

新东方  
XDF.CN

*Enhancement*

# TOEFL Reading

*Exercise Book*



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## 第一部分：信息查找基础训练

### 1.1 长难句分析

#### 一、非谓语专项

##### 1. DONE

要求：请用\_\_\_\_\_划出句子主干，用（ ）括起非谓语，并查找生词，翻译句子。

1. A useful definition of an air pollutant is a compound added directly or indirectly by humans to the atmosphere in such quantities as to affect humans, animals, vegetation, or materials adversely.

翻译：

2. Both the number and the percentage of people in the United States involved in non-agricultural pursuits expanded rapidly during the half century following the Civil War, with some of the most dramatic increases occurring in the domains of transportation, manufacturing, and trade and distribution.

翻译：

3. Totally without light and subjected to intense pressures hundreds of times greater than at the Earth's surface, the deep-ocean bottom is a hostile environment to humans, in some ways as forbidding and remote as the void of outer space.

翻译：

4. Gradually, as they became more skilled at gardening, they settled into permanent villages and developed a rich culture, characterized by the great earthen mounds they erected as monuments to their gods and as tombs for their distinguished dead.

翻译：

5. Incorporated in 1896 to promote sculptural production and encourage the exhibition and sale of the plastic arts, the National Sculpture Society (NSS) elected John Quincy Adams Ward (1830-1910), the prestigious sculptor of public monuments, to serve as its first president, an office he held from 1893 to 1905.

翻译：

2. **ING**

要求：请用\_\_\_\_\_划出句子主干，用（ ）括起非谓语，查找生词，并翻译句子。

1. The companies building the canals to transport coal needed surveyors to help them find the coal deposits worth mining as well as to determine the best courses for the canals.

翻译：

2. Using techniques first developed for the offshore oil and gas industry, the DSDP's drill ship, the Glomar Challenger, was able to maintain a steady position on the ocean's surface and drill in very deep waters, extracting samples of sediments and rock from the ocean floor.

翻译：

3. However, the water in the lower layers of the Earth's atmosphere, circulating because of weather, washes the sulfur compounds out of these layers, whereas Venus has sulfur compounds in the lower layers of its atmosphere in addition to those in its clouds.

翻译：

4. But having found an oasis of land in a watery wilderness, crossed its reef, and landed, on its shores, the survivors then faced a series of pressing problems for which solutions had to be found quickly if the small group was to become a vigorous, self- sustaining island population.

翻译：

5. Crediting the town of Pullman with producing a new type of dependable and ambitious worker in a rationally ordered environment, reformers, at first, praised it as a successful model for modern industrial life.

翻译：

## 二、并列结构专项

要求：请用\_\_\_\_\_划出句子主干，用圆圈标出并列词，查询生词，并翻译句子。

1. Besides their wearability, either as jewelry or incorporated into articles of attire, beads possess the desirable characteristics of every collectible: they are durable, portable, available in infinite variety, and often valuable in their original cultural context as well as in today's market.

翻译：

2. Beads were probably the first durable ornaments that humans possessed, and the intimate relationship that they had with their owners is reflected in the fact that beads are among the most common items found in ancient archaeological sites.

翻译：

3. The exact role of other factors is much more difficult to pinpoint—for instance, Teotihuacán's religious significance as a shrine, the historical situation in and around the Valley of Mexico toward the end of the first millennium B.C., the ingenuity and foresightedness of Teotihuacán's elite, and, finally, the impact of natural disasters, such as the volcanic eruptions of the late first millennium B.C.

翻译：

4. Some of the proposed mechanisms required a very brief period during which all extinctions suddenly took place; other mechanisms would be more likely to have taken place more gradually, over an extended period, or at different times on different continents.

翻译：

5. The growth of independent guilds was furthered by the fact that surplus was not a result of domestic craft production but resulted primarily from international trading; the government left working people to govern themselves, much as shepherds of tribal confederacies were left alone by their leaders.

翻译：

### 三、形式主语/宾语

要求：请用\_\_\_\_\_划出句子主干，用（ ）括起主语或宾语从句，并翻译句子。

1. If this hypothesis is true, then it follows that nestlings should adjust the intensity of their signals in relation to the signals produced by their nest mates, who are competing for parental attention.

翻译：

2. It is hypothesized that the primordial cloud of dust and gas from which all the planets are thought to have condensed had a composition somewhat similar to that of Jupiter.

翻译：

3. It would therefore not be too great an exaggeration to say that practitioners of the fine arts work to overcome the limitations of their materials, whereas those engaged in the applied arts work in concert with their materials.

翻译：

4. 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.

翻译：

5. But as more and more accumulations of strata were cataloged in more and more places, it became clear that the sequences of rocks sometimes differed from region to region and that no rock type was ever going to become a reliable time marker throughout the world.

翻译：

#### 四、定语从句专项

要求：请用\_\_\_\_\_划出句子主干，用（ ）括起定语从句，查询生词，并翻译句子。

1. Less colorful birds and animals that inhabit the rain forest tend to rely on other forms of signaling other than the visual, particularly over long distances.

翻译：

2. Therefore, a begging nestling that secures food at the expense of its siblings might actually leave behind fewer copies of its genes overall than it might otherwise.

翻译：

3. For instance, some social groups employ shunning (a person can remain in the community, but others are forbidden to interact with the person) as a device to bring into line individuals whose behavior goes beyond that allowed by the particular group.

翻译：

4. The mercantile economy was also characterized by a peculiar moral stance that is typical of people who live by trade—an attitude that is individualistic, calculating, risk taking, and adaptive to circumstances.

翻译：

5. Their distrust was caused, in part, by a national ideology that proclaimed farming the greatest occupation and rural living superior to urban living.

翻译：



## 五、状语从句专项

要求：请用\_\_\_\_\_划出句子主干，用（ ）括起状语从句，查询生词，并翻译句子。

1. When this supercontinent started to tear apart because of plate movement, Pangaea first broke into two large continental masses with a newly formed sea that grew between the land areas as the depression filled with water.

翻译：

2. The beginning of a major change was foreshadowed in the later 1860's, when the Union Pacific Railroad at last began to build westward from the Central Plains city of Omaha to meet the Central Pacific Railroad advancing eastward from California through the formidable barriers of the Sierra Nevada.

翻译：

3. The central state, though often very rich and very populous, was intrinsically fragile, since the development of new international trade routes could undermine the monetary base and erode state power, as occurred when European seafarers circumvented Middle Eastern merchants after Vasco da Gama's voyage around Africa in the late fifteenth century opened up a southern route.

翻译：

4. Indeed, stability of the biological clock's period is one of its major features, even when the organism's environment is subjected to considerable changes in factors, such as temperature, that would be expected to affect biological activity strongly.

翻译：

5. When experimentally deprived baby robins are placed in a nest with normally fed siblings, the hungry nestlings beg more loudly than usual—but so do their better-fed siblings, though not as loudly as the hungrier birds.

翻译：

## 六、同位语从句专项

要求：请用\_\_\_\_\_划出句子主干，用（ ）括起同位语，查询生词，并翻译句子。

1. The fact that half of the known species are thought to inhabit the world's rain forests does not seem surprising, considering the huge numbers of insects that comprise the bulk of the species.

翻译：

2. The commonsense notion that the best icebox was one that prevented the ice from melting was of course mistaken, for it was the melting of the ice that performed the cooling.

翻译：

3. The hypothesis that begging calls have evolved properties that reduce their potential for attracting predators yields a prediction: baby birds of species that experience high rates of nest predation should produce softer begging signals of higher frequency than nestlings of other species less often victimized by nest predators.

翻译：

4. The argument that humans, even in prehistoric times, had some number sense, at least to the extent of recognizing the concepts of more and less when some objects were added to or taken away from a small group, seems fair, for studies have shown that some animal possess such a sense.

翻译：

5. Support for this idea came from the observation that long-lasting climax communities usually have more complex food webs and more species diversity than pioneer communities.

翻译：

## 七、综合长难句专项

要求：请用\_\_\_\_\_划出句子主干，用（ ）括起修饰成分，查询生词，并翻译句子。

1. Such an area included the county in which the central city is located, and adjacent counties that are found to be metropolitan in character and economically and socially integrated with the country of the central city.

翻译：

2. One of the results of the conflict between the two factions was that what in previous years had been referred to as the "American", "native", or, occasionally, "New York" school — the most representative school of American art in any genre — had by 1890 become firmly established in the minds of critics and public alike as the Hudson River school.

翻译：

3. Instead of trying to keep down the body temperature deep inside the body, which would involve the expenditure of water and energy, desert mammals allow their temperatures to rise to what would normally be fever height, and temperatures as high as 46 degrees Celsius have been measured in Grant's gazelles.

翻译：

4. What we today call America folk art was, indeed, art of, by, and for ordinary, everyday "folks" who, with increasing prosperity and leisure, created a market for art of all kinds, and especially for portraits.

翻译：

5. Their calculations show that the impact kicked up a dust cloud that cut off sunlight for several months, inhibiting photosynthesis in plants; decreased surface temperatures on continents to below freezing; caused extreme episodes of acid rain; and significantly raised long-term global temperatures through the greenhouse effect.

翻译：

6. 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 exploit the neighboring steppes.

翻译：

7. Some lichens can even grow where there is no rain at all, surviving on only occasional dew, the moisture that condenses on the surface of the plants at night, and unlike most other plants, lichens are little affected by the strong ultraviolet rays in the mountains.

翻译:

8. One archaeologist has pointed out that the early domesticated plants were all weedy species that do well in open, disturbed habitats, the kind that would form around human settlements where people cut down trees, trample the ground, deposit trash, and dig holes.

翻译:

9. That this device was a necessary structural compromise is clear from the fact that the cannonball quickly disappeared when sculptors learned how to strengthen the internal structure of a statue with iron braces (iron being much stronger than bronze).

翻译:

10. The developments toward realism and new pictorial subject matter introduced by this revolution are explained in part by the fact that the academic spirit had become anathema to many young painters by the beginning of the twentieth century, when the professional survival of an artist was largely contingent on membership in the National Academy of Design, the American equivalent of the French Academy of Arts.

翻译:

## 第二部分：信息查找类题型训练

### 2.1 句子简化题

做题步骤参考：

Many complex factors led to the adoption of the new economies, not only at Mumbai, but at many other locations such as Delhi, also in Pune, where goat toe bones showing the telltale marks of abrasion caused by foot tethering (binding) testify to early herding of domestic stock.

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. In many areas besides Mumbai, complex factors led to new economies including the herding of domestic stock.
- B. In Delhi and Pune, domestic stock was more important than it was at Mumbai.
- C. Once early methods of herding animals improved, new economies were adopted.
- D. Many complex theories attempt to explain the early domestication of animals.

第一步：请查出本题中的生词

complex	adj. 复杂的	adoption	n. 采用	
abrasion	n. 磨损	testify	v. 证明	domestic
				adj. 驯养的

第二步：分析句子结构

本句的主干是：Many complex factors led to the adoption of the new economies

请翻译主干：许多复杂的因素导致采用了新经济

修饰成分有：

- 1) 从句 where goat toe bones showing the telltale marks of abrasion caused by foot tethering (binding) testify to early herding of domestic stock 用来修饰 locations
- 2) showing the telltale marks of abrasion 用来修饰 goat toe bones
- 3) caused by foot tethering 用来修饰 marks of abrasion

第三步：分析选项

正确选项：A

原因：选项与文章的同义替换：

in many areas besides Mumbai = not only at Mumbai, but at many other locations such as Delhi, also in Pune

错误选项：

原因：

- 1) B. 主干缺失，虚假比较
- 2) C. many complex factors led to 主干缺失，improved 无中生有
- 3) D. 主干缺失，或 the early domestication of animals 与原文 the adoption of the new economies 换对象

第 1 题

According to conventional theory, yawning takes place when people are bored or sleepy and serves the function of increasing alertness by reversing, through deeper breathing, the drop in blood oxygen levels that are caused by the shallow breathing that accompanies lack of sleep or boredom. (TPO 18\_2\_1)

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

- A . It is the conventional theory that when people are bored or sleepy, they often experience a drop in blood oxygen levels due to their shallow breathing.
- B. The conventional theory is that people yawn when bored or sleepy because yawning raises blood oxygen levels, which in turn raises alertness.
- C. According to conventional theory, yawning is more likely to occur when people are bored or sleepy than when they are alert and breathing deeply.
- D. Yawning according to the conventional theory, is caused by boredom or lack of sleep and can be avoided through deeper breathing.

