

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27-40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 on the following pages.

Questions 27–31

Reading Passage 3 has five sections, **A–E**.

Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i–vi**, in boxes 27–31 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** Evidence of outdoor dwellings
- ii** Learning to make fire
- iii** A perfect place to live
- iv** Examining the cave contents
- v** Contrasting two types of home
- vi** A vital source of power

27 Section **A**

28 Section **B**

29 Section **C**

30 Section **D**

31 Section **E**

Neanderthal Technology

- A** We think of our prehistoric ancestors as people of the ice and snow, living in caves, and for many of the West European Neanderthals that is just a picture of their life. But where there were no caves, further to the east on the Russian steppe, for example, open-air sites with some sort of constructed shelter were the only option.

We now know much more about the cave sites than the open-air ones because, historically, it was the cave sites of Western Europe that were first explored by archaeologists and also because open-air sites are harder to find – many of them have disappeared under deep mud deposits or under the rising postglacial seas. Caves, moreover, aid the survival of archaeological material and can preserve the records of remote millennia.

- B** In south-west France, the limestone caves of the Périgord region made ideal homes for the Neanderthal people. There were good supplies of flint to hand for axes and the like, and the caves were often sited in small river valleys that offered protection against the worst of the weather. The Neanderthals liked south-facing caves, for obvious reasons of sunshine and wind avoidance, and caves at some height above the valley floor offered refuge from floods and good game-watching vantage points.

The Périgord region during the last ice age was, in fact, an exceptionally benign habitat for humans. It enjoyed a rather maritime climate with cooler summers that permitted the extension of tundra and steppe over its higher plateaux, and its year-round high levels of sunshine favoured the growth of the ground plants needed by reindeer, bison and horse. Winters were mildish for the ice age, animals never needed to migrate far from summer to winter, and men never needed to travel far from home to find abundant supplies of meat.

- C** In Central and Eastern Europe, where caves are less readily available, such open-air sites as have been discovered were mostly located near water: bottom-land was a good area to be for people and animals, and also because the sedimentation pattern of lakes and stream courses has aided archaeological preservation – whereas erosion has presumably blown away sites which were out in the open. Some of the open-air sites in Germany, Central Europe and Russia have provided valuable information about Neanderthal man and his way of life. From Moldova, for example, comes evidence that has been interpreted as the remains of wind-breaks, or even a large tent-ring, up to about 8 x 5 m in size, of mainly mammoth bones enclosing a dense concentration of stone tools, animal bones and ash.

- D** From the West European caves more evidence of built structures is available, and some of it goes back a long way in time. In the Grotte du Lazaret, near Nice, at a date during the last ice age but one, claims for some sort of skin tent within the cave have been advanced, on the basis of arrangements of large stones out from the cave wall that might have supported timber struts for a covering of skins up to the rock face above.

At Lazaret, what might be openings in the hypothesised tents seem to point away from the cave mouth, and finds of wolf and fox foot bones, without the rest of the skeletons, inside these 'tents' have been thought to indicate the use of animal pelts as bed coverings. The two patches of ash at Lazaret that mark ancient fires, with stone tools around them evidently made and used on the spot, are edged with small marine mollusc shells, prompting the excavator to suggest that seaweed had been used as bedding around the fires. The cave of Baume-Bonne in the Basses-Alpes region of France, another early site, boasts ten square metres of cobbles brought up from the local river and laid down, as though to take care of a puddle area in the cave, with the smoothest and roundest surfaces of the stones uppermost, and there are other similar cases.

- E** The ash encountered in concentrations at some sites testifies to the Neanderthal people's use of fire: not surprising, since use of fire was, by Neanderthal times, an already ancient accomplishment of evolving humanity, and survival in the sub-arctic conditions faced by the Neanderthals is inconceivable without control of fire. Fire gave warmth, light, heat for cooking and defence against predatory animals. A charred piece of birch from Krapina in Croatia is thought to be the remains of a fire-making swirl stick. But Neanderthal hearths, in the sense of specially constructed places for fire, are fewer and harder to identify with certainty than the mere ash piles that are a regular feature of their sites. They seem often to have just lit a small fire (40–50 cm across) on the existing ground surface of the cave, without preparation. Judging from the shallow penetration of heat effects under the ash, this fire was only of short duration. Sometimes the fires were larger in size, up to one metre across, and quite irregular in shape. It is not always easy to decide how much additional structure some fires possessed: claims of stone circles to contain the fire run up against the fact that stones tend to litter the cave floors everywhere and those around a fire can quite accidentally look as though they were arranged in a circle.

Questions 32–36

Look at the following findings (Questions 32–36) and the list of places below.

Match each finding with the correct place, **A–E**.

Write the correct letter, **A–E**, in boxes 32–36 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 32** a burnt piece of wood
- 33** evidence of efforts to prevent pools of water forming
- 34** the remains of sea creatures
- 35** a circular arrangement of animal bones
- 36** evidence suggesting the use of animal fur for warmth

List of Places

- A** The Périgord region
- B** Moldova
- C** The Grotte du Lazaret
- D** The cave of Baume-Bonne
- E** Krapina

Questions 37–39

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 37–39 on your answer sheet.

