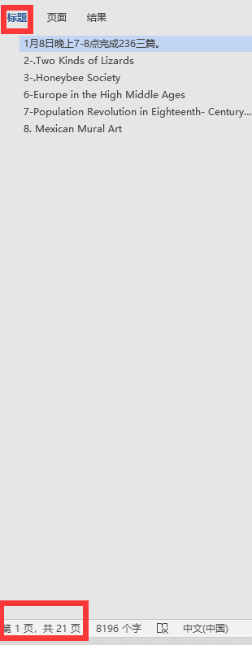
# 1月8日晚上7-8点完成236三篇。

 office打开后，可以参考这个操作，能直接跳到对应文章。

# 2-.Two Kinds of Lizards

Lizards can be divided into two types according to the way they look for food: sit-and-wait foragers and active foragers. Sit-and-wait lizards normally remain in one spot from which they can survey a broad area. These motionless lizards detect the movement of an insect visually and capture it with a quick run from their observation site. Sit-and-wait lizards may be most successful in detecting and capturing relatively large insects like beetles and grasshoppers. Active foragers, on the other hand, spend most of their time on the ground surface, moving steadily and poking their heads under fallen leaves and into crevices in the ground. These lizards apparently rely largely on chemical cues to detect insects, and they probably seek out local concentrations of prey such as termites. Active foragers appear to eat more insects than do lizards that are sit-and-wait predators. Thus, the different foraging behaviors of lizards lead to differences in their diets, even when the two kinds of lizards occur in the same habitat.

1..The word steadily in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. slowly

B. at an unvarying rate

C. cautiously

D. without making noise

2..The word concentrations in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. varieties

B. dense groupings

C. hidden traces

D. shelters

3..According to paragraph 1, sit-and-wait foragers and active foragers are different in all of the following EXCEPT

A. the methods that they primarily use to detect insects

B. the number of insects they typically eat

C. the habitats in which they can be found

D. the amount of time they spend moving

4..According to paragraph 1, compared to the insects typically consumed by sit-and-wait lizards, insects typically consumed by active lizards

A. move more quickly

B. are generally found in smaller groups

C. are often hidden from view

D. spend more time on the surface of the ground

The different foraging modes also have different consequences for lizards regarding their exposure to predators. A lizard that spends 99 percent of its time resting motionless is relatively inconspicuous, whereas a lizard that spends most of its time moving is easily seen. Sit-and-wait lizards are probably most likely to be discovered and captured by predators that are active searchers, whereas widely foraging lizards are likely to be caught by sit-and-wait predators. Because of this difference, foraging modes may alternate at successive levels in the food chain: insects that move about may be captured by lizards that are sit-and-wait foragers, and those lizards may be eaten by active predators, whereas insects that are sedentary are more likely to be discovered by lizards that are active foragers, and those lizards may be caught by sit-and-wait predators.

5..In paragraph 2, why does the author contrast the visibility of lizards that remain motionless most of the time with the visibility of lizards that move most of the time

A. To show that it is possible for lizards to alternate their foraging modes at successive levels in the food chain

B. To suggest that sit-and-wait lizards are more likely than active lizards to be attacked by predators

C. To explain why sit-and-wait lizards are more successful than active lizards at preying on insects

D. To explain how a lizard's foraging strategy affects the type of predator likely to attack it

The body forms of sit-and-wait foragers may reflect selective pressures different from those that act on active foragers.【A】 Sit-and-wait lizards are often stout bodied, short tailed, and colored to match their background. 【B】Many of these species have patterns of different-colored blotches that probably obscure the outlines of the lizard's body as it rests motionless on a rock or a tree trunk.【C】Active foragers are usually slim and elongated with long tails, and they often have patterns of stripes that may produce optical illusions as they move.【D】However, one predator-avoidance mechanism, the ability to break off their tails when they are seized by predators, does not differ among lizards with different foraging modes.

6..The word reflect in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. indicate

B. create

C. resist

D. require

7..The word obscure in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. change

B. hide

C. fill

D. expand

8..Paragraph 3 supports which of the following ideas about active-forager lizards