1. 请查出本题中的生词:

2. 分析句子结构:

本句的主干是:

翻译:

从句有:

翻译:

That are caused by the shallow breathing 用来修饰 \_\_\_\_\_  
that accompanies lack of sleep or boredom 用来修饰 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 分析正确选项为什么对, 错误选项为什么错

正确选项:

正确选项与原文的同义替换:

错误选项:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

第 2 题

Pioneer species—those that occur only in the earliest stages of colonization—tend to have high rates of invasion because they produce very large numbers of reproductive propagules (seeds, spores, and so on) and because they have an efficient means of dispersal (normally, wind). (TPO 32\_1\_5)

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

- A. The seeds of pioneer species are usually carried by the wind to fertile sites, where they reproduce very efficiently.
- B. Pioneer species are successful invaders because they produce lots of seeds that are dispersed effectively.
- C. Pioneer species produce their largest numbers of propagules during the earliest stages of their colonization.
- D. Pioneer species reproduce very quickly and efficiently because they produce very large number of seeds.

1. 请查出本题中的生词:

2. 分析句子结构:

主句是:

翻译:

同位语是:

翻译:

此同位语解释说明的名词/名词短语是:

Pioneer species tend to have high rates of invasion 的原因有几个? 分别是:

第一个是:

第二个是:

3. 分析正确选项为什么对, 错误选项为什么错

正确选项:

正确选项与原文的同义替换:

错误选项:

1)

2)

3)

第 3 题

Scientists have no direct evidence for recent or ongoing eruptions, but if these volcanoes were active as recently as 100 million years ago (an estimate of the time of last eruption based on the extent of impact cratering on their slopes), some of them may still be at least intermittently active. Millions of years, though, may pass between eruptions. (TPO 32\_1\_5)

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

- A. Although direct evidence of recent eruptions is lacking, scientists believe that these volcanoes were active as recently as 100 million years ago.
- B. Scientists estimate that volcanoes active more recently than 100 years ago will still have extensive impact cratering on their slopes.
- C. If, as some evidence suggests, these volcanoes erupted as recently as 100 million years ago, they may continue to be intermittently active.
- D. Although these volcanoes were active as recently as 100 million years ago, there is no direct evidence of recent or ongoing eruptions.

1. 请查出本题中的生词:

2. 分析句子结构:

逻辑关系词有:

本句的主干是:

翻译:

从句有:

翻译:

3. 分析正确选项为什么对, 错误选项为什么错

正确选项:

正确选项与原文的同义替换:

错误选项:

1)

2)

3)



第 4 题

The growth of the electric-power industry was the result of a remarkable series of scientific discoveries and development in electrotechnology during the nineteenth century, but significant changes in what we might now call hydro (water) technology also played their part. (TPO 29\_3\_9)

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 growth of the electric-power industry stimulated significant changes in hydro technology and scientific progress in electrotechnology in the nineteenth century.
- B. The changes in hydro technology that led to the growth of the electric-power industry also led to discoveries and developments in electrotechnology in the nineteenth century.
- C. Advances in electrotechnology in the nineteenth century and changes in hydro technology were responsible for the growth of the electric-power industry.
- D. In the nineteenth century, the scientific study of electrotechnology and hydro technology benefited greatly from the growth of the electric-power industry.

1. 请查出本题中的生词:

2. 分析句子结构:

逻辑关系词有:

本句的主干是:

翻译:

从句有:

翻译:

The growth of the electric-power industry 的原因是:

3. 分析正确选项为什么对, 错误选项为什么错

正确选项:

正确选项与原文的同义替换:

错误选项:

1)

2)

3)

第 5 题

What did these measurements show the researchers? The number of colonies in the study area was not limited by availability of suitable trees, and a clumped or regular distribution of colonies was not due to an underlying clumped or regular distribution of potential nest sites. (TPO 32\_3\_5)

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

- A. The limited number of colonies was not due to the distribution or availability of potential nesting sites.
- B. There was no lack of suitable trees or potential nesting sites in the study area.
- C. The number of nests was directly related to the number or the distribution of suitable trees.
- D. Neither the number nor the distribution of colonies could be explained by the availability of suitable nest sites.

1. 请查出本题中的生词:

2. 分析句子结构:

逻辑关系词有:

并列的成分是: 词、短语、句子?

本句的主干是:

翻译:

3. 分析正确选项为什么对, 错误选项为什么错

正确选项:

正确选项与原文的同义替换:

错误选项:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

第 6 题

In a countercurrent exchange system, the blood vessels carrying cooled blood from the flippers run close enough to the blood vessels carrying warm blood from the body to pick up some heat from the warmer blood vessels; thus, the heat is transferred from the outgoing to the ingoing vessels before it reaches the flipper itself. (TPO 15\_1\_8)

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

- A. In a turtle's countercurrent exchange system, outgoing vessels lie near enough to ingoing ones that heat can be exchanged from the former to the latter before reaching the turtle's flippers.
- B. Within the turtle's flippers, there is a countercurrent exchange system that allows colder blood vessels to absorb heat from nearby warmer blood vessels and then return warmed blood to the turtle's body.
- C. In a countercurrent exchange system, a turtle can pick up body heat from being close enough to other turtles, thus raising its blood temperature as it passes them.
- D. When a turtle places its flippers close to its body, it is able to use its countercurrent exchange system to transfer heat from the warmer blood vessels in its body to the cooler blood vessels in its flippers.

1. 请查出本题中的生词:

2. 分析句子结构:

本句的主干是:

请翻译主干:

修饰成分有:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 用来修饰 the blood vessels
- 2) carrying warm blood from the body 用来修饰 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

3. 分析正确选项为什么对, 错误选项为什么错

正确答案:

正确答案与文章的同义替换:

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_;
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_

错误选项:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

第 7 题

Learning appropriate social behaviors is especially important for species that live in groups, like young monkeys that needed to learn to control selfishness and aggression and to understand the give-and-take involved in social groups. (TPO 30\_1\_9)

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. Only monkeys that have learned to control their selfish and aggressive behaviors can be involved in social groups.
- B. Selfish and aggressive animals like monkeys live in groups in order to practice appropriate social behaviors.
- C. Monkeys and other social animals need to learn behaviors appropriate for their social groups.
- D. Some monkeys are naturally too selfish and aggressive to understand the give-and-take of social groups, so they learn such important behaviors while young.

1. 请查出本题中的生词:

2. 分析句子结构:

本句的主干是:

请翻译主干:

修饰成分有:

1) that live in groups 修饰 \_\_\_\_\_

2) that needed to learn to control selfishness and aggression and to understand the give-and-take 修饰 \_\_\_\_\_

3) involved in social groups 修饰 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 分析正确选项为什么对, 错误选项为什么错

正确选项:

正确选项与原文的同义替换:

错误选项:

1)

2)

3)

第 8 题

In the second case, pollinators (insects, birds) obtain food from the flowering plant, and the plant has its pollen distributed and seeds dispersed much more efficiently than they would be if they were carried by the wind only. (TPO 17\_3\_9)

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

- A. The relationship between flowering plants and pollinators provides pollinators with food and flowers with efficient reproduction.
- B. In some cases birds obtain food from the seeds that are dispersed in the wind.
- C. The wind not only helps the flowers distribute their seeds but enables birds to find more food.
- D. Animals and insects are more effective in distributing pollen and seeds than the wind.

1. 请查出本题中的生词:

2. 分析句子结构:

本句的主干是:

请翻译主干:

逻辑关系:

3. 分析正确选项为什么对, 错误选项为什么错

正确选项:

正确选项与原文的同义替换:

错误选项:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

第 9 题

A major development was the discovery, again about 3000 B.C.E., that if copper, which had been known in Mesopotamia since about 3500 B.C.E., was mixed with tin, a much harder metal, bronze, would result. (TPO 26\_3\_11)

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

- A. Also around 3000 B.C.E., it was discovered that mixing copper, known from about 3500 B.C.E., with tin would create a much harder metal known as bronze.
- B. Although copper had been known since 3500 B.C.E. in Mesopotamia, the discovery of bronze did not occur until around 3000 B.C.E.
- C. Another major development around 3000 B.C.E. was the discovery that copper could be mixed with a much harder metal known as tin.
- D. The development of bronze by mixing copper and tin probably occurred around 3000 B.C.E. but may have happened as early as 3500 B.C.E.

2. 请查出本题中的生词:

2. 分析句子结构:

主句是:

翻译主句:

同位语是:

同位语解释说明的名词/名词短语是:

翻译同位语:

其他修饰:

从句 which had been known in Mesopotamia since about 3500 B.C.E. 修饰 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 分析正确选项为什么对, 错误选项为什么错

正确选项:

正确选项与原文的同义替换:

错误选项:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

第 10 题

When broken open, Allende stones are revealed to contain an assortment of small, distinctive objects, spherical or irregular in shape and embedded in a dark gray matrix (binding material), which were once constituents of the solar nebula—the interstellar cloud of gas and dust out of which our solar system was formed. (TPO 22\_3\_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. Allende meteorites were formed when constituents of the interstellar cloud of gas and dust got trapped inside small, roughly spherical objects and these objects became bound together in a dark gray matrix.
- B. Inside Allende meteorites is a dark gray matrix that binds together small spherical or irregular objects formed from the interstellar cloud of gas and dust out of which the solar system was made.
- C. By breaking open Allende meteorites, scientists were able to find out what the solar nebula was made of.
- D. Allende meteorites were filled with material formed almost entirely from interstellar gas and dust.

1. 请查出本题中的生词:

2. 分析句子结构:

本句的主干是:

请翻译主干:

修饰成分有:

1) spherical or irregular in shape and embedded in a dark gray matrix 修饰 \_\_\_\_\_

2 从句 out of which our solar system was formed 修饰 \_\_\_\_\_

3. 分析正确选项为什么对，错误选项为什么错

正确选项:

正确选项与原文的同义替换:

错误选项:

1)

2)

3)

## 2.2 句子插入题

做题步骤参考：

Extinct but already fully marine cetaceans are known from the fossil record. 【■A】 How was the gap between a walking mammal and a swimming whale bridged? 【■B】 Missing until recently were fossils clearly intermediate, or transitional, between land mammals and cetaceans. 【■C】 Very exciting discoveries have finally allowed scientists to reconstruct the most likely origins of cetaceans. 【■D】 In 1979, a team looking for fossils in northern Pakistan found what proved to be the oldest fossil whale.

13. 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?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

答案: A

第一步：写出重要词汇的中文释义

单词	词性	中文意思
marine	adj.	海生的；航海的
intermediate	adj.	

第二步：翻译待插入句子

这个问题困扰了科学家很多年。

第三步：找出做题切入点

插入句当中含有 指代（指代、因果、转折、例证、并列、递进）线索 this is a question，所以插入句前应提及 一个问题。

第四步：用下划线划出上下文与该线索对应的部分。



第1题

20-3 Fossil Preservation

Paragraph 4: Petrification may also involve a simultaneous exchange of the original substance of a dead plant or animal with mineral matter of a different composition. This process is termed "replacement" because solutions have dissolved the original material and replaced it with an equal volume of the new substance. Replacement can be a marvelously precise process, so that details of shell ornamentation, tree rings in wood, and delicate structures in bone are accurately preserved.

Paragraph 5: 【■】 Another type of fossilization, known as carbonization, occurs when soft tissues are preserved as thin films of carbon. 【■】 Leaves and tissue of soft-bodied organisms such as jellyfish or worms may accumulate, become buried and compressed, and lose their volatile constituents. 【■】 The carbon often remains behind as a blackened silhouette. 【■】

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

**But the evidence of past organic life is not limited to petrification.**

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

单词	词性	中文意思
petrification	n.	
simultaneous	adj.	
solution	n.	
volatile	adj.	
constituent	n.	

