# TPO阅读53

## 最早文字的证据

## Evidence Of The Earliest Writing

Although literacy appeared independently in several parts of the prehistoricworld, the earliest evidence of writing is the cuneiform Sumerian script on theclay tablets of ancient Mesopotamia, which, archaeological detective work has revealed, had its origins in the accounting practices of commercial activity.Researchers demonstrated that preliterate people, to keep track of the goods they produced and exchanged, created a system of accounting using claytokens as symbolic representations of their products. Over many thousands of years, the symbols evolved through several stages of abstraction until they became wedge- shaped (cuneiform) signs on clay tablets, recognizable as writing.

The original tokens (circa 8500 B.C.E.) were three-dimensional solid shapes—tiny spheres, cones, disks, and cylinders. A debt of six units of grain and eight head of livestock, for example might have been represented by six conical and eight cylindrical tokens. To keep batches of tokens together, an innovation was introduced (circa 3250 B. C. E.) whereby they were sealed inside clay envelopes that could be broken open and counted when it came time for a debt to be repaid. But because the contents of the envelopes could easily be forgotten, two-dimensional representations of the three-dimensional tokens were impressed into the surface of the envelopes before they were sealed. Eventually, having two sets of equivalent symbols—the internal tokens and external markings—came to seem redundant, so the tokens were eliminated (circa 3250-3100 B.C.E.), and only solid clay tablets with two-dimensional symbols were retained. Over time, the symbols became more numerous, varied, and abstract and came to represent more than trade commodities, evolving eventually into cuneiform writing.

The evolution of the symbolism is reflected in the archaeological record first of all by the increasing complexity of the tokens themselves. The earliest tokens, dating from about 10,000 to 6,000 years ago, were of only the simplest geometric shapes. But about 3500 B.C.E., more complex tokens came into common usage, including many naturalistic forms shaped like miniature tools, furniture, fruit, and humans. The earlier, plain tokens were counters for agricultural products, whereas the complex ones stood for finished products, such as bread, oil, perfume, wool, and rope, and for items produced in workshops, such as metal, bracelets, types of cloth, garments, mats, pieces of furniture, tools, and a variety of stone and pottery vessels. The signs marked on clay tablets likewise evolved from simple wedges, circles, ovals, and triangles based on the plain tokens to pictographs derived from the complex tokens.

Before this evidence came to light, the inventors of writing were assumed by researchers to have been an intellectual elite. Some, for example, hypothesized that writing emerged when members of the priestly caste agreed among themselves on written signs. But the association of the plain tokens with the first farmers and of the complex tokens with the first artisans—and the fact that the token-and-envelope accounting system invariably represented only small-scale transactions—testifies to the relatively modest social status of the creators of writing.

And not only of literacy, but numeracy (the representation of quantitative concepts) as well. The evidence of the tokens provides further confirmation that mathematics originated in people’s desire to keep records of flocks and other goods. Another immensely significant step occurred around 3100 B.C.E., when Sumerian accountants extended the token-based signs to include the first real numerals. 【\*】Previously, units of grain had been represented by direct one-to-one correspondence―by repeating the token or symbol for a unit of grain the required number of times. 【\*】The accountants, however, devised numeral signs distinct from commodity signs, so that eighteen units of grain could be indicated by preceding a single grain symbol with a symbol denoting “18.” 【\*】Their invention of abstract numerals and abstract counting was one of the most revolutionaryadvances in the history of mathematics.【\*】

What was the social status of the anonymous accountants who produced this breakthrough? The immense volume of clay tablets unearthed in the ruins of theSumerian temples where the accounts were kept suggests a socialdifferentiation within the scribal class, with a virtual army of lower-ranking tabulators performing the monotonous job of tallying commodities. We can onlyspeculate as to how high or low the inventors of true numerals were in the scribal hierarchy, but it stands to reason that this laborsaving innovation would have been the brainchild of the lower-ranking types whose drudgery it eased.

Question 1 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. Sumerian script, the earliest known form of writing among prehistoric writing systems, was first used on clay tablets for accounting purposes.

B. Although the earliest Sumerians engaged in commercial activity and practiced accounting, they were not as literate as people in other parts of the prehistoric world.

C. Archaeologists have discovered that literacy was developed in several parts of the world, including ancient Mesopotamia.

D. Archaeological detective work has revealed the commercial accounting practices of the Sumerians of ancient Mesopotamia and provided a written record of their intense commercial activity.

你的答案：正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Although literacy appeared independently in several parts of the prehistoric world, the earliest evidence of writing is the cuneiform Sumerian script on the clay tablets of ancient Mesopotamia, which, archaeological detective work has revealed, had its origins in the accounting practices of commercial activity. 此处原文的大意是：尽管文字在世界各地独立出现，但是最早的关于文字的证据是苏美尔人的楔形文字，它出现于商业计数活动中。 题干问的是四个选项里哪一个正确传达了这个句子的意思。 选项A的意思是苏美尔人的文字是最早的史前的文字系统，正确地传达了原文句子的重要意思，正确;选项B的意思是尽管苏美尔人进行了商业活动并且进行计数，但是他们并没有其他史前地区的人有文化，不符合原文意思，不选;选项C的意思是考古学家发现文字在包括美索不达米亚的多处地区产生，遗漏了楔形文字是最早的文字这一重要信息，不选;选项D的意思是考古发现告诉我们苏美尔人会进行商业活动和计数，并为其频繁的商业活动提供了书面记录，还是遗漏了楔形文字这一重要信息，不选。

Question 2 of 14

All of the following are mentioned in paragraph 2 as true of clay envelopes EXCEPT:

A. They contained batches of tokens.

B. They could be reused frequently.

C. They had markings on the outside.

D. They could be used to record debts.

你的答案：正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：整个第二段。 此段原文的大意是：苏美尔人会用一些小的象征物来代表一个人欠了多少债，然后这些象征物会被放进clay envelope里封存，为了防止人们忘记，这个envelope的外面还印着二维的符号。直到这个人来还债的时候，大家再打碎这个envelope去核对欠债的数目。 题干问的是哪个选项没有正确地说明cave envelope的情况。 选项A的意思是它们含有很多象征物，正确;选项B的意思是它们会频繁地被反复使用，无中生有，错误;选项C的意思是它们在外部有标记，正确;选项D的意思是它们可以被用来记录负债，正确。

Question 3 of 14

According to paragraph 2, the first two-dimensional symbols were

A. pictures of commodities drawn on clay tablets

B. images sealed inside conical or cylindrical containers

C. numbers used for keeping track of clay envelopes

D. images of tokens pressed into the clay of envelopes

你的答案：正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：But because the contents of the envelopes could easily be forgotten, two-dimensional representations of the three-dimensional tokens were impressed into the surface of the envelopes before they were sealed. 此处原文的大意是：因为这个envelope里面封存了什么东西很容易被人们遗忘，所以在封装之前，人们会在外面印上一些二维符号。 题干问的是最初的二维符号是做什么用的。 选项A的意思是商品的图画，选项B的意思是封印在容器里的图像，选项C的意思是跟踪envelope的数字，选项D的意思是印在envelope上面的象征。只有选项D符合文意。

Question 4 of 14

According to paragraph 2, why were tokens eliminated?