The use of fire

Neanderthals could not have survived without fire because the conditions they lived in were **37** _____. Most evidence of purpose-built fires takes the form of ash piles, features of which suggest that the fires lasted a **38** _____ time. It is hard to be certain about the size and structure of the fires, though they were certainly needed to protect the occupants from dangerous **39** _____, among other things.

Question 40

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Write the correct letter in box 40 on your answer sheet.

40 The purpose of the writer of this article is to

- A** argue that Neanderthal homes were bigger than originally thought.
- B** explain why Neanderthal people migrated to Western Europe.
- C** discuss what is known about Neanderthal settlements.
- D** track the progress of early Neanderthal development.

标题配对 (27–31)

题号	答案	精确定位句 (段落&引文)	关键词对应	解释
27	v (Contrasting two types of home)	第 A 段: “... <i>open-air sites with some sort of constructed shelter were the only option. ... We now know much more about the cave sites than the open-air ones...</i> ”	cave sites ↔ open-air sites	A 段整段在对比“洞穴居所”与“露天居所”，并解释为何我们对洞穴了解更多，故为“对比两种住所”。
28	iii (A perfect place to live)	第 B 段: “... <i>made ideal homes...</i> ”; “ <i>an exceptionally benign habitat...</i> ”; “ <i>men never needed to travel far from home to find abundant supplies of meat.</i> ”	ideal homes / benign habitat / abundant supplies	描述佩里戈尔地区气候温和、资源丰富、非常宜居，契合“完美居所”。
29	i (Evidence of outdoor dwellings)	第 C 段: “... <i>open-air sites... near water...</i> ”; “... <i>evidence... of wind-breaks, or even a large tent-ring... of mainly mammoth bones...</i> ”	open-air sites / tent-ring	C 段提供了露天营地与“帐篷环”等直接证据，选“户外住所的证据”。
30	iv (Examining the cave contents)	第 D 段: “... <i>skin tent within the cave...</i> ”; “ <i>wolf and fox foot bones... indicate the use of animal pelts as bed coverings...</i> ”; “... <i>ash... edged with small marine mollusc shells...</i> ”; “... <i>ten square metres of cobbles... to take care of a puddle area...</i> ”	finds/bones/ash/shells/cobbles	D 段详细罗列洞穴中的各类遗存与物品，本质上“检查洞穴内容物”。
31	vi (A vital source of power)	第 E 段: “... <i>survival... is inconceivable without control of fire.</i> ”; “ <i>Fire gave warmth, light, heat for cooking and defence...</i> ”	fire essential / survival	E 段强调火对生存至关重要与其功能，完全对应“重要能量来源”。

配对题 (32–36)

题号	答案	精确定位句 (段落&引文)	关键词对应	解释
32	E – Krapina	第 E 段: “A <i>charred piece of birch from Krapina in Croatia...</i> ”	charred piece of birch = burnt piece of wood	“charred (烧焦的) 木头”即“烧焦的木块”。
33	D – The cave of Baume-Bonne	第 D 段: “... <i>ten square metres of cobbles ... laid down, as though to take care of a puddle area in the cave...</i> ”	take care of a puddle area = prevent pools of water	铺卵石为处理/防止积水。
34	C – The Grotte du Lazaret	第 D 段: “... <i>ash at Lazaret ... edged with small marine mollusc shells...</i> ”	marine mollusc shells = remains of sea creatures	海洋软体动物的壳即“海生物遗骸”。
35	B – Moldova	第 C 段: “... <i>a large tent-ring ... of mainly mammoth bones...</i> ”	tent-ring of bones = circular arrangement of animal bones	“ring”=环状/圆形排列。
36	C – The Grotte du Lazaret	第 D 段: “... <i>wolf and fox foot bones... indicate the use of animal pelts as bed coverings.</i> ”	animal pelts as bed coverings = use of animal fur for warmth	兽皮作铺盖 → 保暖用皮毛。

概要填空 (37–39)

题号	答案	精确定位句 (段落&引文)	解释
37	sub-arctic	第 E 段: "...survival in the sub-arctic conditions... is inconceivable without control of fire."	说明没有火在“亚北极条件”下无法生存。
38	short	第 E 段: "...this fire was only of short duration ."	题干为 "lasted a ____ time", 对应 "a short time"。
39	predatory animals	第 E 段: " Fire gave... defence against predatory animals ."	明确指出火用于抵御“食肉/掠食动物”。

主旨题 (40)

题号	答案	精确定位与理由
40	C (discuss what is known about Neanderthal settlements)	全文按 A–E 依次讨论洞穴与露天住地的分布、具体地点的证据与遗物、用火情况，并未论证迁徙原因 (排除 B)、也未聚焦房屋尺寸 (排除 A)，更非按时间追踪发展历程 (排除 D)。因此最契合的是“讨论已知的尼安德特人居址与聚落”。