**TPO38-1**

**Microscopes**

Before microscopes were first used in the seventeenth century, no one knew that living organisms were composed of cells. The first microscopes were light microscopes, which work by passing visible light through a specimen. Glass lenses in the microscope bend the light to magnify the image of the specimen and project the image into the viewer’s eye or onto photographic film. Light microscopes can magnify objects up to 1,000 times without causing blurriness.

Magnification, the increase in the apparent size of an object, is one important factor in microscopy. Also important is resolving power, a measure of the clarity of an image. Resolving power is the ability of an optical instrument to show two objects as separate. For example, what looks to the unaided eye like a single star in the sky may be resolved as two stars with the help of a telescope. Any optical device is limited by its resolving power. The light microscope cannot resolve detail finer than 0.2 micrometers, about the size of the smallest bacterium; consequently, no matter how many times its image of such a bacterium is magnified, the light microscope cannot show the details of the cell’s internal structure.

From the year 1665, when English microscopist Robert Hooke discovered cells, until the middle of the twentieth century, biologists had only light microscopes for viewing cells. But they discovered a great deal, including the cells composing animal and plant tissues, microscopic organisms, and some of the structures within cells. By the mid-1800s, these discoveries led to the cell theory, which states that all living things are composed of cells and that all cells come from other cells.

Our knowledge of cell structure took a giant leap forward as biologists began using the electron microscope in the 1950s. Instead of light, the electron microscope uses a beam of electrons and has a much higher resolving power than the light microscope. In fact, the most powerful modern electron microscopes can distinguish objects as small as 0.2 nanometers, a thousandfold improvement over the light microscope. The period at the end of this sentence is about a million times bigger than an object 0.2 nanometers in diameter, which is the size of a large atom. Only under special conditions can electron microscopes detect individual atoms. However, cells, cellular organelles, and even molecules like DNA and protein are much larger than single atoms.

Biologists use the scanning electron microscope to study the detailed architecture of cell surfaces. It uses an electron beam to scan the surface of a cell or group of cells that have been coated with metal. The metal stops the beam from going through the cells. When the metal is hit by the beam, it emits electrons. The electrons are focused to form an image of the outside of the cells. The scanning electron microscope produces images that look three-dimensional.

The transmission electron microscope, on the other hands, is used to study the details of internal cell structure. Specimens are cut into extremely thin sections, and the transmission electron microscope aims an electron beam through a section, just as a light microscope aims a beam of light through a specimen. However, instead of lenses made of glass, the transmission electron microscope uses electromagnets as lenses, as do all electron microscopes. The electromagnets bend the electron beam to magnify and focus an image onto a viewing screen or photographic film.

Electron microscopes have truly revolutionized the study of cells and cell organelles. Nonetheless, they have not replaced the light microscope. ■ One problem with electron microscopes is that they cannot be used to study living specimens because the specimen must be held in a vacuum chamber; that is, all the air and liquid must be removed.■For a biologist studying a living process, such as the whirling movement of a bacterium, a light microscope equipped with a video camera might be better than either a scanning electron microscope or a transmission electron microscope.■Thus, the light microscope remains a useful tool, especially for studying living cells.■The size of a cell often determines the type of microscope a biologist uses to study it.

1. According to paragraph 1, what happens to the light when a specimen is being viewed with a light microscope?

A. The light continues unchanged directly into the viewer's eye or onto film.

B. A glass lens bends the light to form a magnified image of the specimen.

C. The light is projected onto photographic film to produce a blurred image.

D. The intensity of the light increases a thousand times.

答案：B选项正确

解析：本题根据the light，specimen和a light microscope定位到第一段这几句：The first microscopes were light microscopes, which work by passing visible light through a specimen. Glass lenses in the microscope bend the light to magnify the image of the specimen and project the image into the viewer's eye or onto photographic film. 第二句讲了光学显微镜的原理，就是折射光以放大标本的图像，并且把图像投射到观察者的眼睛里或者投射到胶卷上。选项B符合这句话的前半句，正确。选项A说光不需要折射直接进入人的眼睛，错误;选项C说投射到胶卷上的光形成模糊的影像，从后文我们知道不一定是模糊的，错误;选项D说光的强度增加了一千倍，无中生有，错误。选择B。

2. Why does the author mention "a telescope" as part of the discussion of microscopes?

A. To show how microscopes and telescopes are different.

B. To emphasize the importance of magnification in all optical devices.

C. To explain how the development of the microscope depended on the invention of the telescope.

D. To illustrate the concept of resolving power.

答案：D选项正确

解析：本题根据a telescope定位到第二段这两句：Resolving power is the ability of an optical instrument to show two objects as separate. For example, what looks to the unaided eye like a single star in the sky may be resolved as two stars with the help of a telescope. 第一句讲resolving power是什么，第二句用望远镜类比，帮助读者理解这个概念。选项D正确。选项A说展示显微镜和望远镜的不同，选项B说说明光学设施中放大的重要性，选项C说解释为什么显微镜的发展依赖于望远镜，都不对。选择D。

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. A light microscope has the power to greatly magnify a bacterium that is smaller than 0.2 micrometers.

B. A light microscope can only resolve objects 0.2 micrometers or larger, so it cannot show the interior form of a cell.

C. The smallest bacterium has a complex internal structure that can be seen with a light microscope.

D. The greater the magnifying power of a light microscope, the greater its ability to resolve the internal structure of a cell.

答案： C选项正确

解析：本题先找到高亮出来的句子：The light microscope cannot resolve detail finer than 0.2 micrometers, about the size of the smallest bacterium; consequently, no matter how many times its image of such a bacterium is magnified, the light microscope cannot show the details of the cell's internal structure. 这句话主干的意思大致是：光学显微镜的放大倍数有限，到了0.2毫米以后就不能放大细节了，以至于不论它能放大多少倍，我们都看不到细胞内部的细节。选项C说光学显微镜只能看清楚0.2毫米更大的东西，不能展示细胞内部，是本句的同义转述，正确。选项A 说光学显微镜可以看清楚比0.2毫米小的东西，选项C说最小的细菌的内部结构可以被光学显微镜看清，选项D说光学显微镜的放大能力越强，看清楚细胞内部结构的能力也越强，都不对。选择C。

4. What can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the scientific contribution of Robert Hooke?

A. His discovery of cells resulted from the examination of animal tissue rather than plant tissue.

B. He was the first person to develop and explain cell theory.

C. He discovered cells using a light microscope.

D. The full significance of his work was first understood in the mid-nineteenth century.

答案：C选项正确

解析：本题题干关键词是Robert Hooke，定位回第三段这一句：From the year 1665, when English microscopist Robert Hooke discovered cells, until the middle of the twentieth century, biologists had only light microscopes for viewing cells. 本句大意是从1665到20世纪中期，只有光学显微镜。所以在这个时期里的Robert Hooke用的也是光学显微镜发现了细胞。选项C正确。选项A和D原文中都没有提到过，选项B说的develop和explain原文中也没有提，只是发现。这三个选项都不对。选择C。

5. The word "giant" in the passage is closet in meaning to

A. Huge

B. expected

C. complex

D. Sudden

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：Our knowledge of cell structure took a giant leap forward as biologists began using the electron microscope in the 1950s. 本句的大意是：我们对于细胞结构认识的跨越在生物学家在1950年左右开始用电子显微镜后实现了大的跨越。此处giant的含义是巨大的。选项A是巨大的，选项B是期待的，选项C是复杂的，选项D是突然的。选项A最符合giant的意思，选择A。

6. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true of electron microscopes?

A. They do not use light to magnify and resolve objects.

B. They can magnify the internal structure of a single atom.

C. Their earliest versions were not significantly more powerful than light microscopes.

D. They had to be modified extensively for their use in biology research.

答案：A选项正确

解析：本题需要根据electron microscope定位到第四段这一句：Instead of light, the electron microscope uses a beam of electrons and has a much higher resolving power than the light microscope. 本句的大致意思是电子显微镜使用一束电子而不是光束，它具有比光学显微镜更高的分辨能力。选项A说电子显微镜不用光束，正确。其余三个选项都没有提到。选择A。

7. The word "detect" in the passage is closet in meaning to

A. change

B. reveal

C. combine

D. Enlarge

答案：B选项正确

解析：本题根据所考察单词定位到本文中这一句：Only under special conditions can electron microscopes detect individual atoms. 本句大意是：只有在特定情况下，电子显微镜才可以探测出单个的原子。detect在本句里的意思是探测。选项A是改变，选项B是揭露，选项C是结合，选项D是变大。选项B最贴合detect的意思。选择B。

8. According to paragraph 5, what is the role of metal in the scanning electron microscope?

A. It magnifies the light that passes through the cells.

B. It coats the surface of cells with protective cover.

C. It enables the production of images showing the surface structure of cells.

D It reveals details hidden underneath the surfaces of cells.

答案： C选项正确

解析：本题题干给出的关键词是the role of metal和scanning electron microscope，根据这两个短语定位到第五段中间的两句话：It uses an electron beam to scan the surface of a cell or group of cells that have been coated with metal. The metal stops the beam from going through the cells. When the metal is hit by the beam, it emits electrons. The electrons are focused to form an image of the outside of the cells. The scanning electron microscope produces images that look three-dimensional. 这几句的大意是：电子显微镜用一束电子来扫描细胞表面，细胞表面是被一层金属包裹的。这层金属表面阻止了电子束穿过细胞。这层金属层可以反射电子，形成细胞外层的三维图像。所以这层金属的作用是帮助电子显微镜成像。选择C。选项A说可以放大像，选项B说可以作为保护层，选项D说可以揭示细胞内部细节，都不对。选择C。

9. The word "emits" in the passage is closet in meaning to

A. transfers

B. excites

C. sends out

D. speeds up

答案：C选项正确

解析：本题根据所考察单词定位到本文中这一句：When the metal is hit by the beam, it emits electrons. 本句大意是：当电子束被金属击中时，会放射出电子。emit在这句话中的意思是放射，发出。选项A的意思是转化，选项B的意思是使激动，选项C的意思是发射，放出，选项D的意思是加速。选项C最贴合emit的意思，选择C。

10. According to paragraphs 5 and 6, the transmission electron microscope differs from the scanning electron microscope in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

A. Specimens viewed by transmission electron microscopes are divided into cross sections.

B. The transmission electron microscope uses electromagnets as lenses.

C. The transmission electron microscope passes an electron beam through a specimen.

D. The transmission electron microscope focuses on the inner structure of a cell.

答案：B选项正确

解析：本题题干给的关键词是differ from和两种显微镜transmission electron microscope，scanning electron microscope。本题各个选项的依据分布在第六段。选项A的依据是Specimens are cut into extremely thin sections，正确;选项B的依据是the transmission electron microscope uses electromagnets as lenses, as do all electron microscopes，选项B错误，因为不是differ from的点，而是相同的点;选项C的依据是a light microscope aims a beam of light through a specimen，正确;选项D的依据是is used to study the details of internal cell structure，正确。选择B。

11. The word "Nonetheless" in the passage is closet in meaning to

A. Basically

B. In a way

C. In addition

D. However

答案：D选项正确

解析：本题根据所考察单词定位到这两句：Electron microscopes have truly revolutionized the study of cells and cell organelles. Nonetheless, they have not replaced the light microscope. 这两句话的大致意思是：电子显微镜的确改革了细胞和细胞器的研究。然而，它们并不能代替光学显微镜。Nonetheless的意思是然而，表转折。选项A是基本上，选项B是在某种程度上，选项C是还有，选项D是然而。选项D最贴合nonetheless的意思，选择D。

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

Live organisms, therefore, would not survive while being observed with an electron microscope.