A. They are less likely to break off their tails when seized by predators than sit-and-wait lizards are.

B. They tend to vary widely in their individual colors.

C. They lack well-developed mechanisms for avoiding predators.

D. They may be easier to identify when they are not moving than when they are moving.

What physiological characteristics are necessary to support different foraging modes The energy requirements of a quick motion that lasts for only a second or two are quite different from those of locomotion that is sustained nearly continuously for several hours. Sit-and-wait lizards and active foragers differ in their relative emphasis on the two ways that most animals use adenosine triphosphate (ATP)a molecule that transports energy within cellsfor activity and in how long that activity can be sustained. Sit-and-wait lizards move in brief spurts, and they rely largely on anaerobic metabolism to sustain their movements, namely the kind of metabolism that does not use oxygen. Anaerobic metabolism uses glycogen stored in the muscles and produces lactic acid as its end product. It is a way to synthesize ATP quickly (because the glycogen is already in the muscles), but it is not good for sustained activity because the glycogen is quickly exhausted and lactic acid inhibits cellular metabolism. Lizards that rely on anaerobic metabolism can make brief sprints but become exhausted when they are forced to run continuously. In contrast, aerobic metabolism uses glucose that is carried to the muscles by the circulatory system, and it produces carbon dioxide and water as end products. Aerobic exercise can continue for long periods because the circulatory system brings more glucose and carries carbon dioxide away. As a result, active foragers can sustain activity for long periods without exhaustion. Active species of lizards have larger hearts and more red blood cells in their blood than do sit-and-wait species. As a result, each beat of the heart pumps more blood, and that blood carries more oxygen to the tissues of an active species than a sit-and-wait species.

9..According to paragraph 4, compared with active lizards, the movements of sit-and-wait lizards are

A. more sudden

B. more sustained

C. more predictable

D. more frequent

10..According to paragraph 4, all of the following are true about anaerobic metabolism in lizards EXCEPT:

A. It uses the glycogen in the muscles of lizards.

B. It produces lactic acid that interferes with metabolism within the cells of lizards.

C. It allows lizards to maintain their foraging activity over a long period of time.

D. It allows lizards to run fast for short periods of time.

11..Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about sit-and-wait liza

A. They have less glycogen than active-forager lizards.

B. They have highly variable heart rates.

C. They have metabolic systems that do not depend on the efficient removal of carbon dioxide.

D. They synthesize adenosine triphosphate continuously.

12..According to paragraph 4, how are active-foraging lizards and sit-and-wait lizards different from each other

A. Sit-and-wait lizards tend to have more red blood cells in their blood than active-foraging lizards do.

B. Active-foraging lizards' blood carries less oxygen to the tissues than sit-and-wait foraging lizards' blood does.

C. Sit-and-wait lizards carry out cellular metabolism more efficiently than active-foraging lizards do.

D. Active-foraging lizards tend to have larger hearts than sit-and-wait lizards do.

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

Such visual effects make it harder for predators to catch these moving targets.

Where would the sentence best fit Click on a square to add the sentence to the passage.

The body forms of sit-and-wait foragers may reflect selective pressures different from those that act on active foragers.【A】 Sit-and-wait lizards are often stout bodied, short tailed, and colored to match their background. 【B】Many of these species have patterns of different-colored blotches that probably obscure the outlines of the lizard's body as it rests motionless on a rock or a tree trunk.【C】Active foragers are usually slim and elongated with long tails, and they often have patterns of stripes that may produce optical illusions as they move.【D】However, one predator-avoidance mechanism, the ability to break off their tails when they are seized by predators, does not differ among lizards with different foraging modes.

14..Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong. To review the passage, click on View Text.

Answer Choices

A. Sit-and-wait lizards use brief spurts of energy to forage, while the movements of active lizards are more sustained.

B. Lizards that are active foragers are able to detect insects even when those insects are stationary, but sit-and-wait lizards are able to detect only moving insects.

C. Sit-and-wait lizards tend to have predators that are active, while active lizards tend to have sit-and-wait predators.

D. Sit-and-wait lizards have less need for bodies that match their environment than active lizards do because of the ease with which they can break off their tails to escape from predators.

E. The body forms and metabolic functions of the two types of lizards differ in ways that support the requirements of their different foraging behaviors.

F. Sit-and-wait lizards derive energy for movement from anaerobic metabolism alone, while active lizards rely almost equally on aerobic and anaerobic metabolisms.

# 3-.Honeybee Society

Honeybee colonies are essentially societies of females. In a hive of perhaps 20,000 bees, only a few hundred will be male bees, called drones.【A】They are around only in the spring or summerlong enough to rise to treetop level in a comet-like swarm, chasing after one of the queen bees that have assembled from various hives at a mating site. 【B】Of the many drones assembled, only 10 to 15 will actually mate with a queen during one of her mating flights.【C】 Each drone that is successful dies in the process, however, and a similar fate awaits drones that aren't successful; once mating is done, they will be expelled from their hives or killed. 【D】

1..The phrase expelled from in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. forced from

B. carried from

C. left by

D. guided from

2..It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that drones are around only in spring or summer because

A. they are born in these seasons

B. mating flights occur in these seasons

C. they are expelled from the hive in these seasons

D. they are unable to survive in colder seasons

3..According to paragraph 1, all of the following are true about honeybee drones EXCEPT:

A. They are a small percentage of the bees in a hive.

B. They die in the process if they mate with a queen bee.

C. They are accepted back in the hive if they fail to mate.

D. They swarm at mating sites to chase after a queen bee.

The week of mating flights prepares the queen for a lifetime of prodigious egg laying; she will produce up to 2,000 fertile eggs a day for years. Nearly all of the offspring that hatch from these eggs are female; they are the hive's worker bees; and they are well named, for it is they who will maintain the hive, forage for food, store the food away, care for newly laid eggs, and more. It is they who will do everything for the colony, in other words, except lay eggs and mate with the queen.