A. They were not numerous or varied enough to represent all of the trade commodities.

B. They were easily broken and then hard to count.

C. They were difficult to keep together in batches.

D. They were unnecessary when symbols were used on the surface of envelopes.

你的答案：正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Eventually, having two sets of equivalent symbols—the internal tokens and external markings―came to seem redundant, so the tokens were eliminated (circa 3250-3100 B.C.E. ), and only solid clay tablets with two-dimensional symbols were retained. 此处原文的大意是：因为其实envelope外面和内部的信息是重复的，冗余的，所以这些象征物最终消失了。 题干问的是这些象征物为什么消失。 选项A的意思是它们数量不够多，而且样式不够多样;选项B的意思是它们很容易损坏并且不好计数;选项C的意思是它们很难一起保存;选项D的意思是外部也会印上符号后，它们变得不必要了。只有选项D符合文意。

Question 5 of 14

Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about the difference between earlier tokens and later tokens?

A. Later tokens were made of many different materials, but earlier ones were made only of clay.

B. Later tokens often looked like the commodities that they represented, but earlier ones did not.

C. Later tokens represented agricultural products, but earlier ones represented finished products.

D. Later tokens were based on pictographs，but earlier ones were based on naturalistic forms.

你的答案：正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：The earliest tokens, dating from about 10,000 to 6,000 years ago, were of only the simplest geometric shapes. But about 3500 B.C.E., more complex tokens came into common usage, including many naturalistic forms shaped like miniature tools, furniture, fruit, and humans. 此处原文的大意是：早期的符号一般都是最简单的几何形状，但是以后的符号类似于缩小版的工具、家具、水果或者人的形象。 题干问的是我们可以从原文中推测出关于早期和晚期符号的什么信息。 选项A的意思是早期符号都是黏土做的，晚期的则是很多种材料做的，无中生有;选项B的意思是早期的符号不能像晚期符号一样看起来像是它们想象征的东西，正确;选项C的意思是晚期的符号象征农具，早期的符号象征完成的产品，后半句无中生有;选项D的意思是晚期符号基于象形文字，晚期符号基于自然形态，前半句无中生有。

Question 6 of 14

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

A. probably

B. usually

C. similarly

D. apparently

你的答案：正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：The signs marked on clay tablets likewise evolved from simple wedges, circles, ovals, and triangles based on the plain tokens to pictographs derived from the complex tokens. 此处原文的大意是：这些被印在黏土板上的标志像是由简单的楔形、圆形、椭圆形或者三角形进化而来的，以后则进化成了来源于复杂标志的象形文字。 题干问的是四个选项哪一个最接近likewise的意思。 选项A的意思是可能，选项B的意思是经常，选项C的意思是相似地，选项D的意思是明显地。选项C最符合likewise的意思。

Question 7 of 14

The word “Some ” in the passage refers to

A. evidence

B. inventors

C. researchers

D. intellectual elite

你的答案：正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Some, for example, hypothesized that writing emerged when members of the priestly caste agreed among themselves on written signs. 此处原文的大意是：例如，这些研究者假设，文字起源于祭司一致认同的一套书写符号。 题干问的是some在这里指代什么。 选项A的意思是证据，选项B的意思是发明家，选项C的意思是研究者，选项D的意思是高智商精英。选项C符合原文意思。

Question 8 of 14

In paragraph 4, why does the author mention the association of tokens with farmers and artisans?

A. To provide examples of the types of commercial activity that existed in Sumerian society

B. To argue against the theory that writing was developed by an intellectual elite

C. To contrast the way farmers used tokens with the way artisans used tokens

D. To help explain why farmers and artisans had a relatively modest social status in Sumerian society

你的答案：正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：But the association of the plain tokens with the first farmers and of the complex tokens with the first artisans—and the fact that the token-and-envelope accounting system invariably represented only small-scale transactions—testifies to the relatively modest social status of the creators of writing. 此处原文的大意是：但是第一代农民和工匠也使用符号的这个事实也一直在证明其实文字的创造者的社会地位并不高。 题干问的是作者为什么要提到符号和农民工匠之间的联系。 选项A的意思是为了给苏美尔人社会里存在的商业活动提供例子，选项B的意思是为了反驳文字是被高地位人创造出来的理论，选项C的意思是为了对比农民使用符号的方式和工匠使用符号的方式，选项D的意思是为了解释为什么苏美人社会里农民和工匠的地位比较低。选项B符合原文意思，其余三个选项均属于无中生有。

Question 9 of 14

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

A. easily

B. accurately

C. always

D. soon

你的答案：正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：But the association of the plain tokens with the first farmers and of the complex tokens with the first artisans—and the fact that the token-and-envelope accounting system invariably represented only small-scale transactions—testifies to the relatively modest social status of the creators of writing. 此处原文的大意是：但是第一代农民和工匠也使用符号的这个事实也一直在证明其实文字的创造者的社会地位并不高。 题干问的是四个选项里哪一个最符合invariably的意思。 选项A的意思是简单地，选项B的意思是准确地，选项C的意思是一直地，选项D的意思是很快地。选项C最符合invariably的意思。

Question 10 of 14

According to paragraph 5, all of the following statements about the development of numerals are true EXCEPT:

A. Numerals first developed around 3100 B.C.E.

B. Numerals were created to keep records of commodities.

C. The numeral “18” developed from the sign for grain.

D. Accountants introduced unique numeral signs for use with signs for commodities.

你的答案：正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：整个第五段。 此处原文的大意是：第五段主要讲述了数字的发展。 题干问的是哪一个选项错误地描述了数字发展的情况。 选项A的意思是数字在公元前3100被发明，对应原文中的Another immensely significant step occurred around 3100 B.C.E.，正确;选项B的意思是数字是为了记录商品而产生的，对应The evidence of the tokens provides further confirmation that mathematics originated in people’s desire to keep records of flocks and other goods.，正确;选项C的意思是18这个数字来自于谷物的符号，但是原文中提到18的时候只是在举例说如果有18个单位的谷物，则标号为18+谷物符号，并没有说18这个数字起源于谷物，属于无关缠绕，错误;选项D的意思是会计把数字符号和商品符号结合起来用，对应原文The accountants, however, devised numeral signs distinct from commodity signs这一句，正确。

Question 11 of 14

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

A. discovered

B. protected

C. buried

D. forgotten

你的答案：正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：The immense volume of clay tablets unearthed in the ruins of the Sumerian temples where the accounts were kept suggests a social differentiation within the scribal class, with a virtual army of lower-ranking tabulators performing the monotonous job of tallying commodities. 此处原文前半句的大意是：大量的黏土板从苏美人的庙宇遗迹里被发掘出来。 题干问的是unearthed的含义和四个选项里的哪一个最接近。 选项A的意思是发现，选项B的意思是保护，选项C的意思是埋葬，选项D的意思是忘记。选项A最符合unearthed的意思。

Question 12 of 14

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

A. symbol

B. concern

C. pride

D. invention

你的答案：正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：We can only speculate as to how high or low the inventors of true numerals were in the scribal hierarchy, but it stands to reason that this laborsaving innovation would have been the brainchild of the lower-ranking types whose drudgery it eased. 此处原文的大意是：我们只能推测一下真正数字的发明者在社会里的地位，但是这种节省劳动力的发明应该是来自于可以帮助他们把苦工变得更加容易的低阶级人。 题干问的是brainchild的含义和四个选项里面的哪一个最接近。 选项A的意思是象征，选项B的意思是关心担忧，选项C的意思是骄傲，选项D的意思是发明。选项D最符合brainchild的意思。

Question 13 of 14

Look at the four squares【\*】to add the sentence to the passage.

Such a system was clearly awkward for large inventories..

你的答案：正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：整个第五段。 此处原文的大意是：此段主要讲述了数字的发明发展历程。 题干问的是“这样的一套系统对于大的存货清单来说是很笨拙的。”该插入哪个位置。 此题做题的关键是需要插入句子里的such，such意味着前面那一句应该是已经提到了一遍这种计数系统。只有选项B的前面的一句话里提到了一种一一对应、靠重复来计数的系统，选项B合适。其他三个可插入点都没有可以对应such的内容。

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.

Over a period of thousands of years, the symbols originally used for keeping track of goods evolved into the first writing system, Sumerian cuneiform.

A.Three-dimensional tokens used to keep track of debts of grain and livestock eventually gave way to two-dimensional symbols on clay tablets.

B.Writing was probably developed by farmers and artisans, since the symbols were first used to keep track of agricultural products and items produced by artisans.

C.Two separate sets of symbols were used to keep track of each accounting of goods to avoid mistakes in the accounting when only one set of tokens or marks was used.

D.Early tokens representing three-dimensional geometric shapes show that ancient Mesopotamians invented geometry as well as writing.

E.The inventors of numerals were probably lower-ranking accountants because they were assigned the job of developing new methods of accounting for large inventories.

F.Symbols were first used in a direct one-to-one correspondence with the commodity being counted, but eventually true numerals were developed.你的答案：正确答案：ABF

题目解析：

选项A正确概括了第二段的主要内容，正确; 选项B正确概括了第四段的主要内容，正确; 选项C的意思是为了避免使用一套系统导致的错误，计数的时候要使用两套不同的系统，不符合文意，错误; 选项D的意思是早期的几何符号意味着苏美尔人不仅发明了文字，还发明了几何学，无中生有，不选; 选项E的意思是数字的发明者是低阶级的会计，原文中说的是低阶级的农民和工匠，信息错误，不选; 选项F正确概括了第五段的主要内容，正确。

### TPO53 热带雨林的土壤

### Rain Forest Soils

On viewing the lush plant growth of a tropical rain forest, most people would conclude that the soil beneath it is rich in nutrients. 【\*】However, although rain forest soils are highly variable, they have in common the fact that abundant rainfall washes mineral nutrients out of them and into streams. 【\*】This process is known as leaching. 【\*】Because of rain leaching, most tropical rain forest soils have low to very low mineral nutrient content, in dramatic contrast to mineral-rich grassland soils. 【\*】Tropical forest soils also often contain particular types of clays that, unlike the mineral-binding clays of temperate forest soils, do not bind mineral ions well. Aluminum is the dominant cation (positively charged ion) present in tropical soils; but plants do not require this element, and it is moderately toxic to a wide range of plants. Aluminum also reduces the availability of phosphorus, an element in high demand by plants.

High moisture and temperatures speed the growth of soil microbes that decompose organic compounds, so tropical soils typically contain far lower amounts of organic materials (humus) than do other forest or grassland soils. Because organic compounds help loosen compact clay soils, hold water, and bind mineral nutrients, the relative lack of organic materials in tropical soils is deleterious to plants. Plant roots cannot penetrate far into hard clay soils, and during dry periods, the soil cannot hold enough water to supply plant needs. Because the concentration of dark-colored organic materials is low in tropicalsoils, they are often colored red or yellow by the presence of iron, aluminum: and manganese oxides; when dry, these soils become rock hard. The famous Cambodian temples of Angkor Wat, which have survived for many centuries, were constructed from blocks of such hard rain forest soils.

Given such poor soils, how can lush tropical forests exist? The answer is that the forest's minerals are held in its living biomass—the trees and other plants and the animals. In contrast to grasslands, where a large proportion of plant biomass is produced underground, that of tropical forests is nearly all aboveground. Dead leaves, branches, and other plant parts, as well as the wastes and bodies of rain forest animals, barely reach the forest floor before they are rapidly decayed by abundant decomposers—bacterial and fungal. Minerals released by decay are quickly absorbed by multitudinous shallow, fine tree feeder roots and stored in plant tissues. Many tropical rain forest plants (like those in other forests) have mycorrhizal (fungus-root) partners whose delicate hyphae spread through great volumes of soil, from which they release and absorb minerals and ferry them back to the host plant in exchange for needed organic compounds. The fungal hyphae are able to absorb phosphorus that plant roots could not themselves obtain from the very dilute soil solutions, and fungal hyphae can transfer mineral nutrients from one forest plant to another. Consequently, tropical rain forests typically have what are known as closed nutrient systems, in which minerals are handed off from one organism to another with little leaking through to the soil. When mineralnutrients do not spend much time in the soil, they cannot be leached into streams. Closed nutrient systems have evolved in response to the leaching effects of heavy tropical rainfall. Evidence for this conclusion is that nutrientsystems are more open in the richest tropical soils and tightest in the poorest soils.