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

答案：B选项正确

解析：本题需要先分析下需要插入的句子：Live organisms, therefore, would not survive while being observed with an electron microscope. 这句里有therefore，意为着前一句是原因，这一句是结果。本句的大意是活着的有机体是不能活着被电子显微镜观察的。依次尝试四个可以插入的位置，发现第二个位置比较好，前面也是在讲电子显微镜不能观察活着的有机物，与需要插入的句子构成逻辑关系。后文针对这个问题提出解决方案即用光学显微镜，这三句话之间的逻辑链合理完整。选择B。

13. Directions: Select from the seven phrases below the 2 phrases that correctly characterize Electron Microscopes and the 3 phrases that correctly characterize Light Microscopes. Drag each phrase you select into the appropriate column of the table. Two of the phrases will NOT be used. This question is worth 3 points. Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on View Text.

Answers Choices

A. Their lenses are made of glass.

B. They use magnetism to bring images into focus.

C. They were invented in the mid-1800s.

D. They are used to study living specimens.

E. They can produce images that appear three-dimensional.

F. They cannot resolve the internal structure of small cells.

G. They can usually resolve details smaller than the size of an atom.

Light Microscopes Electron Microscopes

答案：ADF BE选项正确

解析：本题需要我们依次找到每个选项在原文中出现的地方。选项A是在第一段第三句，讲光学显微镜;选项B是在第六段最后一句，讲电子显微镜;选项C是在第三段最后一句，但是mid-1800s并不是这两种显微镜的发明时间，不选;选项D是在第七段第三句，讲光学显微镜;选项E是在第五段最后一句，讲电子显微镜;选项F是在第二段最后一句，讲光学显微镜;选项G是在第四段倒数第三句，但是smaller than是不对的，应该是bigger than，错误不选。综上，light microscope是A，D，F; electron microscope是B和E。

**TPO38-2**

The Raccoons' Success

Raccoons have a vast transcontinental distribution, occurring throughout most of North America and Central America. ■They are found from southern Canada all the way to Panama, as well as on islands near coastal areas. ■They occur in each of the 49 states of the continental United States. ■Although raccoons are native only to the Western Hemisphere, they have been successfully transplanted to other parts of the globe. ■

Following a decline to a relatively low population level in the 1930s, raccoons began to prosper following their 1943 breeding season. A rapid population surge continued throughout the 1940s, and high numbers have been sustained ever since. By the late 1980s, the number of raccoons in North America was estimated to be at least 15 to 20 times the number that existed during the 1930s. **By now, their numbers have undoubtedly grown even more, as they have continued to expand into new habitats where they were once either rare or absent, such as sandy prairies, deserts, coastal marshes, and mountains.** Their spread throughout the Rocky Mountain West is indicative of the fast pace at which they can exploit new environments. Despite significant numbers being harvested and having suffered occasional declines, typically because of disease, the raccoon has **consistently** maintained high population levels.

Several factors explain the raccoon's dramatic increase in abundance and distribution. First, their success has been partially attributed to the growth of cities, as they often thrive in suburban and even urban settings. Furthermore, they have been deliberately introduced throughout the continent. Within the United States, they are commonly taken from one area to another, both legally and illegally, to restock hunting areas and, presumably, because people simply want them to be part of their local fauna. Their appearance and subsequent flourishing in Utah’s Great Salt Lake valley within the last 40 years appears to be from such an introduction. As an example of the ease with which transplanted individuals can succeed, raccoons from Indiana (Midwestern United States) have reportedly been able to flourish on islands off the coast of Alaska.

The raccoon’s expansion in various areas may also be due to the spread of agriculture. Raccoons have been able to exploit crops, especially corn but also cereal grains, which have become dependable food sources for them. The expansion of agriculture, however, does not necessarily lead to rapid increases in their abundance. Farming in Kansas and eastern Colorado (central and western United States) proceeded rapidly in the 1870s and 1880s, but this was about 50 years before raccoons started to spread out from their major habitat, the wooded river bottomlands. They have also expanded into many areas lacking any agriculture other than grazing and into places without forests or permanent streams.

Prior to Europeans settling and farming the Great Plains Region, raccoons probably were just found along its rivers and streams and in the wooded areas of its southeastern section. With the possible exception of the southern part of the province of Manitoba, their absence was notable throughout Canada. They first became more widely distributed in the southern part of Manitoba, and by the 1940s were abundant throughout its southeastern portion. In the 1950s their population swelled in Canada. The control of coyotes in the prairie region in the 1950s may have been a factor in raccoon expansion. If their numbers are sufficient, coyotes might be able to suppress raccoon populations (though little direct evidence supports this notion). By the 1960s the raccoon had become a major predator of the canvasback ducks nesting in southwestern Manitoba.

The extermination of the wolf from most of the contiguous United States may have been a critical factor in the raccoon's expansion and numerical increase. In the eighteenth century, when the wolfs range included almost all of North America, raccoons apparently were abundant only in the deciduous forests of the East, Gulf Coast, and Great Lakes regions, though they also extended into the wooded bottomlands of the Midwest’s major rivers. In such areas, their arboreal habits and the presence of hollow den trees should have offered some protection from wolves and other large predators. Even though raccoons may not have been a significant part of their diet, wolves surely would have tried to prey on those exposed in relatively treeless areas.

1. According to paragraph 2, what happened to raccoons in the 1930s?

A. They had a series of unusually good breading seasons.

B. They expanded into the Rocky Mountain West.

C. Their population levels fell.

D. They were harvest in significant numbers for the first time.

正确答案：C

题目解析：本题根据题干给的关键词raccoon和1930s定位到原文中这里Following a decline to a relatively low population level in the 1930s，这半句的大致意思是在1930年左右数量降低到一个相对较低的水平之后。所以我们可以知道在20世纪30年代的时候，raccoon的数量是下降的。选项C正确。其余三个选项都没有提及。

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

A. Raccoons are growing more numerous even though they must continue to find new habitats.

B. Raccoons are now undoubtedly present in areas where they once rare or absent.

C. Raccoons have found parties, deserts, coastal marshes, and mountains to be excellent habitats to expand into.

D. The number of raccoons must be even greater today because raccoons have continued to expand into new habitats.

正确答案：D

题目解析：本题先定位到高亮的句子：By now, their numbers have undoubtedly grown even more, as they have continued to expand into new habitats where they were once either rare or absent, such as sandy prairies, deserts, coastal marshes, and mountains. 本句大意是：现在raccoon的数量毫无疑问地增长了，它们继续扩张到以前很少或者根本没有去过的地区，比如说沙漠大草原、沙漠等等地方。选项D是这个句子的同义转述。选项A说raccoon必须去找新的栖息地，不对，后文我们可以得知是人为地放养，不是它们自己必须扩张;选项B说的太绝对，raccoon正在扩张而不是已经扩张完了，而且也不是扩张到了所有它们没出现过的地方;选项C错误的地方与选项A一样，raccoon不是自己去扩张的，是被人放生过去的。选择D。

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

A. typically

B. predictably

C. increasingly

D. reliably

正确答案：D

题目解析：本题根据所考察的单词定位到原文中这一句：Despite significant numbers being harvested and having suffered occasional declines, typically because of disease, the raccoon has consistently maintained high population levels. 本句话的大意是：尽管很多raccoons被捕获，遭受到偶然性的数量降低(一般是因为疾病)，它们的数量还是居高不下。consistently的意思是持续的，不断的，不变的。选项A是典型的，选项B是可以预测的，选项C是增加的，选项D是可信赖的。比较一下选项D最贴合consistently的意思，选择D。

4.According to paragraph 3, which is true about raccoons in Utah's Great Salt Lake Valley?

A. They were not easily transplanted there from Indiana.

B. They were not found there prior to 40 years ago.

C. They were often restocked because of illegal hunting.

D. They expanded into that area from nearby suburban and urban settings.

正确答案：B

题目解析：本题根据题干给出的关键词raccoon，Utah’s Great Salt和Lake Valley定位到原文中这两句：Within the United States, they are commonly taken from one area to another和 Their appearance and subsequent flourishing in Utah's Great Salt Lake valley within the last 40 years appears to be from such an introduction. 通过这两句我们可以知道，raccoon在美国被人为地带到很多地方，在引进后它们40年间在犹他盐湖山谷里大量繁殖。所以40年以前还没有把raccoon引进犹他盐湖，选项B正确。其他三个选项不合原文的意思。

5. According to paragraph 3, the introduction of raccoons into Utah's Great Salt Lake Valley appears to have been an example of an introduction that was

A. motivated by a desire to have raccoons among the local wildlife.

B. illegal

C. carried out by hunters who wanted more raccoons to hunt.

D. unsuccessful

正确答案：A

题目解析：本题根据题干的关键词Utah's Great Salt Lake valley 定位到原文中这一句：Within the United States, they are commonly taken from one area to another, both legally and illegally, to restock hunting areas and, presumably, because people simply want them to be part of their local fauna. 这一句的最后半句是出题点，说明人们就是单纯地想要raccoon来到他们居住的地方。选项A正确。其余三个选项都没有被提到。

6. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 3 as helping to explain the raccoon's dramatic increase in abundance and distribution EXCEPT

A. Raccoons thrive in suburban areas.

B. Hunting raccoons has become illegal in most areas.

C. People enjoy having raccoons as part of their environment.

D. A transplanted raccoon will generally be able to succeed in its new environment.

正确答案：B

题目解析：本题用题干中的dramatic increase和abundance and distribution定位，找到第三段。选项A的依据是as they often thrive in suburban，说明raccoon在郊区很容易繁殖;选项C的依据是because people simply want them to be part of their local fauna，说明人们愿意让raccoon成为自己身边环境里的动物;选项D的依据是As an example of the ease with which transplanted individuals can succeed，说明raccoon的迁移后成功率非常高。只有选项B在原文中并没有提及。选择B。

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

A. it has been established.

B. it has been incorrectly stated.

C. it can be assumed.

D. it can be demonstrated.

正确答案：C

题目解析：本题根据所考察的单词定位到原文中这一句：Within the United States, they are commonly taken from one area to another, both legally and illegally, to restock hunting areas and, presumably, because people simply want them to be part of their local fauna. 本句的大意是：在美国，raccoon通常被从一个地方引入另一个地方，合法的引入也有非法的也有，目的是补充生物进入捕猎区，并且可以推测的是，人们也想要raccoon进入他们生活的地区。presumably在这里的意思是推测的，可以假设的。选项A是被建立的，选项B是被错误陈述的，选项C是可以被假设的，选项D是可以被阐述的。选项C最贴合presumably的意思，选择C。

8. According to paragraph 4, how has the spread of agriculture affected raccoon populations?

A. The spread of agriculture destroyed some of the raccoon's natural habitats and reduced their populations in Kansas and eastern Colorado.

