## TPO52 溪流沉淀

## Stream Deposit

IMG_256A large, swift stream or river can carry all sizes of particles, from clay to boulders. When the current slows down, its competence (how much it can carry) decreases and the stream deposits the largest particles in the streambed. If current velocity continues to decrease - as a flood wanes, for example - finer particles settle out on top of the large ones. Thus, a stream sorts its sedimentaccording to size. A waning flood might deposit a layer of gravel, overlain by sand and finally topped by silt and clay. Streams also sort sediment in the downstream direction. Many mountain streams are choked with boulders and cobbles, but far downstream, their deltas are composed mainly of fine silt and clay. This downstream sorting is curious because stream velocity generally increases in the downstream direction. Competence increases with velocity, so a river should be able to transport larger particles than its tributaries carry. One explanation for downstream sorting is that abrasion wears away the boulders and cobbles to sand and silt as the sediment moves downstream over the years. Thus, only the fine sediment reaches the lower parts of most rivers.  
  
A stream deposits its sediment in three environments: Alluvial fans and deltas form where stream gradient (angle of incline) suddenly decreases as a stream enters a flat plain, a lake, or the sea; floodplain deposits accumulate on a floodplain adjacent to the stream channel; and channel deposits form in the stream channel itself. Bars, which are elongated mounds of sediment, are transient features that form in the stream channel and on the banks. They commonly form in one year and erode the next. Rivers used for commercial navigation must be recharged frequently because bars shift from year to year.Imagine a winding stream. The water on the outside of the curve moves faster than the water on the inside. The stream erodes its outside bank because the current's inertia drives it into the outside bank. At the same time, the slower water on the inside point of the bend deposits sediment, forming a point bar. A mid-channel bar is a sandy and gravelly deposit that forms in the middle of a stream channel.  
  
Most streams flow in a single channel. In contrast, a braided stream flows in many shallow, interconnecting channels. A braided stream forms where more sediment is supplied to a stream than it can carry. The stream dumps the excesssediment, forming mid-channel bars. The bars gradually fill a channel, forcing the stream to overflow its banks and erode new channels. As a result, a braided stream flows simultaneously in several channels and shifts back and forth across its floodplain. Braided streams are common in both deserts and glacial environments because both produce abundant sediment. A desert yields large amounts of sediment because it has little or no vegetation to prevent erosion. Glaciers grind bedrock into fine sediment, which is carried by streams flowing from the melting ice. If a steep mountain stream flows onto a flat plain, its gradient and velocity decrease sharply. As a result, it deposits most of its sediment in a fan-shaped mound called an alluvial fan. Alluvial fans are common in many arid and semiarid mountainous regions.

A stream also slows abruptly where it enters the still water of a lake or ocean.The sediment settles out to form a nearly flat landform called a delta. Part of the delta lies above water level, and the remainder lies slightly below water level. Deltas are commonly fan-shaped, resembling the Greek letter "delta" (∆). Both deltas and alluvial fans change rapidly. Sediment fills channels (waterways), which are then abandoned while new channels develop as in a braided stream.As a result, a stream feeding a delta or fan splits into many channels called distributaries. A large delta may spread out in this manner until it covers thousands of square kilometers. 【\*】Most fans, however, are much smaller, covering a fraction of a square kilometer to a few square kilometers. 【\*】The Mississippi River has flowed through seven different delta channels during the past 5,000 to 6,000 years. 【\*】But in recent years, engineers have built great systems of levees (retaining walls) in attempts to stabilize the channels. 【\*】

Question 1 of 14

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

A. strange

B. rapid

C. seasonal

D. essential

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“curious”的意思是“好奇的；奇妙的”。词汇所在句“This downstream sorting is curious because stream velocity generally increases in the downstream direction.”的意思是“这种顺流而下的分类是很奇妙的，因为河流的速度通常在下游方向加快。”下面我们来看选项： A选项“strange”意思是“奇怪的；奇妙的”，意思最接近，故为正确答案。 B选项“rapid”意思是“快速的”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项“seasonal”意思是“季节性的”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项“essential”意思是“必要的，本质的”，意思不符，故排除。

Question 2 of 14

According to paragraph 1, the competence of a stream increases as

A. downstream sorting decreases

B. flooding wanes

C. the speed of the current increases

D. the size of particles increases

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。题目问：河流的携带能力随着什么的增长而增长？根据题干中的定位词“competence”，可以分别定位到2句话。一句是第一段第2句话“When the current slows down, its competence (how much it can carry) decreases……”，意思是当水流放缓的时候，其携带能力（能够携带的颗粒量）会减弱。第二句话是“Competence increases with velocity, so a river should be able to transport larger particles than its tributaries carry.”，意思是“水流的携带能力随着流速的加快而提升，因此一条河流可以输送的颗粒应该比它的支流所携带的颗粒更大。”这两句话，都能说明河流的携带能力与速度有着密切联系。所以，这道题的正确答案是C选项：随着河流速度的增加，携带能力会增加。 A选项：顺流而下沉淀物分类的减少。错误，因为文中只提到“This downstream sorting is curious because stream velocity generally increases in the downstream direction.”，说明水流的速度沿着下游方向越来越快。但是下游方向沉淀物分类的减少，与水流的携带能力无关。故A选项排除。 B选项：洪水消退。我们根据关键词“flood wanes”，定位第一段第3句“If current velocity continues to decrease—as a flood wanes, for example—finer particles settle out on top of the large ones.”这句话说，洪水消退时水流速度会减慢。但是洪水消退和水流的携带能力并无直接关系。其次，根据后文提到的“Competence increases with velocity”，我们可以判断，洪水消退时，水流速度减慢，所以其携带能力也会减弱，所以与题干矛盾。综上，B选项错误。 D选项：颗粒大小的增加。错误，因为本段中没有提到颗粒大小与水流携带能力之间的关系，属于未提及的内容。故D选项排除。

Question 3 of 14

According to paragraph 1, all of the following are true of stream sorting EXCEPT

A. Most of the particles in mountain streams pile up behind boulders and cobbles

B. When particles of different sizes settle in a place, the smaller ones sit atop the larger ones.

C. There are generally more large particles upstream than downstream in a river.

D. In some situations, downstream particles are created from rocks that eroded as they traveled downstream.

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为否定事实信息题。我们可以从选项中找到关键词，回到原文中进行定位用排除法解题。 A选项，根据关键词“boulders and cobbles”定位到第一段中的这一句“Many mountain streams are choked with boulders and cobbles, but far downstream, their deltas are composed mainly of fine silt and clay.”这句话的意思是“许多山间的溪流会被巨砾和鹅卵石阻塞，但在更远处的下游，三角洲主要是由细泥和黏土堆积成的。”但是A选项说大多数山溪中的颗粒都在“boulders and cobbles”后面堆积起来了，这与原文是矛盾的，故A选项为正确答案。 B选项，根据关键词“atop”和“large”定位到第一段第3句话“If current velocity continues to decrease—as a flood wanes, for example—finer particles settle out on top of the large ones.”小颗粒确实会推挤在大颗粒上，故B选项符合原文，排除。 C选项，根据关键词“downstream”定位到这句话“Many mountain streams are choked with boulders and cobbles, but far downstream, their deltas are composed mainly of fine silt and clay.”这句话说，山溪通常被巨砾和鹅卵石阻塞，而下游的三角洲主要是由细泥和黏土堆积成的。很明显，上游的巨砾要比下游的细颗粒大。故C选项符合原文，排除。 D选项定位到倒数第2句话“One explanation for downstream sorting is that abrasion wears away the boulders and cobbles to sand and silt as the sediment moves downstream over the years.” 随着沉淀物年复一年地向下游移动，水流的摩擦力将巨砾和卵石磨成了沙子和淤泥。选项中的“eroded”对应原文中的“abrasion”，故D选项也符合原文，排除。

Question 4 of 14

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

A. begin

B. appear

C. build up

D. spread

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

“accumulate”的意思是“堆积，积累”。词汇所在句“floodplain deposits accumulate on a floodplain adjacent to the stream channel.”的意思是“河漫滩沉积物会堆积在河道附近的漫滩上。”下面我们来看选项： A选项“begin”意思是“开始”，意思不符，故排除。 B选项“appear”意思是“出现”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项“build up”意思是“建立”，意思最接近，故为正确答案。 D选项“spread”意思是“传播”, 意思不符，故排除。

Question 5 of 14

According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true about bars in streams?