4..Which of the following can be inferred from the discussion of bee society in paragraphs 1 and 2

A. Male bees have no function other than to mate with the queen.

B. Male bees have higher status than female bees in the hive.

C. Female bees produce numerous offspring.

D. Female bees play a relatively unimportant role in the hive.

Over their brief adult lives of perhaps six weeks, every worker bee takes on, in a predictable order, nearly all the worker tasks that the hive has to offer. For the first three days of her life, a worker is primarily a cleaner of the cells that the bee larvae (immature, wormlike bees) are stored in. As the days pass, she becomes primarily a larvae feeder, then a hive construction worker, then an entrance guard and food storer, and finally a forager, going out to secure nectar, pollen, and water for the colony. Within this structure, however, a worker's life is one of surprising flexibility. After becoming a construction worker, for example, she still engages in some cell cleaning; and throughout her life, she spends a good deal of time resting and patrolling the hive.

5..According to paragraph 3, the main task for the most mature worker bees is

A. storing nectar and pollen

B. cleaning bee larvae cells

C. guarding the entrance to the hive

D. obtaining food and water for the hive

Importantly, there is no chain of command in a colonyno group of workers communicating the message more food needed now or cell cleaning needed over here. How, then, does all this work get organized among tens of thousands of bees Bees are prompted to act either because of environmental conditions (the temperature of the hive, for example) or because of signals or cues they receive from other bees. The signals are explicit acts of communication, as with the famous waggle dance that bees perform to inform their fellow workers of the location of food sites.

6..The word prompted in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. able

B. required

C. programmed

D. stimulated

7..The word explicit in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. unusually creative

B. clearly expressed

C. ordinary

D. necessary

8..Why does the author mention the famous waggle dance that bees perform in the passage

A. To give an example of a signal shared between worker bees

B. To indicate how worker bees are able to find good food sites

C. To show how environmental conditions affect bee behavior

D. To illustrate how the presence of food stimulates bee activity

Quite often, however, bees are reacting to cues they get from other bees that simply imply a given condition. Take, as an example, a cue that researcher Thomas Seeley confirmed that has to do with unloading time at the hive. In a well-fed hive, forager bees gather food only from flower patches that have lots of nectar. When a hive is near starvation, however, the foragers aren't so choosy; then low-yield flower patches will do. So, how does a forager know whether to be choosy or not How is she informed of the nutritional status of the colony, in other words Her informational source is the length of time it takes her to unload her food. Providing the cues are the food-storer bees, which receive the food the foragers bring back and then process it into honey and pack it away in the hive. It takes a returning forager a relatively long time to make contact with a food-storer bee in a well-fed hive, but a relatively short time in a starving hive. Why Because in a well-fed hive, the food storers have plenty to keep them busythere is plenty of food to store away. If, however, a forager can make contact with a food storer within 15 seconds of entering the hive, the forager knows the colony is low on food and will start paying visits to low-yield sites. This is but one example of how life in the colony is self-organizing; each bee's behavior is shaped by the behavior of other bees.

9..The word imply in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. introduce

B. suggest

C. state

D. reveal

10..According to paragraph 5, which of the following describes forager bee activity when a hive has not been receiving sufficient food

A. The foragers spend time looking for high-yield flower patches.

B. The foragers return to the hive only infrequently.

C. The foragers bring nectar from low-yield as well as high-yield flower patches.

D. The foragers travel long distances looking for nectar.

11..According to paragraph 5, how does a returning forager bee know that the hive is well fed

A. The food-storer bees signal the foragers to remain in the hive.

B. The food-storer bees are producing honey, not storing food.

C. The food-storer bees ignore forager bees that are bringing low-quality food.

D. The food-storer bees are busy and not readily available to unload food.

12..In which of the following ways does paragraph 5 relate to paragraph 4

A. Paragraph 5 continues the discussion of the location of food sites begun in paragraph 4.

B. Paragraph 5 elaborates on the topic introduced in paragraph 4 about types of communication between bees.

C. Paragraph 5 discusses the research that made the waggle dance in paragraph 4 famous.

D. Paragraph 5 explains in further detail the foraging activities of worker bees mentioned in paragraph 4.

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

Lacking the body parts to collect nectar and pollen, they have no function in the community once the opportunity to mate has passed.

Where would the sentence best fit Click on a square to add the sentence to the passage.

