Chaco Canyon was much drier than they had previously believed.

C. They learned that the population was not large enough to supply the laborers needed to build the great houses.

D. They found evidence that the farming economy was excessively concentrated in the central canyon.

**Paragraph 3**

The adoption of a regional perspective in explaining the Chaco Phenomenon was based in part on the discovery of formal trails connecting many of the great houses in Chaco, as well as linking the canyon to smaller great houses located throughout the San Juan basin, the latter are referred to as Chaco “outliers.” These trails are densest around the concentration of great houses in the center, and the canyon itself is roughly at the center of the basin. Consequently, the canyon occupies the geographical and social center of the network formed by the connecting trails. The current consensus view is that religion provides the fundamental explanation for this centrifugal pattern.

**Paragraph 4**

Archaeologists now describe Chaco during the Bonito phase as a location of high devotional expression and the pilgrimage center of a sacred landscape. These descriptions emphasize aspects of the archaeological record presumed to be associated with ritual activity, including caches of turquoise beads and pendants, unusual ceramic vessels and wooden objects, several rooms with multiple human burials, and especially the large number of kivas (multipurpose rooms used for religious, political, and social functions) found in great houses. Most of these indicators occur only at Pueblo Bonito, but archaeologists generally assume that all the great houses had a similar ritual function. In fact, some scholars have suggested that the great houses were temples rather than residences.

6. According to paragraphs 3 and 4, which of the following best describes how archaeologists arrived at their current view of the nature of Chaco during the Bonito phase?

A. They discovered a large number of kivas, which probably served as temporary houses for pilgrims on their way to the main temple.

B. They found a series of paths leading to the outliers, which seem to have been centers of trade for makers of jewelry and other products.

C. They found turquoise beads and pendants and other valuable objects, leading to the theory that the great houses were wealthy residences.

D. They discovered many objects and rooms associated with ritual activity, leading to the theory that Chaco was a religious center.

7. The word “function” in the passage is closet in meaning to

A. center

B. practice

C. design

D. purpose

**Paragraph 5**

However, new geological field studies in Chaco have produced results that may require a significant reassessment of the assumption that the canyon was not a favorable agricultural setting. It appears that during the first half of the eleventh century, during the extraordinary boom in construction, a large volume of water and suspended sediment flowed into the canyon. A large natural lake may have existed at the western end of Chaco, near the biggest concentration of great houses. The presence of large quantities of water and equally important, a source of sediment that replenished agricultural fields, presumably made the canyon an extremely attractive place for newly arriving people from the northern San Juan River basin.

8. Why does the author state that “A large natural lake may have existed at the western end of Chaco, near the biggest concentration of great houses”?

A. To suggest that geological studies are better than archaeological studies in identifying the historical uses of land

B. To demonstrate that large construction projects require a large population of workers

C. To support the idea that Chaco may have been favorable to agriculture during the Bonito phase

D. To show that the Chaco people preferred to build their homes near water

**Paragraph 3**

■The adoption of a regional perspective in explaining the Chaco Phenomenon was based in part on the discovery of formal trails connecting many of the great houses in Chaco, as well as linking the canyon to smaller great houses located throughout the San Juan basin, the latter are referred to as Chaco “outliers.” ■These trails are densest around the concentration of great houses in the center, and the canyon itself is roughly at the center of the basin. ■Consequently, the canyon occupies the geographical and social center of the network formed by the connecting trails. ■The current consensus view is that religion provides the fundamental explanation for this centrifugal pattern.

9. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

**Scholars have attempted to find a reason for this web like arrangement of great houses around a central canyon.**

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.

10. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points. Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong. To review the passage, click on View Text.

**The population of the Chaco Canyon in New Mexico changed significantly between the tenth and eleventh centuries, as evidenced by the remains of its great houses.**



**Answer Choices**

A. Before the 1970s, scholars believed that the fail of Chaco society was caused by farmers’ cutting down all the trees to build their great houses.

B. After discovering trails connecting Chaco to surrounding communities, scholars came to believe that there were many forested oases to support those communities.

C. Archaeological evidence has led current scholars to believe that Chaco was a religious center during the Bonito phase.

D. Archaeological findings indicate that Chaco Canyon was completely abandoned by the end of the thirteenth century.

E. Researchers’ findings in the 1980s revealed that Chaco Canyon had been a fertile agricultural area that caused the population near the center of the canyon to increase steadily during the Bonito phase.

F. Recent geological studies indicating the presence of water in Chaco Canyon in the eleventh century may alter scholars’ belief that the area was not favorable for farming.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| remarkable adj.显著的 | transformation n.转变 |
| settlement n.定居，居住 | occur v.发生 |
| basin n.盆地 | household n.家庭 |
| farmstead n.农舍，农庄 | give way to 让步给 |
| aggregated adj.集体的；合计的 | communal adj.集体的；共用的 |
| masonry n.砖石建筑 | throughout prep.遍及 |
| concentrate v.集中 | story n.楼层 |
| acre n.英亩 | episode n.事件 |
| construction n.建筑 | phase n.时期；阶段 |
| immense adj.巨大的 | cooperative adj.合作的 |
| beam n.梁 | diameter n.直径 |
| canyon n.峡谷 | signify v.说明；表明 |
| investment n.投入 | bulk n.大部分；主体 |
| cease v.停止 | apparent adj.貌似的；表面上的 |
| abandonment n.放弃 |  |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| struggle v.努力 | circumstance n.环境 |
| collapse n.衰败 | dub v.称为 |
| inhospitable adj.不适宜居住的 | arid adj.干旱的 |
| favor v.促进 | concentration n.集中 |
| massive adj.巨大的 | brief adj.简短的 |
| assume v.假设 | forested adj.满是森林的 |
| oasis n.绿洲 | initially adv.最初 |
| flourish v.繁荣发展 | eventually adv.最终 |
| fall victim to 受伤；受损；被害 | exuberance n.勃勃生机；繁荣昌盛 |
| denude v.使光秃；使裸露 | reconstruction n.重建 |
| dismiss v.拒绝；不予考虑 | potential n.潜能 |
| interpretation n.解释；理解 | dispersed adj.分散的 |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| adoption n.采纳 | perspective n.观点 |
| formal adj.正式的 | trail n.路线；道路 |
| latter n.后者 | refer v.称为 |
| roughly adv.大约 | consequently adv.因此 |
| geographical adj.地理的 | current adj.目前的 |
| consensus n.共识；一致意见 | fundamental adj.基础的；根本的 |
| \*centrifugal adj.离心的 |  |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| devotional adj.宗教仪式的 | pilgrimage n.朝圣之旅 |
| sacred adj.神圣的 | landscape n.风景；地区 |
| presume v.假定；假设 | be associated with 与..相关 |
| ritual adj.宗教仪式的 | cache n.贮存物 |
| \*turquoise n.绿松石 | bead n.珠子 |
| pendant n.坠饰 | ceramic n.陶瓷 |
| vessel n.器皿 | burial n.埋葬；葬礼 |
| multipurpose adj.多功能的 | indicator n.信号；迹象 |
| temple n.庙宇 | residence n.住所 |

第五段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| reassessment n.重新考虑 | favorable adj.有利的 |
| setting n.环境 | boom n.增长；爆发 |
| a large volume of 大量的 | suspend v.悬浮 |
| sediment n.沈淀物 | presence n.存在 |
| replenish v.补充 | presumably adv.可能 |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

A truly r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ transformation in s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ patterns o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the San Juan basin in northwestern New Mexico in the late tenth and early eleventh centuries, with small h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ farmsteads g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way to a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ communities centered on communal masonry buildings that are now called “great houses.” These structures are found t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the basin but are co\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Chaco Canyon, where several examples contained hundreds of rooms and r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ four stories in height. The largest great house is Pueblo Bonito, with over 600 rooms covering two acres. The entire e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of great house construction in Chaco, the Bonito phase (A.D. 900-1140), was o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a time of i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cooperative effort. At least 200,000 wooden b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ averaging 5 meters long and 20 centimeters in d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were brought to the canyon from distances between 40 and 100 kilometers away to build a dozen great houses, s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a huge labor investment and a complex production process. The b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of construction took place in the eleventh century, but by A.D. 1140 it had c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abruptly, after which there was a rapid decline in use of the great houses and apparent a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the canyon in the thirteenth century.

**Paragraph 2**

For more than a century, archaeologists have s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to understand the c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surrounding the rise and c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Chaco society—d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Chaco Phenomenon. In particular, research has focused on d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ why such an apparently i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ place as Chaco, which today is extremely arid and has very short growing seasons, should have f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the concentration of labor that must have been required for such m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ construction projects over b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ periods of time. Until the 1970s, it was widely a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that Chaco had been a forested o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that attracted farmers who i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ flourished but eventually fell v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to their own success and exuberance, as they denuded the canyon of trees and v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to build large great houses. In the 1980s this reconstruction was largely d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in response to evidence that there had never been a forest in Chaco, and that canyon soils had poor agricultural potential. As scientific i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about Chaco changed, the focus of explanatory models changed from the a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the canyon for farmers to the position of the canyon within a r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ network of d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agricultural communities.

**Paragraph 3**

The adoption of a regional p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in explaining the Chaco Phenomenon was based in part on the discovery of formal t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ connecting many of the great houses in Chaco, as well as linking the canyon to smaller great houses located throughout the San Juan basin, the l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are referred to as Chaco “outliers.” These trails are densest around the concentration of great houses in the center, and the canyon itself is r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the center of the basin. C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the canyon occupies the g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and social center of the network formed by the connecting trails. The current c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view is that religion provides the fu\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ explanation for this centrifugal pattern.

**Paragraph 4**

Archaeologists now describe Chaco during the Bonito phase as a location of high d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expression and the pilgrimage center of a s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ landscape. These descriptions emphasize aspects of the archaeological record p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be associated with r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity, including caches of turquoise beads and pendants, unusual c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vessels and wooden objects, several rooms with m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ human burials, and especially the large number of kivas (multipurpose rooms used for religious, political, and social functions) found in great houses. Most of these i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occur only at Pueblo Bonito, but archaeologists generally assume that all the great houses had a similar ritual f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In fact, some scholars have suggested that the great houses were temples rather than r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Paragraph 5**

However, new geological field studies in Chaco have produced results that may require a significant r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the assumption that the canyon was not a f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agricultural setting. It appears that during the first half of the eleventh century, during the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ boom in construction, a large v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of water and s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sediment flowed into the canyon. A large natural lake may have existed at the western end of Chaco, near the biggest concentration of great houses. The p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of large quantities of water and, equally important, a source of sediment that r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agricultural fields, p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made the canyon an extremely attractive place for newly arriving people from the northern San Juan River basin.

## 长难句练习

1. A truly remarkable transformation in settlement patterns occurred in the San Juan basin in northwestern New Mexico in the late tenth and early eleventh centuries, with small household farmsteads giving way to aggregated communities centered on communal masonry buildings that are now called “great houses.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The entire episode of great house construction in Chaco, the Bonito phase (A.D. 900-1140), was obviously a time of immense cooperative effort.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. At least 200,000 wooden beams averaging 5 meters long and 20 centimeters in diameter were brought to the canyon from distances between 40 and 100 kilometers away to build a dozen great houses, signifying a huge labor investment and a complex production process.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. The bulk of construction took place in the eleventh century, but by A.D. 1140 it had ceased abruptly, after which there was a rapid decline in use of the great houses and apparent abandonment of the canyon in the thirteenth century.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. In particular, research has focused on determining why such an apparently inhospitable place as Chaco, which today is extremely arid and has very short growing seasons, should have favored the concentration of labor that must have been required for such massive construction projects over brief periods of time.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Until the 1970s, it was widely assumed that Chaco had been a forested oasis that attracted farmers who initially flourished but eventually fell victim to their own success and exuberance, as they denuded the canyon of trees and vegetation to build large great houses.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. In the 1980s this reconstruction was largely dismissed in response to evidence that there had never been a forest in Chaco, and that canyon soils had poor agricultural potential.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. As scientific interpretations about Chaco changed, the focus of explanatory models changed from the attractiveness of the canyon for farmers to the position of the canyon within a regional network of dispersed agricultural communities.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. The adoption of a regional perspective in explaining the Chaco Phenomenon was based in part on the discovery of formal trails connecting many of the great houses in Chaco, as well as linking the canyon to smaller great houses located throughout the San Juan basin, the latter are referred to as Chaco “outliers.”

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. These descriptions emphasize aspects of the archaeological record presumed to be associated with ritual activity, including caches of turquoise beads and pendants, unusual ceramic vessels and wooden objects, several rooms with multiple human burials, and especially the large number of kivas (multipurpose rooms used for religious, political, and social functions) found in great houses.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. The presence of large quantities of water and, equally important, a source of sediment that replenished agricultural fields, presumably made the canyon an extremely attractive place for newly arriving people from the northern San Juan River basin.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# 第三套

## Challenge of Dendrochronology

**Paragraph 1**

Dendrochronology is the technique of counting tree rings to determine a tree's age and measuring the width of these rings to determine characteristics of past climates. This might seem simple: each ring represents one year, and wider rings generally mean better growing conditions-plentiful rainfall, moderate temperatures, and so forth. But the seasonal growth of a particular tree is affected by factors other than the weather. Trees vary, one from another, just like people do. The genetic makeup of each individual tree is unique, so one particular tree may grow a bit more quickly that another. Highly local conditions can also change over time. It is easy enough to see that if part of the soil near a tree has been eroded this will impact the tree's root system and limit its growth, at least until the situation stabilizes. Then again, an infestation of insects may affect a tree in one valley more than the same type of tree ten miles away. Or one tree may suddenly start to get a lot more sunlight when an old big tree in the neighborhood finally falls. These kinds of factors produce significant variations among individual specimens, and that fact means that researchers need to average together samples from many specimens of a single tree species in one region over the same time period. Some dendrochronologists think that measuring an average of twenty-five to thirty tree-ring records in a locale is an essential first step in getting around the problem of individual variability. While it may be easy enough to find thirty samples in some locations for particular periods, it obviously becomes less and less likely the more ancient the wood samples are.

**1. Why does the author provide the information that "if part of the soil near a tree has been eroded. this will impact the tree's root system and limit its growth. at least until the situation stabilizes"?**

A. To give an example of a factor other than weather that can affect the seasonal growth of a particular tree

B. To call into question the importance of the unique genetic makeup of each individual tree as a factor in tree growth

C. To argue that the condition of soil at a particular time can be easily determined using dendrochronology

D. To provide an explanation for why a particular tree might be more affected by an insect infestation than other nearby trees of the same type

**2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about a tree that "may suddenly start to get a lot more sunlight when an old big tree in the neighborhood finally falls"?**

A. It will become more vulnerable to insect infestations.

B. It will no longer require as extensive a root system as it once did.

C. It will have rings that reflect its age more accurately than do the rings of trees where soil is eroded.

D. It will have a change in its growth rings

**3, The word "essential" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. useful

B. obvious

C. critical

D. possible

**4, According to paragraph1, how do dendrochronologists deal with the problem of individual tree variability?**

A. They only use samples from trees that have been living for at least twenty-five to thirty years

B. They select samples from tree species that are known to show little variation over time and within a particular location

C. They do not use samples from trees that show evidence of an unknown genetic makeup

D. They average together the measurements from samples of many different trees from the same location and time

**Paragraph 2**

Another issue is more general. Trees that are fortunate enough to live on good soil and near local sources of groundwater often grow at steady rates. Such growth translates into attractive trees that are tall and well formed; they also have rings that are wide and quite uniform in thickness, but their uniform growth rings make them entirely useless when it comes to inferring anything about past weather patterns. That is why, instead of looking at superb botanical specimens, dendrochronologists focus their work on wood from trees that are living a tough life due to poor soil, steep slopes, the absence of local groundwater, or some other challenge. It is these "tortured" trees that are the most likely to grow very little during years of scarce rains or do poorly after a harsh winter and a late spring. What this means, of course, is that few trees in the woods are likely to be good samples for the scientist. Indeed, it may be quite a small fraction that yields useful ring patterns. Again, this increases the challenge of finding enough good samples to say with much certainty what past conditions were like.

