**Reading 1**

**Class Structures in Postwar Europe**

Para 1

Rapid economic growth went a long way toward creating a new society in Europe after the Second World War. European society became more mobile and more democratic. Old class barriers relaxed, and class distinctions became fuzzier.

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

A．functions

B．relationships

C．differences

D．indicators

Para 2

Changes in the structure of the middle class were particularly influential in the general drift toward a less rigid class structure. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the model for the middle class had been the independent, self-employed individual who owned a business or practiced a liberal profession such as law or medicine. Ownership of property- -very often inherited property- -and strong family ties had often been the keys to wealth and standing within the middle class. After 1945 this pattern declined drastically in Western Europe. A new breed of managers and experts replaced traditional property owners as the leaders of the middle class. Ability to serve the needs of a big organization largely replaced inherited property and family connections in determining an individual's social position in the middle and upper-middle classes. At the same time, the middle class grew massively and became harder to define.

1. According to paragraph 2, membership in the middle class in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries was largely determined by which of the following?

A．Employment in a large organization

B．Expertise in managing landed property

C．Support from the legal or medical community

D．Established family connections

Para 3

There were several reasons for these developments. Rapid industrial and technological expansion created a powerful demand for technologists and managers in large corporations and government agencies. Moreover, the old propertied middle class lost control of many family-owned businesses, and many small businesses simply went out of existence as their former owners joined the ranks of salaried employees. Top managers and ranking civil servants therefore represented the model for a new middle class of salaried specialists. Well paid and highly trained, often with backgrounds in engineering or accounting, these experts increasingly came from all social classes, even the working class. Pragmatic and realistic, they were primarily concerned with efficiency and practical solutions to concrete problems. Managers and technocrats, of whom a small but growing number were women, could pass on the opportunity for all-important advanced education to their children, but only in rare instances could they pass on the positions they had attained. Thus the new middle class, which was based largely on specialized skills and high levels of education, was more open, democratic, and insecure than the old propertied middle class.

1. Paragraph 3 suggests that members of the new middle class were more likely than members of the old middle class to

A．accept new ways of doing things

B．be employed in family-owned businesses

C．grow up in wealthy families

D．own their own property

Para 4

The structure of the lower classes also became more flexible and open. There was a mass exodus from farms and the countryside, as one of the most traditional and least mobile groups in European society drastically declined. Meanwhile, the industrial working class ceased to expand, and job opportunities for white-collar and service employees grew rapidly. Such employees bore a greater resemblance to the new middle class of salaried specialists than to industrial workers, who were also better educated and more specialized.

1. According to paragraph 4, the structure of the lower classes changed in which of the following ways?

A．Rural workers became more educated and specialized.

B．lndustrial workers moved easily into white-collar and service jobs.

C．Individuals became increasingly involved in industrial work.

D．Rural workers moved away from farms and rural areas in large numbers.

Para5

European governments were reducing class tensions with a series of social security reforms. Many of these reforms-such as increased unemployment benefits and more extensive retirement pensions- simply strengthened social security measures first pioneered in Germany before the First World War. Other programs were new, such as comprehensive national health systems directed by the state. Most countries also introduced family allowances- direct government grants to parents to help them raise their children. These allowances helped many low-income families make ends meet. Most European governments also gave maternity grants and built inexpensive public housing for low-income families and individuals. These and other social reforms provided a humane level of well-being. Reforms also promoted greater equality because they were paid for in part by higher taxes on the rich.

1. According to paragraph 5, which of the following was true about the social security reforms introduced by European government safter the Second World War?

A．They ensured that a very large percent of the population was gainfully employed.

B．They built on reforms introduced in Germany before the First World War.

C．They were not particularly liked by the rich who paid higher taxes to finance the reforms.

D．They were adopted first in those countries having thegreatest equality among social classes.

6. According to paragraph 5, which of the following was an effect ofsocial security reforms?

A．Unemployment levels declined sharply.

B．lndividuals were able to maintain a reasonable standard of living.