1. 翻译待插入句子：

2. 插入句当中含有 \_\_\_\_\_ 逻辑线索 \_\_\_\_\_，所以在插入句前应提及 \_\_\_\_\_，后文应提及 \_\_\_\_\_。

3. 用下划线划出上下文与该线索对应的部分。

4. 在文中勾出正确选项。

第2题

17-2 Animal Signals in the Rain Forest

Paragraph 5: Less colorful birds and animals that inhabit the rain forest tend to rely on forms of signaling other than the visual, particularly over long distances. 【■】 The piercing cries of the rhinoceros hornbill characterize the Southeast Asian rain forest, as do the unmistakable calls of the gibbons. 【■】 In densely wooded environments, sound is the best means of communication over distance because in comparison with light, it travels with little impediment from trees and other vegetation. 【■】 In forests, visual signals can be seen only at short distances, where they are not obstructed by trees. 【■】 The male riflebird exploits both of these modes of signaling simultaneously in his courtship display. The sounds made as each wing is opened carry extremely well over distance and advertise his presence widely. The ritualized visual display communicates in close quarters when a female has approached.

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

**There is also the long, rather terrifying call of the male orangutan, which carries over considerable distances to advertise his presence.**

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

单词	词性	中文意思
means	n.	
impediment	n.	
obstruct	v.	
approach	v.	

1. 翻译待插入句子：

2. 插入句当中含有 \_\_\_\_\_ 线索 \_\_\_\_\_，所以在插入句前应提 \_\_\_\_\_。  
同时插入句后半句中提及 \_\_\_\_\_，  
\_\_\_\_\_，所以后文也应提及。

3. 用下划线划出上下文与该线索对应的部分。

4. 在文中勾出正确选项。

第3题

## 29-2 Competition

Paragraph 4: Competition may occur for any needed resource. 【■】 In the case of animals it is usually food; in the case of forest plants it may be light; in the case of substrate inhabitants it may be space, as in many shallow-water bottom-dwelling marine organisms. 【■】 Indeed, it may be for any of the factors, physical as well as biotic, that are essential for organisms. 【■】 Competition is usually the more severe the denser the population. 【■】 Together with predation, it is the most important density-dependent factor in regulating population growth.

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

**That is, as the density of a population increases, competition has a greater impact and leads to greater mortality.**

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

单词	词性	中文意思
substrate	n.	
dwel	v.	
regulate	v.	
mortality	n.	

1. 翻译待插入句子：
2. 插入句当中含有 \_\_\_\_\_ 线索 \_\_\_\_\_，所以在插入句前应提及\_\_\_\_\_。
3. 用下划线划出上文与该线索对应的部分。
4. 在文中勾出正确选项。

第4题

16-1 Trade and the Ancient Middle East

Paragraph 2: Reliance on trade had several important consequences. 【■】 Production was generally in the hands of skilled individual artisans doing piecework under the tutelage of a master who was also the shop owner. 【■】 In these shops differences of rank were blurred as artisans and masters labored side by side in the same modest establishment, were usually members of the same guild and religious sect, lived in the same neighborhoods, and often had assumed (or real) kinship relationships. 【■】 The worker was bound to the master by a mutual contract that either one could repudiate, and the relationship was conceptualized as one of partnership. 【■】

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

**For one thing, it created a demand for finished goods to be sold both locally and abroad.**

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

单词	词性	中文意思
reliance	n.	
tutelage	n.	
blurred	adj.	
modest	adj.	
kinship	n.	
repudiate	v.	

1. 翻译待插入句子：
2. 插入句当中含有 \_\_\_\_\_ 线索 \_\_\_\_\_，所以该段落是一个\_\_\_\_\_结构。  
插入句当中还包含 \_\_\_\_\_ 线索 \_\_\_\_\_，  
所以在插入句前应提及一个导致\_\_\_\_\_的原因。
3. 用下划线划出上下文与该线索对应的部分。
4. 在文中勾出正确选项。

第5题

13-2 Biological Clocks

**Because the internal signals that regulate waking and going to sleep tend to align themselves with these external cues, the external clock appears to dominate the internal clock.**

Paragraph 3: Animals need natural periodic signals like sunrise to maintain a cycle whose period is precisely 24 hours. 【■】 Such an external cue not only coordinates an animal's daily rhythms with particular features of the local solar day a) **but also**—because it normally does so day after day—seems to keep the internal clock's period close to that of Earth's rotation. 【■】 b) **Yet despite** this synchronization of the period of the internal cycle, the animal's timer itself continues to have its own genetically built-in period close to, but different from, 24 hours. 【■】 c) **Without** the external cue, the difference accumulates and so the internally regulated activities of the biological day drift continuously, like the tides, in relation to the solar day. 【■】 This drift has been studied extensively in many animals and in biological activities ranging from the hatching of fruit fly eggs to wheel running by squirrels. Light has a predominating influence in setting the clock. Even a fifteen-minute burst of light in otherwise sustained darkness can reset an animal's circadian rhythm. Normally, internal rhythms are kept in step by regular environmental cycles. For instance, if a homing pigeon is to navigate with its Sun compass, its clock must be properly set by cues provided by the daylight/darkness cycle.

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

**Because the internal signals that regulate waking and going to sleep tend to align themselves with these external cues, the external clock appears to dominate the internal clock.**

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

单词	词性	中文意思
coordinate	v.	
rotation	n.	
synchronization	n.	
drift	v.	
extensively	adv.	
predominate	v.	
burst	n.	

1. 翻译待插入句子：
2. 插入句当中的because【能；不能】作为一个逻辑线索
3. 1) 插入句当中含有 \_\_\_\_\_ 线索 \_\_\_\_\_，从B到D之间均有提及，只能用于排除A选项。  
2) 原文当中的 \_\_\_\_\_ 说明此处开始的内容与插入句无关，可排出C、D选项。  
a) but also      b) yet despite      c) without
4. 在文中勾出正确选项。

## 第6题

### 18-3 Lightning

Paragraph 5: The formation of the channel is initiated when electrons surge from the cloud base toward the ground. When a stream of these negatively charged electrons comes within 100 meters of the ground, it is met by a stream of positively charged particles that comes up from the ground. When the negatively and positively charged streams meet, a complete channel connecting the cloud

and the ground is formed. The channel is only a few centimeters in diameter, but that is wide enough for electrons to follow the channel to the ground in the visible form of a flash of lightning. The stream of positive particles that meets the surge of electrons from the cloud often arises from a tall pointed structure such as a metal flagpole or a tower. That is why the subsequent lightning that follows the completed channel often strikes a tall structure. 【■】

Paragraph 6: Once a channel has been formed, it is usually used by several lightning discharges, each of them consisting of a stream of electrons from the cloud meeting a stream of positive particles along the established path. 【■】 Sometimes, however, a stream of electrons following an established channel is met by a positive stream making a new path up from the ground. 【■】 The result is a forked lightning that strikes the ground in two places. 【■】

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

**The descending stream of electrons divides at the point where the new positive-stream channel intersects the established path.**

Where would the sentence best fit?

单词	词性	中文意思
initiate	v.	
surge	v.	
charged	adj.	
subsequent	adj.	
particle	n.	
descend	v.	
intersect	v.	

1. 翻译待插入句子：
2. 插入句中 the new positive-stream channel 和 the established path 当中的 the 【能；不能】作为指代。

如果可以，它们分别对应前文：

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_；
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_。

3. intersect对应后文的\_\_\_\_\_和\_\_\_\_\_。

4. 在文中勾出正确选项。

## 第7题

### 28-2 Early Saharan Pastoralists

Paragraph 3: Smith believes that the hunters were well aware of the more disciplined ways in which their prey behaved. 【■】 Instead of following the cattle on their annual migrations, the hunters began to prevent the herd from moving from one spot to another. 【■】 At first, they controlled the movement of the herd while ensuring continuance of their meat diet. 【■】 But soon they also gained genetic control of the animals, which led to rapid physical changes in the herd. 【■】 South African farmers who maintain herds of wild eland (large African antelopes with short, twisted horns) report that the offspring soon diminish in size, unless wild bulls are introduced constantly from outside. The same effects of inbreeding may have occurred in controlled cattle populations, with some additional, and perhaps unrecognized, advantages. The newly domesticated animals behaved better, were easier to control, and may have

enjoyed a higher birth rate, which in turn yielded greater milk supplies. We know from rock paintings deep in the Sahara that the herders were soon selecting breeding animals to produce offspring with different horn shapes and hide colors.

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

**This knowledge enabled the hunters to adopt a different approach to hunting.**

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

单词	词性	中文意思
disciplined	adj.	
migration	n.	
herd	n.	
offspring	n.	
diminish	v.	

1. 翻译待插入句子。
2. 该插入句的this knowledge 属于\_\_\_\_\_ 解题线索。根据待插入句承上启下的功能，上文应该要提到\_\_\_\_\_, 下文应该提到\_\_\_\_\_;
3. 原文哪里体现出了a different approach to hunting, 请用下划线标注。
4. 在文中勾出正确选项。

## 第8题

### 27-3 Predator-Prey Cycles

Paragraph 7: Predators are an essential factor in maintaining communities that are rich and diverse in species. Without predators, the species that is the best competitor for food, shelter, nesting sites, and other environmental resources tends to dominate and exclude the species with which it competes.

【■】 This phenomenon is known as “competitor exclusion”. 【■】 However, if the community contains a predator of the strongest competitor species, then the population of that competitor is controlled. 【■】 Thus even the less competitive species are able to survive. 【■】 For example, sea stars prey on a variety of bivalve mollusks and prevent these bivalves from monopolizing habitats on the sea floor. This opens up space for many other organisms. When sea stars are removed, species diversity falls sharply. Therefore, from the stand point of diversity, it is usually a mistake to eliminate a major predator from a community.

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

**As a result, there are not enough of the strong competitions to monopolize the environment’s resources.**

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

单词	词性	中文意思
exclude	v.	
monopolize	v.	
eliminate	v.	

1. 翻译待插入句子。
2. 该插入句包含的逻辑关系是\_\_\_\_\_；插入句是该逻辑关系的\_\_\_\_\_,所以插入句的前方应该提到\_\_\_\_\_。
3. 插入句的后文哪里表达出了与 not to monopolize相近的意思。请用横线标注。
4. 在文中勾出正确选项。

第9题

28-1 Groundwater

Paragraph 4: The water table is the underground boundary below which all the cracks and pores are filled with water. In some cases, the water table reaches Earth's surface, where it is expressed as rivers, lakes and marshes. 【■】 Typically, though, the water table may be tens or hundreds of meters below the surface. 【■】 The water table is not flat but usually follows the contours of the topography. 【■】 Above the water table is the vadose zone, through which rainwater percolates. 【■】 Water in the vadose zone drains down to the water table, leaving behind a thin coating of water on mineral grains. The vadose zone supplies plant roots near the surface with water.

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

**This is a consequence of the slow rate of movement of the groundwater, which often prevents the water table from attaining a flat (horizontal) level.**

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

单词	词性	中文意思
water table	n.	
contour	n.	
topography	n.	
vadose	adj.	
percolate	v.	

1. 待插入句中which指代的是？
2. 翻译待插入句子。
3. 待插入句中包含\_\_\_\_\_逻辑关系，待插入句的前文应该提及的是\_\_\_\_\_,通过待插入句，我们能够获取前文的相关信息吗？【□可以；□不可以】，如果可以的话，请写出可以获取的信息。
4. 在文中勾出正确选项。

第10题

32-3 Distributions of Tropical Bee Colonies

Paragraph 4: Though Hubbell and Johnson were interested in how bee behavior might affect colony distributions, they recognized that the availability of potential nest sites for colonies could also affect distributions. 【■】 So as one of the first steps in their study, they mapped the distributions of trees suitable for nesting. 【■】 They found that potential nest trees were distributed randomly through the study area. 【■】 They also found that the number of potential nest sites was much greater than the number of bee colonies. 【■】 What did these measurements show the researchers? The number of colonies in the study area was not limited by availability of suitable trees, and a clumped or regular distribution of colonies was not due to an underlying clumped or regular distribution of potential nest sites.

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

**For example, a clumped distribution of nests might simply reflect a clumped distribution of suitable nesting sites.**

Where would the sentence best fit?

Click on a square [■] to insert the sentence in the passage.

单词	词性	中文意思
distribution	n.	
randomly	adv.	
availability	n.	
clumped	adj.	
underlying	adj.	

1. 翻译待插入句子。
2. 待插入句是【□论点；□论据】，因此前方应该出现相关的【□论点；□论据】
3. 待插入句中探讨了两个因素之间的关系，这两个因素分别是\_\_\_\_\_，\_\_\_\_\_
4. 请在原文用下划线标注出上述两个因素在前文的体现。
5. 在文中勾出正确选项



## 2.3 事实信息题

做题步骤参考：

### 25-1 The Surface of Mars

Paragraph 5: As on the Moon, the extent of large impact cratering (i.e. craters too big to have been filled in by erosion since they were formed) serves as an age indicator for the Martian surface. Age estimates ranging from four billion years for Mars's southern highlands to a few hundred million years in the youngest volcanic areas were obtained in this way.