A. They start forming in the stream channel and then expand over the banks.

B. They seldom form in rivers that are used for commercial navigation.

C. They tend to grow longer each year.

D. They often last no more than a year.

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。根据题干中的关键词“bar”,可以定位到第二段第2句“Bars, which are elongated mounds of sediment, are transient features that form in the stream channel and on the banks.”这句话之后的内容都是在介绍bars（砂坝）。下面我们来看选项： A选项：砂坝一开始在河道中形成，然后延伸到岸上。错误，因为文中说“Bars, which are elongated mounds of sediment, are transient features that form in the stream channel and on the banks.” 砂坝是河流内部和河流两岸所形成的沉淀物的瞬态特征。所以，在河流内和岸上，都可以形成砂坝，这两者是并列关系，不分先后。故A选项与原文不符，排除。 B选项：砂坝很少在用于通上航行的河道中形成。错误，因为文中说“Rivers used for commercial navigation must be recharted frequently because bars shift from year to year.” 用于通商航行的河道必须频繁地修整，因为砂坝每年都会变。这说明通上航行的河道中每年都会形成砂坝，故B选项与原文矛盾，排除。 C选项：它们每年都会增长。错误，因为文中说“They commonly form in one year and erode the next.” 砂坝通常在一年内形成，下一年就会被消磨掉。它们的位置可能会变换，但是不会增长，因为第二年就被消磨掉了。故C选项与原文不符，排除。 D选项：它们通常存在不超过一年。正确，出处同C选项“They commonly form in one year and erode the next.”这句话恰恰能说明砂坝存在不会超过1年的时间，故D选项符合原文，为正确答案。

Question 6 of 14

Why does the author ask the reader to "Imagine a winding stream"?

A. To explain how the presence of bars changes the speed and direction of water flow in a stream

B. To explain why bars are more common than alluvial fans or other types of sediment deposits

C. To illustrate the particular difficulties that commercial navigation faces on many rivers

D. To help explain how point bars are formed

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为功能目的题。题目问为什么作者会提到“想象一条蜿蜒的河流”。 我们首先来看作者要我们想象的内容“Imagine a winding stream. The water on the outside of the curve moves faster than……the slower water on the inside point of the bend deposits sediment, forming a point bar.”这段话说河流外缘的水流速度要比河流中心的水流速度快，以及河流外缘的水流和内部的水流分别造成的影响。从中我们得知，河流内部的水流因为较为缓慢，所以会沉淀砂石，形成点坝。所以从这段话中，我们可以知道点坝是如何形成的。故这里D选项正确。 A选项：解释砂坝如何改变水流的速度和水流的方向。错误，因为文章没有说砂坝可以改变水流的速度的方向。故A选项未提及，排除。 B选项：解释为什么砂坝要比冲积扇或者其他形式的沉积物更普遍。错误，因为同样，这个比较关系在文中并没有提及，故B选项排除。 C选项：解释说明在很多河流中通商航行所遇到的困难。错误，因为文中只说用于通商航行的河道必须频繁地修整，因为砂坝每年都会变。并没有提到通上航行会遇到困难。故C选项未提及，排除。

Question 7 of 14

According to paragraph 3, all of the following are true of braided streams EXCEPT

A. They shift back and forth on the floodplain as some of their channels fill with sediment and new ones are formed

B. They carry sediments that tend to be very similar in size.

C. They sometimes have mid-channel bars.

D. Some of their channels are created as a result of the overflow of other channels.

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为否定事实信息题。我们可以从选项中找到关键词，回到原文中进行定位用排除法解题。 A选项中，根据关键词“back and forth”定位到这2句话“The bars gradually fill a channel, forcing the stream to overflow its banks and erode new channels. As a result, a braided stream flows simultaneously in several channels and shifts back and forth across its floodplain.”这两句话说，沙洲会渐渐填满河道，迫使水流溢出堤岸，侵蚀出新的河道。结果是，辫状河在多个河道同时流动，并在河漫滩上来回流动。所以A选项完全符合原文，故排除。 B选项说，辫状河所携带的泥沙的大小非常类似。这在文中并没有提及，故B选项为正确答案。 C选项中，根据关键词“mid-channel bars”定位到这句话“The stream dumps the excess sediment, forming mid-channel bars.”辫状河因为携带了过多的泥沙，所以会形成河心沙洲。故C选项符合原文，排除。 D选项中，根据关键词“overflow”，定位到这一句“The bars gradually fill a channel, forcing the stream to overflow its banks and erode new channels.”由于河道被堵塞，所以河流会溢出堤岸，形成新的河道，因此D选项符合原文，排除。

Question 8 of 14

Why does the author include the information that "Glaciers grind bedrock into fine sediment, which is carried by streams flowing from the melting ice "?

A. To give a reason why heavily sedimented braided streams are common in glacial environment

B. To explain why some mountain streams deposit most of their sediment in a fan-shaped mound

C. To identify the most common source of sediment in arid and semiarid mountainous regions

D. To help explain why glacial sediment decreases the gradient and velocity of steep mountain streams

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为功能目的题。题目问：为什么作者会提到“冰川将基岩研磨成细小的沉积物，这些沉淀物会被冰川融化后形成的水流所携带。”这一信息？我们在文中找到这句话，然后看它的上下文内容。后文是在讲冲积扇的形成过程，与冰川关系不大，所以我们往前看。前一句话“A desert yields large amounts of sediment because it has little or no vegetation to prevent erosion.”这句话是在解释为什么沙漠地带能产生大量沉积物。再往前看一句“Braided streams are common in both deserts and glacial environments because both produce abundant sediment.”这句话是说辫状河在沙漠和冰川环境中都很常见，因为沙漠和冰川都能产生大量的沉淀物。至此，这段话的结构已经非常明显：即先说明沙漠和冰川都能产生大量沉积物，然后再各用一句话解释它们为什么能产生沉积物。故这里A选项：解释为什么含有大量泥沙的辫状河在冰川环境很常见，正确。 B选项：解释为什么一些山溪会将泥沙沉淀在冲积扇地区。错误，因为冲积扇和题干这句话的关系不大，是下文新展开的一个层次，故B选项排除。 C选项：解释干旱和半干旱山区最常见的沉淀物来源。错误，因为题干这句话的目的，不是为了解释干旱和半干旱山区沉淀物来源，而是为了说明冰川和前文所提到的辫状河之间的联系，解释为什么辫状河在冰川环境下很常见。故C选项错误。 D选项：解释为什么冰川沉淀物会降低陡峭的山溪的坡度和水流速度。错误，因为文中并未提到该信息，故排除。

Question 9 of 14

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

A. in many directions

B. on the surface

C. at the same time

D. in a straight line

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“simultaneously”的意思是“同时地”，词汇所在句“As a result, a braided stream flows simultaneously in several channels and shifts back and forth across its floodplain.”的意思是“其结果是，辫状河在多个河道同时流动，并在河漫滩上来回流动。”下面我们来看选项： A选项“in many directions”意思是“在很多方向”，意思不符，故排除。 B选项“on the surface”意思是“在表面”, 意思不符，故排除。 C选项“at the same time”意思是“同时”，意思符合，故为正确答案。 D选项“in a straight line”意思是“成直线”，意思不符，故排除。

Question 10 of 14

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

A. noticeably

B. gradually

C. suddenly

D. slightly

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“abruptly”的意思是“突然地；意外地”。 词汇所在句“A stream also slows abruptly where it enters the still water of a lake or ocean.”的意思是“当河流汇入湖泊或海洋中的静水时，水流速度也会骤然减慢。”下面我们来看选项： A选项“noticeably”意思是“显著地，明显地”, 意思不符，故排除。 B选项“gradually”意思是“逐步地，渐渐地”, 意思不符，故排除。 C选项“suddenly”意思是“突然地”，意思符合，故为正确答案。 D选项“slightly”意思是“轻微地”, 意思不符，故排除。

Question 11 of 14

 According to paragraph 4, what is true about river deltas?