**5, The word "scarce" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. abnormal

B. inadequate

C. damaging

D. delayed

**6, According to paragraph 2. which of the following is true of trees that are fortunate enough to grow on good soil near groundwater sources?**

A. They have rates of growth that increase over time

B. They are highly interesting to dendrochronologists because of their height and attractive formation.

C. They are affected more significantly than other trees by harsh winters and the late onset of spring

D. They have tree rings that are not helpful in providing an understanding of weather patterns over time.

**Paragraph 3**

Another factor of dendrochronology relates to wood itself. In the spring, a tree grows rapidly, creating new cells on the outside of its trunk and branches, just under the bark. These cells, called "earlywood" or "springwood" are large and have thin cell walls; both these factors contribute to making the wood relatively lightweight for its volume. In the summer, growth slows. Denser "latewood" is formed, creating the band that is relatively dark when you look at the end of a piece of lumber. But occasionally the sequence of a perfect pair of springwood and latewood does not hold up. If conditions-weather or disease-severely test a tree one year, it will not grow over all its surfaces. That may mean that a particular sample of wood taken by the dendrochronologist will have a missing ring in it, which will result in the scientist's inferences being off base by a year

**7. According to paragraph 3, which of the following is NOT true of earlywood?**

A. It is less dense than latewood

B. It makes up the part of the ring that appears dark

C. Its cells are large with thin walls

D. It forms quickly, just under the bark of the tree's trunk and branches.

**Paragraph 4**

A few trees also may trip up scientists by revealing a "false ring" made of latewood that's in the middle of springwood These features, sometimes known as double rings, usually can be distinguished from true rings because the unusual dark ring is likely to change gradually rather than more abruptly into the springwood that lies on either side of the false latewood. It is not clear what creates such double rings, although people have speculated that unusual conditions during the middle of the growing season or even highly local issues might be the cause.

**8. According to paragraph 4. which of the following is NOT true of false rings?**

A. They are also called double rings.

B. Their exact cause is unknown.

C. They are very often mistaken for true rings even by experienced dendrochronologists

D. They consist of a strip of dark wood in the middle of a section of springwood

**Paragraph 3**

Another factor of dendrochronology relates to wood itself. In the spring, a tree grows rapidly, creating new cells on the outside of its trunk and branches, just under the bark. ■These cells, called "earlywood" or "springwood" are large and have thin cell walls; both these factors contribute to making the wood relatively lightweight for its volume. ■In the summer, growth slows. ■Denser "latewood" is formed. creating the band that is relatively dark when you look at the end of a piece of lumber. ■But occasionally the sequence of a perfect pair of springwood and latewood does not hold up. If conditions-weather or disease-severely test a tree one year, it will not grow over all its surfaces. That may mean that a particular sample of wood taken by the dendrochronologist will have a missing ring in it, which will result in the scientist's inferences being off base by a year

**9, Look at the four squares** ■**that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

**It is also rather light in color.**

**Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square** ■**to add the sentence to the passage**

**10, Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the 3 answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

**Dendrochronologists who study tree rings to determine past climates face several challenges.**



A. Some trees respond to favorable growing conditions primarily by growing in height or thickness, while others devote resources to production of leaves or fruit, which will not show on growth rings.

B. Most trees' individual growth is consistent from year to year, so only trees growing in severe conditions have useful variation in ring width, making finding a large enough sample of trees difficult.

C. Under certain conditions, a tree may have missing rings or false rings, which can lead to inaccuracies in counting the tree's age and in inking particular growth rings to the correct year.

D. There is a great deal of difference in how quickly individual tree grow, due to both genetic differences and highly local conditions which affect only one tree or a small group of trees.

E. Trees that live in regions without distinctive seasons do not have different types of growth at different times of year, and thus do not produce rings that can be used for dendrochronology.

F. Because earlywood is relatively lightweight for its volume, it degrades more quickly than latewood, leading to additional difficulties in counting the rings of ancient trees.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| dendrochronology n.树木年代学 | represent v.代表 |
| vary v.改变 | erode v.腐蚀 |
| infestation n.感染 | variation n.变化 |
| specimens n.样本 | average v.平均 |
| \*dendrochronologists n.树木年代学家 | locale n.场所 |
| essential adj.关键的 | variability n.变化能力 |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| issue n. 问题 | general adj.一般的，普通的 |
| steady adj.稳定的 | translate v.转化 |
| uniform adj.全都相同的 | superb adj.极好的 |
| botanical adj.植物学的 | tough life艰难地生活 |
| steep slopes陡坡 | tortured adj.扭曲的 |
| scarce adj.稀少的 | woods n.森林 |
| fraction n.碎片 | yield v.产生 |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| bark n.树皮 | lightweight n.轻体重 |
| volume n.体积 | band n.带，条纹 |
| dense adj.密集的 | lumber n.木材 |
| occasionally adv.偶尔地 | sequence n.顺序 |
| hold up 有效 | severely adv.严重地 |
| missing adj.丢失的 | inferences n.推断 |
| off base大错特错 |  |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| trip up 使犯错 | reveal v.揭露 |
| distinguish from区别于 | is likely to 很有可能 |
| gradually adv.逐渐地 | abruptly adv.突然地 |
| speculate v.猜 |  |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

Dendrochronology is the t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of counting tree rings to d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a tree's age and m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the width of these rings to determine characteristics of past climates. This might seem simple: each ring r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one year, and wider rings generally mean better g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conditions, plentiful rainfall, moderate t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and so forth. But the seasonal growth of a particular tree is affected by f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ other than the weather. Trees v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, one from another, just like people do. The g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ makeup of each i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tree is unique, so one particular tree may grow a bit more quickly than another. Highly local conditions can also change over time. It is easy enough to see that if part of the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near a tree has been eroded this will i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tree's root system and l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ its growth, at least until the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stabilizes. Then again, an i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of insects may a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a tree in one valley more than the same type of tree ten miles away. Or one tree may suddenly start to get a lot more sunlight when an old big tree in the n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ finally falls. These kinds of factors produce significant v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among individual specimens, and that fact means that researchers need to average together samples from many specimens of a single tree species in one r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the same time period. Some dendrochronologists think that measuring an average of twenty-five to thirty tree-ring records in a locale is an e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ first step in getting around the problem of individual variability. While it may be easy enough to find thirty samples in some locations for p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ periods, it obviously becomes less and less likely the more a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the wood samples are.

**Paragraph 2**

Another i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is more general. Trees that are f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough to live on good soil and near local sources of groundwater often grow at s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rates. Such growth t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into attractive trees that are tall and well formed; they also have rings that are wide and quite uniform in thickness, but their uniform growth rings make them e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ useless when it comes to i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything about past weather p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. That is why, instead of looking at superb botanical specimens, dendrochronologists focus their work on wood from trees that are living a t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ life due to poor soil, steep slopes, the a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of local groundwater, or some other c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is these "tortured" trees that are the most likely to grow very little during years of scarce rains or do poorly after a h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ winter and a late spring. What this means, of course, is that few trees in the woods are likely to be good s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the scientist. Indeed, it may be quite a small f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that y\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ useful ring patterns. Again, this increases the challenge of finding enough good samples to say with much c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what past conditions were like.

**Paragraph 3**

Another factor of dendrochronology relates to wood itself. In the spring, a tree grows r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, creating new cells on the outside of its trunk and branches, just under the bark. These cells, called "earlywood" or "springwood" are large and have thin cell walls; both these factors c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to making the wood relatively lightweight for its volume. In the summer, g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slows. Denser "latewood" is formed, creating the band that is relatively dark when you look at the end of a piece of lumber. But o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a perfect pair of springwood and latewood does not hold up. If conditions-weather or disease-severely test a tree one year, it will not grow over all its s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. That may mean that a particular sample of wood taken by the dendrochronologist will have a missing ring in it, which will r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the scientist's inferences being off base by a year.

**Paragraph 4**

A few trees also may trip up scientists by revealing a "false ring" made of latewood that's in the middle of springwood. These f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, sometimes known as double rings, usually can be d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from true rings because the unusual dark ring is likely to change gradually rather than more abruptly into the springwood that lies on either side of the false latewood. It is not clear what c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such double rings, although people have s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that unusual conditions during the middle of the growing s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or even highly local issues might be the c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

## 长难句练习

1. These kinds of factors produce significant variations among individual specimens, and that fact means that researchers need to average together samples from many specimens of a single tree species in one region over the same time period.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. That is why, instead of looking at superb botanical specimens, dendrochronologists focus their work on wood from trees that are living a tough life due to poor soil, steep slopes, the absence of local groundwater, or some other challenge.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. That may mean that a particular sample of wood taken by the dendrochronologist will have a missing ring in it, which will result in the scientist's inferences being off base by a year.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Naturalism and Nature in Art

**Paragraph 1**

In the ancient world, the Greek philosopher Aristotle evaluated works of art on the basis of how faithfully artists recorded what they saw in the natural world. But we need to be aware that when painters working in a naturalistic style make images that seem like untouched snapshots of actual objects, their skill can also render lifelike such fictions as a unicorn or a dragon.

**1. The word "faithfully" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. beautifully

B. vividly

C. accurately

D. simply

**Paragraph 2**

Like many people today, ancient Greeks enjoyed the work of especially skillful naturalistic artists (the Greek word for "art," techne, is the same as the Greek word for "craft"). Their admiration for naturalistic depiction is illustrated in a famous story about a competition between rival Greek painters named Zeuxis and Parrhasius. In the late fifth century B.C.E. Zeuxis painted a picture of grapes so accurately that birds flew down to peck at them. Then Parrhasius took his turn, and when Zeuxis asked his rival to remove the curtain hanging over the picture, Parrhasius gleefully pointed out that the curtain was his painting. Zeuxis agreed that Parrhasius won the competition since he, Zeuxis, had fooled only birds but Parrhasius had tricked an intelligent fellow artist.

**2. According to paragraph 2. all of the following are true of the competition between Zeuxis and Parrhasius EXCEPT:**

A. Parrhasius' painting was considered to be better than Zeuxis'.

B. Parrhasius painted a curtain that looked real.

C. Zeuxis took the first turn in the competition.

D. Zeuxis painted a picture of birds pecking grapes.

**Paragraph 3**

In the seventeenth century, painter Adriaen van der Spelt and his artist friend Frans van Mieris paid homage to the story of Parrhasius' curtain with their painting of a blue satin drapery drawn aside to show a garland of flowers (a decoration made from many flowers joined together) in Flower Piece with Curtain (1658). The artists not only re-created Parrhasius' curtain illusion but also included a reference to another Greek legend that was popular in the fourth century B.C.E. that told of Pausias, who painted the exquisite floral garlands made by a young woman, Glykera. This second story raises the troubling and possibly unanswerable question of who was the true artist—the painter who copied nature in his art or the garland maker who made works of art out of nature. The seventeenth-century patrons—the people who bought such paintings—knew those stories and appreciated the artists' classical references as well as their skill in drawing and manipulating colors on canvas.

**3, According to paragraph 3, which of the following statements is true of the painting Flower Piece with Curtain?**

A. It is not known which artist painted it.

B. It features a young woman named Glykera.

C. It includes references to two Greek stories.

D. It depicts an artist painting a garland of flowers.

**4, What can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the people who bought seventeenth-century naturalistic paintings such as Flower Piece with Curtain?**

A. They were familiar with ancient Greek legends.

B. They also bought natural works of art from garland makers.

C. They were often skilled in drawing and painting.

D. They knew a great deal about the natural world.

**Paragraph 4**

The flower garland in Flower Piece with Curtain also symbolizes the passage of time and the fleeting (temporary) quality of human riches. The brilliant red and white tulip—the most desirable and expensive flower of the time—symbolizes wealth and power. Yet insects creep out of the flowers, and a butterfly—fragile and transitory—hovers above a flower. Today, after studying the painting in its cultural context, we, too, understand that it is much more than a simple flower piece, such as the type of still life with flowers popular in the Netherlands in van der Spelt and van Mieris' time.

**5, The word "fragile" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. small

B. delicate

C. attractive

D. alert

**6, Paragraph 4 suggests that studying Flower Piece with Curtain "in its cultural context" helps us understand**

A. why human riches are temporary

B. why it was an expensive painting, despite its simplicity

C. why still life paintings were popular in the Netherlands

D. what idea the painters were trying to communicate

**Paragraph 5**

Just as Dutch flower pieces were perceived as ideal expressions of naturalism in the seventeenth century, so today modern photography seems like a perfect medium for expressing the natural beauty of plants. In his photograph Succulent (1930), Edward Weston did just that by using straightforward camera work, without manipulating the film in the darkroom. But Weston did more than accurately portray his subject. He made photography an expressionistic medium by perfecting the close-up view to evoke an emotional response. He argued that, although the camera sees more than the human eye does, the quality of the image depends not on the camera but on the choices made by the photographer-artist. Many people even today think that naturalism represents the highest accomplishment in art. But not everyone agrees. First to argue persuasively that observation alone produced "mere likeness" was the Italian master Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), who said that the painter who copied the external forms of nature was acting only as a mirror. He believed that the true artist should engage in intellectual activity of a higher order and attempt to capture the inner life—the energy and power—of a subject. Georgia O' Keeffe, like van der Spelt and Weston, studied living plants; however, when she painted the canna lily in the painting Red Canna (1924), she, like Leonardo, sought to capture the flower's essence. By painting the canna lily's organic energy, she created a essence. By painting the canna lily's organic energy, she created a new abstract beauty, conveying in paint the pure vigor of its life cycle, rather than producing a realistic image.

**7. Why does the author note that Leonardo da Vinci said that "the painter who copied the external forms of nature was acting only as a mirror"?**

A. To illustrate how much the principles of naturalism have changed over the centuries

B. To support the claim that not everyone highly values naturalism in art

C. To point out that naturalism is capable of capturing the inner life of its subject

D. To draw a contrast between naturalism in photography and naturalism in painting

**8. According to paragraph 5, Georgia O'Keeffe's painting Red Canna illustrates which of the following views about art?**

A. An object's essence is best shown by attempting to depict its inner energy rather than its external appearance.

B. The inner life of a subject is best captured by accurately copying its visible form.

C. A living organism's inner beauty is best captured by realistically painting all the stages of its life cycle.

D. Naturalism can be achieved only through the highest level of intellectual activity.

**Paragraph 5**

Just as Dutch flower pieces were perceived as ideal expressions of naturalism in the seventeenth century, so today modern photography seems like a perfect medium for expressing the natural beauty of plants. In his photograph Succulent (1930), Edward Weston did just that by using straightforward camera work, without manipulating the film in the darkroom. But Weston did more than accurately portray his subject. He made photography an expressionistic medium by perfecting the close-up view to evoke an emotional response. He argued that, although the camera sees more than the human eye does, the quality of the image depends not on the camera but on the choices made by the photographer-artist. Many people even today think that naturalism represents the highest accomplishment in art. But not everyone agrees. First to argue persuasively that observation alone produced "mere likeness" was the Italian master Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), who said that the painter who copied the external forms of nature was acting only as a mirror. He believed that the true artist should engage in intellectual activity of a higher order and attempt to capture the inner life—the energy and power—of a subject. ■Georgia O' Keeffe, like van der Spelt and Weston, studied living plants; however, when she painted the canna lily in the painting Red Canna (1924), she, like Leonardo, sought to capture the flower's essence. ■By painting the canna lily's organic energy, she created a essence. ■By painting the canna lily's organic energy, she created a new abstract beauty, conveying in paint the pure vigor of its life cycle, rather than producing a realistic image. ■

**9, Look at the four squares [**■**] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

**Such an approach requires more from the artist but is reflected in the works of many modern painters as well as photographers.**

**Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [**■**] to add the sentence to the passage.**

**10, Directions:** An introductory sentence for brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the 3 answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

**Naturalism in art, dating back to ancient Greece, involves realistic treatment of objects in the natural world.**



A. In ancient Greek competitions during the fifth century B.C.E., naturalistic artists sometimes painted fictional creatures like unicorns or dragons, which their skills could render lifelike.

B. Dutch naturalists van der Spelt and van Mieris often created paintings of expensive flowers that appealed to the artists' rich patrons by celebrating wealth and power.

C. Photography provides a way for artists like Edward Weston to create naturalistic images that, through the artist's careful choices, can create an emotional response to a natural object.

D. Some seventeenth-century naturalistic painters made references to ancient Greece in their paintings and created artwork that combined realistic images with symbolic meanings.

E. Some twentieth-century artists took photographs of plants before painting them in order to ensure that their art was as realistic and natural-looking as possible.