Honeybee colonies are essentially societies of females. In a hive of perhaps 20,000 bees, only a few hundred will be male bees, called drones.【A】They are around only in the spring or summerlong enough to rise to treetop level in a comet-like swarm, chasing after one of the queen bees that have assembled from various hives at a mating site. 【B】Of the many drones assembled, only 10 to 15 will actually mate with a queen during one of her mating flights.【C】 Each drone that is successful dies in the process, however, and a similar fate awaits drones that aren't successful; once mating is done, they will be expelled from their hives or killed. 【D】

14.. Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong. To review the passage, click on View Text .

Answer Choices

A. Although a hive may contain as many as 20,000 bees, only a few of its females become queens and mate with drones.

B. Once a queen has completed mating, she lays thousands of eggs each day, thereby supplying the colony with offspring for many years.

C. Worker bees accomplish all the work necessary to maintain the hive by following an orderly pattern of taking on new tasks as they mature.

D. Mature workers are typically required to play a variety of roles daily to ensure that the needs of the hive are being met.

E. Rather than following orders from leaders, workers determine what needs to be done from environmental cues or from signals from other workers.

F. Bees communicate most efficiently when they provide explicit signals to their fellow workers.

# 6-Europe in the High Middle Ages

Paragraph 1： For 500 years after the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 A.D., a period known as the early Middle Ages, Europe endured an age of political instability, economic decline, and reduced population. But as the millennium approached, the situation began to improve. Toward the end of the tenth century, an increase in the amount of crop-producing land was accompanied by an increase in population, with the potential for that number to rise even higher. The increase in agricultural production came about as a result of a combination of factors, the most prominent of which were changing methods of field management and improvements in agricultural technology.

Paragraph 2：For much of the early Middle Ages, peasants continued the Roman practice of dividing their fields in two leaving one fallow, or uncultivated, for a year, and planting their crops in the other half. Fallow land restored its nutrients, but the practice meant that half the land produced nothing every year. In southern Europe with its drier climate this system of two-field crop rotation continued, but in northern Europe, peasants improved on this system by dividing their land into three parts. One they left fallow, another they planted in the spring, and the third they planted with winter crops. This three-field crop rotation, dependent on more rainfall than southern Europe received, meant that two-thirds instead of one-half of a peasant's land was under production in one year.

1..Paragraph 2 suggests that the land-management practices developed in the north could not have been adopted in southern Europe because

○ the southern climate was too dry

○ southern farmers were too strongly tied to traditional Roman farming practices

○ the new practice would have required much additional farmland, which was lacking in the south

○ southern farmers had already developed a new crop-rotation system

Paragraph 3：Related to the changes in crop rotation were improvements in plows and animal harnessing. More land under cultivation spurred experimentation in the construction of plows. Peasants attached wheels to their plows, which made it easier for oxen to pull them through the heavier, wetter soil of northern Europe, and made it possible for a plow to move more quickly down a row provided it had a speedy animal pulling it.

2..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.

○ Peasants had to attach wheels to their plows to make it possible for their oxen to plow the heavy, wet soil of northern Europe.

○ With speedy oxen pulling the plow, peasants were able to plow the heavy soil of northern Europe.

○ Adding wheels to a plow made plowing the heavy soil of northern Europe much easier and potentially faster.

○ Attaching wheels to a plow made it necessary to use speedier animals.

Paragraph 4：Oxen are slow and unintelligent compared to horses, but peasants could not use horses to pull plows until they devised a different kind of harnessing than the strap that circled an ox's neck. █ With a harness resting on its shoulders instead of its neck, a horse could be used to plow, and horses could walk more quickly and work longer hours than oxen. █They also required less guidance, since they understood verbal signals to turn or to stop. █ Heavier, wheeled plows pulled by suitably harnessed horses meant that peasants could work more land in a day than ever before. █Whether an increase in population across western Europe, but particularly in the north, stimulated innovations or whether such innovations contributed to a rise in population, the cumulative effect of these changes in agriculture was apparent in the tenth century. Conditions in Europe were ripe for an economic and cultural upswing.

3..According to paragraph 4, what initially kept farmers from using horses to pull their plows

○ Horses moved too quickly for traditional farm work.

○ Farmers did not have access to many horses.

○ Horses were thought to be too weak to pull plows.

○ The traditional harness was unsuitable for horses.

4..According to paragraph 4, farmers found horses to be better than oxen for pulling plows for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

○ Horses are smarter than oxen.

○ Horses can pull plows faster.

○ Horses are able to plow for longer periods of time.

○ Horses do not need verbal signals to turn and stop.

5..The word cumulative in the passage is closest in meaning to

○ eventual

○ positive

○ combined

○ practical

6..The word apparent in the passage is closest in meaning to

○ welcome

○ noticeable

○ predictable

○ widespread

Paragraph 5：Even before trade with the eastern Mediterranean increased starting in the twelfth century, trade and towns were on the rise. Travel was still dangerous, but merchants were willing to risk transporting goods over long distances. By the late thirteenth century, a few merchants from Italy had even reached China. Greater surpluses in crops meant people had more to sell at market. More people and goods led to regularly held markets in the most populated location in a region. It would be impossible to say whether trade gave rise to towns or vice versa. What is clear is that each fostered the other in conditions of greater social stability.

