

TOEFL直通车大学生全程班

托福阅读

第十四节课

南京新东方托福阅读教研组

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PART ONE

科技类文章解析

TPO 49-2

Movable Type

14题版

Movable Type

Nothing divided the medieval world in Europe more decisively from the Early Modern period than printing with movable type. It was a German invention and the culmination of a complex process. The world of antiquity had recorded its writings mainly on papyrus. Between 200 B.C. and A.D. 300, **this** was supplemented by vellum, calf skin treated and then smoothed by pumice stone. To this in late Roman times was added parchment, similarly made from the smoothed skin of sheep or goats. In the early Middle Ages, Europe imported an industrial process from China, which turned almost any kind of fibrous material into pulp that was then spread in sheets. This was known as cloth parchment. By about 1150 the Spanish had developed the first mill for making cheap paper (a word contracted from “papyrus,” which became the standard term). One of the most important phenomena of the later Middle Ages was the growing availability of cheap paper. Even in England, where technology lagged far behind, a sheet of paper, or eight octavo pages, cost only a penny by the fifteenth century.

The word “this” in the passage refers to

- A. parchment
- B. pumice stone
- C. calf skin
- D. papyrus

D



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Movable Type

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The word “contracted” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. translated
- B. invented
- C. shortened
- D. borrowed

C



Movable Type

Nothing divided the medieval world in Europe more decisively from the Early Modern period than printing with movable type. It was a German invention and the culmination of a complex process. The world of antiquity had recorded its writings mainly on papyrus. Between 200 B.C. and A.D. 300, this was supplemented by vellum, calf skin treated and then smoothed by pumice stone. To this in late Roman times was added parchment, similarly made from the smoothed skin of sheep or goats. In the early Middle Ages, Europe imported an industrial process from China, which turned almost any kind of fibrous material into pulp that was then spread in sheets. This was known as cloth parchment. By about 1150 the Spanish had developed the first mill for making cheap paper (a word contracted from “papyrus,” which became the standard term). One of the most important **phenomena** of the later Middle Ages was the growing availability of cheap paper. Even in England, where technology lagged far behind, a sheet of paper, or eight octavo pages, cost only a penny by the fifteenth century.

The word “phenomena” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. traditions
- B. occurrences
- C. perceptions
- D. consequences

B



Movable Type

In the years 1446-1448, two German goldsmiths, Johannes Gutenberg and Johann Fust, made use of cheap paper to introduce a critical improvement in the way written pages were reproduced. Printing from wooden blocks was the old method; what the Germans did was to invent movable type for the letterpress. It had three merits: it could be used repeatedly until worn out; it was cast in metal from a mold and so could be renewed without difficulty; and it made lettering uniform. In 1450, Gutenberg began work on his Bible, the first printed book, known as the Gutenberg. It was completed in 1455 and is a marvel. As Gutenberg, apart from getting the key idea, had to solve a lot of practical problems, including imposing paper and ink into the process, and the actual printing itself, for which he adapted the screw press used by winemakers, it is amazing that his first product does not look at all rudimentary. Those who handle it are struck by its clarity and quality.

According to paragraph 2, all of the following were advantages of movable metal type EXCEPT:

- A. It could be reused.
- B. It made letters of standardized size.
- C. It did not require specialized skill to use.
- D. It could easily be restored from a mold.

C



Movable Type

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The word “rudimentary” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. primitive
- B. decorative
- C. practical
- D. complicated

A



Movable Type

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In mentioning the screw press, the author is indicating that

- A. Gutenberg worked as a winemaker before inventing movable type
- B. the printing industry faced more practical problems than any other industry did
- C. the printing and wine-making industries independently developed the same device
- D. Gutenberg used a device from an unrelated industry in his printing process