F. Some modern-day artists have adopted the view of Leonardo da Vinci that true art is more than a mirroring of nature and that it requires the intellectual vision of the artist.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| philosopher n.哲学家 | Greek n.希腊的 |
| \*Aristotle 亚里士多德 | evaluate v.评价 |
| faithfully adv. 一模一样地，精确地 | be aware that知道 |
| naturalistic adj.自然主义的 | images n.图像 |
| seem like看起来像 | untouched adj.原样的 |
| snapshots n.快照 | render v.呈现 |
| lifelike adj.栩栩如生的 | fictions n.杜撰，小说 |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| craft n.手艺 | depiction n.描绘 |
| illustrate v.说明 | rival n.劲敌 |
| accurately adv.精确地 | peck v.啄 |
| curtain n.窗帘，幕 | hang over 挂在… 上 |
| gleefully adv.极快乐地 | fellow n.同伴 |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| pay homage to 致敬 | satin drapery 缎布 |
| drawn aside 拉倒一边 | a garland of 花环 |
| recreate v.重新创作 | illusion n.错觉 |
| reference n.参考 | legend n.传奇 |
| raise the question引发问题 | unanswerable adj.无法回答的 |
| patron n.赞助者 | classical adj.古典的 |
| manipulate v. 操控 |  |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| symbolize v.象征 | passage of time 时间流逝 |
| fleeting adj.飞逝的 | \*tulip n.郁金香 |
| creep v.爬 | fragile adj.脆弱的 |
| transitory adj.短暂的 | hover v.斡旋 |
| still life静物 | Netherlands 荷兰 |

第五段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| \*Dutch 荷兰的 | perceive v.认知，察觉 |
| ideal adj.理想的 | naturalism n.自然主义 |
| photography n.摄影 | medium n.媒介 |
| straightforward adj.简单的 | camera work 摄影技巧 |
| darkroom n.暗房 | portray v.描绘 |
| subject n.主题 | expressionistic adj.表现主义的 |
| close-up view 特写 | evoke v.唤醒 |
| represent v.代表 | accomplishment n.成就 |
| persuasively adv.令人信服地 | mere likeness 仅仅相似而已 |
| external adj.外部的 | engage in 进行 |
| a high order 高阶 | capture v.捕获 |
| inner life 内部生命 | living plants活生生的植物 |
| \*canna lily 美人蕉 | sought to 追求（seek to） |
| essence n.本质 | convey v.传达 |
| pure adj.纯粹的 | vigor n.活力 |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

In the ancient world, the Greek p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Aristotle e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ works of art on the basis of how faithfully artists r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what they saw in the natural world. But we need to be aware that when painters working in a naturalistic style make i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that seem like untouched snapshots of actual o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, their skill can also render lifelike such fictions as a unicorn or a dragon.

**Paragraph 2**

Like many people today, ancient Greeks e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the work of especially skillful naturalistic artists (the Greek word for "art," techne, is the same as the Greek word for "craft"). Their a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for naturalistic d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is illustrated in a famous story about a c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between rival Greek painters named Zeuxis and Parrhasius. In the late fifth century B.C.E. Zeuxis painted a picture of grapes so a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that birds flew down to peck at them. Then Parrhasius took his turn, and when Zeuxis asked his rival to r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the curtain h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the picture, Parrhasius gleefully pointed out that the curtain was his painting. Zeuxis agreed that Parrhasius won the competition since he, Zeuxis, had f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only birds but Parrhasius had tricked an i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fellow artist.

**Paragraph 3**

In the seventeenth century, painter Adriaen van der Spelt and his artist friend Frans van Mieris paid h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the story of Parrhasius' curtain with their painting of a blue satin drapery drawn aside to show a garland of flowers (a d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ made from many flowers joined together) in Flower Piece with Curtain (1658). The artists not only re-created Parrhasius' curtain i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ but also included a r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to another Greek l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that was popular in the fourth century B.C.E. that told of Pausias, who painted the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ floral garlands made by a young woman, Glykera. This second story r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the troubling and possibly unanswerable q\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of who was the true artist—the painter who c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nature in his art or the garland maker who made works of art out of nature. The seventeenth-century p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_—the people who b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such paintings—knew those stories and a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the artists' c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ references as well as their skill in drawing and m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colors on canvas.

**Paragraph 4**

The flower garland in Flower Piece with Curtain also s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of time and the f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (temporary) quality of human riches. The brilliant red and white tulip—the most desirable and expensive flower of the time—symbolizes wealth and power. Yet i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ creep out of the flowers, and a butterfly—fragile and transitory—h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ above a flower. Today, after studying the painting in its c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ context, we, too, understand that it is much more than a simple flower piece, such as the type of still life with flowers popular in the Netherlands in van der Spelt and van Mieris' time.

**Paragraph 5**

Just as Dutch flower pieces were p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as ideal e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of naturalism in the seventeenth century, so today modern p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seems like a perfect m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for expressing the natural beauty of plants. In his photograph Succulent (1930), Edward Weston did just that by using straightforward camera work, without manipulating the film in the darkroom. But Weston did more than accurately p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He made photography an expressionistic medium by perfecting the close-up view to e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an emotional response. He argued that, although the camera sees more than the human eye does, the quality of the image depends not on the camera but on the choices made by the photographer-artist. Many people even today think that naturalism represents the highest a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in art. But not everyone agrees. First to argue persuasively that o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alone produced "mere likeness" was the Italian master Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), who said that the painter who copied the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forms of nature was acting only as a mirror. He believed that the true artist should e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in intellectual activity of a higher order and attempt to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the inner life—the energy and power—of a subject. Georgia O' Keeffe, like van der Spelt and Weston, studied living plants; however, when she painted the canna lily in the painting Red Canna (1924), she, like Leonardo, sought to capture the flower's essence. By painting the canna lily's organic energy, she created an e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. By painting the canna lily's organic energy, she created a new abstract beauty, c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in paint the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vigor of its life cycle, rather than producing a r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ image.

## 长难句练习

1. The artists not only re-created Parrhasius' curtain illusion but also included a reference to another Greek legend that was popular in the fourth century B.C.E. that told of Pausias, who painted the exquisite floral garlands made by a young woman, Glykera.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The seventeenth-century patrons—the people who bought such paintings—knew those stories and appreciated the artists' classical references as well as their skill in drawing and manipulating colors on canvas.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In his photograph Succulent (1930), Edward Weston did just that by using straightforward camera work, without manipulating the film in the darkroom.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. First to argue persuasively that observation alone produced "mere likeness" was the Italian master Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519), who said that the painter who copied the external forms of nature was acting only as a mirror.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## The Process of Domestication

**Paragraph 1**

Domestication was not an innovation restricted to farming societies. The first of all domestic animals-the dog-was domesticated by hunter-gatherers during the Paleolithic Age. which ended roughly 12,000 years ago. Analysis of DNA lineages suggests an initial domestication at least 14,000 and perhaps as much as 135,000 years ago. Hunter-gatherers often develop close relationships with key plants as well as with animal species, which lead to practices verging on domestication. Certain Australian Aborigines. for example, followed a practice of replanting parts of the yams that they dug up. In northern Australia the practice was to leave the main plant and its root, and to collect and consume only the side tubers; in western Australia, however, people dug up the tubers, broke them into pieces, and returned some parts to the ground. Even more elaborate practices occurred elsewhere: the Owens Valley Paiute tribe of eastern California diverted streams to irrigate natural "fields" of water-meadow root crops.

**1. The phrase "verging on" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. dependent

B. close to

C. resulting from

D. equal to

**2. According to paragraph1, hunter-gatherers are known to have engaged in each of the following practices EXCEPT**

A. replanting parts of certain plants that they had dug up in order to consume

B. collecting only some parts of certain food plants and leaving other parts in place

C. changing the course of streams to provide water for certain kinds of plants

D. planting food plants in places where water was readily available

**Paragraph 2**

Two conclusions may be drawn from this. First, that hunter-gatherers were not simply passive bystanders in the history of plant and animal exploitation, but modified those species on which they relied both intentionally and unintentionally. And second, that close relationships between humans and their food sources did not begin abruptly with the development of agriculture less than 10,000 years ago in the early postglacial period, but have a much longer history stretching back tens of thousands of years into the Paleolithic.

**3, Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**

A. And second, close relationships between humans and their food sources began in the early postglacial period that stretched back tens of thousands of years into the Paleolithic.

B. And second, close relationships between humans and their food sources began to develop not with the beginning of agriculture, but tens of thousands of years earlier.

C. And second, agriculture began less than 10,000 years ago in the early postglacial period following the Paleolithic, which stretched back many thousands of years

D. And second, the development of agriculture led to close relationships between humans and their food sources tens of thousands of years ago.

**Paragraph 3**

Domestication involves the removal of species from the wild and their propagation by humans within a sheltered or manipulated setting. As a result, domesticates are subjected to different selective pressures from their wild relatives and so undergo morphological and genetic change from their wild ancestors through processes of natural selection. Domesticated species are also subject to selection by humans, who may prefer smaller and more docile individuals in a herd, for example, or may breed new forms that have specially valued characteristics, such as woolly sheep.

**4, According to paragraph 3, woolly sheep were a new form that resulted from**

A. natural pressures of living in a herd

B. selective pressures favoring smaller size

C. processes of natural selection

D. intentional selection by humans

**Paragraph 4**

Other consequences of human contact may be unintentional. In a now-classic experiment, Jack Harlan harvested wild stands of cereals by hand in southeast Turkey and showed that it was possible for a small family group to gather in only three weeks enough to sustain them for a year. It is important to consider the effect of such collection on plant communities, in particular on the way in which plants reseed themselves. Those with brittle seed heads will drop their seeds to the ground as soon as they are touched so those with tougher seed heads will be preferentially gathered by human collectors. Should human collectors use the plants they gathered as the basis of next year's crop, they will be sowing the tougher seed head variety, thus altering the characteristics of the species overall. It may have been through this sort of process of unintentional selection that domesticated forms of wheat and barley first developed in Southwest Asia.

**5, Paragraph 4 suggests that humans who harvested wild stands of cereals by hand preferred tougher seed heads because those are**

A. more nutritious

B. easier to collect

C. more common

D. larger

**Paragraph 5**

There were other common changes in domesticated species. A reduction in body size among animals occurred, either through intentional selection or as the unintentional result of breeding conditions. It should be noted, however, that size reduction is a widespread feature of postglacial mammals and has affected humans as well as animals. There is evidence also for an increase in size among cereals and tubers, through selective propagation. In addition, incidental changes, such as twisted horns in goats, or the loss of natural coloring in cows or horses, may be due to the relaxation of natural selective pressures in the protected humanly controlled environment; black and white Friesian cows, for example, would be conspicuous to predators and thus have reduced adaptive fitness in the wild.

**6, Why does the author mention that "size reduction is a widespread feature of postglacial mammals"?**

A. To point out that size reduction was the most common change in domesticated species

B. To indicate that the assumed connection between smaller animals and domestication may be open to question

C. To suggest that size reduction was more likely the result of intentional selection than an unintended result of breeding conditions

D. To support the idea that domestication affected mammals of all kinds very differently than it affected plants such as cereals and tubers

**7. In paragraph 5, the loss of natural coloring in cows or horses is presented as an example of**

A. a change that may have been an accidental effect of domestication

B. a change that is most likely to have resulted from intentional human selection

C. a change that resulted from natural selective pressures

D. a change that creased adaptive fitness in protected environments

**Paragraph 6**

The eventual result of these changes was the emergence of distinct domesticated species, many (though not all) of which could no longer survive in the wild without human intervention Furthermore, the success of the new food-producing economy, based on effective combinations of domestic plants and animals (such as the triad of maize, beans, and squash in the Americas) led to its relatively rapid expansion at the expense of hunting and gathering. As a result, species were carried by human action to areas far beyond the geographical range of their wild ancestors.

**8. According to paragraph 6. each of the following came about as a result of the development of domestication EXCEPT**

A. the appearance of species that could not survive in the wild

B. a decline in hunting and gathering

C. the relocation of hunter-gatherer economies to different areas

D. species being carried to areas outside their original geographical range

**Paragraph 5**

There were other common changes in domesticated species. ■A reduction in body size among animals occurred, either through intentional selection or as the unintentional result of breeding conditions. ■It should be noted, however, that size reduction is a widespread feature of postglacial mammals and has affected humans as well as animals. ■There is evidence also for an increase in size among cereals and tubers, through selective propagation. ■In addition, incidental changes, such as twisted horns in goats, or the loss of natural coloring in cows or horses, may be due to the relaxation of natural selective pressures in the protected humanly controlled environment; black and white Friesian cows, for example, would be conspicuous to predators and thus have reduced adaptive fitness in the wild.

**9, Look at the four squares** ■**that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

**Studies in the dry valleys of Mexico, for example, have demonstrated the dramatic size increase of maize cobs that can occur through intentional selection.**

**Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square** ■**to add the sentence to the passage.**

**10, Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the 3 answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

**Long before humans stopped being hunters and gatherers, they had begun to influence the history of plant and animal species.**



A. Hunter-gatherers developed close relationships in the wild with the plant and animal species on which they relied and in doing so changed them both intentionally and unintentionally.

B. Experimental evidence suggests that domestication was slower to occur in locations where small family groups could quickly gather enough cereal to live on for a year

C. Domesticated species are subject to intentional selection by humans for valued characteristics, but many changes in domesticated species may be the unintentional results of breeding conditions

D. True domestication involves removing species from the wild and propagating them within a humanly controlled environment in which they are subject to different pressures than their wild relatives.

E. While some humans gave up hunting and gathering to become part of the new food-producing economy. there were many others who preferred wild as opposed to domesticated food sources.

F. Humans selected for characteristics such as the twisted horns in goats in order to reduce the adaptive fitness of domesticated animal in the wild.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| domestication n.驯化；驯养 | innovation n.发明；创新 |
| restricted to 局限于 | hunter-gatherer 狩猎采集者 |
| Paleolithic Age旧石器时期 | roughly adv.大约 |
| lineage n.血统 | initial adj.一开始的 |
| verge on 接近于 | aborigine n.土著；本地人 |
| \*yam n.山药 | consume v.吃掉 |
| \*tuber n.马铃薯等植物的块茎 | elaborate adj.复杂的 |
| divert v.使转道；使转向 | meadow n.草地 |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| passive adj.被动的 | bystander n.旁观者 |
| exploitation n.开发；利用 | modify v.修改 |
| intentionally adv.有意地；刻意地 | abruptly adv.突然地 |
| postglacial adj.后冰川时期的 | stretch v.延伸 |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| involve v.包含 | removal n.去除 |
| propagation n.繁殖 | sheltered adj.被保护的 |
| manipulate v.操控 | setting n.环境 |
| are subjected to 遭受到 | undergo v.经历 |
| morphological adj.形态的 | docile adj.温顺的 |
| herd n.兽群 | breed v.繁殖 |
| characteristic n.特征 |  |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| consequence n.结果 | stand n.林分（一片相同的植物群） |
| cereal n.谷物 | sustain v.维持 |
| brittle adj.脆的；易碎的 | tough adj.坚硬的 |
| preferentially adv.受优待地 | sow v.播种 |
| variety n.种类 | alter v.改变 |
| barley n.黑麦 |  |

第五段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| cereal n.谷物 | incidental adj.附带发生的；伴随而来的 |
| twisted adj.扭曲的 | horn n.角 |
| conspicuous adj.显眼的 |  |

第六段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| eventual adj.最终的 | emergence n.出现 |
| distinct adj.不同的 | intervention n.干涉 |
| at the expense of以..为代价 | geographical adj.地理的 |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

Domestication was not an i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ restricted to farming societies. The first of all domestic animals-the dog-was domesticated by hunter-gatherers during the Paleolithic Age, which ended r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 12,000 years ago. Analysis of DNA l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ suggests an i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ domestication at least 14,000 and perhaps as much as 135,000 years ago. Hunter-gatherers often develop close r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with key plants as well as with animal species, which lead to practices v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on domestication. Certain Australian Aborigines, for example, followed a p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of replanting parts of the yams that they dug up. In northern Australia the practice was to leave the main plant and its root, and to collect and c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only the side tubers; in western Australia, however, people dug up the tubers, b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them into pieces, and returned some parts to the ground. Even more e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ practices o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elsewhere: the Owens Valley Paiute tribe of eastern California d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ streams to i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ natural "fields" of water-meadow root crops.

**Paragraph 2**

Two c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be drawn from this. First, that hunter-gatherers were not simply p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bystanders in the history of plant and animal e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but modified those species on which they relied both intentionally and unintentionally. And second, that close relationships between humans and their food s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not begin abruptly with the d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of agriculture less than 10,000 years ago in the early postglacial period, but have a much longer history s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ back tens of thousands of years into the Paleolithic.

