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Chapter One Vocabulary Questions

一、Samples

1. People in the United States in the nineteenth century were haunted by the prospect that **unprecedented** change in the nation's economy would bring social chaos.

The word "unprecedented" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- (A) intriguing
- (B) unparalleled
- (C) damaging
- (D) irregular

2. The self-educated son of a Delaware farmer, Evans early became obsessed by the possibilities of mechanized production and steam power. As early as 1802 he was using a **stationary** steam engine of high-pressure design in his mill. Engines of this type were not unknown, but before Evans they were generally considered impractical and dangerous.

The word "stationary" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- (A) single
- (B) fixed
- (C) locomotive
- (D) modified

3. The confusion and congestion of individual citizens looking for their letters was itself enough to discourage use of the mail. It is no wonder that, during the years of these **cumbersome** arrangements, private letter-carrying and express businesses developed.

The word "cumbersome" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- (A) burdensome
- (B) handsome
- (C) loathsome
- (D) quarrelsome

例题分析

1. 语义色彩

辨别词汇意义，首先需要判断词汇的语义色彩：褒义、贬义、中性。语义色彩有助于排除不相关的选项。如例题 1，从语境来看 **unprecedented** 肯定不是

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褒义，因为 change 带来了 social chaos，这样就可以排除 A 选项 intriguing（吸引人的）。例题 2 中从前文可知，cumbersome 肯定是贬义词，这样就可以排除 B 选项 handsome（帅气的）。

2. 构词法。

从词的构成可以推测词汇的语义。如例题 1，unprecedented a.。ced-: to go; to yield,

Pre-:before, -ent: person, un-: not. 从各个构成部分可以猜出 unprecedented 的意思是：以前没有发生过的（novel, unparalleled）

3. 语境

托福阅读考试中，绝大多数的词汇都需要从语境中推测意义，特别是多义词。其中的**逻辑关系**就是解题的关键。如例题 3，these **cumbersome** arrangements 中 these 指代前文的内容：The confusion and congestion of individual citizens looking for their letters。从中可以推测这些做法很混乱，给人们带来麻烦。

4. 同义词

托福阅读中的词汇题很多都是考查同义词。学习词汇的过程中，通过同义词学习可以拓展词汇量，也很容易解决词汇题。在其他阅读题中，同义词也得以广泛运用。如例题 2，stationary: static, immobile, stagnant, fixed。

二、Practice

1. The company built a gravel road within two years, and the success of the Lancaster Pike encouraged **imitation**. Northern states generally relied on private companies to build their toll roads, but Virginia constructed a network at public expense.

*The word "**imitation**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

- (A) investment
 - (B) suggestion
 - (C) increasing
 - (D) copying
2. Small, both in format and number of pages, they were generally bound simply, in board(a form of cardboard) or merely stitched in paper wrappers (a sewn **antecedent** of modern-day paperbacks) .

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The word "**antecedent**" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- (A) predecessor
 - (B) format
 - (C) imitation
 - (D) component
3. These innovations in manufacturing **boosted** output and living standards to an unprecedented extent; the average per capita wealth increased by nearly 1 percent per year-30 percent over the course of a generation.

The word "**boosted**" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- (A) ensured
 - (B) raised
 - (C) arranged
 - (D) discouraged
4. Aphids, which are particularly vulnerable to predators because of their gregarious habits and **sedentary** nature, secrete an alarm pheromone when attacked that causes nearby aphids to respond by moving away.

The word "**sedentary**" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- (A) inactive
 - (B) inefficient
 - (C) unchangeable
 - (D) unbalanced
5. The most **graphic** proof that the grand spectacle of a comet develops from a relatively small and inconspicuous chunk of ice and dust was the close-up image obtained in 1986 by the European Giotto probe of the nucleus of Halley's Comet.

The word "**graphic**" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- (A) mathematical
 - (B) popular
 - (C) unusual
 - (D) vivid
6. No two comets ever look **identical**, but they have basic features in common, one of the most obvious of which is a coma.

The word "**identical**" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- (A) equally fast
- (B) exactly alike

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- (C) near each other
(D) invisible
7. As a comet's orbit brings it closer to the Sun, first the coma grows, then two **distinct** tails usually form.
The word "distinct" is closest in meaning to which of following?
(A) visible
(B) gaseous
(C) separate
(D) new
8. Some sixth-and fifth-century B. C. Athenian pottery establishments are known to have concentrated on a limited range of fine ware, but a rural pottery establishment on the island of Thasos produced many types of pottery and roof tiles too, **presumably** to meet local demand.
The word "presumably" is closest in meaning to which of following?
(A) frequently
(B) practically
(C) preferably
(D) probably
9. One of the best-known examples of mass extinction occurred 65 million years ago with the **demise** of dinosaurs and many other forms of life.
The word "demise" is closest in meaning to which of following?
(A) change
(B) recovery
(C) help
(D) death
10. Overland transport in the United States was still extremely **primitive** in 1790. Roads were few and short, usually extending from inland communities to the nearest river town or seaport.
The word "primitive" is closest in meaning to which of following?
(A) unsafe
(B) unknown
(C) inexpensive
(D) undeveloped
11. The artisan who makes pottery in North America today utilizes his or her skill and

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imagination to create items that are beautiful as well as **functional**, transforming something ordinary into something special and unique.

*The word "**functional**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

- (A) useful
- (B) strong
- (C) inexpensive
- (D) original

12. A decision-making worksheet begins with a **succinct** statement of the problem that will also help to narrow it. It is important to be clear about the distinction between long-range and immediate goals because long-range goals often involve a different decision than short-range ones.

*The word "**succinct**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

- (A) creative
- (B) satisfactory
- (C) personal
- (D) concise

三、Additional Exercises

1. Reformers feared that the privately owned utility companies would charge **exorbitant** rates for these essential services and deliver them only to people who could afford them.

*The word "**exorbitant**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

- (A) additional
- (B) expensive
- (C) various
- (D) modified

2. In addition, mountainous sections or rising terrain can **initiate** snowfalls by the geographical lifting of a moist airstream.

*The word "**initiate**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

- (A) enhance
- (B) alter
- (C) increase
- (D) begin

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3. A snowfall consists of myriads of **minute** ice crystals that fall to the ground in the form of frozen precipitation.

*The word "**minute**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

- (A) tiny
- (B) quick
- (C) clear
- (D) sharp

4. The establishment of these posts opened new roads and provided for the protection of **daring** adventurers and expeditions as well as established settlers.

*The word "**daring**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

- (A) lost
- (B) bold
- (C) lively
- (D) foolish

5. Anyone who has handled a fossilized bone knows that it is usually not exactly like its modern **counterpart**, the most obvious difference being that it is often much heavier.

*The word "**counterpart**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

- (A) species
- (B) version
- (C) change
- (D) material

6. The scientific investigation of an experience as private as consciousness is frustratingly beyond the usual tools of the experimental psychologist. This may be one reason that many researchers have **shied away from** the notion of mind and consciousness in nonhuman animals.

*The phrase "**shied away from**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

- (A) approached
- (B) avoided
- (C) respected
- (D) allowed

7. The result is an increased concentration of **noxious** chemicals in the air. The concentrations at which the adverse effects appear will be greater than the concentrations that the pollutants would have in the absence of human activities.

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The word "**noxious**" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- (A) harmful
- (B) noticeable
- (C) extensive
- (D) weak

8. However, the concept of number and the counting process developed so long before the time of recorded history (there is archaeological evidence that counting was employed by humans as far back as 50,000 years ago) that the manner of this development is largely **conjectural**.

The word "**conjectural**" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- (A) complex
- (B) based on guessing
- (C) unbelievable
- (D) supported by careful research

9. As a rule, large billed crossbills are better at seeming seeds from large cones while small billed crossbills are more **deft** at removing the seeds from small, thin scaled cones.

The word "**deft**" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- (A) hungry
- (B) skilled
- (C) tired
- (D) pleasant

10. They are stimulating and **refreshing** because with commonsense briskness they brush away illusions and secondhand opinions.

The word "**refreshing**" is closest in meaning to which of following?

- (A) popular
- (B) ridiculous
- (C) meaningful
- (D) unusual

11. The second possible benefit of communal roots is that they act as "information centers." During the day, parties of birds will have spread out to **forage** over a very large area. When they return in the evening some will have fed well, but others may have found little to eat.

The word "**forage**" is closest in meaning to which of following?

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- (A) fly
- (B) assemble
- (C) feed
- (D) rest

12. Finally, there is safety in numbers at communal roosts since there will always be a few birds awake at any given moment to give the alarm. But this increased protection is partially **counteracted** by the fact that mass roosts attract predators and are especially vulnerable if they are on the ground.

*The word "**counteracted**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

- (A) suggested
- (B) negated
- (C) measured
- (D) shielded

13. The answer lay in a resource that unknowing Americans had trampled underfoot in their haste to cross the "Great American Desert" to reach lands that sometimes proved **barren**. In the eastern parts of the United States, the preferred grass for forage was a cultivated plant.

*The word "**barren**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

- (A) lonely
- (B) dangerous
- (C) uncomfortable
- (D) infertile

14. Although scientists can **speculate** about its nature, neither humans nor machines will ever be able to visit it.

*The word "**speculate**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

- (A) report
- (B) learn
- (C) worry
- (D) hypothesize

15. . Secular institutions, of control such as the police and army take the place of religion and family in maintaining order, and a money-based economy **prevails**. Because of these contrasts, "popular" may be viewed as clearly different from "folk".

*The word "**prevails**" is closest in meaning to which of following?*

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- (A) dominates
- (B) provides
- (C) develops
- (D) invests

四、同义词

1. ephemeral a. ~ transient, fleeting, temporary, transitory, short-lived
2. replenish v. ~ refill, supplement
3. analogous a. ~ similar, alike, resembling
4. hypothesis n. ~ assumption, surmise, supposition
5. innate a. ~ inborn, natural, inherent, indigenous
6. meager a. ~ insufficient, scanty, scarce
7. collaborate v. ~ cooperate, work together
8. impart v. ~ give, bestow
9. breed v. ~ produce, give birth to, bring forth
10. compensate v. ~ make up for, offset
11. indigenous a. ~ native, aboriginal, vernacular
12. intrigue v. ~ fascinate, interest
13. sever v. ~ cut, slice off
14. static a. ~ immobile, stationary, stagnant
15. replica n. ~ copy, reproduction, duplication, replication
16. antique a. ~ ancient, old, timeworn
17. probe v. ~ examine, delve, investigate
18. inadvertent a. ~ careless, unintentional
19. fluctuate v. ~ move up and down, vacillate
20. proliferation n. ~ sudden increase, upsurge

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Chapter Two Fact and Negative Fact Questions

一、 Samples

Questions 1-2 are based on the following passages

1. The Minoan civilization was a Bronze Age culture that is believed to have thrived on the island of Crete from around 2700 to 1450 BC. Reaching so far back into antiquity, it is impossible to verify an exact timeline of the Minoan. However, using remains of Minoan pottery, as well as other archaeological evidence found at ancient palace sites, researchers have been able to trace the general development of Minoan society.

2. The earliest known pottery was largely functional. Hand-made, as opposed to later works that were created with the help of a pottery wheel, these pieces were fashioned into rough jar and cup shapes. They tended to have simple, linear patterns, and they were often a dull red or brown color.

1. According to paragraph 1, the ruins at Minoan palace sites are used to
 - (A) verify the location of the first human settlements on Crete.
 - (B) Compare common pottery with expensive works owned by the wealthy.
 - (C) help sketch a rough chronology of ancient Minoan culture.
 - (D) Illustrate common themes in Minoan art and architecture.
2. According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT true about early Minoan pottery?
 - (A) It had an unsophisticated design.
 - (B) It was fashioned using a mechanical wheel.
 - (C) It had a reputation for being practical.
 - (D) It was molded into uneven shapes.

例题分析

例题 1 属于事实题。事实题的解题方法：

- I. 阅读试题的题干，找出关键词，进而在段落中进行定位。例题 1 中关键词

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应该是 ruins，而不是 Minoan palace，因为整篇文章都在讨论 Minoan palace，那这就不能成为关键词。**关键词必须是具体的、特定的词汇，以便于在文章定位，找到相关的信息。**关键词往往需要同义替换: ruins: remains

- II. 理解关键词所在的句子（找出句子的主谓宾，把其它细节省略；弄清句子内部以及句子之间的逻辑关系）。很明显例题 1 中所定位的句子关键在于 researchers have been able to trace the general development of Minoan society.
- III. 阅读试题选项，找出与关键词所在句子相近意义的选项。（同义替换再次得以使用）。可以看出例题 1 中的 help sketch a rough chronology of ancient Minoan culture 选项是原文的 paraphrase。

例题 2 属于非事实题。非事实题的解题方法：

- I. 阅读试题的题干，找出关键词。例题 2 中的关键词就是 Minoan pottery，事实上就是第二段整段讨论的内容。
- II. 阅读试题的选项。这个步骤与事实题有较大差距，因为非事实题中三个选项是正确的，而事实题有三个干扰项。
- III. 阅读文章段落，标记在选项中出现的信息。根据文章所提供的信息判断哪个选项未提及，或与提供的信息不相符或相反。B 选项 It was fashioned using a mechanical wheel.这个是后来瓷器的特征，与当时的瓷器无关。
- IV. 注意同义替换：functional: practical; rough: uneven; simple: unsophisticated

二、Practice

1. Modern attitudes to Roman civilization range from the infinitely impressed to the thorough disgusted. As always, there are the power worshippers, especially among historians, who are predisposed to admire whatever is strong, who feel more attracted to the might of Rome than to the subtlety of Greece. At the same time, there is a solid body of opinion that dislikes Rome. For many, Rome is at best the imitator and the continuator of Greece on a larger scale. Greek civilization had quality; Rome, mere quantity. Greece was the inventor; Rome, the research and development division. Such indeed was the opinion of some of the more intellectual Romans. “Had the

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Greeks held novelty in such disdain as we,” asked Horace in his Epistle, “what work of ancient date would now exist?”

According to the paragraph, intellectual Romans such as Horace held which of the following opinions about their civilization?

- (A) Ancient works of Greece held little value in the Roman world.
- (B) The Greek civilization had been surpassed by the Romans.
- (C) Roman civilization produced little that was original or memorable.
- (D) Romans valued certain types of innovations that had been ignored by ancient Greeks.

2. The same thing happens to this day, though on a smaller scale, wherever a sediment-laden river or stream emerges from a mountain valley onto relatively flat land, dropping its load as the current slows: the water usually spreads out fanwise, depositing the sediment in the form of a smooth, fan-shaped slope. Sediments are also dropped where a river slows on entering a lake or the sea, the deposited sediments are on a lake floor or the seafloor at first, but will be located inland at some future date, when the sea level falls or the land rises; such beds are sometimes thousands of meters thick.

All of the following are mentioned in the paragraph as places that sediment-laden rivers can deposit their sediments EXCEPT

- (A) a mountain valley
- (B) flat land
- (C) lake floor
- (D) the seafloor

3. The causes of this population rebound are consequences of other human actions. First, the major predators of deer---wolves, cougar, and lynx--have been greatly reduced in numbers. Second, conservation has been insured by limiting times for and types of hunting. But the most profound reason for the restoration of high population

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numbers has been the gate of the forests. Great tracts of lowland country deforested by logging, fire, or both have become ideal feeding grounds of deer. In addition to finding an increase of suitable browse, like huckleberry and vine maple, Arthur Einarsen, longtime game biologist in the Pacific Northwest, found quality of browse in the open areas to be substantially more nutritive. The protein content of shade-grown vegetation, for example, was much lower than that for plants grown in clearings.

Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the paragraph as a factor that has increased deer populations?

- (A) A reduction in the number of predators
- (B) Restrictions on hunting
- (C) The effects of logging and fire
- (D) Laws that protected feeding grounds of deer

4. At the upper timberline the trees begin to become twisted and deformed. This is particularly true for trees in the middle and upper latitudes, which tend to attain greater heights on ridges, whereas in the tropics the trees reach their greater heights in the valleys. This is because middle- and upper- latitude timberlines are strongly influenced by the duration and depth of the snow cover. As the snow is deeper and lasts longer in the valleys, trees tend to attain greater heights on the ridges, even though they are more exposed to high-velocity winds and poor, thin soils there. In the tropics, the valleys appear to be more favorable because they are less prone to dry out, they have less frost, and they have deeper soils.