D



Movable Type

Printing was one of those technical revolutions that developed its own momentum at extraordinary speed. Europe in the fifteenth century was a place where intermediate technology—that is, workshops with skilled craftspeople—was well established and spreading fast, especially in Germany and Italy. Such workshops were able to take on printing easily, and it thus became Europe's first true industry. The process was aided by two factors: the new demand for cheap classical texts and the translation of the Latin Bible into “modern” languages. Works of reference were also in demand. Presses sprang up in several German cities, and by 1470, Nuremberg, Germany, had established itself as the center of the international publishing trade, printing books from 24 presses and distributing them at trade fairs all over western and central Europe. The old **monastic scriptoria**—monastery workshops where monks copied texts by hand—worked closely alongside the new presses, continuing to produce the luxury goods that movable-type printing could not yet supply. Printing aimed at a cheap mass sale.

According to the passage, the role of the monastic scriptoria was to

- A. translate old religious texts into modern languages
- B. turn books printed at the new presses into luxury items
- C. produce reference works solely for religious use
- D. create books of a quality that was beyond the means of the printing industry

D



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Movable Type

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According to paragraph 3, for whom were printed books mainly produced?

- A. Scholars of language and religion
- B. Buyers who could not afford to purchase hand-copied texts
- C. Artists and craftspeople
- D. Monks living in monasteries

B



Movable Type

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Why does the author mention 24 presses in the discussion?

- A. To indicate the extent to which the printing industry had grown in Germany
- B. To emphasize that printing presses far outnumbered monastic scriptoria
- C. To indicate the importance of trade fairs as a way of promoting printing presses
- D. To argue that the centers of printing had begun to shift from Germany to other parts of Europe

A



Movable Type

Although there was no competition between the technologies, there was rivalry between nations. The Italians made energetic and successful efforts to catch up with Germany. Their most successful scriptorium quickly imported two leading German printers to set up presses in their book-producing shop. German printers had the disadvantage of working with the complex typeface that the Italians sneeringly referred to as “**Gothic**” and that later became known as black letter. Outside Germany, readers found this typeface disagreeable. The Italians, on the other hand, had a clear typeface known as roman that became the type of the future.

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the “Gothic” typeface used in Germany?

- A. It was adopted by the Italians when they hired two leading German printers.
- B. It was more difficult to read than roman typeface.
- C. It was easier to print than other styles of typeface.
- D. It was widely popular with international readers.

B



Movable Type

Hence, although the Germans made use of the paper revolution to introduce movable type, the Italians went far to regain the initiative by their artistry. By 1500 there were printing firms in 60 German cities, but there were 150 presses in Venice alone. However, since many nations and governments wanted their own presses, the trade quickly became international. The cumulative **impact** of this industrial spread was spectacular. Before printing, only the very largest libraries, of which there were a dozen in Europe, had as many as 600 books. The total number of books on the entire Continent was well under 100,000. But by 1500, after only 45 years of the printed book, there were 9 million in circulation.

The word “impact” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. goal
- B. profit
- C. effect
- D. effort

C



Movable Type

Although there was no competition between the technologies, there was rivalry between nations. The Italians made energetic and successful efforts to catch up with Germany. Their most successful scriptorium quickly imported two leading German printers to set up presses in their book-producing shop. German printers had the disadvantage of working with the complex typeface that the Italians sneeringly referred to as “Gothic” and that later became known as black letter. Outside Germany, readers found this typeface disagreeable. The Italians, on the other hand, had a clear typeface known as roman that became the type of the future.

Hence, although the Germans made use of the paper revolution to introduce movable type, the Italians went far to regain the initiative by their artistry. By 1500 there were printing firms in 60 German cities, but there were 150 presses in Venice alone. However, since many nations and governments wanted their own presses, the trade quickly became international. The cumulative impact of this industrial spread was spectacular. Before printing, only the very largest libraries, of which there were a dozen in Europe, had as many as 600 books. The total number of books on the entire Continent was well under 100,000. But by 1500, after only 45 years of the printed book, there were 9 million in circulation.