**Paragraph 3**

Domestication i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of species from the wild and their propagation by humans within a s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or manipulated setting. As a result, domesticates are s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to different selective pressures from their wild r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and so undergo morphological and g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ change from their wild ancestors through processes of natural s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Domesticated species are also subject to selection by humans, who may p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ smaller and more docile i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a herd, for example, or may breed new forms that have specially valued characteristics, such as woolly sheep.

**Paragraph 4**

Other c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of human contact may be unintentional. In a now-classic experiment, Jack Harlan h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wild stands of cereals by hand in southeast Turkey and showed that it was possible for a small family group to gather in only three weeks enough to s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them for a year. It is important to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the effect of such collection on plant communities, in particular on the way in which plants reseed themselves. Those with b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seed heads will d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their seeds to the ground as soon as they are touched so those with tougher seed heads will be preferentially gathered by human collectors. Should human collectors use the plants they gathered as the basis of next year's crop, they will be s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the tougher seed head variety, thus a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the characteristics of the species overall. It may have been through this sort of p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of unintentional selection that domesticated forms of wheat and barley first d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Southwest Asia

**Paragraph 5**

There were other common changes in d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ species. A r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in body size among animals occurred, either through i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ selection or as the unintentional result of breeding conditions. It should be noted, however, that size reduction is a w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ feature of postglacial mammals and has affected humans as well as animals. There is evidence also for an i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in size among cereals and tubers, through selective propagation. In addition, i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes, such as twisted horns in goats, or the loss of natural coloring in cows or horses, may be due to the relaxation of natural selective pressures in the protected humanly c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ environment; black and white Friesian cows, for example, would be c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to predators and thus have reduced a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fitness in the wild.

**Paragraph 6**

The eventual result of these changes was the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of distinct domesticated species, many (though not all) of which could no longer survive in the wild without human i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Furthermore, the success of the new food-producing economy, based on effective c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of domestic plants and animals (such as the triad of maize, beans, and squash in the Americas) led to its relatively rapid expansion at the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of hunting and gathering. As a result, species were c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by human action to areas far beyond the g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ range of their wild a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**长难句练习**

1. And second, that close relationships between humans and their food sources did not begin abruptly with the development of agriculture less than 10,000 years ago in the early postglacial period, but have a much longer history stretching back tens of thousands of years into the Paleolithic.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Those with brittle seed heads will drop their seeds to the ground as soon as they are touched so those with tougher seed heads will be preferentially gathered by human collectors.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In addition, incidental changes, such as twisted horns in goats, or the loss of natural coloring in cows or horses, may be due to the relaxation of natural selective pressures in the protected humanly controlled environment.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# 第四套

## Species Competition

**Paragraph 1**

Interspecific competition occurs when two or more species seek the same limited resource. In the 1930s, Russian biologist G. F. Gause devised a set of elegant laboratory experiments that provide the basis for our formal understanding of competition. Gause grew two different species of the single-celled Paramecium - P. aurelia and P. caudatum - separately and together. Populations of both species always increased more rapidly when they were grown alone. When grown together, populations of both species grew more slowly. Eventually, P. aurelia totally displaced P. caudatum. The results of his experiments with Paramecium species, along with similar experiments he performed on other organisms, led Gause to form this postulate: two species that directly compete for essential resources cannot coexist one species will eventually displace the other. This postulate has come to be known as the competitive exclusion principle.

**1. According to paragraph1, which of the following statements about Gause's experiments with Paramecium is true?**

A. They were all conducted using various Paramecium species together.

B. They were all performed in a laboratory setting.

C. They were designed to test the already accepted principle of competitive exclusion.

D. They proved that species that grow slowly will not displace each other.

**Paragraph 2**

An acre of tropical forest may include over 100 species of trees, all of which depend on the same soil, water, and nutrients Freshwater lakes may have dozens of species of fish, all of which feed on the planktonic algae and animals suspended in the water. Indeed, two or more species of Paramecium may be found in the same lake. These and many other examples from ecological communities in nature seem to contradict Gause's principle. If two competing species cannot coexist in the laboratory, how are they able to coexist in natural settings? This question has been the basis for hundreds of ecological studies.

**2. The author notes that numerous species of trees all "depend on the same soil" and multiple species of fish all "feed on the planktonic algae and animals suspended in the water" in lakes in order to**

A. provide examples of species that seem to contradict the competitive exclusion principle in natural settings

B. point out a way in which these species coexist more easily than Paramecium species do

C. draw a contrast between the resources available to fish and those on which trees depend

D. indicate that one of each of these species will eventually displace all of the others it competes with

**Paragraph 3**

Ecologist G. Evelyn Hutchinson provided one of the most important explanations for the coexistence of competing organisms. He proposed that each species has a fundamental niche, the complete range of environmental conditions, such as requirements for temperature, food, and water, over which the species might possibly exist. Hutchinson noted, however, that few species actually grow and reproduce in all parts of this theoretical range. Rather species usually exist only where they are able to compete effectively against other species. Hutchinson used the term realized niche to describe the range of conditions where a species actually occurs given the constraints of competition. Species whose fundamental niches overlap significantly are potential competitors Hutchinson suggested that these potential competitors are able to coexist because they divide up the fundamental niche. Hutchinson called this division of resources niche differentiation

**3, The word "constraints" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. variations

B. results

C. limitations

D. influences

**4, What can be inferred from paragraph 3 about organisms and their fundamental niches?**

A. Most species live in certain parts of their fundamental niche but not in all of it.

B. Competing species that share a fundamental niche eventually displace one another.

C. Most species compete effectively by growing in one part of their fundamental niche but reproducing in another.

D. Most species have multiple fundamental niches.

**Paragraph 4**

Niche differentiation occurs among many different kinds of organisms. For example, five different species of warblers, small insect-eating birds, occur together in the evergreen forests of the United States. During nesting season, the primary food of all the warblers is caterpillars. Careful studies of the birds' feeding behavior reveal that each species competes most effectively in a different part of the forest's highest layer, and that is where each species can be found. The diverse grasses and herbs that grow in native prairies provide another example of niche differentiation Above ground, these plants appear to be vying for the same space and resources. However, a careful mapping of root systems shows that different species are adapted to exploiting different portions of the soil. In addition, some species compete most effectively when growing in bright light, whereas others compete effectively when growing in the shade of taller plants.

**5, The word “reveal” in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. assume

B. fin”

C. suggest

D. show

**6, According to paragraph 4, five different species of warblers are able to coexist in the evergreen forests in the United States primarily because they**

A. have different nesting seasons

B. eat insects that constantly move from one layer of the forest to another

C. rely on different foods during the nesting season

D. feed in different areas of the forest's top layer.

**7. What can be inferred from paragraph 4 about niche differentiation among some species of grasses and herbs in their native prairies?**

A. It occurs both above ground and underground.

B. It is more common among herbs than it is among grasses.

C. It is determined to a large extent by the presence of tall plants in the niche.

D. It occurs less commonly than does niche differentiation among warblers in evergreen forests.

**Paragraph 5**

Some of Gause's experiments support Hutchinson's niche differentiation hypothesis. Under any specific set of conditions the same temperature, water availability. food source, etc. Gause's principle holds true. But if conditions change, competition among species may produce different winners and losers. Indeed waste products are periodically removed, the outcome of the competition between P. aurelia and P. caudatum is reversed and P. caudatum wins. Thus, in a complex environment where waste materials are collected in some places and not in others, these two species could coexist.

**Paragraph 6**

Time is required for one species to competitively displace another, and the competitive exclusion principle presumes that environmental conditions remain constant during that time. In nature, however, environments change from season to season and from year to year, so conditions that are favorable to a particular species may not persist and environments that are constantly changing may allow competing species to coexist.

**8. According to paragraph 5, niche differentiation could occur between P.aurelia and P.caudatum in an environment in which**

A. waste materials are removed altogether

B. the level of waste material present remains almost the same over time

C. waste products remain in some places but are removed from others

D. waste products are generally allowed to accumulate

**Paragraph 1**

Interspecific competition occurs when two or more species seek the same limited resource. In the 1930s, Russian biologist G. F. Gause devised a set of elegant laboratory experiments that provide the basis for our formal understanding of competition. Gause grew two different species of the single-celled Paramecium – P. aureli– and P. caudatum – separately– and together. Populations of both species always increased more rapidly when they were grown alone. When grown together, populations of both species grew more slowly. ■Eventually, P. aurelia totally displaced P. caudatum. ■The results of his experiments with Paramecium species, along with similar experiments he performed on other organisms, led Gause to form this postulate: two species that directly compete for essential resources cannot coexist one species will eventually displace the other. ■This postulate has come to be known as the competitive exclusion principle. ■

**9, Look at the four squares** ■**that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage**

**But if it is true, why are ecological communities so rich in species?**

**Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square** ■**to add the sentence to the passage.**

**10, Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points**

**the 1930s, G. F. Gause concluded that two species which directly compete for resources cannot coexist**



A. Gause's conclusions were immediately challenged because his experiments mostly involved single-celled organisms rather than multiple-celled organisms such as trees, birds, and fishes

B. Some plant species compete best when growing in bright light, whereas others compete best when growing in shade, but they are adapted to sharing resources in the same portions of the soil.

C. Species are most likely to displace competitors when conditions are constant over time, but environmental change occurs often in nature and change makes competitive exclusion less likely.

D. Many examples in nature seem to contradict Gause's competitive exclusion principle, but Hutchinson proposed that species' ability t’ divide their fundamental niche explains these contradictions

E. When each of two or more species can compete most effectively in a different part of their shared environment, niche differentiation occurs and competing species are able to coexist.

F. Some of Gause's experiments complicate Hutchinson's niche differentiation hypothesis by showing that even species that divide their niche can displace competitors when conditions change.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| interspecific adj. 种间的 | seek v. 寻找 |
| limited adj. 有限的 | resource n. 资源 |
| devise v. 设计 | elegant adj. 优雅的 |
| formal adj. 正式的 | \*paramecium n. 草履虫 |
| \*aurelia n. 蛹 | \*caudatum n. 尾状 |
| displace v. 取代 | postulate n. 猜测 |
| essential adj. 关键的 | exclusion n. 排除 |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| an acre of n. 一英亩 | nutrients n. 营养 |
| planktonic algae 浮游藻类 | suspend v. 悬浮 |
| contradict v. 与…… 矛盾 | settings n. 环境 |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| coexistence n. 共存 | fundamental niche 基础生态位 |
| realized niche 实际生态位 | rather 相反 |
| range n. 范围 | constrainsts n. 约束，限制 |
| divide up 分配 | niche differentiation 生态位分化 |
| term n. 术语 | reproduce v. 繁殖 |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| organisms n.生物体 | evergreen n. 常绿植物adj.常绿的 |
| \*warblers 鸣鸟 | primary adj. 主要的 |
| caterpillars n. 毛毛虫 | feeding behavior 摄食行为 |
| nesting season 筑巢季节 | layer n. 层 |
| herbs n. 草本植物 | prairies n. 大草原 |
| vie for 竞争 | diverse adj. 多种多样的 |
| appear to 似乎 | mapping n.绘图 |
| adapt to 适应 | exploit v.开发，利用 |
| portion n. 一部分 | shade n. 树荫 |

第五段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| hypothesis n. 假说 | waste products 废弃产物 |
| periodically adv. 周期性地，定期地 | remove v. 移除 |
| outcome n.结果 | reverse v. 逆转 |
| indeed adv.确实 |  |

第六段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| competitively adv. 竞争性地 | displace v.取代 |
| presume v.推测 | remain v.保留 |
| constant adj. 连续不断的 | favorable adj.有利的 |
| persist v. 存留 |  |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

Interspecific competition o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when two or more species s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the same limited resource. In the 1930s, Russian biologist G. F. Gause d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a set of elegant laboratory experiments that provide the basis for our formal understanding of competition. Gause grew two different species of the single-celled Paramecium - P. aurelia and P. caudatum - s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and together. Populations of both species always increased more rapidly when they were grown alone. When grown together, populations of both species grew more slowly. Eventually, P. aurelia totally d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ P. caudatum. The results of his experiments with Paramecium species, along with similar experiments he p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on other organisms, led Gause to form this postulate: two species that directly compete for e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resources cannot coexist one species will eventually displace the other. This postulate has come to be known as the competitive e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ principle.

**Paragraph 2**

An acre of tropical forest may i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over 100 species of trees, all of which depend on the same soil, water, and n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Freshwater lakes may have dozens of species of fish, all of which f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the planktonic algae and animals suspended in the water. I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, two or more species of Paramecium may be found in the same lake. These and many other examples from ecological communities in nature seem to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Gause's principle. If two competing species cannot coexist in the laboratory, how are they able to coexist in natural settings? This question has been the b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for hundreds of ecological studies.

**Paragraph 3**

Ecologist G. Evelyn Hutchinson provided one of the most important explanations for the coexistence of competing organisms. He p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that each species has a fundamental n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the complete range of environmental conditions, such as requirements for temperature, food, and water, over which the species might possibly exist. Hutchinson noted, however, that few species actually grow and r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in all parts of this theoretical range. Rather species usually exist only where they are able to compete e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ against other species. Hutchinson used the term realized niche to describe the r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of conditions where a species actually occurs given the c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of competition. Species whose fundamental niches o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ significantly are potential competitors. Hutchinson suggested that these potential competitors are able to coexist because they d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up the fundamental niche. Hutchinson called this division of resources niche d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Paragraph 4**

Niche differentiation occurs among many different kinds of o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For example, five different species of warblers, small insect-eating birds, occur together in the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forests of the United States. During nesting season, the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ food of all the warblers is caterpillars. Careful studies of the birds' f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behavior reveal that each species competes most effectively in a different part of the forest's highest l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and that is where each species can be found. The d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grasses and herbs that grow in native prairies provide another example of niche differentiation. Above ground, these plants a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be vying for the same space and r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, a careful mapping of root systems shows that different species are a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to exploiting different p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the soil. In addition, some species compete most effectively when growing in bright light, w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ others compete effectively when growing in the s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of taller plants.

**Paragraph 5**

Some of Gause's experiments s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hutchinson's niche differentiation hypothesis. Under any specific set of conditions the same temperature, water a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_， food source, etc. Gause's principle’ holds true. But if conditions change, competition among species may produce different winners and l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Indeed waste products are p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ removed, the o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the competition between P. aurelia and P. caudatum is r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and P. caudatum wins. Thus, in a complex environment where waste materials are c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in some places and not in others, these two species could coexist.

**Paragraph 6**

Time is r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for one species to competitively displace another, and the competitive e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ principle presumes that environmental conditions remain c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during that time. In nature, however, environments change from season to season and from year to year, so conditions that are f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a particular species may not p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and environments that are constantly changing may allow competing species to coexist.

## 长难句练习

1. He proposed that each species has a fundamental niche, the complete range of environmental conditions, such as requirements for temperature, food, and water, over which the species might possibly exist.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Careful studies of the birds' feeding behavior reveal that each species competes most effectively in a different part of the forest's highest layer, and that is where each species can be found.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In nature, however, environments change from season to season and from year to year, so conditions that are favorable to a particular species may not persist and environments that are constantly changing may allow competing species to coexist.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Economic Reasoning

**Paragraph 1**

Economics begins with the assumption that human actions are rational--intended for maximum self-benefit. For example, people pay more for a larger box of the same cereal than for a smaller one. Yet people sometimes seem to act irrationally. When a celebrity endorses a product, sales increase although the endorsement appears to convey no information about product quality. Nonetheless, economists stubbornly insist on finding rational explanations for all behavior. Why? Imagine a physicist who encounters his first helium-filled balloon. which flies up rather that down when released near the ground, a blatant challenge to the laws of gravity. Two courses are open to him. He can say, "Well, the laws of gravity have exceptions." Or he can say, "Let me see if there is any way to explain this strange phenomenon without abandoning basic principles of physics." If he takes the latter course, and if he is sufficiently clever. he will eventually discover the properties of objects that are lighter than air and recognize that their behavior is in perfect harmony with existing theories of gravity. In the process he will not only learn about helium–filled balloons; he will also come to a deeper understanding of how gravity works.