The growth of organisms is dependent on the availability of nutrients, none of which is more important than nitrogen. Although there is an abundant supply of nitrogen in Earth’s atmosphere, it cannot be absorbed by plants unless it is “fixed,” or combined chemically with other elements to form nitrogencompounds. Nitrogen-fixing bacteria help tropical rain forest plants cope with the poor soils there by supplying them with needed nitrogen. Many species of tropical rain forest trees belong to the legume family, which is known for associations of nitrogen-fixing bacteria within root nodules. Also, cycads (a type of tropical plant that resembles a palm tree) produce special aboveground roots that harbor nitrogen-fixing cyanobacteria. By growing above the ground, the roots are exposed to sunlight, which the cyanobacteria require for growth.Nitrogen fixation by free-living bacteria in tropical soils is also beneficial.

Question 1 of 14

Select the TWO answer choices that, according to paragraph 1, help explain the relatively low mineral nutrient content of most tropical rain forest soils. To receive credit, you must select TWO answers

A. The water in the streams flowing through tropical rain forests generally has relatively low mineral content.

B. The range of plants that grow in tropical rain forests is so wide that almost every kind of mineral in the soil gets used up.

C. The clays contained in tropical rain forest soils do not bind mineral ions well.

D. Abundant rainfall causes minerals to leach out of the soil.

你的答案：

正确答案：CD

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Because of rain leaching, most tropical rain forest soils have low to very low mineral nutrient content, in dramatic contrast to mineral-rich grassland soils. 和Tropical forest soils also often contain particular types of clays that, unlike the mineral-binding clays of temperate forest soils, do not bind mineral ions well. 此处原文的大意是：雨水的过滤作用会导致热带雨林的营养流失；热带雨林还含有一些不容易结合阳离子的黏土。 题干问的是如何解释热带雨林土壤里较少的矿物营养含量。 选项A的意思是流过热带雨林的水里含有较少的矿物质，选项B的意思是热带雨林里生长的树木种类太多了，以至于所有的种类的矿物质都被用掉了，选项C的意思是热带雨林里的黏土不怎么结合矿物阳离子，选项D的意思是大量降水把矿物质过滤走了。选项CD符合原文。选项AB则没有涉及到。

Question 2 of 14

According to paragraph 1, one reason that the relatively high levels of aluminum in rain forest soils present a problem for plants is that aluminum

A. reduces the mineral-binding capacity of soils

B. is somewhat toxic to plants

C. makes too much phosphorus available to plants

D. is present as a positively charged ion in tropical rain forest soils

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Aluminum is the dominant cation (positively charged ion) present in tropical soils; but plants do not require this element, and it is moderately toxic to a wide range of plants. 此处原文的大意是：铝元素的含量很充足，但是大多数植物都不需要铝元素，而且铝元素对于很多植物是有毒的。 题干问的是高水平的铝元素会产生什么问题。 选项A的意思是会降低土壤的矿物质结合能力，选项B的意思是对于植物有毒，选项C的意思是会使得太多的磷元素对植物有用，选项D的意思是作为带正电荷的离子存在于热带雨林的土壤中。选项B符合原文意思。其余选项则不符。

Question 3 of 14

According to paragraph 2, clay soils that contain relatively low amounts of organic materials have all of the following disadvantages for plants EXCEPT

A. poor water retention

B. poor root penetrability

C. few soil microbes

D. low levels of mineral nutrients

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题定位到原文： Because organic compounds help loosen compact clay soils, hold water, and bind mineral nutrients, the relative lack of organic materials in tropical soils is deleterious to plants. 此处原文的大意是：有机化合物可以使土壤松动，保持水份，结合矿物营养，而缺少有机物质会对植物有害。 题干问的是缺少有机物的坏处不包含哪一个。 选项A的意思是较差的保持水分能力，选项B的意思是较差的根茎渗透能力，选项C的意思是更少的土壤微生物，选项D的意思是更低的矿物营养物质。选项C无中生有，不选。其余三个选项是在原文中提到过的。

Question 4 of 14

Paragraph 2 supports the idea that, as compared with rain forest soils, grassland soils

A. contain a greater variety of soil microbes

B. contain less organic material

C. are able to hold more water

D. are generally lighter colored

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：......so tropical soils typically contain far lower amounts of organic materials (humus) than do other forest or grassland soils. Because organic compounds help loosen compact clay soils, hold water, and bind mineral nutrients...... 此处原文的大意是：热带雨林的土壤一般比其他的森林和绿地土壤有更少的有机物，有机物可以帮助疏松土壤、保持水分以及固着矿物营养。 题干问的是同雨林土壤相比，绿地土壤拥有的不同特点。 选项A的意思是有更少种类的土壤微生物，选项B的意思是有更少的有机物，选项C的意思是能够持有更多的水，选项D的意思是颜色更浅。选项C符合定位到的句子的意思。其他三个选项不合适。

Question 5 of 14

Why does the author mention "Angkor Wat "?

A. To show that rain forest soils are essentially the same today as they were many centuries ago

B. To make the point that rain forest soils have certain advantages over other types of soils

C. To illustrate how colorful rain forest soils can sometimes be

D. To emphasize how hard rain forest soils can become

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：The famous Cambodian temples of Angkor Wat, which have survived for many centuries, were constructed from blocks of such hard rain forest soils. 此处原文的大意是：著名的Angkor Wat庙宇就是用热带雨林的黏土砖头做的，它存在了好几个世纪。 题干问的是作者为什么要提到这个庙宇。 选项A的意思是为了表明热带雨林的土壤现在和过去一样重要，选项B的意思是热带雨林的土壤比其他种类的土壤有几个优点，选项C的意思是为了说明有时候热带雨林的土壤可以如何多彩，选项D的意思是为了强调热带雨林的土壤可以变得多么硬。定位句前面的句子就是在说热带雨林的土壤有多坚硬，选项D正确。其他三个选项不符合文意。