C．Low-income families and individuals were able to own houses.

D．Families had more children.

Para6

The rising standard of living and the spread of standardized consumer goods also worked to level European society, as the percent of income spent on food and drink declined substantially. For example, the European automotive industry expanded phenomenally after lagging far behind the United States since the 1920s. In 1948 there were only 5 million cars in Western Europe, but in 1965 there were 44 million. Car ownership was democratized and came within the range of better-paid workers. Europeans took great pleasure in the products of the gadget revolution as well. Like Americans, Europeans filled their houses and apartments with washing machines, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, dishwashers, radios, televisions, and stereos. The purchase of consumer goods was greatly facilitated by installment purchasing, which allowed people to buy on credit. With the expansion of social security safeguards, reducing the need to accumulate savings for hard times, ordinary people were increasingly willing to take on debt.

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

A．influenced

B．aided

C．increased

D．modified

8. ln paragraph 6, why does the author discuss the increase in the number of cars in Western Europe from 1948 to 1965 ?

A．To provide an example of the postwar European demand for cars manufactured locally

B．To compare Europe's industrial progress with that of the United States

C．To illustrate the leveling of European society after the Second World War

D．To introduce the fact that by 1965 there were 44 million cars in Western Europe

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

Where would the sentence best fit?

This developed in a number of ways.

Click on a square [] to add the sentence to the passage. To select a different location, click on a different square.

The structure of the lower classes also became more flexible and open. [⬛](A) There was a mass exodus from farms and the countryside, as one of the most traditional and least mobile groups in European society drastically declined. [⬛](B) Meanwhile, the industrial working class ceased to expand, and job opportunities for white-collar and service employees grew rapidly. [⬛](C) Such employees bore a greater resemblance to the new middle class of salaried specialists than to industrial workers, who were also better educated and more specialized. [⬛](D)

10.

A．Technological and managerial skills became much more important than family and inheritance for determining entry into the middle class.

B. Farm workers became more specialized in order to meet the needs of the growing urban population.

C. Individuals were able to spend a much larger proportion of their income on consumer goods, which became increasingly available as a result of the gadget revolution.

D. Low-income members of the industrial working class were unable to acquire the specialized skill and advanced education necessary for moving up into the new middle class.

E. Social security reforms that provided basic necessities for low-income earners and the unemployed helped to equalize Europe's social classes.

F. The European automobile industry created skilled jobs for millions of Europeans and thus dramatically increased the size of the middle class.

**Reading 2**

**Ziggurats in Mesopotamia**

1）Like the pyramids of Egypt, the towers called "ziggurats" built in ancient Mesopotamia were monumental symbols of a great civilization. Ziggurats consisted of several levels or platforms of diminishing sizes with exterior stairways or ramps leading to their summits. New platforms were built on top of older ones over many centuries, leaving earlier stages buried under later enlargements. The Egyptian pyramids, however, were never meant to be climbed, and new pyramids were not built over the remains of older ones.

**1. The word “diminishing" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

A. differing

B. impressive

C. specific

D. decreasing

**2. According to paragraph 1, all of the following are true of the ziggurats built in Mesopotamia EXCEPT:**

A. They were built over the remains of pyramids

B. They became symbols of the culture of Mesopotamia

C. They were built with newer levels constructed above older ones

D. They were built so that it would be possible for people to climb to the top.

2）Unlike in Egypt, there was no stone for building projects in Mesopotamia, but mud-available everywhere-was used to produce bricks. Despite the availability of this cheap building material, ziggurats were always considerably smaller than pyramids, possibly due to a lack of manpower and wealth. The central core of most ziggurats consisted of unbaked, sun-dried bricks covered with a thick outer shell of baked bricks. Water occasionally leaked into the interior of a ziggurat, causing its unbaked core to expand and crumble. **All kings of Mesopotamia had to face the constant task of rebuilding mud-brick structures; ziggurats, as well as other structures, rarely lasted a century without major renovation.**