**1. The word "blatant" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. seeming

B. confusing

C. obvious

D. practical

**2. In paragraph 1. why does the author discuss celebrity endorsements?**

A. To argue that product size can be more important for sales than quality

B. To show that celebrities act for their own self-benefit

C. To warn against buying products without information about their quality

D. To provide an example that challenges a basic assumption of economics

**3, In paragraph 1. why does the author discuss an imaginary first encounter of a physicist with a helium-filled balloon?**

A. To demonstrate that even the laws of gravity are not fully understood

B. To identify the properties of objects that are lighter than air

C. To suggest that assumptions in economics are more likely to have exceptions than are the laws of physics

D. To demonstrate that economists are right in looking for rational explanations for all human actions

**Paragraph 2**

Now it might very well be that there are real exceptions to the laws of gravity, and that our physicist will one day encounter one. If he insists on looking for a good explanation without abandoning his theories, he will fail. If there are enough such failures, new theories will eventually arise to supplant the existing ones. Nevertheless, the wise course of action, at least initially, is to see whether surprising facts can be reconciled with existing theories. The attempt itself is a good mental exercise for the scientist, and there are sometimes surprising successes. Moreover, if we are too quick to abandon our most successful theories, we will soon be left with nothing at all.

**4, Paragraph 2 mentions which TWO of the following benefits of trying to reconcile exceptions with existing theories? To receive credit, you must select TWO answers.**

A. Reduced risk of failure

B. Exercise of the mind

C. The possibility of an unexpected success

D. The possibility that new theories will arise quickly

**Paragraph 3**

Much primitive agriculture shares a strange common feature. There are very few large plots of land: instead each farmer owns several small plots scattered around the village. (This pattern was endemic in medieval England and exists today in less developed parts of the world.) Historians have long debated the reasons for this scattering, which is believed to be the source of much inefficiency. Perhaps it arises from inheritance and marriage: At each generation, the family plot is subdivided among the heirs, so that plots become tiny; marriages then bring widely scattered plots into the same family. This explanation suffers because it seems to assume a form of irrationality: Why don't the villagers periodically exchange plots among themselves to consolidate their holdings?

**5, Paragraph 3 suggests that historians have offered which of the following explanations for the kind of land plots that medieval farmers owned in England?**

A. Agriculture was too primitive for farmers to work large plots of land efficiently

B. Families subdivided their land when a family member became married

C. Land could be divided among several people when it was passed on to the next generation.

D. Villagers often exchanged small plots of land among themselves

**Paragraph 4**

Inevitably, this problem attracted the attention of the economist and historian Deirdre McCloskey. whose instinct for constructing ingenious economic explanations is unsurpassed. Instead of asking "What social institutions led to such irrational behavior?" McCloskey asked, "Why is this behavior rational?" Careful study led her to conclude that it is rational because it is a form of insurance. A farmer with one large plot is liable to be completely ruined in the event of a localized flood. By scattering his holdings, the farmer gives up some potential income in exchange for a guarantee that he will not be wiped out by a local disaster. This behavior is not even exotic. Every modern insured homeowner does the same thing. One way to test McCloskey's theory is to ask whether the insurance "premiums" (that is, the amount of production that is sacrificed by scattering) are commensurate with the amount of protection being "purchased" ,using as a standard the premiums that people are willing to pay in more conventional insurance markets, and by this measure it holds up well. A serious criticism is this: If medieval peasants wanted insurance, why didn't they buy and sell insurance policies, as we do today? A simple answer is that nobody had yet figured out how to do it. But some economists demand more exact answers to this objection, and they are right. Theories should be tested to their limits.

**6, The phrase "this problem" in the passage refers to**

A. the continued inefficiency of agriculture in some parts of the world

B. the need for villagers to consolidate their holdings

C. the lack of a rational explanation for plot scattering

D. the role of inheritance and marriage in the size of plots

**7. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**

A. The amount of production sacrificed by scattering is commensurate with what people are willing to pay for protection in more conventional insurance markets, which supports McCloskey's theory

B. The amount of protection people have been purchasing by buying insurance has been commensurate with the insurance premiums, and the standard used for measuring them has held up well over time.

C. One way to test McCloskey's theory is to measure the amount of production that is sacrificed by scattering and the "premiums" that people are willing to pay for that production on the market.

D. One way to test McCloskey's theory is to ask people whether the "premiums" they are willing to pay in more conventional insurance markets are commensurate with the protection being "purchased”.

**8. According to paragraph 4, which of the following explanations has McCloskey provided for the practice of farmland scattering?**

A. Other available forms of insurance would be too expensive for the farmers.

B. The practice makes certain that farmers will not lose all their crops if a local flood occurs.

C. The presence of social institutions can sometimes lead to irrational behavior.

D. Farming several small pieces of land can be easier than farming a single large piece of land.

**Paragraph 4**

Inevitably, this problem attracted the attention of the economist and historian Deirdre McCloskey. whose instinct for constructing ingenious economic explanations is unsurpassed. Instead of asking "What social institutions led to such irrational behavior?" McCloskey asked, "Why is this behavior rational?" Careful study led her to conclude that it is rational because it is a form of insurance. A farmer with one large plot is liable to be completely ruined in the event of a localized flood. By scattering his holdings, the farmer gives up some potential income in exchange for a guarantee that he will not be wiped out by a local disaster. This behavior is not even exotic. Every modern insured homeowner does the same thing. One way to test McCloskey's theory is to ask whether the insurance "premiums" (that is, the amount of production that is sacrificed by scattering) are commensurate with the amount of protection being "purchased." using as a standard the premiums that people are willing to pay in more conventional insurance markets, and by this measure it holds up well. ■A serious criticism is this: If medieval peasants wanted insurance, why didn't they buy and sell insurance policies, as we do today? A simple answer is that nobody had yet figured out how to do it. ■But some economists demand more exact answers to this objection, and they are right. ■Theories should be tested to their limits. ■

**9, Look at the four squares** ■**that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage**

**This is because designing an insurance policy requires an act of genius.**

**Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square** ■**to add the sentence to the passage.**

**10, Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the 3 answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points**

**Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong. To review the passage, click on View Text.**

**Economists try to explain certain decisions that humans make.**



A. Economists have been able to explain why people pay different prices for products based on their quantity but not why they do so when they have no information about product quality

B. Economists believe that humans act in ways that are most beneficial or themselves, although this belief may seem to be challenged by behavior like land scattering

C. Land scattering during medieval times more likely resulted from an effort to reduce losses at times of disaster than from the inheritance and marriage practices that were current then

D. Economists are similar to physicists in that they usually explain surprising observations by creating new theories instead of adding exceptions to existing ones.

E. Economists and historians studying primitive agriculture could not agree on whether a number of its practices are due to the traditions of inheritance and marriage or other social institutions

F. It is important to test theories to the greatest extent possible, but they should be abandoned only when there are enough facts that cannot be brought into agreement with them.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| economics n. 经济学，经济意义 | assumption n.假定 |
| rational adj.合理的，理性的 | intend for 打算 |
| maximum self-benefit 自我利益最大化 | cereal n. 谷物 |
| seem to 似乎 | irrationally adv. 非理性的 |
| celebrity n. 名人 | endorse v. 明星代言 |
| appear to 似乎 | convey v. 传达 |
| stubbornly adv. 固执地 | insist on 坚持 |
| physicist n. 物理学家 | encounter v. 遇到 |
| helium-filled balloon 氦气球 | release v. 释放 |
| blatant adj.公然的 | phenomenon n.现象 |
| principles n. 原则 | physics n.物理学，物理现象 |
| the latter 后者 | sufficiently adv. 足够地 |
| properties n. 特性 | harmony n. 和谐 |
| gravity n. 重力 |  |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| abandon v. 抛弃 | initially adv. 最初 |
| reconcile with 与……和解，妥协 |  |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| primitive adj. 原始的 | large plots of 大块地 |
| endemic adj. 地方性的 | medieval adj. 中世纪的 |
| instead adv. 相反 | scattering n. 分散 |
| source n. 来源 | inefficiency n. 无效率 |
| arise from 源自 | heirs n. 继承人 |
| inheritance n. 继承物，遗产 | subdivide v. 细分 |
| assume v. 假定 | irrationality n. 不合理 |
| consolidate v. 加强，合并 | holdings n. 占有的财产 |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| inevitably adv. 不可避免的 | instinct n. 本能 |
| ingenious adj. 精巧的 | rational adj. 理性的 |
| insurance n. 保险 | liable adj. 有义务的 |
| ruin v. 毁掉 | localized adj. 局部的，小范围的 |
| guarantee v. 保证 | wipe out 毁灭 |
| disaster n. 灾难 | exotic adj. 非本土的 |
| premiums n. 保险费 | by this measure 通过这个方法 |
| hold up well 站得住脚 | criticism n. 批评 |
| medieval adj. 中世纪的 | peasant n. 贫民 |
| policies n. 政策 | yet adv.但是 conj.然而 |
| figure out 解决 | demand v.要求 |
| exact adj. 精确的 | objection n.反对 |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

Economics begins with the a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that human actions are r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-intended for maximum self-benefit. For example, people pay more for a larger box of the same cereal than for a smaller one. Yet people sometimes seem to act i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When a celebrity e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a product, sales increase although the endorsement appears to convey no information about product q\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Nonetheless, economists stubbornly i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on finding rational explanations for all behavior. Why? Imagine a physicist who e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his first helium-filled balloon, which flies up rather that down when released near the ground, a b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ challenge to the laws of gravity. Two courses are open to him. He can say, "Well, the laws of gravity have e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_." Or he can say, "Let me see if there is any way to explain this strange phenomenon without a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basic principles of physics." If he takes the l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ course, and if he is sufficiently clever, he will eventually discover the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of objects that are lighter than air and recognize that their behavior is in perfect h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with existing theories of gravity. In the process he will not only learn about helium–filled balloons; he will also come to a deeper understanding of how g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ works.

**Paragraph 2**

Now it might very well be that there are real exceptions to the l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of gravity, and that our physicist will one day encounter one. If he i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on looking for a good explanation without abandoning his theories, he will fail. If there are enough such failures, new theories will eventually arise to s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the existing ones. Nevertheless, the wise course of action, at least i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is to see whether surprising facts can be r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with existing theories. The attempt itself is a good mental e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the scientist, and there are sometimes surprising successes. Moreover, if we are too quick to abandon our most successful theories, we will soon be left with nothing at all.

**Paragraph 3**

Much primitive agriculture shares a strange common f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. There are very few large plots of land: instead each farmer owns several small plots s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ around the village. (This pattern was endemic in medieval England and exists today in less d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ parts of the world.) Historians have long debated the reasons for this scattering, which is believed to be the source of much i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps it arises from inheritance and marriage: At each generation, the family plot is s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among the heirs, so that plots become tiny; marriages then bring widely scattered plots into the same family. This explanation s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because it seems to assume a form of irrationality: Why don't the villagers periodically e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plots among themselves to consolidate their holdings?

**Paragraph 4**

Inevitably, this problem attracted the attention of the economist and historian Deirdre McCloskey， whose i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for constructing ingenious economic explanations is unsurpassed. Instead of asking "What social institutions led to such irrational behavior?" McCloskey asked, "Why is this behavior rational?" Careful study led her to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that it is rational because it is a form of i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A farmer with one large plot is liable to be completely r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the event of a localized flood. By scattering his holdings, the farmer gives up some potential i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in exchange for a guarantee that he will not be w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out by a local disaster. This behavior is not even e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Every modern insured homeowner does the same thing. One way to test McCloskey's theory is to ask whether the insurance "premiums" (that is, the amount of production that is sacrificed by scattering) are commensurate with the amount of protection being "purchased." using as a s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the premiums that people are willing to pay in more conventional insurance markets, and by this measure it h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up well. A serious c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is this: If medieval peasants wanted insurance, why didn't they buy and sell insurance policies, as we do today? A simple answer is that nobody had yet figured out how to do it. But some economists demand more exact answers to this objection, and they are right. Theories should be tested to their l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

## 长难句练习

1. Imagine a physicist who encounters his first helium-filled balloon, which flies up rather that down when released near the ground, a blatant challenge to the laws of gravity.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Nevertheless, the wise course of action, at least initially, is to see whether surprising facts can be reconciled with existing theories.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Perhaps it arises from inheritance and marriage: At each generation, the family plot is subdivided among the heirs, so that plots become tiny; marriages then bring widely scattered plots into the same family.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. One way to test McCloskey's theory is to ask whether the insurance "premiums" (that is, the amount of production that is sacrificed by scattering) are commensurate with the amount of protection being "purchased", using as a standard the premiums that people are willing to pay in more conventional insurance markets, and by this measure it holds up well.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Ancient Mapmaking

**Paragraph 1**

Claudius Ptolemy, who lived from approximately 85 to 168 A.D. was an ancient mapmaker whose works were rediscovered in Europe after being lost until the fifteenth century. He lived in Alexandria, Egypt, where he used Alexandria's famous library to compile existing knowledge of astronomy，geography, and astrology into three treatises. The astronomy and geography treatises had a long-lasting influence, but they both presented serious errors that went uncorrected for about 1.300 years. Ptolemy's astronomy treatise, Almagest, rejected the theory earlier proposed by Aristarchus (approximately 230 BC) that Earth revolves around the Sun. Ptolemy's geocentric idea-that Earth was the center of the universe -accepted the ideas of Aristotle and formed the main thesis of his treatise. When Ptolemy's works resurfaced in the fifteenth century, they were accepted as gems of ancient wisdom, and few had the nerve or the authority to challenge them. Likewise, any sixteenth century maps that altered the Ptolemy map were regarded with suspicion.

1. **According to paragraph1, which of the following is true of Ptolemy's treatises?**
2. They were no longer accepted in the fifteenth century
3. They presented the idea that Earth revolves around the Sun.
4. They rejected the ideas of Aristotle
5. Their inaccuracies had an impact on fifteenth-century thought
6. **According to paragraph1, which of the following is true of Aristarchus?**
7. He was an ancient mapmaker like Ptolemy.
8. He proposed a theory that Earth was not at the center of the universe.
9. His theory was based on Ptolemy's astronomy treatise Almagest
10. He largely accepted the astronomical ideas of Aristotle.

**Paragraph 2**

In his other influential treatise, Geographia, Ptolemy rejected the nearly correct computation of the distance around Earth-Earth’s circumference-made by Eratosthenes in approximately 240 BC Rather, he chose an erroneous and much smaller distance (about 75 percent of the actual size). Ptolemy did not make any measurements himself, as Eratosthenes had done, but selectively compiled other information that was known at the time. The estimate he chose came from the Greek astronomer Poseidonius. Subsequently, however, his choices became known as Ptolemaic ideas and were considered irrefutable. Also, Ptolemy assumed that the known world’s land surface covered 180 degrees of longitude ranging from the Canary Islands in the west to the easternmost part of Asia (about 20 degrees of longitude too much). This error on his map showed the Atlantic Ocean much too narrow and connecting western Europe and east Asia, without the American continents in between. This remained the understanding of the world for 1.300 years.

1. **The word ‘erroneous’ in the passage is closest in meaning to**
2. widely accepted
3. recently determined
4. Incorrect
5. Debatable
6. **According to paragraph 2, how did Ptolemy determine the circumference of Earth for his treatise Geographia?**
7. He made his own measurements.
8. He computed an average of the measurements made by several Greek astronomers.
9. He relied on Eratosthenes’ computation.
10. He used an estimate Poseidonius had made.

**Paragraph 3**

The combination of these two errors-Earth’s circumference too small and land area too large-encouraged mariners of the fifteenth century to assume that a relatively short voyage across the Atlantic Ocean would take them to Asia. Columbus was the first to promote an expedition on the basis of these errors. When Columbus reached land, he had traveled as far as he expected to travel to reach Asia and logically assumed that he had succeeded.

1. **The word relatively in the passage is closest in meaning to**
2. Unusually
3. Predictably
4. Comparatively
5. Conveniently
6. **Paragraph 3 suggests that it was logical for Columbus to assume that he had reached Asia because**
7. Columbus had calculated Earth’s circumference using a new method that, although mistaken, seemed correct
8. other mariners had reported that they had reached Asia by crossing the Atlantic Ocean
9. the voyage across the Atlantic Ocean took Columbus much longer than expected
10. the distance Columbus had traveled matched the distance between Europe and Asia on Ptolemy’s map

**Paragraph 4**

To his credit, Ptolemy’s map introduced some excellent standard to mapmaking. despite the errors. Though he was not the first to use his idea of a gridded coordinate system, his method of showing latitude and longitude became a standard for future maps. Also Ptolemy insisted that maps should be drawn to scale. Many maps of his time were distorted by enlarging the better known places in order to include all the known information. Unfortunately, many mapmakers of his time failed to adopt his practical approach to scale and location.