A. They alternate between periods of spreading out and periods of getting smaller

B. They have both active channels and channels that have been blocked by sediment.

C. They are typically formed by rivers that are braided before they reach the delta area.

D. They are much larger when formed in a still lake than when formed in the ocean.

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。 文章最后一段都是在讲“delta”，所以我们逐一来看选项，找出正确答案。 A选项：三角洲会变大然后再变小。错误，文中原话是这样说的“A large delta may spread out in this manner until it covers thousands of square kilometers. Most fans, however, are much smaller, covering a fraction of a square kilometer to a few square kilometers.”这段话要表达的意思，其实是三角洲有大有小，但是没有说它会变大，然后又变小。故A与原文不符，排除。 B选项：三角洲的河道有些很活跃，但也有些河道被泥沙堵住了。对应原文这一句“Sediment fills channels (waterways), which are then abandoned while new channels develop as in a braided stream.”这句话说了一些河道被堵住后，就像辫状河一样，新的河道会形成。故B选项符合原文，正确。 C选项：三角洲是由那些在到达三角地区之前就已经是辫状河的河流形成的。错误，因为很明显，文中说的是在形成三角洲之后，河流才会分流，形成支流，故C选项逻辑顺序颠倒，排除。 D选项：在静止琥珀中形成的三角洲要比在海洋中形成的三角洲更大。错误，因为文章完全没有提及这种比较关系。

Question 12 of 14

According to paragraph 4, what are engineers trying to accomplish in the Mississippi delta?

A. To expand the channels into which the river flows

B. To keep the river flowing in the existing channels

C. To control the amount of sediment the river brings to the delta

D. To increase the part of the delta that lies above water level

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。根据题干关键词“engineers”直接定位到文章最后一句话“But in recent years, engineers have built great systems of levees (retaining walls) in attempts to stabilize the channels.”这句话说近年来，工程师们建造了堤坝（挡土墙）系统以试图加固河道。我们再往前看，前文内容说，过去的5000到6000年内，密西西比河流经之处，已经形成了7个三角洲。而“But”表转折关系，所以工程师加固河道的目的显而易见，就是希望密西西比河不要再产生支流，形成新的三角洲。故B选项：让密西西比河在已有的河道中流淌，正确。 A选项：扩张河道。错误，因为文中已经出现了“but”这个表示转折的逻辑词，再扩张河道，在逻辑上行不通。 C选项：控制密西西比河带到三角洲的泥沙量。但文中并没有说加固河道和控制泥沙量有什么联系，故C选项未提及，排除。 D选项：增加三角洲在水下的部分。同理，该信息在文中未提及，排除。

Question 13 of 14

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 add the sentence to the passage.

If the Mississippi River were not contained by such systems, it would probably abandon its present path and cut into the channel of a nearby river to the west..

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为句子插入题。待插入句的意思是“如果没有这种系统来控制密西西比河的话，密西西比河会流入附近向西方流去的河流中。”很明显，这句话是在假设如果没有堤坝系统的话会发生怎样的后果。只有文章最后一句话提到了堤坝系统。待插入句中“such”一词是指示代词，肯定是在指代前文所出现过的内容。所以句子插在D处最合适。而A、B、C处，都还没有提到堤坝系统，所以都不合适。

Question 14 of 14

Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points. Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click VIEW TEXT.  Rivers can carry all sizes of particles that they deposit in characteristic ways.

A.Particles tend to be largest upstream and smallest downstream, probably because water flowing downstream erodes fine sediment from the larger particles.

B.Bars commonly shift from being point bars on a river bank to being mid-channel bars

C.Rivers that flow through arid and semiarid mountainous regions tend to form alluvial fans at bends in the river.

D.A wide variety of deposits, including bars, alluvial fans; and deltas, are formed as a result of an increase in the speed of the downstream current.

E.Deposits of sediment are found where flow velocity decreases, and when there is excessive sediment a stream may become braided, dividing into several channels.

F.Deltas, which are formed where streams enter lakes or the ocean, are naturally unstable landforms that can extend over a large area.

你的答案：

正确答案：AEF

题目解析：

本题为概要小结题。我们依次来看选项，找出正确答案。   A选项：沉积物颗粒在上游最大，在下游最小，这可能是因为自上而下的水流将大颗粒研磨成了精细的泥沙。对应文章第一段，文中第一段提到“Many mountain streams are choked with boulders and cobbles, but far downstream, their deltas are composed mainly of fine silt and clay.”，以及“One explanation for downstream sorting is that abrasion wears away the boulders and cobbles to sand and silt as the sediment moves downstream over the years.”这两句话，所以A选项是第一段的概括总结，正确。   B选项：砂坝通常可以从河岸上的点坝转化为河心砂坝。“point bar”和“mid-channel bar”的概念在第二段段末提出，但是并没有提到两者可以互相转换。此外该信息属于细节性信息，可以直接排除。   C选项：干旱和半干旱山区会在河湾处形成冲积扇。对应第三段最后一句话“Alluvial fans are common in many arid and semiarid mountainous regions.”但是这是细节性信息，而且冲积扇也并不是在河湾处形成，文章说的是“If a steep mountain stream flows onto a flat plain”，当一条陡峭的山溪流到平坦的平原上，会沉淀泥沙形成冲积扇。故C选项排除。   D选项：很多类型的沉积物，例如砂坝、冲积扇、三角洲，都是因为下游河流的流速增加而造成的。这些沉积物的形成通常都与河流流速减慢有关系，故D选项与事实矛盾，排除。   E选项：当河流速度减慢时会形成沉积，当河流携带过量的泥沙时，可能会形成辫状河，形成多条河道。对应第三段内容，第三段提到“A braided stream forms where more sediment is supplied to a stream than it can carry.”，所以E选项是第三段的概括总结，正确。   F选项当河流进入到湖泊或海洋时会形成三角洲，三角洲是不太稳定的地貌，可以延伸出很大的一片区域。对应最后一段。最后一段说“Both deltas and alluvial fans change rapidly.”这句话中“change rapidly”说明三角洲地貌并不稳定，会增长得很快，最后一段还说“A large delta may spread out in this manner until it covers thousands of square kilometers.”正好对应F选项中所说的，三角洲会延伸出很大一片区域，故F选项是最后一段的总结，正确。

## TPO52 纳图夫文化

## Natufian Culture

In the archaeological record of the Natufian period, from about 12,500 to 10,200 years ago, in the part of the Middle East known as the Levant - roughly east of the Mediterranean and north of the Arabian Peninsula - we see clear evidence of agricultural origins. The stone tools of the Natufians included many sickle-shaped cutting blades that show a pattern of wear characteristic of cerealharvesting. Also, querns (hand mills) and other stone tools used for processing grain occur in abundance at Natufian sites, and many such tools show signs of long, intensive use. Along with the sickle blades are many grinding stones, primarily mortars and pestles of limestone or basalt. There is also evidence that these heavy grinding stones were transported over long distances, more than 30 kilometers in some cases, and this is not something known to have been done by people of preceding periods. Fishhooks and weights for sinking fishing nets attest to the growing importance of fish in the diet in some areas. Stone vessels indicate an increased need for containers, but there is no evidence of Natufian clay working or pottery. Studies of the teeth of Natufians also strongly suggest that these people specialized in collecting cereals and may have been cultivating them and in the process of domesticating them, but they were also still hunter-foragers who intensively hunted gazelle and deer in more lush areas and wild goats and equids in more arid zones.  
  
The Natufians had a different settlement pattern from that of their predecessors. Some of their base camps were far larger (over 1,000 square meters) than any of those belonging to earlier periods, and they may have lived in some of these camps for half the year or even more. In some of the camps, people made foundations and other architectural elements out of limestone blocks. Trade in shell, obsidian, and other commodities seems to have been on the rise, and anthropologists suspect that the exchange of perishables (such as skins, foodstuffs) and salt was also on the increase. With the growing importance of wild cereals in the diet, salt probably became for the first time a near necessity: people who eat a lot of meat get many essential salts from this diet, but diets based on cereals can be deficient in salts. Salt was probably also important as a food preservative in early villages.  
  
As always, there is more to a major cultural change than simply a shift in economics. The Natufians made (and presumably wore) beads and pendants in many materials, including gemstones and marine shells that had to be imported, and it is possible that this ornamentation actually reflects a growing sense of ethnic identity and perhaps some differences in personal and group status. Cleverly carved figurines of animals, women, and other subjects occur in many sites, and Natufian period cave paintings have been found in Anatolia, Syria, and Iran. 【\*】More than 400 Natufian burials have been found, most of them simple graves set in house floors. 【\*】As archaeologist Belfer-Cohen notes, these burials may reflect an ancestor cult and a growing sense of community emotional ties and attachment to a particular place, and toward the end of the Natufian period, people in this area were making a strict separation between living quarters and burial grounds. 【\*】In contrast with the Pleistocene cultures of the Levant, Natufian culture appears to have experienced considerable social change.  【\*】  
  
The question of why the Natufians differed from their predecessors in these and other ways and why they made these first steps toward farming as a way of life remains unclear. There were climate changes, of course, and growing aridity and rising population densities may have forced them to intensify theexploitation of cereals, which in turn might have stimulated the development of sickles and other tools and the permanent communities that make agricultureefficient. But precisely how these factors interacted with others at play is poorly understood.