According to paragraphs 4 and 5, how did German and Italian contributions to the printing industry differ?

- A. German printers originated and applied a technique that Italian printers adapted more artistically.
- B. German printers mass-produced books, while Italian printers produced fewer books of better quality.
- C. German printers used only black typeface, while Italian printers used a variety of typeface colors and styles.
- D. German printers had greater technological skill, while Italian printers were more commercially successful.

A



Movable Type

Although there was no competition between the technologies, there was rivalry between nations. The Italians made energetic and successful efforts to catch up with Germany. Their most successful scriptorium quickly imported two leading German printers to set up presses in their book-producing shop. ■ German printers had the disadvantage of working with the complex typeface that the Italians sneeringly referred to as “Gothic” and that later became known as black letter. ■ Outside Germany, readers found this typeface disagreeable. ■ The Italians, on the other hand, had a clear typeface known as roman that became the type of the future. ■

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

The typeface that followed was italic, with a slanted appearance in the style of handwriting and a name that was recognizably Italian.

Where would the sentence best fit?

D



Movable Type

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.

The invention of movable type was an important technological development both in Europe and worldwide.

- A. The industrial process for mass paper production was first introduced in the early fifteenth century.
- B. The mechanized production of books in the fifteenth century is the first instance of a modern industry in Europe.
- C. The Gutenberg Bible was the result of combined technologies in the mass production of paper and the newly invented manufacture of movable type.
- D. Hand-copied texts continued to be in as great demand as printed books in fifteenth-century Germany and Italy.
- E. The increased need for classical texts and reference books along with the existence of an established workshop system stimulated rapid growth in the printing trade.
- F. Printed works were located primarily in libraries at the end of the fifteenth century because they were still too expensive for mass sale.

BCE



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PART Three

艺术类题材文章

Mexican Mural Art

14题版

Mexican Mural Art

The first major modern art movement in Latin America was Mexican muralism, which featured large scale murals painted on the wall surfaces of public buildings. One of the most **persistent** strands in Latin American art in the last 80 years has been an engagement with political and social issues, including the struggle for social justice. This in turn has been accompanied by a desire for authentic forms of self expression and freedom from cultural dependency. Although these preoccupations have taken many different forms, Mexican muralism was the first, and its influence was the most far-reaching. Muralism flourished in Mexico in the years immediately following the Mexican Revolution (1910-1920) as a result of a combination of circumstances: a climate of revolutionary optimism and cultural experimentation that challenged traditional Eurocentrism, a small but strong group of relatively mature artists of energy, ideas, and ability, and a visionary minister of education, Jose Vasconcelos. Vasconcelos believed that Mexico was destined to play a central role on the international stage. He understood that ideas could be more quickly assimilated through images than through any other medium, and he had the courage to allocate the funds, and the walls of public buildings, to the artists to do with as they liked.

The word "persistent" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. important
- B. fascinating
- C. lasting
- D. powerful



Mexican Mural Art

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According to paragraph 1, Mexican muralism is concerned with

- A. the attempt to make art a more important subject in the Latin American educational system
- B. the combination of European art traditions with authentic Latin American art forms
- C. the creation of a just society and an independent form of cultural expression
- D. the use of art to raise funds for the construction of new public buildings



Mexican Mural Art

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The author mentions the “Mexican Revolution” in the passage in order to

- A. explain how the Mexican government used muralism to challenge European political beliefs
- B. emphasize an important reason that Mexican muralism thrived
- C. give an example of one the most popular subjects of muralism
- D. emphasize the success of Mexican artists who participated in political conflicts

B



Mexican Mural Art

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It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the muralists got most of their financial support from

- A. opponents of traditional Europe art
- B. wealthy art lovers
- C. other muralists from around the world
- D. the Mexican government



Mexican Mural Art

The muralists shared a belief in the power of art to transform society for the better, to challenge social, political, economic, and cultural stereotypes, and to enrich the intellectual life of their country. During the 1920s and 1930s, they covered miles of wall with paintings representing aspects of Mexico's past and present and the future to which all aspired. Although Mexican muralism is representational and often narrative in form, it should be recognized as a modern movement, it was modernizing in intent, in that it challenged the old order—culturally, socially, and politically. By definition, it was a public, accessible form of art—not a commodity that could be bought and sold by the wealthy elite. Its purpose was to educate, inform, enlighten, politicize and thus empower the general public, in particular the working classes.