11. According to paragraph 5, what have scientists been able to determine from studies of large impact cratering on Mars?

A. Some Martian volcanoes are much older than was once thought.

**B. The age of Mars's surface can vary from area to area.**

C. Large impact craters are not reliable indicators of age in areas with high volcanic activity.

D. Some areas of the Martian surface appear to be older than they actually are.

单词	词性	中文意思
extent	n.	程度
impact	n./v.	影响 / 撞击
crater	n.	火山口 / 坑
erosion	n.	侵蚀
indicator	n.	标志

第一步：找出题干中的定位信息：

large impact cratering

第二步：在原文划出定位的答案句并翻译：

从火星南部高地的 40 亿年至最年轻的火山地区的几千万年都是用同样的方法 估算的。

第三步：同义替换（选项和原文如何进行同义替换的）

Age estimates ranging from four billion years for Mars's southern highlands to a few hundred million years/ The age of Mars's surface can vary from area to area.

第四步：错误选项分析

A. NOT GIVEN

C. 与原文矛盾 serve as an age indicator

D. NOT GIVEN

第1题

**15-3 Mass Extinctions**

The fossil record shows at least five mass extinctions in which many families of marine organisms died out. The rates of extinction happening today are as great as the rates during these mass extinctions. Many scientists have therefore concluded that a sixth great mass extinction is currently in progress.

29. According to paragraph 2, scientists base their belief that a mass extinction is going on at present on which of the following?

- A. The speed with which mass extinctions are happening today is similar to the speed of past extinctions.
- B. The number of species that have died out since the last extinction event is extremely large.
- C. Mass extinctions occur with regularity and it is time for another one.
- D. Fossil records of many marine species have disappeared.

单词	词性	中文意思
extinction	n.	
rate	n.	
currently	adv.	
progress	n.	
fossil	n.	

1. 题干中的定位信息：

2. 定位的答案句并翻译：

3. 同义替换（选项和原文如何进行同义替换的）：

4. 错误选项分析：

第2题

**21-3 Autobiographical Memory**

Think back to your childhood and try to identify your earliest memory. How old were you? Most people are not able to recount memories for experiences prior to the age of three years, a phenomenon called infantile amnesia. The question of why infantile amnesia occurs has intrigued psychologists for decades, especially in light of ample evidence that infants and young children can display impressive memory capabilities. Many find that understanding the general nature of autobiographical memory, that is, memory for events that have occurred in one's own life, can provide some important clues to this mystery. Between ages three and four, children begin to give fairly lengthy and cohesive descriptions of events in their past. What factors are responsible for this developmental turning point?

31. According to paragraph 1, what is the evidence that a child has developed autobiographical memory?

- A. The child is able to remember past events from before the age of three years.
- B. The child is able to describe past events in a sufficiently lengthy and cohesive manner.
- C. The child is aware that he or she does not remember experiences from before the age of three years.
- D. The child is able to give a basic description of the nature of autobiographical memory.

单词	词性	中文意思
identify	v.	
recount	v.	
infantile amnesia	n.	
intrigue	v.	
autobiographical	adj.	

1. 题干中的定位信息：
2. 定位的答案句并翻译：
3. 同义替换（选项和原文如何进行同义替换的）
4. 错误选项分析

第 3 题

**17-3 Symbiotic Relationship**

Paragraph 3: At times, it is actually possible to watch the effects of natural selection in host-parasite relationships. For example, Australia during the 1940 s was overrun by hundreds of millions of European rabbits. The rabbits destroyed huge expanses of Australia and threatened the sheep and cattle industries. In 1950, myxoma virus, a parasite that affects rabbits, was deliberately introduced into Australia to control the rabbit population. Spread rapidly by mosquitoes, the virus devastated the rabbit population. The virus was less deadly to the offspring of surviving rabbits, however, and it caused less and less harm over the years. Apparently, genotypes (the genetic make-up of an organism) in the rabbit population were selected that were better able to resist the parasite. Meanwhile, the deadliest strains of the virus perished with their hosts as natural selection favored strains that could infect hosts but not kill them. Thus, natural selection stabilized this host-parasite relationship. (TPO17)

33. Which of the following can be concluded from the discussion in paragraph 3 about the Australian rabbit population?
- A. Human intervention may alter the host, the parasite and the relationship between them.
  - B. The risks of introducing outside organisms into a biological community are not worth the benefits.
  - C. Humans should not interfere in host-parasite relationships.
  - D. Organisms that survive a parasitic attack do so in spite of the natural selection process.

单词	词性	中文意思
parasite	n.	
expanse	n.	
myxoma virus	n.	
deliberately	adv.	
genotype	n.	

1. 题干中的定位信息：
2. 定位的答案句并翻译：

3. 同义替换（选项和原文如何进行同义替换的）：

3. 错误选项分析：

第 4 题

### 25-1 The Surface of Mars

Paragraph 4: Another prominent feature of Mars's surface is cratering. The Mariner spacecraft found that the surface of Mars, as well as that of its two moons, is pitted with impact craters formed by meteoroids falling in from space. As on our Moon, the smaller craters are often filled with surface matter—mostly dust—confirming that Mars is a dry desert world. However, Martian craters get filled in considerably faster than their lunar counterparts. On the Moon, ancient craters less than 100 meters across (corresponding to depths of about 20 meters) have been obliterated, primarily by meteoritic erosion. On Mars, there are relatively few craters less than 5 kilometers in diameter. The Martian atmosphere is an efficient erosive agent, with Martian winds transporting dust from place to place and erasing surface features much faster than meteoritic impacts alone can obliterate them.

9. According to paragraph 4, what is demonstrated by the fact that craters fill in much faster on Mars than on the Moon?

- A. Erosion from meteoritic impacts takes place more quickly on Mars than on the Moon.
- B. There is more dust on Mars than on the Moon.
- C. The surface of Mars is a dry desert.
- D. Wind is a powerful eroding force on Mars.

单词	词性	中文意思
prominent	adj.	
meteoroid	n.	
considerably	adv.	
counterpart	n.	
obliterate	v.	

1. 题干中的定位信息：

2. 定位的答案句并翻译：

3. 同义替换（选项和原文如何进行同义替换的）：

4. 错误选项分析：

第 5 题

### 29-1 Characteristics of Roman Pottery

Paragraph 1: The pottery of ancient Romans is remarkable in several ways. The high quality of Roman pottery is very easy to appreciate when handling actual pieces of tableware or indeed kitchenware and amphorae (the large jars used throughout the Mediterranean for the transport and storage of liquids, such as wine and oil). However, it is impossible to do justice to Roman wares on the page, even when words

can be backed up by photographs and drawing. Most Roman pottery is light and smooth to touch and very tough, although, like all pottery, it shatters if dropped on a hard surface. It is generally made with carefully selected and purified clay, worked to thin-walled and standardized shapes on a fast wheel and fired in a kiln (pottery oven) capable of ensuring a consistent finish. With handmade pottery, inevitably there are slight differences between individual vessels of the same design and occasional minor blemishes (flaws). But what strikes the eye and the touch most immediately and most powerfully with Roman pottery is its consistent high quality.

1. Paragraph 1 indicates which of the following about Roman pottery?
  - A. Roman amphorae were of much higher quality overall than other Roman pottery
  - B. Roman pottery can best be appreciated when actual pieces are handled.
  - C. Roman pottery declined slightly in quality when the use of fast wheels and kilns was introduced.
  - D. Roman practical tableware spread more rapidly across the Mediterranean than amphorae did.

单词	词性	中文意思
pottery	n.	
remarkable	adj.	
do justice to	v.	
consistent	adj.	
flaw	n.	

1. 题干中的定位信息:
2. 定位的答案句并翻译:
3. 同义替换 (选项和原文如何进行同义替换的):
4. 错误选项分析:

## 第 6 题

### 26-2 Survival of Plants and Animals in Desert Conditions

【 Paragraph 4 】 The perennial vegetation adjusts to the aridity by means of various avoidance mechanisms. Most desert plants are probably best classified as xerophytes. They possess drought-resisting adaptations: loss of water through the leaves is reduced by means of dense hairs covering waxy leaf surfaces, by the closure of pores during the hottest times to reduce water loss, and by the rolling up or shedding of leaves at the beginning of the dry season. Some xerophytes, the succulents (including cacti), store water in their structures. Another way of countering drought is to have a limited amount of mass above ground and to have extensive root networks below ground. It is not unusual for the roots of some desert perennials to extend downward more than ten meters. Some plants are woody in type —an adaptation designed to prevent collapse of the plant tissue when water stress produces wilting. Another class of desert plant is the phreatophyte. These have adapted to the environment by the development of long taproots that penetrate downward until they approach the assured water supply provided by groundwater. Among these plants are the date palm, tamarisk, and mesquite. They commonly grow near stream channels, springs, or on the margins of lakes.

According to paragraph 4, some desert plants with root systems that are extraordinarily well developed have

- A. relatively little growth aboveground
- B. very leafy aboveground structures
- C. non woody plant tissue resistant to wilting
- D. water stored within their roots

单词	词性	词义
perennial	adj.	
adaptation	n.	
drought	n.	
extensive	adj.	

1. 题干中的定位信息:
2. 定位的答案句并翻译:
3. 同义替换 (选项和原文如何进行同义替换的)
4. 错误选项分析

## 第 7 题

### 25-2 The Decline of Venetian Shipping

【Paragraph 3】 The principal seagoing ship used throughout the Middle Ages was the galley, a long, low ship fitted with sails but driven primarily by oars. The largest galleys had as many as 50 oarsmen. Since they had relatively shallow hulls, they were unstable when driven by sail or when on rough water: hence they were unsuitable for the voyage to the East. Even if they hugged the African coastline, they had little chance of surviving a crossing of the Indian Ocean. Shortly after 1400, shipbuilders began developing a new type of vessel properly designed to operate in rough, open water: the caravel. It had a wider and deeper hull than the galley and hence could carry more cargo: increased stability made it possible to add multiple masts and sails. In the largest caravels, two main masts held large square sails that provided the bulk of the thrust driving the ship forward, while a smaller forward mast held a triangular-shaped sail, called a lateen sail, which could be moved into a variety of positions to maneuver the ship.

According to paragraph 3, what did the lateen sail contribute to the caravel as a sailing ship?

- A. It provided stability for the front part of the ship.
- B. It made it possible for the hull to be wider and deeper.
- C. It added considerably to the speed of the wind-driven ship.
- D. It improved the capacity of the ship to be guided.

单词	词性	词义
principal	adj.	
maneuver	v.	
thrust	n.	
triangular	adj.	

1. 题干中的定位信息:
2. 定位的答案句并翻译:
3. 同义替换 (选项和原文如何进行同义替换的)
4. 错误选项分析

第 8 题

**19-1 The Roman Army's Impact on Britain**

【Paragraph 1】 In the wake of the Roman Empire's conquest of Britain in the first century A.D., a large number of troops stayed in the new province, and these troops had a considerable impact on Britain with their camps, fortifications, and participation in the local economy. Assessing the impact of the army on the civilian population starts from the realization that the soldiers were always unevenly distributed across the country. Areas rapidly incorporated into the empire were not long affected by the military. Where the army remained stationed, its presence was much more influential. The imposition of a military base involved the requisition of native lands for both the fort and the territory needed to feed and exercise the soldiers' animals. The imposition of military rule also robbed local leaders of opportunities to participate in local government, so social development was stunted and the seeds of disaffection sown. This then meant that the military had to remain to suppress rebellion and organize government.

According to paragraph 1, what effect did military occupation have on the local population?

- A. It encouraged more even distribution of the population and the settlement of previously undeveloped territory.
- B. It created discontent and made continuing military occupation necessary.
- C. It required local labor to construct forts and feed and exercise the soldiers' animals.
- D. It provided local leaders with opportunities to participate in governance.

单词	词性	词义
imposition	n.	
requisition	n.	
stunt	v.	
disaffection	n.	