B. Because of the availability of corn and other cereal grains as a result of the spread of agriculture.

C. The spread of agriculture may have contributed to some raccoon expansion but has not always caused raccoon populations to expand.

D. The spread of agriculture to Kansas and eastern Colorado brought increased raccoon populations in the 1870s and 1880s.

正确答案：C

题目解析：本题根据题干中的关键词the spread of agriculture定位到这两句：The raccoon's expansion in various areas may also be due to the spread of agriculture. 和 The expansion of agriculture, however, does not necessarily lead to rapid increases in their abundance. 这两句话的大致意思是：农业的扩张也可能是raccoon扩张的原因之一，但是农业的扩张并不一定会导致raccoon数量的迅速增长。选项C正是这个意思。其他三个选项都是这两句原文的曲解。

9. According to paragraph 5, what was true about raccoons before the arrival of European settlers?

A. They were widely distribute throughout the region.

B. There were found mostly in areas of open prairie.

C. They were not found in most of Canada.

D. They had not yet reached the wooded areas of the southeastern portion of the region.

正确答案：C

题目解析：本题根据题干关键词before the arrival of European settlers，定位到原文中这一句：Prior to Europeans settling and farming the Great Plains Region, raccoons probably were just found along its rivers and streams and in the wooded areas of its southeastern section. 本句大意是：在欧洲殖民者到来并在大平原上耕作之前，raccoons可能只能在大平原的东南部分的河流或者森林里生存。选项C说raccoons在加拿大大部分地区都没有分布，正确;选项A说它们在大平原分布广泛，错误;选项B说它们最常见的地方是开放的大草原，错误;选项D说它们没有到达大平原的东南部，错误，它们本来就是分布在东南部的。选择C。

10. What can be concluded from the discussion in paragraph 5 about coyotes and raccoons in Manitoba?

A. In the 1950s both coyotes and raccoons increased their populations.

B. Coyotes are more difficult to control than raccoons are.

C. Coyotes and raccoons both tend to prefer regions that have rivers, streams, and wooded areas.

D. More evidence is needed to determine if controlling coyotes contributed to raccoon expansion in the 1950s.

正确答案：D

题目解析：本题题干给出的关键词是Manitoba。带着这个关键词定位到第五段中部。出题点在这一句：If their numbers are sufficient coyotes might be able to suppress raccoon populations (though little direct evidence supports this notion). 括号里的文字说明，缺少证据证明coyates的数量增多会对raccoon的数量造成损害。选项D是这句话的同义转述。选项A说两者的数量都有所增长，选项B说coyotes比起raccoon更难控制，选项C说coyotes和raccoon都喜欢有河流或者树木的地方，三者都不符合原文。选择D。

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

A. predictable

B. crucial

C. negative

D. contributing

正确答案：B

题目解析：本题根据所考察的词汇定位到原文中这一句：The extermination of the wolf from most of the contiguous United States may have been a critical factor in the raccoon's expansion and numerical increase. 本句大意是：狼群的灭绝可能是raccoon扩张和数量增多的关键因素。critical的意思是关键的。选项A是可以预测的，选项B是关键的，选项C是负面的，选项D是有贡献的。选项B最符合critical的意思。选择B。

12. According to paragraph 6, during the eighteenth century, raccoons were abundant only in forests and wooded bottomlands of major rivers mainly because those were the only places where raccoons

A. were relatively safe from conflict with humans.

B. had little trouble finding sufficient food.

C. had some protection from wolves.

D. could find a varied diet or prey.

正确答案：C

题目解析：本题的出题点在于这一句：In such areas, their arboreal habits and the presence of hollow den trees should have offered some protection from wolves and other large predators. 本句大意是：在这些地方，这些地区的树木可以保护raccoon免受狼群和其他大型捕食者的伤害。选项C符合。选项A是它们不会和人类产生冲突，选项B是它们可以找到足够的食物，选项D是它们可以找到多样食物，都不合原文意思。选择C。

13.Look at the four squares [ [■] ]that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [ [■] ] to insert the sentence in the passage.

Indeed, raccoons now occur in many parts of Europe and Asia, far outside their natural range..

正确答案：D

题目解析：本题需要先分析下需要插入的句子：Indeed, raccoons now occur in many parts of Europe and Asia, far outside their natural range. indeed这个词暗示我们这句话和它前面内容是递进关系，now暗示我们可能前文说的是过去的情况，many parts of Europe则暗示了本句周围句子所讲的主题内容。带着这些预设我们一一去尝试四个可插入位置，发现最后一个位置很合适。前面other parts和本句many parts相呼应，两句的意思上构成递进关系，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 In 1943 raccoon populations in North America began to expand rapidly, probably becoming fifteen to twenty times larger by the late 1980s. Drag your answer choices to the space where they belong. To remove an answer choice, double click on it.

A. Raccoon populations have grown in part because of expansion into new habitats created by the growth of urban and especially suburban areas and perhaps by the spread of agriculture in some regions.

B. Raccoons have been deliberately introduced throughout the United States and in other parts of the world, and transplanted individuals are often rapidly able to exploit new environments.

C. It is unlikely that raccoon populations will grow in the future at the rate they have since 1943 because raccoons have now colonized most of the habitats suitable for them.

D. Raccoons are native species only from southern Canada through Central America, but in the twentieth century they successfully migrated to most other regions of the Western Hemisphere.

E. Raccoons became established in Canada when coyotes expanded into their habitats in the United States.

F. The elimination of wolves from much of the United States was probably essential to raccoon's expansion and numerical increase, and the control of coyotes might also have contributed.

正确答案：ABF

题目解析：本题需要依次分析每个选项。选项A是说raccoon的扩张状况，概括了第二三段的主要内容，正确;选项B也是讲的raccoon是被人为引入美国以及其他地区的，概括了二三段的内容，正确;选项C说raccoon不大可能继续增加数量，是不对的，根据第二段前三句话我们可以知道，raccoon数量很可能继续增长;选项D说raccoon来自南加拿大，迁移去了西部，与原文相反，不选;选项E说coyotes进入raccoon的美国栖息地后，raccoon迁移去了加拿大，这个原文中没说;选项F说了影响raccoons数量的两个因素，狼和coyotes，总结了第五六段的内容，正确。综合起来选择A，B，F。

**TPO38-3**

Transgenic Plants

Genes from virtually any organism, from viruses to humans, can now be inserted into plants, creating what are known as transgenic plants. Now used in agriculture, there are approximately 109 million acres of transgenic crops grown worldwide, 68 percent of which are in the United States. The most common transgenic crops are soybeans, corn, cotton, and canola. Most often, these plants either contain a gene making them resistant to the herbicide glyphosate or they contain an insect-resistant gene that produces a protein called Bt toxin.

On the positive side, proponents of transgenic crops argue that these crops are environmentally friendly because they allow farmers to use fewer and less noxious chemicals for crop production. For example, a 21 percent reduction in the use of insecticide has been reported on Bt cotton (transgenic cotton that produces Bt toxin). In addition, when glyphosate is used to control weeds, other, more persistent herbicides do not need to be applied.

On the negative side, opponents of transgenic crops suggest that there are many questions that need to be answered before transgenic crops are grown on a large scale. One question deals with the effects that Bt plants have on nontarget organisms such as beneficial insects, worms, and birds that consume the genetically engineered crop. For example, monarch caterpillars feeding on milkweed plants near Bt cornfields will eat some corn pollen that has fallen on the milkweed leaves. Laboratory studies indicate that caterpillars can die from eating Bt pollen. However, field tests indicate that Bt corn is not likely to harm monarchs. Furthermore, the application of pesticides (the alternative to growing Bt plants) has been demonstrated to cause widespread harm to nontarget insects.

Another unanswered question is whether herbicide-resistant genes will move into the populations of weeds. Crop plants are sometimes grown in areas where weedy relatives also live. If the crop plants hybridize and reproduce with weedy relatives, then this herbicide-resistant gene will be perpetuated in the offspring. ■In this way, the resistant gene can make its way into the weed population.■If this happens, a farmer can no longer use glyphosate, for example, to kill those weeds.■This scenario is not likely to occur in many instances because there are no weedy relatives growing near the crop plant.■However, in some cases, it may become a serious problem. For example, canola readily hybridizes with mustard weed species and could transfer its herbicide-resistant genes to those weeds.

We know that evolution will occur when transgenic plants grown on a large scale over a period of time. Of special concern is the development of insect populations resistant to the Bt toxin. This pesticide has been applied to plants for decades without the development of insect-resistant populations. However, transgenic Bt plants express the toxin in all tissues throughout growing season. Therefore, all insects carrying genes that make them susceptible to the toxin will die. That leaves only the genetically resistant insects alive to perpetuate the population. When these resistant insects mate, they will produce a high proportion of offspring capable of surviving in the presence of the Bt toxin. Farmers are attempting to slow the development of insect resistance in Bt crops by, for example, planting nontransgenic border rows to provide a refuge for susceptible insects. These insects may allow Bt susceptibility to remain in the population.

Perhaps the most serious concern about the transgenic crop plants currently in use is that they encourage farmers to move father away from sustainable agricultural farming practices, meaning ones that allow natural resources to continually regenerate over the long run. Transgenics, at least superficially, simplify farming by reducing the choices made by the manager. Planting a glyphosate-resistant crop commits a farmer to using that herbicide for the reason, probably to the exclusion of all other herbicides and other weed-control practices. Farmers who use Bt transgenics may not feel that they need to follow through with integrated pest-management practices that use beneficial insects and timely applications of pesticides to control insect pests. A more sustainable approach would be to plant nontransgenic corn, monitor the fields throughout the growing season, and then apply a pesticide only if and when needed.

1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of transgenic plants that produce the protein Bt?