**3. Why does the author state that "All kings of Mesopotamia had to face the constant task of rebuilding mud-brick structures"?**

A. To argue that Mesopotamian kings did not adequately support efforts to construct great monuments.

B. To emphasize the lack of permanence of ziggurat construction

C. To contrast the leadership of Mesopotamia with that of Egypt

D. To suggest that ziggurats should have been constructed more like the Egyptian pyramids

**4. According to paragraph 2, all of the following characterize how ziggurats were constructed EXCEPT:**

A. They could not be constructed from the materials used to build pyramids.

B. Their construction took up to a century to complete

C. Their outer shells were constructed differently from their cores.

D. Their construction caused them to become damaged by water entering the core.

3) Why, then, were ziggurats not built entirely out of baked bricks instead of just their exterior zzzzwalls? If they had been, they could have withstood the ravages of time, and their kings would not have been obliged to repair them every few years. As is so often the case, environmental factors may have dictated the quantity of burnt mud bricks used in large structures. There were very few trees in Mesopotamia, and the Mesopotamians lacked the necessary fuel to bake the millions of bricks required for large structures. Most of the wood and straw fuel available was used for cooking fires in private homes and could not be spared for brick-making. Another factor that contributed to the demise of ziggurats was the size of the bricks used to make them. **Mud bricks are smaller and lighter than the great stones used in pyramid construction and, long after they were abandoned, peasants in search of easily available building material found ziggurats to be a convenient source of bricks for constructing houses and other domestic buildings.**

**5. 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 construction of peasant homes used mud bricks, but the bricks used in domestic buildings were smaller and lighter than the materials used in the construction of ziggurats.

B. The use of mud bricks as materials for constructing ziggurats was abandoned because they were smaller and lighter than the great stones used in pyramid construction.

C. Long after ziggurats were abandoned, their small, light bricks became convenient construction materials for peasants.

D. Peasants needed materials for the construction of houses and domestic buildings more than for great structures such as ziggurats.

**6. In paragraph 3, the author makes the point that there were few trees in Mesopotamia in order to explain which of the following?**

A. Why ziggurats were built of material other than wood

B. How cooking in the home affected the environment

C. Why bricks used in large structures were often unbaked

D. What caused straw to become the preferred fuel in private homes

4) The purpose of Egyptian pyramids is clear: they were tombs for their deceased kings. But if ziggurats were not tombs, then what was their purpose? Early explorers naively thought that they were used by Mesopotamian priests to escape the mosquitoes. Some maintain that the first small ziggurats were simply raised platforms where the village grain supply could be kept dry during the annual flood. As early as the fourth millennium B.C., temples were built on raised earth and mud-brick mounds, and ziggurats may have been a further development of this type of construction. The most widely accepted explanation is that ziggurats were meant to be climbed. Ziggurats always had several stairways leading to their summits, and it seems clear that their primary purpose was to elevate the priests closer to the realm of the gods in the heavens. In the city of Sippar, the ziggurat was called "The Staircase to Holy Heaven, and offerings were made to the gods from a small temple at the summit of the ziggurat. In this way, ziggurats formed an important spiritual link between people on Earth and the sacred realm of the gods in the heavens.

**7. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the purpose of ziggurats?**

A. Their purpose was primarily spiritual.

B. Their purpose of preventing a major problem with mosquitoes was achieved.

C. Their purpose varied according to where they were located.

D. Their purpose continued to change as they grew from small structures to much larger ones.

5) In the early days of research on Mesopotamia, it was claimed that ziggurats were built as celestial observatories where astronomers could have studied the stars without city buildings obstructing their view. It is likely that on some occasions celestial observers climbed to the top of ziggurats to observe the night sky, recite prayers to the gods of the night, and make offerings to the celestial gods. It should be kept in mind that, since the moon and planets would still appear to be the same size, climbing a few meters to the top of a ziggurat would not give an observer a significantly closer or better view of celestial objects. It is doubtful that ziggurats would have been of much use to astronomers and calendar-makers, but they would have elevated priests and celestial observers into the higher spiritual realm that was such an important element of their religious world.