According to the paragraph, which of the following is true of trees in the middle and upper latitudes?

- (A) Tree growth is negatively affected by the snow cover in valleys.
- (B) Tree growth is greater in valleys than on ridges.
- (C) Tree growth on ridges is not affected by high-velocity winds.
- (D) Tree growth lasts longer in those latitudes than it does in the tropics.

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5. The vast grasslands of the High Plains in the central United States were settled by farmers and ranchers in the 1880's. This region has a semiarid climate, and for 50 years after its settlement, it supported a low-intensity agricultural economy of cattle ranching and wheat farming. In the early twentieth century, however, it was discovered that much of the High Plains was underlain by a huge aquifer (a rock layer containing large quantities of groundwater). This aquifer was named the Ogallala aquifer after the Ogallala Sioux Indians, who once inhabited the region.

According to the paragraph, which of the following statements about the High Plains is true?

- (A) Until farmers and ranchers settled there in the 1880's, the High Plains had never been inhabited.
- (B) The climate of the High Plains is characterized by higher-than-average temperatures.
- (C) The large aquifer that lies underneath the High Plains was discovered by the Ogallala Sioux Indians.
- (D) Before the early 1900's there was only a small amount of farming and ranching in the High Plains.

6. The Ogallala aquifer is a sandstone formation that underlies some 583,000 square kilometers of land extending from northwestern Texas to southern South Dakota. Water from rains and melting snows has been accumulating in the Ogallala for the past 30,000 years. Estimates indicate that the aquifer contains enough water to fill Lake Huron, but unfortunately, under the semiarid climatic conditions that presently exist in the region, rates of addition to the aquifer are minimal, amounting to about half a centimeter a year.

According to the paragraph, all of the following statements about the Ogallala aquifer are true EXCEPT:

- (A) The aquifer stretches from South Dakota to Texas.
- (B) The aquifer's water comes from underground springs.

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- (C) Water has been gathering in the aquifer for 30,000 years.
- (D) The aquifer's water is stored in a layer of sandstone.

三、Additional Exercises

Groundwater is the word used to describe water that saturates the ground, filling all the available spaces. By far the most abundant type of groundwater is meteoric water; this is the groundwater that circulates as part of the water cycle. Ordinary meteoric water is water that has soaked into the ground from the surface, from precipitation (rain and snow) and from lakes and streams. There it remains, sometimes for long periods, before emerging at the surface again. At first thought it seems incredible that there can be enough space in the "solid" ground underfoot to hold all this water.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about the ground that we walk on?
 - (A) It cannot hold rainwater for long periods of time.
 - (B) It prevents most groundwater from circulating.
 - (C) It has the capacity to store large amounts of water.
 - (D) It absorbs most of the water it contains from rivers.
2. The word "incredible" in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Confusing
 - (B) Comforting
 - (C) Unbelievable
 - (D) Interesting

In seeking to describe the origins of theater, one must rely primarily on speculation, since there is little concrete evidence on which to draw. The most widely accepted theory, championed by anthropologists in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, envisions theater as emerging out of myth and ritual. The process perceived by these anthropologists may be summarized briefly. During the early stages of its development, a society becomes aware of forces that appear to influence or control its food supply and well-being. Having little understanding of natural

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causes, it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces, and it searches for means to win the favor of these forces. Perceiving an apparent connection between certain actions performed by the group and the result it desires, the group repeats, refines and formalizes those actions into fixed ceremonies, or rituals.

4. The word “championed” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Changed
- (B) Debated
- (C) Created
- (D) Supported

5. The word “attributes” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Ascribes
- (B) Leaves
- (C) Limits
- (D) Contrasts

6. According to paragraph 1, theories of the origins of theater

- (A) Are mainly hypothetical
- (B) Are well supported by factual evidence
- (C) Have rarely been agreed upon by anthropologists
- (D) Were expressed in the early stages of theater’s development

7. According to paragraph 1, why did some societies develop and repeat ceremonial actions?

- (A) To establish a positive connection between the members of the society
- (B) To help society members better understand the forces controlling their food supply
- (C) To distinguish their beliefs from those of other societies
- (D) To increase the society’s prosperity

The most striking characteristic of the plants of the alpine zone is their low growth form. This enables them to avoid the worst rigors of high winds and permits them to make use of the higher temperatures immediately adjacent to the ground

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surface. In an area where low temperatures are limiting to life, the importance of the additional heat near the surface is crucial. The low growth form can also permit the plants to take advantage of the insulation provided by a winter snow cover. In the equatorial mountains the low growth form is less prevalent.

8. According to the paragraph, all of the following statements are true of plants in the alpine zone EXCEPT:

- (A) Because they are low, they are less exposed to strong winds.
- (B) Because they are low, the winter snow cover gives them more protection from the extreme cold.
- (C) In the equatorial mountains, they tend to be lower than in mountains elsewhere.
- (D) Their low growth form keeps them closer to the ground, where there is more heat than further up.

The final major human cause of desertification is soil salinization resulting from over irrigation. Excess water from irrigation sinks down into the water table. If no drainage system exists, the water table rises, bringing dissolved salts to the surface. The water evaporates and the salts are left behind, creating a white crustal layer that prevents air and water from reaching the underlying soil.

9. According to paragraph 9, the ground's absorption of excess water is a factor in desertification because it can

- (A) Interfere with the irrigation of land
- (B) Limit the evaporation of water
- (C) Require more absorption of air by the soil
- (D) Bring salts to the surface

10. All of the following are mentioned in the passage as contributing to desertification EXCEPT

- (A) Soil erosion
- (B) Global warming
- (C) Insufficient irrigation

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(D) The raising of livestock

四、同义词

1. thrive v. ~ prosper, flourish, grow vigorously
2. functional a. ~ practical, handy, utilitarian, useful
3. verify v. ~ confirm, attest, validate, substantiate
4. toxic a. ~ poisonous, noxious
5. detect v. ~ observe, spot, perceive
6. speculate v. ~ surmise, suppose, conjecture, hypothesize
7. unique a. ~ singular, special
8. alter v. ~ change, shift, modify ~ alteration n.
9. precedent n. ~ guide, example, antecedent ~ precede v.
10. tangible a. ~ real, physical, material, concrete
11. sustain v. ~ maintain, preserve, keep up
12. imitate v. ~ copy, duplicate, reproduce, replicate
13. domesticated v. ~ tame
14. motive n. ~ purpose, reason, objective, aim, target
15. decompose v. ~ decay, break down
16. potential a. ~ possible, likely
17. facilitate v. ~ help, accelerate, assist
18. teem v. ~ abound, swarm
19. arid a. ~ dry, barren
20. sustenance n. ~ nutriment, livelihood

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Chapter Three Reference Questions

一、Samples

1. When light energy acts on the carbon dioxide and water that plants draw in from the atmosphere and soil, it causes a reaction that alters their chemical composition. One product of this reaction is the creation of carbohydrates, including glucose and starch.

The word their in the passage refers to

- (A) plants and bacteria
- (B) carbon dioxide and water
- (C) atmosphere and soil
- (D) glucose and starch

2. But the myths that have grown up around the rites may continue as part of the group's oral tradition and may even come to be acted out under conditions divorced from these rites. When this occurs, the first step has been taken toward theater as an autonomous activity, and thereafter entertainment and aesthetic values may gradually replace the former mystical and socially efficacious concerns.

The word "this" in the passage refers to

- (A) The acting out of rites
- (B) The divorce of ritual performers from the rest of society
- (C) The separation of myths from rites
- (D) The celebration of supernatural forces

例题分析

1. 指代对象出现在指示词所在句子，或出现在指示词所在句子之前

指代题首先要判断指代对象在句子内部，还是前面句子。例题 1 属于前者，例题 2 属于后者。

2. 指示词分为 I. 指示代词：this, that, these, those, such 等

II. 不定代词：some/others, one/another, the former/the latter, both/each, neither/either 等

III. 人称代词：he, his, she, her, they, their, it, its 等

IV. 关系代词/副词：which, that, who, when, where 等

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3. 指代题要分析两方面内容：**语法功能与语义功能**。例题 1 中，their 指代前面状语从句里的内容，可能是 the carbon dioxide and water, plants 或 the atmosphere and soil。基本上可以判断是 the carbon dioxide and water，因为后面两个出现在修饰 the carbon dioxide and water 的定语从句中，而定语从句所修饰的先行词才是关键。而且 their 后面跟的是 chemical composition，从语义角度来看应该指代二氧化碳与水。

例题 2 中 this 指代前面句子的内容。When this occurred 说明 this 指代的是某件事，而且肯定是紧接着这个句子的事情。特别注意替换：divorced from these rites: the separation of myths from rites。

二、Practice

With the advent of projection, the viewer's relationship with the image was no longer private, as it had been with earlier peepshow devices such as the Kinetoscope and the Mutoscope, which was a similar machine that reproduced motion by means of successive images on individual photographic cards instead of on strips of celluloid. **It** suddenly became public—an experience that the viewer shared with dozens, scores, and even hundreds of others. At the same time, the image that the spectator looked at expanded from the minuscule peepshow dimensions of 1 or 2 inches (in height) to the life-size proportions of 6 or 9 feet.

1. The word **it** in the passage refers to
- (A) The advent of projection
 - (B) The viewer's relationship with the image
 - (C) A similar machine
 - (D) Celluloid

Modernist poetry arose in the early 20th century. Coinciding with the onset of the First World War, it was in many ways a reaction to the ornate style and idealistic nature of 19th century romanticism. Among **its** earliest proponents were some hugely influential literary figures, including Ezra Pound and T. S. Eliot.

2. The word **its** in the passage refers to
- (A) modernist poetry

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- (B) the First World War
- (C) idealistic nature
- (D) romanticism

Other features, however, show experts that *Pakicetus* is a transitional form between a group of extinct flesh-eating mammals, the mesonychids, and cetaceans. It has been suggested that *Pakicetus* fed on fish in shallow water and was not yet adapted for life in the open ocean. It probably bred and gave birth on land.

3. The word it in the passage refers to

- (A) Pakicetus
- (B) Fish
- (C) Life
- (D) ocean

Other statues were designed to be placed within an architectural setting, for instance, in front of the monumental entrance gateways to temples known as pylons, or in pillared courts, where they would be placed against or between pillars: their frontality worked perfectly within the architectural context.

4. The word they in the passage refers to

- (A) statues
- (B) gateways
- (C) temples
- (D) pillared courts

Cliffs are large, vertical rock faces commonly found in mountain ranges, on coastlines and in river valleys. Many cliffs are formed either by the impact of waves or flowing rivers, or through a sudden landslide caused by geological activity. However, glacial ice has created some of the largest cliff faces on Earth, including Mount Thor on Baffin Island, which features a vertical drop of over 1,250 meters.

5. The word which in the passage refers to

- (A) Earth

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- (B) glacial ice
- (C) Mount Thor
- (D) Baffin Island

三、Additional Exercises

The Psychodynamic Approach. Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all of their demands immediately. Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. The Freudian perspective, in a sense: sees us as "steam engines." By holding in rather than venting "steam," we set the stage for future explosions. Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

1. The word inevitable in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Unavoidable
 - (B) Regrettable
 - (C) Controllable
 - (D) Unsuitable
2. The word gratify in the passage is closest in meaning to
 - (A) Identify
 - (B) Modify
 - (C) Satisfy
 - (D) Simplify
3. The word they in the passage refers to
 - (A) Future explosions
 - (B) Pent-up aggressive impulses
 - (C) Outlets

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(D) Indirect ways

One of the most popular styles adopted in the Southern states is the Country Dance, which is predominantly a figure dance with couples forming figures as they maneuver on the dance floor.

4. The word they in the paragraph refers to

- (A) lines
- (B) couples
- (C) figures
- (D) formations

They clearly reflect the growing influence of Latin America on mainstream American culture, which has been facilitated by increased immigration from countries such as Mexico, Puerto Rico and Cuba.

5. The word which in the paragraph refers to

- (A) major transformation
- (B) American dance
- (C) growing influence
- (D) mainstream American culture

四、同义词

1. assert v. ~ claim, allege, contend
2. prior a. ~before, earlier, previous, preceding, antecedent
3. pinnacle n. ~apex, summit, peak, zenith, climax
4. resemble v. ~ be similar, correspond, analogous
5. cultivate v. ~raise, produce, till, plow
6. conventional a. ~usual, traditional, customary
7. confine v. ~limit, restrict, constrain
8. dominate v. ~control, rule, reign, prevail
9. viable a. ~feasible, practical
10. dwindle v. ~diminish, decrease, wane, lessen

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11. shun v. ~ avoid, stay away from
12. perish v. ~ die, decay, disappear
13. invariably ad. ~ always, constantly, perpetually
14. concur v. ~ coincide, harmonize
15. hue n. ~ tint, cast, shade
16. wary a. ~ cautious, circumspect, careful
17. postulate v. ~ presuppose, assume, presume, hypothesize, speculate
18. halt v. ~ stop, cease, discontinue
19. primary a. ~ initial, fundamental
20. compel v. ~ force, constrain, oblige

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Chapter Four Text Insertion Questions

一、 Sample

Above the tree line there is a zone that is generally called alpine tundra. █ Immediately adjacent to the timberline, the tundra consists of a fairly complete cover of low-lying shrubs, herbs, and grasses, while higher up the number and diversity of species decrease until there is much bare ground with occasional mosses and lichens and some prostrate cushion plants. █ Some plants can even survive in favorable microhabitats above the snow line. The highest plants in the world occur at around 6,100 meters on Makalu in the Himalayas. █ At this great height, rocks, warmed by the sun, melt small snowdrifts. █

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

This explains how, for example, alpine cushion plants have been found growing at an altitude of 6,180 meters.

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

█ Although origin in ritual has long been the most popular, it is by no means the only theory about how the theater came into being. █ Storytelling has been proposed as one alternative. █ Under this theory, relating and listening to stories are seen as fundamental human pleasures. █ Thus, the recalling of an event (a hunt, battle, or other feat) is elaborated through the narrator's pantomime and impersonation and eventually through each role being assumed by a different person.

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

To enhance their listener's enjoyment, storytellers continually make their stories more engaging and memorable.

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

Much of the water in a sample of water-saturated sediment or rock will drain

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from it if the sample is put in a suitable dry place. ■ But some will remain, clinging to all solid surfaces. ■ It is held there by the force of surface tension without which water would drain instantly from any wet surface, leaving it totally dry. ■ The total volume of water in the saturated sample must therefore be thought of as consisting of water that can, and water that cannot, drain away. ■

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

What, then, determines what proportion of the water stays and what proportion drains away?

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

例题分析

1. 每篇文章都会出现一道文本插入题，主要考查文章内部逻辑关系以及逻辑衔接方法。
2. 做题方法：I. 阅读要插入的句子，定位关键词：a. 表示逻辑关系的连接词；b. 指示代词；c. 以及其它衔接方法
II. 阅读短文，判断文章的写作构架。
III. 根据逻辑关系将句子尝试放进短文。
3. 例题 1 的关键词是 this 与 for example。This 指代前文的某个事物，而 for example 表示这句话作为例子来论证前文的观点。很明显，前文说明了高山植物可以生长在海拔 6180 米的原因。

例题 2 的关键词是不定式(to enhance), enjoyment 与 story-tellers。不定式表示目的, enjoyment 与 story-tellers 表示主题(重复主题关键词也是衔接的重要方法)。

例题 3 的关键词是 then 以及 what。Then 表示前文的延续，往往表示结论或进一步提出问题。

二、 Practice

Paragraph 1: Extinct but already fully marine cetaceans are known from the fossil record. ■ How was the gap between a walking mammal and a swimming whale

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bridged? ■Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans. ■Very exciting discoveries have finally allowed scientists to reconstruct the most likely origins of cetaceans. ■In 1979, a team looking for fossils in northern Pakistan found what proved to be the oldest fossil whale.

1. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

This is a question that has puzzled scientists for ages.

Where would the sentence best fit?

■ The raising of livestock is a major economic activity in semiarid lands, where grasses are generally the dominant type of natural vegetation. ■The consequences of an excessive number of livestock grazing in an area are the reduction of the vegetation cover and the trampling and pulverization of the soil. ■This is usually followed by the drying of the soil and accelerated erosion.■

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

2. This economic reliance on livestock in certain regions makes large tracts of land susceptible to overgrazing.

Where would the sentence best fit?

■Exhibitors, however, wanted to maximize their profits, which they could do more readily by projecting a handful of films to hundreds of customers at a time (rather than one at a time) and by charging 25 to 50 cents admission. ■About a year after the opening of the first Kinetoscope parlor in 1894, showmen such as Louis and Auguste Lumiere, Thomas Armat and Charles Francis Jenkins, and Orville and Woodville Latham (with the assistance of Edison's former assistant, William Dickson) perfected projection devices. ■These early projection devices were used in vaudeville theaters, legitimate theaters, local town halls, makeshift storefront theaters, fairgrounds, and amusement parks to show films to a mass audience.■

3. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

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When this widespread use of projection technology began to hurt his Kinetoscope business, Edison acquired a projector developed by Armat and introduced it as “Edison’s latest marvel, the Vitascope.”

Where would the sentence best fit?

■ Modern architectural forms generally have three separate components comparable to elements of the human body; a supporting skeleton or frame, an outer skin enclosing the interior spaces, equipment, similar to the body’s vital organs and systems. ■ The equipment includes plumbing, electrical wiring, hot water, and air-conditioning. ■ Of course in early architecture—such as igloos and adobe structures—there was no such equipment, and the skeleton and skin were often one. ■

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

However, some modern architectural designs, such as those using folded plates of concrete or air-inflated structures, are again unifying skeleton and skin.

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

■ Ecologists are especially interested to know what factors contribute to the resilience of communities because climax communities all over the world are being severely damaged or destroyed by human activities. ■ The destruction caused by the volcanic explosion of Mount St. Helens, in the northwestern United States, for example, pales in comparison to the destruction caused by humans. ■ We need to know what aspects of a community are most important to the community’s resistance to destruction, as well as its recovery. ■

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

In fact, damage to the environment by humans is often much more severe than damage by natural events and processes.

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

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Since 1980, the use of wind to produce electricity has been growing rapidly. ■ In 1994 there were nearly 20,000 wind turbines worldwide, most grouped in clusters called wind farms that collectively produced 3,000 megawatts of electricity. ■ Most were in Denmark (which got 3 percent of its electricity from wind turbines) and California (where 17,000 machines produced 1 percent of the state's electricity, enough to meet the residential needs of a city as large as San Francisco). ■ In principle, all the power needs of the USA could be provided by exploiting the wind potential of just three states – North Dakota, South Dakota, and Texas. ■

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

Some companies in the power industry are aware of this wider possibility and are planning sizable wind-farm projects in states other than California.

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

三、Additional Exercises

■ This theory is suggested by evidence of chips in the painted figures, perhaps made by spears thrown at the drawings. ■ But if improving their hunting luck was the chief motivation for the paintings, it is difficult to explain why only a few show signs of having been speared. ■ Perhaps the paintings were inspired by the need to increase the supply of animals. Cave art seems to have reached a peak toward the end of the Upper Paleolithic period, when the herds of game were decreasing. ■

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

Therefore, if the paintings were connected with hunting, some other explanation is needed.

Where would the sentence best fit?

■ As muddy sediments are pressed together, the gas and small droplets of oil may be squeezed out of the mud and may move into sandy layers nearby. ■ Over long

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periods of time (millions of years), accumulations of gas and oil can collect in the sandy layers. ■ Both oil and gas are less dense than water, so they generally tend to rise upward through water-saturated rock and sediment. ■

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

Unless something acts to halt this migration, these natural resources will eventually reach the surface.

Where would the sentence best fit?

Scientists have known for some time that certain plants, called hyper accumulators, can concentrate minerals at levels a hundredfold or greater than normal. ■ A survey of known hyper accumulators identified that 75 percent of them amassed nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc, manganese, lead, and cadmium are other minerals of choice. ■ Hyper accumulators run the entire range of the plant world. ■ They may be herbs, shrubs, or trees. ■ Many members of the mustard family, spurge family, legume family, and grass family are top hyper accumulators.

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

Certain minerals are more likely to be accumulated in large quantities than others.

Where could the sentence best fit?

Pacific islanders are variously thought to have come from North America, South America, Egypt, Israel, and India, as well as Southeast Asia. ■ Many older theories implicitly deprecated the navigational abilities and overall cultural creativity of the Pacific islanders. ■ For example, British anthropologists G. Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry assumed that only Egyptians would have been skilled enough to navigate and colonize the Pacific. ■ They inferred that the Egyptians even crossed the Pacific to found the great civilizations of the New World (North and South America). ■ In 1947 Norwegian adventurer Thor Heyerdahl drifted on a balsa-log raft westward with the winds and currents across the Pacific from South America to prove his theory that

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Pacific islanders were Native Americans (also called American Indians).

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

Later theories concentrate on journeys in the other direction.

Where could the sentence best fit?

One interpretation regarding the absence of fossils during this important 100-million-year period is that early animals were soft bodied and simply did not fossilize. ■ Fossilization of soft-bodied animals is less likely than fossilization of hard-bodied animals, but it does occur. ■ Conditions that promote fossilization of soft-bodied animals include very rapid covering by sediments that create an environment that discourages decomposition. ■ In fact, fossil beds containing soft-bodied animals have been known for many years. ■

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

It is relatively rare because the fossilization of soft-bodied animals requires a special environment.

Where could the sentence best fit?

Impacts by meteorites represent one mechanism that could cause global catastrophes and seriously influence the evolution of life all over the planet. ■ According to some estimates, the majority of all extinctions of species may be due to such impacts. ■ Such a perspective fundamentally changes our view of biological evolution. ■ The standard criterion for the survival of a species is its success in competing with other species and adapting to slowly changing environments. ■ Yet an equally important criterion is the ability of a species to survive random global ecological catastrophes due to impacts.

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

This is the criterion emphasized by Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection.

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

Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behaviour, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggression impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Child normally desire to vent aggression impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all of their demands immediately. ■ Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. ■ The Freudian perspective, in a sense, sees us as 'steam engines'. ■ By holding in rather than venting steam', we set the stage for future explosion. ■ Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

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

According to Freud, however, impulses that have been repressed continue to exist and demand expression.

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

四、同义词

1. conversion n. ~ alteration, transformation, shift, change
2. derive v. ~ arise, originate, stem
3. influential a. ~ powerful, significant, momentous
4. venue n. ~ site, location, scene
5. vulnerable a. ~ weak, susceptible, fragile, easily attacked, delicate
6. retain v. ~ keep, withhold, reserve
7. opaque a. ~ vague, obscure, ambiguous
8. random a. ~ aimless, desultory, haphazard
9. original a. ~ primary, initial, elementary, primitive, undeveloped

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- 10. contradict v. ~ refute, negate, dispute, rebut
- 11. trait n. ~ attribute, feature, characteristic
- 12. versatile a. ~ all-round, dexterous, flexible
- 13. feat n. ~ achievement, accomplishment, deed
- 14. synchronic a. ~ coexistent, simultaneous
- 15. radical a. ~ extreme, revolutionary, dramatic
- 16. intermittent a. ~ recurrent, recurring, periodic
- 17. vertical a. ~ upright, perpendicular, straight-up
- 18. hinder v. ~ impede, bar, obstruct
- 19. external a. ~ outside, exterior, extraneous
- 20. coincide v. ~ concur, correspond

Chapter Five Sentence Simplification Questions

一、 Sample

The relative amount of these two kinds of water varies greatly from one kind of rock or sediment to another, even though their porosities may be the same. What happens depends on pore size. If the pores are large, the water in them will exist as drops too heavy for surface tension to hold, and it will drain away; but if the pores are small enough, the water in them will exist as thin films, too light to overcome the force of surface tension holding them in place; then the water will be firmly held.

1. 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) Surface tension is not strong enough to retain drops of water in rocks with large pores but it strong enough to hold on to thin films of water in rocks with small pores.
- (B) Water in rocks is held in place by large pores and drains away from small size pores through surface tension.
- (C) Small pores and large pores both interact with surface tension to determine whether a rock will hold water as heavy drops or as a thin film.
- (D) If the force of surface tension is too weak to hold water in place as heavy drops, the water will continue to be held firmly in place as a thin film when large pores exist.

Another condition that contributes to the development of autonomous theater is the emergence of the aesthetic sense. For example, some early societies ceased to consider certain rites essential to their well-being and abandoned them, nevertheless, they retained as parts of their oral tradition the myths that had grown up around the rites and admired them for their artistic qualities rather than for their religious usefulness.

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.

- (A) A society's rites were more likely to be retained in the oral tradition if its myths were admired for artistic qualities.

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- (B) The artistic quality of a myth was sometimes an essential reason for a society to abandon it from the oral tradition.
- (C) Some early societies stopped using myths in their religious practices when rites ceased to be seen as useful for social well-being.
- (D) Myths sometimes survived in a society's tradition because of their artistic qualities even after they were no longer deemed religiously beneficial.

Great tracts of lowland country deforested by logging, fire, or both have become ideal feeding grounds of deer. In addition to finding an increase of suitable browse, like huckleberry and vine maple, Arthur Einarsen, longtime game biologist in the Pacific Northwest, found quality of browse in the open areas to be substantially more nutritive. The protein content of shade-grown vegetation, for example, was much lower than that for plants grown in clearings.

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.

- (A) Arthur Einarsen's longtime family with the Pacific Northwest helped him discover areas where deer had an increase in suitable browse.
- (B) Arthur Einarsen found that deforested feeding grounds provided deer with more and better food.
- (C) Biologist like Einarsen believe it is important to find additional open areas with suitable browse for deer to inhabit.
- (D) According to Einarsen, huckleberry and vine maple are examples of vegetation that may someday improve the nutrition of deer in the open areas of the Pacific Northwest.

例题分析

1. 每篇阅读文章都会出现一道句子简化题，一定是一个复杂的句子，要求用简洁的语言概括句子内容。
2. 解题方法：I. 通读句子，找出句子的主从句，以及主从句之间的**逻辑关系**。

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II. 分别找出主句与从句的主谓宾，以理解句子的意思。

III. 阅读选项，首先判断是否有相一致的逻辑关系，其次，原句主从句所表述的内容是否在选项中得以体现。

3. 例题 1 中有很明显的转折对比关系(but)，说明主从句表述两个事物的对比：pores 的大与小以及与 surface tension 之间的关系决定了 water 是否能留在岩石中。

例题 2 中也有明显的转折对比关系(nevertheless)，说明主从句表述两个事物的对比：放弃某些仪式与保留某些仪式，出于不同的理由。

二、Practice

1. The extreme seriousness of desertification results from the vast areas of land and the tremendous numbers of people affected, as well as from the great difficulty of reversing or even slowing the process. Once the soil has been removed by erosion, only the passage of centuries or millennia will enable new soil to form.

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) Desertification is a significant problem because it is so hard to reverse and affects large areas of land and great numbers of people.
- (B) Slowing down the process of desertification is difficult because of population growth that has spread over large areas of land.
- (C) The spread of deserts is considered a very serious problem that can be solved only if large numbers of people in various countries are involved in the effort.
- (D) Desertification is extremely hard to reverse unless the population is reduced in the vast areas affected.
2. Edison was more interested in the sale of Kinetoscopes (for roughly \$1,000 apiece) to these parlors than in the films that would be run in them (which cost approximately \$10 to \$15 each). He refused to develop projection technology, reasoning that if he made and sold projectors, then exhibitors would purchase only one machine-a projector-from him instead of several.

Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the

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highlighted sentence from the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

(A) Edison was more interested in developing a variety of machines than in developing a technology based on only one.

(B) Edison refused to work on projection technology because he did not think exhibitors would replace their projectors with newer machines.

(C) Edison did not want to develop projection technology because it limited the number of machines he could sell.

(D) Edison would not develop projection technology unless exhibitors agreed to purchase more than one projector from him.

3. In order for the structure to achieve the size and strength necessary to meet its purpose, architecture employs methods of support that, because they are based on physical laws, have changed little since people first discovered them—even while building materials have changed dramatically. The world's architectural structures have also been devised in relation to the objective limitations of materials.

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) Unchanging physical laws have limited the size and strength of buildings that can be made with materials discovered long ago.

(B) Building materials have changed in order to increase architectural size and strength, but physical laws of structure have not changed.

(C) When people first started to build, the structural methods used to provide strength and size were inadequate because they were not based on physical laws.

(D) Unlike building materials, the methods of support used in architecture have not changed over time because they are based on physical laws.

4. Water from rains and melting snows has been accumulating in the Ogallala for the past 30,000 years. Estimates indicate that the aquifer contains enough water to fill Lake Huron, but unfortunately, under the semiarid climatic conditions that presently

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exist in the region, rates of addition to the aquifer are minimal, amounting to about half a centimeter a year.

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) Despite the current impressive size of the Ogallala aquifer, the region's climate keeps the rates of water addition very small.
- (B) Although the aquifer has been adding water at the rate of only half a centimeter a year, it will eventually accumulate enough water to fill Lake Huron.
- (C) Because of the region's present climatic conditions, water is being added each year to the aquifer.
- (D) Even when the region experiences unfortunate climatic conditions, the rates of addition of water continue to increase.

5. The creation of a labor force that was accustomed to working in factories did not occur easily. Before the rise of the factory, artisans had worked within the home. Apprentices were considered part of the family, and masters were responsible not only for teaching their apprentices a trade but also for providing them some education and for supervising their moral behavior. Journeymen knew that if they perfected their skill, they could become respected master artisans with their own shops. Also, skilled artisans did not work by the clock, at a steady pace, but rather in bursts of intense labor alternating with more leisurely time.

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) Masters demanded moral behavior from apprentices but often treated them irresponsibly.
- (B) The responsibilities of the master to the apprentice went beyond the teaching of a trade.
- (C) Masters preferred to maintain the trade within the family by supervising and educating the younger family members.

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(D) Masters who trained members of their own family as apprentices demanded excellence from them.

6. Large wind farms might also interfere with the flight patterns of migratory birds in certain areas, and they have killed large birds of prey (especially hawks, falcons, and eagles) that prefer to hunt along the same ridge lines that are ideal for wind turbines.

The killing of birds of prey by wind turbines has pitted environmentalists who champion wildlife protection against environmentalists who promote renewable wind energy. Researchers are evaluating how serious this problem is and hope to find ways to eliminate or sharply reduce this problem. Some analysts also contend that the number of birds killed by wind turbines is dwarfed by birds killed by other human-related sources and by the potential loss of entire bird species from possible global warming. Recorded deaths of birds of prey and other birds in wind farms in the United States currently amount to no more than 300 per year. By contrast, in the United States an estimated 97 million birds are killed each year when they collide with buildings made of plate glass, 57 million are killed on highways each year; at least 3.8 million die annually from pollution and poisoning; and millions of birds are electrocuted each year by transmission and distribution lines carrying power produced by nuclear and coal power plants.

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) Hawks, falcons and eagles prefer to hunt along ridge lines, where wind turbines can kill large numbers of migratory birds.
- (B) Wind turbines occasionally cause migratory birds to change their flight patterns and therefore may interfere with the areas where birds of prey prefer to hunt.
- (C) Some of the best locations for large wind farms are places that may cause problems for migrating birds and birds of prey.
- (D) Large wind farms in certain areas kill hawks, falcons, and eagles and thus might create a more ideal path for the flight of migratory birds.

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三、Additional Exercises

1. Many ecologists now think that the relative long-term stability of climax communities comes not from diversity but from the “patchiness” of the environment, an environment that varies from place to place supports more kinds of organisms than an environment that is uniform. A local population that goes extinct is quickly replaced by immigrants from an adjacent community.

