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

- A. properties
- B. surrounding
- C. sources
- D. nutrients

Paragraph 1 is marked with ►

答案:

A 选项正确

解析:

本题考查的词汇定位到原文这一句: For this reason, a soil scientist can tell a great deal about the attributes of the soil in any given area simply from knowing what kind of flora the soil supports. 因为这个原因, 一个研究土壤的科学家可以说出关于任意地区的土壤成分的很多知识, 单纯凭借它上面的植被种类。此处 attribute 意思是组成成分, 内容物, 选项 A 意为性质, 财产; 选项 B 意为环境, 周边; 选项 C 意为资源; 选项 D 意为营养物质。选项 A 最符合。

2. According to paragraph 1, which of the following factors is the most important in determining the characteristics of a mature soil?

- A. The kinds of minerals in the parent material.
- B. The extent of erosion in the surrounding area.
- C. The amount of air that circulates through the soil.
- D. The kind of vegetation associated with the soil.

Paragraph 1 is marked with ►

答案:

D 选项正确

解析:

本题的关键词在于: most important 和 in determining the characteristics of a mature soil, 根据这个短语定位回原文这一句: In fact, for mature soils in many parts of the world, the predominant type of natural vegetation is considered the most important direct influence on soil characteristics. 本句大意为: 实际上, 对于很多地方的成熟土壤, 自然植被里的优势物种被认为会给土壤特征施加最重要的直接影响。选项 D 说与土壤有关的植物, 正确; 选项 A 的矿物质, 选项 B 的周围土地的侵蚀和选项 C 的空气数量都与原文无关。

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. Legumes make the soil more fertile by hosting bacteria in their root nodules.
- B. Nitrogen fixation makes compounds that plants and bacteria in legumes can metabolize.
- C. Bacteria living in the roots of legumes makes the soil more fertile by producing nitrogen compounds that plants can metabolize.
- D. The root nodules of legumes contain bacteria, nitrogen gas from the atmosphere, and nitrogen compounds that plants can metabolize.

Paragraph 2 is marked with ►

答案:

C 选项正确

解析:

定位到本题文中高亮的句子: The bacteria that legumes host within their root nodules (small swellings on the root) change nitrogen gas from the atmosphere into nitrogen compounds that plants are able to metabolize, a process, known as nitrogen fixation, that makes the soil more fertile. 这一句讲的是与豆类植物共生的一种细菌的固氮作用, 这种细菌可以把空气里的氮气变成含氮化合物, 让植物可以进行新陈代谢。选项 C 是同义转述, 正确。选项 A 说豆类通过在根的肿块里养细菌让土壤更有营养, 错误; 选项 B 说固氮作用产生的营养物质植物和细菌都可以用, 不对, 是只有植物也就是豆类可以用; 选项 D 是说豆类的根的肿块里有细菌, 空气和含氮化合物, 原文里并没有说有空气, 错误。选择 C。

4. According to paragraph 2, which of the following statements about soil creation is true?

- A. Soil creation requires that there be more plants than animals in any given location.
- B. Soil is created from the organic debris left over when bacteria decompose.
- C. Soil creation occurs when a cubic centimeter of existing soil contains abundant organic material.
- D. Soil is created as a results of bacteria breaking down rocks and organic material.

Paragraph 2 is marked with ►

答案:

D 选项正确

解析:

本题需要看第二段大部分内容。选项 A 没有提到, 属于无中生有; 选项 B 原文里提到了, 但是原文中说的是细菌去 decompose 别的东西, 不是 decompose 细菌自己, 错误; 选项 C 说土壤在有了足够的有机物以后就可以产生, 不对, 应该还需要细菌; 选项 D 正确, 依据是原

文这句话: It is the bacteria, more than any other organisms, that enable rock or other parent material to undergo the gradual transformation to soil.

5. In paragraph 2, why does the author mention the activity of fungi in acidic soils?

- A. To demonstrate that fungi are capable of nitrogen fixation under certain conditions.
- B. To supports the claim that microscopic plants besides bacteria contribute to soil development.
- C. To show that fungi play a different role from bacteria in decomposing organic matter.
- D. To account for the survival rate of microscopic plants in highly acidic soils.

Paragraph 2 is marked with ►

答案:

B 选项正确

解析:

本句根据 the activity of fungi in acidic soils 定位回原文: Other microscopic plants also are important in soil development. For example, in highly acidic soils where few bacteria can survive, fungi frequently become the chief decomposers of organic matter. 由 for example 可以看出来, fungi 的出现是为了作为例子证明前面那句话, 即其他的微生物也对于土壤的发展有重要的作用。选项 B 符合。选项 A 和 D 说的东西定位处没有提, 选项 C 说真菌在降解有机物的时候发挥了跟细菌不同的作用, 原文里也没提。

6. The word "bulk" in the passage is closet in meaning to

- A. composition
- B. largest part

C. richest part

D. quality

Paragraph 3 is marked with ►

答案:

B 选项正确

解析:

根据 bulk 定位回原文这一句: Tress, grass, and other large plants supply the bulk of the soil's humus. 枝条, 小草和其他大的植物提供了土壤里大部分的腐殖质。bulk 意思是大块的, 大部分的, 选项 B 最大的部分最符合。选项 A 是成分, 选项 C 是最富的部分, 选项 D 是质量。都不能选。

7. According to paragraph 3, how do trees benefit other plants?

A. Trees make deep-lying nutrients available to plants whose roots do not extend very far into the soil.

B. When trees decompose, they release nutrients minerals deep into the soil.

C. Humus from trees provides nutrients for plants with roots that extend deep within the soil.

D. When trees die and decompose, they make available a large space for generations of other plants to grow.

Paragraph 3 is marked with ►

答案:

A 选项正确

解析:

本题关键词是 trees 和 benefit other plants, 根据这两个词定位回原文, 发现从 More complex forms of vegetation play several vital roles with respect to the soil. 开始都是 benefit, 第一点是分解出来的矿物质提供营养, 第二点是树根可以把地下深处的营养带到地表, 第三点是减缓水流流速, 防止水土流失。原文里分别有 in addition 和 finally 做指示词, 很清楚。本题 A 选项符合第二点, 正确。选项 B 与第二点反了, 不是把营养送入地下; 选项 C 在这里没有提及; 选项 D 说树木死掉以后可以给后来的树木腾出大量空间, 也没有提到。

8. Paragraph 3 supports which of the following inferences about the effect of vegetation on soil?

- A. The root systems of most crops are unable to prevent erosion on sloping ground.
- B. Without a cover of vegetation, fast running water is likely to disappear from the ground surface before it can erode much of the soil.
- C. The roots of trees and other large plants remove much water from the ground, making the soil dry and likely to be eroded by the wind.
- D. Areas that naturally have little vegetation, such as deserts, are more easily eroded than is agricultural land that has been cleared of its natural vegetation.

Paragraph 3 is marked with ►

答案:

A 选项正确

解析:

本题根据 the effect of vegetation on soil 定位回这一句: The increased erosion that often accompanies agricultural use of sloping land is principally caused by the removal of its protective cover of natural vegetation. 移除了植被保护层的种

农作物的斜坡很容易被侵蚀。这说明只有植物可以帮助防止斜坡坍塌。选项 A 说大多数庄稼的根不能阻止水土流失，是符合原文的。选项 B 说没有树的根，水流会消失，不对；选项 C 说树根会移走地表水，让土壤变干，原文里没有说；选项 D 说没有植被的土地与移除了植被的耕地相比更容易被侵蚀，这个原文里没提，无从比较。

9. The word "hasten" in the passage is closet

- A. aid
- B. begin
- C. accelerate
- D. ensure

Paragraph 4 is marked with ►

答案：

C 选项正确

解析：

本题根据考察词汇定位回这一句：Protozoa feed on organic matter and hasten its decomposition. 这一句的意思是：Protozoa 吃的是有机物，并加速它们的降解。hasten 在这里是加快加速的意思，选项 A 是帮助，选项 B 是开始，选项 C 是加速，选项 D 是确保，选项 C 最符合题意。

10. According to paragraph 4, earthworms do all the following to help soils develop EXCEPT

- A. eat waste matter
- B. mix the soil in different directions
- C. change the chemistry of the soil

D. create a natural fertilizer

Paragraph 4 is marked with ►

答案:

A 选项正确

解析:

本题关键词是 earthworms 和 help soils develop, 根据它们定位回这两句: Earthworms ingest large quantities of soil, chemically alter it, and excrete it as organic matter called casts. The casts form a high-quality natural fertilizer. In addition, earthworms mix of soil both vertically and horizontally, improving aeration and drainage. 选项 B 对应 mix of soil both vertically and horizontally, 选项 C 对应 chemically alter it, 选项 D 对应 casts form a high-quality natural fertilizer, 只有选项 A 没有提到, 选择 A。

11. The word "exceedingly" in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. surprisingly

B. relatively

C. reliably

D. extremely

Paragraph 5 is marked with ►

答案:

D 选项正确

解析:

本题根据考察的词汇定位回原文这一句: Insects such as ants and termites also can be exceedingly numerous under favorable climatic and soil conditions. 这一句大意为: 昆虫在适宜的气候和土壤条件下也可以繁殖得很多很多。exceedingly 意为很, 是表示强调程度的。选项 A 是惊奇的, 选项 B 是相对的, 选项 C 是可信的可靠的, 选项 D 是尤其的, 极其的, 表强调, 合适。选择 D。

12. According to paragraph 5, in which of the following ways do some mammals help soils develop?

- A. They prevent insects from feeding on nutrients that enrich the soil.
- B. They break up the soil as they move through it.
- C. They remove waste matter that would otherwise contaminate the soil.
- D. They ensure that fertilizer remains in the soil.