**8. According to paragraph 5, why is it unlikely that ziggurats were primarily used for astronomical observations?**

1. City buildings would have obstructed the views of astronomers of the time, even from ziggurats.
2. The height of ziggurats would not have made the objects in the sky appear any larger or clearer.
3. The ability to make astronomical observations would have been severely limited by priests who were reciting prayers and making offerings to the gods
4. The religious and spiritual world view of the time would not have permitted direct observations of the moon and the planets.

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

Where would the sentence best fit?

**Ziggurats were not just less impressive; they were of poorer quality.**

Unlike in Egypt, there was no stone for building projects in Mesopotamia, but mud-available everywhere-was used to produce bricks. **[]** Despite the availability of this cheap building material, ziggurats were always considerably smaller than pyramids, possibly due to a lack of manpower and wealth. **[]** The central core of most ziggurats consisted of unbaked, sun-dried bricks covered with a thick outer shell of baked bricks. **[]** Water occasionally leaked into the interior of a ziggurat, causing its unbaked core to expand and crumble. **[]** All kings of Mesopotamia had to face the constant task of rebuilding mud-brick structures; ziggurats, as well as other structures, rarely lasted a century without major renovation.

Click on a square [] to add the sentence to the passage. To select a different location, click on a different square.

10. 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 answer choices 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

**The ziggurats of ancient Mesopotamia have been the subject of various theories.**

A. Although Egyptian pyramids were impressive, Mesopotamian ziggurats were easier to build and more useful.

B. Mesopotamian kings played a significant role in maintaining ziggurats because these structures were intended as tombs for royalty

C. Ziggurats most likely provided Mesopotamian priests a way to bring themselves closer to and to connect with the higher spiritual realm of the gods in the heavens.

D. As a result of environmental limitations, the materials of which ziggurats were built produced structures that had to be rebuilt continuously.

E. Early theories were proposed that ziggurats served as protection against mosquitoes, as dry storage for grains, or as towers for astronomical observations.

F. Ziggurats such as the "Staircase to Holy Heaven" in the city of Sippar provide evidence and detailed information about the religious practices and life within Mesopotamian culture

**Reading 3**

**20200830P1- Han Dynasty Tomb Sculpture**

**Para1：**Stone sculpture was something of a latecomer to Chinese art, starting a thousand years after figures were being made in jade and bronze Under the first period of the Han dynasty, known as the Western Han (206 B.C.E. 9 C.E.), it was used mainly for the tombs (burial chambers) of emperors or local rulers, but by the Eastern Han(25 C.E. -220 C.E.), the second period of Han rule, it had spread more widely. This change was largely the result of the increased importance of the tomb in the political philosophy of the time. The early Western Han emperors, faced with the problem of forging a unified empire threatened by uprisings on the part of ambitious **rival** kingdoms. had retained many of the first emperor's policies based on military force and harsh laws. But by the middle of the first century B.C.E., these were being replaced by an adaptation of the ideas of the fifth-century B.C.E. philosopher, Confucius, whose philosophy emphasized personal and governmental morality, to the conditions of a united empire. Believing that in the long run, stability depended on an acceptance of the legitimacy of the ruler(and dynasty) rather than on military force, Han intellectuals and officials adopted a moral philosophy based on the belief that humans are perfectible through education, and that a hierarchical society consists of a network of reciprocal duties and obligations: the subject's duty to obey the ruler was matched by the ruler's obligation to care for his subjects.

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

1. Competing
2. Warlike
3. Nearby
4. Growing

2. According to paragraph 1, what is true about stone sculpture during the Western Han dynasty?

1. It was gradually replaced by sculptures of jade or bronze.
2. It was widely used to symbolize the Confucian ideals of the people.
3. It was mostly used for the tombs of rulers.
4. It was no longer being used primarily for tombs.