Question 1 of 14

All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 1 as evidence that the Natufians may have engaged in the growing and processing of cereals and grains EXCEPT

A. tools with a specific pattern of wear

B. the widespread presence of grinding stones

C. the presence of clay containers

D. results from the analysis of Natufian teeth

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为否定事实信息题，题目问以下哪一项不是纳图夫人种植和加工谷物的证据？下面我们逐一来看选项： A选项：有特殊磨损痕迹的工具。根据关键词“pattern of wear”，定位至第一段第2句“The stone tools of the Natufians included many sickle-shaped cutting blades that show a pattern of wear characteristic of cereal harvesting.”很明显这是一个纳图夫人加工谷物的证据，故A选项排除。 B选项：研磨石的大量出现。根据关键词“grinding stones”定位至第一段第4句“Along with the sickle blades are many grinding stones, primarily mortars and pestles of limestone or basalt.”这句话提到了研磨石的出现，它们也能证明纳图夫人用加工谷物，故B选项排除。 C选项：黏土容器的出现。根据关键词“clay containers”定位到这句话“……but there is no evidence of Natufian clay working or pottery.”说明纳图夫人并没有用黏土或陶土制作器皿。故C选项与原文矛盾，为正确答案。 D选项：对纳图夫人牙齿的分析结果。根据关键词“teeth”定位到这句话“Studies of the teeth of Natufians also strongly suggest that these people specialized in collecting cereals and may have been cultivating them and in the process of domesticating them……”这句话能充分说明牙齿是纳图夫人种植和加工谷物的证据，故D选项排除。

Question 2 of 14

Why does the author say that "many such tools show signs of long, intensive use " in connection with Natufian agriculture?

A. To argue that the Natufian people consumed grains long before they included fish in their diet

B. To suggest that Natufian people could not replace their tools frequently because they had to travel very long distances to find grinding stones

C. To illustrate the sophistication of the Natufians in the design of stone tools

D. To support the claim that the archaeological record of the Natufian period shows clear evidence of agricultural origins

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为修辞目的题。题目问，为什么作者会提到“这些工具显示出了长期、集约利用的痕迹。”？首先我们来看第一段的结构，第一段作者首先提出了“we see clear evidence of agricultural origins.”的观点，而后文中所提到的镰刀状刀片磨损的痕迹、手推石磨、研磨石等，都是证明纳图夫人种植和加工谷物的证据。所以这里作者提到这些石器显示出了长期、集约利用的痕迹，很明显是为了说明纳图夫时期的考古学记录中，可以清晰地看到农业起源的证据，对应D选项，所以D选项为正确答案。 A选项：表明在纳图夫人食用谷物远远早于他们食用鱼类。根据关键词“fish”定位到这句话“Fishhooks and weights for sinking fishing nets attest to the growing importance of fish in the diet in some areas.”但是鱼钩和砝码与并不是题干这句话中“such tools”所指的工具，因此A选项与题意无关。 B选项：说明纳图夫人不经常更换他们的工具，因为他们要走很远的距离去寻找研磨石。定位到这一句“There is also evidence that these heavy grinding stones were transported over long distances, more than 30 kilometers in some cases, and this is not something known to have been done by people of preceding periods.”这句话是为了说明从很远的地方将研磨石运回是早期人类做不到的事情。但这句话并不是纳图夫人不经常更换他们工具，所以“长期、集约利用”这些石器的原因。原文没有显示这两者间存在因果关系。 C选项：说明纳图夫人制造的石器非常的精致。错误，因为文中没有提到这一点。

Question 3 of 14

The phrase "attest to " in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. symbolize

B. provide evidence of

C. are predictive of

D. coincide with

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“attest to”的意思是“证实；证明”。词汇所在句“Fishhooks and weights for sinking fishing nets attest to the growing importance of fish in the diet in some areas.”的意思是“用于使渔网下沉的鱼钩和砝码证明鱼类在一些地区的饮食结构中变得越来越重要。”下面我们来看选项： A选项：symbolize，意思是“象征”，意思不符，故排除。 B选项：provide evidence for，意思是“提供证据”，意思最接近，故为正确答案。 C选项：are predictive of，意思是“预测”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：coincide with，意思是“与…一致”，意思不符，故排除。

Question 4 of 14

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. Studies of the teeth of Natufians suggest the importance of cereals in their culture although they still hunted and foraged.

B. The Natufians specialized in collecting cereals and may have been in the process of domesticating certain animals.

C. Studies of the teeth of Natufians suggest that these people became hunter-foragers after they began domesticating cereals.

D. The Natufians’ diet consisted mostly of cereals and lacked sufficient meat.

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为句子简化题。首先我们来看需要简化的这句句子，句子中有转折逻辑词“but”,整句句子的意思是“对纳图夫人牙齿的研究也强有力地表明这些人专门收集谷物并且可能会种植谷物，或正处于驯化作物的过程中，但是纳图夫人也仍然是狩猎者，他们会在一些植被更繁茂的地区集中猎杀羚羊营地要比和鹿，在较为干旱的地区猎杀野山羊和马。”下面来看选项： A选项：对纳图夫人牙齿的研究证明谷物在他们的文化中很重要，虽然他们还是会以采集和狩猎为生。”A选项成分齐全，且逻辑关系符合原文，故A选项正确。 B选项：纳图夫人专门收集谷物，并有可能驯化某些动物。错误，因为文中只提到纳图夫人驯养作物，故B选项与原文不符。其次B选项还少了原句的主干成分“纳图夫人依然会采集和狩猎”，且缺少转折逻辑，故B选项排除。 C选项：对纳图夫人牙齿的研究说明他们在驯养谷物之后，就开始成为采集狩猎者。错误，因为根据文意可知，纳图夫人在驯养谷物之前就一直是采集狩猎者。且C选项缺少转折逻辑，故C选项排除。 D选项：纳图夫人的食物大部分是谷物，缺少足够的肉类。这句话本身不符合文意，因为文中说纳图夫人在种植谷物后“were also still hunter-foragers”，说明他们也会打猎。同样D选项也缺少转折逻辑，故排除。

Question 5 of 14

Paragraph 2 suggests that compared with their predecessors, the Natufians

A. had smaller camps

B. had more permanent settlements

C. engaged in trade less often

D. had more meat in their diets

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。题目问纳图夫人和他们的祖先比起来，他们的特点是？ A：他们的营地更小。错误，根据关键词“camp”定位到第二段第2句“ Some of their base camps were far larger (over 1,000 square meters) than any of those belonging to earlier periods……”这句话说纳图夫人的营地要比以前的任何营地都大得多，故A选项排除。 B选项：他们的居住的时间更长。正确，同样定位到第二段第2句“……and they may have lived in some of these camps for half the year or even more.”说明他们会在营地住上半年或更久，故B选项为正确答案。 C选项：他们更少参与贸易。错误，根据关键词“trade”定位到第二段第4句“ Trade in shell, obsidian, and other commodities seems to have been on the rise……”这句说明纳图夫人越来越多地参与到贸易中，故与原文矛盾，C选项排除。 D选项：他们吃更多肉。错误，定位到这句话“With the growing importance of wild cereals in the diet, salt probably became for the first time a near necessity.”这里说明纳图夫文化中，野生谷物在日常饮食中的重要性日益增加，食盐可能第一次几乎成为一种必需品。所以纳图夫人吃的肉应该比之前少，而增加了谷物的摄入。所以D选项与原文矛盾，排除。

Question 6 of 14

The phrase "be deficient in " in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. consist mainly of

B. be balanced by

C. not have enough

D. have adequate

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“be deficient in”的意思是“缺乏”。词汇所在句“people who eat a lot of meat get many essential salts from this diet, but diets based on cereals can be deficient in salts.”的意思是“吃很多肉的人可以从肉类中获取必要的盐分，但是以谷物为食的可能会导致盐分的缺乏。”下面我们来看选项： A选项，consist mainly of，意思是“主要又……构成”,意思不符，故排除。 B选项，be balanced by，意思是“由……所平衡”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项，not have enough，意思是“不足”,意思符合，故为正确答案。 D选项，have adequate，意思是“足够”，意思正好相反，故排除。