Question 6 of 14

Paragraph 2 suggests the idea that compared with grassland soils, tropical rain forest soils have all of the following characteristics EXCEPT

A. soil microbes grow more slowly

B. contain lower amounts of organic materials

C. hold less water

D. contain iron, aluminum and manganese oxides

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：so tropical soils typically contain far lower amounts of organic materials (humus) than do other forest or grassland soils.和Because organic compounds help loosen compact clay soils, hold water, and bind mineral nutrients, the relative lack of organic materials in tropical soils is deleterious to plants. 此处原文的大意是：热带雨林的土壤一般比其他的森林和绿地土壤有更少的腐殖质；有机物可以帮助疏松土壤，保持水分，结合矿物营养物质，含有较少的有机物的土壤会对植物有害。 题干问的是和绿地土壤相比，热带雨林土壤不具备哪些特征。 选项A的意思是更慢的土壤微生物增长速度，选项B的意思是含有更少的有机物，选项C的意思是含有更少的水，选项D的意思是含有更少的铁、铝和镁氧化物。选项A无中生有，选。其余三个选项都在原文中有涉及。

Question 7 of 14

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

A. a great many

B. rapidly increasing

C. finely divided

D. extremely strong

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Minerals released by decay are quickly absorbed by multitudinous shallow, fine tree feeder roots and stored in plant tissues. 此处原文的大意是：腐烂过程释放出来的矿物质很快就被大量的浅的、细的根茎吸收掉并储存在植物组织里了。 题干问的是multitudinous的意思和哪一个选项里的单词的意思更接近。 选项A的意思是很多，选项B的意思是迅速增长的，选项C的意思是细致区分的，选项D的意思是非常强壮的。选项A最符合multitudinous的意思，其余三个选项不合适。

Question 8 of 14

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

A. Nevertheless

B. However

C. As a result

D. In addition

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Consequently, tropical rain forests typically have what are known as closed nutrient systems, in which minerals are handed off from one organism to another with little leaking through to the soil. 此处原文的大意是：结果是，热带雨林森林一般拥有闭合的营养系统，在这个系统里矿物质从一个有机体几乎没有遗失地被传输去另一个有机体。 题干问的是consequently和四个选项中的哪一个选项的意思最相近。 选项A的意思是然而，选项B的意思是然而，选项C的意思是结果是，选项D的意思是另外。选项C的意思最接近consequently。其余三个则不合适。

Question 9 of 14

According to paragraph 3, the main advantage of a closed nutrient system is that such a system

A. reduces the risk of minerals being lost through leaching

B. ensures that all organisms in the system receive an adequate supply of nutrients

C. increases the amount of nutrients that plant roots can absorb from soil solutions

D. increases the speed with which nutrients are returned to the soil

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Consequently, tropical rain forests typically have what are known as closed nutrient systems, in which minerals are handed off from one organism to another with little leaking through to the soil. 此处原文的大意是：结果是，热带雨林森林一般拥有闭合的营养系统，在这个系统里矿物质从一个有机体几乎没有遗失地被传输去另一个有机体。 题干问的是闭合的营养系统的好处是什么。 选项A的意思是会降低矿物质丢失的风险，选项B的意思是可以确保所有的有机体都接受到足够的营养供给，选项C的意思是增加植物根茎可以从土壤溶液里吸收的营养物质的量，选项D的意思是增加营养物质返回土壤的速度。选项A符合原文。其余三个选项不符。

Question 10 of 14

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

A. valuable

B. plentiful

C. usable

D. obvious

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Although there is an abundant supply of nitrogen in Earth’s atmosphere, it cannot be absorbed by plants unless it is “fixed,” or combined chemically with other elements to form nitrogen compounds. 此处原文的大意是：尽管氮在大气中的供给非常充足，除非它被固着或和其他物质结合成氮化合物，它才能被吸收。 题干问的是abundant的含义和四个选项中的哪一个最相似。 选项A的意思是有价值的，选项B的意思是足够的，选项C的意思是有用的，选项D的意思是明显的。选项B的意思最贴近abundant的意思。其余三个选项则不合适。

Question 11 of 14

According to paragraph 4, why can getting enough nitrogen be a problem for plants?

A. Because most of Earth’s nitrogen is located in the atmosphere

B. Because plants can use the nitrogen they absorb only if they have previously absorbed certain other elements that are often scarce in poor soils

C. Because plants cannot absorb nitrogen that has not been chemically combined with other elements

D. Because plants have to compete with bacteria for available nitrogen in the soil

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Although there is an abundant supply of nitrogen in Earth’s atmosphere, it cannot be absorbed by plants unless it is “fixed,” or combined chemically with other elements to form nitrogen compounds. 此处原文的大意是：尽管氮在大气中的供给非常充足，除非它被固着或和其他物质结合成氮化合物，它才能被吸收。 题干问的是为什么植物有时候在获得氮的时候会有问题。 选项A的意思是因为大多数地球的氮，选项B的意思是因为植物只有在它们吸收过稀少的元素之后才能吸收氮，选项C的意思是植物不能吸收没有结合成氮化合物的元素，选项D的意思是植物需要和细菌来竞争可用的土壤里的氮元素。选项C符合文意。其余三个选项则不符合。

Question 12 of 14

Paragraph 4 supports the idea that having aboveground roots benefits cycads in which of the following ways?

A. By increasing the growth rate of cycads' roots through exposure to sunlight

B. By increasing the supply of usable nitrogen available to cycads

C. By reducing the amount of nitrogen cycads require

D. By reducing cycads’dependence on nitrogen-fixing bacteria

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Also, cycads (a type of tropical plant that resembles a palm tree) produce special aboveground roots that harbor nitrogen-fixing cyanobacteria. By growing above the ground, the roots are exposed to sunlight, which the cyanobacteria require for growth. 此处原文的大意是：同样，苏铁属植物会产生特别的地上根茎，这种根茎可以保护固氮的细菌，因为地上根茎可以接触到阳光，而阳光是固氮细菌成长所需要的东西。 题干问的是地上根茎可以怎样有利于苏铁属植物。 选项A的意思是通过增加光照而提高苏铁属植物的生长率，选项B的意思是通过增加可用的氮元素，选项C的意思是通过减少苏铁属植物所需的氮元素量，选项D的意思是通过降低苏铁属植物对于氮元素的依赖性。选项B符合原文。其余三个选项则不符合原文。

Question 13 of 14

 Look at the four squares 【\*】to add the sentence to the passage.