Paragraph 5 is marked with ►

答案:

B 选项正确

解析:

本题关键词是 mammal 和 soils develop。根据关键词定位回原文最后一段: These animals primarily work the soil mechanically. As a result, the soil is aerated broken up, fertilized, and brought to the surface, hastening soil development. 这些哺乳动物可以打碎土壤, 给土壤施肥, 把这些土壤带到地表, 加速土壤的化学变化。选项 B 符合这三点里的第一点。其余三个选项都没有提到。选择 B。

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

Nutrients obtained by these deep roots nourish the trees and are preserved within them.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

答案:

D 选项正确

解析:

先看需要插入的句子，找一下前后可能有的潜在的指代。Nutrients obtained by these deep roots nourish the trees and are preserved within them. 这一句大意是被延伸到地里深处的营养物质给树提供营养，并且在树木体内保存。首先我们可以发现，these deep roots 的措辞上用了 these，说明 deep roots 应该在前一句提到了。然后这一句是一个概括的结论句，后文很可能继续讲 nutrients 和 trees。我们根据这两点一一去试每个插入位置，发现最后一个位置最好。不仅前面有 deep roots，后面开头还是 these nutrients，前后都可以呼应上。选择 D。

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

Plants and animals play an important role in the development of soils.

Answers Choices

- A. Small organisms such as bacteria and fungi create and enrich soils by breaking down rocks and organic matter.
- B. Such agricultural crops as alfalfa, clover, soybeans, peas, and peanuts provide nutrient minerals to the soil as they die and decompose.

-
- C. Trees and other large plants aid soil development by providing natural fertilizer as they decompose, and by protecting the soil against erosion.
- D. Prairie and tundra soils can be found in areas where conditions are generally not favorable for soil development.
- E. Certain animals block soil development by digging holes in the ground that prevent nutrients from reaching some areas of the soil.
- F. Protozoa, earthworms, and small mammals contribute to soil development by aerating, fertilizing, and mixing the soil.
- Drag your answer choices to the space where they belong. To remove an answer choice, double click on it.

答案:

ACF 选项正确

解析:

本题选项 A 说细菌和真菌通过分解石头和有机物来产生土壤，概括了第二段的主要内容，可以选；选项 B 说农作物死掉分解以后可以给土壤提供营养矿物，是对的，但是只是第二段的一个细节，不选；选项 C 说树木和别的大植物既可以分解以后给土壤提供营养，也可以帮助固定水土防止流失，对的，对应概括了第三段的主要内容，可以选；选项 D 说草原和冻原是出现在土壤不容易发展的地方的，这个原文里并没有明说；选项 E 说一些动物会挖洞，阻碍土壤里营养的传输，这个原文没提，不选；选项 F 说一些小的动物可以通过充气，施肥和搅拌等等办法来促进土壤生成，概括了第五段的内容，可以选。最后选择 A, C, F。

1. According to paragraph 1, what distinguishes reinforcement from reintroduction of animal species?
- A. Only reinforcement involves capturing wild individuals.
- B. Only reinforcement involves adding individuals to an existing population.
- C. Only reinforcement requires the use of conspecifics.

D. Only reinforcement can help once a population is extinct.

Paragraph 1 is marked with ►

答案:

B 选项正确

解析:

本题需要通读第一段。根据第一段第三句可以得知，第一句是 reintroduction 的定义，第二句是 reinforcement 的定义。reintroduce 指的是把一个物种迁移到另一个地区，reinforcement 指的是给一个原有物种已经灭绝或者还没灭绝的时候引入另一个物种群。对于选项 A 和 C，文章第一段最后一句说明捕捉动物和 conspecifics 这个概念是两者都有的，选项 D 根据两者的定义，它们都可以帮助物种灭绝的地区。只有选项 B 说的 reinforcement 涉及到在原有物种的基础上引进新物种正确。选择 B。

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

A. effectiveness

B. advantage

C. motivation

D. necessity

Paragraph 2 is marked with ►

答案:

A 选项正确

解析:

本句根据所考察的单词定位到原文中这一句：The number of translocations carried out under the banner of conservation has increased rapidly, and this has led to criticism of the technique because of the lack of evaluation of its efficacy and because of its potential disadvantages. 本句主干的意思是：以保护为名的物种迁移越来越多，这就导致人们批评迁移技术缺少效果的评估以及可能含有潜在危险。efficacy 在这里的意思是效果。选项 A 的意思是效果，选项 B 的意思是好处，选项 C 的意思是动机，选项 D 的意思是必要性。选项 A 最贴合 efficacy 的意思。选择 A。

3. Paragraph 2 indicates all of the following about species translocation EXCEPT:

- A. It was used to secure food sources before it was used for conservation purposes.
- B. Its disadvantages have led to a decline in its use for conservation purposes.
- C. It has been used successfully on a wide range of plants and animals.
- D. The way in which it is carried out varies greatly.