Question 7 of 14

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

A. something that adds flavor to food

B. something that adds nutritional value to food

C. something that keeps food fresh

D. something that increases the trade value of food

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“preservative”的意思是“防腐剂”。词汇所在句“Salt was probably also important as a food preservative in early villages.”的意思是“在早期的村庄里，盐可能是一种重要的食品防腐剂。” 下面我们来看选项： A选项意思是给食物添加风味的东西，意思不符，故排除。 B选项意思是给食物增加营养价值的东西，意思不符，故排除。 C选项意思是能使食物保持新鲜的东西，意思符合故为正确答案。 D选项意思是能够增加食物贸易价值的东西，意思不符，故排除。

Question 8 of 14

According to paragraph 2, the abundance of wild cereals in the Natufian diet probably meant that the Natufians

A. had to move their settlements more often

B. needed to supplement their diets with salt

C. found it easy to store their food supplies

D. no longer needed meat to provide essential minerals

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题，题目问纳图夫人饮食中充足的野生谷类说明了什么？根据关键词“wide cereal”定位到第二段倒数第2句话“With the growing importance of wild cereals in the diet, salt probably became for the first time a near necessity……can be deficient in salts.”所以，野生物类在饮食中重要性的增加，说明盐会成为生活的必需品，B选项正确。 A选项：他们需要更经常地移动他们的定居点。错误，因为原文并未提到该信息。 C选项：他们发现储存食物很方便。错误，因为原文中说的是“Salt was probably also important as a food preservative in early villages.”盐能够帮助储存食物，而野生谷类在饮食中的重要性增加和存储食物没有什么关系，故C选项排除。 D选项：他们不再需要肉类来提供必要的矿物质。错误，因为野生谷类在饮食中的重要性增加并不能说明纳图夫人不需要肉类，其次在第一段中原文有提到纳图夫人“were also still hunter-foragers”，故D选项排除。

Question 9 of 14

The word “reflects " in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. indicates

B. causes

C. hides

D. prevents

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“reflects”的意思是“反映；说明”。词汇所在句“……and it is possible that this ornamentation actually reflects a growing sense of ethnic identity and perhaps some differences in personal and group status.”的意思是“这些材料都需要进口才能获得，可能这些装饰品事实上反映了民族认同感的增强，或者反映了身份和族群地位上的一些不同。”下面我们来看选项： A选项：indicates，意思是“指示；表明”,意思最接近，故为正确答案。 B选项：causes，意思是“导致”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项：hides，意思是“隐藏”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：prevents，意思是“防止”，意思不符，故排除。

Question 10 of 14

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

A. values

B. experiences

C. influences

D. connections

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“ties”的意思是“关系；纽带”，词汇所在句“As archaeologist Belfer-Cohen notes, these burials may reflect an ancestor cult and a growing sense of community emotional ties and attachment to a particular place……”的意思是“据考古学家Belfer-Cohen记载，这些墓葬可能反映出了一种祖先崇拜，团队意识情感纽带的增强以及对特殊地区的一种依赖性……”下面我们来看选项： A选项：values，意思是“价值”，意思不符，故排除。 B选项：experience，意思是“经历”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项：influences，意思是“影响”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：connections，意思是“联系，连接”，意思最接近，故为正确答案。

Question 11 of 14

All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 3 as part of the cultural change experienced by the Natufians EXCEPT

A. Technological advances

B. Personal ornamentation

C. Cave painting

D. Community burial sites

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为否定事实信息题。题目问以下哪一项不属于纳图夫人的文化变化？ A选项：技术的进步。文中没有提到技术的进步，故A选项为正确答案。 B选项：个人装饰物。根据关键词“ornamentation”定位到第三段第2句“……and it is possible that this ornamentation actually reflects a growing sense of ethnic identity and perhaps some differences in personal and group status.”故B选项符合原文，排除。 C选项：洞穴壁画。定位到第三段中这一句“……and Natufian period cave paintings have been found in Anatolia, Syria, and Iran.”这里提到洞穴壁画在多处被发现，故C选项符合原文，排除。 D选项：墓穴遗址。第三段后半段都在讲洞穴遗址，一开始纳图夫人把墓穴建在楼层里，而后来才将生活区和墓葬区分隔来，故D选项符合原文，排除。

Question 12 of 14

According to paragraph 4, which of the following may have helped push the Natufians toward farming as a way of life?

A. At the same time as the Natufian population was increasing, the climate was becoming less hospitable.

B. The development of sickles and other tools made it possible for Natufians to exploit new kinds of cereals.

C. The climate changed during the Natufian period and produced conditions favorable to growing cereals.

D. Increasing competition from neighboring populations may have forced Natufians to grow cereals more intensively.

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。题目问以下哪一项可能推动了纳图夫人将农耕作为一种生活方式？我们根据题干关键信息“toward farming as a way of life”定位到第四段第1句“The question of why the Natufians differed from their predecessors in these and other ways and why they made these first steps toward farming as a way of life remains unclear.”而后文的内容就开始阐述可能的原因，“There were climate changes, of course, and growing aridity and rising population densities may have forced them to intensify the exploitation of cereals”这句话中提到了天气原因（干旱）和增长的人口密度，是迫使纳图夫人加强对谷物的开发利用的原因。所以A选项涵盖了这两个原因，故A选项正确。 B选项：镰刀和其他工具的发展使纳图夫人能够开发利用新的农作物。首先，镰刀和其他工具的发展归根结底是由于恶劣的天气和增长的人口密度所导致的，其次这些工具也没有使纳图夫人开发利用“新的作物”故B选项排除。 C选项：纳图夫时期的天气，为种植农作物提供了有利的条件。错误，因为原文中提到了“growing aridity”意思是“越来越严重的干旱”，故C选项与原文矛盾，排除。 D选项：纳图夫与邻国竞争，促使纳图夫人种植更多的谷物。错误，因为文章没有提及这一点。

Question 13 of 14

Look at the four squares[■]to add the sentence to the passage.

Further evidence of an evolving cultural complexity comes from Natufian burials..

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为句子插入题。带插入句的意思是“逐步发展的文化复杂性的更多证据，来自纳图夫墓葬。”这句话中，我们需要把握的关键词是“burial”。然后我们把这句话带到原文中去看，A方框之前，讲的都是纳图夫文化所经历的其他变化的证据——装饰品、洞穴壁画等，而A方框之后，讲的都是关于墓葬。所以待插入句中的“further evidence”有一种承上启下的作用，说明下文中所讲的墓葬内容将提供更多关于纳图夫文化变化的证据。故句子插在A处最合适。

Question 14 of 14

Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points. Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click VIEW TEXT. The Natufians differed from their predecessors in many ways - most significantly, in their move toward agriculture.

A.The Natufians used tools to collect and process food, but their lack of containers suggests that they rarely had excess food to store.

B.The increase in salt in the Natufians' diet suggests that meat was becoming harder to find, perhaps because of climate change.

C.The Natufians engaged in trade and lived in large camps in which they sometimes built permanent structures.

D.Natufian culture developed somewhat differently in different regions, in part because of differences in the types and amount of food available from place to place.

E.Although their diet included meat from hunting, extensive evidence suggests that the Natufians consumed a lot of cereals and may even have been cultivating them.

F.Natufian art, personal ornamentation, and burial sites suggest cultural changes involving an increasing sense of ethnic identity and perhaps an ancestor cult.