3. According to paragraph 1, by the middle of the first century B.C.: Han intellectuals and officials held each of the following views EXCEPT:

1. An empire will remain stable over the long term only if its rulers are accepted as legitimate
2. Humans can be greatly improved through education.
3. Outlying ambitious kingdoms will no longer be threatening once they are absorbed into a unified empire.
4. Rulers have a duty to care for their subjects in return for the subjects' duty to obey their ruler.

**Para2：**■The increased emphasis on civic duty and order encouraged stability, loyalty, and obedience to the state, reinforcing central power. At the same time, the insistence on the value of education attracted intellectuals into state service, providing a well-qualified administration. ■In an age of rising standards of living with the growth of upwardly mobile merchant and artisan classes, the importance of filial piety (respect for parents and ancestors), one of the greatest of Confucian virtues, led to competitive tomb building.■The imperial mausoleums(aboveground, freestanding tombs constructed as memorials)set the example and their extravagance was copied downwards. ■But why was there such urgent building of mausoleums?

4. Why does the author ask the question, "But why was there such urgent building of mausoleums"?

1. To identify an aspect of Han society that remains unexplained
2. To introduce a subject discussed in the following paragraph
3. To suggest that extravagance is inconsistent with Confucian virtues
4. To question whether imperial mausoleums provided a model for other tombs

9. Look at the four squares■that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage。 Where would the sentence best fit?

**The adoption of Confucian values affected government in multiple ways.**

**Para3：**A change in ritual had increased both the importance of the tomb and the scope for display. The ancestral rites previously held in city or palace temples were transferred to the tomb itself, making it necessary to build a hall south of the grave mound where the sacrifices could be performed. To emphasize the importance of the site, the approach was lined with an avenue of stone monuments known as the “spirit road" since it was along this road that the deceased would travel to the grave. This innovation became popular in Han society. It spread from the emperor to other parts of Han society, eventually crossing into neighboring lands such as Korea and Vietnam. The result was a manifold expansion in the use of stone statuary. No longer the prerogative of a few, it was now open to citizens anxious to display their piety and wealth by erecting freestanding stone statues on their fathers' graves. The use of statuary spread so rapidly that, in order to prevent a complete devaluation of its status, it was controlled by imperial decree, and henceforth the number and subject matter of spirit road statues were regulated according to the social rank of the deceased.

5. According to paragraph 3, change in which of the following led to an increase in the importance of tombs?

1. The number of temples in cities or palaces
2. The nature of the sacrifices performed in tombs
3. The location where ancestral rituals were performed
4. The location where tombs could be built

6. According to paragraph 3, what was the spirit road?

1. The avenue between the palace temple and the tomb where ancestral rites were held
2. The approach along which the deceased was carried to the grave
3. The road to neighboring lands such as Korea and Vietnam
4. The road along which the stone monuments to be used on graves were transported

**Para4：**More tomb statuary has survived than any other form of Han statuary, and the easiest way to see the development of sculpture during the first and second centuries is to use the tomb as a starting place. During the first century C.E. there appears to have been a remarkable increase in the use of stone in connection with the tomb. While free-standing statues and monuments were placed on the tomb above ground, the interior of stone and brick tomb chambers below were adorned with carvings of figures on walls and engravings on walls and doors. Features previously made in wood, such as coffins and steles (vertical markers placed in the ground to memorialize the dead), were now carved in stone. Above and below ground, tomb layout and **ornamentation** followed a coordinated plan. The same images and themes reappear in different places, and the tasks of the tomb are clearly allocated between different media. The result is an unparalleled picture of contemporary life and thought.

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

1. construction
2. decoration
3. placement
4. Size

8. Paragraph 4 suggests which of the following about tomb statuary of the first and second centuries?

1. Relatively little is known about it since there are not many samples available to study.
2. So much stone was used for it that there was little stone available for other forms of statuary.
3. It provides clues about other types of Han sculpture from the same period.
4. It was increasingly placed below ground in the tomb chambers rather than aboveground.