According to paragraph 2, in what way can Mexican muralism be regarded as a characteristically modern art movement?

- A. It was representational and often narrative in form.
- B. It was supported by a small but enlightened artistic elite.
- C. It questioned traditional ideas.
- D. It emphasized the future rather than dwelling on the past.



Mexican Mural Art

The muralist movement was not a unified force, however. The painters who were its leaders took different directions and did not always see eye to eye. Diego Rivera (1886-1957) sought to **promote** a pluralistic vision of Mexican society by drawing on the rich heritage of the pre-Columbian past (before Christopher Columbus arrived in the Americas in 1492) and contemporary popular culture, and he investigated pre-Columbian styles and techniques in an effort to create an aesthetic language that was new and Mexican. He was deeply influenced by native pictographic traditions of communication in which pictures represent written words and ideas, and he sought to develop a modern equivalent, a visual language that could be read like a book. The art of Jose Clemente Orozco (1883-1949) is less optimistic: he saw both the pre-Columbian past and the revolutionary present in a more negative light, the former as barbarous, the latter often tarnished by corruption and cruelty. He offers no comforting narratives and his expressive, aggressive technique serves as a metaphor of Mexico's harsh, contradictory reality. David Alfaro Siqueiros (1898-1976) was the most politically active of the three and was an internationalist both ideologically and artistically. In his art he deliberately avoided traditional materials and methods, preferring to use modern industrial paints and spray guns. His works look forward to a fully socialist future where the workers will have won the right to the benefits of the modern industrial era, and his often fragmented, complex imagery does not patronize or make concessions to his audience.

The word "promote" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. express
- B. create
- C. emphasize
- D. encourage

D



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The word "contradictory" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. discouraging
- B. conflicting
- C. unchanging
- D. unusual

B



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Paragraph 3 makes all of the following points about artist Diego Rivera EXCEPT:

- A. He used elements of pre-Columbian art to help make a new, modern art.
- B. He tried to develop a visual language that communicated as clearly as native pictographs had.
- C. He used art to express his ideas of what Mexican society should be like.
- D. He tried but failed to unify the muralist movement.



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According to paragraph 3, which of the following was true of Orozco's art?

- A. It was concerned with Mexican problems of the past and the present.
- B. It presented the pre-Columbian past favorably.
- C. Its images were intended to be pleasing to viewers.
- D. Its technique was more typical of international artists than Mexican artists.

A



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According to paragraph 3, which of the following is NOT true of David Alfaro Siqueiros?

- A. He used modern industrial materials rather than traditional materials in his art.
- B. He designed images that were intentionally meant to please his audience.
- C. He believed in socialism and viewed the future of workers in the modern industrial era favorably.
- D. He took an international approach to both politics and art.

B



Mexican Mural Art

The Mexican muralist movement is undoubtedly one of the most important **manifestations** of twentieth century Mexican culture. Its impact elsewhere in the region, as well as in the United States and Europe, has been enormous. The work of Rivera, Orozco, and Siqueiros triggered a homegrown muralist movement in the United States in cities like New York City, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. The influence of the Mexicans on the modern Spanish painter Picasso's first mural and almost his only major explicitly propagandist work of art—his famous Guernica of 1937—is unmistakable even though the artist himself would have derived it. In Latin America, Mexican-influenced muralism has recurred whenever artists have felt the need to make a clear, public statement in a language that has not been borrowed from outside.