A. They are resistant to certain herbicides.

B. They grow best in the United States.

C. They were treated with the chemicals glyphosate.

D. They are resistant to destruction by insects.

答案：D选项正确

解析：本题根据题干给出的两个关键词transgenic plants和protein Bt定位到原文中的第一段，第一段里出题点在这半句话：they contain an insect-resistant gene that produces a protein called Bt toxin。这半句话的意思是含有Bt蛋白质基因的植物可以抵抗害虫。选项D符合。选项A说它们可以抵抗除草剂，选项B说它们在美国生长地最好，选项C说它们被施加了一种农药草甘膦，都不符合原文意思。选择D。

2. According to paragraph 2, supporters claim that producing transgenic plants enables farmers to

A. increase crop production by up to 21 percent

B. use fewer and less toxic chemicals

C. control weeds without the use of glyphosate

D. take advantage of more effective herbicides

答案：B选项正确

解析：本题根据题干给的关键词enable farmers定位到这一句： On the positive side, proponents of transgenic crops argue that these crops are environmentally friendly because they allow farmers to use fewer and less noxious chemicals for crop production. 本句的大体意思是：转基因作物的支持者说这些植物是环境友好的，因为它们可以让使用的农药量变少。选项B是正确的同义转述。选项A说可以增加产量，选项C说可以不用草甘膦控制野草，选项D说可以利用更有效果的除草剂，都不符合原文。选择B。

3. The word "persistent" in the passage in closest in meaning to

A. harmful

B. long lasting

C. expensive

D. hard to control

答案： B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：In addition, when glyphosate is used to control weeds, other, more persistent herbicides do not need to be applied. 本句的大意是：另外，草甘膦被用于控制杂草时，其他的更加效果持久的除草剂就不需要再用了。persistent的意思是长时间的。选项A是有害的，选项B是长期的持久的，选项C是贵的，选项D是难以控制的。选项B最贴合persistent的意思，选择B。

4. Which of the following can be inferred about monarch caterpillars from paragraph 3?

A. They often cause damage to corn crops.

B. They are the only species that is immune to Bt toxin.

C. They are considered beneficial insects.

D. Their reactions to Bt pollen have not yet been studied.

答案：C选项正确

解析：本题根据题干所给关键词monarch caterpillar进行定位，找到原文中这一句：For example, monarch caterpillars feeding on milkweed plants near Bt cornfields will eat some com pollen that has fallen on the milkweed leaves. for example告诉我们monarch caterpillar是作为例子去证实前一句所说的Bt plants have on nontarget organisms such as beneficial insects, worms, and birds that consume the genetically engineered crop的。所以monarch caterpillar在这里是作为有益处昆虫出现的，选项C符合。其余三个选项原文中都没有提到。 选择C。

5. What conclusion does the author make in paragraph 3 about the effect of Bt plants on notarget organisms?

A. Bt toxins do not affect nontarget organisms because the toxins only harm pests that eat the leaves, stems, or fruit of the plants.

B. Bt plants have been shown in field studies to cause great harm to nontarget organisms.

C. Bt plants do not cause as much harm to nontarget species as the use of conventional pesticides.

D. Even if Bt toxins do not affect the insects that feed on the plants, they have harmful effects on birds that eat these insects.

答案：C选项正确

解析：本题的出题点在第五段最后两句：However, field tests indicate that Bt corn is not likely to harm monarchs. Furthermore, the application of pesticides (the alternative to growing Bt plants) has been demonstrated to cause widespread harm to nontarget insects. 这两句对比说明Bt作物不会伤害毛毛虫，但是杀虫剂的使用是会伤害它们这种非靶向物种的。选项C说Bt植物对非靶向物种的伤害比杀虫剂小，正确。选项A说Bt物质不会伤害非靶向物种，错误，只是伤害比杀虫剂小而已;选项B说Bt物质杀伤力非常大，错误，其实并不大;选项D说即使Bt物质不伤害以这种作物为食的昆虫，但是会伤害鸟类，错误。选择C。

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

　　A. continued

　　B. reproduced

　　C. observed

　　D. spread

答案：A选项正确

解析：本题根据所考察的单词定位到这一句：If the crop plants hybridize and reproduce with weedy relatives, then this herbicide-resistant gene will be perpetuated in the offspring. 本句大致意思是：如果农作物与杂草杂交，然后这种抗除草剂的基因就会一直保存在后代身上。perpetuate的意思是不朽，长存。选项A是持续的，选项B是再生产的，选项C是观察的，选项D是传播的。选项A最贴合perpetuate的意思。选择A。

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

　　A. effect

　　B. problem

　　C. resistance

　　D. situation

答案：D选项正确

解析：本题根据所考察的单词定位到这一句：This scenario is not likely to occur in many instances because there are no weedy relatives growing near the crop plant. 本句大致意思是：这种情况不容易广泛发生，因为在这种作物周围一般是没有杂草存在的。scenario的意思是情景，场景，情况。选项A的意思是影响，选项B的意思是问题，选项C的意思是阻力，选项D的意思是场景。选项D最符合scenario的意思，选择D。

8. Why does the author mention "mustard weed species" in the discussion of plants that hybridize?

A. To give an example of a weed that may become resistant to glyphosate due to hybridizing with a transgenic plant.

B. To argue that creating transgenic plants in the laboratory is not always necessary, as some can be created through hybridizing in the fields.

C. To provide evidence that competition from related species of plants can be a serious problem for transgenic plants.

D. To support the claim that it is difficult to determine whether or not a crop plant has been planted a safe distance from weedy relatives.

答案：A选项正确

解析：本题题干给的关键词是mustard weed species和hybridize，带着关键词回溯原文，找到这里：For example, canola readily hybridizes with mustard weed species and could transfer its herbicide-resistant genes to those weeds. 结合前文，本句的大意是：例如canola这种作物就可以与mustard这种杂草杂交，把它的抗除草剂基因传给这种杂草。所以作者在这里的意思是举例杂交可以使得杂草具有抗除草剂的基因。选项A正确。选项B说为了论证没必要创造转基因作物，选项C说为了证明相关物种和转基因作物的竞争很重要，选项D说为了支持很难把作物和杂草隔开一段安全距离种植，都是不合原文意思的。选择A。

9. Paragraph 5 makes all of the following claims about Bt resistance in insect populations EXCEPT:

A. Regular use of Bt pesticides has not created resistant insect populations, so the use of Bt plants is probably safe as well.

B. The evolution of Bt-resistant insect populations will happen eventually if use of transgenic plants becomes widespread.

C. Because Bt plants are toxic at all times and in all tissues, they allow only Bt- resistant insects to survive and reproduce.

D. Planting nontransgenic plants alongside Bt plants may help Bt-susceptible insects to remain part of the population.

答案：A选项正确

解析：本题的出题点分布在整个第五段。选项A涉及到Bt杀虫剂不会导致昆虫产生抗性，所以具有Bt基因的作物的使用是安全的，不对，Bt基因作物的使用是有风险的，整段都在讲这种作物使昆虫产生抗药性的事情;选项B涉及到We know that evolution will occur when transgenic plants grown on a large scale over a period of time，是这句话的同义转述，正确;选项C是涉及到However, transgenic Bt plants express the toxin in all tissues throughout growing season. Therefore, all insects carrying genes that make them susceptible to the toxin will die.Bt基因的作物会杀死除了带有抗性基因的所有昆虫，正确;选项D 依据for example, planting nontransgenic border rows to provide a refuge for susceptible insects，种植不带转基因的作物使解决办法之一，正确。选择A。

10. 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 transgenic crop plants currently in use are probably far behind the transgenic plants of the future in terms of their sustainability.

B. Farmers who use transgenic crop plants are heading toward practices that allow natural resources to continually regenerate over the long run.

C. Transgenic crop plants may be used in place of other, more sustainable agricultural practices, and this is perhaps their biggest disadvantage.

D. Perhaps the most serious concern about the transgenic crop plants currently in use is the possibility that they may not be sustainable over the long run.

答案： D选项正确

解析：本题根据所考察的单词定位到这一句：Perhaps the most serious concern about the transgenic crop plants currently in use is that they encourage farmers to move farther away from sustainable agricultural farming practices, meaning ones that allow natural resources to continually regenerate over the long run. 这句话的大体意思是：也许转基因作物带来的最严重问题是，它让农民开始放弃可持续性的耕作方式，放弃了那种可以让自然资源在长期自己再生的那种耕作方式。选项D是本句的同义转述。选项A说现在用的转基因作物比将来的可持续性差，原文中没有提到;选项B说农民将要进行可持续的耕作活动，意思与这句话相悖;选项C说转基因作物可以被用在更有持续性的地方，原文中没有提及。选择D。

11. According to paragraph 6, a sustainable approach to weed and pest control includes all of the following EXCEPT

A. watching the fields closely to determine when weeds or pests are actually a problem

B. applying pesticides unless or until pesticides are needed

C. using only one type of herbicide throughout the growing season

D. planting nontransgenic crops

答案：C选项正确

解析：本题的选择依据集中在第六段后半部分。选项A的依据是monitor the fields throughout the growing season，即全程监控作物生长情况;选项B的依据是then apply a pesticide only if and when needed，即只在需要的时候使用杀虫剂;选项D的依据是A more sustainable approach would be to plant nontransgenic corn，耕作无转基因的作物。选项C说的一个耕作季节只用一种杀虫剂，根据前文我们知道这样很容易让昆虫剩下全是抗性的昆虫，错误。选择C。

12. The word "superficially" in the passage is closest in meaning to

　　A. in the opinion of experts

　　B. at the present moment

　　C. when done properly

　　D. without deeper analysis

答案：D选项正确

解析：本题根据所考察的单词定位到这一句：Transgenics, at least superficially, simplify farming by reducing the choices made by the manager. 本句的大意是：转基因，最起码在表面上通过减少管理者的可选项而简化了耕作过程(本句意思较抽象，具体而言是：选择了具有哪种农药抗性的作物，使用的农药种类就固定了，只能用作物具有抗性的那一种，因此农民不需要再在多种农药中选择了)。superficially的意思是表面上。选项A是根据专家意见，选项B是在当前，选项C是当恰当地做以后，选项D是没有更深的分析。选项D最贴合superficially的意思，选择D。

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

　　It is especially rare in the United States, where most transgenic plants are grown, because most of the crops grown in the United States originated elsewhere.

　　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：本题需要先分析需要插入的句子：It is especially rare in the United States, where most transgenic plants are grown, because most of the crops grown in the United States originated elsewhere. 本句开头的especially暗示了前文应该说到了一个比较广泛的事情，这一句接着细化，继续说明。带着这个预设我们去一一尝试四个可插入位置，发现最后一个合适。它前面一句讲的是这种情况不大可能发生，需要插入句子接着说明在美国这种情况很少见，后面一句转折说明但是某些情况下，这个问题会变得严重。三句话逻辑链条合理而且完整。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

　　Transgenic plants include genes from other organisms that make them resistant to glyphosate or toxic to insects.

　　Answers Choices

　　A. Proponents of transgenic plants argue that they reduce the use of harmful pesticides and allow the use of more environmentally friendly herbicides.

　　B. Use of transgenic plants may lead farmers to neglect more sustainable agricultural practices, and may also cause harm to nontarget organisms.

　　C. Over the long term, transgenic plants are likely to lose their glyphosate resistance through evolution and hybridization with nonresistant relatives.

　　D. Opponents of transgenic plants worry that resistance to glyphosate may spread to weeds and that resistance to Bt toxin may develop among insect pests.

　　E. One argument against Bt plants is that some of the most harmful pests are not Bt susceptible, making application of supplementary pesticides necessary.

　　F. Many of the problems identified with transgenic plants today will likely disappear as scientists design transgenic plants that are more ecologically friendly.