**10 The art of stone sculpture developed in China during Han rule.**

A.Early Han emperors thought that decorating tombs with sculptures would unify the county, reduce warfare, and improve morality, but others were slow to adopt these ideas.

B.Ancestral rites began being performed at tombs rather than in temples, a change that led to the practice of lining the approaches to tombs with an avenue of stone monuments.

C.More tomb statues have survived than any other kind of Han sculpture, partly because many tomb statues were placed in the interior of stone and brick tomb chambers.

D.Stone tombs became more widespread as wealth and the emphasis on parents and ancestors increased, and as social mobility improved.

E.Pressured to compete with the Han, people in Korea and Vietnam created mausoleums that were even more extravagant than those of the Han.

F.In the first century C.E., the use of stone in connection with tombs increased as underground chambers were decorated with stone carvings and other features made of wood in earlier times were carved in stone.

# Reading 4

# Life in an Estuary

Para.1-

An estuary is the wide part of a river where it flows into the sea. It is affected by both marine influences(tides, waves, and the influx of saline water) and riverine influences (flows of fresh water and sediment) and is therefore not a perfectly stable environment. As a result, an estuary contains fewer resident species than the nearby marine or freshwater ecosystems, resulting in less competition for food and space. Because there is less competition, many estuarine species tend to be generalists that is,they are able to consume a variety of foods, depending on what is available. Species that can tolerate the salinity and temperature changes in estuaries can exploit the area's high productivity grow rapidly, and multiply into enormous populations.

**1- The word "exploit" in the passage is closest in meaning to**

* take advantage of
* add to
* restore
* Transform

**2- According to paragraph 1, estuarine species tend to be generalists because they can eat both marine and freshwater species**

* they can eat both marine and freshwater species
* they need to grow rapidly and multiply while food is available
* fewer species compete for food in estuaries than in the sea or rivers
* larger variety of food is available in estuaries than in the sea

para.2-

Many marine animals have body fluids that contain about the same concentration of salts as seawater and that are essentially isosmotic to the surrounding water; that is, the pressure of their body fluids is equal to the pressure of the seawater, and they neither gain nor lose water Because the marine environment remains relatively constant, they do not have a problem maintaining water balance. Animals that live in estuaries, however, must have some physiological mechanism for dealing with the varying salinity; otherwise, their tissues and cells would absorb water and lose salts as they encountered an environment with lower salinity than the sea. Thus, estuarine animals are either osmoconformers, which survive by having tissues and cells that tolerate the loss of salts through dilution, or osmoregulators, which maintain an optimal salt concentration in their tissues regardless of the salt content of their environment.

**3- According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true about many animals living in**

**scawater EXCEPT:**

* Their body fluids contain the same proportion of salt and water as the sea.
* They lose water from their bodies into the sea and gain salt from the seawater.
* They are easily able to keep the water content of their body fluids in balance.
* Their body fluids have a pressure equal to the pressure of seawater.

**4-According to paragraph 2, osmoconformers are able to live in estuaries**

* By having tissues that keep the same salt level even when the salt content of the environment changes
* discarding excessive amounts of water in their bodies
* choosing estuarine locations where the salt content remains constant
* having tissues that are able to function even when their salt level decreases

para.3-

Animals such as jellyfish are unable to actively adjust the amount of water in their tissues. When their environment becomes less saline, their body fluid gains water and loses ions until it is isosmotic to the surroundings. These organisms are examples of osmoconformers. The ability of osmoconformers to inhabit estuaries is limited by their tolerance for changes in their body fluid.in contrast to osmoconformers, osmoregulators employ a variety of strategies to maintain a constant salt concentration in their bodies. Osmoregulators that live in estuarine waters concentrate salts in their body fluids when the concentration of salts in the surrounding water decreases. For instance some crabs and fish regulate their salt content in less-saline water by actively absorbing salt ions through the gills to compensate for salt ions lost from their body. This helps them to maintain a relatively constant body fluid. Some animals can either concentrate salts when their environment is less saline or excrete salts when the environment is extremely salty. The latter are generally animals that live partly on land or in areas such as salt marshes and mangrove swamps that occasionally receive large amounts of rain. Other animals, such as **the blue crab**, are osmorcgulators at lower environmental salinity and osmoconformers at higher environmental salinity. Many fish species are osmoregulators that can adjust to both high-salt and low-salt environments.