7..The word each in the passage refers to which of the following

○ people and goods

○ crop surpluses and markets

○ trade and towns

○ merchants from Italy and merchants from China

8..In paragraph 5, why does the author state that a few Italian merchants had reached China

○ To emphasize how much farther European merchants traveled during this time period than in previous centuries

○ To support the idea that Chinese goods were important for European merchants

○ To show how European merchants influenced Chinese markets

○ To indicate the wide-ranging tastes of European consumers during the thirteenth century

Paragraph 6：Travel on trade routes increased, and some towns sprang up to provide rest and refreshment to traders. The distance between towns often corresponded to the distance that traders could cover in a day. Merchants kept their eyes open for customers with money to spend. The residences of kings, nobles, and powerful officials became sites of markets for local and long-distance traders. In Champagne, in northeastern France, six large annual markets attracted merchants from all over Europe in the twelfth century. Their different currencies prompted the first development of banking techniques. With the use of coins now the norm, money changers daily posted changing exchange rates so that merchants would know the worth of their coins in relation to the worth of other merchants' coins. By 1300, trade had transformed life for the better throughout western Europe.

9..The phrase corresponded to in the passage is closest in meaning to

○ approached

○ equaled

○ exceeded

○ determined

10..Paragraph 6 suggests that markets developed near the residences of kings, nobles, and powerful officials for which of the following reasons

○ Nobles and officials made it legal for merchants to sell their goods.

○ Merchants could sell their goods in relative safety at these sites.

○ Nobles and officials established their residences along traditional trade routes.

○ Merchants could sell their goods more easily to wealthy nobles and officials.

11..The phrase the norm in the passage is closest in meaning to

○ acceptable

○ desirable

○ common

○ available

12..According to paragraph 6, what led to the development of the first banking techniques

○ Merchants from different European regions needed to compare the value of their currency at large markets.

○ Merchants participating in large markets wanted a place to safely store the money they made from their sales.

○ Organizers of large markets developed methods for determining the value of goods from long-distance traders.

○ Merchants needed to borrow money to buy the goods of other merchants at large markets.

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

A stronger part of the body had to bear the strain of pulling for the horse to become a useful farm animal.

Where would the sentence best fit Click on a square to add the sentence to the passage.

Paragraph 4：Oxen are slow and unintelligent compared to horses, but peasants could not use horses to pull plows until they devised a different kind of harnessing than the strap that circled an ox's neck. █ With a harness resting on its shoulders instead of its neck, a horse could be used to plow, and horses could walk more quickly and work longer hours than oxen. █They also required less guidance, since they understood verbal signals to turn or to stop. █ Heavier, wheeled plows pulled by suitably harnessed horses meant that peasants could work more land in a day than ever before. █Whether an increase in population across western Europe, but particularly in the north, stimulated innovations or whether such innovations contributed to a rise in population, the cumulative effect of these changes in agriculture was apparent in the tenth century. Conditions in Europe were ripe for an economic and cultural upswing.

14.. Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong. To review the passage, click on View Text .

Answer Choices

○ Peasants in southern Europe developed a three-field system of crop rotation that was based on agricultural practices used by Roman farmers.

○ By rotating their land, using three fields rather than the traditional two, many northern farmers were able to harvest twice during the year, significantly increasing their annual production.

○ Agricultural innovations led to population growth everywhere in Europe, and the resulting towns were the reason that trade increased.

○ By using wheeled plows and replacing horses with oxen, farmers could plow the soil of Northern Europe more quickly, contributing to economic improvements.

○ As European town markets expanded to become trade centers selling goods from distant locations, the social and economic power of merchants increased.

○ A growing system of trade that included long-distance merchants and large annual markets contributed to innovations in economic practice and the flourishing of town culture.

# 7-Population Revolution in Eighteenth- Century Europe

Paragraph 1：In late seventeenth-century Europe, what had been evolution in population followed by stabilization changed to population revolution. █Increasing contacts with the Americas brought more sophisticated knowledge of the advantages of new foods, particularly the potato. █Originally a cool-weather mountain crop in the Americas, potatoes did well in the Pyrenees, Alps, and Scottish Highlands. █They also grew well in the long, damp springtime of the northwest European plain. █Whatever hesitancy peasants may have felt about eating potatoes quickly passed when famine threatened; after all, people who in famines desperately consumed grass, weeds, and the bark of trees hardly would have hesitated to eat a potato. By the later eighteenth and the nineteenth century, American foods had become the principal foodstuffs of many rural folk. Various agricultural publicists promoted adoption of these foods, and peasants found that potatoes could allow subsistence on smaller plots of land. Fried potatoes soon began to be sold on the streets of Paris in the 1680s the original French fries. Governments, eager to promote population growth as a source of military and economic strength, also backed the potato.