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

　　答案：ABD选项正确

　　解析：本题需要依次分析每个选项。选项A说转基因作物的支持者认为这些作物降低了有害杀虫剂的使用，并且允许使用更加环境友好的除草剂，概括了第二段的内容，正确;选项B说转基因作物的两个坏处，概括了第三段和第六段的内容，正确;选项C认为时间一长，转基因作物容易失去抗性，原文中没有提到这个，错误;选项D说转基因作物的反对者担心抗药基因传入杂草中，概括了第四段的主要内容，正确;选项E说一些最有害的害虫对于Bt物质是有抗性的，原文中没有提到，错误;选项F说很多转基因作物的问题在现在会消失，但是第六段只是提出了几种解决办法，并不能彻底解决问题，错误。综合起来选择A，B，D。

**TPO39-1**

Early Writing Systems

Scholars agree that writing originated somewhere in the Middle East, probably Mesopotamia, around the fourth millennium B.C.E. It is from the great libraries and word-hoards of these ancient lands that the first texts emerged. They were written on damp clay tablets with a wedged (or V-shaped) stick; since the Latin word for wedge is cunea, the texts are called cuneiform. The clay tablets usually were not fired; sun drying was probably reckoned enough to preserve the text for as long as it was being used. Fortunately, however, many tablets survived because they were accidentally fired when the buildings they were stored in burned.

Cuneiform writing lasted for some 3,000 years, in a vast line of succession that ran through Sumer, Akkad, Assyria, Nineveh, and Babylon, and preserved for us fifteen languages in an area represented by modern-day Iraq, Syria, and western Iran. The oldest cuneiform texts recorded the transactions of tax collectors and merchants, the receipts and bills of sale of an urban society. They had to do with things like grain, goats, and real estate. Later, Babylonian scribes recorded the laws and kept other kinds of records. Knowledge conferred power. As a result, the scribes were assigned their own goddess, Nisaba, later replaced by the god Nabu of Borsippa, whose symbol is neither weapon nor dragon but something far more fearsome, the cuneiform stick.

Cuneiform texts on science, astronomy, medicine, and mathematics **abound**, some offering **astoundingly** precise data. One tablet records the speed of the Moon over 248 days; another documents an early sighting of Halley’s Comet, from September 22 to September 28, 164 B.C.E. More esoteric texts attempt to explain old Babylonian customs, such as the procedure for curing someone who is ill, which included rubbing tar and gypsum on the sick person’s door and drawing a design at the foot of the person’s bed. What is clear from the vast body of texts (some 20,000 tablets were found in King Ashurbanipal’s library at Nineveh) is that scribes took pride in their writing and knowledge.

The foremost cuneiform text, the Babylonian Epic of Gilgamesh, deals with humankind’s attempts to conquer time. In it, Gilgamesh, king and warrior, is crushed by the death of his best friend and so sets out on adventures that prefigure mythical heroes of ancient Greek legends such as Hercules. His goal is not just to survive his ordeals but to make sense of this life. Remarkably, versions of Gilgamesh span 1,500 years, between 2100 B.C.E and 600 B.C.E., making the story the epic of an entire civilization.

The ancient Egyptians invented a different way of writing and a new substance to write on --papyrus, a precursor of paper, made from a wetland plant. The Greeks had a special name for this writing: hiero glyphic, literally “sacred writing.” This, they thought, was language fit for the gods, which explains why it was carved on walls of pyramids and other religious structures. Perhaps hieroglyphics are Egypt’s great contribution to the history of writing: hieroglyphic writing, in use from 3100 B.C.E. until 394 B.C.E., resulted in the creation of texts that were fine art as well as communication. Egypt gave us the tradition of the scribe not just as educated person but as artist and calligrapher.

Scholars have **detected** some 6,000 separate hieroglyphic characters in use over the history of Egyptian writing, but it appears that never more than a thousand were in use during any one period. It still seems a lot to recall, but what was lost in efficiency was more than made up for in the beauty and richness of the texts. Writing was meant to impress the eye with the vastness of creating itself. Each symbol or glyph--the flowering reed (pronounced like “i”), the owl (“m”), the quail chick (“w”), etcetera—was a tiny work of art. Manuscripts were compiled with an eye to the overall design. **Egyptologists have noticed that the glyphs that constitute individual words were sometimes shuffled to make the text more pleasing to the eye with little regard for sound or sense.**

1. Paragraph 1 supports which of the following ideas about the method of preserving cuneiform texts by sun drying them?

A. It was regarded as unnecessary for texts that were actively being used.

B. It was discovered accidentally.

C. It was used for texts intended for libraries but not for other texts.

D. It did not provide enough protection for texts to survive into modern times.

正确答案：D

题目解析：本题根据题干给出的关键词preserve和sun drying定位到这两句：sun drying was probably reckoned enough to preserve the text for as long as it was being used. 和 Fortunately, however, many tablets survived because they were accidentally fired when the buildings they were stored in burned. 这两句的大意是：在当时人们认为仅仅依靠太阳晒干是可以保存楔形文字的泥板的，但是以后的楔形文字之所以会幸存下来，是因为它们无意间随着储存它们的建筑被烧过了。所以仅仅依靠阳光晒干并不足以保存这些文字。选项D符合题意。选项A说这种办法不需要，选项B说这种办法是偶然间发现的，选项C说这种办法只被用在图书馆保存的文字上，都没有在原文中找到依据。选择D。

2. According to paragraph 1, the name of the earliest form of writing reflects the fact that this writing was

A. inscribed on damp materials

B. preserved by accidental firing

C. made with a wedge-shaped stick

D. kept in libraries and word-hoards

正确答案：C

题目解析：本题根据题干给出的关键词name和reflect定位到原文中这一句They were written on damp clay tablets with a wedged (or V-shaped) stick; since the Latin word for wedge is cunea, the texts are called cuneiform. 本句的大意是：这些文字用一种V型的楔形棒子被刻在湿润的黏土板子上，因为拉丁语里的楔形的词汇是cunea，所以这种文字被称为楔形文字。因此我们得知这种文字的名字反映出它是用一种楔形的棒子刻的。选项C正确。选项A说它们刻在湿润的黏土板上，选项B说它们被偶然的火烧所保存下来，选项D说它们被保存在图书馆和文字储藏的地方，都不符合原文。选择C。

3. Select the TWO answer choices that, according to paragraph 2, indicate why cuneiform writing was important in societies of the Middle East. To obtain credit you must select TWO answer choices.

　　A. It allowed people from fifteen different language groups to communicate with each other.

　　B. It was used to record different kinds of commercial transactions.

　　C. It was used to record laws.

D. It was used to record the established boundaries of the areas occupied by each society.

正确答案：BC

题目解析：本题需要通读第二段，根据题干给出的important和societies of Middle East可以具体定位到第二段这几句：The oldest cuneiform texts recorded the transactions of tax collectors and merchants, the receipts and bills of sale of an urban society. They had to do with things like grain, goats, and real estate. Later, Babylonian scribes recorded the laws and kept other kinds of records. Knowledge conferred power. 这一段话主要是讲了楔形文字在中东的作用，一个是记录税收和商业活动相关，后来又加上了记录法律。最后一句话点题：知识赋予权力，点出了楔形文字的重要性。选项B和C分别对应税收商业和法律两个用处。双选BC。选项A说的增加不同群的人们交流，选项D说记录边界，都没有提到。

4. In paragraph 2, why does the author point out that Babylonian scribes were assigned their own goddess?

A. To explain why scribes in Babylonia were given the responsibility of writing laws.

B. To indicate a consequence of the fact that scribes were powerful in Babylonian society.

C. To explain why over time Babylonian scribes no longer recorded business transactions.

D. To explain how Babylonian scribes came to be associated with symbols of warfare.

正确答案：B

题目解析：本题根据题干中给出的Babylonian scribes和assigned their own goddess定位到这一句：Nisaba, later replaced by the god Nabu of Borsippa, whose symbol is neither weapon nor dragon but something far more fearsome, the cuneiform stick. 本句的大致意思是人们的女神一直在换，女神手里拿的东西也在换，从武器到龙，最后换成了楔形石板。实际上体现了楔形文字越来越重要。选项B正确。选项A的意思是为了解释为什么楔形文字负责书写法律。选项C的意思是解释为什么楔形文字不再记录商业往来了，选项D的意思是解释为什么楔形文字开始和战争联系在一起。都不符合原文意思。选择B。

5.The word "abound" in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. are important

B. are available

C. are numerous

D. are revealing

正确答案：C

题目解析：本题根据所考察词汇定位到原文中这一句话：Cuneiform texts on science, astronomy, medicine, and mathematics abound, some offering astoundingly precise data. 本句的大致意思是：科学的、天文学的、药学的和数学的楔形文字内容丰富，有些甚至提供了这些学科上的令人惊讶的准确数据。abound在本句中的意思是很丰富。选项A的意思是很重要，选项B的意思是有效的，选型C的意思是很多的，选项D的意思是有揭示作用的，有启发作用的。选项C最符合abound的意思，选择C。

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

A. truly

B. incredibly

C. noticeably

D. reasonably

正确答案：B

题目解析：本题根据所考察词汇定位到原文中这一句话：Cuneiform texts on science, astronomy, medicine, and mathematics abound, some offering astoundingly precise data. 本句的大致意思是：科学的、天文学的、药学的和数学的楔形文字内容丰富，有些甚至提供了这些学科上的令人惊讶的准确数据。astoundingly在本句中的意思是令人震惊的。选项A的意思是真实的，选项B的意思是不可思议的、不可置信的，选型C的意思是显著的，选项D的意思是合理的。选项B最符合astoundingly的意思，选择B。

7. Why does the author mention a cuneiform text that documents "an early sighting of Halley's Comet, from September 22 to September 28, 164 B.C.E." ?

A. To explain how important Babylonian events were recorded.

B. To support the idea that some cuneiform texts provide precise scientific information.

C. To explain how particular Babylonian customs arose concerning sick persons.

D. To identify a particularly valuable text from the library of King Ashurbanipal.

正确答案：B

题目解析：本题根据给出的关键句定位到原文中这一句：One tablet records the speed of the Moon over 248 days; another documents an early sighting of Halley's Comet, from September 22 to September 28, 164 B.C.E. 本题具体给出了月亮在248天里运行的速度和Halley's Comet的具体观测记录。结合前一句，也就是本段的首句，我们知道，这两个具体例子的给出是为了证明楔形文字的确记录了很多丰富而精确的科学研究数据。选择B。其余三个选项都不符合原文意思。

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

A. earliest

B. largest

C. most important

D. best understood

正确答案：A

题目解析：本题根据所考察词汇定位到原文中这一句话：The foremost cuneiform text, the Babylonian Epic of Gilgamesh, deals with humankind's attempts to conquer time. 本句的大致意思是：最早的楔形文字内容——the Babylonian Epic of Gilgamesh——涉及到人类对于时间的征服。foremost在本句中的意思是最先的。选项A的意思是最早的，选项B的意思是最大的，选型C的意思是最重要的，选项D的意思是被理解得最好的。选项A最符合foremost的意思，选择A。

9. Paragraph 5 supports all of the following statements about Egyptian hieroglyphics EXCEPT

A. They were associated with buildings that had a religious function.

B. They were used in Egypt for many centuries.

C. They were believed to be a gift to humans from the gods.

D. They were sometimes written on material made from plants.

正确答案：C

题目解析：本题根据题干给出的关键词Egyptian hieroglyphics定位到第五段，各个选项的依据分布在第五段里。选项A的依据是it was carved on walls of pyramids and other religious structures;选项B的依据是hieroglyphic wiring, in use from 3100 B.C.E. Until 394 C.E.;选项D的依据是a new substance to writ on - papyrus, a precursor of paper, made from a wetland plant. 选项C在文中对应的是这里：This, they thought, was language fit for the gods，他们认为这种语言是人献给神的礼物，不是神给人的，选项C错误。选择C。

10. The word "detected" in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. identified

B. described

C. studied

D. classified

正确答案：A

题目解析：本题根据所考察词汇定位到原文中这一句话：Scholars have detected some 6,000 separate hieroglyphic characters in use over the history of Egyptian writing, but it appears that never more than a thousand were in use during any one period. 本句前半句的大致意思是：学者们探测到有6000左右的文字被用在埃及历史的书写中。detect在这里的意思是探测，找到。选项A的意思是确认，选项B的意思是描述，选项C的意思是研究，选项D的意思是分类。选项A最贴合detect的意思，选择A。

11. 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 of leave out essential information.