Paragraph 2 is marked with ►

答案：

B 选项正确

解析：

本题的出题点分布在第三段的前半部分。选项 A 的依据是 and was carried out to maintain populations as a source of food long, 正确;选项 B 的依据是 The number of translocations carried out under the banner of conservation has increased rapidly, 对于 translocation 的使用是增加了而不是减少了，选项 B 错误;选项 C 是根据 Direct translocation has been used a wide range of plants and animals, 这个技术的确被广泛运用了;选项 D 是根据 The nature of translocation ranges from highly organized

and researched national or international programs to as hoc releases of rescued animals by well- intentioned animal lovers, translocation 的确有各种各样的形式方法, 选项 D 正确。选择 B。

4. The word "substantially" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. temporarily
- B. considerably
- C. naturally
- D. suddenly

Paragraph 2 is marked with ►

答案:

B 选项正确

解析:

本题根据所考察的词汇定位回原文中的这一句: Translocation clearly has a role in the recovery of species that have substantially declined and is the most likely method by which many sedentary species can recover all or part of their former range. 本句大意是物种迁移可以帮助那些物种极大消亡的地区恢复, 以及帮助某些不能移动的物种恢复原来的规模。这里 substantially 的意思是极大的。选项 A 的意思是暂时的, 选项 B 是巨大的, 选项 C 是自然低, 选项 D 是突然的。选项 B 最符合 substantially 的意思, 选择 B。

5. Paragraph 3 answers all of the following questions about species translocation EXCEPT:

- A. In what type of situation can species translocation be an effective strategy for species conservation?

-
- B. What are the potential advantages of species translocation as conservation strategy?
- C. What are the potential problems that species translocation can cause?
- D. How can the negative impact of the translocation of predators or competitors on other species be prevented?

Paragraph 3 is marked with ►

答案:

D 选项正确

解析:

本题解题依据分布在第五段各处。选项 A 和选项 B 依据本段第一句话: Translocation clearly has a role in the recovery of species that have substantially declined and is the most likely method by which many sedentary species can recover all or part of their former range. 这句话既说明了 translocation 在什么情况下使用, 也说明了它能起到的作用。后文 However 后面则全是说的 translocation 的危害, 选项 C 正确。然而选项 D 的怎么防止负面影响却整段都没有提到。选择 D。

6. The word "appraisal" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. acceptance
- B. improvement
- C. evaluation
- D. application

Paragraph 4 is marked with ►

答案:

C 选项正确

解析：

本题根据所考察的词汇定位到原文中这一句：This makes appraisal of the method very difficult. 这句话的大致意思是：这让对于方法的评估很困难。appraisal 的意思是估价、评估。选项 A 的意思是接受，选项 B 的意思是进展，选项 C 的意思是评估，选项 D 的意思是应用。选项 C 最贴合 appraisal 的意思。选择 C。

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

- A. appropriately
- B. externally
- C. frequently
- D easily

Paragraph 4 is marked with ►

答案：

A 选项正确

解析：

本题根据所考察的词汇定位到原文中这一句：Whatever the answer, it is clear that a general framework is required to ensure that any translocation is justified, has a realistic chance of success, and will be properly monitored and evaluated for the benefit of future efforts. 本句话的大意是：不论答案是什么，我们需要一个总体的框架来确保任何的物种迁移是合法的、是实际上很可能可以成功的、能够被合适地监控并评估其未来的好处的。properly 在本句中的意思是适当的、恰当的、合适的。选项 A 是合适的，选项 B 是外部的，选项 C 是频繁的，选项 D 是简单的。选项 A 更贴合 properly 的意思，选择 A。

8. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about translocation efforts?

-
- A. Scientific approaches to translocation efforts have increased rapidly.
 - B. The current records of success and failure of translocation efforts are not reliable.
 - C. Illegal translocations have sometimes been more successful than the legal ones.
 - D. The importance of translocation efforts is becoming increasingly apparent as more of these efforts are documented.

Paragraph 4 is marked with ►

答案:

B 选项正确

解析:

本题涉及到原文第四段的前半部分。从 *Despite* 开始到 *never been recorded at all*, 这一段的大意是：尽管已经存在大量的物种迁移现象，但是并没有证据证明这些现象的效果。部分原因是很多物种迁移不是单纯为了保护自然的，也不是官方的合法的，所以在实施过程中也很少是科学的。成功的迁移肯定被关注到，记录下来，但是失败的可能根本不会被记录。根据这一部分所讲：选项 A 说科学的迁移方法越来越多，错误，科学的并不多；选项 B 说现存的记录是不可信的，正确；选项 C 说不合法的迁移比合法的迁移成功率高，这个原文里只说了不合法的多于合法的，没有说成功率的事；选项 D 说越来越多的迁移被记录下来，原文里说是失败的基本上没人记录，错误。选择 B。

9. According to paragraph 5, why did conservationists decide to translocate the Seychelles warbler from Cousin Island to two other islands?
- A. They were unsuccessful in increasing the population of warblers on Cousin Island.
 - B. They warbles were originally native to all three islands.
 - C. They wanted to ensure that the warbler species would survive a disaster on Cousin Island.