1. 题干中的定位信息:
2. 定位的答案句并翻译:
3. 同义替换 (选项和原文如何进行同义替换的)
4. 错误选项分析

第 9 题

28-1 Groundwater

【Paragraph 2】 Groundwater is stored in a variety of rock types. A groundwater reservoir from which water can be extracted is called an aquifer. We can effectively think of an aquifer as a deposit of water. Extraction of water depends on two properties of the aquifer: porosity and permeability. Between sediment grains are spaces that can be filled with water. This pore space is known as porosity and is expressed as a percentage of the total rock volume. Porosity is important for water-storage capacity, but for water to flow through rocks, the pore spaces must be connected. The ability of water, or other fluids, to flow through the interconnected pore spaces in rocks is termed permeability. In the intergranular spaces of rocks, however, fluid must flow around and between grains in a tortuous path; this winding path causes a resistance to flow. The rate at which the flowing water overcomes this resistance is related to the permeability of rock.

2. According to paragraph 2, what is the relationship between permeability and porosity?
- A. The more pores a rock has, the higher its porosity but the lower its permeability.
  - B. Rocks with many internal spaces that are not connected with each other will have high porosity but low permeability.
  - C. If water flows through a rock easily, it has high permeability but low porosity.
  - D. Rocks that have high permeability have high porosity and vice versa.

单词	词性	词义
reservoir	n.	
fluid	n.	
capacity	n.	
tortuous	adj.	

1. 题干中的定位信息:
2. 定位的答案句并翻译:
3. 同义替换 (选项和原文如何进行同义替换的)
4. 错误选项分析

第 10 题

19-1 The Roman Army's Impact on Britain

【Paragraph 3】 Each soldier received his pay, but in regions without a developed economy there was initially little on which it could be spent. The pool of excess cash rapidly stimulated a thriving economy outside fort gates. Some of the demand for the services and goods was no doubt fulfilled by people drawn from far afield, but some local people certainly became entwined in this new economy. There was informal marriage with soldiers, who until AD 197 were not legally entitled to wed, and whole new communities grew up near the forts. These settlements acted like small towns, becoming centers for the artisan and trading populations.

3. According to paragraph 3, how did the soldiers meet their needs for goods and services?
- A. Their needs were met by the army, and all of their economic transactions took place within the fort.
  - B. Most of their needs were met by traveling tradespeople who visit the forts.
  - C. During their days off, soldiers traveled to distant towns to make purchases.



D. They bought what they needed from the artisans and traders in nearby towns.

单词	词性	词义
fulfil	v.	
entwine	v.	
fort	n.	
artisan	n.	

1. 题干中的定位信息:
2. 定位的答案句并翻译:
3. 同义替换 (选项和原文如何进行同义替换的)
4. 错误选项分析

## 2.4 否定事实信息题

做题步骤参考：

### 25-3 The Evolutionary Origin of Plants

【Paragraph 1】 The evolutionary history of plants has been marked by a series of adaptations. The **ancestors of plants** were photosynthetic single-celled organisms probably similar to today's algae. (D选项，错误) Like modern algae, the organisms that gave rise to plants presumably lacked true roots, stems, leaves, and complex reproductive structures such as flowers. All of these features appeared later in the evolutionary history of plants. Of today's different groups of algae, green algae are probably the most similar to **ancestral plants**. This supposition stems from the close phylogenetic (natural evolutionary) relationship between the two groups. DNA comparisons have shown that green algae are plants' closest living relatives (B选项). In addition, other lines of evidence support the hypothesis that land plants evolved from ancestral green algae used the same type of chlorophyll and accessory pigments in photosynthesis as do land plants. This would not be true of red and brown algae. Green algae store food as starch (C选项), as do land plants and have cell walls made of cellulose (A选项), similar in composition to those of land plants. Again, the good storage and cell wall molecules of red and brown algae are different.

According to paragraph 1, all of the following are true of ancestral plants EXCEPT

- A. They had cellulose-based cell walls
- B. They were closely related to green algae
- C. They were able to store nutrients
- D. They had a sophisticated multicellular structure

单词	词性	中文意思
Photosynthetic	adj.	光合作用的
Algae	n.	海藻
Presumably	adv.	大概
Phylogenetic	adj.	系统发育的
Chlorophyll	n.	叶绿素
Starch	n.	淀粉
Cellulose	n.	纤维素

第一步：划出定位词：

ancestral plants

第二步：找出答案所在句，并翻译：

A+C：绿藻以淀粉的形式贮藏能量，这与陆生植物相同；绿藻具有由纤维素构成的细胞壁，这与那些陆生植物的组织结构相同。

B：通过对比两者的DNA，得知绿藻是目前还存活的与植物亲缘关系最近的“近亲”

D：植物的“祖先”是能够进行光合作用的单细胞生物，或许和今天的藻类相似。

第三步：错误选项分析：

D说祖先植物有很复杂的多细胞结构。但是看第二第三句，说的是祖先植物很可能是单细胞植物，选项违背原文意思。错误。

第 1 题

17-1 Europe's Early Sea Trade with Asia

【Paragraph 3】 The principal seagoing ship used throughout the Middle Ages was the galley, a long, low ship fitted with sails but driven primarily by oars. The largest galleys had as many as 50 oarsmen. Since they had relatively shallow hulls, they were unstable when driven by sail or when on rough water: hence they were unsuitable for the voyage to the East. Even if they hugged the African coastline, they had little chance of surviving a crossing of the Indian Ocean. Shortly after 1400, shipbuilders began developing a new type of vessel properly designed to operate in rough, open water: the caravel. It had a wider and deeper hull than the galley and hence could carry more cargo: increased stability made it possible to add multiple masts and sails. In the largest caravels, two main masts held large square sails that provided the bulk of the thrust driving the ship forward, while a smaller forward mast held a triangular-shaped sail, called a lateen sail, which could be moved into a variety of positions to maneuver the ship.

According to paragraph 3, all of the following statements comparing the caravel with the galley are true EXCEPT:

- A. The caravel had fewer masts than the galley
- B. The caravel had a wider hull than the galley
- C. The caravel could carry more cargo than the galley
- D. The caravel was more stable in rough water than the galley

单词	词性	中文意思
1.galley	n.	
2.hull	n.	
3.cargo	n.	
4.mast:	n.	
5. maneuver	v.	
6.rough	adj.	
7. bulk	n.	

- 1. 定位词:
- 2. 答案所在句, 并翻译:
- 3. 错误选项分析:

第 2 题

30-1 Role of Play in Development

【Paragraph 3】 Play is not without considerable costs to the individual animal. Play is usually very active, involving movement in space and, at times, noisemaking. Therefore, it results in the loss of fuel or energy that might better be used for growth or for building up fat stores in a young animal. Another potential cost of this activity is greater exposure to predators since play is attention-getting behavior. Great activities also increase the risk of injury in slipping or falling.

According to paragraph 3, each of the following is a cost to animals that engage in play EXCEPT

- A. exposure to predators
- B. a buildup of fat stores
- C. a loss of fuel that could be used for growth
- D. risk of injury from slipping or falling

单词	词性	中文意思
considerable	adj.	
fuel	n.	
predator	n.	
slipping	n.	

1. 定位词:
2. 答案所在句, 并翻译:
3. 错误选项分析:

第3题

**15-2 A Warm-Blooded Turtle**

【Paragraph 2】A warm-blooded turtle may seem to be a contradiction in terms. Nonetheless, an adult leatherback can maintain a body temperature of between 25 and 26°C (77-79°F) in seawater that is only 8°C (46.4°F). Accomplishing this feat requires adaptations both to generate heat in the turtle's body and to keep it from escaping into the surrounding waters. Leatherbacks apparently do not generate internal heat the way we do, or the way birds do, as a by-product of cellular metabolism. A leatherback may be able to pick up some body heat by basking at the surface; its dark, almost black body color may help it to absorb solar radiation. However, most of its internal heat comes from the action of its muscles.

Paragraph 2 mentions all of the following as true about the body heat of adult leatherback turtles EXCEPT:

- A. Their muscles produce heat for maintaining body temperature
- B. Their dark bodies help trap solar radiation
- C. Their cellular metabolism produces heat as a by-product
- D. Basking at the water's surface helps them obtain heat

单词	词性	中文词汇
cellular	adj.	
metabolism	n.	
bask	v.	
radiation	n.	

1. 定位词:
2. 答案所在句, 并翻译:
3. 错误选项分析:

第4题

**TPO 16-3 Planets in Our Solar System**

【Paragraph 3】Other dimensions along which the two groups differ markedly are density and composition. The densities of the terrestrial planets average about 5 times the density of water, whereas the Jovian planets have densities that average only 1.5 times the density of water. One of the outer planets, Saturn, has a density of only 0.7 that of water, which means that Saturn would float in water. Variations in the composition of the planets are largely responsible for the density differences. The substances that make up both groups of planets

are divided into three groups—gases, rocks, and ices—based on their melting points. The terrestrial planets are mostly rocks: dense rocky and metallic material, with minor amounts of gases. The Jovian planets, on the other hand, contain a large percentage of the gases hydrogen and helium, with varying amounts of ices:

mostly water, ammonia, and methane ices.

Paragraph 3 supports each of the following statements about Saturn EXCEPT:

- A. It is less dense than any of the terrestrial planets
- B. It contains no rocky material
- C. It contains ices
- D. It contains a large percentage of gases

单词	词性	中文意思
1. Terrestrial planet	n.	
2. Jovian planet	n.	
3. Saturn	n.	
4. Metallic	adj.	
5. Hydrogen	n.	
6. Helium	n.	
7. Ammonia	n.	
8. Methane	n.	

1. 定位词:
2. 答案所在句, 并翻译:

1. 错误选项分析:

## 第 5 题

### 15-3 Glacier Formation

【Paragraph 3】Glaciers are part of Earth's hydrologic cycle and are second only to the oceans in the total amount of water contained. About 2 percent of Earth's water is currently frozen as ice. Two percent may be a deceiving figure, however, since over 80 percent of the world's freshwater is locked up as ice in glaciers, with the majority of it in Antarctica. The total amount of ice is even more awesome if we estimate the water released upon the hypothetical melting of the world's glaciers. Sea level would rise about 60 meters. This would change the geography of the planet considerably. In contrast, should another ice age occur, sea level would drop drastically. During the last ice age, sea level dropped about 120 meters.

The discussion in paragraph 3 answers all the following questions EXCEPT:

- A. Where is most of Earth's freshwater
- B. What effect would a new ice age have on sea levels
- C. What is the total amount of water in Earth's oceans
- D. How much of Earth's water is in ice

单词	词性	中文意思
1. Hydrologic cycle	n.	
2. glacier	n.	
3. hypothetical	adj.	

1. 定位词:
2. 答案所在句, 并翻译:

3. 错误选项分析:

第 6 题

**TPO 20-1 Westward Migration**

【Paragraph 5】Two other developments presaged the end of the era of turnpikes and started a transportation revolution that resulted in increased regional specialization and the growth of a national market economy. First came the steamboat; although flatboats and keelboats continued to be important until the 1850's steamboats eventually superseded all other craft in the carrying of passengers and freight. Steamboats were not only faster but also transported upriver freight for about one tenth of what it had previously cost on hand-propelled keelboats. Next came the Erie Canal, an enormous project in its day, spanning about 350 miles. After the canal went into operation, the cost per mile of transporting a ton of freight from Buffalo to New York City declined from nearly 20 cents to less than 1 cent. Eventually, the western states diverted much of their produce from the rivers to the Erie Canal, a shorter route to eastern markets.

Paragraph 5 mentions that the Erie Canal led to a reduction in all of the following EXCEPT

- A. the length of the route that goods from the West traveled across to reach eastern markets
- B. the cost of transporting freight
- C. the price of produce from western states
- D. the amount of produce from western states that was shipped on rivers

单词	词性	中文意思
1. presage	n.	
2. turnpike	n.	
3. supersede	v.	
4. freight	n.	

- 1. 定位词:
- 2. 答案所在句, 并翻译:

3. 错误选项分析:

第 7 题

**25-1 The Surface of Mars**

【Paragraph 1】The surface of Mars shows a wide range of geologic features, including huge volcanoes-the largest known in the solar system-and extensive impact cratering. Three very large volcanoes are found on the Tharsis bulge, an enormous geologic area near Mars's equator. Northwest of Tharsis is the largest volcano of all: Olympus Mons, with a height of 25 kilometers and measuring some 700 kilometers in diameter at its base. The three large volcanoes on the Tharsis bulge are a little smaller-a "mere" 18 kilometers high.