　　A. Sometimes the appearance of texts was improved by giving more beautiful symbols to individual words even though the sound and sense of the changed words remained the same.

　　B. The symbols for individual words were sometimes moved around in a text, regardless of these words' meaning and sound, to make the text more beautiful.

　　C. The glyphs used as symbols for individual words in texts were sometimes chosen more for their beauty than for their connection to sound or sense.

　　D. For various reasons, individual glyphs were sometimes shuffled to make a text sound more pleasing, to make its sense clearer, or to make its appearance more beautiful.

正确答案：B

题目解析：本题高亮出的句子是：Egyptologists have noticed that the glyphs that constitute individual words were sometimes shuffled to make the text more pleasing to the eye with little regard for sound or sense. 本句大意是：埃及古物学者注意到由单个文字组成的雕文有时候会被弄乱以让这些文字看起来更好，而不管这样做会不会影响发音或者意思。选项B是本句的同义转述。选项A说通过给文字做出更美丽的符号来改进文字的外观，选项C说雕文被用作标志，选项D说弄乱文字以使得发音更好听，都不符合原文。选择B。

12. Directions: Select from the seven phrases below the 2 phrases that correctly characterize Cuneiform Writing and the 3 phrases that correctly characterize Hieroglyphic Writing. Drag each phrase you select into the appropriate column of the table. Two of the phrases will NOT be used. This question is worth 3 points. Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click on View Text. Answers Choices

　　Hieroglyphic Writing. Cuneiform Writing

ANSWER CHOICE

　　A. Written on papyrus and sometimes carved into stone. Limited to financial and business uses.

　　B. Emphasis on the beauty and overall design of the text.

　　C. Written on clay tablets with a stick.

　　D. Most characters redesigned 1,500 years after they were created

　　E. Up to a thousand characters used during a given period.

　　F. Written on papyrus and sometimes carved into stone.

G. Used for fifteen languages over a wide area.

正确答案： BEF,CG

题目解析：本题需要依次分析每个选项。选项A后半句说局限于经济和商业用途，定位到第二段，错误，其实楔形文字用途很多;选项B定位到第六段倒数三行，说的是Hieroglyphic Writing，正确;选项C定位到第一段第四行，说的是Cuneiform Writing，正确;选项D定位到第四段最后两句，但是原文中并没有说redesign，错误;选项E定位到第六段第一行，虽然发现了约6000个独立的Hieroglyphic文字，但任何时期内被使用的数量从未超过1000个，正确;选项F定位到第五段前四行，说的是Hieroglyphic Writing，正确;选项G定位到第二段第三行，说的是Cuneiform Writing，正确。综合起来，Cuneiform Writing选择C和G，Hieroglyphic Writing选择B，E，F。

**TPO39-2**

The Extinction of Moa

Between 80 and 85 million years ago, Gondwanaland, a giant continent made up of what today is Africa, Antarctica, Australia, and South America, broke up, thus causing what is now New Zealand to become separated from the larger landmass. After the separation, any creature unable to cross a considerable distance of ocean could not migrate to New Zealand. Snakes and most mammals evolved after the separation. Thus there are no New Zealand snakes, and bats, which flew there, and seals, which swam there, were the only mammals on New Zealand when Polynesian settlers (the Maori) arrived there about a thousand years ago.

When the Maori arrived in New Zealand, they encountered birds that had been evolving for 80 million years without the presence of mammalian predators.■ The most striking of these animals must have been moa. ■Now extinct, moa were gigantic wingless birds that stood as much as 10 feet (3 meters) tall and weighed as much as 550 pounds (250 kilograms). ■They are known from a diverse array of remains including eggshells, eggs, a few mummified carcasses, vast numbers of bones, and some older fossilized bones. ■The species of moa that are currently recognized occupied ecological niches customarily filled elsewhere by large mammalian browsing herbivores. They may have had relatively low reproductive rates; apparently, they usually laid only one egg at a time.

It seems possible that when Captain James Cook first visited New Zealand in 1769, moa (or at least one of the moa species) may have till survived in the remote areas in the western part of New Zealand’s South Island. If so, these individuals would have been the last of their kind. Climatic conditions in New Zealand appear to have been relatively stable over the period during which moa became extinct. Different factors could have worked in concert to account for their abrupt disappearance.

Vegetation was considerably altered by the Maori occupation of New Zealand, a change not easily explained by climate variation or other possible factors. Forest and shrubland burning appears to have reduced the prime habitat of many moa species. However, the main forest burning started around 700 years ago, after what current archaeological evidence indicates was the most intensive stage of moa hunting. While there appears to have been extensive burning on the east side of New Zealand’s South Island, large forest tracts remained in the most southern part of the island. Because major habitat destruction seems to have occurred after moa populations already were depleted, and because some habitat that could have sheltered moa populations remained, it would seem that other factors were also at work in the extinction of these birds.

For South Island, human predation appears to have been a significant factor in the depletion of the population of moa. **At one excavated Maori site, moa remains filled six railway cars.** The density of Maori settlements and artifacts increased substantially at the time of the most intensive moa hunting (900 to 600 years ago). This period was followed by a time of decline in the Maori population and a societal transition to smaller, less numerous settlements. The apparent decline fits the pattern expected as a consequence of the Maori’s overexploitation of moa.

Finally, the Maori introduced the Polynesian rat and the dog to New Zealand. The actions of these potential nest predators could have reduced moa populations without leaving much direct evidence. The Maori may have also inadvertently brought pests and disease organisms in fowls, which could have crossed over to eradicate moa populations. The possibility of analyzing ancient DNA to identify past diseases of extinct animals is being explored. However, evidence of such diseases is difficult to determine directly from paleoecological or archaeological remains. For these reasons, it is hard to determine the likelihood that introduced disease organisms were a cause of the decline of moa, but they are **potentially** significant.

While the last of these possible causes remains speculative, definite clues exist for the action of the first two causes.The story of moa species and their demise raises ecological issues on the vulnerability of species to human-caused changes--including altered vegetative cover of the landscape, change in the physical environment, and modification of the flora and fauna of a region by eliminating some species and introducing others.

1. Paragraph 1 supports which of the following inferences about mammal evolution?

A. Bats and seals most probably originated in New Zealand and then migrated to other parts of the world.

B. Most mammal species were already present in Gondwanaland before it broke up, between 80 to 85 million years ago.

C. No mammals that evolved after New Zealand separated from Gondwanaland were able to migrate to New Zealand.

D. No mammals evolved from the animals that originally inhabited New Zealand.

答案：D选项正确

解析：本题根据题干给出的关键词mammal revolution定位到第一段After the separation,后面的部分，这一部分的大致意思是新西兰是从别的大陆里分裂出来的，任何不能跨越大洋的物种都不能迁移到新西兰。蛇类和哺乳动物都是自从新西兰分裂以后才开始进化的。所以在一千年前毛利人到来的时候，新西兰的哺乳动物只有后来迁移过去的蝙蝠和海豹。所以新西兰的哺乳动物没有本土的，选项D符合题意。其余三个选项都不符合本段意思。

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

A. abundant

B. attention getting

C. familiar

D. important

答案：B选项正确

解析：本题根据所考察单词定位到这一句：The most striking of these animals must have been moa. 本句大意是：这些里面最让人震惊的物种一定是恐鸟。striking在这里的意思是让人震惊的。选项A是多余的，过多的;选项B是吸引人注意的;选项C是熟悉的;选项D 是重要的。选项B最贴合striking的意思，选择B。

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

　　A. at the present time

　　B. officially

　　C. normally

　　D. easily

答案：A选项正确

解析：本题根据所考察的单词定位到这一句：The species of moa that are currently recognized occupied ecological niches customarily filled elsewhere by large mammalian browsing herbivores. 本句大意是：恐鸟这个物种现在被认为是占据了通常是被吃草的哺乳动物占据的生态位。currently在这里的意思是现在。选项A的意思是现在，选项B的意思是官方的，选项C的意思是正常的，选项D的意思是简单的。选项A最贴合currently的意思，选择A。

4. According to paragraph 2, moa

A. had large wings

B. hatched many eggs at one time

C. had no mammals that preyed on them

D. were ordinarily small in size and light in weight

答案：C选项正确

解析：本题通读第二段，发现出题点在第一句：When the Maori arrived in New Zealand, they encountered birds that had been evolving for 80 million years without the presence of mammalian predators. 本句的后半句without the presence of mammalian predators的意思是在恐鸟到达新西兰的时候，是没有哺乳动物捕食者的出现的，选项C正确。其余三个选项均与原文不符。选择C。

5. Why does the author include the information "Climatic conditions in New Zealand appear to have been relatively stable over the period during which moa became extinct"?