In many contexts—grasslands and most other types of forest, for example—that inference would be correct..

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：第一段。 此处原文的大意是：这一段主要讲述了热带雨林的土壤不好保存营养物质。 题干问的是“在很多环境下——例如，绿草地以及大多数其他种类的森林里——这个推理是正确的”该插入哪个位置。 此题做题的关键是需要插入句子里的that inference，这意味着前面一句话肯定提到了和inference对应的内容。只有选项A的前面的一句话里提到了很容易推断出热带雨林的土壤营养丰富，选项A合适。其他三个可插入点都没有可以对应inference的内容。

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 NEXT. Although tropical rain forest plants grow vigorously, the clay soils of tropical rain forests are very low in mineral nutrients.

A.Clays with poor mineral-binding capacities plus low levels of organic compounds that result from rapid decomposition produce compacted soils that are highly vulnerable to rain leaching.

B.Plants are able to tolerate the high levels of aluminum in tropical rain forest soils only because of bacteria and fungi that neutralize aluminum while absorbing and transferring phosphorus.

C.Because water does not penetrate deep into tropical rain forest soils, most trees growing in such soils have shallow feeder roots that spread over large areas in search of adequate moisture.

D.The delicate fungal hyphae that extend throughout most tropical rain forest soil help maintain soil quality by transferring excess nutrients from plant tissues back into the soil.

E.Tropical rain forests have evolved closed nutrient systems, in which plants and their fungal partners transfer mineral nutrients among organisms with little leaching through to the soil.

F.Nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the soil and within the roots and root nodules of many plants provide rain forest plants with the nitrogen needed to help compensate for poor soils.

你的答案：

正确答案：AEF

题目解析：

选项A正确概括了第一段的主要内容，选； 选项B错在因果关系上，植物根茎短浅不是因为水无法渗透到土壤深处，原文中并没有提到过这个信息，不选； 选项C定位到in which minerals are handed off from one organism to another with little leaking through to the soil，闭合的营养系统是在有机体之间传送营养物质，不是在植物和真菌间，错误； 选项D里说植物可以忍受高浓度的铝元素，无中生有，不选； 选项E正确概括了倒数第二段后半段的主要内容，选； 选项F正确概括了最后一段的主要内容，选。

## TPO53 旧石器时代的洞穴壁画

## Paleolithic Cave Paintings

IMG_256In any investigation of the origins of art, attention focuses on the cave paintings created in Europe during the Paleolithic era (c. 40,000-10,000 years ago) such as those depicting bulls and other animals in the Lascaux cave in France. Accepting that they are the best preserved and most visible signs of what was a global creative explosion, how do we start to explain their appearance? Instinctively, we may want to update the earliest human artists by assuming that they painted for the sheer joy of painting. The philosophers of Classical Greece recognized it as a defining trait of humans to "delight in works of imitation"—to enjoy the very act and triumph of representation. If we were close to a real lion or snake, we might feel frightened. But a well- executed picture of a lion or snake will give us pleasure. Why suppose that our Paleolithic ancestors were any different?  
  
This simple acceptance of art for art's sake has a certain appeal. To think of Lascaux as a gallery allows it to be a sort of special viewing place where the handiwork of accomplished artists might be displayed. Plausibly, daily existence in parts of Paleolithic Europe may not have been so hard, with an abundance of ready food and therefore the leisure time for art. The problems with this explanation, however, are various. In the first place, the proliferation of archaeological discoveries—and this includes some of the world's innumerablerock art sites that cannot be dated—has served to emphasize a remarkablylimited repertoire of subjects. The images that recur are those of animals.Human figures are unusual, and when they do make an appearance, they are rarely done with the same attention to form accorded to the animals. If Paleolithic artists were simply seeking to represent the beauty of the world around them, would they not have left a far greater range of pictures—of trees, flowers, of the Sun and the stars?  
  
A further question to the theory of art for art's sake is posed by the high incidence of Paleolithic images that appear not to be imitative of any reality whatsoever. These are geometrical shapes or patterns consisting of dots or lines. Such marks may be found isolated or repeated over a particular surface but also scattered across more recognizable forms. A good example of this may be seen in the geologically spectacular grotto of Pêche Merle, in the Lot region of France. Here we encounter some favorite animals from the Paleolithicrepertoire—a pair of stout-bellied horses. But over and around the horses' outlines are multiple dark spots, daubed in disregard for the otherwise naturalistic representation of animals. What does such patterning imitate?There is also the factor of location. The caves of Lascaux might conceivably qualify as underground galleries, but many other paintings have been found in recesses totally unsuitable for any kind of viewing—tight nooks and crannies that must have been awkward even for the artists to penetrate, let alone for anyone else wanting to see the art.  
  
Finally, we may doubt the notion that the Upper Paleolithic period was a paradise in which food came readily, leaving humans ample time to amuse themselves with art. 【\*】For Europe it was still the Ice Age. 【\*】An estimate of the basic level of sustenance then necessary for human survival has been judged at 2200 calories per day. 【\*】This consideration, combined with the stark emphasis upon animals in the cave art, has persuaded some archaeologists that the primary motive behind Paleolithic images must lie with the primary activity of Paleolithic people: hunting. 【\*】  
  
Hunting is a skill. Tracking, stalking, chasing, and killing the prey are difficult, sometimes dangerous activities. What if the process could be made easier—by art? In the early decades of the twentieth century, Abbé Henri Breuil argued that the cave paintings were all about “sympathetic magic. ” The artists strived diligently to make their animal images evocative and realistic because they were attempting to capture the spirit of their prey. What could have prompted their studious attention to making such naturalistic, recognizable images?According to Breuil, the artists may have believed that if a hunter were able to make a true likeness of some animal, then that animal was virtually trapped.Images, therefore, may have had the magical capacity to confer success or luck in the hunt.

Question 1 of 14

 According to paragraph 1, what is significant about the paintings in the Lascaux caves?

A. They provide accurate depictions of the bulls and other animals living in Paleolithic France.

B. They are the best available source of information about daily life during the Paleolithic era.

C. They are some of the best surviving examples of what was possibly one of the world's earliest artistic movements.

D. They are the only evidence of creative expression among Paleolithic human beings.

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Accepting that they are the best preserved and most visible signs of what was a global creative explosion这半句话。 此处原文的大意是：在我们接受了它们是保存最好的、最可视化的全球创造大爆发的产物后…... 题干问的是Lascaux cave最重要的是什么。 选项A的意思是它们提供了旧石器时代最精确的对于牛和其他动物的描绘信息，选项B的意思是它们是描述旧石器时代日常生活最有效的信息源，选项C的意思是它们是最早的世界上的艺术运动的最好的存在例子，选项D的意思是它们是旧石器时代人类的创造性表达的唯一证据。只有选项C符合原文。其余三个选项均不合适。

Question 2 of 14

 In paragraph 1, why does the author mention the views of the philosophers of Classical Greece?