1..Paragraph 1 suggests that the European population before the late seventeenth century had been

○growing slowly and then not at all

○changing in distribution but not in the overall number of people

○decreasing at a small but stable rate

○alternating between periods of slow and fast growth

2..The word sophisticated in the passage is closest in meaning to

○quickly obtained

○highly developed

○widely distributed

○easily understood

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

○The constant threat of famine caused peasants to become desperate and eat unusual foods like grass, weeds, and the bark of trees.

○Because famine forces people to eat foods they normally would not want to eat, peasants were willing to eat potatoes.

○Although some people ate foods like potatoes during famine, others preferred to eat easily accessible foods like grass, weeds, and the bark of trees.

○Famine had the greatest impact on peasants, whose regular diet of potatoes expanded to include other vegetation.

4..According to paragraph 1, all of the following contributed to the widespread adoption of the potato in Europe EXCEPT:

○Peasants growing potatoes for their own use could support themselves on smaller plots of land.

○Potatoes grew well in a variety of locations in Europe.

○Potatoes were the preferred food of European military forces.

○Agricultural publicists encouraged the public to eat potatoes.

Paragraph 2：Along with new foods, some landowners began to introduce other innovations. The nutritional base for a population revolution combined regional changes with the use of American foods. Dutch and English farmers drained more swamps and so increased cultivable land. Agricultural reformers further promoted the use of crops such as the turnip that return valuable nitrogen to the soil. Improvements in available tools, such as growing use of the scythe instead of the sickle for harvesting, and better methods of raising livestock also spread. All this took shape from the late seventeenth century onward, building on earlier agricultural changes. At the same time, rates of epidemic disease declined, in part because of more effective government controls over the passage of people and animals along traditional plague routes from the Middle East. It was the change in foods that really counted, however.

5..According to paragraph 2, regional farmers did all of the following to improve food production in Europe EXCEPT:

○They improved the way they raised farm animals.

○They used both the sickle and the scythe to harvest crops.

○They grew special crops that nourished the soil.

○They created more farmland by draining swamps.

Paragraph 3：These developments provided a framework for an unprecedented surge. In virtually every area of Europe, the population increased by 50 to 100 percent in the eighteenth century, with the greatest growth coming after 1750. The Hapsburg Empire grew from 20 million to 27 million people; Spain rose from 5 million to 10 million, and Prussia rose from 3 million to 6 million. Growth would continue throughout the nineteenth century. In Europe as a whole, population rose from 188 million in 1800 to 401 million in 1900. This was an upheaval of truly impressive proportions.

6..The word surge in the passage is closest in meaning to

○event

○benefit

○sudden increase

○important change

7..In paragraph 3, the author mentions the Hapsburg Empire, Spain, and Prussia in order to

○support the claim that the population explosion covered most of the European continent

○give examples of population growth during the nineteenth century

○suggest that the population of Prussia grew more slowly than the populations of other countries

○demonstrate that the fastest population growth took place in Spain

8..The word proportions in the passage is closest in meaning to

○origins

○consequences

○growth

○size

Paragraph 4：The population explosion resulted from a break in the traditional, if approximate, balance between births and deaths in European society. In England between 1700 and 1750, approximately 32.8 people were born annually for every 1,000 inhabitants, and 31.5 people died. Similarly, in Lombardy in the eighteenth century, 39 people were born and 37 people died for every 1,000 inhabitants. Clearly, a major alteration had to occur in either the birth or the mortality rate before the expansion of population could begin. In fact, both rates changed: families began to have more children, and a lower percentage of the population died each year. Lower infant death rates meant more people living to produce children of their own, though falling adult death rates also increased the number of older Europeans.

9..According to paragraph 4, the expansion of Europe's population was made possible by

○a major improvement in the care of older Europeans

○increased variation in the ages at which people gave birth to children

○a change in traditional beliefs about family size

○increased birth rates accompanied by a decline in mortality

10..The word sustain in the passage is closest in meaning to

○support

○stimulate

○explain

○unite

Paragraph 5：While historians continue to debate the precise balance of causes involved in these dramatic changes, basic outlines are clear. Better food and a reduction in the epidemic-disease cycle allowed more children to live to adulthood, which increased the population directly and also provided more parents for the next generation a double impact. Rapidly increasing populations provided a new labor force for manufacturing. In the eighteenth century, this mainly involved hundreds of thousands of people, mostly rural, producing thread, cloth, and other products for market sale. This manufacturing expansion helped sustain the growing population, but it could also encourage a higher birth rate. Some people, able to earn money by their late teens, began to produce children earlier; the rate of illegitimate births went up. Others realized that having an extra child or two might help the family economy by providing additional worker-assistants. While death-rate decline was the most important source of Europe's population explosion, various changes on the birth rate side, though quite short-lived, pushed the population up as well.