**Paragraph 5**

Maps began to proliferate in the sixteenth century. Each voyage of exploration and discovery provided new information that had to be mapped. In 1507, a German mapmaker, Martin Waldseemoler, produced a map of the world, Universalis Cosmographia, which was the first to show Columbus’s discovery as a separate continent. But he cautiously made the new continent very narrow-just a long，skinny island-rather than contradict Ptolemy’s erroneous circumference of Earth By the middle of the sixteenth century, enough voyages had been made, including Magelan’s trip around the world, that most mapmakers recognized that Earth’s circumference as shown on Ptolemy’s map was wrong.

1. **According to paragraph 5, the number of maps notably increased in the sixteenth century because**
2. mapmakers were competing to show new continents on their maps
3. so much new information was being learned from explorers’ voyages
4. mapmakers had finally recognized that Earth’s circumference as shown on Ptolemy’s map was wrong
5. mapmaking had become very profitable in places such as Germany

**Paragraph 6**

In 1569, the Flemish mapmaker, Gerardus Mercator, made a map of the world showing all the known lands using his now famous innovative grid system of latitude and longitude. In 1570, Abraham Ortelus, a Belgian mapmaker, made the first known atlas of the world in an effort to compile the rapidly accumulating geographic knowledge. Although these maps still had some remaining traits of the Ptolemy map, they showed great improvements in detail and accuracy. A major feature retained from the Ptolemy map was the presence of a very large continent in the Antarctic-large enough to counterbalance the weight of the Northern Hemisphere land. This belief was based on the Greek concept of symmetry, as well as the idea that Earth needed to be balanced to turn smoothly.

**8. Why did the author mention the idea that Earth needed to be balanced to turn smoothly?**

1. To help explain why maps continued to show a very large continent in the Antarctic
2. To demonstrate how using a grid system of latitude and longitude affected mapmaking
3. To contrast the Greek approach to understanding continents with that of later mapmakers such as Mercator and Ortelus
4. To help clarify how people in the mid-sixteenth century interpreted the Greek concept of symmetry

**Paragraph 4**

To his credit, Ptolemy’s map introduced some excellent standard to mapmaking, despite the errors. ■Though he was not the first to use he idea of a gridded coordinate system, his method of showing latitude and longitude became a standard for future maps. ■Also Ptolemy insisted that maps should be drawn to scale. ■Many maps of his time were distorted by enlarging the better known places in order to include all the known information. Unfortunately, many mapmakers of his time failed to adopt his practical approach to scale and location. ■

**9. Look at the four squares** ■**that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

It would, in fact, be many centuries before mapmakers practiced their craft in line with his principles, producing better maps.

Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square ■to add the sentence to the passage.

10. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the 3 answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. (This question is worth 2 points.) Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong. To review the passage, click on view text.

**The ideas of Claudius** **Ptolemy became influential in Europe after his works were lost for many centuries.**



**Answer Choices:**

1. Although Ptolemy complied three major works, his treatise on geography was the first to resurface and was the only treatise that had much influence in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.
2. Ptolemy‘s highly respected map showed only a narrow ocean between western Europe and eastern Asia and this made attempts to sail to Asia seem reasonable to European explorers.
3. Information gained from explorers and a new grid system of latitude and longitude greatly improved the accuracy of maps, although some of Ptolemy’s errors were retained.
4. Ptolemy improved maps by having them drawn to scale using a coordinate system, but he incorrectly represented the size of Earth and its known land areas.
5. Columbus thought that the land mass he had reached was merely a long, thin island rather than a separate continent, and maps of the day reflected his view.
6. Mapmakers eventually accepted that the Northern Hemisphere’s land area was smaller than Ptolemy estimated, so they began to draw a smaller continent in Antarctica to keep their maps balanced.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| approximately adv. 大约 | mapmaker n. 地图制作者 |
| rediscover v. 再次发现 | compile v. 编辑 |
| astronomy n. 天文学 | geography n. 地理 |
| treatises n. 专著 | present v. 呈现 |
| reject v. 反对 | propose v. 提议 |
| revolve v. 细想，旋转 | geocentric adj. 地心说的 |
| gems n. 珍宝 | authority n. 权威 |
| wisdom n. 智慧 | likewise adv.同样地 |
| suspicion n. 嫌疑 | resurface v. 重新露面 |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| influential adj. 有影响的 | degree n.程度 |
| computation n. 计算 | circumference n. 周围，圆周 |
| erroneous adj. 错误的 | measurements n. 测量，衡量 |
| selectively adv. 不普遍的 | estimate v. 估计 |
| astronomer n. 天文学家 | irrefutable adj. 不能驳倒的 |
| longitude n. 经度 | ranging from …to … 范围从…… 到…… |
| remain v. 保留 |  |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| errors n. 错误 | mariners n. 水手 |
| voyage n. 航行 | promote v. 促进 |
| expedition n. 远足，远征 | on the basis of 基于 |
| logically adv. 符合逻辑地 | succeed v. 成果，继承 |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| to his credit 他的功劳 | excellent adj. 杰出的 |
| standard n. 标准 | gridded coordinate system 格网系统 |
| latitude n. 纬度 | scale n. 比例 |
| distorted adj. 扭曲的 | enlarge v. 放大 |
| adopt v. 采用 | approach n. 方法 |

第五段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| proliferate v. 激增 | exploration n. 探险旅行 |
| cautiously adv. 谨慎地 | \*Universalis Cosmographia 宇宙志 |

第六段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| innovative adj. 革新的 | grid system n. 坐标制 |
| atlas n. 地图集 | geographic adj. 地理的 |
| remaining adj. 剩下的 | traits n. 特性 |
| accuracy n. 精确性 | retain v. 保持 |
| presence n. 存在 | belief n. 信仰 |
| concept n. 原则 | symmetry n. 对称 |
| smoothly adv. 平稳地，平滑地 |  |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

Claudius Ptolemy, who lived from approximately 85 to 168 A.D. was an ancient mapmaker whose works were r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Europe after being lost until the fifteenth century. He lived in Alexandria, Egypt, where he used Alexandria's famous library to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ existing knowledge of astronomy，geography, and astrology into three treatises. The astronomy and geography treatises had a long-l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ influence, but they both p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ serious errors that went u\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for about 1.300 years. Ptolemy's astronomy treatise, Almagest, rejected the theory earlier proposed by Aristarchus (approximately 230 BC) that Earth revolves around the Sun. Ptolemy's geocentric idea-that Earth was the center of the universe -accepted the ideas of Aristotle and formed the main thesis of his treatise. When Ptolemy's works r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the fifteenth century, they were accepted as g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of ancient wisdom, and few had the nerve or the authority to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them. Likewise, any sixteenth century maps that a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Ptolemy map were regarded with suspicion.

**Paragraph 2**

In his other influential treatise, Geographia, Ptolemy r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the nearly correct c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the distance around Earth-Earth’s circumference-made by Eratosthenes in approximately 240 BC Rather, he chose an erroneous and much smaller distance (about 75 percent of the actual size). Ptolemy did not make any measurements himself, as Eratosthenes had done, but s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compiled other information that was known at the time. The e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he chose came from the Greek astronomer Poseidonius. S\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, however, his choices became known as Ptolemaic ideas and were considered i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Also, Ptolemy a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the known world’s land surface covered 180 degrees of longitude ranging from the Canary Islands in the west to the easternmost part of Asia (about 20 degrees of longitude too much). This error on his map showed the Atlantic Ocean much too n\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and connecting western Europe and east Asia, without the American c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in between. This r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the understanding of the world for 1.300 years.

**Paragraph 3**

The c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of these two errors-Earth’s circumference too small and land area too large-e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mariners of the fifteenth century to assume that a relatively short voyage across the Atlantic Ocean would take them to Asia. Columbus was the first to promote an e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the basis of these errors. When Columbus reached land, he had traveled as far as he e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to travel to reach Asia and l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assumed that he had succeeded.

**Paragraph 4**

To his c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Ptolemy’s map introduced some excellent standard to mapmaking, despite the errors. Though he was not the first to use his idea of a gridded coordinate system, his method of showing l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became a standard for future maps. Also Ptolemy insisted that maps should be drawn to s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Many maps of his time were distorted by e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the better known places in order to include all the known information. Unfortunately, many mapmakers of his time failed to a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his practical a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to scale and location.

**Paragraph 5**

Maps began to p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the sixteenth century. Each voyage of e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and discovery provided new information that had to be mapped. In 1507, a German mapmaker, Martin Waldseemoler, produced a map of the world, Universalis Cosmographia, which was the first to show Columbus’s discovery as a separate continent. But he cautiously made the new continent very narrow-just a long，s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ island-rather than c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Ptolemy’s erroneous circumference of Earth. By the middle of the sixteenth century, enough voyages had been made, including Magelan’s trip around the world, that most mapmakers r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that Earth’s circumference as shown on Ptolemy’s map was wrong.

**Paragraph 6**

In 1569, the Flemish mapmaker, Gerardus Mercator, made a map of the world showing all the known lands using his now famous innovative grid system of latitude and longitude. In 1570, Abraham Ortelus, a Belgian mapmaker, made the first known atlas of the world in an e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to compile the rapidly a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ geographic knowledge. Although these maps still had some r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ traits of the Ptolemy map, they showed great improvements in detail and accuracy. A major feature retained from the Ptolemy map was the presence of a very large continent in the Antarctic-large enough to counterbalance the weight of the Northern Hemisphere land. This b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was based on the Greek concept of symmetry, as well as the idea that Earth needed to be balanced to turn s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

## 长难句练习

1. When Ptolemy's works resurfaced in the fifteenth century, they were accepted as gems of ancient wisdom, and few had the nerve or the authority to challenge them.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. By the middle of the sixteenth century, enough voyages had been made, including Magelan’s trip around the world, that most mapmakers recognized that Earth’s circumference as shown on Ptolemy’s map was wrong.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. A major feature retained from the Ptolemy map was the presence of a very large continent in the Antarctic-large enough to counterbalance the weight of the Northern Hemisphere land.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# 第五套

## Agriculture and Religion

**Paragraph 1**

For hundreds of thousands of years, humans managed to survive by moving seasonally from place to place gathering edible plants and hunting, until about 10,000 years ago when, probably as a result of a fortuitous accident of dropping seeds on fertile ground, the rudiments of agriculture were discovered. The stages of the transition from hunting and gathering to an agrarian economy and society can be reconstructed from the archaeological record. The record indicates that after the introduction of agriculture in the Near East, irrigation was developed as a means to ensure higher crop yields. A limited number of crops (various grains) and animals (mainly sheep and goats) were domesticated. Certain nomadic or seminomadic groups then became sedentary, settling more or less permanently in villages, which were often surrounded by earthen stone walls. Sometimes, these villages were quite large. For example, the ruins of Catalhöyük in Anatolia, built around 7000 B.C. by a group of Neolithic cattle breeders, give evidence of what can almost be termed a town. The settlement was inhabited for two thousand years before being deserted for unknown reasons, but during the period of its occupation 10,000 people at a time lived there. Sculpture and gaily colored frescoes (paintings done on plaster walls or ceilings) indicate that the residents of Catalhöyük had thoughts that went beyond everyday concerns for physical survival.

**1. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**

A. For hundreds of thousands of years, humans managed to survive gathering edible plants and hunting.

B. The rudiments of agriculture were discovered about 10.000 years ago following hundreds of thousands of years during which humans survived by moving seasonally to hunt and find edible plants.

C. A fortuitous accident of dropping seeds on fertile ground about 10,000 years ago led to the discovery of the rudiments of agriculture.

D. Humans continued to survive by gathering edible plants and hunting for tens of thousands of years after the accidental discovery of the rudiments of agriculture.

**2. The word “ensure" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. collect

B. maintain

C. produce

D. guarantee

**3, According to paragraph1, which of the following is a correct ordering of stages in the transition from hunting and gathering to an agrarian economy?**

A. Building of walled villages, domestication of cattle, irrigation for higher yields

B. First growing of crops, irrigation for higher yields, permanent settlement

C. Discovery of agriculture, permanent settlements, irrigation for higher yields

D. Founding of Catalhöyük, domestication of grains and sheep, domestication of cattle

**Paragraph 2**

Where conditions for agriculture were particularly favorable, complex societies and specialized forms of organization developed. River valleys led the way in this development: In Egypt, the Nile River flooded annually, leaving a narrow strip of fertile mud in the desert that supported a rich harvest and a vibrant civilization. In Mesopotamia (modern Iraq), the land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers was another center in which important civilizations arose. The Tigris and the Euphrates river system not only provided plenty of water for irrigation, but it also allowed for transport between the two emerging food-producing areas of the Near Eastnorthern Syria and the southern region of Mesopotamia.

**4, Why does the author discuss "Egypt" and "Mesopotamia" in the passage?**

A. To support the claim that complex societies developed where river valleys made conditions for agriculture favorable

B. To identify two river valleys where frequent flooding initially prevented the societies founded there from flourishing

C. Priests maintained their status as administrators of the religion by virtue of heredity

D. To contrast the different irrigation methods of two major civilizations

**Paragraph 3**

Soon communities sprang up that based their prosperity both on agriculture and on the manufacture of products necessary for survival such as tools and weapons made of stone and, later, of bronze, and pottery for cooking and storage of grain. These communities also made luxury items, such as costly textiles, artful metalwork, and jewelry set with precious stones. Trade networks developed to distribute these various kinds of goods. Rivers played a significant role in the trade routes, but there were also overland routes on which camels and donkeys were used.

**5, Paragraph 3 supports which of the following claims about economic development in societies that adopted agriculture?**

A. Manufacturing quickly became economically more important than farming.

B. A middle class emerged that had sufficient wealth to buy luxury goods.

C. There was a diversification and specialization of non-agricultural crafts.

D. Economic development depended on the domestication of camels and donkeys

**Paragraph 4**

These agricultural civilizations were extremely dependent on water and other natural resources, and this dependence led to an interest in the heavenly bodies that were systematically associated with the agricultural cycle of the year. The relationship between agriculturally important variables and the regular movements of the Sun, Moon, stars, and planets could not as yet be analyzed scientifically, but in the minds of the ancient farmers, the heavenly bodies were important forces.

**6, Paragraph 4 provides the answer to which of the following questions?**

A. Why were the movements of the heavenly bodies important to ancient agricultural civilizations?

B. What actions did people take in response to the observed movements of the heavenly bodies?

C. How were the movements of the heavenly bodies explained?

D. Which heavenly bodies did ancient farmers consider the most influential?

**Paragraph 5**

In this situation religions came into existence which worshipped the forces of nature and the heavenly bodies as gods. It was not long before those who purported to have knowledge of these gods' activities and the power to influence them were especially honored. These priests served as intermediaries between the divine and the human worlds. Thus, in the hope that they would gain the gods favor, farmers gave the priests some of their surplus production Frequently. a well-defined caste of priests developed with hereditary claims to power. In these early religions, people expressed their relationship to the unknown and incomprehensible features of their existence by creating gods. At first the gods were imagined as animals, reflecting the worldview of a pastoralist-nomadic society. Later, images of gods with human forms were made in the developing urban agricultural communities. Deities were worshipped in ever more elaborately built cult sites, often centered around mountain-like structures reaching up to the heavens, where these gods supposedly lived. The faithful went to the temples with their gifts of grain or cattle, and from the temples the priests exercised a growing power over society.

**7. The word "incomprehensible" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. disturbing

B. overly complex

C. impossible to understand

D. uncontrollable

**8. According to paragraph 5, how did farmers attempt to earn divine help with their harvests?**

A. By studying the heavenly bodies

B. By becoming intermediaries to the divine world

C. By giving part of their harvests to the priests

D. By helping the priests build elaborate temples

**Paragraph 5**

In this situation religions came into existence which worshipped the forces of nature and the heavenly bodies as gods. **■**It was not long before those who purported to have knowledge of these gods' activities and the power to influence them were especially honored. **■**These priests served as intermediaries between the divine and the human worlds. **■**Thus, in the hope that they would gain the gods favor, farmers gave the priests some of their surplus production **■**Frequently. a well-defined caste of priests developed with hereditary claims to power. In these early religions, people expressed their relationship to the unknown and incomprehensible features of their existence by creating gods. At first the gods were imagined as animals, reflecting the worldview of a pastoralist-nomadic society. Later, images of gods with human forms were made in the developing urban agricultural communities. Deities were worshipped in ever more elaborately built cult sites, often centered around mountain-like structures reaching up to the heavens, where these gods supposedly lived. The faithful went to the temples with their gifts of grain or cattle, and from the temples the priests exercised a growing power over society.