A. To eliminate what might seem to be a plausible explanation of the extinction of moa.

B. To explain why some moa species may still have existed at the time of Captain Cook's first visit to New Zealand.

C. To explain why, in the late 1700s, moa most likely lived in remote areas of New Zealand.

D. To suggest that climate conditions in New Zealand varied widely when moa were plentiful.

答案：A选项正确

解析：本题根据题干给的句子找到原文：Climatic conditions in New Zealand appear to have been relatively stable over the period during which moa became extinct. 本句的大致意思是新西兰的气候状况一直在恐鸟走向灭绝的时期里保持相对稳定。结合本句后面Different factors could have worked in concert to account for their abrupt disappearance.这句说明导致恐鸟突然灭绝的因素有很多，但是鉴于气候条件一直没怎么变化，所以气候的因素可以排除。符合选项A的说法。选项B说更多物种也要灭绝，选项C说解释为什么恐鸟在18世纪后期还生存在新西兰偏僻地区，选项D说气候条件多变，都不符合题意。选择A。

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

A. gradual

B. complete

C. predicted

D. sudden

答案：D选项正确

解析：本题根据所考察的单词定位到这一句：本句大意是：Different factors could have worked in concert to account for their abrupt disappearance. 本句的大致意思是：不同的因素共同导致了恐鸟突如其来的灭绝。abruptly在这里的意思是现在。选项A的意思是逐渐的，选项B的意思是完全的，选项C的意思是预测的，选项D的意思是突然的。选项D最贴合abruptly的意思，选择D。

7. According to paragraph 4, why is forest burning considered only a partial explanation for the disappearance of moa?

A. Forest burning was far less intense on New Zealand's South Island, where the majority of moa habitats were located.

B. Moa populations had already been significantly reduced before most of the forest burning started.

C. Moa became extinct long after the Maori had stopped the practice of forest burning.

D. Moa gradually adapted to changes that resulted from forest burning.

答案：B选项正确

解析：本题的出题点在这两句：Forest and shrubland burning appears to have reduced the prime habitat of many moa species. However, the main forest burning started around 700 years ago, after what current archaeological evidence indicates was the most intensive stage of moa hunting. 这两句的大致意思是：森林和灌木的燃烧减少了很多恐鸟种类的栖息地，但是最主要的森林火灾发生的时间是早于恐鸟最极速消亡的时期的。所以森林大火并不是一定要归因于森林大火。选项B符合题意。其余三个选项均曲解了原文的意思。

8. Why does the author say that "At one excavated Maori site, moa remains filled six railway cars."?

A. To indicate how large the moa population was before it was hunted.

B. To indicate that scientists were very interested in learning details about moa.

C. To illustrate the intensity with which the Maori hunted moa.

D. To suggest that moa hunting was largely limited to New Zealand's South Island.

答案：C选项正确

解析：本题给出的句子可以定位到第五段：At one excavated Maori site, moa remains filled six railway cars. 句子大意是：在每一个撤空的毛利人聚集地，恐鸟的尸体可以装满六趟火车。可见毛利人对于恐鸟捕杀的力度。选项C符合。选项A说为了证实恐鸟的数量有多大，太片面;选项B说证明科学家喜欢研究恐鸟的细节，错误;选项D说对恐鸟的捕杀仅仅局限在新西兰，也不对。选择C。

9. Paragraph 5 presents which of the following as evidence that hunting was one of the factors responsible for the decline of moa?

A. The length of the period during which moa were intensively hunted.

B. The decline in the size of the Maori population in the period after moa were intensively hunted.

C. The large number of Maori living today in areas that were moa habitats.

D. The large number of hunting weapons that archaeologists have excavated.

答案：B选项正确

解析：本题的出题点在于这里：The density of Maori settlements and artifacts increased substantially at the time of the most intensive moa hunting (900 to 600 years ago). This period was followed by a time of decline in the Maori population and a societal transition to smaller, less numerous settlements. 这两句话主要讲了毛利人的栖息地在逐渐增加，伴随着的是对于恐鸟的强力捕杀。在此之后，毛利人人口密度降低，开始转到建造小的、人数少的聚集地。所以在恐鸟被大力扑杀之后毛利人的人口减少了，选项B正确。选项A的意思是证据是捕杀恐鸟的时间长度，选项C的意思是大量毛利人住在恐鸟栖息地里，选项D的意思是大量的捕杀武器，都与原文无关。选择B。

10. According to paragraph 6, scientists may never know if diseases contributed to the extinction of moa because

A. previous research to establish the role of diseases in the extinction of animals did not yield any significant findings.

B. scientists have difficulty identifying past diseases from paleoecological and archaeological data.

C. moa's fossilized remains contain no DNA.

D. conducting such research is time-consuming and expensive.

答案：B选项正确

解析：本题根据disease定位到原文中出题点：However, evidence of such diseases is difficult to determine directly from paleoecological or archaeological remains. 本句大意是：然而，很难找到古生态学中或者人类学中关于这些疾病的证据。选项B符合本句意思。选项A的意思是前面研究疾病在恐鸟灭绝中的作用没有重要成果，选项C是说恐鸟化石里没有DNA，选项D是说这些调查既耗费时间，也花费高，都不符合原文。选择B。

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

A. historically

B. remarkably

C. possibly

D. certainly

答案：C选项正确

解析：本题根据所考察单词定位到这一句：For these reasons, it is hard to determine the likelihood that introduced disease organisms were a cause of the decline of moa, but they are potentially significant. 这句话的大意是：正因为如此，我们很难决定疾病的引入是不是恐鸟数量下降的原因之一，但是它们很可能很重要。potentially的意思是有潜力的，很可能的。选项A是历史的，选项B是显著的，选项C是可能的，选项D是一定的。选项C最贴合potentially的意思，选项C。

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

A. The extinction of moa suggests the vulnerability of species to human-caused changes to the species' environment.

B. Some species, such a moa, are vulnerable to changes in their environment.

C. The environmental changes that moa experienced included modifications to plant and animal life and the introduction and elimination of certain animal species.

D. The story of moa raises issues that are important for ecologists to consider.

答案：

A选项正确

解析：本题先分析被高亮出来的句子：The story of moa species and their demise raises ecological issues on the vulnerability of species to human-caused changes- including altered vegetative cover of the landscape, change in the physical environment, and modification of the flora and fauna of a region by eliminating some species and introducing others. 本句的大意是：恐鸟的灭绝向我们提出了一个生态话题，即关于人类造成的环境变化对于物种的伤害，包括通过减少某些物种的数量和引入其他物种来改变植被、物理环境、植物群和动物群。选项A是本句的同义转述。选项B的意思是一些物种容易受到环境变化的伤害，不全面;选项C的意思忽略了人为这一信息，不全面;选项D省去了具体需要生态学家注意的内容，也不全面。选择A。

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

　　Investigations of DNA recovered from these sources suggest that there were ten to fifteen moa species.

　　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：本题先分析需要插入的句子：Investigations of DNA recovered from these sources suggest that there were ten to fifteen moa species. 本句中的these暗示前文提到过sources，带着这个预设我们去依次尝试四个可插入位置，发现最后一个最合适。这个位置前文在讲恐鸟的蛋、蛋壳、尸体等等的化石，符合source对于前文的呼应。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.

**Moa were large, flightless birds of New Zealand that became extinct several centuries ago.**

　　Answers Choices

A. Because New Zealand had no large mammals, moa had no mammalian predators and occupied the ecological niches that elsewhere were occupied by large mammalian herbivores.

B. DNA analysis of moa remains revealed that the extinction of moa species occurred less than three centuries ago.

C. Scientists claim that forest burning is the factor most responsible for the disappearance of moa.

D. Initially, moa had a high reproductive rate, but overtime it significantly declined, largely due to changes in New Zealand's climatic pattern.

E. The extinction of moa was primarily caused by the hunting and deforestation activities of the Maori, who arrived in New Zealand about one thousand years ago.

F. The Maori introduced dogs, rats, and perhaps disease organisms, which may have contributed to the extinction of moa, but evidence is not available.

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

答案：AEF选项正确

解析：本题需要依次分析每一个选项。选项A说恐鸟没有哺乳动物的捕食者，并且占据了大型食草哺乳动物的生态位，概括了第二段内容，正确;选项B文中没有对应的原文依据，错误;选项C的意思是森林大火最应该为恐鸟灭绝负责，但是在第四段However后面的原文则说明了大火并不是主要原因，错误;选项D说恐鸟灭绝是很大程度上因为气候改变，根据第三段倒数第一二句我们知道，气候在恐鸟灭绝的时候一直稳定，所以本选项错误;选项E的意思是恐鸟因为毛利人的大量捕杀灭绝，概括了第四五段内容，正确;选项F是说毛利人引入的老鼠，狗和疾病导致恐鸟灭绝，概括第六段内容，正确。综合起来本题选择A，E，F

**TPO39-3**

Forest Fire Suppression

Forest fires have recently increased in intensity and extent in some forest types throughout the western United States. This recent increase in fires has resulted partly from climate change (the recent trend toward hot, dry summers) and partly from human activities, for complicated reasons that foresters came increasingly to understand about 30 years ago but whose relative importance is still debated. One factor is the direct effect of logging, which often turns a forest into something **approximating** a huge pile of kindling (wood for burning): the ground in a logged forest may remain covered with branches and treetops, left behind when the valuable trunks are carted away; a dense growth of new vegetation springs up, further increasing the forest’s fuel loads; and the trees logged and removed are of course the biggest and most fire-resistant individuals, leaving behind smaller and more flammable trees.

Another factor is that the United States Forest Service in the first decade of the 1900s adopted the policy of fire suppression (attempting to put out forest fires) for the obvious reason that it did not want valuable timber to go up in smoke, or people’s homes and lives to be threatened. The Forest Service’s announced goal became “Put out every forest fire by 10:00 A.M on the morning after the day when it is first reported.”■Firefighters became much more successful at achieving that goal after 1945, thanks to improved firefighting technology.■For a few decades the amount of land burnt annually decreased by 80 percent.■That happy situation began to change in the 1980s, due to the increasing frequency of large forest fires that were essentially impossible to extinguish unless rain and low winds combined to help. ■People began to realize that the United States federal government’s fire-suppression policy was contributing to those big fires and that natural fires caused by lighting had previously played an important role in maintaining forest structure.

The natural role of fire varies with altitude, tree species, and forest type. To make Montana’s low-altitude ponderosa pine forest as an example, historical records, plus counts of annual tree rings and datable fire scars on tree stumps, demonstrated that a ponderosa pine forest experiences a lightning-lit fire about once a decade under natural conditions (i.e.., before fire suppression began around 1910 and became effective after 1945). The mature ponderosa trees have bark two inches thick and are relatively resistant to fire, which instead burns out the understory—the lower layer—of fire-sensitive Douglas fir seedlings that have grown up since the previous fire. But after only a decade’s growth until the next fire, those young seedling plants are still too low for fire to spread from them into the crowns of the ponderosa pine trees. Hence the fire remains confined to ground and understory. As a result, many natural ponderosa pine forests have a parklike.

However, loggers concentrated on removing those big, old, valuable, fire-resistant ponderosa pines, while fire suppression for decades let the understory fill up with Douglas fir saplings that would in turn become valuable when full-grown. Tree densities increased from 30 to 200 trees per acre, the forest’s fuel load increased by a factor of 6, and the government repeatedly failed to appropriate money to thin out the saplings. When a fire finally does start in a sapling-choked forest, whether due to lightning or human carelessness or (regrettably often) intentional arson, the dense, tall saplings young trees may become a ladder that allows the fire to jump into the crowns of the trees. The outcome is sometimes an unstoppable inferno.

Foresters now identify the biggest problem in managing Western forests as what to do with those increased fuel loads that built up during the previous half century of effective fire suppression. In the wetter eastern United States, dead trees rot away more quickly than in the drier West, where more dead trees persist like giant matchsticks. In an ideal world, the Forest Service would manage and restore the forests, thin them out, and remove the dense understory by cutting or by controlled small fires. But no politician or voter wants to spend what it would cost to do that.

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. Climate change caused by human activity is the main reason for the increase in fires over the past 30 years.

B. While human activity is definitely considered a factor, foresters are still debating whether climate plays a role in the recent increase in fires.

C. For complicated reasons, over the past 30 years there has been an increase in the number of fires that take place during hot, dry summers.

D. Both climate change and human activities are responsible for the recent increase in forest fires, although the contributions of those factors are still not agreed on.