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

- (A) Ecologists now think that the stability of an environment is a result of diversity rather than patchiness.
- (B) Patchy environments that vary from place to place do not often have high species diversity.
- (C) Uniform environments cannot be climax communities because they do not support as many types of organisms as patchy environments.
- (D) A patchy environment is thought to increase stability because it is able to support a wide variety of organisms.
2. The subjects of the paintings are mostly animals. The paintings rest on bare walls, with no backdrops or environmental trappings. Perhaps, like many contemporary peoples, Upper Paleolithic men and women believed that the drawing of a human image could cause death or injury, and if that were indeed their belief, it might explain why human figures are rarely depicted in cave art.

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) Upper Paleolithic people, like many contemporary peoples, believed that if they drew a human image in their cave art, it would cause death or injury.
- (B) Many contemporary people believe that the drawing of a human image can

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cause death or injury, so they, like Upper Paleolithic people, rarely depicted human figures in their cave art.

(C) If Upper Paleolithic people, like many contemporary peoples, believed that the drawing of a human image could cause death or injury, this belief might explain why human figures are rarely depicted in cave art.

(D) Although many contemporary peoples believe that the drawing of a human image can cause death or injury, researchers cannot explain why Upper Paleolithic people rarely depicted human figures in their cave art.

3. Contrary to the arguments of some that much of the Pacific was settled by Polynesians accidentally marooned after being lost and adrift, it seems reasonable that this feat was accomplished by deliberate colonization expeditions that set out fully stocked with food and domesticated plants and animals. Detailed studies of the winds and currents using computer simulations suggest that drifting canoes would have been a most unlikely means of colonizing the Pacific.

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) Some people have argued that the Pacific was settled by traders who became lost while transporting domesticated plants and animals.

(B) The original Polynesian settlers were probably marooned on the islands, but they may have been joined later by carefully prepared colonization expeditions.

(C) Although it seems reasonable to believe that colonization expeditions would set out fully stocked, this is contradicted by much of the evidence.

(D) The settlement of the Pacific islands was probably intentional and well planned rather than accidental as some people have proposed

4. A slightly younger fossil formation containing animal remains is the Tommotian formation, named after a locale in Russia. It dates to the very early Cambrian period, and it also contains only soft-bodied forms. At one time, the animals

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present in these fossil beds were assigned to various modern animal groups, but most paleontologists now agree that all Tommotian fossils represent unique body forms that arose in the early Cambrian period and disappeared before the end of the period, leaving no descendants in modern animal groups.

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 animals found in the Tommotian fossil bed were once thought to belong to a variety of modern animal groups, but now they are thought to have descended from a single group.
- (B) Animals in the Tommotian fossil beds were initially assigned to modern animal groups but are now thought to belong to groups that emerged and died out during the Cambrian period.
- (C) Though at first they thought otherwise, paleontologists now agree that the animals in the Tommotian have body forms from which modern animals have descended.
- (D) It is unclear whether the Tommotian fossils from the early Cambrian period represent unique body forms or whether they should be assigned to various modern animal groups.

5. Camouflage is one of the most effective ways for animals to avoid attack in the treeless Arctic. However, the summer and winter landscapes there are so diverse that a single protective coloring scheme would, of course, prove ineffective in one season or the other. Thus, many of the inhabitants of the Arctic tundra change their camouflage twice a year. The arctic fox is a clear-cut example of this phenomenon; it sports a brownish-gray coat in the summer which then turns white as cold weather sets in, and the process reverses itself in the springtime. Its brownish-gray coat blends in with the barren tundra landscape in the months without snow, and the white coat naturally blends in with the landscape of the frozen wintertime tundra.

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

- A. Opposite conditions in summer and in winter necessitate different protective coloration for Arctic animals.

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- B. The coloration of the summer and winter landscapes in the Arctic fails to protect the Arctic tundra.
- C. In a single season, protective coloring scheme are ineffective in the treeless Arctic.
- D. For many animals, a single protective coloring scheme effectively protects them during summer and winter months.

四、同义词

- 1. devastate v. ~ ravage, desolate, wreck, demolish
- 2. prediction n. ~ forecast, prophecy, conjecture
- 3. minimize v. ~ diminish, abate
- 4. gauge v. ~ assess, evaluate, appraise
- 5. imminent a. ~ forthcoming, impending, approaching
- 6. crack n. ~ break, split
- 7. spot v. ~ recognize, discern, distinguish
- 8. evacuate v. ~ empty, withdraw
- 9. tremor n. ~ quake, shake
- 10. thrive v. ~ flourish, prosper, boom
- 11. occurrence n. ~ event, incident, occasion
- 12. withstand v. ~ endure, bear, tolerate
- 13. shield n. ~ protection, shelter, safeguard
- 14. devour v. ~ consume, eat up, overwhelm
- 15. facilitate v. ~ enable, accelerate, expedite
- 16. coarse a. ~ rough, crude, harsh
- 17. arid a. ~ dry, barren
- 18. arable a. ~ fertile, fruitful, productive
- 19. definitive a. ~ final, conclusive, ultimate
- 20. trace n. ~ evidence, proof, vestige

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Chapter Six Rhetorical Purpose Questions

一、Samples

Scholars offer three related but different opinions about the mysterious origin and significance of these paintings. One opinion is that the paintings were a record of seasonal migrations made by herds. Because some paintings were made directly over others, obliterating them, it is probable that a painting's value ended with the migration it pictured. Unfortunately, this explanation fails to explain the hidden locations, unless the migrations were celebrated with secret ceremonies.

1. Why does the author mention secret ceremonies?

- (A) To present a common opinion held by many scholars
- (B) To suggest a similarity between two opinions held by scholars
- (C) To suggest a possible explanation for a weakness in an opinion expressed in the passage
- (D) To give evidence that contradicts a major opinion expressed in the passage

The source of Roman obsession with unity and cohesion may well have lain in the pattern of Rome's early development. Whereas Greece had grown from scores of scattered cities, Rome grew from one single organism. While the Greek world had expanded along the Mediterranean seas lanes, the Roman world was assembled by territorial conquest. Of course, the contrast is not quite so stark: in Alexander the Great the Greeks had found the greatest territorial conqueror of all time; and the Romans, once they moved outside Italy, did not fail to learn the lessons of sea power. Yet the essential difference is undeniable. The Key to the Greek world lay in its high-powered ships; the key to Roman power lay in its marching legions. The Greeks were wedded to the sea; the Romans, to the land. The Greek was a sailor at heart; the Roman, a landsman.

2. Why does the author mention "Alexander the Great" in the passage?

- (A) To acknowledge that Greek civilization also expanded by land conquest
- (B) To compare Greek leaders to Roman leaders
- (C) To give an example of Greek leader whom Romans studied
- (D) To indicate the superior organization of the Greek military

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Paragraph2: Scientists have asked important questions about this explosion for more than a century. Why did it occur so late in the history of Earth? The origin of multicellular forms of life seems a relatively simple step compared to the origin of life itself. Why does the fossil record not document the series of evolutionary changes during the evolution of animals? Why did animal life evolve so quickly? Paleontologists continue to search the fossil record for answers to these questions.

Paragraph3: One interpretation regarding the absence of fossils during this important 100-million-year period is that early animals were soft bodied and simply did not fossilize. Fossilization of soft-bodied animals is less likely than fossilization of hard-bodied animals, but it does occur. Conditions that promote fossilization of soft-bodied animals include very rapid covering by sediments that create an environment that discourages decomposition. In fact, fossil beds containing soft-bodied animals have been known for many years.

3. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Paragraph2 and Paragraph3?

- (A) Paragraph2 puts forward several scientific claims, one of which is rejected in Paragraph3
- (B) Paragraph2 poses several questions and Paragraph3 offers a possible answer to one of them
- (C) Paragraph2 presents outdated traditional views, while Paragraph3 presents the current scientific conclusions.
- (D) Paragraph2 introduces a generalization that is illustrated by specific examples in Paragraph3

例题分析

1. Rhetorical purpose(修辞题)主要考查考生**辨别篇章脉络的能力，弄清作者的写作意图**。一般一篇文章会出现一道题。
2. 主要有两种考法：I. 篇章中出现阴影的短语或句子，考题询问该短语或句子在段落中的功能。II. 没有阴影部分，而是询问整个段落在文章中的功能，或与其它段落的关系。

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3. 考题中的选项往往会体现作者意图的词汇：I. 说明：to explain, to illustrate, to describe, to make it clear, to clarify; II. 举例：to give an example, to exemplify, to list; III. 列举证据：to demonstrate, to prove, to make the point; IV. 反驳：to argue, to disagree, to refute; V. 对比：to contrast, to compare。
4. 例题 1 比较简单，提及 secret ceremony 目的就是说明前面观点出错的可能原因。例题 2 Alexander the Great 是特定的希腊人，作为前文观点的例子。例题 3 讨论两个段落之间的逻辑关系：第二段提出了诸多问题，而第三段是其中的一个可能的答案。

二、Practice

In addition to exploring the possible antecedents of theater, scholars have also theorized about the motives that led people to develop theater. Why did theater develop, and why was it valued after it ceased to fulfill the function of ritual? Most answers fall back on the theories about the human mind and basic human needs. One, set forth by Aristotle in the fourth century B.C., sees humans as naturally imitative—as taking pleasure in imitating persons, things, and actions and in seeing such imitations. Another, advanced in the twentieth century, suggests that humans have a gift for fantasy, through which they seek to reshape reality into more satisfying forms than those encountered in daily life. Thus, fantasy or fiction (of which drama is one form) permits people to objectify their anxieties and fears, confront them, and fulfill their hopes in fiction if not fact. The theater, then, is one tool whereby people define and understand their world or escape from unpleasant realities.

1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the paragraph?
 - (A) The author presents two theories for a historical phenomenon.
 - (B) The author argues against theories expressed earlier in the passage.
 - (C) The author argues for replacing older theories with a new one.
 - (D) The author points out problems with two popular theories.

But neither the human imitative instinct nor a penchant for fantasy by itself leads to an autonomous theater. Therefore, additional explanations are needed. One necessary condition seems to be a somewhat detached view of human problems. For

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example, one sign of this condition is the appearance of the comic vision, since comedy requires sufficient detachment to view some deviations from social norms as ridiculous rather than as serious threats to the welfare of the entire group. Another condition that contributes to the development of autonomous theater is the emergence of the aesthetic sense.

2. The word “penchant” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A)Compromise
- (B)Inclination
- (C)Tradition
- (D)Respect

3. Why does the author mention “comedy”?

- (A)To give an example of early types of theater
- (B)To explain how theater helps a society respond to threats to its welfare
- (C)To help explain why detachment is needed for the development of theater
- (D)To show how theatrical performers become detached from other members of society.

These Kinetoscope arcades were modeled on phonograph parlors, which had proven successful for Edison several years earlier. In the phonograph parlors, customers listened to recordings through individual ear tubes, moving from one machine to the next to hear different recorded speeches or pieces of music. The Kinetoscope parlors functioned in a similar way. Edison was more interested in the sale of Kinetoscopes (for roughly \$1,000 apiece) to these parlors than in the films that would be run in them (which cost approximately \$10 to \$15 each)

4. The author discusses phonograph parlors in the paragraph in order to

- (A)Explain Edison's financial success
- (B)Describe the model used to design Kinetoscope parlors
- (C)Contrast their popularity to that of Kinetoscope parlors
- (D)Illustrate how much more technologically advanced Kinetoscope parlors were

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Much of the world's great architecture has been constructed of stone because of its beauty, permanence, and availability. In the past, whole cities grew from the arduous task of cutting and piling stone upon. Some of the world's finest stone architecture can be seen in the ruins of the ancient Inca city of Machu Picchu high in the eastern Andes Mountains of Peru. The doorways and windows are made possible by placing over the open spaces thick stone beams that support the weight from above. A structural invention had to be made before the physical limitations of stone could be overcome and new architectural forms could be created. That invention was the arch, a curved structure originally made of separate stone or brick segments. The arch was used by the early cultures of the Mediterranean area chiefly for underground drains, but it was the Romans who first developed and used the arch extensively in aboveground structures. Roman builders perfected the semicircular arch made of separate blocks of stone. As a method of spanning space, the arch can support greater weight than a horizontal beam.

5. The word "arduous" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Difficult
- (B) Necessary
- (C) Skilled
- (D) Shared

6. Why does the author include a description of how the "doorways and windows" of Machu Picchu were constructed?

- (A) To indicate that the combined skeletons and skins of the stone buildings of Machu Picchu were similar to igloos and adobe structures
- (B) To indicate the different kinds of stones that had to be cut to build Machu Picchu
- (C) To provide an illustration of the kind of construction that was required before arches were invented
- (D) To explain how ancient builders reduced the amount of time necessary to construct buildings from stone.

One of the most puzzling aspects of the paintings is their location. Other rock

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paintings – for example, those of Bushmen in South Africa – are either located near cave entrances or completely in the open. Cave paintings in France and Spain, however, are in recesses and caverns far removed from original cave entrances. This means that artists were forced to work in cramped spaces and without sources of natural light. It also implies that whoever made them did not want them to be easily found. Since cave dwellers normally lived close to entrances, there must have been some reason why so many generations of Lascaux cave dwellers did their art.

7. Why does the author mention Bushmen in South Africa in this paragraph?

- (A) To suggest that ancient artists from all over the world painted animals on rocks
- (B) To contrast the location of their rock paintings to those found at Lascaux
- (C) To support the claim that early artists worked in cramped spaces
- (D) To give an example of other artists who painted in hidden locations

三、Additional exercises

The proportion of empty space in a rock is known as its porosity. But note that porosity is not the same as permeability, which measures the ease with which water can flow through a material; this depends on the sizes of the individual cavities and the crevices linking them.

1. What is the main purpose of the paragraph?

- (A) To explain why water can flow through rock
- (B) To emphasize the large amount of empty space in all rock
- (C) To point out that a rock cannot be both porous and permeable
- (D) To distinguish between two related properties of rock

The first wells were drilled into the Ogallala during the drought years of the early 1930's. The ensuing rapid expansion of irrigation agriculture, especially from the 1950's onward, transformed the economy of the region. More than 100,000 wells now tap the Ogallala. Modern irrigation devices, each capable of spraying 4.5 million liters of water a day, have produced a landscape dominated by geometric patterns of circular green islands of crops. Ogallala water has enabled the High Plains region to

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supply significant amounts of the cotton, sorghum, wheat, and corn grown in the United States. In addition, 40 percent of American grain-fed beef cattle are fattened here.

2. The word “ensuing” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Continuing
- (B) Surprising
- (C) Initial
- (D) Subsequent

3. In the paragraph, why does the author provide the information that 40 percent of American cattle are fattened in the High Plains?

- (A) To suggest that crop cultivation is not the most important part of the economy of the High Plains
- (B) To indicate that not all economic activity in the High Plains is dependent on irrigation
- (C) To provide another example of how water from the Ogallala has transformed the economy of the High Plains
- (D) To contrast cattle-fattening practices in the High Plains with those used in other region of the United States

Even the kind of stability defined as simple lack of change is not always associated with maximum diversity. At least in temperate zones, maximum diversity is often found in mid-successional stages, not in the climax community. Once a redwood forest matures, for example, the kinds of species and the number of individuals growing on the forest floor are reduced. In general, diversity, by itself, does not ensure stability. Mathematical models of ecosystems likewise suggest that diversity does not guarantee ecosystem stability—just the opposite, in fact. A more complicated system is, in general, more likely than a simple system to break down. (A fifteen-speed racing bicycle is more likely to break down than a child’s tricycle.)

4. The word “guarantee” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Increase

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- (B)Ensure
- (C)Favor
- (D)Complicate

5. In the paragraph, why does the author provide the information that “(A fifteen-speed racing bicycle is more likely to break down than a child’s tricycle)”?