11..According to paragraph 5, what effect did the epidemic-disease cycle have on population during the eighteenth century

○Childhood diseases kept population growth rates from rising even higher.

○Periodic epidemics caused population growth rates to rise and fall in cycles.

○The effect varied by area, with urban populations more affected by disease than rural areas.

○Fewer childhood deaths from disease led to an increased number of children in the current and future generations.

12..According to paragraph 5, how did the manufacturing expansion affect population growth

○It caused a small decline, because families working in manufacturing needed fewer children as worker-assistants than did farming families.

○It made teenage workers delay childbearing, which caused a decline in population growth.

○It caused an increase in population by allowing workers to support a family at an earlier age.

○It caused the growth rate to rise in the cities and to decline in rural areas.

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

What were the factors that led to this population revolution

Paragraph 1：In late seventeenth-century Europe, what had been evolution in population followed by stabilization changed to population revolution. █Increasing contacts with the Americas brought more sophisticated knowledge of the advantages of new foods, particularly the potato. █Originally a cool-weather mountain crop in the Americas, potatoes did well in the Pyrenees, Alps, and Scottish Highlands. █They also grew well in the long, damp springtime of the northwest European plain. █Whatever hesitancy peasants may have felt about eating potatoes quickly passed when famine threatened; after all, people who in famines desperately consumed grass, weeds, and the bark of trees hardly would have hesitated to eat a potato. By the later eighteenth and the nineteenth century, American foods had become the principal foodstuffs of many rural folk. Various agricultural publicists promoted adoption of these foods, and peasants found that potatoes could allow subsistence on smaller plots of land. Fried potatoes soon began to be sold on the streets of Paris in the 1680s the original French fries. Governments, eager to promote population growth as a source of military and economic strength, also backed the potato.

Where would the sentence best fit Click on a square to add the sentence to the passage.

14.. Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong. To review the passage, click on View Text .

Answer Choices

○Climate conditions in Europe allowed for the introduction of new crops that competed with American foods for popular consumption.

○An important cause of population growth was improved nutrition, due in large part to the addition of the potato and other American foods to the standard European diet.

○Regional landowners developed improved agricultural techniques, and mortality rates declined as governments gained control over traditional plague routes.

○Growth rates varied widely across the continent but were highest in France, Spain, and Britain and lowest in Prussia and the Hapsburg Empire.

○Birth rates went up as more people lived long enough to have their own children, had children earlier, and had larger families.

○Government policies promoting population growth helped to create a large labor force for the manufacturing industry.

# 8. Mexican Mural Art

Paragraph 1：The first major modern art movement in Latin America was Mexican muralism, which featured large-scale murals painted on the wall surfaces of public buildings. One of the most persistent strands in Latin American art in the last 80 years has been an engagement with political and social issues, including the struggle for social justice. This in turn has been accompanied by a desire for authentic forms of self-expression and freedom from cultural dependency. Although these preoccupations have taken many different forms, Mexican muralism was the first, and its influence was the most far-reaching. Muralism flourished in Mexico in the years immediately following the Mexican Revolution (1910¨C1920) as a result of a combination of circumstances: a climate of revolutionary optimism and cultural experimentation that challenged traditional Eurocentrism; a small but strong group of relatively mature artists of energy, ideas, and ability; and a visionary minister of education, Jos¨¦ Vasconcelos. Vasconcelos believed that Mexico was destined to play a central role on the international stage. He understood that ideas could be more quickly assimilated through images than through any other medium, and he had the courage to allocate the funds, and the walls of public buildings, to the artists to do with as they liked.

1..The word persistent in the passage is closest in meaning to

○ important

○ fascinating

○ lasting

○ powerful

2..According to paragraph 1, Mexican muralism is concerned with

○ the attempt to make art a more important subject in the Latin American educational system

○ the combination of European art traditions with authentic Latin American art forms

○ the creation of a just society and an independent form of cultural expression

○ the use of art to raise funds for the construction of new public buildings

3..The author mentions the Mexican Revolution in the passage in order to

○ explain how the Mexican government used muralism to challenge European political beliefs

○ emphasize an important reason that Mexican muralism thrived

○ give an example of one of the most popular subjects of muralism

○ emphasize the success of Mexican artists who participated in political conflicts

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

○ opponents of traditional European art

○ wealthy art lovers

○ other muralists from around the world

○ the Mexican government

Paragraph 2：The muralists shared a belief in the power of art to transform society for the better; to challenge social, political, economic, and cultural stereotypes; and to enrich the intellectual life of their country. During the 1920s and 1930s, they covered miles of wall with paintings representing aspects of Mexico's past and present and the future to which all aspired. Although Mexican muralism is representational and often narrative in form, it should be recognized as a modern movement. It was modernizing in intent, in that it challenged the old order culturally, socially, and politically. By definition, it was a public, accessible form of art not a commodity that could be bought and sold by the wealthy elite. Its purpose was to educate, inform, enlighten, politicize and thus empower the general public, in particular the working classes.