你的答案：

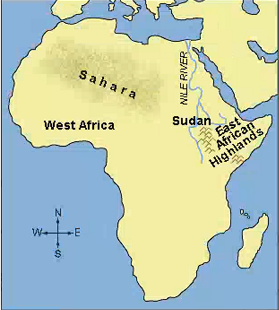
正确答案：CEF

题目解析：

本题为概要小结题。我们逐一来看选项，找出正确答案。 A选项：纳图夫人用工具来收集和加工食物，但是他们缺少容器这说明他们很少有多余的食物用以储存。对应文章第一段，A选项的前半句话是对的，但是文章并没有说他们缺少容器说明他们没有多余的食物储存，原文只是说“Stone vessels indicate an increased need for containers, but there is no evidence of Natufian clay working or pottery.”说明他们没有用黏土或陶土制造容器。故A选项错误。   B选项：纳图夫人饮食中盐分的增加说明肉类变得更难获得，这可能是由天气变化导致的。“盐分的增加”对应第二段内容，但是第二段末只是说纳图夫人增加了饮食中谷类的比重，所以要补充盐分，没有说肉类更难获得。而“天气的变化”对应最后一段，天气变化是迫使纳图夫人采用农耕生活方式的诱因，而不是导致肉类更难获得的原因。故B选项错误。   C选项：纳图夫人参与贸易，并且生活在很大的营地，在那里他们有时会建造经久的建筑。对应文章第二段内容，故C选项正确。   D选项：纳图夫文化的发展在不同地区是不同的，一部分原因是因为各地食物种类和量的不同。错误，因为全文没有提到该信息。   E选项：虽然纳图夫人的饮食中包含着从打猎中获得的肉类，大量证据显示纳图夫人会吃很多谷物，甚至有可能种植谷物。对应文章第2段的内容，故E选项正确。   F选项：纳图夫艺术，个人饰物以及墓葬遗址都水命文化变化中所包含的民族认同感，和祖先崇拜。F选项对应文章第三段的内容，是第三段的概括总结，故F选项正确。

## TPO52 撒哈拉以南非洲早期食品生产

## Early Food Production In Sub-Saharan Africa

IMG_256

At the end of the Pleistocene (around 10,000 B.C.), the technologies of food production may have already been employed on the fringes of the rain forests of western and central Africa, where the common use of such root plants as the African yam led people to recognize the advantages of growing their own food. The yam can easily be resprouted if the top is replanted. This primitive form of "vegeculture" (cultivation of root and tree crops) may have been the economic tradition onto which the cultivation of summer rainfall cereal crops was grafted as it came into use south of the grassland areas on the Sahara's southern borders.  
  
As the Sahara dried up after 5000 B.C., pastoral peoples (cattle herders) moved southward along major watercourses into the savanna belt of West Africa and the Sudan. By 3000 B.C., just as ancient Egyptian civilization was coming into being along the Nile, they had settled in the heart of the East African highlands far to the south. The East African highlands are ideal cattle country and the home today of such famous cattle-herding peoples as the Masai. The highlands were inhabited by hunter-gatherers living around mountains near the plains until about 3300 B.C., when the first cattle herders appeared. These cattle people may have moved between fixed settlements during the wet and dry seasons, living off hunting in the dry months and their own livestock and agriculture during the rains.  
  
As was the case elsewhere, cattle were demanding animals in Africa. They required water at least every 24 hours and large tracts of grazing grass if herds of any size were to be maintained. The secret was the careful selection of grazing land, especially in environments where seasonal rainfall led to marked differences in graze quality throughout the year. Even modest cattle herds required plenty of land and considerable mobility. To acquire such land often required moving herds considerable distances, even from summer to winter pastures. 【\*】At the same time, the cattle owners had to graze their stock in tsetse-fly-free areas 【\*】The only protection against human and animal sleeping sickness, a disease carried by the tsetse fly, was to avoid settling or farming such areas -  a constraint severely limiting the movements of cattle-owning farmers in eastern and central Africa. 【\*】As a result, small cattle herds spread south rapidly in areas where they could be grazed. 【\*】Long before cereal agriculture took hold far south of the Sahara, some hunter-gatherer groups in the savanna woodlands of eastern and southern Africa may have acquired cattle, and perhaps other domesticated animals, by gift exchange or through raids on herding neighbors.  
  
Contrary to popular belief: there is no such phenomenon as "pure" pastoralists, a society that subsists on its herds alone. The Saharan herders who moved southward to escape drought were almost certainly also cultivating sorghum, millet; and other tropical rainfall crops. By 1500 B.C., cereal agriculture was widespread throughout the savanna belt south of the Sahara. Small farming communities dotted the grasslands and forest margins of eastern West Africa, all of them depending on what is called shifting agriculture. This form of agriculture involved clearing woodland, burning the felled brush over the cleared plot, mixing the ash into the soil, and then cultivating the prepared fields. After a few years, the soil was exhausted, so the farmer moved on, exploiting new woodland and leaving the abandoned fields to lie fallow. Shifting agriculture, often called slash-and-burn, was highly adaptive for savanna farmers without plows, for it allowed cereal farming with the minimal expenditure of energy.  
  
The process of clearance and burning may have seemed haphazard to the uninformed eye, but it was not. Except in favored areas, such as regularly inundated floodplains: tropical Africa's soils were of only moderate to lowfertility. The art of farming was careful soil selection, that is, knowing which soils were light and easily cultivable, could be readily turned with small hoes, and would maintain their fertility over several years' planting, for cereal crops rapidly remove nitrogen and other nutrients from the soil. Once it had taken hold: slash-and-burn agriculture expanded its frontiers rapidly as village after village took up new lands, moving forward so rapidly that one expert has estimated it took a mere two centuries to cover 2,000 kilometers from eastern to southern Africa.

Question 1 of 14

According to paragraph 1, which of the following is true of early food production by the end of the Pleistocene?

A. In certain areas of western and central Africa, some people were already growing root plants such as yams.

B. The cultivation of cereal crops had already been used effectively and widely by people living on the fringes of ram forests.

C. Sophisticated forms of "vegeculture" were introduced for the first time in central and western Africa by people from the Sahara's southern borders.

D. The cultivation of root and tree crops replaced the cultivation of cereal crops because of decreasing summer rainfall in grassland areas.

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。题目问关于更新世末期的早期食品生产，以下哪一项是正确的？ A选项：在西非和中非的某些地方，有些人已经开始种植根茎类植物，例如山药。根据关键词“root plant”和“yams”定位到第一段第一句的后半句“……where the common use of such root plants as the African yam led people to recognize the advantages of growing their own food.”这句话说明当时人类确实已经开始种植山药等根茎类作物了。故A选项正确。 B选项：居住在热带雨林边缘的人已经高效并广泛地种植了谷类作物。错误，因为文中只提到种植块根植物和树本植物，谷类作物当时还没开始种植，所以B选项与原文矛盾。排除。 C选项：“蔬菜栽培”的种植方法是由撒哈拉沙漠南部边界的人第一次引入非洲中部和西部地区的。错误，因为文中最后一句只说“……as it came into use south of the grassland areas on the Sahara's southern borders.” 这种种植技术已经在撒哈拉沙漠南部边界地区的草原南部被使用。但是没有说这些地区的人将这一技术引入非洲中部和西部地区，故C选项未提及，排除。 D选项：块根植物和树本植物的种植取代了谷类植物的种植，因为草原地区的降水量越来越少。这一信息在原文中完全未提及，故排除。

Question 2 of 14

 Paragraph 2 mentions all of the following as developments in Sub-Saharan Africa from 5000 to 3000 B.C. EXCEPT

A. The Sahara dried up.

B. Ancient Egyptian civilization started to form along the Nile.

C. The inhabitants of the East African highlands gave up hunting when cattle herders arrived.

D. Pastoral peoples moved through the savanna belt to settle in the East African highlands.

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为否定事实信息题。题目问以下哪一项不属于撒哈拉以南非洲地区公元前5000年到公元前3000年内的发展？我们逐一来看选项： A选项：撒哈拉地区干涸了。第二段第一句说“As the Sahara dried up after 5000 B.C.……”这句话证明A选项符合原文，故A选项排除。 B选项：古代埃及文明在尼罗河流域发源。第二段第2句说“By 3000 B.C., just as ancient Egyptian civilization was coming into being along the Nile……”这句话证明B选项符合原文，故B选项排除。 C选项：当游牧民族到来的时候，东非高地的原住民放弃了狩猎。原文说“The highlands were inhabited by hunter-gatherers living around mountains near the plains until about 3300 B.C., when the first cattle herders appeared.”这句话说直到大约公元前3300年，第一批牧牛人出现时，高地上居住着狩猎采集者，他们居住在平原附近的山区。但是文中没有提到这些原住民在游牧民族到来后就放弃了狩猎，故C选项在文中未提及，为正确答案。 D选项：游牧民族穿过了稀树草原带，在东非高地定居。对应第二段第1、2句“pastoral peoples (cattle herders) moved southward along major watercourses into the savanna belt of West Africa and the Sudan……settled in the heart of the East African highlands far to the south.”证明D选项是符合原文的，故D选项排除。

Question 3 of 14

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the pastoral peoples in the East African Highlands around 3300 B.C.?