正确答案：D

题目解析：本题根据题干找到高亮部分：This recent increase in fires has resulted partly from climate change (the recent trend toward hot, dry summers) and partly from human activities, for complicated reasons that foresters came increasingly to understand about 30 years ago but whose relative importance is still debated. 本句大意是：最近森林火灾的增长一部分是气候变化(夏天变得更干更热)和人类活动的原因，虽然这些复杂原因谁更重要还在争论中。选项D是本句的同义转述。选项A说人类活动导致气候变化，错误;选项B说森林学家还在争辩气候变化算不算一个导致森林大火的原因，错误，只是在争辩谁更重要;选项C说在夏天的森林大火增多，本句没有具体说到在哪个季节森林大火多，错误。选择D。

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

A. containing

B. surrounding

C. resembling

D. providing

正确答案：C

题目解析：本题根据所考察的单词定位到原文中这一句的前半句：One factor is the direct effect of logging, which often turns a forest into something approximating a huge pile of kindling (wood for burning)。这半句的意思是：有一个直接影响一片森林被砍伐成类似于一堆燃烧的木头堆的原因。approximating的意思是接近，像。选项A的意思是包含，选项B的意思是环境，选项C的意思是相似，选项D的意思是提供。选项C最贴合approximating的意思，选择C。

3. All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 1 as consequences of logging that can promote forest fires EXCEPT

A. Fires are accidentally started by loggers.

B. Pieces of flammable wood are left behind in the forest.

C. There is a dense growth of new plants that act as fuel for fire.

D. The most fire-resistant trees are removed by the loggers.

正确答案：A

题目解析：本题的出题点分散在第一段。选项A在原文中没有对应依据，错误;选项B对应原文中的leaving behind smaller and more flammable trees，正确;选项C对应原文中的a dense growth of new vegetation springs up, further increasing the forest's fuel loads，正确;选项D对应原文中的the trees logged and removed are of course the biggest and most fire-resistant individuals，正确。选择A。

4. What can be inferred from paragraph 2 about forest-fire suppression before 1900?

A. It was more effective than afterward because there were fewer fires to suppress in most regions.

B. There was no official program of forest-fire suppression in the United States.

C. Forest-fire suppression was practiced more for the purpose of protecting homes than for protecting forests.

D. The Forest Service had rules to control forest fires, but the rules were ignored.

正确答案：B

题目解析：本题的出题点分布在第二段。选项A涉及到原文中的Firefighters became much more successful at achieving that goal after 1945, thanks to improved firefighting technology. 说明其实灭火是越来越容易了，因为灭火技术在进步，错误;选项B涉及到原文中的Another factor is that the United States Forest Service in the first decade of the 1900s adopted the policy of fire suppression，说明1900年以前还没有官方的行动，正确;选项C涉及到原文中it did not want valuable timber to go up in smoke, or people's homes and lives to be threatened，并没有说灭火行动更多是为了保护家庭或是森林，错误;选项D是说灭火的规则被忽视了，在原文中没有提及，错误。选择B。

5. Why does the author include the quotation "Put out every forest fire by 10:00 A. M. on the morning after the day when it is first reported"?

A. To suggest that the Forest Service's goals were unrealistic and ultimately unattainable.

B. To demonstrate how seriously the Forest Service took their responsibility of fire suppression.

C. To support the idea that fire-suppression techniques are most effective early in the day.

D. To provide an example of the new methods that resulted in successful firefighting after 1945.

正确答案：B

题目解析：本题先看给出的句子："Put out every forest fire by 10:00 A.M. on the morning after the day when it is first reported."这句话的意思是：我们在每场森林大火被首次报道的第二天早上10点前灭掉它们。这个命令显示了灭火团队对于灭火的负责。选项B符合。选项A说为了说明灭火队的目标是不现实的，选项C的意识是为了支持灭火措施在现在越来越有效了，选项D的意思是给出成功的灭火方法的例子，都不符合题意。选择B。

6.According to paragraph 3, all of the following have been used to determine the frequency of forest fires under natural conditions in Montana's ponderosa pine forests EXCEPT

A. recent records of fire-suppression efforts in the region

B. historical documents

C. examination of tree rings on burned trees

D. the dating of scars on remaining stumps of fire-damaged trees

正确答案：A

题目解析：本题根据题干给出的关键词determine the frequency定位到这一句：To make Montana's low- altitude ponderosa pine forest as an example, historical records, plus counts of annual tree rings and datable fire scars on tree stumps, demonstrated that a ponderosa pine forest experiences a lightning-lit fire about once a decade under natural conditions (i.e.., before fire suppression began around 1910 and became effective after 1945). 选项B对应historical records，选项C对应counts of annual tree rings，选项D对应datable fire scars on tree stumps，只有选项A没有原文中的依据。选项A。

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

A. Afterward

B. Therefore

C. Certainly

D. In particular

正确答案：B

题目解析：本题根据所考察的单词定位到原文中这一句：Hence the fire remains confined to ground and understory. 本句大意是：因此大火就被控制在了地面，烧不到树冠上，破坏性也被控制了。hence的意思是因此。选项A是后来，选项B是因此，选项C是当然的确定的，选项D是尤其的。选项B最贴合题意，选择B。

8. In paragraph 3, what is the author's purpose in describing the natural cycle of fires in ponderosa pine forests?

A. To emphasize the importance of replanting seedlings after a forest fire.

B. To argue for increasing the effectiveness of laws to suppress forest fires.

C. To describe how fire affects a typical ponderosa pine forest in the absence of human intervention.

D. To explain the long-lasting damage that once occurred in the ponderosa pine forests of Montana before fires were controlled.

正确答案：C

题目解析：本题根据题目给出的关键词natural cycle定位到第三段的后半段。这本段主要讲述了ponderosa树的着火的循环。每次新的火起来后，都会因为小树太矮了而烧不到大树的树干，因此火焰被控制在了地面，破坏性也被控制了。作者形容这个过程是为了向我们说明ponderosa树在着火时候的情况，当然也是在无人干预的情况下。选项C符合意思。其余三个选项都不符合原文意思。

9. According to paragraph 4, why is the human preservation of Douglas fir sapling trees a threat to the ponderosa pine forest?

A. The presence of many sapling trees makes it more difficult for firefighters to reach the source of a forest fire.

B. Douglas fir saplings are expensive to maintain, leaving little government money for forest-fire suppression.

C. Saplings compete for space with the larger and more valuable fire-resistant trees.

D. Dense areas of tall sapling trees can spread fire to the crowns of larger, fire-resistant trees.

正确答案：D

题目解析：本题根据Douglas fir sapling trees定位到原文中这里：When a fire finally does start in a sapling-choked forest, whether due to lightning or human carelessness or (regrettably often) intentional arson, the dense, tall saplings young trees) may become a ladder that allows the fire to jump into the crowns of the trees. 本句的大致意思就是，这种新种的树木容易着火，一旦大火燃烧起来，这种树的树苗足够高，油脂足够多，很容易把大火引到大树的树冠上，进而酿成森林大火。选项D符合这几句的意思。其余三个选项则曲解文意。

10. The word "regrettably" in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. unfortunately

B. surprisingly

C. probably

D. extremely

正确答案：A

题目解析：本题根据所考察的单词定位到原文中这一句：When a fire finally does start in a sapling-choked forest, whether due to lightning or human carelessness or (regrettably often) intentional arson, the dense, tall saplings (young trees) may become a ladder that allows the fire to jump into the crowns of the trees. 本句大意是：当一场大火最终在砍伐过森林里燃烧起来时，不管是因为闪电还是人类的不小心或者(很不幸经常发生的)故意纵火，枝叶浓密还高的小树会成为火势烧到树冠的梯子。本句中regrettably的意思是不幸的。选项A是不幸的，选项B是惊奇的，选项C是可能的，选项D是极其的。选项A最贴合regrettably的意思，选择A。

11. What does paragraph 5 describe as a solution to the fires in Western forests?

A. The careful management of forests to reduce the buildup of fuel loads.

B. The preservation of a dense understory.

C. The occasional flooding of western forests to make them as wet as those in the East.

D. A return to the effective methods of fire suppression of the previous half century.

正确答案：A

题目解析：本题根据题干中关键词solution定位到这一句：In an ideal world, the Forest Service would manage and restore the forests, thin them out, and remove the dense understory by cutting or by controlled small fires. 本句的大致意思是：一种理想的解决办法是削薄或者砍伐这些含油量高的树木的密度，并且严密控制小型火灾的发生。选项A符合以上的说法。其余三个选项均不符合原文意思。

12. According to paragraph 5, people in the United States would probably not support the described forest-management and restoration techniques because they

A. think that the use of small, controlled fires may be too dangerous.

B. do not want to spend money on the expensive process of managing forest understory.

C. distrust the Forest Service due to the harmful fire-suppression techniques of the past.

D. do not want politicians involved in forest management.

正确答案：B

题目解析：本题的出题点就在上一题的下面那一句：But no politician or voter wants to spend what it would cost to do that. 本句大意是：没有政治家或者选民愿意去花费这个解决办法需要的钱。所以关键还是这个办法花费高。选项B符合。其余三个选项都没有涉及到这句话的意思。

13.Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

　　Such a reduction seemed to demonstrate that the program of fire suppression was having its desired effect..

正确答案：C

题目解析：本题先分析下需要插入的句子：Such a reduction seemed to demonstrate that the program of fire suppression was having its desired effect. 本句中的such a reduction暗示着前文也提到过一种reduction。带着这种预设我们去一一尝试每个可插入位置，发现第三个插入点很合适，前面一句的decrease与reduction相配，形成逻辑关系。选择C。

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. For several reasons, forest fires have increased in number and intensity in the western United States. Drag your answer choices to the space where they belong. To remove an answer choice, double click on it.

　　A. Fire suppression, which was initially thought to be beneficial, and logging are two human activities that have caused an increase in large forest fires.

　　B. Because forest fires are dangerous to people's property and a waste of valuable resources, the Forest Service currently has a policy to suppress all fires within a day.

　　C. The Forest Scientists has not yet discovered exactly why the climate of western United States causes some types of trees but not others to catch fire.

　　D. Logging is much less likely than other human activities to have effects that contribute to large forest fires.

　　E. The biggest problem in Western forest management is the increased amount of fire fuel available in forests as a result of human activity.

F. The United States government and the public are unwilling to cover the costs required to reduce the increased fuel loads in Western forests.

正确答案：AEF

题目解析：本题需要依次分析每一个选项。选项A讲了森林灭火一开始的初衷和森林起火的原因，概括了第一段的内容，正确;选项B中说的currently与原文不符，原文说是在1900s。错误;选项C说森林学家现在还没有确定气候对于不同种类森林着火的影响，并没有在原文中提到，错误;选项D说伐木不大可能造成森林起火，错误，伐木会助长森林起火;选项E讲了高含油量的树木的引入对于森林大火的影响，概括了第四段的内容，正确;选项F讲了美国政府和民众对于花费巨额钱财整治森林树木的情况，概括了第六段内容，正确。综合起来选择A，E，F。