【Paragraph 2】None of these volcanoes was formed as a result of collisions between plates of the Martian crust-there is no plate motion on Mars. Instead, they are shield volcanoes-volcanoes with broad, sloping slides formed by molten rock. All four show distinctive lava channels and other flow features similar to those found on shield volcanoes on Earth. Images of the Martian surface reveal many hundreds of volcanoes. Most of the largest volcanoes are associated with the Tharsis bulge, but many smaller ones are found in the northern plains.

According to paragraphs 1 and 2, which of the following is NOT true of the shield volcanoes on the

Tharsis bulge?

- A. They have broad, sloping sides
- B. They are smaller than the largest volcano on Mars
- C. They have channels that resemble the lava channels of volcanoes on Earth
- D. They are over 25 kilometers tall

单词	词性	中文意思
1. crater	n.	
2. Bulge	n.	
3. collision	n.	
4. plate	n.	
5. molten	adj.	

1. 定位词:
2. 答案所在句, 并翻译:
3. 错误选项分析:

## 第 8 题

### 25-3 The Evolutionary Origin of Plants

【Paragraph 5】When plants pioneered the land, they faced a range of challenges posed by terrestrial environments. On land, the supportive buoyancy of water is missing, the plant is no longer bathed in a nutrient solution, and air tends to dry things out. These conditions favored the evolution of the structures that support the body, vessels that transport water and nutrients to all parts of plant, and structures that conserve water. The resulting adaptations to dry land include some structural features that arose early in plant evolution; now these features are common to virtually all land plant. They include roots or root like structures, a waxy cuticle that covers the surfaces of leaves and stems and limits the evaporation of water, and pores called stomata in leaves and stems that allow gas exchange but close when water is scarce, thus reducing water loss. Other adaptations occurred later in the transition to terrestrial life and now wide spread but not universal among plants. These include conducting vessels that transport water and minerals upward from the roots and that move the photosynthetic products from the leaves to the rest of the plant body and the stiffening substance lignin, which support the plant body, helping it expose maximum surface area to sunlight.

According to paragraph 5, all of the following are problems that early terrestrial plants had to overcome Except

- A. a tendency to become dry
- B. the inability to limit surface sunlight
- C. the absence of a structure to support the body of the plant
- D. the inability to transport water and minerals through the plant

单词	词性	中文意思
1. pioneer	v.	
2. terrestrial	adj.	
3. buoyancy	n.	
4. cuticle	n.	
5. stomata	n.	
6. photosynthetic	adj.	
7. stiffen	v.	

1. 定位词:
2. 答案所在句, 并翻译
3. 错误选项分析:

第 9 题

**32-2 Siam, 1851 – 1910**

【Paragraph 3】 Much population movement involved the opening up of new lands for rice cultivation. Two things made this possible and encouraged it to happen. First, the opening of the kingdom to the full force of international trade by the Boring Treaty (1855) rapidly encouraged economic specialization in the growing of rice, mainly to feed the rice-deficient portions of Asia (India and china in particular). The average annual volume of rice exported from Siam grew from under 60 million kilograms per year in the late 1850s to more than 660 million kilograms per year at the turn of the century; and over the same period the average price per kilogram doubled. During the same period, the area planted in rice increased from about 230,000 acres to more than 350, 000 acres. This growth was achieved as the result of the collective decisions of thousands of peasants families to expand the amount of land they cultivated, clear and plant new land, or adopt more intensive methods of agriculture.

Paragraph 3 mentions all of the following as signs of economic growth in Siam EXCEPT

- A. an increase in the price of rice
- B. an increase in the amount of rice leaving Siam
- C. an increase in the nutritional quality of the rice grown
- D. an increase in the amount of land used for rice production

单词	词性	中文意思
1. cultivation	n.	
2. deficient	adj.	
3. peasant	n.	

1. 定位词:
2. 答案所在句, 并翻译
4. 错误选项分析:

第 10 题

**29-1 Characteristics of Roman Pottery**

【Paragraph 2】 This is not just an aesthetic consideration but also a practical one. These vessels are solid (brittle, but not fragile), they are pleasant and easy to handle (being light and smooth), and, with their hard and sometimes glossy (smooth and shiny) surfaces, they hold liquids well and are easy to wash. Furthermore, their regular and standardized shapes would have made them simple to stack and store. When people today are shown a very ordinary Roman pot and, in particular, are allowed to handle it, they often comment on how modern it looks and feels, and they need to be convinced of its true age.

According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT true of Roman vessels?

- A. They were good containers for liquids.
- B. Their shapes allowed for easy stacking and storing.



- C. They sometimes had shiny surfaces.  
D. Their true age is immediately apparent

单词	词性	中文意思
1. aesthetic	adj.	
2. brittle	adj.	
3. fragile	adj.	
4. glossy	adj.	

- 定位词：
- 答案所在句，并翻译：
- 错误选项分析：

## 2.5 修辞目的题

做题步骤参考：

### 18-3 Lightning

Paragraph 3: Most lightning takes place within a cloud when the charge separation within the cloud collapses. However, as the storm cloud develops, the ground beneath the cloud becomes positively charged and lightning can take place in the form of an electrical discharge between the negative charge of the cloud and the positively charged ground. Lightning that strikes the ground is the most likely to be destructive, so even though it represents only 20 percent of all lightning, it has received a lot of scientific attention.

7.The author remarks that “Lightning that strikes the ground is the most likely to be destructive” in order to explain why

**A.this form of lightning has been investigated so much**

B.this form of lightning is not as common as lightning within a cloud

C.scientific understanding of this form of lightning is important

D.the buildup of positive charge on the ground beneath a storm cloud can have serious consequences

单词	词性	中文意思
separation	n.	分离，分开
collapse	n./v.	倒塌
discharge	n.	流出；放出
destructive	adj.	有破坏性的

答案：A

**第一步：找到信息所在句，并高亮出来**

**第二步：找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来**

所以尽管它只代表了20%的闪电，但是它获得了非常多的科学注意。

**第三步：笔记**

本题利用前后文的因果逻辑关系进行相关信息判断，确定答题点在题干内容后一句。

第1题

**15-1 A Warm-Blooded Turtle**

Paragraph 5: In a countercurrent exchange system, the blood vessels carrying cooled blood from the flippers run close enough to the blood vessels carrying warm blood from the body to pick up some heat from the warmer blood vessels; thus, the heat is transferred from the outgoing to the ingoing vessels before it reaches the flipper itself. This is the same arrangement found in an old-fashioned steam radiator, in which the coiled pipes pass heat back and forth as water **courses through them**. The leatherback is certainly not the only animal with such an arrangement; gulls have a countercurrent exchange in their legs. That is why a gull can stand on an ice floe without freezing.

9. Why does the author mention **old-fashioned steam radiator** in the discussion of countercurrent exchange systems?

- A. To argue that a turtle's central heating system is not as highly evolved as that of other warmblooded animals
- B. To provide a useful comparison with which to illustrate how a countercurrent exchange system works
- C. To suggest that steam radiators were modeled after the sophisticated heating system of turtles
- D. To establish the importance of the movement of water in countercurrent exchange systems

单词	词性	中文意思
blood vessel	n.	
arrangement	n.	
course	v.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来
2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

第2题

**20-3 Fossil Preservation**

Paragraph 1: When one considers the many ways by which organisms are completely destroyed after death, it is remarkable that fossils are as common as they are. Attack by scavengers and bacteria, chemical decay, and destruction by erosion and other geologic agencies make the odds against preservation very high. However, the chances of escaping complete destruction are vastly improved if the organism happens to have a mineralized skeleton and dies in a place where it can be quickly buried by sediment. Both of these conditions are often found on the ocean floors, where shelled invertebrates (organisms without spines) flourish and are covered by the continuous rain of sedimentary particles. Although most fossils are found in marine sedimentary rocks, they also are found in terrestrial deposits left by streams and lakes. On occasion, animals and plants have been

preserved after becoming immersed in tar or quicksand, trapped in ice or lava flows, or engulfed by rapid falls of volcanic ash.

2. In paragraph 1, what is the author's purpose in providing examples of how organisms are destroyed?

- A. To emphasize how surprising it is that so many fossils exist
- B. To introduce a new geologic theory of fossil preservation
- C. To explain why the fossil record until now has remained incomplete
- D. To compare how fossils form on land and in water

单词	词性	中文意思
scavenger	n.	
destruction	n.	
remarkable	adj.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来

2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

### 第3题

#### 21-3 Autobiographical Memory

Paragraph 2: Perhaps the explanation goes back to some ideas raised by influential Swiss psychologist Jean Piaget—namely, that children under age two years represent events in a qualitatively different form than older children do. According to this line of thought, the verbal abilities that blossom in the two year old allow events to be coded in a form radically different from the action-based codes of the infant. Verbal abilities of one year olds are, in fact, related to their memories for events one year later. When researchers had one year olds imitate an action sequence one year after they first saw it, there was correlation between the children's verbal skills at the time they first saw the event and their success on the later memory task. However, even children with low verbal skills showed evidence of remembering the event; thus, memories may be facilitated by but are not dependent on those verbal skills.

4. In paragraph 2, why does the author provide the information that children with low verbal skills showed evidence of remembering a past event?

- A. To provide evidence that memories do not depend only upon verbal skills
- B. To challenge the idea that one year olds are too young to form memories
- C. To argue that the memory of one year olds depends only on action-based codes
- D. To suggest that Piaget later revised his findings on the correlation between memory and verbal ability

单词	词性	中文意思
psychologist	n.	
radically	adv.	
imitate	v.	
facilitate	v.	
correlation	n.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来

2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

第4题

### 25-1 The Surface of Mars

Paragraph 3: The great height of Martian volcanoes is a direct consequence of the planet's low surface gravity. As lava flows and spreads to form a shield volcano, the volcano's eventual height depends on the new mountain's ability to support its own weight. The lower the gravity, the lesser

the weight and the greater the height of the mountain. It is no accident that Maxwell Mons on Venus and the Hawaiian shield volcanoes on Earth rise to about the same height (about 10 kilometers) above their respective bases—Earth and Venus have similar surface gravity. Mars's surface gravity is only 40 percent that of Earth, so volcanoes rise roughly 2.5 times as high. Are the Martian shield volcanoes still active? Scientists have no direct evidence for recent or ongoing eruptions, but if these volcanoes were active as recently as 100 million years ago (an estimate of the time of last eruption based on the extent of impact cratering on their slopes), some of them may still be at least intermittently active. Millions of years, though, may pass between eruptions.

6. In paragraph 3, why does the author compare Maxwell Mons on Venus to the Hawaiian shield volcanoes on Earth?

- A. To help explain the relationship between surface gravity and volcano height
- B. To explain why Mars's surface gravity is only 40 percent of Earth's
- C. To point out differences between the surface gravity of Earth and the surface gravity of Venus
- D. To argue that there are more similarities than differences between volcanoes on different planets

单词	词性	中文意思
consequence	n.	
respective	adj.	
roughly	adv.	
crater	n.	
intermittently	adv.	
impact	n./v.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来

2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

第5题

### 25-1 The Surface of Mars

Paragraph 4: Another prominent feature of Mars's surface is cratering. The Mariner spacecraft found that the surface of Mars, as well as that of its two moons, is pitted with impact craters formed by meteoroids falling in from space. As on our Moon, the smaller craters are often filled with surface matter—mostly dust—confirming that Mars is a dry desert world. However, Martian craters get filled in considerably faster than their lunar counterparts. On the Moon, ancient craters less than 100 meters across (corresponding to depths of about 20 meters) have been obliterated, primarily by meteoritic erosion. On Mars, there are relatively few craters less than 5 kilometers in diameter. The Martian atmosphere is an efficient erosive agent, with Martian winds transporting dust from place to place and erasing surface features much faster than meteoritic impacts alone can obliterate them.

10. In paragraph 4, why does the author point out that Mars has few ancient craters that are less than 5 kilometers in diameter?