**9, Look at the four squares ■that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

**In practice this meant that to influence the gods, one first had to influence the priests**

**Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square ■to add the sentence to the passage.**

**10, Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points**

**The adoption of agriculture provided the economic foundation for the development of complex societies in the ancient Near East.**



A. Catalhöyük in Anatolia was a Neolithic town with a population o 10,000 whose inhabitants, as shown by the town's ruins, had interests beyond the means of their subsistence

B. Gradually, trade routes along rivers using boats and barges began to replace overland routes using camels and donkeys.

C. The priests who served as intermediaries between the divine and human worlds gradually lost power when the images of gods were given human forms.

D. The Nile River in Egypt and the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia supported prosperous agricultural societies by providing fertile soil, irrigation, and transportation

E. As agriculture produced surpluses, societies began to invest in the production of non-agricultural goods, including luxury items, which were traded throughout the Near East

F. In ancient agricultural societies heavily dependent on nature heavenly bodies came to be regarded as gods who could be influenced through religious rituals.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| edible adj. 可食用的 | fortuitous adj. 偶然的 |
| fertile adj.肥沃的 | rudiments n. 初步，入门 |
| stages n. 阶段 | transition n. 转变 |
| agrarian adj. 农业的 | reconstruct v. 重建 |
| archaeological adj.考古学的 | irrigation n. 灌溉 |
| crop yields 庄稼产量 | grains n. 谷物 |
| domesticated adj.驯化的 | nomadic adj. 游牧的 |
| seminomadic adj.半游牧的 | sendatary adj. 久坐不动的 |
| ruins n.废墟，残骸 | cattle breeder 牛饲养员 |
| \*Neolithic 新石器时期的 | term v. 把…… 叫做 |
| settlement n. 村庄，定居 | inhabit v. 居住 |
| desert v. 遗弃 | occupation n.占据，占领 |
| sculpture n. 雕塑 | \*gaily adv. 快乐地 |
| frescoes n. 湿壁画 | residents n. 居民 |
| everyday concern 日常事务 |  |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| specialized adj. 专门的 | valley n. 峡谷 |
| annually adv. 每年的 | strip n. 条状 |
| vibrant adj. 充满生机的 | emerge v. 出现，浮现 |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| spring up 出现，萌芽 | prosperity n. 繁荣 |
| bronze n. 青铜 | pottery n. 陶器 |
| storage n. 存储 | luxury adj. 奢侈的 |
| jewelry n. 珠宝 | costly textiles 昂贵的纺织品 |
| distribute v. 分配 | overland routes 陆上路线 |
| camels n. 骆驼 | rade routes 贸易路线 |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| extremely adv. 极端地 | heavenly bodies 天体 |
| systematically adv. 有系统地 | be associated with 与…… 有关 |
| variables n. 变量 |  |

第五段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| religion n. 宗教 | come into existence 开始存在，成立 |
| worship v. 崇拜 | purport v. 声称 |
| honor v. 尊敬 | priest n. 牧师 |
| serve as 起到…… 作用 | intermediaries n. 中间人 |
| divine n. 神 | surplus n. 剩余 |
| hereditary n. 世袭的 | a well-defined caste of一个明确界定的种姓 |
| incomprehensible adj. 费解的 | features n. 特征 |
| reflect v. 反应，反射 | pastoralist n.游牧 |
| urban n. 城市，大都市 | deity n. 神灵 |
| elaborately v. 精心制作的 | cult sites 崇拜的地点 |
| supposedly adv. 据推测 | the faithful 忠实的信徒 |
| grain n. 谷物 | cattle n. 牲畜，牛 |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

For hundreds of thousands of years, humans managed to s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by moving seasonally from place to place gathering e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ plants and hunting, until about 10,000 years ago when, probably as a result of a fortuitous accident of dropping seeds on f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ground, the rudiments of agriculture were discovered. The stages of the t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from hunting and gathering to an agrarian economy and society can be reconstructed from the archaeological record. The record i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that after the introduction of agriculture in the Near East, irrigation was developed as a means to ensure higher crop y\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. A limited number of crops (various grains) and animals (mainly sheep and goats) were d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Certain nomadic or seminomadic groups then became s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more or less permanently in villages, which were often surrounded by earthen stone walls. Sometimes, these villages were quite large. For example, the ruins of Catalhöyük in Anatolia, built around 7000 B.C. by a group of Neolithic cattle breeders, give evidence of what can almost be termed a town. The settlement was i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for two thousand years before being d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for unknown reasons, but during the period of its o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 10,000 people at a time lived there. Sculpture and gaily colored frescoes (paintings done on plaster walls or ceilings) indicate that the r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Catalhöyük had thoughts that went beyond everyday c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for physical survival.

**Paragraph 2**

Where conditions for agriculture were particularly f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ societies and specialized forms of organization developed. River valleys led the way in this development: In Egypt, the Nile River flooded a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, leaving a narrow strip of f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mud in the desert that supported a rich harvest and a vibrant civilization. In Mesopotamia (modern Iraq), the land between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers was another center in which important civilizations arose. The Tigris and the Euphrates river system not only provided plenty of water for irrigation, but it also allowed for t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the two emerging food-producing areas of the Near Eastnorthern Syria and the southern region of Mesopotamia.

**Paragraph 3**

Soon c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sprang up that based their prosperity both on agriculture and on the m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of products necessary for survival such as tools and weapons made of stone and, later, of bronze, and pottery for cooking and storage of grain. These communities also made l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ items, such as costly textiles, artful metalwork, and jewelry set with precious stones. Trade networks developed to d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these various kinds of goods. Rivers played a significant role in the t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ routes, but there were also overland routes on which camels and donkeys were used.

**Paragraph 4**

These agricultural civilizations were e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dependent on water and other natural r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and this dependence led to an interest in the h\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bodies that were systematically a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the agricultural cycle of the year. The relationship between agriculturally important variables and the regular movements of the Sun, Moon, stars, and planets could not as yet be analyzed scientifically, but in the minds of the ancient farmers, the heavenly bodies were important f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Paragraph 5**

In this situation r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ came into existence which w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the forces of nature and the heavenly bodies as gods. It was not long before those who purported to have knowledge of these gods' activities and the power to i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ them were especially honored. These priests served as i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between the divine and the human worlds. Thus, in the hope that they would gain the gods favor, farmers gave the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some of their s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ production frequently. A well-defined caste of priests d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with hereditary claims to power. In these early religions, people expressed their relationship to the unknown and incomprehensible features of their existence by creating gods. At first the gods were imagined as animals, r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the worldview of a pastoralist-nomadic society. Later, images of gods with human forms were made in the developing urban agricultural communities. Deities were w\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in ever more elaborately built cult sites, often centered around mountain-like structures reaching up to the heavens, where these gods supposedly lived. The faithful went to the temples with their g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of grain or cattle, and from the temples the priests exercised a growing power over society.

## 长难句练习

1. For hundreds of thousands of years, humans managed to survive by moving seasonally from place to place gathering edible plants and hunting, until about 10,000 years ago when, probably as a result of a fortuitous accident of dropping seeds on fertile ground, the rudiments of agriculture were discovered.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Sculpture and gaily colored frescoes (paintings done on plaster walls or ceilings) indicate that the residents of Catalhöyük had thoughts that went beyond everyday concerns for physical survival.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It was not long before those who purported to have knowledge of these gods' activities and the power to influence them were especially honored.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Deities were worshipped in ever more elaborately built cult sites, often centered around mountain-like structures reaching up to the heavens, where these gods supposedly lived.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## Temperate Plant Phenology

**Paragraph 1**

Phenology is the timing of growth and reproductive activity within a year, and it can vary greatly among plant species, populations, and even individuals. In temperate forests (characterized by moderate temperatures), many forest-floor plants expand their leaves and flower before the trees that form the forest's upper layer (the canopy) begin leaf expansion. The consequence is that these plants do most of their growing and reproducing in temperatures that are far colder than those experienced by the canopy trees during the same life stages. Many studies have shown that this timing is actually advantageous to the forest-floor plants. Once the leaves of the trees fill in the open spaces, very little sunlight sometimes as little as 1 percent-gets through to the forest floor. Thus, the forest-floor plants' growth and reproduction would be even more limited by light availability than they are by cool temperatures

**1. According to paragraph1, which of the following is true about the phenology of temperate forests?**

A. Growth and reproduction of forest-floor plants are limited more by cool temperatures than by the availability of light.

B. Canopy trees grow and reproduce in temperatures far colder than those in which forest-floor plants do at the same stages

C. Leaf expansion takes place in canopy trees later than in forest-floor plants.

D. The timing of growth and reproductive activity is more advantageous to canopy trees than it is to forest-floor plants.

**Paragraph 2**

In most temperate species, it appears that temperature and photoperiod (day length) are the main factors determining plant phenologies. It is important to realize that temperature plays its role in a particular way. It is generally the sum of temperatures experienced over some period of time and not the temperatures on a particular day that determines the timing of leaf expansion. In cold years, then, leaf expansion is delayed. Plants, like other organisms, often use photoperiod as a reliable predictor of the average temperature. If they relied exclusively on temperature, a warm spell in midwinter would typically cause many plants to expand their leaves. By using temperature as a cue, plants can respond to an early spring by expanding their leaves early, but because they also use photoperiod as a cue, this response is limited. These plants, in other words, respond to environmental fluctuations, but they do so cautiously

**2. The word "cautiously" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. carefully

B. appropriately

C. partially

D. effectively

**3, According to paragraph 2. which of the following aspects of temperature has the greatest influence on the timing of leaf expansion?**

A. The sum of temperatures over a certain number of days

B. The coldest temperature reached during winter

C. The difference between the high and low temperatures on a particular day

D. The amount of temperature fluctuation in a given period

**Paragraph 3**

As the example of temperate forest-floor plants suggests, there are at least two main types of factors that act on plant phenologies: non-biological factors limiting growth-such as the timing of killing frosts (frosts cold enough to kill plants) or seasonal droughts-often determine the beginning or end of growth episodes (or both), but biological factors-in particular, competition for light or water-are also quite important for many species.

**4, Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**

A. Plant phenologies are affected both by non-biological factors, which often determine the beginning or end of growth episodes, and by biological factors such as competition for light or water.

B. The example of temperate forest-floor plants suggests that killing frosts or seasonal droughts, as well as competition for light or water, can determine the beginning or end of growth episodes.

C. The example of temperate forest-floor plants suggests that there are at least two main types of factors that act on plant phenologies as well as many other less important factors.

D. The relatively greater importance for many plant phenologies of non-biological factors as compared with biological factors is indicated by the example of temperate forest-floor plants

**Paragraph 4**

This observation raises an interesting question: why do the canopy trees in temperate forests wait so long before expanding their leaves? Why don't they use the early spring to add to their growth, as the forest-floor plants do? There are a number of selective forces affecting the timing of leaf expansion. First, the canopy is elevated. Temperatures in the treetops can be considerably colder than those at ground level. Thus, leaf expansion for trees occurs later on the calendar. but it may not really be much later in terms of average temperature. Second, late frosts are a common occurrence. Leaves on trees are much more vulnerable to frost damage than are those on forest-floor plants, because the latter are partly sheltered by the trees and because the ground-level temperatures are higher. Third, all enzymes (substances that facilitate chemical reactions) used for plants metabolism have different defined temperature ranges over which they can operate, and they are most efficient at particular temperatures. Enzymes adapted for peak functioning at warm temperatures are unlikely to be efficient in the early spring; it is possible that earlier leaf expansion might reduce the total year's growth of the trees, not increase it. Finally, many temperate-zone trees are wind-pollinated, and pollination in most of these species occurs while the trees are leafless. The presence of leaves earlier in the season would be likely to limit pollen transfer.

**5, The word "peak" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. precise

B. normal

C. optimum

D. successful

**6, According to paragraph 4. why does the common occurrence of late frosts affect the timing of leaf expansion in canopy trees but not in forest-floor plants?**

A. Because the leaves of forest-floor plants respond better to cold temperatures than the leaves of canopy trees do

B. Because the enzymes of forest-floor plants are not as efficient at warm temperatures as the enzymes of canopy trees are

C. Because the leaves of forest-floor plants are far more protected from direct exposure to late frosts than the leaves of canopy trees are

D. Because the leaves of forest-floor plants recover more easily from damage done by late frosts than do the leaves of canopy trees

**7. Paragraph 4 suggests that early leaf expansion could reduce the yearly growth of trees in temperate forests by**

A. decreasing the effectiveness of wind pollination

B. negatively affecting the metabolisms of these trees

C. forcing these trees to expend more energy on leaf production

D. narrowing the range of temperatures over which these trees' enzymes operate

**Paragraph 5**

The phenologies of temperate forest-floor plants are actually more complex than we have implied so far. Most of the plants in northeastern North America have phenologies like those described here, but there are others that are able to capture and use light at other times. Some species can use light flecks on the forest floor to grow during the summer months. Still others use the additional light available in autumn, when some canopy species have begun shedding their leaves

**8. Why does the author mention that "Some species can use light flecks on the forest floor to grow during the summer months"?**

A. To make the point that phenologies of temperate forest plants differ significantly from phenologies of plants in other settings

B. To explain why growth and reproduction of forest-floor plants occur during different seasons

C. To support the idea that most plants in northeastern North America have phenologies like those already described

D. To give an example of a northeastern North American phenology that is less common than the ones previously described

**9, Look at the four squares ■that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

**Moisture, which is significant in a tropical habitat, is not as significant for temperate species.**

**Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square ■to add the sentence to the passage.**

**Paragraph 2**

In most temperate species, it appears that temperature and photoperiod (day length) are the main factors determining plant phenologies. **■**It is important to realize that temperature plays its role in a particular way. **■**It is generally the sum of temperatures experienced over some period of time and not the temperatures on a particular day that determines the timing of leaf expansion. In cold years, then, leaf expansion is delayed. **■**Plants, like other organisms, often use photoperiod as a reliable predictor of the average temperature. **■**If they relied exclusively on temperature, a warm spell in midwinter would typically cause many plants to expand their leaves. By using temperature as a cue, plants can respond to an early spring by expanding their leaves early, but because they also use photoperiod as a cue, this response is limited. These plants, in other words, respond to environmental fluctuations, but they do so cautiously

**10, Directions:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points**.

**Among temperate forest plant species, phenology-the timing of growth and reproductive activity-can vary greatly**



A. Most forest-floor plants expand their leaves and flower before canopy trees begin leaf expansion, because sunlight becomes largely unavailable to them after the trees are covered with leaves

B. Factors such as seasonal droughts and the arrival of killing frosts largely determine growth periods for certain plant species; for others, only factors such as competition for water are of real importance.

C. Canopy trees, unlike forest-floor plants, depend on enzymes in the chemical reactions associated with reproduction and leaf expansion but at some temperatures these enzymes reduce growth

D. In most temperate plant species, phenology is determined mainly by temperature combined with day length, which allows adjustment in response to early or late springs.

E. Canopy trees wait to begin leaf expansion, since treetops are colder than forest floors and more exposed to frost; trees' metabolisms need warmth to function well, and early leafing can limit pollination

F. Because many forest-floor plants flower in summer rather than in spring, and some begin leaf expansion in autumn, phenologies of forest-floor plants must be more complex than those of canopy trees.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| phenology n.物候学 | reproductive adj.繁殖的 |
| temperate adj.温带的 | characterize v.特点是… |
| moderate adj.温和的 | canopy n.树冠层 |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| predictor n.预示物 | exclusively adv.仅仅 |
| spell n.时期 | fluctuation n.波动 |
| cautiously adv.小心地 |  |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| drought n.干旱 | episode n.一个事件；一段经历 |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| elevate adj.高的 | considerably adv.相当地 |
| in terms of 就..而言 | vulnerable adj.脆弱的 |
| shelter v.遮蔽 | enzyme n.生物酶 |
| facilitate v.促进 | metabolism n.新陈代谢 |
| defined adj.明确的 | peak n.顶点；巅峰 |
| pollinate v.授粉 | presence n.存在 |
| pollen n.花粉 | transfer n.转移 |

第五段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fleck n.光斑 | shed v.脱落 |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

Phenology is the timing of growth and r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activity within a year, and it can vary greatly among plant species, populations, and even individuals. In temperate forests (c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by moderate temperatures), many forest-floor plants expand their leaves and flower before the trees that form the forest's upper layer (the canopy) begin leaf expansion. The c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is that these plants do most of their g\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and reproducing in temperatures that are far colder than those experienced by the canopy trees during the same life stages. Many studies have shown that this timing is actually a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the forest-floor plants. Once the leaves of the trees fill in the open spaces, very little sunlight sometimes as little as 1 percent-gets through to the forest floor. Thus, the forest-floor plants' growth and reproduction would be even more l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by light availability than they are by cool temperatures.