- (A)To illustrate a general principle about the stability of systems by using an everyday example
- (B)To demonstrate that an understanding of stability in ecosystems can be applied to help understand stability in other situations
- (C)To make a comparison that supports the claim that, in general, stability increases with diversity
- (D)To provide an example that contradicts mathematical models of ecosystems

If an impact is large enough, it can disturb the environment of the entire Earth and cause an ecological catastrophe. The best-documented such impact took place 65 million years ago at the end of the Cretaceous period of geological history. This break in Earth’s history is marked by a mass extinction, when as many as half the species on the planet became extinct. While there are a dozen or more mass extinctions in the geological record, the Cretaceous mass extinction has always intrigued paleontologists because it marks the end of the age of the dinosaurs. For tens of millions of years, those great creatures had flourished. Then, suddenly, they disappeared.

6. In the paragraph, why does the author provide the information that “For tens of millions of years, those great creatures had flourished. Then, suddenly, they disappeared.”?

- (A)To support the claim that the mass extinction at the end of the Cretaceous is the best-documented of the dozen or so mass extinctions in the geological record
- (B)To explain why as many as half of the species on Earth at the time are believed to have become extinct at the end of the Cretaceous
- (C)To explain why paleontologists have always been intrigued by the mass extinction

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at the end of the Cretaceous

(D) To provide evidence that an impact can be large enough to disturb the environment of the entire planet and cause an ecological disaster

Large wind farms might also interfere with the flight patterns of migratory birds in certain areas, and they have killed large birds of prey (especially hawks, falcons, and eagles) that prefer to hunt along the same ridge lines that are ideal for wind turbines. The killing of birds of prey by wind turbines has pitted environmentalists who champion wildlife protection against environmentalists who promote renewable wind energy. Researchers are evaluating how serious this problem is and hope to find ways to eliminate or sharply reduce this problem. Some analysts also contend that the number of birds killed by wind turbines is dwarfed by birds killed by other human-related sources and by the potential loss of entire bird species from possible global warming. Recorded deaths of birds of prey and other birds in wind farms in the United States currently amount to no more than 300 per year. By contrast, in the United States an estimated 97 million birds are killed each year when they collide with buildings made of plate glass, 57 million are killed on highways each year; at least 3.8 million die annually from pollution and poisoning; and millions of birds are electrocuted each year by transmission and distribution lines carrying power produced by nuclear and coal power plants.

7. In the paragraph, why does the author give detail about the estimated numbers of birds killed each year?

(A) To argue that wind farms should not be built along ridge lines

(B) To point out that the deaths of migratory birds exceed the deaths of birds of prey

(C) To explain why some environmentalists oppose wind energy

(D) To suggest that wind turbines result in relatively few bird deaths

The subjects of the paintings are mostly animals. The paintings rest on bare walls, with no backdrops or environmental trappings. Perhaps, like many contemporary peoples, Upper Paleolithic men and women believed that the drawing of a human image could cause death or injury, and if that were indeed their belief, it might explain

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why human figures are rarely depicted in cave art. Another explanation for the focus on animals might be that these people sought to improve their luck at hunting. This theory is suggested by evidence of chips in the painted figures, perhaps made by spears thrown at the drawings. But if improving their hunting luck was the chief motivation for the paintings, it is difficult to explain why only a few show signs of having been speared. Perhaps the paintings were inspired by the need to increase the supply of animals. Cave art seems to have reached a peak toward the end of the Upper Paleolithic period, when the herds of game were decreasing.

8. In the paragraph, why does the author mention the Upper Paleolithic cave art seemed to have reached a peak toward the end of the Upper Paleolithic period, when the herds of game were decreasing?

- (A) To argue that Upper Paleolithic art ceased to include animals when herds of game became scarce
- (B) To provide support for the idea that the aim of the paintings was to increase the supply of animals for hunting
- (C) To emphasize the continued improvement in the quality of cave art throughout the Upper Paleolithic period
- (D) To show the direct connection between the decrease in herds of game and the end of the Upper Paleolithic period

四、同义词

1. preserve v. ~ save, maintain, sustain, conserve
2. forgery n. ~ sham, counterfeit, copy
3. endure v. ~ last, abide, persist
4. dwelling n. ~ house, accommodation, habitat, lodging
5. sacred a. ~ divine, revered, blessed
6. degradation n. ~ degeneration, decadence, deterioration
7. masterpiece n. ~ classic, masterwork
8. authentic a. ~ genuine, legitimate, original
9. artifact n. ~ product, relic
10. ceremony n. ~ celebration, feast, rite

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11. archaic a. ~ ancient, antiquated, primitive
12. static a. ~ immobile, stationery, stagnant
13. reminiscent a. ~ suggestive, evocative
14. offset v. ~ balance, counteract
15. repercussion n. ~ consequence, outcome, reverberation
16. expel v. ~ banish, dismiss
17. norm n. ~ criteria, standard
18. revel v. ~ delight, enjoy, celebrate
19. flaunt v. ~ boast, brag, show off
20. implication n. ~ reference, suggestion, significance
21. crux n. ~ basis, central point
22. ornate a. ~ elaborate, decorated, baroque
23. ostentatious a. ~ pretentious, showy
24. incorporate v. ~ integrate, combine, merge
25. portray v. ~ describe, depict, illustrate

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Chapter Seven Inference Questions

一、Sample

The ocean's appearance is largely determined by the way light impacts on water. When water is hit by light, it absorbs most of the light rays, and reflects some back. Because of water's unique properties, it is able to absorb long wavelength light, which appears red, orange or yellow in the color spectrum, much more strongly than short wavelength light, which appears blue. Therefore, since water reflects short wavelength, it takes on a pure blue color. But in reality in the vast oceans, the reflected light from the water interacts with other reflected sunlight from sand, mud, and algae, giving the ocean its distinctive color.

1. What can be inferred from the passage about the vast ocean's color?

- (A) It contains pigments from right across the color spectrum.
- (B) It is not pure blue in its appearance.
- (C) It is unaffected by changes in sunlight intensity.
- (D) It is a deep hue due to its huge volume.

The origin of ancient Rome's theatrical tradition is difficult to determine, as there is little surviving text to guide scholars in the study of early Roman drama. What is just as surprising, however, is that the beginnings of their dramatic tradition were apparently also lost to the ancient Romans themselves. In the first century AD, investigations were being launched into how and when Roman theatre began. However, long before these inquiries began, most evidence and information pertaining to the origins of the theatre had already disappeared. All modern scholars can do to glean an idea of early Roman drama is look at the theatrical traditions of two cultures that significantly influenced the development of Roman culture.

2. It can be inferred from the paragraph that Romans of the first century AD

- (A) were no longer producing works of drama.
- (B) did not anticipate the needs of future historians.
- (C) Discovered information about early Roman theatre.
- (D) Were interested in the foundations of their culture.

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Animals that live in the arctic have evolved key adaptations that allow them to survive in such extreme conditions, and these unique features make them very different from their relatives that live in more temperate climates. One example is the narwhal, a whale whose adaptations to its icy environment have given it a very different appearance from that of other whales and dolphins. Most obviously, narwhals possess a long, thin tusk that protrudes from their upper jaw. This tusk allows the narwhal to probe for fluctuations in water temperature and salinity, and find relatively warm areas in the frigid Arctic waters. The populations are concentrated in an area of the planet that is home to very few kinds of whales. In fact, there are only two other whale species that spend their entire lives in the Arctic.

3. According to paragraph above, what can be inferred about the other two species of whales that live in the Arctic?
- (A) They are closely related to the narwhal.
(B) They look similar to their warm-water relatives.
(C) They are not able to live there all year round.
(D) They have special adaptations to their habitat.

例题分析

1. 推论题难度较大，需要特别注意与事实题的差异。事实题考查词汇与语义的同义替换；推论题考查逻辑推理关系，与原文同义的选项都为错误选项。
2. 推论题的做题方法：I. 阅读试题，定位关键词。II. 阅读段落，找到关键词所在位置。III. 判断关键词所在句子与段落其它句子的逻辑关系。
3. 推理题的逻辑关系主要有三种：I. 对比关系（compare or contrast）；II. 总分关系（general-specific, specific-general）；III. 时间先后关系（chronology）
4. 例题1关键词为 ocean' color, 为对比关系；例题2关键词为 the first century AD, 为时间先后关系；例题3关键词为 other two species, 为总分关系。

二、Practice

Groundwater is the word used to describe water that saturates the ground, filling all the available spaces. By far the most abundant type of groundwater is meteoric water; this is the groundwater that circulates as part of the water cycle. Ordinary

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meteoric water is water that has soaked into the ground from the surface, from precipitation (rain and snow) and from lakes and streams. There it remains, sometimes for long periods, before emerging at the surface again. At first thought it seems incredible that there can be enough space in the “solid” ground underfoot to hold all this water.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the paragraph about the ground that we walk on?

- (A) It cannot hold rainwater for long periods of time.
- (B) It prevents most groundwater from circulating.
- (C) It has the capacity to store large amounts of water.
- (D) It absorbs most of the water it contains from rivers.

2. The word “incredible” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Confusing
- (B) Comforting
- (C) Unbelievable
- (D) Interesting

The transition from forest to treeless tundra on a mountain slope is often a dramatic one. Within a vertical distance of just a few tens of meters, trees disappear as a life-form and are replaced by low shrubs, herbs, and grasses. This rapid zone of transition is called the upper timberline or tree line. In many semiarid areas there is also a lower timberline where the forest passes into steppe or desert at its lower edge, usually because of a lack of moisture.

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the paragraph about both the upper and lower timberlines?

- (A) Both are treeless zones
- (B) Both mark forest boundaries.
- (C) Both are surrounded by desert areas.
- (D) Both suffer from a lack of moisture.

There is little doubt, however, that desertification in most areas results primarily from

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human activities rather than natural processes. The semiarid lands bordering the deserts exist in a delicate ecological balance and are limited in their potential to adjust to increased environmental pressures. Expanding populations are subjecting the land to increasing pressures to provide them with food and fuel. In wet periods, the land may be able to respond to these stresses. During the dry periods that are common phenomena along the desert margins, though, the pressure on the land is often far in excess of its diminished capacity, and desertification results.

4. The word delicate in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Fragile
- (B) Predictable
- (C) Complex
- (D) Valuable

5. According to the paragraph, in dry periods, border areas have difficulty

- (A) Adjusting to stresses created by settlement
- (B) Retaining their fertility after desertification
- (C) Providing water for irrigating crops
- (D) Attracting populations in search of food and fuel

Even development in architecture has been the result of major technological changes. Materials and methods of construction are integral parts of the design of architecture structures. In earlier times it was necessary to design structural systems suitable for the materials that were available, such as wood, stone, brick. Today technology has progressed to the point where it is possible to invent new building materials to suit the type of structure desired. Enormous changes in materials and techniques of construction within the last few generations have made it possible to enclose space with much greater ease and speed and with a minimum of material. Progress in this area can be measured by the difference in weight between buildings built now and those of comparable size built one hundred ago.

6. The word “integral” is closest in meaning to

- (A) Essential

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- (B) Variable
- (C) Practical
- (D) Independent

7. According to the paragraph, which of the following is true about materials used in the construction of buildings?

- (A) Because new building materials are hard to find, construction techniques have changed very little from past generations.
- (B) The availability of suitable building materials no longer limits the types of structures that may be built.
- (C) The primary building materials that are available today are wood, stone, and brick.
- (D) Architects in earlier times did not have enough building materials to enclose large spaces.

8. In the paragraph , what does the author imply about modern buildings?

- (A) They occupy much less space than buildings constructed one hundred years ago.
- (B) They are not very different from the building of a few generations ago.
- (C) They weigh less in relation to their size than buildings constructed one hundred years ago.
- (D) They take a long time to build as a result of their complex construction methods.

三、 Additional Exercises

Nearly any kind of plant of the forest understory can be part of a deer's diet. Where the forest inhibits the growth of grass and other meadow plants, the black-tailed deer browses on huckleberry, salad, dogwood, and almost any other shrub or herb. But this is fair-weather feeding. What keeps the black-tailed deer alive in the harsher seasons of plant decay and dormancy? One compensation for not hibernating is the built-in urge to migrate. Deer may move from high-elevation browse areas in summer down to the lowland areas in late fall. Even with snow on the ground, the high bushy understory is exposed; also snow and wind bring down leafy

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branches of cedar, hemlock, red alder, and other arboreal fodder.

1. It can be inferred from the discussion in the paragraph that winter conditions

- (A) Cause some deer to hibernate
- (B) Make food unavailable in the highlands for deer
- (C) Make it easier for deer to locate understory plants
- (D) Prevent deer from migrating during the winter

2. The word "inhibits" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Consists of
- (B) Combines
- (C) Restricts
- (D) Establishes

Reduction in numbers of game should have boded ill for their survival in later times. A worsening of the plight of deer was to be expected as settlers encroached on the land, logging, burning, and clearing, eventually replacing a wilderness landscape with roads, cities, towns, and factories. No doubt the numbers of deer declined still further. Recall the fate of the Columbian white-tailed deer, now in a protected status. But for the black-tailed deer, human pressure has had just the opposite effect. Wild life zoologist Hulmut Buechner(1953), in reviewing the nature of biotic changes in Washington through recorded time, says that "since the early 1940s, the state has had more deer than at any other time in its history, the winter population fluctuating around approximately 320,000 deer (mule and black-tailed deer), which will yield about 65,000 of either sex and any age annually for an indefinite period."

3. Why does the author ask readers to recall "the fate of the Columbian white-tailed deer" in the discussion of changes in the wilderness landscape?

- (A) To provide support for the idea that habitat destruction would lead to population decline
- (B) To compare how two species of deer caused biotic changes in the wilderness environment
- (C) To provide an example of a species of deer that has successfully adapted to human

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settlement

(D) To argue that some deer species must be given a protected status

4. The phrase “indefinite period” in the passage is closest in meaning to period

(A) Whose end has not been determined

(B) That does not begin when expected

(C) That lasts only briefly

(D) Whose importance remains unknown

5. Which of the following statements about deer populations is supported by the information in the paragraph?

(A) Deer populations reached their highest point during the 1940s and then began to decline.

(B) The activities of settlers contributed in unexpected ways to the growth of some deer populations in later times.

(C) The cleaning of wilderness land for construction caused biotic changes from which the black-tailed deer population has never recovered.

(D) Since the 1940s the winter populations of deer have fluctuated more than the summer populations have.

Oil pools are valuable underground accumulations of oil, and oil fields are regions underlain by one or more oil pools. When an oil pool or field has been discovered, wells are drilled into the ground. Permanent towers, called derricks, used to be built to handle the long sections of drilling pipe. Now portable drilling machines are set up and are then dismantled and removed. When the well reaches a pool, oil usually rises up the well because of its density difference with water beneath it or because of the pressure of expanding gas trapped above it. Although this rise of oil is almost always carefully controlled today, spouts of oil, or gushers, were common in the past. Gas pressure gradually dies out, and oil is pumped from the well. Water or steam may be pumped down adjacent wells to help push the oil out. At a refinery, the crude oil from underground is separated into natural gas, gasoline, kerosene, and

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various oils. Petrochemicals such as dyes, fertilizer, and plastic are also manufactured from the petroleum.

6. The word “adjacent” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- (A) Nearby
- (B) Existing
- (C) Special
- (D) Deep

7. Which of the following can be inferred from the paragraph about gushers?

- (A) They make bringing the oil to the surface easier.
- (B) They signal the presence of huge oil reserves.
- (C) They waste more oil than they collect.
- (D) They are unlikely to occur nowadays.

Only recently have investigators considered using these plants to clean up soil and waste sites that have been contaminated by toxic levels of heavy metals – an environmentally friendly approach known as phytoremediation. This scenario begins with the planting of hyper accumulating species in the target area, such as an abandoned mine or an irrigation pond contaminated by runoff. Toxic minerals would first be absorbed by roots but later relocated to the stem and leaves. A harvest of the shoots would remove the toxic compounds off site to be burned or composted to recover the metal for industrial uses. After several years of cultivation and harvest, the site would be restored at a cost much lower than the price of excavation and reburial, the standard practice for remediation of contaminated soils. For examples, in field trials, the plant alpine pennycress removed zinc and cadmium from soils near a zinc smelter, and Indian mustard, native to Pakistan and India, has been effective in reducing levels of selenium salts by 50 percent in contaminated soils.

8. 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) Before considering phytoremediation, hyper accumulating species of plants local

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to the target area must be identified.