- A. To explain why scientists believe that the surface matter filling Martian craters is mostly dust
- B. To explain why scientists believe that the impact craters on Mars were created by meteoroids
- C. To support the claim that the Martian atmosphere is an efficient erosive agent
- D. To argue that Mars experienced fewer ancient impacts than the Moon did

单词	词性	中文意思
prominent	adj.	
feature	n.	
considerably	adv.	
obliterate	v.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来

2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

## 第6题

### 25-2 The Decline of Venetian Shipping

Paragraph 5: The conventional explanation for the loss of Venetian dominance in trade is establishment of the Portuguese direct sea route to the East, replacing the overland Silk Road from the Black sea and the highly profitable Indian Ocean-caravan-eastern Mediterranean route to Venice. The Portuguese Vasco da Gama's Voyage around southern Africa to India took place at the end of the fifteenth century, and by 1502 the trans- Arabian caravan route had been cut off by political unrest.

10. Why does the author mention "Vasco da Gama's Voyage around southern Africa to India" in the passage?

- A. to indicate how the Portuguese came to challenge Venetian dominance of trade with the East
- B. to explain why political troubles resulted in the closing of the usual routes to India
- C. to prove that Venetians could not sail round ships as efficiently as sailors from other countries did
- D. to show that Venetian reliance on round ships rather than galleys proved to be weakness

单词	词性	中文意思
conventional	adj.	
dominance	n.	
profitable	adj.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来

2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

## 第7题

### 29-1 Characteristics of Roman Pottery

Paragraph 3: As impressive as the quality of Roman pottery is its sheer massive quantity. When

considering quantities, we would ideally like to have some estimates for overall production from particular sites of pottery manufacture and for overall consumption at specific settlements. Unfortunately, it is in the nature of the archaeological evidence, which is almost invariably only a sample of what once existed, that such figures will always be elusive. However, no one who has ever worked in the field would question the abundance of Roman pottery, particularly in the Mediterranean region. This abundance is notable in Roman settlements (especially urban sites) where the labor that archaeologists have to put into the washing and sorting of potsherds (fragments of pottery) constitutes a high proportion of the total work during the initial phases of excavation.

4. The author mentions the work of archaeologists in paragraph 3 in order to
- support the idea that pottery was produced in large quantities by the Romans
  - illustrate how hard it is for archaeologists to find complete pieces of Roman pottery
  - contrast archaeological sites in Roman urban areas with other sites in the Mediterranean
  - explain why the quantities of pottery found vary significantly from one site to another

单词	词性	中文意思
impressive	adj.	
pottery	n.	
manufacture	v.	
consumption	n.	
proportion	n.	

- 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来
- 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

## 第8题

### 28-1 Groundwater

Paragraph 1: Most of the world's potable water----freshwater suitable for drinking----is accounted for by groundwater, which is stored in the pores and fractures in rocks. There is more than 50 times as much freshwater stored underground than in all the freshwater rivers and lakes at the surface. Nearly 50 percent of all groundwater is stored in the upper 1,000 meters of Earth. At greater depths within Earth, the pressure of the overlying rock causes pores and cracks to close, reducing the space that pore water can occupy, and almost complete closure occurs at a depth of about 10 kilometers. The greatest water storage, therefore, lies near the surface.

1. In paragraph 1, why does the author mention "the pressure of the overlying rock"?
- To show how water can be forced deep under Earth's surface
  - To show why groundwater is more plentiful than surface freshwater
  - To correct a commonly made error about the location of groundwater
  - To explain why most groundwater lies near Earth's surface

单词	词性	中文意思
account for		
fracture	n.	

- 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来

2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

第9题

**28-2 Early Saharan Pastoralists**

Paragraph 3: Smith believes that the hunters were well aware of the more disciplined ways in which their prey behaved. Instead of following the cattle on their annual migrations, the hunters began to prevent the herd from moving from one spot to another. At first, they controlled the movement of the herd while ensuring continuance of their meat diet. But soon they also gained genetic control of the animals, which led to rapid physical changes in the herd. South African farmers who maintain herds of wild eland (large African antelopes with short, twisted horns) report that the offspring soon diminish in size, unless wild bulls are introduced constantly from outside. The same effects of inbreeding may have occurred in controlled cattle populations, with some additional, and perhaps unrecognized, advantages. The newly domesticated animals behaved better, were easier to control, and may have enjoyed a higher birth rate, which in turn yielded greater milk supplies. We know from rock paintings deep in the Sahara that the herders were soon selecting breeding animals to produce offspring with different horn shapes and hide colors.

6. Why does the author mention the “rock paintings deep in the Sahara”?
- A. To help explain why the hunters wanted to control the herds.
  - B. To provide support for the idea that the herders soon gained genetic control of the cattle
  - C. To show that the herders had artistic as well as practical abilities
  - D. To argue that the herders soon began to value their cattle for more than food.

单词	词性	中文意思
discipline	adj.	
genetic	adj.	
offspring	n.	
ensure	v.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来
2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

第10题

**17-1 Europe's Early Sea Trade with Asia**

Paragraph 4: The astrolabe had long been the primary instrument for navigation, having been introduced in the eleventh century. It operated by measuring the height of the Sun and the fixed stars: by calculating the angles created by these points, it determined the degree of latitude at which one stood (The problem of determining longitude, though, was not solved until the eighteenth century.) By the early thirteenth century. Western Europeans had also developed and put into use the magnetic compass, which helped when clouds obliterated both the Sun and the stars. Also beginning in the



thirteenth century, there were new maps refined by precise calculations and the reports of sailors that made it possible to trace one's path with reasonable accuracy. Certain institutional and practical norms had become established as well. A maritime code known as the Consulate of the Sea, which originated in the western Mediterranean region in the fourteenth century, won acceptance by a majority of sea goers as the normative code for maritime conduct; it defined such matters as the authority of a ship's officers, protocols of command, pay structures, the rights of sailors, and the rules of engagement when ships met one another on the sea-lanes. Thus by about 1400 the key elements were in place to enable Europe to begin its seaward adventure.

8. Why does the author include the information that Western Europeans had developed and put into use the magnetic compass
- A. To provide an example of an instrument that was developed after caravels had begun traveling across oceans
  - B. To provide an example of an improvement that resulted directly from the invention of the astrolabe
  - C. To identify one of the technological advances that made sea trade with the East possible
  - D. To explain how the problem of determining longitude was solved

单词	词性	中文意思
primary	adj.	
operate	v.	
refine	v.	
precise	adj.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来

2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

第11题

### 30-3 The Invention of the Mechanical Clock

Paragraph 1: In Europe, before the introduction of the mechanical clock, people told time by sun (using, for example, shadow sticks or sun dials) and water clocks. Sun clocks worked, of course, only on clear days; water clocks misbehaved when the temperature fell toward freezing, to say nothing of long-run drift as the result of sedimentation and clogging. Both these devices worked well in sunny climates; but in northern Europe the sun may be hidden by clouds for weeks at a time, while temperatures vary not only seasonally but from day to night.

1. Why does the author provide the information that in northern Europe the sun may be hidden by clouds for weeks at a time, while temperatures vary not only seasonally but from day to night”?

- A. To emphasize the variety of environments in which people used sun and water clocks to tell time
- B. To illustrate the disadvantage of sun and water clocks
- C. To provide an example of an area where water clocks have an advantage over sun clocks
- D. To counter the claim that sun and water clocks were used all over Europe

单词	词性	中文意思
sedimentation	n.	
device	n.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来
2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

第12题

### 31-1 Speciation in Geographically Isolated Populations

Paragraph 2: Allopatric speciation may be the main speciation route. This should not be surprising, since allopatry is pretty common. In general, the subpopulations of most species are separated from each other by some measurable distance. So even under normal situations the gene flow among the subpopulations is more of an intermittent trickle than a steady stream. In addition, barriers can rapidly arise and shut off the trickle. For example, in the 1800s a monstrous earthquake changed the course of the Mississippi River, a large river flowing in the central part of the United States of America. The change separated populations of insects now living along opposite shore, completely cutting off gene flow between them.

3. Why does the author provide the information that “the subpopulations of most species are separated from each other by some measurable distance”?
- A. To indicate how scientists are able to determine whether subpopulations of a species are allopathic.
  - B. To define what it means for a group of animals or plants to be a subpopulation.
  - C. To suggest that allopathic speciation is not the only route to speciation.
  - D. To help explain why allopatric speciation is a common way for new species to come about.

单词	词性	中文意思
speciation	n.	
barrier	n.	
rapidly	adv.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来
2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

第13题

### 21-2 The Origins of Agriculture

Paragraph 2: Traditionally, it was believed that the transition to agriculture was the result of a worldwide population crisis. It was argued that once hunter-gatherers had occupied the whole world, the population started to grow everywhere and food became scarce; agriculture would have been a solution to this problem. We know, however, that contemporary hunter-gatherer societies control their population in a variety of ways. The idea of a world population crisis is therefore unlikely, although population pressure might have arisen in some areas.

4. Which of the following best describes the way paragraph 2 is organized?

- A. A possible explanation for a phenomenon is presented and then criticized
- B. Two similar ways of accounting for a puzzling fact are considered.
- C. Early societies' response to a problem is contrasted with contemporary societies' response.
- D. Prehistoric development is first explained in traditional terms and then in contemporary terms.

单词	词性	中文意思
transition		
crisis		
scarce		
contemporary		

第14题

**22-1 Spartina**

Paragraph 3: Spartina is an exceedingly competitive plant. It spreads primarily by underground stems; colonies form when pieces of the root system or whole plants float into an area and take root or when seeds float into a suitable area and germinate. Spartina establishes itself on substrates ranging from sand and silt to gravel and cobble and is tolerant of salinities ranging from that of near freshwater (0.05 percent) to that of salt water (3.5 percent). Because they lack oxygen, marsh sediments are high in sulfides that are toxic to most plants. Spartina has the ability to take up sulfides and convert them to sulfate, a form of sulfur that the plant can use; this ability makes it easier for the grass to colonize marsh environments. Another adaptive advantage is Spartina's ability to use carbon dioxide more efficiently than most other plants.

4. What is the organizational structure of paragraph 3?

- A. It makes a general claim about Spartina and then provides specific evidence to defend that claim against objections to the claim.
- B. It presents a general characterization of Spartina and then describes particular features on which this characterization is based.
- C. It reports a widely held view about Spartina and then considers evidence both for and against that view.
- D. It presents a general hypothesis about Spartina and then lists specific evidence that disputes that hypothesis.

单词	词性	中文意思
exceedingly	adv.	
competitive	adj.	
stem	n.	
convert	v.	
germinate	v.	
substrate	n.	

第15题

23-1 Urban Climates

Paragraph 3: The burning of fuel, such as by cars, is not the only source of this increased heat. Two other factors contribute to the higher overall temperature in cities. The first is the heat capacity of the materials that constitute the city, which is typically dominated by concrete and asphalt. During the day, heat from the Sun can be conducted into these materials and stored—to be released at night. But in the countryside materials have a significantly lower heat capacity because a vegetative blanket prevents heat from easily flowing into and out of the ground. The second factor is that radiant heat coming into the city from the Sun is trapped in two ways: (1) by a continuing series of reflection

among the numerous vertical surfaces that buildings present and (2) by the dust dome, the cloudlike layer of polluted air that most cities produce. Shortwave radiation from the Sun passes through the pollution dome more easily than outgoing longwave radiation does; the latter is absorbed by the gaseous pollutants of the dome and reradiated back to the urban surface.

6. How is paragraph 3 organized?

- A. It describes two factors that contribute to the increased heat of cities and then provides two causes for the second factor.
- B. It describes two causes discovered in an early analysis of the increased heat of cities.
- C. It describes two factors that contribute to the increased heat of cities and two other factors that work against it.
- D. It describes two well-established causes of the increased heat of cities and other two whose roles are less well understood.

单词	词性	中文意思
constitute	v.	
typically	adv.	
vertical	adv.	
absorb	v.	

第16题

24-3 Moving into Pueblos

Paragraph1: In the Mesa Verde area of the ancient North American Southwest, living patterns changed in the thirteenth century, with large numbers of people moving into large communal dwellings called pueblos, often constructed at the edges of canyons, especially on the sides of cliffs. Abandoning small extended-family households to move into these large pueblos with dozens if not hundreds of other people was probably traumatic. Few of the cultural traditions and rules that today allow us to deal with dense populations existed for these people accustomed to household autonomy and the ability to move around the landscape almost at will. And besides the awkwardness of having to share walls with neighbors, living in aggregated pueblos introduced other problems. For people in cliff dwellings, hauling water, wood, and food to their homes was a major chore. The stress on local resources, especially in the firewood needed for daily cooking and warmth, was particularly intense, and conditions in aggregated pueblos were not very hygienic.