A. They lived around the mountains and rarely descended into the plains.

B. They relied on different food sources during dry months than they did during wet months.

C. Their settlements were larger than those of pastoral peoples in West Africa and the Sudan.

D. They obtained food from nearby hunter-gatherer communities during wet months.

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为推理题。根据题干中的关键年份“3300 B.C.”可以直接定位到这句话“The highlands were inhabited by hunter-gatherers living around mountains near the plains until about 3300 B.C., when the first cattle herders appeared.”这句话说，直到大约公元前3300年，第一批牧牛人出现时，高地上居住着狩猎采集者，他们居住在平原附近的山区。最后一句话也是在描述游牧民族到达高地后的生活模式：在旱季和雨季，这些放牧人可能在固定的定居点之间移动，在旱季他们过着打猎的生活，在雨季靠畜牧和种植为生。 A选项：他们住在山的附近，很少到平原去。这句话是描述说高地上原来居住的那些“hunter-gatherers”，不是在描述pastoral people，而且文中也没有说这些“hunter-gatherers”很少来到平原上。故A选项直接排除。 B选项：他们在旱季的食物来源要比在雨季的食物来源更丰富。我们可以从文中最后一句话推理出B选项是正确的。最后一句说：这些游牧民族在旱季过着打猎的生活，在雨季靠畜牧和种植为生。打猎获得的食物肯定更丰富，而靠畜牧和种植，食物来源相对比较单一，故B选项正确。 C选项：他们的定居点要比西非和苏丹的游牧民族大。文中没有提到定居点规模大小的信息，故C选项排除。 D选项：在雨季，他们从附近的依靠采集狩猎卫生的原住民那边获得食物。文中未提到该信息，故排除。

Question 4 of 14

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

A. small

B. strong

C. good

D. typical

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“modest”的意思是“适中的；普通的”。词汇所在句“Even modest cattle herds required plenty of land and considerable mobility.”的意思是“即使是规模适中的牛群也需要大片的土地和相当大的可移动性。”下面我们来看选项： A选项:small,意思是“小的”，意思不符，故排除。 B选项：strong，意思是“强壮的”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项：good，意思是“好的”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：typical，除了有“代表性的”意思之外，还有“一贯的；平常的”的意思，故意思最接近，为正确答案。

Question 5 of 14

 Paragraph 3 mentions all of the following as reasons that raising cattle in Africa was demanding EXCEPT:

A. Cattle had to drink frequently.

B. Cattle needed large areas of good-quality grazing grass.

C. Cattle required a great deal of movement from one season to the next.

D. Cattle suffered from sleeping sickness after the herds spread south.

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为否定事实信息题。题目问以下哪一项不是在非洲养牛要求很高的原因？我们逐一来看选项： A选项：牛需要频繁地喝水。可以定位到第三段第2句话“ They required water at least every 24 hours and large tracts of grazing grass if herds of any size were to be maintained.”这句话说牛群至少每24小时就需要喝水，说明A选项符合原文，故排除。 B选项：牛群需要大片高质量的牧草。根据关键词“grazing grass”同样定位到第三段第2句，所以B选项符合原文，故排除。 C选项：从一个季节转变到下一个季节时，牛群需要移动很远的距离。定位到这句话“To acquire such land often required moving herds considerable distances, even from summer to winter pastures.”这句话表明，牛群经常需要移动相当远的距离，从夏季牧场迁移到冬季牧场。所以这里C选项符合原文，故排除。 D选项：牛群迁移到南部之后，开始患上昏睡病。但是原文中说的是，为了避免感染昏睡病，牛群迅速向南部地区迁移。所以南部是没有致病的舌蝇出没的。故D选项与原文矛盾，为正确答案。

Question 6 of 14

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

A. gradually

B. permanently

C. indirectly

D. very seriously

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“severely”的意思是“严重地”,词汇所在句“……a constraint severely limiting the movements of cattle-owning farmers in eastern and central Africa.”的意思是“……对东非和中非地区的牧民来说，这个办法严重低限制了他们的迁移。”下面我们来看选项： A选项：gradually,意思是“逐步地，渐渐地”,意思不符，故排除。 B选项：permanently,意思是“永久地，长期不变地”,意思不符，故排除。 C选项：indirectly,意思是“间接地”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：very seriously，意思是“非常严重地”，意思符合，故为正确答案。

Question 7 of 14

 According to paragraph 3, the presence of the tsetse fly in eastern and central Africa caused which of the following?

A. People in the sub-Saharan region began to focus more on the cultivation of cereal crops than in maintaining livestock.

B. Raids among neighboring cattle herders increased dramatically.

C. Cattle herders spread south where they could graze their stock in tsetse-fly-free areas.

D. Most hunter-gatherer groups limited their food collection to the tsetse-fly-free areas south of the Sahara.

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。题目问，在东非和中非的舌蝇会造成什么后果？根据题干中的关键词“tsetse fly”，可以定位到第三段倒数2、3、4句“At the same time, the cattle owners had to graze their stock in tsetse-fly-free areas ……As a result, small cattle herds spread south rapidly in areas where they could be grazed.”这三句话的内容都是在讲舌蝇和舌蝇带来的后果。题干中“caused”一词是在问结果，所以我们在文中找到关键词“as a result”，后面的内容就是结果，即小部分牛群迅速地向南部地区迁移，在那里人们可以放牧。对应C选项正确。 A选项：撒哈拉以南非洲地区的人民开始花更多精力培养谷物，而不是饲养牛群。错误，因为文中没有提到两者之间的比较关系，人们即种植谷物，也饲养牛群。其次，这不是舌蝇造成的影响。 B选项：邻里之间抢夺牛群的情况愈演愈烈。对应第三段最后一句“Long before cereal agriculture took hold far south of the Sahara ……by gift exchange or through raids on herding neighbors.”但是这句话只是为了说明狩猎采集者获得牲畜的方式——作为礼物交换，或者通过劫掠放牧的邻居来获得这些牲畜。这并不是舌蝇造成的影响。故B选项排除。 D选项：大部分的狩猎采集者将他们的觅食范围限定在了撒哈拉南部的舌蝇出没的地带。错误，因为文章没有提到该信息。

Question 8 of 14

Paragraph 4 indicates which of the following about shifting agriculture?

A. It allowed farmers to cultivate cereal crops without reducing the size of their herds.

B. It allowed farmers to cultivate a variety of crops at the same time.

C. It enabled farmers to cultivate crops with minimal equipment and effort.

D. It enriched the soil and produced large yields of crops over the years.

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。题目问关于第四段中提到的轮耕法，以下哪一项是正确的？ A选项：它使农民在不需要减少牧群规模的情况下耕种谷物。错误，因为第四段没有提及该信息。 B选项：它使农民可以同时种很多种农作物。错误，因为第四段没有提及该信息。文中只提到“The Saharan herders who moved southward to escape drought were almost certainly also cultivating sorghum, millet; and other tropical rainfall crops.”但这句话说南迁移的牧民，他们肯定也种植高粱、小米和其他热带降雨作物。但是并没有说他们用轮耕法同时耕种这些农作物，故B选项排除。 C选项：它使农民可以用最少的装备和精力来耕种。根据选项中的关键词“minimal”定位到第四段最后一句“Shifting agriculture, often called slash-and-burn, was highly adaptive for savanna farmers without plows, for it allowed cereal farming with the minimal expenditure of energy.”这句话说轮耕法，也被称为“刀耕火种”，高度适用于没有犁的稀树草原地区的农民，因为这种方法能够消耗最少的能量来种植谷类。所以C选项符合原文，为正确答案。 D选项：它能使土壤肥沃，生产出大量的粮食。错误，因为第四段没有提及该信息。

Question 9 of 14

The word "exploiting ” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. making use of

B. finding

C. destroying

D. looking for

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“exploiting”的意思是“开采；利用”。词汇所在句“After a few years, the soil was exhausted, so the farmer moved on, exploiting new woodland and leaving the abandoned fields to lie fallow.”的意思是“几年后，土地耗尽了养分，于是农民们继续前进，开辟新的林地，让原来的荒地休耕。”下面我们来看选项： A选项：making use of 的意思是“利用”，意思最接近，故为正确答案。 B选项：finding的意思是“找到”，意思不符，故排除。 C选项：destroying的意思是“破坏”，意思不符，故排除。 D选项：looking for的意思是“寻找”，意思不符，故排除。

Question 10 of 14

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

A. completely

B. easily

C. properly

D. regularly

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题为词汇题。“readily”的意思是“乐意地；便利地”。词汇所在句“The art of farming was careful soil selection, that is, knowing which soils were light and easily cultivable, could be readily turned with small hoes”的意思是“农业的艺术就在于小心地选择土地，那就是说，知道哪些土壤是轻土壤，容易耕种，很容易用小锄头翻种。”下面我们来看选项： A选项：completely的意思是“完全地；完整地”,意思不符，故排除。 B选项：easily的意思是“简单地”，意思符合，故为正确答案。 C选项：properly的意思是“适当地；正确地”,意思不符，故排除。 D选项：regularly的意思是“定期地；有规律地”,意思不符，故排除。

Question 11 of 14

 Select the TWO answer choices that, according to paragraph 5, indicate true statements about sub-Saharan slash-and-burn agriculture. To obtain credit you must select TWO answer choices.