(B)The investigation begins with an evaluation of toxic sites in the target area to determine the extent of contamination.

(C)The first step in phytoremediation is the planting of hyper accumulating plants in the area to be cleaned up.

(D)Mines and irrigation ponds can be kept from becoming contaminated by planting hyper accumulating species in targeted areas.

9. It can be inferred from the paragraph that compared with standard practices for remediation of contaminated soils, phytoremediation

(A)does not allow for the use of the removed minerals for industrial purposes.

(B)can be faster to implement

(C)is equally friendly to the environment

(D)is less suitable for soils that need to be used within a short period of time.

10. Why does the author mention Indian mustard?

(A)To warn about possible risks involved in phytoremediation

(B)To help illustrate the potential of phytoremediation

(C)To show that hyper accumulating plants grow in many regions of the world

(D)To explain how zinc contamination can be reduced.

四、同义词

1. layout n. ~ arrangement, design, blueprint

2. trace v. ~ track, pursue

3. unify v. ~ merge, mingle, integrate

4. exemplify v. ~ embody, illustrate, symbolize

5. thwart v. ~ impede, hinder, obstruct

6. breach v. ~ violate, transgress

7. bewilder v. ~ baffle, confuse, confound

8. discrepancy n. ~ difference, disparity, inconsistency

9. intricate a. ~ complex, complicated

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- 10. revere v. ~ venerate, esteem, worship
- 11. legible a. readable, clear, decipherable
- 12. culminate v. ~ climax, consummate
- 13. domain n. ~ sphere, territory, realm
- 14. decipher v. ~ interpret, figure out, unravel
- 15. invariably ad. ~ always, constantly, all the time
- 16. benefactor n. ~ helper, patron
- 17. say n. ~ authority, voice, control
- 18. sway v. ~ influence, oscillate
- 19. commission v. ~ authorize, empower, delegate
- 20. fortress n. ~ stronghold, castle

Chapter Eight Actual Test

<p>Paragraph 1:</p> <p>1. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as being a difficult judgment for children to make about advertised toys?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How big the toys are ○ How much the toys cost ○ What the toys can do ○ How the toys are made <p>Paragraph 2:</p> <p>2. The word “<u>verify</u>” in the passage is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ establish the truth of ○ approve of ○ understand ○ criticize <p>3. In paragraph 2, what is one reason that claims such as “<u>the best</u>” or “<u>better than</u>” can be misleading?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They represent the opinions of adults, which are often different from those of children. 	<p>Children and Advertising</p> <p>1. Young children are trusting of commercial advertisements in the media, and advertisers have sometimes been accused of taking advantage of this trusting outlook. The Independent Television Commission, regulator of television advertising in the United Kingdom, has criticized advertisers for "misleadingness"—creating a wrong impression either intentionally or unintentionally—in an effort to control advertisers' use of techniques that make it difficult for children to judge the true size, action, performance, or construction of a toy.</p> <p>2. General concern about misleading tactics that advertisers employ is centered on the use of exaggeration. Consumer protection groups and parents believe that children are largely ill-equipped to recognize such techniques and that often exaggeration is used at the expense of product information. Claims such as "<u>the best</u>" or "<u>better than</u>" can be subjective and misleading; even adults may be unsure as to their meaning. They represent the advertiser's opinions about the qualities of their products or brand and, as a</p>
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<p>○ They generally involve comparisons among only a small group of products.</p> <p>○ They reflect the attitudes of consumer protection groups rather than those of actual consumers.</p> <p>○ They reflect the advertiser's viewpoint about the product.</p> <p>4. Cereal advertisements that include the statement “<u>when part of a nutritionally balanced breakfast</u>” are trying to suggest that</p> <p>○ the cereal is a desirable part of a healthful, balanced breakfast</p> <p>○ the cereal contains equal amounts of all nutrients</p> <p>○ cereal is a healthier breakfast than other foods are</p> <p>○ the cereal is the most nutritious part of the breakfast meal</p> <p>5. According to paragraph 2, all of the following are true of disclaimers made in advertisements EXCEPT:</p> <p>○ They are qualifications or conditions put on a claim.</p> <p>○ They may be used to balance exaggerations.</p> <p>○ They are usually presented in both audio and visual formats.</p> <p>○ They are often difficult for children to understand.</p> <p>Paragraph 3:</p>	<p>consequence, are difficult to <u>verify</u>. Advertisers sometimes offset or counterbalance an exaggerated claim with a disclaimer—a qualification or condition on the claim. For example, the claim that breakfast cereal has a health benefit may be accompanied by the disclaimer “<u>when part of a nutritionally balanced breakfast.</u>” However, research has shown that children often have difficulty understanding disclaimers: children may interpret the phrase “when part of a nutritionally balanced breakfast” to mean that the cereal is required as a necessary part of a balanced breakfast. The author George Comstock suggested that less than a quarter of children between the ages of six and eight years old understood standard disclaimers used in many toy advertisements and that disclaimers are more readily comprehended when presented in both audio and visual formats. Nevertheless, disclaimers are mainly presented in audio format only.</p> <p>3. Fantasy is one of the more common techniques in advertising that could possibly mislead a young audience. Child-oriented advertisements are more likely to include magic and fantasy than advertisements aimed at adults. In a content</p>
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<p>6. The word "<u>adept</u>" in the passage is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ responsible ○ skillful ○ patient ○ curious <p>7.Paragraph 3 indicates that there is uncertainty about which of the following issues involving children and fantasy in advertising?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Whether children can tell if what they are seeing in an advertisement is real or fantasy ○ Whether children can differentiate fantasy techniques from other techniques used in advertising ○ Whether children realize how commonly fantasy techniques are used in advertising aimed at them ○ Whether children are attracted to advertisements that lack fantasy <p>8.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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rational appeals in advertising are certainly limited by children's emotional immaturity and the indirect nature of their associations. ○ Indirect appeals to children's 	<p>analysis of Canadian television, the author Stephen Kline observed that nearly all commercials for character toys featured fantasy play. Children have strong imaginations and the use of fantasy brings their ideas to life, but children may not be <u>adept</u> enough to realize that what they are viewing is unreal. Fantasy situations and settings are frequently used to attract children's attention, particularly in food advertising. Advertisements for breakfast cereals have, for many years, been found to be especially fond of fantasy techniques, with almost nine out of ten including such content. Generally, there is uncertainty as to whether very young children can distinguish between fantasy and reality in advertising. <u>Certainly, rational appeals in advertising aimed at children are limited, as most advertisements use emotional and indirect appeals to psychological states or associations.</u></p>
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<p>psychological states or associations can limit the effectiveness of rational appeals in advertising.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rational appeals play a much smaller role in advertisements for children that emotional appeals and psychological associations do. ○ Rational appeals in advertising aimed at children should certainly be limited until the children are emotionally and psychologically ready. <p>Paragraph 4:</p> <p>9. The word "<u>attributes</u>" in the passage is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evaluations ○ Attitudes ○ Actions ○ Characteristics <p>10. In paragraph 4, why does the author mention a show about a cartoon lion in which an advertisement appears featuring the same lion character?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To help explain what is meant by the term "host selling" and why it can be misleading to children ○ To explain why the role of celebrities in advertising aimed at children has often been confused with host selling ○ To compare the effectiveness of using animated figures with the effectiveness of using celebrities in advertisements aimed at children 	<p>4. The use of celebrities such as singers and movie stars is common in advertising. The intention is for the positively perceived <u>attributes</u> of the celebrity to be transferred to the advertised product and for the two to become automatically linked in the audience's mind. In children's advertising, the celebrities are often animated figures from popular cartoons. In the recent past, the role of celebrities in advertising to children has often been conflated with the concept of host selling. Host selling involves blending advertisements with regular programming in a way that makes it difficult to distinguish one from the other. Host selling occurs, for example, when a children's show about a cartoon lion contains an ad in which the same lion promotes a breakfast cereal. The psychologist Dale Kunkel showed that the practice of host selling reduced children's ability to distinguish between advertising and program material. It was also found that older children responded more positively to products in host selling advertisements.</p>
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<p>○ To indicate how Kunkel first became interested in studying the effects of host selling on children</p> <p>Paragraph 5:</p> <p>11 .The word "<u>credible</u>" in the passage is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ helpful ○ believable ○ valuable ○ familiar <p>12. According to paragraph 5, what did a study of children in Hong Kong show about the use of celebrities in advertisements aimed at children?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is most effective with children who watch a lot of television. ○ It has little effect if the celebrities are not familiar to most children. ○ It is more effective in marketing cereals and food products than in marketing other kinds of products. ○ It can have a negative effect if the celebrities are not popular with children. in the passage is closest in meaning to <p>13. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.</p> <p>Another aspect of advertising that may especially influence children is</p>	<p>5. Regarding the appearance of celebrities in advertisements that do not involve host selling, the evidence is mixed. Researcher Charles Atkin found that children believe that the characters used to advertise breakfast cereals are knowledgeable about cereals, and children accept such characters as <u>credible</u> sources of nutritional information. This finding was even more marked for heavy viewers of television. In addition, children feel validated in their choice of a product when a celebrity endorses that product. A study of children in Hong Kong, however, found that the presence of celebrities in advertisements could negatively affect the children's perceptions of a product if the children did not like the celebrity in question.</p> <hr/> <p>■Fantasy is one of the more common techniques in advertising that could possibly mislead a young audience. ■ Child-oriented advertisements are more likely to include magic and fantasy than advertisements aimed at adults. ■In a</p>
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fantasy.

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

1. 2. 3. 4.

14. Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. *This question is worth 2 points.*

Advertisements can be misleading to children when the advertisements use audio and visual formats that are especially appealing to children.

Answer Choices

- Children may not be able to interpret exaggerated claims made by advertisers or understand the disclaimers used to offset claims.
- Although the use of celebrities is not necessarily effective in advertisements aimed at children, there is evidence that host selling can positively affect their views of a product.
- Studies show that misleading tactics are used most often in commercials for breakfast cereals, with toy commercials

content analysis of Canadian television, the author Stephen Kline observed that nearly all commercials for character toys featured fantasy play. ■Children have strong imaginations and the use of fantasy brings their ideas to life, but children may not be adept enough to realize that what they are viewing is unreal. Fantasy situations and settings are frequently used to attract children's attention, particularly in food advertising. Advertisements for breakfast cereals have, for many years, been found to be especially fond of fantasy techniques, with almost nine out of ten including such content. Generally, there is uncertainty as to whether very young children can distinguish between fantasy and reality in advertising. Certainly, rational appeals in advertising aimed at children are limited, as most advertisements use emotional and indirect appeals to psychological states or associations.

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using such tactics only slightly less frequently.

- The use of fantasy is especially common in advertisements for children, but children may not be able to distinguish fantasy from reality.

- Very young children are particularly influenced by host selling, while slightly older children are more readily misled by seemingly rational claims such as 'the best.'

- Advertisements can be misleading to children when the advertisements use audio and visual formats that are especially appealing to children.

Paragraph 1:

1. Why does the author call the Mayan homeland both a “seasonal tropical forest” and “seasonal desert”?

- To illustrate how the climate of the Mayan homeland varied from region to region
- To explain how the climate of the Mayan homeland is similar to that of a jungle or tropical rainforest
- To emphasize the vast size of the area that comprised the Mayan homeland in ancient times
- To make the point that the Mayan homeland is climatically more complex than is generally assumed

Maya Water Problems

1. To understand the ancient Mayan people who lived in the area that is today southern Mexico and Central America and the ecological difficulties they faced, one must first consider their environment, which we think of as “jungle” or ‘tropical rainforest.’ This view is inaccurate, and the reason proves to be important. Properly speaking, tropical rainforests grow in high-rainfall equatorial areas that remain wet or humid all year round. But the Maya homeland lies more than sixteen hundred kilometers from the equator, at latitudes 17 to 22 degrees north, in a habitat termed a “seasonal tropical forest.” That is, while there does tend to be a rainy season from May to October, there is also a dry

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<p>Paragraph 2:</p> <p>2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 2 as a difference between the northern and southern Yucatan Peninsula?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The annual rainfall was greater in the south. ○ The population density was lower in the north. ○ Agricultural productivity was greater in the south ○ Rainfall was more unpredictable and variable in the south. <p>3. Which of the following statements about ancient and modern agriculture in the Yucatan Peninsula is supported by paragraph 2?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Modern agricultural methods have solved many of the ancient problems of farming in the Yucatan Peninsula. ○ Ancient Mayan farmers may have been somewhat more successful at farming in the Yucatan Peninsula than farmers are today. ○ Farming today is easier than in the past because environmental changes in the Yucatan Peninsula have increased available rainfall ○ The Yucatan soils in which ancient farmers worked were richer, more 	<p>season from January through April. If one focuses on the wet months, one calls the Maya homeland a "<u>seasonal tropical forest</u>"; if one focuses on the dry months, one could instead describe it as a "<u>seasonal desert</u>."</p> <p>2. From north to south in the Yucatan Peninsula, where the Maya lived, rainfall ranges from 18 to 100 inches (457 to 2,540 millimeters) per year, and the soils become thicker, so that the southern peninsula was agriculturally more productive and supported denser populations. But rainfall in the Maya homeland is unpredictably variable between years; some recent years have had three or four times more rain than other years. As a result, modern farmers attempting to grow corn in the ancient Maya homelands have faced frequent crop failures, especially in the north. The ancient Maya were presumably more experienced and did better, but nevertheless they too must have faced risks of crop failures from droughts and hurricanes.</p>
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productive, and thicker than they are today.

Paragraph 3:

4. The word "paradoxically" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- usually
- surprisingly
- understandably
- predictably

5 The phrase "The likely explanation" in the passage refers to the explanation for why

- the southern Maya areas received more rainfall than the northern areas
- modern archaeologists have difficulty understanding ancient droughts
- water problems were most severe in the wet south
- land surface in the south is so high above the water table

6 Which of the following statements about the availability of water in the Mayan homeland is supported by paragraph 3?

- The construction of wells was an uncommon practice in both the north and the south because it was too difficult to dig through the karst.
- In most areas in the north and the south, rainwater was absorbed directly into the porous karst.
- The water table was an important resource for agriculture in both the north and the

3. Although southern Maya areas received more rainfall than northern areas, problems of water were paradoxically more severe in the wet south. While that made things hard for ancient Maya living in the south, it has also made things hard for modern archaeologists who have difficulty understanding why ancient droughts caused bigger problems in the wet south than in the dry north. The likely explanation is that an area of underground freshwater underlies the Yucatan Peninsula, but surface elevation increases from north to south, so that as one moves south the land surface lies increasingly higher above the water table. In the northern peninsula the elevation is sufficiently low that the ancient Maya were able to reach the water table at deep sinkholes called cenotes, or at deep caves. In low-elevation north coastal areas without sinkholes, the Maya would have been able to get down to the water table by digging wells up to 75 feet (22 meters) deep. But much of the south lies too high above the water table for cenotes or wells to reach down to it. Making matters worse, most of the Yucatan Peninsula consists of karst, a porous sponge-like limestone terrain where rain runs straight into the ground and where little or no surface water remains available.

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south of the Yucatan Peninsula,

- The lack of surface water in both the north and the south was probably due to the fact that most of it was quickly used up for agricultural purposes.

7 According to paragraph 3, why was the southern Mayan homeland hard to farm?

- The presence of numerous sinkholes and wells interfered with farming.
- Southern soil lacked the depth crops needed for growth.
- Underground water was too far below the surface to reach.
- The presence of karst caused frequent flooding.

Paragraph 4:

8 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.