**Paragraph 2**

In most temperate species, it appears that temperature and photoperiod (day length) are the main factors determining plant phenologies. It is important to realize that temperature plays its r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a particular way. It is generally the sum of temperatures experienced over some period of time and not the temperatures on a p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day that determines the timing of leaf expansion. In cold years, then, leaf expansion is delayed. Plants, like other organisms, often use photoperiod as a reliable p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the average temperature. If they relied e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on temperature, a warm s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in midwinter would typically cause many plants to expand their leaves. By using temperature as a c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, plants can respond to an early spring by expanding their leaves early, but because they also use photoperiod as a cue, this response is limited. These plants, in other words, respond to environmental f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but they do so cautiously.

**Paragraph 3**

As the example of temperate forest-floor plants suggests, there are at least two main types of factors that a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on plant phenologies: non-biological factors limiting growth-such as the timing of killing frosts (frosts cold enough to kill plants) or seasonal d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-often determine the beginning or end of growth episodes (or both), but biological factors-in particular, competition for light or water-are also quite important for many species.

**Paragraph 4**

This observation r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an interesting question: why do the canopy trees in temperate forests wait so long before expanding their leaves? Why don't they use the early spring to add to their growth, as the forest-floor plants do? There are a number of s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the timing of leaf expansion. First, the canopy is e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Temperatures in the treetops can be considerably colder than those at ground level. Thus, leaf expansion for trees occurs later on the calendar, but it may not really be much later in terms of a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ temperature. Second, late frosts are a common o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Leaves on trees are much more v\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to frost damage than are those on forest-floor plants, because the latter are partly s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by the trees and because the ground-level temperatures are higher. Third, all enzymes (substances that f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chemical reactions) used for plants metabolism have different defined temperature ranges over which they can operate, and they are most e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at particular temperatures. Enzymes adapted for p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ functioning at warm temperatures are unlikely to be efficient in the early spring; it is possible that earlier leaf expansion might r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the total year's growth of the trees, not increase it. Finally, many temperate-zone trees are wind-pollinated, and pollination in most of these species occurs while the trees are leafless. The presence of leaves earlier in the season would be likely to limit pollen t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Paragraph 5**

The phenologies of temperate forest-floor plants are actually more complex than we have implied so far. Most of the plants in northeastern North America have phenologies like those described here, but there are others that are able to c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and use light at other times. Some species can use light flecks on the forest floor to grow during the summer months. Still others use the a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ light available in autumn, when some canopy species have begun s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their leaves

## 长难句练习

1. The consequence is that these plants do most of their growing and reproducing in temperatures that are far colder than those experienced by the canopy trees during the same life stages.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. It is generally the sum of temperatures experienced over some period of time and not the temperatures on a particular day that determines the timing of leaf expansion.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. By using temperature as a cue, plants can respond to an early spring by expanding their leaves early, but because they also use photoperiod as a cue, this response is limited.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Third, all enzymes (substances that facilitate chemical reactions) used for plants metabolism have different defined temperature ranges over which they can operate, and they are most efficient at particular temperatures.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

## The River Nile in Ancient Egypt

**Paragraph 1**

The special character of the Nile, which made it central to ancient Egyptian culture, was its annual inundation (flooding). During June the river began to rise, and a quantity of green water appeared. The color is said to have resulted from the brief period of reproduction of myriad minute organisms. During August the Nile rose rapidly and assumed a muddy red color created by the rich red earth brought into its waters by its tributaries. The Nile continued to rise until mid-September, then remained at that level for two or three weeks. In October it rose again slightly, then began to fall gradually until May, when it reached its lowest level.

**1. The word "minute" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. tiny

B. ancient

C. distinct

D. simple

**2. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the Nile reached its highest level in**

A. May

B. June

C. October

D. September

**3, According to paragraph1, what was the reason for the change in the color of the Nile River that occurred in August?**

A. The rapid rise of the waters of the Nile

B. The presence of organisms in the Nile

C. The transporting of earth by tributaries of the Nile

D. The seasonal warming of the waters of the Nile

**Paragraph 2**

The Nile has created a convex floodplain. In convex floodplains, sediments (clays and silts) are deposited by flood waters, making the land nearest the river have the highest elevation. The convex floodplain is marked by natural levees that form elevated barriers immediately adjacent to the river. These levees rise a few meters above the seasonally inundated lowlands. When the Nile floods, the water covers most of the low-lying land up to the edge of the desert. When the floods subside, the waters are trapped behind the levees and prevented from returning to the river. The benefit of such topography is obvious: the water can be used where it stands or can be channeled to other areas as dictated by agricultural needs.

**Paragraph 3**

Ancient records, those preserved both in texts and in the visible evidence on ancient devices for measuring water levels called nilometers, indicate that a flood of six meters was perilously low and that one of nine meters was high enough to cause damage to crops and villages. A flood of seven to eight meters was ideal in that low-lying areas and basins throughout the whole valley would be flooded up to the edge of the rising ground of the desert, but towns, villages, and dikes that served as paths and water barriers remained above the water level.

**4.Paragraph 3 implies which of the following about the Nile's floods in ancient Egypt?**

A. Egyptians managed to protect their crops and villages from floods of nine meters or higher by creating dikes that served as water barriers

B. Floods of six meters and floods reaching nine meters occurred almost as often as those of seven to eight meters.

C. Floods of nine meters could cover the dikes used as paths and water barriers

D. Even floods of seven to eight meters may have caused significant damage to the towns closest to the river basins

**Paragraph 4**

The ancient Egyptians fully understood the extent to which their lives and prosperity depended on the unfailing regularity of the inundation. The occasional low flood and consequent shortage of food were enough to cause much anxiety among the populace at the beginning of each flood season. Ancient Egyptians, therefore, never became completely confident about the annual inundation and its gifts, even though it usually brought a layer of fresh, rich silt and waters for irrigation that made agriculture in the Nile Valley relatively easy. The generally predictable crops and resulting surplus freed a significant segment of the population from agricultural labor, allowing for the development of nonfarming occupations, such as full-time craftspeople, bureaucrats. and priests.

**5. The word "consequent" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. expected

B. immediate

C. periodic

D. resulting

**6. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.**

A. The ancient Egyptians had enough rich silt and water for agriculture because they were never overly confident.

B. Since annual flooding provided sufficient silt and water for agriculture, the ancient Egyptians never worried about the river and its gifts

C. Although the inundations usually made agriculture in the Nile Valley comparatively easy, the Egyptians never took for granted the rich silt and irrigation the floods provided.

D. Although the gifts of the Nile did not make agriculture easy, the Egyptians worried the floods might not come.

**7. The author mentions "full-time craftspeople, bureaucrats, and priests' in the passage in order to**

A. compare how segments of the Egyptian population contributed to the development of an extremely successful society

B. specify some of the nonfarming occupations that developed in Egyptian society because of agricultural surpluses

C. demonstrate why the Egyptians reached a higher level of prosperity than other societies with similarly regular river floods

D. help explain why only a small segment of the Egyptian population pursued occupations other than farming

**Paragraph 5**

The importance of the Nile to Egyptian civilization is reflected in the role that it played in religion and the myths that revolved around the river. The Nile was known in antiquity by the Egyptian name Iteru, meaning "great river." The personification of the inundation was a god named Hapy, who was associated with fertility and regeneration. The ancient Egyptians had various conceptions of the origin of the inundation. Some texts relate that it began in a cavern at Philae, while others credit the site Gebel Silsila (about 100 kilometers to the north) as the source. It was believed that veneration of the gods associated with these sites in the Aswan area could ensure a sufficient inundation. The Famine Stela, a text carved on rocks at Sehel near Philae, records a famine that was averted by donations of land and goods to the Temple of Khnum at Aswan. This text was formerly thought to date from the reign of Djoser (2687-2667 B.C.), but in reality it dates to the Ptolemaic period some 2.500 years later.

**8. According to paragraph 5, views have changed on which of the following aspects of the Famine Stela?**

A. When the text was written

B. Whether the text is authentic

C. Why the text was written

D. Whether the text was composed by Egyptians

**Paragraph 2**

The Nile has created a convex floodplain. In convex floodplains, sediments (clays and silts) are deposited by flood waters, making the land nearest the river have the highest elevation. The convex floodplain is marked by natural levees that form elevated barriers immediately adjacent to the river. These levees rise a few meters above the seasonally inundated lowlands. When the Nile floods, the water covers most of the low-lying land up to the edge of the desert. **■**When the floods subside, the waters are trapped behind the levees and prevented from returning to the river. **■**The benefit of such topography is obvious: the water can be used where it stands or can be channeled to other areas as dictated by agricultural needs.

**Paragraph 3**

**■**Ancient records, those preserved both in texts and in the visible evidence on ancient devices for measuring water levels called nilometers, indicate that a flood of six meters was perilously low and that one of nine meters was high enough to cause damage to crops and villages. **■**A flood of seven to eight meters was ideal in that low-lying areas and basins throughout the whole valley would be flooded up to the edge of the rising ground of the desert, but towns, villages, and dikes that served as paths and water barriers remained above the water level.

**9, Look at the four squares ■that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.**

**Nile floods, however, could be a mixed blessing.**

**Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square ■to add the sentence to the passage.**

**10,** Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

**The Nile was central to the life of ancient Egyptians**



A. Agriculture was successful in the Nile Valley because of the seasonal patterns of flooding and the geographical features of the floodplain.

B. Nilometers and ancient records indicate that water levels reached by the annual inundation were very predictable, usually varying by less than a meter from year to year

C. The annual inundation was so important to Egyptian life that the location of temples was selected based on myths about where the flood originated.

D. Natural levees protected crops from floods by preventing floodwaters from reaching the lowlands.

E. The Nile floods usually resulted in agricultural surpluses, but very low or high floods could cause food shortages or damage to villages.

F. Practices of honoring gods associated with flood sites and of making offerings to ensure adequate flooding demonstrate the great importance of the Nile to Egyptians.

## 词汇伴侣

第一段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| annual adj. 每年的 | inundation n. 洪水泛滥 |
| brief adj. 简短的 | reproduction n. 繁殖 |
| myriad adj. 无数的 | minute adj. 微小的 |
| assume v.呈现 | tributaries n. 直流 |
| slightly adv. 轻微地 | gradually adv. 逐渐地 |

第二段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| convex adj. 凸的 | floodplain n. 泛滥平原 |
| sediments n. 沉淀物 | clay n. 黏土 |
| silt n. 淤泥 | deposit v. 沉淀 |
| levee n. 堤坝 | elevation n. 高度 |
| adjacent adj. 毗邻的 | inundated adj. 泛滥 |
| edge n. 边缘 | topography n. 地形 |
| channel v. 引导 | dictate v. 指示 |
| subside v. 消退 |  |

第三段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| preserve v. 保护，保存 | visible adj. 可见的 |
| device n. 设备 | perilously adv. 危机四伏地 |
| dikes n. 堤坝 | barriers n. 屏障 |

第四段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| extent n. 程度 | prosperity n. 繁荣 |
| unfailing adj. 经久不衰的 | regularity n. 规则性，正规 |
| occasional adj. 偶尔的 | consequent adj. 随之发生的 |
| populace n. 民众，平民百姓 | segment n.部分 |
| labor n. 劳动 | occupations n. 职业 |
| full-time craftspeople n. 全职手工艺人 | bureaucrats n. 官僚 |

第五段

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| revolve around 以……为中心 | antiquity n. 古老性 |
| fertility n. 生育力 | regeneration n. 再生 |
| conceptions n. 概念 | origin n. 起源 |
| texts n. 文本 | veneration n. 尊敬，崇拜 |
| ensure v. 确保 | carve n. 雕刻 |
| famine n. 饥荒 | avert v. 避免，防止 |
| donation n. 捐赠 | formerly adv. 以前 |
| date from 追溯到 | in reality 实际上 |
| personification n. 拟人 |  |

## 词汇测试

**Paragraph 1**

The special character of the Nile, which made it central to ancient Egyptian culture, was its a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inundation (flooding). During June the river began to rise, and a quantity of green water appeared. The color is said to have r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ period of reproduction of myriad minute organisms. During August the Nile rose rapidly and a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a muddy red color created by the rich red earth brought into its waters by its tributaries. The Nile continued to rise until mid-September, then r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at that level for two or three weeks. In October it rose again s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then began to fall gradually until May, when it reached its lowest level.

**Paragraph 2**

The Nile has created a convex floodplain. In convex floodplains, s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (clays and silts) are d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by flood waters, making the land nearest the river have the highest e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The convex floodplain is marked by natural levees that form elevated b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ immediately a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the river. These levees rise a few meters above the seasonally inundated lowlands. When the Nile floods, the water covers most of the low-lying land up to the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the desert. When the floods subside, the waters are t\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behind the levees and prevented from returning to the river.The b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of such topography is obvious: the water can be used where it stands or can be c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to other areas as dictated by agricultural needs.

**Paragraph 3**

Ancient r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, those preserved both in texts and in the visible evidence on ancient devices for measuring water levels called nilometers, indicate that a flood of six meters was perilously low and that one of nine meters was high enough to cause d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to crops and villages. A flood of seven to eight meters was i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in that low-lying areas and basins throughout the whole valley would be flooded up to the e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the rising ground of the desert, but towns, villages, and dikes that served as paths and water barriers remained a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the water level.

**Paragraph 4**

The ancient Egyptians fully understood the extent to which their lives and p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ depended on the unfailing regularity of the inundation. The o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ low flood and c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shortage of food were enough to cause much a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ among the populace at the beginning of each flood season. Ancient Egyptians, therefore, never became completely c\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the annual inundation and its gifts, even though it usually brought a layer of fresh, rich s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and waters for irrigation that made agriculture in the Nile Valley relatively easy. The generally predictable crops and resulting surplus freed a significant segment of the population from agricultural labor, allowing for the development of nonfarming o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, such as full-time craftspeople, bureaucrats, and priests.

**Paragraph 5**

The importance of the Nile to Egyptian civilization is r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the role that it played in r\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the myths that revolved around the river. The Nile was known in antiquity by the Egyptian name Iteru, meaning "great river." The personification of the inundation was a god named Hapy, who was associated with fertility and regeneration. The ancient Egyptians had various conceptions of the o\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the inundation. Some texts relate that it began in a cavern at Philae, while others credit the site Gebel Silsila (about 100 kilometers to the north) as the source. It was believed that veneration of the gods a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with these sites in the Aswan area could e\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a sufficient inundation. The Famine Stela, a text carved on rocks at Sehel near Philae, records a famine that was averted by donations of land and goods to the Temple of Khnum at Aswan. This text was f\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thought to d\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the reign of Djoser (2687-2667 B.C.), but in reality it dates to the Ptolemaic period some 2.500 years later.

## 长难句练习

1. A flood of seven to eight meters was ideal in that low-lying areas and basins throughout the whole valley would be flooded up to the edge of the rising ground of the desert, but towns, villages, and dikes that served as paths and water barriers remained above the water level.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Ancient Egyptians, therefore, never became completely confident about the annual inundation and its gifts, even though it usually brought a layer of fresh, rich silt and waters for irrigation that made agriculture in the Nile Valley relatively easy.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. The generally predictable crops and resulting surplus freed a significant segment of the population from agricultural labor, allowing for the development of nonfarming occupations, such as full-time craftspeople, bureaucrats, and priests.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# 参考答案

第一套

Early Iron Metallurgy

CDBCD AADC (BCD)

Guam and the Brown Tree Snake

ADBC (CD) BBBC ABC

Northwest Coast Art

ADBCC CAAB(ADF)

第二套

Abandoning Hunting and Gathering

BCCDB DABC (BCE)

Examining the Problem of Bycatch

ACBDA CDDC (ABC)

The Chaco Phenomenon

BCACA DDCD (ACF)

第三套

Challenge of Dendrochronology

ADCDB DBCB (BCD)

Naturalism and Nature in Art

CDCAB DBAA (CDF)

The Process of Domestication

BDBDB BACD (ACD)

第四套

Species Competition

BACAD DACD(CDE)

Economic Reasoning

CDD(BC)C CABB(BCF)

Ancient Mapmaking

DBCDC DBAD (BCD)

第五套

Agriculture and Religion

BDBAC ACCC (DEF)

Temperate Plant Phenology

CAAAC CBDA (ADE)

The River Nile in Ancient Egypt

ACCCD CBAC (AEF)