A. It involved a careful selection of soils for cultivation.

B. It involved regular flooding of the soils to improve fertility.

C. It was abandoned after being implemented intensively for two centuries.

D. It spread quickly once it took hold.

你的答案：

正确答案：AD

题目解析：

本题为事实信息题。题目问，关于“刀耕火种”，以下哪两项是正确的？ A选项: 它包括小心地选择耕种地。根据关键词“careful selection of soils”定位到第五段的这句话“The art of farming was careful soil selection, that is, knowing which soils were light and easily cultivable, could be readily turned with small hoes.”这句话说，农业的艺术就在于小心地选择土地，那就是说，知道哪些土壤是轻土壤，容易耕种，很容易用小锄头翻种。所以A选项符合原文，正确。 B选项：它包括河水经常淹没土壤，增强土壤的肥力。错误，文中是这么说的“Except in favored areas, such as regularly inundated floodplains: tropical Africa's soils were of only moderate to low fertility.”意思是除了经常被水淹没的河漫滩地区，非洲土壤的肥力一般都在中等或以下。所以B选项与“刀耕火种”无关，故排除。 C选项：在实行了2个世纪后，它被取缔了。根据关键词“two centuries”定位到文章最后一句“……one expert has estimated it took a mere two centuries to cover 2,000 kilometers from eastern to southern Africa.”这句话的意思是，一个专家估计它仅仅只用了两个世纪的时间，就覆盖了东非和西非2000平方公里的土地。但是文中并没有说它被取消了，所以C选项与原文矛盾，故排除。 D选项：在被采用之后，“刀耕火种”法传播得很快。正确，对应第五段最后一句。故D选项正确。

Question 12 of 14

Which of the following best describes the relationship of paragraph 5 to paragraph 4?

A. Both paragraphs compare the effectiveness of cereal agriculture and cattle herding as food-production strategies in the sub-Saharan regions.

B. Paragraph 5 challenges the ideas in paragraph 4 about the relative importance of shifting agriculture in the sub-Saharan regions.

C. Both paragraphs emphasize the idea that agricultural practices south of the Sahara took a very long time to develop.

D. Paragraph 5 provides further details about the practice of shifting agriculture south of the Sahara presented in paragraph 4.

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题为组织结构题。题目问，第四段和第五段的关系是什么？我们先分别来看第四段和第五段的内容。第四段主要讲了牧民们采用轮耕法，即“刀耕火种”发，用最少的设备和精力来耕种。而第五段进一步分析了“刀耕火种”法的优点以及传播。下面我们来看选项： A选项：两段都在比较撒哈拉以南地区谷物农业和畜牧养殖作为食物生产方式的有效性。错误，因为四、五两段主要是在将谷物种植，且没有将种植农作物与畜牧业进行对比，故A选项排除。 B选项：第五段质疑了第四段所持的关于撒哈拉以南地区轮耕法的相对重要性的观点。错误，因为第五段没有任何反驳第四段观点的迹象，故B选项排除。 C选项：两段都在强调撒哈拉以南地区的农业生产是经过很长时间才发展起来的。错误，因为第四段和第五段都没有强调农业生产花很长时间发展，只有第五段的最后一句说专家预计轮耕法在2个世纪的时间里就覆盖了东非和西非2000平方公里的土地。但是这是在说明轮耕法发展的迅速，并不是强调它的发展要花很长时间。故C选项排除。 D选项：第四段中提到撒哈拉以南地区实行农耕法，第五段对此提供了更多的细节说明。正确，符合原文的篇章逻辑。故D选项正确。

Question 13 of 14

 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 add the sentence to the passage.

Southern Africa was, however, relatively free of tsetse flies..

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题为句子插入题。待插入句的意思是：然而，西非地区，相对来说舌蝇的数量较少。然后我们回到原文看。A方框到C方框之间的内容，都是在说东非和中非的牧民和牲畜饱受舌蝇的侵扰。而C方框之后的这句话“As a result, small cattle herds spread south rapidly in areas where they could be grazed.”是说，结果小规模牛群迅速地向南部地区迁移，在那里人们可以放牧。“as a result”是因果逻辑词，但是前文中并没有提到牛群向南部迁徙的原因，这里少掉了某些信息，所以句子应该插在C处。把待插入句放到原文中看，带句中“however”一词与上文形成转折，句子的意思“西非地区相对来说舌蝇的数量较少”就是下文中“小规模牛群迅速地向南部地区迁移”的原因，因果关系也补充完整。故C选项正确。

Question 14 of 14

Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points. Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click VIEW TEXT. The technologies of food production may have already been employed by some sub-Saharan peoples by the end of the Pleistocene.

A.Food production started with the cultivation of root plants and developed to include the cultivation of cereal crops.

B.In order to avoid human and animal sleeping sickness, which posed a danger to herders and cattle, more and more herders took up cultivation.

C.By 1500 B c. cereal agriculture was widespread throughout the savanna belt south of the Sahara, and shifting agriculture was used effectively and widely by farmers.

D.Pastoralists who moved south across the Sahara to find suitable land for cattle grazing may have also cultivated some crops for food.

E.Hunter-gatherer groups in eastern and southern Africa raided their herding neighbors to acquire cattle and other domesticated animals.

F.Slash-and-burn agriculture was initially rejected by farmers because it was too labor-intensive, but once the technique was improved, it expanded gradually to eastern and southern Africa.

你的答案：

正确答案：ACD

题目解析：

本题为概要小结题。我们逐一来看选项，找出正确答案。   A选项：食物的生产是从根茎植物的种植开始的，然后渐渐地谷类作物也开始被种植。正确。A选项是全文的概括总结，第一段提到一开始人们种植块根植物和树本作物，而后人们用轮耕法来种植谷类，故A选项正确。   B选项：为了防止人类和牲畜患上昏睡症，危及到牧民和牛群，越来越多的牧民开始种植农作物。错误，第四段第一句话说“Contrary to popular belief: there is no such phenomenon as "pure" pastoralists, a society that subsists on its herds alone.”说明牧民不仅放牧，同时也种植农作物。文中并没有说因为昏睡症，牧民就不放牧转而去种植农作物了。畜牧和耕种两者是同步进行的。故B选项与原文矛盾，排除。   C选项：到公元前1500年，谷类农业已经在撒哈拉以南地区的稀树草原带传播开了，轮耕法能高效种植，被农民广泛采用。正确，对应文章第四、第五段的内容。四、五段都在论述轮耕法的好处和传播情况，故C选项正确。   D选项：穿过撒哈拉地区向南寻找合适的牧场的牧民可能也会种植农作物。正确，对应第四段第1句“Contrary to popular belief: there is no such phenomenon as "pure" pastoralists, a society that subsists on its herds alone.”说明牧民不仅放牧，同时也种植农作物。第四段第2句还说，牧民会种植高粱、小米和其他热带降雨作物。故D选项正确。   E选项：东非和南非以狩猎和采集为生的人，靠掠夺邻居的牲畜，来获得牛以及其他的家养动物。对应第三段最后一句，但是这只是细节信息，并不是文章的主干内容，所以不选。   F选项：“刀耕火种”法最早被农民们排斥，因为它需要大量的劳动力，但是一旦技术提高了之后，它逐渐扩展到了东非和南非。错误，因为第四第五段说，轮耕法，即“刀耕火种”一开始就被农民们所采用。所以F选项与原文矛盾，且F选项中的“技术提高”并没有在原文中提到，故F选项排除。