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

○ It was representational and often narrative in form.

○ It was supported by a small but enlightened artistic elite.

○ It questioned traditional ideas.

○ It emphasized the future rather than dwelling on the past.

Paragraph 3：The muralist movement was not a unified force, however. The painters who were its leaders took different directions and did not always see eye to eye. Diego Rivera (1886¨C1957) sought to promote a pluralistic vision of Mexican society by drawing on the rich heritage of the pre-Columbian past (before Christopher Columbus arrived in the Americas in 1492) and contemporary popular culture, and he investigated pre-Columbian styles and techniques in an effort to create an aesthetic language that was new and Mexican. He was deeply influenced by native pictographic traditions of communication in which pictures represent written words and ideas, and he sought to develop a modern equivalent, a visual language that could be read like a book. The art of Jos¨¦ Clemente Orozco (1883¨C1949) is less optimistic: he saw both the pre-Columbian past and the revolutionary present in a more negative light, the former as barbarous, the latter often tarnished by corruption and cruelty. He offers no comforting narratives and his expressive, aggressive technique serves as a metaphor of Mexico's harsh, contradictory reality. David Alfaro Siqueiros (1898¨C 1976) was the most politically active of the three and was an internationalist both ideologically and artistically. In his art he deliberately avoided traditional materials and methods, preferring to use modern industrial paints and spray guns. His works look forward to a fully socialist future where the workers will have won the right to the benefits of the modern industrial era, and his often fragmented, complex imagery does not patronize or make concessions to his audience.

6..The word promote in the passage is closest in meaning to

○ express

○ create

○ emphasize

○ encourage

7..The word contradictory in the passage is closest in meaning to

○ discouraging

○ conflicting

○ unchanging

○ unusual

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

○ He used elements of pre-Columbian art to help make a new, modern art.

○ He tried to develop a visual language that communicated as clearly as native pictographs had.

○ He used his art to express his ideas of what Mexican society should be like.

○ He tried but failed to unify the muralist movement.

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

○ It was concerned with Mexican problems of the past and the present.

○ It presented the pre-Columbian past favorably.

○ Its images were intended to be pleasing to viewers.

○ Its technique was more typical of international artists than Mexican artists.

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

○ He used modern industrial materials rather than traditional materials in his art.

○ He designed images that were intentionally meant to please his audience.

○ He believed in socialism and viewed the future of workers in the modern industrial era favorably.

○ He took an international approach to both politics and art.

Paragraph 4：█The Mexican muralist movement is undoubtedly one of the most important manifestations of twentieth-century Mexican culture. █Its impact elsewhere in the region, as well as in the United States and Europe, has been enormous. █The work of Rivera, Orozco, and Siqueiros triggered a homegrown muralist movement in the United States in cities like New York City, Detroit, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. █The influence of the Mexicans on the modern Spanish painter Picasso's first mural and almost his only major explicitly propagandist work of art his famous Guernica of 1937 is unmistakable even though the artist himself would have denied it. In Latin America, Mexican-influenced muralism has recurred whenever artists have felt the need to make a clear, public statement in a language that has not been borrowed from outside.

11..The word manifestations in the passage is closest in meaning to

○ expressions

○ modifications

○ contributions

○ components

12..The author mentions Picasso's mural Guernica in order to

○ provide an example of one of the biggest European influences on Mexican muralism

○ indicate that politically motivated murals were as popular in Europe as they were in Mexico

○ explain why the influence of Mexican muralism was especially strong among Spanish artists

○ provide evidence that the Mexican muralists had a significant impact on the international art world

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

However, its influence was not limited to Mexico itself.

Where would the sentence best fit Click on a square to add the sentence to the passage.

14..Drag your choices to the spaces where they belong. To review the passage, click on View Text.

Answer Choices

○ The Mexican Revolution resulted in a new respect for traditional culture, leading the muralists to paint scenes depicting the everyday lives of poor Mexicans.

○ In the 1920s and 1930s, following the Mexican Revolution, a talented group of artists painted many large-scale, politically motivated murals on public buildings.

○ Jos¨¦ Vasconcelos made Mexico an important international player by promoting the art and ideas of the revolutionary muralists.

○ The muralists challenged cultural and economic stereotypes and experimented with both pre-Columbian and industrial themes, styles, and techniques.

○ The leaders of the muralist movementRivera, Orozco, and Siqueirosall believed in the transformative power of art but differed in terms of their artistic methods and political beliefs.

○ Mexican muralism was a traditional representational art focused on Mexico's pre-Colombian society and culture.