A. To show how explanations about the appearance of cave painting during the Paleolithic have changed over time

B. To present a theory about humans and art that may be applicable to the Paleolithic era

C. To argue that Paleolithic paintings were created for the joy of painting, while Classical art was created to accurately represent the natural world

D. To demonstrate that the Greek philosophers were the first to accurately understand Paleolithic art

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：The philosophers of Classical Greece recognized it as a defining trait of humans to "delight in works of imitation"—to enjoy the very act and triumph of representation. 此处原文的大意是：古希腊的哲学家认为这种壁画证明人们是因为单纯可以从作画过程中得到乐趣而进行这种绘画活动。 题干问的是作者为什么要提到这些哲学家。 选项A的意思是为了解释旧石器壁画随时间的变化，选项B的意思是为了证明旧石器时代一个关于人类和艺术的理论，选项C的意思是为了论证旧石器时代的绘画是因为单纯的乐趣而创造的，虽然古典艺术是为了精确再现自然世界而产生的，选项D的意思是为了证明古希腊的哲学家是第一批准确理解旧石器时代艺术的人。选项B正确，其他三个选项均不符合文意。

Question 3 of 14

Paragraph 2 suggests that the Lascaux cave paintings could have been created as art for art's sake only if which of the following were true?

A. Caves were often used as viewing places for handiwork of all kinds.

B. Artists during the Paleolithic era were especially accomplished.

C. Paleolithic people were able to satisfy their basic needs fairly easily.

D. People in Paleolithic Europe learned about art from people living in other areas.

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Plausibly, daily existence in parts of Paleolithic Europe may not have been so hard, with an abundance of ready food and therefore the leisure time for art. 此处原文的大意是：看似合理的是，旧石器时代欧洲的生活并没有那么困难，食物应该是充足的，所以人们才有进行艺术创作的休闲时间。 题干问的是旧石器时代壁画艺术被单纯作为艺术而创作的前提是什么。 选项A的意思是壁画被视为各种工艺品的观看的地方，选项B的意思是旧石器时代的艺术家均是有成就的人，选项C的意思是旧石器时代的人能够很容易地满足他们的基本需要，选项D的意思是旧石器欧洲的人从其他地区学习到了这种艺术。选项C符合原文。其余三个选项均不合适。

Question 4 of 14

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

A. Similarly

B. Obviously

C. Ideally

D. Possibly

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Plausibly, daily existence in parts of Paleolithic Europe may not have been so hard, with an abundance of ready food and therefore the leisure time for art. 此处原文的大意是：看似合理的是，旧石器时代欧洲的生活并没有那么困难，食物应该是充足的，所以人们才有进行艺术创作的休闲时间。 题干问的是plausibly的意思和四个选项中的哪一个最相似。 选项A的意思是相似的，选项B的意思是明显的，选项C的意思是理想地，选项D的意思是可能地。选项D最符合plausibly的意思。其他三个选项则不符合。

Question 5 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. The limited variety in the subjects of rock art paintings has become increasingly evident in the many sites discovered.

B. The limited repertoire of subjects found in rock art has made it difficult for archaeologists to determine when each painting was created.

C. In the first place, there is little new archaeological information on the subject of rock art because of the limited number of recent discoveries.

D. Because many rock art sites cannot be dated, archaeologists have limited information about how rock art varied from period to period.

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：In the first place, the proliferation of archaeological discoveries—and this includes some of the world's innumerable rock art sites that cannot be dated—has served to emphasize a remarkably limited repertoire of subjects. 此处原文的大意是：首先，考古发现的繁荣发展——以及它包含了世界无数不可追溯时间的岩石艺术地点——证明了其绘画对象的有限性。 题干问的是四个选项里的哪句话是这句话的最好的同义转述。 选项A正确转述了原文的主要意思，选项B说作画对象的有限性导致了考古学家不好确定每一个画作创造的时间，这个因果关系是无中生有，不选；选项C说因为最近的考古发现很少，所以岩石绘画的对象的信息也很少，也是无中生有，不选；选项D说因为岩石绘画有很多不能被确定时间，所以考古学家对于岩石画作随时间的变化并不了解，也是无中生有，不选。

Question 6 of 14

According to paragraph 2, which of the following is true about human figures as subjects of rock art?

A. Human figures almost always appear alone and never appear with animals.

B. Images of humans are both rarer and less accurately drawn than those of animals.

C. Some of the most beautiful images in Paleolithic rock art are of human figures.

D. There is more variety in how humans are depicted in cave art than in how animals are.

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：Human figures are unusual, and when they do make an appearance, they are rarely done with the same attention to form accorded to the animals. 此处原文的大意是：人物画像不常见，当人物画像出现的时候，我们也会发现它们很少能达到和动物画像一样符合动物实物的情况。 题干问的是关于人物画像，正确的信息是哪一条。 选项A的意思是人物画像一直单独出现，几乎不和动物画像一起出现；选项B的意思是人物画像很少见，并且不如动物画像精确；选项C的意思是一些最漂亮的旧石器岩石壁画是画的人物；选项D的意思是人物画像的多样性强于动物画像的多样性。选项B最符合原文。其他三个选项则都是无中生有。

Question 7 of 14

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

A. unique

B. impressive

C. isolated

D. sheltered

你的答案：

正确答案：B

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：A good example of this may be seen in the geologically spectacular grotto of Pêche Merle, in the Lot region of France. 此处原文的大意是：这个现象的一个好例子可能会被发现于法国Lot地区Pêche Merle的一处壮观的洞穴里。 题干问的是spectacular的意思和四个选项里的哪一个最合适。 选项A的意思是独特的，选项B的意思是印象深刻的，选项C的意思是隔绝的，选项D的意思是受保护的。选项B最符合spectacular的意思。其余三个选项则不合适。

Question 8 of 14

In paragraph 3, why does the author include a description of a painting of horses from the grotto of Pêche Merle?