**5-Why does the author mention "the blue crab" in the passage?**

* To contrast estuarine species with species that cannot tolerate changing levels of salt in water
* To argue that no estuarine species is exclusively either an osmoconformer or an osmoregulator
* To provide an example of an estuarine species that uses more than one strategy to adjust to salt levels
* To provide evidence that some estuarine species can live in both the river and the sea

**6-According to paragraph 3, all osmoregulators living in estuaries are able to do which**

**TWO of the following To receive credit. you must select Two answers**

* Move onto land or into areas that receive large amounts of rain.
* Keep salt in their body fluids when there is less salt in the water.
* 口Absorb salt ions through their gills to maintain their salt concentration levels.
* 口Become osmoconformers whenever the salt level of estuary water changes

para.4-

Some estuarine organisms wall themselves off from their external environment to decrease water and salt exchange with their surroundings. Many estuarine animals have body surfaces that are less permeable than those of purely marine forms. This decreased permeability can be the result of increased amounts of calcium in the exoskeleton (outer skeleton) or increased numbers of mucous glands in the skin.

**7-According to paragraph 4, how are some animals that live in estuaries able to maintain**

**salt in their tissues?**

* They take increased amounts of calcium from the environment into their cells.
* They decreased the area of body surface exposed to the environment.
* They have outside body surfaces that permit little water and salt exchange.
* They occupy areas with natural walls that offer protection from estuary water

para.5-

In addition to changes in salinity, the problem of remaining stationary in a changing environment affects the distribution of organisms in estuaries. The more or less constant movement of water in an estuary makes it difficult for some organisms to remain stationary long enough to feed and carry on other vital functions. Because of this, survival favors organisms that are benthic - those that live at the bottom .Marine plants and algae in estuaries have substantial root systems, or holdfasts, to prevent moving water from pulling them up and carrying them out to sea. Animals live attached to the bottom, either in the available spaces around other sedentary animals and plants or buried in the small crevices between sediment particles.

**8- Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5 about plants in estuaries?**

* Plants that normally live near the surface of the water usually do not inhabit estuaries .
* Plants that are unable to adjust to the salinity of an estuary usually move out to the sea.
* Plants use their root systems to trap animals that move along the bottom of estuaries
* Plants that are not attached by roots to the floor of an estuary are held in place by sediment particles.

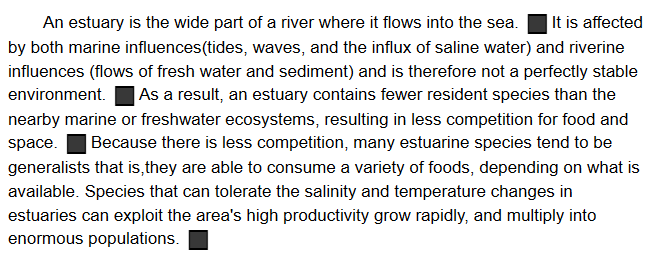
9- Look at the four squares[] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

Where would the sentence best fit?

**Given their high level of nutrients, estuaries also provide excellent habitats for the young of many species to grow and develop before going out to sea.**

Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage. To select a different location; click on a different

square.



10.

A.Unlike sea animals, animals in estuaries have body fuids that contain the same

amounts of salt and water as the water around them.

B. While some animals in estuaries tolerate changes in salinity, others maintain salt

concentrations in their bodies either actively or by physical separation.

C.Plants and animals in estuaries must be able to tolerate the continuous movement

of the water.

D.Animals in estuaries need to develop a means of adjusting to the varying levels of

salinity in the water.

E.Crabs and fish that lose salt through their gills often need to move out of estuaries

into areas like marshes or swamps.