D. They expected that human activity on Cousin Island would threaten the warblers.

Paragraph 5 is marked with ►

答案:

C 选项正确

解析:

本题题干给的关键词是 Seychelles warbler, Cousin Island 和 two other islands。根据这三个词定位到这一句: Careful habitat management increased this number to over 300 birds, but the single population remained vulnerable to local catastrophic events. The decision was taken to translocate individuals to two nearby islands to reduce this risk. 这两句话的大致意思是: Seychelles warbler 这个物种一开始濒危, 经过人类的管理增加到了 300 多只, 但是这个种群还是对于当地的灾难性事件没什么防御能力。所以人们决定把它们引入到另外两个相邻的岛屿上, 以降低绝种的风险。选项 A 说人们没有成功地增加这种鸟的数量, 错误, 是成功增加了; 选项 B 说这种鸟对于三个岛来说都是土生土长的, 错误, 后面那两个相邻的岛屿是后来才人为引入的鸟; 选项 C 说他们想保证这种鸟可以活过 Cousin Island 上的灾害, 对的; 选项 D 说人类在 Cousin Island 上的行为会危害这种鸟, 错误, 是自然灾害会威胁它们的生存。选择 C。

10. According to paragraph 5, why were the howler monkeys in French Guiana translocated?

- A. Local hunting had dramatically reduced their population density.
- B. Predators had significantly reduced the number of individuals.
- C. The females of the species had lost their normal behavioral patterns.
- D. Their original site was going to be significantly modified.

Paragraph 5 is marked with ►

答案:

D 选项正确

解析:

本题根据题干给出的关键词 howler monkeys 和 French Guiana 定位到原文中这两句: A successful translocation exercise also appears to have been achieved with red howler monkeys in French Guiana. A howler population was translocated from a site due to be flooded for hydroelectric power generation. 第二句 due to 后面说明了原因: 因为水力发电导致了洪水, 淹了猴子的栖息地。选项 A 说原因是捕猎, 不对; 选项 B 说是因为捕食者大量捕食, 不对; 选项 C 是说雌性猴子行为失常了, 不对; 选项 D 符合, 说猴子的栖息地被很大地改变了。选择 D。

11. In paragraph 6, the author mentions Dodd and Siegel's review of the translocation of amphibians and reptiles in order to

- A. help explain the strategies researchers use to review translocation efforts.
- B. support the claim that the successes of translocation as a conservation technique have been matched by its failures.
- C. explain why the translocation of reptiles and amphibians is more difficult than that of other animals.
- D. emphasize that translocation techniques have been tried in a limited number of situations.

Paragraph 6 is marked with ►

答案:

B 选项正确

解析:

本题根据题干关键词 amphibians and reptiles 定位到第六段，先看第六段结构：首句说 Unfortunately, the success stories are at least matched by accounts of failure. 然后后文就开始拿 amphibians and reptiles 做例子，以证明第一句的观点。选项 B 符合。选项 A 说解释策略，选项 C 说解释 amphibians and reptiles 为什么迁移起来更难，这个原文里也没有提；选项 D 说强调了迁移技术在某些情景中被应用，也没有提到。选择 B。

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

This is not the only example of a large-scale translocation that had positive results.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

答案：

C 选项正确

解析：

本题先分析需要被插入的句子：This is not the only example of a large-scale translocation that had positive results. 开头 this 表示前文肯定提到过相关的东西，only example 和 not 说明前面一句提到的也是个例子。一一去试四个可以插入的位置，发现第三个位置比较符合。这个位置前面那一句写了一个成功的例子，后面一句是具体说明了需要插入句的第二个例子，两个句子中的 positive 和 also 也相互呼应。选择 C。

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

Translocation is used for the reintroduction or reinforcement of species.

Answers Choices

- A. Translocation is used in species conservation, but it can also bring about the spread of disease, introduction of maladaptive genes, and reduction of species diversity.
- B. Until recently, most of the successful translocation efforts were carried out by well-intentioned animal lovers.
- C. Even though there are accounts of successful translocations there have been many that have failed.
- D. A fundamental problem in the evaluation of translocation is the lack of a framework that defines success and determines whether a translocation effort is justified.
- E. It is relatively easy to justify translocation efforts involving species that have been seriously affected by predators or strong competitors, but these efforts are the most difficult to monitor.
- F. Examples like the translocation of the Seychelles warbler and the red howler monkeys in French Guiana demonstrate that each species requires specific translocation approaches and techniques.

Drag your answer choices to the space where they belong. To remove an answer choice, double click on it.

答案:

ACD 选项正确

解析:

本题需要依次分析每一个选项。选项 A 说了物种迁移的好和不好，概括了第二段内容，可以;选项 B 提到很多成功的迁移是被好心的动物爱好者实施的，这个没有提到;选项 C 说即使确实成功的迁移很多，但是失败的也多，概括了第五段第六段的内容，正确;选项 D 说

评价迁移遇上的基本问题是缺少一个决定是否成功的框架，概括了第四段的内容，可以选；选项 E 说迁移的效果很容易被证实，错误，第四段最后一句说明是很难被证实；选项 F 说每个物种都需要具体的迁移途径，这个原文中没有提到，不选。综合下来选择 A，C，D。

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. Peppered moth populations gradually increased in size, with dark-colored moths increasing their numbers fastest in the industrialized areas of Germany and England.
- B. Over a period of decades, dark-colored peppered moths came to certain areas of the Ruhr Valley and the Midlands and became the dominant forms there.
- C. In Germany and England, dark-colored peppered moths forced most light-colored moths out of their territories.
- D. While they also increased elsewhere, dark-colored peppered moths gradually became the dominant form in areas of extreme industrialization.