A. To emphasize that stout-bellied horses were the most commonly found animals in that region at the time the painting was made

B. To provide evidence that Paleolithic artists created realistic images more often than they created paintings of dots or lines

C. To give an example of a cave painting that contains elements that do not imitate reality

D. To demonstrate that Paleolithic artists captured many details of the animals they painted, such as the spots on the horses' coats

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题定位到原文： Here we encounter some favorite animals from the Paleolithic repertoire—a pair of stout-bellied horses. But over and around the horses' outlines are multiple dark spots, daubed in disregard for the otherwise naturalistic representation of animals. 此处原文的大意是：我们可以在岩壁上看到一些旧石器时代人们最喜欢的动物的画像，比如大肚子的两匹马的画像。但是在马身上和周围有乱画的小黑点，算不上是自然主义的对于动物形象的呈现。 题干问的是为什么作者要描述一副关于马的画？ 选项A的意思是为了说明大肚子的马是当时最常见的动物，选项B的意思是为了说明旧石器的人比起画点和线条外更倾向于创造现实主义的图画，选项C的意思是为了说明岩壁画包含一些并不是模仿现实的内容，选项D的意思是为了证明旧石器的艺术家捕捉到了很多细节，比如说马皮上的斑点。选项C符合原文。其余三个选项则不符合文意。

Question 9 of 14

According to paragraph 3, which of the following is true of the paintings located in the Lascaux caves?

A. They are all found in recesses that are difficult for viewers to reach

B. They fill every nook and cranny of a large underground gallery

C. Their location was probably more convenient for viewers than for the artists

D. They are easier to view than cave paintings at other locations.

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：The caves of Lascaux might conceivably qualify as underground galleries, but many other paintings have been found in recesses totally unsuitable for any kind of viewing...... 此处原文的大意是：Lascaux的岩画质量好到可以被视为是地下画廊，其他地区的壁画状态则很差，差到则不适合被观察。 题干问的是Lascaux的岩画和其他地区的有什么不同。 选项A的意思是它们质量在逐渐变差，以至于不能被观察，选项B的意思是它们铺满了一处地下画廊的每一处裂隙和角落，选项C的意思是它们的位置更适合观察者去观察而不是适合研究者去观察，选项D的意思是它们比其他地区的壁画更容易观察。选项D符合文意。其他三个选项均不符合。

Question 10 of 14

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

A. with no success

B. with talent and skill

C. with mixed results

D. with persistence and hard work

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：The artists strived diligently to make their animal images evocative and realistic because they were attempting to capture the spirit of their prey. 此处原文的大意是：因为艺术家在尝试着去捕捉笔下事物的灵魂，所以他们一直致力于让他们的动物形象有感染力且真实。 题干问的是diligently的含义和哪个选项最贴近。 选项A的意思是不成功的，选项B的意思是通过天赋和能力，选项C的意思是带有混杂结果的，选项D的意思是通过坚持和勤奋。选项D最符合diligently的意思。其余三个选项则不符合。

Question 11 of 14

According to paragraph 5, Breuil proposed which of the following theories about the purpose of cave paintings?

A. They were used to teach young hunters the skills they needed to hunt.

B. They were images created to help people forget about the dangers and difficulties of their daily lives.

C. They were used in magic rituals to increase people's understanding of the natural world.

D. They were meant to capture the spirits of animals and thus bring success in the hunt.

你的答案：

正确答案：D

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：According to Breuil, the artists may have believed that if a hunter were able to make a true likeness of some animal, then that animal was virtually trapped. 此处原文的大意是：根据Breuil的说法，古代的绘画者可能相信如果猎手可以画出很像猎物的图像，他就可以真的捕获这个动物。 题干问的是Breuil认为旧石器人画壁画的目的是什么。 选项A的意思是它们被用来教年幼的猎人应该学习什么样子的捕猎技能，选项B的意思是它们是为了帮助人们忘记生活中的困难和危险，选项C的意思是它们被用在魔法仪式里，以增加人们对于自然世界的理解，选项D的意思是它们意味着捕捉动物的灵魂，以成功狩猎。选项D符合原文意思，其余三个选项则不符合。

Question 12 of 14

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

A. brought about

B. interfered with

C. increased

D. transformed

你的答案：

正确答案：A

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：What could have prompted their studious attention to making such naturalistic, recognizable images? 此处原文的大意是：是什么让他们用心地去创作如此自然的、可辨认的图画？ 题干问的是prompted的意思和哪个选项的意思最接近。 选项A的意思是带来，选项B的意思是干涉，选项C的意思是增加，选项D的意思是改变。选项A最符合prompt的含义。其余三个选项则均不合适。

Question 13 of 14

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

Obtaining this level of nourishment from such a harsh environment must have consumed most of Paleolithic people’s time and attention..

你的答案：

正确答案：C

题目解析：

本题定位到原文：倒数第二段。 此处原文的大意是：本段主要讲述了旧石器岩画和当时的人们的狩猎行为的关联。 题干问的是“从艰苦的环境里获得这种程度的营养物质想必消耗掉了旧石器人们大多数的时间和注意力”该插入哪个位置。 此题做题的关键是需要插入句子里的this level of nourishment。只有选项C的前面的一句话里提到 2200 calories per day，对应了nourishment，选项C合适。其他三个可插入点都没有可以对应的内容。

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.There are a number of arguments against the idea that Paleolithic cave paintings were created for the sheer joy of painting

A.It is generally agreed that art as imitation arose during the age of Classical Greece

B.Paleolithic artists often chose to paint pictures that were intended to frighten people

C.People in the Paleolithic era may not have had time for art, and the placement of the paintings does not indicate that they were meant to be looked at

D.Paleolithic artists chose to represent only a small segment of the natural world, and their paintings were not always strict imitations of nature

E.Hunting was central to Paleolithic life, and animals are central to cave art, leading some to believe that the paintings were created to bring luck to hunters.

F.Humans were rarely the subjects of cave paintings because it was thought that capturing the image of a hunter would cause the hunter to be virtually trapped.

你的答案：

正确答案：CDE

题目解析：

选项A无中生有，文中说Greece是为了表明这是他们哲学家的观点，而不是为了说明时间，不选； 选项B的“目的是去恐吓别人”这个信息是无中生有，原文中没有对应的信息，不选； 选项C正确概括了第二段的内容，选； 选项D正确概括了第三段的内容，选； 选项E正确概括了倒数第二段的内容，选； 选项F的因果关系是无中生有的，文中没有给出过人类很少成为绘画对象的原因，不选。