**期中句子简化题范围**

The Navajo

**7.** As relative newcomers to the Southwest, a place where their climate, neighbors, and rulers could be equally inhospitable, the Navajo created these art forms to affect the world around them, not just through the recounting of the actions symbolized, but through the beauty and harmony of the artworks themselves.

A. The Navajo used the symbolism and beauty of their works of art to improve their life in an often inhospitable environment.

B. The ideas the Navajo hold about symbolism and beauty were influenced by their inhospitable climate, neighbors, and rulers.

C. When they first arrived in the Southwest, the Navajo produced symbolic art forms that promoted harmony.

D. In their works of art, the Navajo emphasized beauty and harmony that can be found even under the most inhospitable circumstances.

Australian Rock Art

6. The frequency with which certain simple motifs appear in these oldest sites has led rock-art researchers to adopt a descriptive term—the Panaramitee style—a label which takes its name from the extensive rock pavements at Panaramitee North in desert South Australia, which are covered with motifs pecked into the surface.

A. The oldest rock art sites have simpler motifs than the best known sites of Panaramitee North.

B. Because motifs primarily associated with the Panaramitee region are common in the oldest sites the term Panaramitee style has become the general term for rock art of this type.

C. Because the Panaramitee style is so common in the older sites, researchers have described it most extensively.

D. The motifs carved in the rocky surface of the Panaramitee region make up the oldest form of rock art discovered in Australia.

Crown of Thorns Starfish and Coral Reefs

9. Destruction of coral by blasting and other bad land use practices would reduce predation on the starfish larvae and cause a feedback in which increases in Acanthaster populations cause still further coral destruction.

A. Blasting and other bad land use practices would cause the destruction of coral and increase the number of predators that feed on Acanthaster larvae.

1. Bad land use practices would reduce predation on Acanthaster larvae and increase the starfish population which would cause more coral destruction.
2. A reduction of bad land use practices would reduce coral destruction by increasing the survival of Acanthaster larvae and their predators.
3. The destruction of coral through land use activities would cause a decrease in the number of predators that feed on Acanthaster larvae.

### Coral Reef Communities

11. The fact that almost all small invertebrates on reefs are so well hidden or highly camouflaged is another indicator of how prevalent predation is on reefs and its importance in determining reef structure.

A. The presence of only very small invertebrates on a reef is an indication of widespread predation.

B. Most reefs are structured in a way which allows small invertebrates to remain hidden or camouflaged.

C. Almost all small invertebrates are hidden or camouflaged, indicating the extent and importance of predation to reef structure.

D. Almost all of the small invertebrates on reefs are difficult to find because they are so highly camouflaged.

What Controls Flowering

5. Although the naming is traditional, long day and short day plants are better described as short night and long night plants because their flowering actually depends on the duration of continuous darkness rather than on day length.

1. Traditionally, long day and short day plants are better known as short night and long night plants because they actually flower during periods of continuous darkness.
2. The naming of long day and short day plants is traditional and depends on whether they flower during long days or long nights.
3. Whether plant is better described in terms of day length or night depends on whether it flowers during the day or during continuous darkness.
4. Despite their traditional names, the flowering of what are called long day and short day plants actually depends on the length of continuous darkness rather than on day length.

Preventing Overgrowth among Tree Branches

1. If a branch is not producing enough carbohydrate to cover its own running costs—i.e., it needs to be subsidized by other branches because, for example, it is being shaded and receives little light—it will usually be got rid of.
2. A tree will usually shed branches that use more carbohydrate than they produce.
3. Branches that are shaded usually do not receive enough light to produce all the carbohydrate they need.
4. If a tree gets rid of a branch, it is usually because other branches lack enough carbohydrate to subsidize it.
5. If a branch is shaded and cannot produce as much carbohydrate as it needs, it will usually be subsidized by other branches.

Architectural Change in Eighth-Century Japan

To elaborate, before the eighth century, the elite marriage practice, which was an important instrument of political alliance making, had encouraged rulers to maintain multiple palaces: that of their own family and those of their spouses, who commonly remained at or near their native family headquarters, at least for some years after marriage.

1. The elaborate marriage customs of the elite encouraged spouses to remain at their family palace for several years after marriage.
2. Rulers maintained multiple palaces for themselves and their spouses’ families.
3. Before the eighth century, it was common for the elite to form political alliances with their spouses’ families at the native family headquarters for some years after marriage.
4. Before the eighth century, the practice of forming alliances through marriage encouraged rulers to maintain palaces at their spouses’ family homes as well as at their own.

Olmec Art

7. The ceremonial axe puzzled and intrigued investigators for years because on the one hand, it was clearly neither Aztec nor Maya, the best-known ancient Mesoamerican cultures, and in fact it had no features that could be linked with any known civilization, while on the other hand, it had surely been made in Mesoamerica in antiquity.

1. Because the Kunz axe could not be linked with known Mesoamerican cultures of antiquity, investigators concluded that it was neither Aztec nor Maya.
2. The ceremonial axe puzzled and intrigued investigators because it was neither Aztec nor Maya, nor was it from any other ancient Mesoamerican civilization.
3. On the one hand the ceremonial axe was puzzling because it was not Aztec or Maya, and on the other hand it was intriguing because no other Mesoamerican culture made ceremonial axes.
4. The Kunz axe puzzled investigators for years because, although it was clearly made in ancient Mesoamerica, it could not be attributed to any known Mesoamerican culture.