The word "manifestations" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. expressions
- B. modifications
- C. contributions
- D. components

A



Mexican Mural Art

The Mexican muralist movement is undoubtedly one of the most important **manifestations** of twentieth century Mexican culture. Its impact elsewhere in the region, as well as in the United States and Europe, has been enormous. The work of Rivera, Orozco, and Siqueiros triggered a homegrown muralist movement in the United States in cities like New York City, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. The influence of the Mexicans on the modern Spanish painter Picasso's first mural and almost his only major explicitly propagandist work of art—his famous *Guernica* of 1937—is unmistakable even though the artist himself would have derived it. In Latin America, Mexican-influenced muralism has recurred whenever artists have felt the need to make a clear, public statement in a language that has not been borrowed from outside.

The author mentions Picasso's mural "Guernica" in order to

- A. provide an example of one of the biggest European influences on Mexican muralism
- B. indicate that politically motivated murals were as popular in Europe as they were in Mexico
- C. explain why the influence of Mexican muralism was especially strong among Spanish artists
- D. provide evidence that the Mexican muralists had a significant impact on the international art world

D



Mexican Mural Art

■The Mexican muralist movement is undoubtedly one of the most important manifestations of twentieth century Mexican culture. ■Its impact elsewhere in the region, as well as in the United States and Europe, has been enormous. ■The work of Rivera, Orozco, and Siqueiros triggered a homegrown muralist movement in the United States in cities like New York City, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. ■The influence of the Mexicans on the modern Spanish painter Picasso's first mural and almost his only major explicitly propagandist work of art—his famous Guernica of 1937—is unmistakable even though the artist himself would have derived it. In Latin America, Mexican-influenced muralism has recurred whenever artists have felt the need to make a clear, public statement in a language that has not been borrowed from outside.

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

However, its influence was not limited to Mexico itself.

Where would the sentence best fit?

B



Mexican Mural Art

CDF

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.**

Mexican muralism, the first major modern art movement in Latin America, has been highly influential throughout the Americas and internationally.

- A. The Mexican Revolution resulted in a new respect for traditional culture, leading the muralists to paint scenes depicting the everyday lives of poor Mexicans.
- B. Jose Vasconcelos made Mexico an important international player by promoting the art and ideas of the revolutionary muralists.
- C. The leaders of the muralist movement—Rivera, Orozco, and Siqueiros—all believed in the transformative power of art but differed in terms of their artistic methods and political beliefs.
- D. The muralists challenged cultural and economic stereotypes and experimented with both pre-Columbian and industrial themes, styles, and techniques.
- E. Mexican muralism was a traditional representational art focused on Mexico's pre-Columbian society and culture.
- F. In the 1920s and 1930s, following the Mexican Revolution, a talented group of artists painted many large-scale, politically motivated murals on public buildings.



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PART Four

阅读总结



阅读基础知识



❓ 考试内容及时间：

- 3篇 每篇18分钟
- 加试情况 4篇/72min (加试位置不确定)
 - 十大题型：
- 单词掌握
 - 词汇题1'

❓ 句子分析能力

- 指代题1' (现在基本不考，考察this等代词指代的内容)
- 句子简化题1'
- 事实信息题1'
- 否定事实信息题 1'
- 推断题1'

❓ 句间关系/段落分析能力

- 修辞目的题1'
- 句子插入题1'
- 文章小结题 2' /表格题 3' (二选一)

❓ 阅读题目，只要在阅读section内，做错或者有疑问，都可以回头改





词汇题

- 单词或词组
- 近义词 / 解释
- 考察原意（查单词英文解释）
- 做题时间争取3秒搞定（看单词，挑答案）
- 解题方法：
 - 词根词缀：graphically-graph图案——像图案地——栩栩如生地=vividly
 - 拆分联想：interlocked=inter内部+locked锁住的=linked 相关的
 - 语境联想：
 - 句子前后存在并列、转折、选择——帮助锁定单词词性、词意情感色彩甚至是词形：sth is thick, but the other thing is meager，可根据转折判定meager与thick词性相当，意思相反，是形容词性，表示“薄的”
 - 举例：例子和例证内容相似，可猜测单词意思





Groundwater is stored in a variety of rock types. A groundwater reservoir from which water can be **extracted** is called an aquifer. We can effectively think of an aquifer as a deposit of water. Extraction of water depends on two properties of the aquifer: porosity and permeability. Between sediment grains are spaces that can be filled with water. This pore space is known as porosity and is expressed as a percentage of the total rock volume.