Paragraph 2 is marked with ►

答案：

D 选项正确

解析：

本题所说高亮部分定位在这里：Over a period of decades, dark-colored forms became an increasingly large fraction of some populations and eventually came to dominate peppered moth populations in certain areas —especially those of extreme industrialization such as the Ruhr Valley of Germany and the Midlands of England. 这句话的大意是黑色的蛾子在所有蛾子中所占比例逐渐加大，进而在某些地区成为了优势物种，特别是在有大型工业的地区。选项 D 是这句话的同义转述，选择；选项 A 是说

这种黑色蛾子在体积上变大，原文里并没有提，错误；选项 B 是说黑色蛾子来到了两个工业地区，并快速繁殖，占领优势地位，因果关系错误；选项 C 是说黑色蛾子把浅色蛾子赶走了，原文里也没有说。选择 D。

2. In the passage, why does the author mention that "the increase of the dark-colored forms was not due to genetic mutations caused by industrial pollution"?

- A. To suggest that the rate of genetic change in peppered moths actually decreased.
- B. To emphasize that pollution in industrial areas had no role in the increase of dark peppered moths.
- C. To introduce the information about the soot-covered trees that caterpillars fed on as the correct explanation for the increase in dark peppered moths.
- D. To reject a view of the role of pollution in the increase of dark peppered moths that would not involve natural selection.

Paragraph 2 is marked with ►

答案：

D 选项正确

解析：

根据题干给的句子定位到原文这一句：Coal from industry released large amounts of black soot into the environment, but the increase of the dark-colored forms was not due to genetic mutations caused by industrial pollution. 这句话的大意是，工业生产上燃烧的煤炭的确会像自然界排放黑的污染，但是黑色蛾子的增加并不是这种污染大量排放导致的基因突变。后半句话旨在反驳前半句提出的理论，即选项 D 所说的内容。选项 A 说蛾子里基因变化的频率下降了，选项 B 说的是污染跟蛾子的变异没有关系，这个太绝对，文章里并没有提，不选；选项 C 是关于被污染的树和以它们为生的蛾子的，这个原文里也没有。选择 D。

3. The phrase "give rise to" in the passage is closest in meaning to

-
- A. live longer than
 - B. associate with
 - C. produce
 - D. compete with

Paragraph 2 is marked with ►

答案:

C 选项正确

解析:

根据所考察词汇 give rise to 定位到原文中的 For example, caterpillars that feed on soot-covered leaves did not give rise to dark-colored adults. 这句话的大意是: 例如, 以被煤灰覆盖的树叶为食的毛毛虫并没有长成黑色的成虫。这里 give rise to 是长成, 变成的意思。选项 A 是比……活得长, 选项 B 是与……有关系, 选项 C 是产生, 选项 D 是与……竞争。选项 C 最贴近 give rise to 的意思。选择 C。

4. The passage suggests which of the following about "the swettaria form of Biston cognataria"?

- A. It was a dark-colored moth form.
- B. It is now extinct in industrialized areas.
- C. It did not exist before the early 1900s.
- D. It came to North America from Europe.

Paragraph 2 is marked with ►

答案:

A 选项正确

解析:

根据题干中给出的 the swettaria form of Biston cognataria 定位到原文中这一句: The North American equivalent of this story is another moth, the swettaria form of Biston cognataria, first noticed in industrialized areas such as Chicago and New York City in the early 1900s. 这句话的大意是, 在北美也有另一种蛾子, 是 Biston cognataria 的 swettaria form, 这种蛾子也是最先在 20 世纪初期在工业化的地区比如芝加哥和纽约发现的。通过这一句的措辞 equivalent, 即等价物我们可以知道, 这句话讲的是与前文的黑色蛾子相同的一个现象。所以两处的蛾子都是黑的。至于其余三个选项, 原文中都没有提及。

5. Paragraph 3 answers all of the following questions about Kettlewell's experiment EXCEPT:

- A. How was it determined whether a recaptured moth was one of those that Kettlewell released?
- B. Were equal numbers of dark-and light-colored moths released?
- C. What hypothesis was Kettlewell trying to test with the experiment?
- D. What were the results of the experiment?