- Southern Maya populations obtained the water they needed for the dry season by collecting and storing rainwater in sealed depressions.
- The Maya are credited with creating methods for modifying natural rainwater and storing it.
- Leaks in the karst caused difficulties in the creation of reservoirs, which were

4. How did those dense southern Maya populations deal with the resulting water problem? It initially surprises us that many of their cities were not built next to the rivers but instead on high terrain in rolling uplands. The explanation is that the Maya excavated depressions, or modified natural depressions, and then plugged up leaks in the karst by plastering the bottoms of the depressions in order to create reservoirs, which collected rain from large plastered catchment basins and stored it for use in the dry season. For example, reservoirs at the Maya city of Tikal held enough water to meet the drinking water

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<p>needed to store water for the dry season.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Southern Mayans were more successful at collecting rain than storing it during dry seasons. <p>9. What can be inferred from paragraph 4 about how residents of Tikal met their needs for water and food during most periods of drought?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They depended upon water and food that had been stored for use during the dry season. ○ They obtained drinking water and water for crop irrigation from Coba dikes. ○ They located their population centers near a lake where water was available for drinking and watering crops. ○ They moved locations every 18 months to find new croplands and water sources. <p>10. The word "<u>prolonged</u>" in the passage is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ unusual ○ unexpected ○ extended ○ disastrous <p>11. The word "<u>exhausted</u>" in the passage is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ used up ○ reduced ○ wasted ○ relied upon <p>12. Look at the four squares [■] that indicate</p>	<p>needs of about 10,000 people for a period of 18 months. At the city of Coba the Maya built dikes around a lake in order to raise its level and make their water supply more reliable. But the inhabitants of Tikal and other cities dependent on reservoirs for drinking water would still have been in deep trouble if 18 months passed without rain in a <u>prolonged</u> drought. A shorter drought in which they <u>exhausted</u> their stored food supplies might already have gotten them in deep trouble, because growing crops required rain rather than reservoirs.</p> <p>To understand the ancient Mayan people who</p>
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<p>where the following sentence could be added to the passage.</p> <p>The difference between the two climates challenged the Maya who had to deal with both.</p> <p>Where would the sentence best fit? Click on a square to add the sentence to the passage.</p> <p>Click on a square [■] to add the sentence to the passage.</p> <p>1. 2. 3. 4</p> <p>13.</p> <p>Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong To remove an answer choice, click on it.</p> <p>To review the passage, click View Text</p> <p>Southern Mayan homeland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● ● <p>Northern Mayan homeland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ● <p>Answer Choices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ City of Tikal ○ Predictable rainfall ○ High above water table ○ Used reservoirs ○ Obtained water from wells ○ Dramatically improved corn crops ○ Had comparatively thin layer of soil 	<p>lived in the area that is today southern Mexico and Central America and the ecological difficulties they faced, one must first consider their environment, which we think of as "jungle" or "tropical rainforest."</p> <p>■This view is inaccurate, and the reason proves to be important. ■Properly speaking, tropical rainforests grow in high-rainfall equatorial areas that remain wet or humid all year round. But the Maya homeland lies more than sixteen hundred kilometers from the equator, at latitudes 17 to 22 degrees north, in a habitat termed a "seasonal tropical forest."</p> <p>■That is, while there does tend to be a rainy season from May to October, there is also a dry season from January through April. If one focuses on the wet months, one calls the Maya homeland a "seasonal tropical forest"; if one focuses on the dry months, one could instead describe it as a "seasonal desert." ■</p>
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<p>Paragraph 1:</p> <p>1. The word “<u>prestige</u>” in the passage is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ interest ○ status ○ demand ○ profit <p>2. According to paragraph 1, what made it possible for Inner Eurasian pastoralism to become the most mobile and militaristic form of pastoralism?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It involved the domestication of several types of animals. ○ It was based primarily on horses rather than on other animals. ○ It borrowed and improved upon European ideas for mobility and warfare. ○ It could be adapted to a wide variety of environments. <p>3. The word “<u>profound</u>” in the passage is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ strange ○ positive ○ direct ○ far-reaching <p>Paragraph 2:</p> <p>4. In paragraph 2, why does the author contrast pastoralists with agriculturalists?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To explain why pastoralism requires more land than agriculturalism to support basic needs 	<p>Pastoralism in Ancient Inner Eurasia</p> <p>1. Pastoralism is a lifestyle in which economic activity is based primarily on livestock. Archaeological evidence suggests that by 3000 B.C., and perhaps even earlier, there had emerged on the steppes of Inner Eurasia the distinctive types of pastoralism that were to dominate the region's history for several millennia. Here, the horse was already becoming the animal of <u>prestige</u> in many regions, though sheep, goats, and cattle could also play a vital role. It is the use of horses for transportation and warfare that explains why Inner Eurasian pastoralism proved the most mobile and the most militaristic of all major forms of pastoralism. The emergence and spread of pastoralism had a <u>profound</u> impact on the history of Inner Eurasia, and also, indirectly, on the parts of Asia and Europe just outside this area. In particular, pastoralism favors a mobile lifestyle, and this mobility helps to explain the impact of pastoralist societies on this part of the world</p> <p>2. The mobility of pastoralist societies reflects their dependence on animal-based foods. While agriculturalists rely on domesticated plants, pastoralists rely on domesticated animals. As a result, pastoralists, like carnivores in general, occupy a higher position on the food chain. All else being equal, this means they must</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To identify some advantages that mobile societies have over immobile societies ○ To demonstrate that ecological principles that apply to pastoralism do not apply to agriculturalism ○ To argue that agriculturalism eventually developed out of pastoralism <p>5 According to paragraph 2, pastoralists tend to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ prefer grazing their animals on agricultural lands ○ consume comparatively large amounts of food and clothing ○ avoid eating plant foods ○ move from place to place frequently 	<p>exploit larger areas of land than do agriculturalists to secure the same amount of food, clothing, and other necessities. So pastoralism is a more extensive life way than farming is. However, the larger the terrain used to support a group, the harder it is to exploit that terrain while remaining in one place. So, basic ecological principles imply a strong tendency within pastoralist life ways toward nomadism (a mobile lifestyle). As the archaeologist Roger Cribb puts it, 'The greater the degree of pastoralism, the stronger the tendency toward nomadism.' A modern Turkic nomad interviewed by Cribb commented: "The more animals you have, the farther you have to move.</p>
<p>Paragraph3:</p> <p>6 In paragraph 3, why does the author discuss languages spoken in the region spanning from Eastern Europe to the western borders of Mongolia?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To emphasize the frequency with which Indo-European languages changed as a result of the mobile nature of pastoralism ○ To indicate one method linguists use to determine that inhabitants of the Don and Dnieper river area had taken up stock 	<p>3. Nomadism has further consequences. It means that pastoralist societies occupy and can influence very large territories. This is particularly true of the horse pastoralism that emerged in the Inner Eurasian steppes, for this was the most mobile of all major forms of pastoralism So, it is no accident that with the appearance of pastoralist societies there appear large areas that share similar cultural, ecological, and even linguistic</p>

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<p>breeding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ provide evidence that Indo-European languages have their roots in what is now Turkey ○ To provide evidence that pastoralist societies can exercise cultural influence over a large area <p>7 The word "<u>striking</u>" in the passage is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reliable ○ noticeable ○ convincing ○ violent <p>8 The word "<u>exploit</u>" in the passage is closest in meaning to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ use to advantage ○ depart from ○ pay attention to ○ travel across <p>Paragraph 4:</p> <p>9 According to paragraph 4, the fact that pastoralist communities are subject to "<u>strict rules of portability</u>" encourages such communities to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ relocate less frequently than they would otherwise ○ have households that are more or less equal in wealth ○ become self-sufficient in the 	<p>features. By the late fourth millennium B.C., there is already evidence of large culture zones reaching from Eastern Europe to the western borders of Mongolia. Perhaps the most <u>striking</u> sign of mobility is the fact that by the third millennium B.C., most pastoralists in this huge region spoke related languages ancestral to the modern Indo-European languages. The remarkable mobility and range of pastoral societies explain, in part, why so many linguists have argued that the Indo-European languages began their astonishing expansionist career not among farmers in Anatolia (present-day Turkey), but among early pastoralists from Inner Eurasia. Such theories imply that the Indo-European languages evolved not in Neolithic (10,000 to 3,000 B.C.) Anatolia, but among the foraging communities of the cultures in the region of the Don and Dnieper rivers, which took up stock breeding and began to <u>exploit</u> the neighboring steppes.</p> <p>4. Nomadism also subjects pastoralist communities to <u>strict rules of portability</u>. ■If you are constantly on the move, you cannot afford to accumulate large material surpluses. ■Such rules limit variations in accumulated material goods between pastoralist households (though they may also encourage a taste for portable goods of high value such as silks or jewelry). ■So, by and large, nomadism implies a high</p>
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manufacture of silk and jewelry

- share large material surpluses with neighboring communities

10 According to paragraph 4, all of the following are true of social inequality in pastoralist societies EXCEPT:

- It exists and has existed to some degree in most pastoral societies.
- It is most marked during periods of military conquest.
- It is expressed in the form of a rigid hierarchy based largely on heredity.
- It is usually too insignificant to be discussed in terms of class differences.

11 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.

- Despite the fact that wealth is relatively evenly distributed in pastoral societies, gender inequality still exists because only men can acquire military skills and social status.
- Inequalities of gender existed in pastoralist societies until most communities began to require women to possess the same skills as men and take part in the military.
- Inequalities of gender in pastoralist societies were caused by steep hierarchies

degree of self-sufficiency and inhibits the appearance of an extensive division of labor. ■ Inequalities of wealth and rank certainly exist, and have probably existed in most pastoralist societies, but except in periods of military conquest, they are normally too slight to generate the stable, hereditary hierarchies that are usually implied by the use of the term class.

Inequalities of gender have also existed in pastoralist societies, but they seem to have been softened by the absence of steep hierarchies of wealth in most communities, and also by the requirement that women acquire most of the skills of men, including, often, their military skills.

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of wealth and differences in military training between men and women.

- In pastoral societies, gender inequality is comparatively mild because wealth is relatively evenly distributed and women have to learn most of the same skills that men do.

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

There is a good reason for this.

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

13. By 3000 B.C., a distinctive form of pastoralism had appeared on the steppes of Inner Eurasia.

Answer Choices

- The domesticated horse is primarily responsible for Inner Eurasian pastoralism's success in mobility and warfare.

- As pastoralists traveled across large areas of terrain with their domesticated animals, they traded valuable material goods such as silks and jewelry.

- Because pastoralists are highly mobile, they tend to have few material possessions and can influence the culture, ecology, and language of very large areas.

- Because pastoralism requires a great deal of land to support its animal-based life

Nomadism also subjects pastoralist communities to strict rules of portability.

■ If you are constantly on the move, you cannot afford to accumulate large material surpluses. ■ Such rules limit variations in accumulated material goods between pastoralist households (though they may also encourage a taste for portable goods of high value such as silks or jewelry). ■ So, by and large, nomadism implies a high degree of self-sufficiency and inhibits the appearance of an extensive division of labor.

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way, pastoralists must continually relocate and have comparatively egalitarian societies.

- Most scholars now believe that Indo-European languages probably evolved during the Neolithic period in the region of the Don and Dnieper rivers.

- Pastoralist communities do not have social classes in the usual sense because they value spiritual attainment over material wealth.

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Chapter Nine Vocabulary Exercises

Section I

1. When the telephone was a relatively new contraption, people often regarded it as too *ephemeral* for important communications.
a. speedy b. clumsy c. inconvenient d. transient
2. After the visitors left, we had to drive the supermarket to _____ our _____ supply of food.
a. release – abundant b. decrease – adequate
c. replenish – diminished d. abandon - increased
3. I certainly got something *analogous* to religious satisfaction out of it.
a. different from b. similar to
c. suggestive of d. contrary to
4. Socrates drove some people crazy by his constant questioning of *common assumptions*.
a. religious creeds b. superstitious practices
c. secret agreements d. things taken for granted
5. Nancy's gift for music seemed to be _____; both her mother and grandfather before her had been famed concert pianists.
a. inexplicable b. innate
c. simulated d. accidental
6. The meal he served was rather *meager*.
a. dingy b. dull
c. scanty d. lifeless
7. So long as conditions exist in one country which offend the moral sense of another country, there can be no question of permanent and organic *collaboration* between those two countries.
a. struggle b. cooperation
c. collapse d. competition
8. Beyond *imparting* these intellectual qualities, a college should lay a foundation for the creative use of leisure time.
a. creating b. assuming
c. emphasizing d. giving

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9. They oppose corporal punishment, because they believe that violence *breeds* violence.
 - a. bribes
 - b. produces
 - c. demolishes
 - d. admits
10. Nothing can *compensate* for lost time
 - a. take care of
 - b. stand up for
 - c. do away with
 - d. make up for
11. Tobacco is one of the *indigenous* plants which the early explores found in this country.
 - a. natural
 - b. naïve
 - c. beneficial
 - d. fragrant
12. I was *intrigued* by what you thought about the movie.
 - a. profited
 - b. encouraged
 - c. fascinated
 - d. advanced
13. The two countries have _____ all diplomatic relationships.
 - a. soaked
 - b. salvaged
 - c. severed
 - d. fascinated
14. House prices, which have been *static* for several months, are now rising again.
 - a. fluctuated
 - b. interested
 - c. temporary
 - d. stationary
15. This *replica* is every inch as good as the original.
 - a. copy
 - b. legacy
 - c. remains
 - d. knock-off
16. The *antique* table went to the lady in the pink hat.
 - a. valuable
 - b. indigenous
 - c. ancient
 - d. exhausted
17. He *probed* the mud with a stick, looking for the ring he had dropped.
 - a. postulated
 - b. fabricated
 - c. duplicated
 - d. examined
18. An *inadvertent* inquiry would have brought us into troubled waters.
 - a. careless
 - b. indigenous
 - c. exclusive
 - d. considerate
19. It is not wise to invest in stocks and shares when shares are *fluctuating* so

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violently.

- a. slumping
- b. accelerating
- c. fairly constant
- d. moving up and down

20. Behind the *proliferation* of bartending programs is sustained national anger over abusive drinking.

- a. a sudden diminishment
- b. a sudden shut-down
- c. a sudden increase
- d. a sudden abatement

Section II

1. At the time dinosaurs *thrived* near the poles, conditions there were radically different from those today.

- a. wandered
- b. hibernated
- c. endangered
- d. flourished

2. The buildings were *utilitarian* rather than decorative.

- a. tangible
- b. potential
- c. unique
- d. functional

3. A hypothesis must not only account for what we already know, but it must also be verified by continued observation.

- a. refuted
- b. confirmed
- c. discarded
- d. denounced

4. *Toxic* materials are one of the factors harming people's health.

- a. durable
- b. poisonous
- c. critical
- d. flexible

5. They *detected* no defect in the product.

- a. observe
- b. transform
- c. speculate
- d. imitate

6. We can *speculate* that the stone circles were used in some sort of pagan ceremony.

- a. foretell
- b. foresee
- c. invest
- d. surmise

7. The preview offers a *unique* opportunity to see the show without the crowd.

- a. singular
- b. tangible
- c. intriguing
- d. native

8. Around the White House, top officials were disturbed by the fragmentary reports,

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but not enough to *alter* their routine.

- a. precede
b. change
c. continue
d. dispatch
9. This decision sets a *precedent* for future cases of a similar nature.
a. controversy
b. preview
c. guide
d. record
10. In some ways, material possessions were seen not only as *tangible* evidence of people's work but also of their abilities.
a. untouchable
b. possible
c. honorable
d. real
11. She managed to *sustain* everyone's interest until the end of the speech.
a. speculate
b. promote
c. maintain
d. ensure
12. People *imitate* diamonds with crystal.
a. bear
b. duplicate
c. facilitate
d. estimate
13. Cows were *domesticated* to provide us with milk.
a. tamed
b. evaded
c. raised
d. trained
14. The police have excluded robbery as a *motive* for the murder.
a. diversity
b. household
c. abundance
d. reason
15. Most animals *decompose* very quickly after death.
a. decay
b. decrease
c. disappear
d. emerge
16. She was the first to realize the *potential* danger of their situation.
a. toxic
b. abundant
c. diverse
d. possible
17. Friendly contacts between different peoples *facilitate* the cultural and economic interchange.
a. help
b. hinder
c. emerge
d. duplicate
18. The river *teems* with all kinds of fish in summer.