The word “extracted” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- used
- poured
- removed
- kept out

C





The Sahara is a highly diverse, **albeit** dry, region that has undergone major climatic changes since 10,000 B.C. As recently as 6,000 B.C. the southern frontier of the desert was far to the north of where it is now, while semiarid grassland and shallow freshwater lakes covered much of what are now arid plains. This was a landscape where antelope of all kinds abounded----along with *Bos primigenius*, a kind of oxen that has become extinct. The areas that are now desert were, like all arid regions, very susceptible to cycles of higher and lower levels of rainfall, resulting in major, sudden changes in distributions of plants and animals. The people who hunted the sparse desert animals responded to drought by managing the wild resources they hunted and gathered, especially wild oxen, which had to have regular water supplies to survive.

The word “albeit” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- usually
- almost
- though
- rather

C





To the extent that the coverage of the global climate from these records can provide a measure of its true variability, it should at least indicate how all the natural causes of climate change have combined. These include the chaotic fluctuations of the atmosphere, the slower but equally **erratic** behavior of the oceans, changes in the land surfaces, and the extent of ice and snow. Also included will be any variations that have arisen from volcanic activity, solar activity, and, possibly, human activities.

The word “erratic” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- dramatic
- important
- unpredictable
- common

C





句简题

分析是否有逻辑词



无逻辑词：

看主干，定语同位语时间
地点状语都是修饰

有逻辑词

区分逻辑类型，根据逻辑
筛选选项并分析分句的对
应，若逻辑词符合而分句
内不符或主次颠倒，注意
参考特殊情况



- 转折逻辑：
 - 1) 逻辑前后信息都保留，转折逻辑词也保留，但主次不能颠倒
 - 2) 只保留转折后的
 - 3) 表示对比，对比逻辑词以及前后分句都得保留
- 因果逻辑：理清原因后果，不能颠倒；结果更加重要





As among tribes people, personal relationships and a careful weighing of character have always been crucial in a mercantile economy with little regulation, where one's word is one's bond and where informal ties of trust cement together an international trade network.

- A. Tribes people were comfortable forming personal relationships with merchants, who, like them, were bound by their promises to one another.
- B. Because trade was not formally regulated, merchants were careful about whom they trusted and often conducted business with people they knew personally.
- C. While trade among merchants relied somewhat on regulation, among tribes people trade was based on personal relationships and careful character evaluation.
- D. Because tribes people were bound only by their promises to one another, personal relationships were formed only after careful weighing of character.

B





However, no group or species can maintain its dominance indefinitely, and when, after over 200 million years, the age of dinosaurs came to a dramatic end about 65 million years ago, mammals began to flourish, evolving from relatively few types of small terrestrial animals into the myriad of diverse species, including bats and whales, that we know today.

- A. The dominance of dinosaurs came to an end 65 million years ago, at which time mammals began to flourish and diversify.
- B. Because no group of species can remain dominant forever, mammals became the dominant group when dinosaurs became extinct.
- C. After being the dominant group for more than 200 million years, the age of dinosaurs came to a dramatic end 65 million years ago.
- D. The diverse group of mammals that we know today, including bats and whales, evolved from small terrestrial forms that had been dominated by dinosaurs.