Paragraph 3 is marked with ►

答案:

B 选项正确

解析:

本题的关键词是 Kettlewell 和 experiment。根据关键词定位回第三段, 通读这一段我们发现, Kettlewell 这个实验过程是这样的: 他先把相同数量的黑蛾子和浅色蛾子做上标记, 然后分别在工业地区和非工业地区放生, 过一段时间再捕获它们, 统计两种蛾子的数量。选项 A 说怎么确定捕捉到的蛾子是以前放生的, 这个可以通过标记来识别; 选项 B 问两种颜色的蛾子放生的数量是不是一样的, 这

个实验没有说明，只是说放了上千只的蛾子，但是具体那种放了多少并没有说;选项 C 说想证明什么假设，本段第一句就是说的这个要证明的假设，正确;选项 D 是说实验的结果，这个在本段最后也给出了。选择 B。

6. The word "conspicuous" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. easily eaten
- B. clearly visible
- C. poorly adapted
- D. rarely present

Paragraph 4 is marked with ►

答案:

B 选项正确

解析:

根据本题所考察的词汇定位到这一句: Kettlewell hypothesized that the normal pale forms are difficult to see when resting on lichen-covered trees, whereas dark forms are conspicuous. 本句的大意是 Kettlewell 假设说正常的白蛾子趴在青苔覆盖的树干上很难被发现，但是黑的蛾子就特别明显了。conspicuous 意思是显而易见的。选项 A 是说容易被吃掉的，选项 B 是说看得很清楚的，选项 C 是说没有改进的，选项 D 是说很少出现的。选项 B 最贴合 conspicuous 的意思。选 B。

7. Paragraph 4 suggests which of the following about the survival of peppered moths?

- A. Light forms of the moth are more likely to survive in polluted rather than unpolluted areas.
- B. Birds are more likely to determine the survival rates of moths in rural rather than industrial areas.
- C. Environment determines whether dark or light forms of the moth survive.

D. The presence of lichen on tree trunks encourages birds to prey on both dark and light forms of the moth with the same frequency.

Paragraph 4 is marked with ►

答案:

C 选项正确

解析:

本题题干给的关键词是 the survival of peppered moths。回看第四段发现整段都在讲 peppered moths 的生存问题。这一段的主要内容是：鸟类是帮助蛾子进化的助力，因为鸟类更容易吃到在树干上显得很显眼的蛾子。所以青苔上的黑蛾子、煤炭熏过地方的白蛾子都是容易被吃掉的，相反则容易存活。所以是环境决定了那种颜色的蛾子容易活下去，选项 C 符合题意。选项 A 说浅色蛾子更容易在被工业污染地区活下去，与原文相悖；选项 B 说鸟类更容易决定乡村蛾子的存活而不是工业化地区的，这个原文里没有提及；选项 D 说青苔同时促进了鸟类捕食浅色蛾子和黑色蛾子，错误，是只促进了鸟类捕食黑色蛾子。选择 C。

8. The word "detecting" in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. discovering

B. capturing

C. eating

D. hiding

Paragraph 4 is marked with ►

答案:

A 选项正确

解析：

根据本题所考察的词汇定位到这一句：In industrialized areas, lichens are destroyed by pollution, tree barks become darker, and dark moths are the ones birds have difficulty detecting. 本句大意是：在工业化地区，青苔被破坏，树被煤烟熏黑，黑蛾子变成了不容易被发现的那种蛾子。detecting 在这里的意思是被发现。选项 A 的意思是被发现，选项 B 的意思是被捕获，选项 C 的意思是被吃掉，选项 D 的意思是被藏起来。选项 A 最贴合 detecting 的意思。选择 A。

9. The word "convinced" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. persuaded
- B. concerned
- C. informed
- D. pleased

Paragraph 5 is marked with ►

答案：

A 选项正确

解析：

根据本题所考察的词汇定位到这一句：Not every researcher has been convinced that natural selection by birds is the only explanation of the observed frequencies of dark and light peppered moths. 本句大意是：并不是每一个研究者都相信，由鸟类进行的自然选择是黑蛾子和浅色蛾子的数量变化的唯一解释。convince 在这里的意思是使相信。选项 A 的意思是说服，选项 B 的意思是关心，选项 C 的意思是通知，选项 D 的意思是取悦。选项 A 最贴合 convince 的意思。选择 A。

10. What is the purpose of paragraph 5 in the passage?

-
- A. To explain why Kettlewell's view has been widely misunderstood.
 - B. To present a view that various researchers have criticized.
 - C. To suggest why new developments seem to confirm Kettlewell's view.
 - D. To state one of the proposed alternatives to Kettlewell's view.

Paragraph 5 is marked with ►

答案:

C 选项正确

解析:

一般而言，托福文章的第一句就是本段的主旨句。本题可以通过读第五段的第一句来得到结论。Not every researcher has been convinced that natural selection by birds is the only explanation of the observed frequencies of dark and light peppered moths. More recent data, however, provide additional support for Kettleweir's ideas about natural selection. 本句意为并不是所有的研究者相信鸟的自然选择一说是蛾子种类数量变化的唯一解释，而且还有更多最近的数据支持了 Kettleweir 的理论。也就是说下文会详细说明这些数据是怎么证明 Kettleweir 的理论的。选项 A 说为了解释为什么 K 的理论会被误解，选项 B 说为了说明一个被研究者们批判的理论，选项 C 说为了说明为什么新的发现会支持 K 的理论，选项 D 说为了说明 K 的理论的变化之一。只有 C 最符合第五段内容。选择 C。

11. According to paragraph 5, which of the following is true of melanic forms in Liverpool?
- A. Increased sulphur dioxide pollution decreased their numbers after 1975.
 - B. Their population slowly increased from 1975 to 1989.
 - C. From 1950 on, they have seldom been seen in the Liverpool area.