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- a. cooperate b. reveal
- c. abound d. adjust
19. How can people make a living in this *arid* area?
- a. toxic b. dry
- c. bold d. acrid
20. One would call this a symbiotic relationship (共生关系) in which the dance
together serves in the *sustenance* of each species.
- a. nutrition b. livelihood
- c. blossom d. intelligence

Section III

1. Formulated in 1823, the Monroe Doctrine *asserted* that Americans were no longer open to European colonization.
 - a. compelled
 - b. entreated
 - c. emphatically stated
 - d. protested
2. It occurred in Dallas, Texas, just *prior to* President Kennedy's assassination.
 - a. as a result of
 - b. after
 - c. due to
 - d. before
3. He has reached the *pinnacle* of his career.
 - a. peak
 - b. bottom
 - c. hue
 - d. shelter
4. Any one of various other instruments, such as the electronic organ, *resembles* a pipe organ either in mechanism or sound.
 - a. halts
 - b. cultivates
 - c. is similar to
 - d. stabilizes
5. Native Americans began to *cultivate* corn thousands of years ago.
 - a. consume
 - b. raise
 - c. pick
 - d. sell
6. Communicating with others on electronic bulletin boards or in chat rooms, computer users can get to know people they might never meet in *conventional* ways.
 - a. comprehensive
 - b. collaborative

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- c. contradictory
d. traditional
7. Since he had a stroke, the wife and the daughters kept him *confined* in the house every day of the week.
- a. confused
b. depressed
c. pleased
d. restricted
8. Those who will *dominate* the sky will eventually have control of space.
- a. control
b. overthrow
c. sail
d. ruin
9. This plan wouldn't be *viable* in practice.
- a. impressive
b. feasible
c. profound
d. illogical
10. The people in this island are *dwindling* in number.
- a. diminished
b. becoming more and more
c. wasted up
d. dropped
11. The shakers were a strict religious group that *shunned* worldly pleasure.
- a. scrapped
b. sketched
c. avoided
d. escaped
12. Even the best quality rubber will *perish* with age.
- a. decay
b. diminish
c. neglect
d. peril
13. Wealth and happiness do not always *concur*.
- a. harmonize
b. diminish
c. dominate
d. succeed
14. The cool *hue* in the picture is distinct from the other ones.
- a. shadow
b. tint
c. appearance
d. pleasure
15. The police have to keep a *wary* eye on this area of the town.
- a. staring
b. admiring
c. cautious
d. viable
16. A man who moralizes is usually a hypocrite, and a woman who moralizes is *invariably* plain.
- a. always
b. frequently
c. specifically
d. significantly

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17. He *postulated* that a cure for the disease will have been found by the year 2000.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. suggest | b. propose |
| c. presume | d. dwindle |

18. The car came to a *halt* just in time to prevent an accident.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a. stop | b. emergency |
| c. dominance | d. pinnacle |

19. The *primary* aim of this course is to improve your oral English.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| a. wary | b. superior |
| c. viable | d. fundamental |

20. Duty *compelled* the soldiers to volunteer for the mission.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. oblige | b. scrape |
| c. diminish | d. intrigue |

Section IV

Unit Four

1. There are probably many explanations for this collecting mania in people, but one explanation *derives* from the very psychological make-up of man.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a. results | b. install |
| c. stem | d. tease |

2. The decision made by the President is *influential* for the reason that a large number of people will be involved.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. momentous | b. monetary |
| c. morbid | d. minute |

3. Young people are *vulnerable* to the influence of radio and TV

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| a. feasible | b. likable |
| c. susceptible | d. futile |

4. The water vapor in the air *retains* a tremendous amount of latent heat energy.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| a. magnifies | b. blocks |
| c. holds | d. consolidates |

5. A form of *opaque* or dark-colored diamond is used for drills.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. ambiguous | b. explicit |
| c. scanty | d. unclear |

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6. Men are exposed to more acts of *random* physical violence.
- a. willing b. literate
c. aimless d. amiable
7. His *seminal* research in genetics revolutionized the treatment of cancer.
- a. influential b. seasonal
c. explicit d. suspicious
8. Galileo's idea that the earth was rotating and moving around the sun *contradicted* all the faith and common sense of his time.
- a. combined b. concerned
c. composed d. negated
9. The cause of radical, violent anti-Westernism---the one ideological *trait* that is shared by them all--- would be dealt a severe blow.
- a. trade b. hostility
c. feature d. composition
10. Wives tend to believe that their husbands are infinitely resourceful and *versatile*.
- a. dexterous b. profound
c. rudimentary d. impressive
11. Apparently impossible *feats* are now accomplished by science.
- a. literacy b. comparisons
c. varieties d. achievements
12. The sound track is not *synchronic* with the action.
- a. simultaneous b. beneficial
c. ambiguous d. extinct
13. The talks are aimed at *radical* reductions in the level of weapons.
- a. moderate b. rational
c. dramatic d. original
14. According to the weather forecast, it will be mostly sunny tomorrow, with *intermittent* showers in the afternoon.
- a. continuous b. recurrent
c. heavy d. tedious
15. The Ulsan strike of 1990 *hindered* transportation and was finally ended only by police intervention.
- a. impeded b. motivated

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- c. linked up
d. obtained
16. A combination of *external* and internal factors caused the company to close down.
a. irrelevant
b. superficial
c. extraneous
d. banal
17. The initial appearance of the silver three-cent piece *coincided* with the first issue of three-cent stamps in 1851.
a. collided
b. collaborate
c. collapse
d. concur
18. The *vertical* line meets the horizontal one here.
a. perpendicular
b. coherent
c. relevant
d. consequent
19. When he saw how the theory increased unemployment, he underwent quite a *conversion*.
a. shift
b. coincidence
c. cooperation
d. intermission
20. The *venue* where the murder happened is near this lake.
a. venture
b. site
c. brevity
d. halt

Section V

- The country was *devastated* by a long war.
 - demolished
 - defrosted
 - disillusioned
 - diverged
- It is *predicted* that credit cards may someday eliminate the need for carrying cash.
 - inconceivable
 - evident
 - contradicted
 - anticipated
- Governments consider it prudent to *minimize* the risk.
 - diminish
 - intensify
 - duplicate
 - integrate
- I'll try to put out some feelers to *gauge* people's reactions to our proposal.
 - gossip
 - distort
 - devalue
 - enforce

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5. An announcement of further cuts in government expenditure is *imminent*.
 - a. complex
 - b. functional
 - c. impending
 - d. partial
6. *Cracks* in the ice allowed for fishing.
 - a. breaks
 - b. creeps
 - c. complexity
 - d. integration
7. A person's hearing could be explained in terms of the ability to *distinguish* between the ticking of a watch and the clicking of coins.
 - a. spot
 - b. listen
 - c. clarify
 - d. conceal
8. During the earth *tremor* a large piece of rock chopped out of the ground.
 - a. turbulence
 - b. thrill
 - c. quake
 - d. tenor
9. Rooms were usually added as *prosperous* families grew larger.
 - a. numerous
 - b. thriving
 - c. prominent
 - d. courageous
10. This latest *incident* may be the lever needed to change government policy.
 - a. occurrence
 - b. tremor
 - c. objection
 - d. tendency
11. The children were *evacuated* to the country when the city was being bombed.
 - a. executed
 - b. exemplified
 - c. amplified
 - d. articulated
12. This dress material will *withstand* repeated washing.
 - a. endure
 - b. withdraw
 - c. defy
 - d. discriminate
13. Their nests have several combs and are *sheltered* in crevices of rocks or hollows of trees.
 - a. recovered
 - b. abundant
 - c. discovered
 - d. protected
14. Beauty is but a flower which wrinkle will *devour*.
 - a. consume
 - b. diffuse
 - c. deduce
 - d. complicate
15. The new underground railway will *facilitate* the journey to all parts of the city.

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- a. fascinate
b. expedite
c. exemplify
d. fuse
16. To the naked eyes, it appears to be smooth, but under the microscope, cultivated silk fiber looks *coarse*.
- a. stiff
b. strong
c. rough
d. refined
17. Flight duration depends on finding updrafts of air along mountain slopes, near cumulus clouds, or over *arid* terrain where rising thermal currents occur.
- a. rocky
b. hot
c. dry
d. high
18. In Holland thousands of hectares have been reclaimed from the sea and turned over to *arable* land and pasture.
- a. cultivatable
b. edible
c. potential
d. barren
19. Clearer fossil may provide a *definitive* answer.
- a. conclusive
b. opaque
c. essential
d. indispensable
20. When the police exhume the corpse they discover *trace* of poison in it.
- a. vestige
b. transition
c. collapse
d. verge

Section VI

1. The first claimant had received compensation based on a form supplied by her employer, which was found to be *forged*.
 - a. counterfeited
 - b. molded
 - c. absolved
 - d. released
2. His manner *implied* that he would like to come with us.
 - a. resolved
 - b. suggested
 - c. restricted
 - d. proved
3. We have difficulty in reading the *archaic* language.
 - a. foreign
 - b. new
 - c. exotic
 - d. old

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4. She was tactful enough to take this unsavory subject and present it in a way that would not *degrade* the relationship.
- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| a. improve | b. establish |
| c. deteriorate | d. submit |
5. This place is a perfect *habitat* for kangaroos.
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a. habit | b. home |
| c. food | d. candle |
6. It is difficult to *portray* feelings in words.
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. shelter | b. describe |
| c. hail | d. degrade |
7. The new car design *incorporates* all the latest safety features.
- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| a. occur | b. object |
| c. integrate | d. falter |
8. Their daughter was *ostentatious* on her wedding reception.
- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| a. showy | b. affectionate |
| c. factual | d. industrial |
9. The parks of this city are famous for their *ornate* fountains.
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. stagnant | b. baroque |
| c. versatile | d. inevitable |
10. Now we come to the *crux* of the problem.
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. criteria | b. crest |
| c. core | d. cruise |
11. The baseballer *flaunts* his cup to his friends.
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. boasts | b. boozes |
| c. bulges | d. booms |
12. There's a production *norm* below which each worker must not fall.
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| a. standard | b. null |
| c. nuisance | d. nuance |
13. The headmaster decided to make an example of the pupil and *expel* him from the school.
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| a. explicate | b. extinguish |
| c. banish | d. bar |
14. Her writing style was *reminiscent* of ancient classical writers.

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- a. evocative
b. nostalgic
c. intriguing
d. tangible
15. What *repercussions* will the war have on the economy?
a. commerce
b. consequence
c. reproduction
d. reunion
16. House prices, which have been *static* for several months, are now rising again.
a. stagnant
b. stately
c. stationary
d. steep
17. These traditions have *endured* throughout the ages.
a. enabled
b. enchanted
c. abided
d. abandoned
18. Higher mortgage rates are partly *offset* by increased tax allowances.
a. encountered
b. counteracted
c. outweighed
d. overestimated
19. They demanded to be shown the *authentic* documents.
a. factual
b. authorized
c. genuine
d. patent
20. At the *ceremony* he was presented with a scroll commemorating his achievement.
a. rite
b. ceramic
c. cereal
d. commerce

Section VII

1. The designer chooses the layout of reinforcement.
 - a. arrangement
 - b. alignment
 - c. construction
 - d. localization
2. Her fear of water can be traced back to a childhood accident.
 - a. transformed
 - b. tracked
 - c. tricked
 - d. decipher
3. England and Scotland do not have a unified legal system.
 - a. universal
 - b. unique
 - c. integrated
 - d. interrogated
4. The recent oil price rises exemplify the difficulties which the motor industry is

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now facing.

- a. exempt
b. exclude
c. evade
d. embody
5. Our plan for a football match was thwarted by the heavy rain.
a. hindered
b. hatched
c. glimmered
d. glittered
6. Union officials denounced the action as a breach of the agreement.
a. primacy
b. transgress
c. relevance
d. reliance
7. Her unexpected arrival bewildered all our plans.
a. confused
b. dribbled
c. dwindle
d. dwarfed
8. I thought I had explained away the discrepancy but he had the actual figure and so I left myself wide open to a charge of telling lies.
a. duplication
b. inconsistency
c. culmination
d. luxury
9. I was unable to find out the intricate windings of the labyrinth.
a. intriguing
b. luxuriant
c. sophisticated
d. languid
10. People came to the memorial to revere the memory of the great leader.
a. breach
b. persecute
c. prosper
d. esteem
11. It was also decided that the value would be indicated clearly in a readily legible manner and that certain tactile features would be included.
a. obtrusive
b. meticulous
c. decipherable
d. delinquent
12. Everyone feared that the boundary dispute between these two countries would culminate in a war.
a. climax
b. cultivate
c. deliberate
d. delegate
13. As soon as you create an account for the user, the user can participate in a secure domain.
a. sphere
b. contagion

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- c. percussion
d. irrelevance
14. I can't decipher what is inscribed on the pillar.
- a. explicate
b. figure out
- c. grind
d. pledge
15. A man who moralizes is usually a hypocrite, and a woman who moralizes is invariably plain.
- a. always
b. consequently
- c. identically
d. haughtily
16. The chieftain of that country is disguised as a benefactor this time.
- a. betterment
b. bewilderment
- c. bibliography
d. patron
17. We are considering giving them greater say in such matters.
- a. voice
b. talk
- c. monologue
d. congregation
18. In medieval times the church held sway over many countries.
- a. parody
b. parrot
- c. parity
d. influence
19. The survey on consumer taste was commissioned by local store.
- a. delegated
b. configured
- c. dribbled
d. drilled
20. The easiest way to capture a fortress is from within.
- a. fortune
b. stronghold
- c. fare
d. farce

Section VIII

1. All sea life upon Earth originates from these two breeding tanks in which those species that could flourish went on to *populate* all oceans.
 - a. inhabit
 - b. inhale
 - c. exhale
 - d. expel
2. The new fashion soon lost its *appeal* to the young generation.
 - a. appreciation
 - b. lure
 - c. acceleration
 - d. lull

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3. Modern medicine has increased man's life *span*.
 - a. habitation
 - b. fidelity
 - c. duration
 - d. division
4. We could *undertake* the work for the time being.
 - a. extricate
 - b. expire
 - c. exempt
 - d. take up
5. A signed invoice *presumes* receipt of the shipment.
 - a. surmise
 - b. discharge
 - c. exhaust
 - d. exhilarate
6. Please find *alternative* means of transport.
 - a. alteration
 - b. deduction
 - c. immunity
 - d. enforcement
7. This riot is only one *manifestation* of people's discontent.
 - a. constraint
 - b. illustration
 - c. suspense
 - d. obsession
8. The fear of *ridicule* is a very effective sanction.
 - a. derision
 - b. precedent
 - c. precipitation
 - d. ambiguity
9. The personification of evil as a devil is a *feature* of medieval painting.
 - a. precision
 - b. prescription
 - c. provocation
 - d. quality
10. Wise men love truth, whereas fools **shun** it.
 - a. evade
 - b. evict
 - c. evaporate
 - d. emerge
11. Imposing a lenient sentence for such a serious crime sets a dangerous *precedent*.
 - a. plight
 - b. eloquence
 - c. example
 - d. composure
12. The dissidents went abroad to escape political *persecution*.
 - a. insolence
 - b. prosperity
 - c. abuse
 - d. expedition
13. In the novel Silent Spring, Rachel Carson forcefully decried the *haphazard* use of pesticides.
 - a. indiscriminate
 - b. innovative

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- c. indispensable
d. contingent
14. The present armed clash on the border was a diversion to make their people forget the *internal* difficult economic situation.
- a. intentional
b. indiscriminate
c. domestic
d. duplicate
15. An orphanage is a public *institution* for the care and protection of children without parents.
- a. establishment
b. distraction
c. disparity
d. redundancy
16. Over ninety countries *ratify* an agreement to ban the use of these chemicals.
- a. rectify
b. endorse
c. dismiss
d. disparage
17. The central government granted *autonomy* to a national minority.
- a. self-rule
b. automation
c. originality
d. disdain
18. Every *inhabitant* here has an obligation to pay taxes.
- a. receiver
b. occupant
c. resident
d. inheritor
19. Teachers should *interact* with students more frequently in the class.
- a. communicate
b. intervene
c. interfere
d. cooperate
20. He is the person with *multiple* talents.
- a. manifold
b. changeable
c. inherent
d. intrinsic