事实信息题、否定事实信息题

◆ 这两类题目都是要求根据文章中所给的明确信息来进行分析

◆ 解题顺序：

1. 看题目要求
2. 找准定位线索（专有名词、数字等，结合其他修饰部分来限定）
3. 对应原文信息
4. 选择选项（注意选项意识和原文的对应，而不是表达方式，如用词等的相似）

◆ 错误选项特征：信息杂糅、答非所问等，另外选项中出现比较、最高级、高级限定词等

◆ 选非题注意并列信息的对应





推断题

◆ 步骤：

1. 分析题干
2. 找文章相关信息
3. 辨析题干关键词与原文关系一步推理

（推断题和事实信息题等相似，主要区别在于后者相关信息和选项表达意思一致，前者会是相似或者相反）

◆ 根据提问内容与原文表达的相关性，分为正向和逆向推理





One of the most significant evolutionary events that occurred on Earth was the transition of water-dwelling fish to terrestrial tetrapods (four-limbed organisms with backbones). Fish probably originated in the oceans, and our first records of them are in marine rocks. However, by the Devonian Period (408 million to 362 million years ago), they had radiated into almost all available aquatic habitats, including freshwater settings. One of the groups whose fossils are especially common in rocks deposited in fresh water is the lobe-finned fish.

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

B

- A. Lobe-finned fish were among the earliest types of fish to appear.
- B. Fish began living in freshwater habitats only after originating elsewhere.
- C. Lobe-finned fish radiated into almost all available aquatic habitats.
- D. During the Devonian, lobe-finned fish were more common in marine than in freshwater habitats.





Thanks to extremely fine-grained excavation and extensive use of flotation methods (through which seeds are recovered from soil samples), we know a great deal about the foraging practices of the inhabitants of Abu Hureyra in Syria's Euphrates valley. Abu Hureyra was founded about 9500B.C, a small village settlement of cramped pit dwellings (houses dug partially in the soil) with reed roofs supported by wooden uprights. For the next 1,500 years, its inhabitants enjoyed a somewhat warmer and damper climate than today, living in a well-wooded steppe area where wild cereal grasses were abundant. They subsisted off spring migrations of Persian gazelles from the south. With such a favorable location, about 300 to 400 people lived in a sizable, permanent settlement. They were no longer a series of small bands but lived in a large community with more elaborate social organization, probably grouped into clans of people of common descent.

Paragraph 3 suggests which of the following about the settlement of Abu Hureyra?

- A. The settlement was inhabited by small groups of people from nearby areas.
- B. Small bands of people migrated in and out of the settlement.
- C. The location of the settlement made permanent development difficult.
- D. The easy availability of food led to the growth of the settlement.

D





句子插入题

◆ 步骤:

1. 看插入句
2. 判断线索：指代？逻辑？→ 预判信息
3. 插入验证

◆ 注意选项前后句子本身是否有联系





句子插入题

指代类线索：

1) 指示类代词：

- this/these/such/other/another+n.(前面信息应当同样具体的)
- Certain/some+n(前面信息应当是概括性)

2) 人称/地点代词：here/they等，代词本身就是线索

逻辑类线索：

- ◆ 转折、并列、递进逻辑：理清句子本身的主体信息，辨析是具体内容还是概括内容，作为参考线索，预测前句信息应当是同样的具体或概括的内容
- ◆ 因果逻辑：句子插入后，要判定前后信息的因果逻辑链是否合适，尤其注意连续因果逻辑





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

This knowledge enabled the hunters to adopt a different approach to hunting.

A



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Animals need natural periodic signals like sunrise to maintain a cycle whose period is precisely 24 hours. ■ Such an external cue not only coordinates an animal's daily rhythms with particular features of the local solar day but also – because it normally does so day after day – seems to keep the internal clock's period close to that of Earth's rotation. ■ Yet despite this synchronization of the period of the internal cycle, the animal's timer itself continues to have its own genetically built-in period close to, but different from, 24 hours. ■ Without the external cue, the difference accumulates and so the internally regulated activities of the biological day drift continuously, like the tides, in relation to the solar day. ■ This drift has been studied extensively in many animals and in biological activities ranging from the hatching of fruit fly eggs to wheel running by squirrels. Light has a predominating influence in setting the clock. Even a fifteen-minute burst of light in otherwise sustained darkness can reset an animal's circadian rhythm. Normally, internal rhythms are kept in step by regular environmental cycles. For instance, if a homing pigeon is to navigate with its Sun compass, its clock must be properly set by cues provided by the daylight/darkness cycle.