D. Before 1975 their population was higher than that of light-colored moths.

Paragraph 5 is marked with ►

答案:

D 选项正确

解析:

本题以 Liverpool 为关键词定位: In Britain, a Clean Air Act was passed in 1965. Sir Cyril Clarke has been trapping moths at his home in Liverpool, Merseyside, since 1959. 这一句以及下面的句子都与本题相关。这一部分的大意是: 一开始百分之九十的蛾子是黑的, 但是以后随时间的推移黑蛾子越来越少, 少到了不到百分之三十。同时, 这个地区的硫的含量也在下降。选项 A 是说增加的二氧化硫导致了黑蛾子的减少, 这个文章中没有提到; 选项 B 是说这些蛾子的数量从 1975 到 1989 在增加, 不对, 应该是减少; 选项 C 是说从 1950 年开始, 黑蛾子就很少被看见了, 这个也不对, 黑蛾子没有减少到这么少; 选项 D 是说 1975 年以前黑蛾子比浅蛾子多, 是对的, 因为 1975 年以前黑蛾子占 90%, 浅蛾子占 10%, 黑多于白。选择 D。

12. In paragraph 5 the change in the frequency of melanic forms is attributed to which of the following?

- A. New kinds of pollution in Liverpool
- B. The passage of the Clean Air Act in 1965
- C. Changes in rates of genetic mutation
- D. Changes in populations of moth predators

Paragraph 5 is marked with ►

答案:

B 选项正确

解析：

这一题问的是导致黑蛾子数量变化的原因。根据对上一题的分析，我们知道因为 a Clean Air Act 的通过导致了空气里的硫的减少，伴随着黑蛾子数量减少和浅色蛾子数量增多。所以可以推理出作者应该是想说明工业污染影响蛾子种类的数量。选项 B 符合题意。选项 A 说的是新的污染，这个文中没有提到；选项 C 是说基因突变的速率，没有提到；选项 D 是说蛾子的捕食者的数量变化，也没有提到。选择 B。

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

These contrasting numbers of pale and dark forms recaptured must reflect different survival rates.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

答案：

D 选项正确

解析：

本题先看下需要插入的句子：These contrasting numbers of pale and dark forms recaptured must reflect different survival rates. 句子开头的 these contrasting numbers 说明这个句子前面的句子肯定提到过 contrasting numbers。根据这个特点我们去一一尝试四个可插入位置，发现最后一个插入点是可以的。因为这个位置前面刚好对比完两个环境里的黑蛾子和浅蛾子数量的对比。选择 D 位置插入。

14. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some answer choices do not belong

in summary because the express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. The Question is worth 2 points

The industrial melanism in peppered moth populations that has occurred over the past 100 years provides an example of natural selection.

Answers Choices

- A. Over time, peppered moth populations in Germany and England migrated from nonindustrialized areas to those that were industrialized.
- B. Kettlewell's experiments showed that birds were acting as a selecting force by eating light-colored moths on dark trees in polluted areas.
- C. According to Kettlewell's theory, natural selection produced birds that were better able to detect moths even when areas were polluted.
- D. Originally most peppered moths were pale in color, but especially in areas of extreme industrialization, dark-colored moths began to dominate.
- E. The recent increase of pale forms as pollution decreases supports the importance of natural selection by birds as a factor affecting peppered moth populations.
- F. Recent research indicates that when adult moths fail to choose appropriate backgrounds, they are usually eaten by birds.

Drag your answer choices to the space where they belong. To remove an answer choice, double click on it.

答案:

BDE 选项正确

解析：

本题需要依次分析每个选项。选项 A 是讲德国和英国的蛾子会从未工业化的地区像工业化的地区迁徙，这个文中没有提及，错误；选项 B 说 Kettlewell 的实验说明，在污染地区鸟类更容易吃掉白的蛾子，来作为选择他们的力量，总结了第三段的内容，正确；选项 C 说自然选择会产生一种可以在污染地区识别蛾子的鸟，错误，文中没有说会产生这种鸟，只说了污染会导致白蛾子黑蛾子的辨识度变化；选项 D 说一开始是白蛾子占主要地位，但是随着工业化黑蛾子开始占据优势地位，正确，概括了第四段的内容；选项 E 说最近的研究支持了鸟类选择蛾子种类的学说，正确，概括了第五段的内容；选项 F 说当蛾子没能成功选择适合的背景时，它们就被吃掉了，文中没有说明蛾子会有一个自主选择背景的过程，错误。综合下来选择 B，D，E。