B

Because the internal signals that regulate waking and going to sleep tend to align themselves with these external cues, the external clock appears to dominate the internal clock.





修辞目的题

why/ the purpose/ in order to+the author

细节类——一般解题顺序：原句→前一句→段落主旨句

段落类——段落主旨、结构、段间关系等

关键：观点内容（注意段落分层、是否含有对比等）

细节类

- 举例：查找论点信息：不同逻辑词对应的论点信息位置不一样：such as; for example; 没有逻辑词
- 转折：转折后的重点信息：but/though的区别；however引导段落分成的情况
- 因果：问原因，需回答结果；问结果，回答原因
- 类比：生活案例类比学术概念，学术概念为重点

段落类：

- 段落主旨：一般段首或短尾查找
- 结构：一般总分
- 段间关系：一般考察的是转折或承接，即两者内容相反或相连





As her technological expertise grew more sophisticated, so did the other aspects of her dances. Although she gave little thought to music in her earliest dances, she later used scores by Gluck, Beethoven, Schubert, Chopin, and Wagner, eventually graduating to Stravinsky, Fauré, Debussy, and Mussorgsky, composers who were then considered progressive. She began to address more ambitious themes in her dances such as **The Sea**, in which her dancers invisibly agitated a huge expanse of silk, played upon by colored lights. Always open to scientific and technological innovations, she befriended the scientists Marie and Pierre Curie upon their discovery of radium and created a Radium Dance, which simulated the phosphorescence of that element. She both appeared in films—then in an early stage of development—and made them herself; the hero of her fairy-tale film *Le Lys de la Vie* (1919) was played by René Clair, later a leading French film director.

Why does the author mention Fuller's *The Sea*?

- A. To point out a dance of Fuller's in which music did not play an important role
- B. To explain why Fuller sometimes used music by progressive composers
- C. To illustrate a particular way in which Fuller developed as an artist
- D. To illustrate how Fuller's interest in science was reflected in her work

C





Much of the world's great architecture has been constructed of stone because of its beauty, permanence, and availability. In the past, whole cities grew from the arduous task of cutting and piling stone upon. Some of the world's finest stone architecture can be seen in the ruins of the ancient Inca city of Machu Picchu high in the eastern Andes Mountains of Peru. The **doorways and windows** are made possible by placing over the open spaces thick stone beams that support the weight from above. A structural invention had to be made before the physical limitations of stone could be overcome and new architectural forms could be created. That invention was the arch, a curved structure originally made of separate stone or brick segments. The arch was used by the early cultures of the Mediterranean area chiefly for underground drains, but it was the Romans who first developed and used the arch extensively in aboveground structures. Roman builders perfected the semicircular arch made of separate blocks of stone. As a method of spanning space, the arch can support greater weight than a horizontal beam. It works in compression to divert the weight above it out to the sides, where the weight is borne by the vertical elements on either side of the arch. The arch is among the many important structural breakthroughs that have characterized architecture throughout the centuries.

Why does the author include a description of how the “doorways and windows” of Machu Picchu were constructed?

- A. To indicate that the combined skeletons and skins of the stone buildings of Machu Picchu were similar to igloos and adobe structures
- B. To indicate the different kinds of stones that had to be cut to build Machu Picchu
- C. To provide an illustration of the kind of construction that was required before arches were invented
- D. To explain how ancient builders reduced the amount of time necessary to construct buildings from stone

C



THANK YOU !



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