4. Which of the following best indicates the organization of paragraph 1?

- A. It presents the conditions that caused a change in a population's living patterns and then explains why those conditions got worse.
- B. It identifies certain present-day cultural traditions and rules and then traces them to their roots in the thirteenth century.

- C. It casts doubt on one explanation of the move to pueblos and then introduces an alternative explanation that the passage will defend.
- D. It describes a major change in a population's living patterns and then presents a number of problems that resulted from that change.

单词	词性	中文意思
dwelling	n.	
traumatic	adj.	
accustomed to		
aggregated	adj.	

第17题

**26-2 Survival of Plants and Animals in Desert Conditions**

Paragraph 2: The nature of plant life in deserts is also highly dependent on the fact that they have to adapt to the prevailing aridity. There are two general classes of vegetation: long-lived perennials, which may be succulent (water-storing) and are often dwarfed and woody, and annuals or ephemerals, which have a short life cycle and may form a fairly dense stand immediately after rain.

Paragraph 3: The ephemeral plants evade drought. Given a year of favorable precipitation, such plants will develop vigorously and produce large numbers of flowers and fruit. This replenishes the seed content of the desert soil. The seeds then lie dormant until the next wet year, when the desert blooms again.

3: How is paragraph 2 related to paragraph 3?

- A. Paragraph 2 provides a general description of desert plants, and paragraph 3 provides a scientific explanation for these observations.
- B. Paragraph 2 divides desert plants into two categories, and paragraph 3 provides further information about one of these categories.
- C. Paragraph 2 proposes one way of dividing desert plants into categories, and paragraph 3 explains one problem with this method of classification.
- D. Paragraph 2 discusses two categories of desert plants, and paragraph 3 introduces a third category of plants.

单词	词性	中文意思
prevailing	adj.	
replenish	v.	
dormant	adj.	
aridity	n.	
evade	v.	
precipitation	n.	

第18题

**32-1 Plant Colonization**

Paragraph 1: Colonization is one way in which plants can change the ecology of a site. Colonization is a process with two components: invasion and survival. The rate at which a site is colonized by plants depends on both the rate at which individual organisms (seeds, spores, immature or mature

individuals) arrive at the site and their success at becoming established and surviving. Success in colonization depends to a great extent on there being a site available for colonization – a safe site where disturbance by fire or by cutting down of trees has either removed competing species or reduced levels of competition and other negative interactions to a level at which the invading species can become established. For a given rate of invasion, colonization of a moist, fertile site is likely to be much more rapid than that of a dry, infertile site because of poor survival on the latter. A fertile, plowed field is rapidly invaded by a large variety of weeds, whereas a neighboring construction site from which the soil has been compacted or removed to expose a coarse, infertile parent material may remain virtually free of vegetation for many months or even years despite receiving the same input of seeds as the plowed field.

3. Why does the author mention a plowed field and a construction site in the passage?
- A. To argue that sites that have been affected by human activity tend to be colonized slowly
  - B. To illustrate the kind of sites that may be invaded by weeds
  - C. To contrast sites in terms of their suitability for colonization
  - D. To explain that exposing or compacting the soil results in successful colonization

单词	词性	中文意思
component	n.	
plowed	adj.	
compact	adj.	
virtually	adv.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来
2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

## 第19题

### 19-1 The Roman Army's Impact on Britain

Paragraph 5: This process of settling in as a community over several generations, combined with local recruitment, presumably accounts for the apparent stability of the British northern frontier in the later Roman period. It also explains why some of the forts continued in occupation long after Rome ceased to have any formal authority in Britain, at the beginning of the fifth century A.D. The circumstances that had allowed natives to become Romanized also led the self-sustaining military community of the frontier area to become effectively British.

11. Why does the author mention that “some of the forts continued in occupation long after Rome ceased to have any formal authority in Britain” ?
- A. To emphasize the degree to which the stability of the British northern frontier depended on firm military control
  - B. To suggest that the Romans continued to occupy Britain even after they had formally given up the right to do so
  - C. To support the claim that forts continued to serve an important economic function even after they ceased to be of any military use
  - D. To describe one of the things that resulted from frontier garrisons' becoming part of the local community over a long period
  - E.

单词	词性	中文意思
presumably	adv.	

apparent	adj.	
ceased	v.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来
2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

第20题

**18-2 The mystery of yawning**

Paragraph2: Another flaw of the tiredness theory is that yawning does not raise alertness or physiological activity, as the theory would predict. When researchers measured the heart rate, muscle tension and skin conductance of people before, during and after yawning, they did detect some changes in skin conductance following yawning, indicating a slight increase in physiological activity. However, similar changes occurred when the subjects were asked simply to open their mouths or to breathe deeply. Yawning did nothing special to their state of physiological activity. Experiments have also cast serious doubt on the belief that yawning is triggered by a drop in blood oxygen or a rise in blood carbon dioxide. Volunteers were told to think about yawning while they breathed either normal air, pure oxygen, or an air mixture with an above-normal level of carbon dioxide. If the theory was correct, breathing air with extra carbon dioxide should have triggered yawning, while breathing pure oxygen should have suppressed yawning. In fact, neither condition made any difference to the frequency of yawning, which remained constant at about 24 yawns per hour. Another experiment demonstrated that physical exercise, which was sufficiently vigorous to double the rate of breathing, had no effect on the frequency of yawning. Again the implication is that yawning has little or nothing to do with oxygen.

4. In the paragraph 2, why does the author note that there were physiological changes when subjects opened their mouths or breathed deeply?
- A. To present an argument in support of the tiredness theory
  - B. To cast doubt on the reliability of the tests that measured heart rate, muscle tension and skin conductance
  - C. To argue against the hypothesis that yawning provides a special way to improve alertness or raise physiological activity
  - D. To support the idea that opening the mouth or breathing deeply can affect blood oxygen levels

单词	词性	中文意思
trigger	v.	
suppress	v.	

1. 找到信息所在的句子，高亮出来
2. 找到信息所对应的观点句，并高亮出来

## 2.6 推断题

做题步骤参考：

### 26-2 Survival of Plants and Animals in Desert Conditions

Paragraph 3: The ephemeral plants evade drought. Given a year of favorable precipitation, such plants will develop vigorously and produce large numbers of flowers and fruit. This replenishes the seed content of the desert soil. The seeds then lie dormant until the next wet year, when the desert blooms again.

2. Paragraph 3 suggests that during a dry year ephemerals

- A. produce even more seeds than in a wet year
- B. do not sprout from their seeds
- C. bloom much later than in a wet year
- D. are more plentiful than perennials

答案：B

第一步：写出题干中的定位词

dry year ephemerals

第二步：划出答案所在的文章中的句子并翻译成中文

种子然后休眠，直到下一个潮湿的一年，当沙漠再次开花。

第三步：分析错误选项

- A 选项wet year 产生的种子应该更多
- C 没提到bloom的时间谁早谁晚
- D 没提到比较



第1题

15-3 Glacier Formation

Paragraph 2: Glaciers are open systems, with snow as the system's input and melt water as the system's main output. The glacial system is governed by two basic climatic variables: precipitation and temperature. For a glacier to grow or maintain its mass, there must be sufficient snowfall to match or exceed the annual loss through melting, evaporation, and calving, which occurs when the glacier loses solid chunks as icebergs to the sea or to large lakes. If summer temperatures are high for too long, then all the snowfall from the previous winter will melt. Surplus snowfall is essential for a glacier to develop. A surplus allows snow to accumulate and for the pressure of snow accumulated over the years to transform buried snow into glacial ice with a depth great enough for the ice to flow. Glaciers are sometimes classified by temperature as faster-flowing temperate glaciers or as slower-flowing polar glaciers.

6. Paragraph 2 implies that which of the following conditions produces the fastest moving glaciers?

- A. A climate characteristic of the polar regions
- B. A thick layer of ice in a temperate climate
- C. Long, warm summers
- D. Snow, firn, and ice that have been buried for several years

单词	词性	中文意思（文段中）
glacier	n.	
precipitation	n.	
sufficient	adj.	
surplus	n.	
accumulate	v.	
temperate	adj.	

1. 请找出定位词

2. 画出答案所在的文章中的句子并翻译成中文

3. 分析错误选项为什么错

第2题

16-2 Development of the Periodic Table

Paragraph 2: When the German chemist Lothar Meyer and (independently) the Russian Dmitry Mendeleev first introduced the periodic table in 1869-70, one-third of the naturally occurring chemical elements had not yet been discovered. Yet both chemists were sufficiently farsighted to leave gaps where their analyses of periodic physical and chemical properties indicated that new elements should be located. Mendeleev was bolder than Meyer and even assumed that if a measured atomic mass put an element in the wrong place in the table, the atomic mass was wrong. In some cases this was true. Indium, for example, had previously been assigned an atomic mass between those of arsenic and selenium. Because there is no space in the periodic table between these two elements, Mendeleev suggested that the atomic mass of indium be changed to a completely different value, where it would fill an empty space between cadmium and tin. In fact, subsequent work has shown that in a periodic table, elements should not be ordered strictly by atomic mass. For example, tellurium comes before iodine in the periodic table, even though its atomic mass is slightly greater. Such anomalies are due to the relative abundance of the 'isotopes' or varieties of each element. All the isotopes of a given element have the same number of protons, but differ in their number of neutrons, and hence in their atomic mass. The isotopes of a given element have the same chemical properties but slightly different physical properties. We now know that atomic number (the number of protons in the nucleus), not atomic mass number (the number of protons and neutrons), determines chemical behavior.

6. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that tellurium comes before iodine in the periodic table even though tellurium's atomic mass is slightly greater because

- A. iodine is less common than tellurium
- B. both iodine and tellurium have no isotopes
- C. the chemical behavior of tellurium is highly variable
- D. the atomic number of tellurium is smaller than that of iodine

单词	词性	中文意思（文段中）
leave	v.	
terrestrial	adj.	
assign	v.	
subsequent	adj.	
order	v.	

1. 请找出定位词

2. 请找出答案所在句并翻译

3. 错误选项错误原因

第3题

16-3 Planets in Our Solar System

Paragraph 5: The Jovian planets have very thick atmospheres consisting of varying amounts of hydrogen, helium, methane, and ammonia. By comparison, the terrestrial planets have meager atmospheres at best. A planet's ability to retain an atmosphere depends on its temperature and mass. Simply stated, a gas molecule can 'evaporate' from a planet if it reaches a speed known as the escape velocity. For Earth, this velocity is 11 kilometers per second. Any material, including a rocket, must reach this speed before it can leave Earth and go into space. The Jovian planets, because of their greater masses and thus higher surface gravities, have higher escape velocities (21-60 kilometers per second) than the terrestrial planets. Consequently, it is more difficult for gases to 'evaporate' from them. Also, because the molecular motion of a gas depends on temperature, at the low temperatures of the Jovian planets even the lightest gases are unlikely to acquire the speed needed to escape. On the other hand, a comparatively warm body with a small surface gravity, like Earth's moon, is unable to hold even the heaviest gas and thus lacks an atmosphere. The slightly larger terrestrial planets Earth, Venus, and Mars retain some heavy gases like carbon dioxide, but even their atmospheres make up only an infinitesimally small portion of their total mass.

8. Paragraph 5 supports which of the following statements about the ability of planets to retain gases?
- A. More-massive planets are less able to retain gases than less-massive ones
  - B. Planets are more likely to retain heavy gases than light gases
  - C. Jovian planets are unlikely to retain the lightest gases
  - D. Only terrestrial planets have been able to retain carbon dioxide

单词	词性	中文意思（文段中）
retain	v.	
property	n.	
evaporate	v.	
velocity	v.	
acquire	v.	

1. 请找出定位词：

2. 请找出答案所在句并翻译：

3. 大质量的行星的逃离速度比小质量行星的逃离速度高吗？请找出体现这一信息的原文。

同等质量下，低温度的行星中，气体分子容易逃离还是高温度的行星气体分子容易逃离？

第4题

**17-3 Symbiotic Relationships**

Paragraph 1: A symbiotic relationship is an interaction between two or more species in which one species lives in or on another species. There are three main types of symbiotic relationships: parasitism, commensalism, and mutualism. The first and the third can be key factors in the structure of a biological community; that is, all the populations of organisms living together and potentially interacting in a particular area.

1. Which of the following statements about commensalism can be inferred from paragraph 1?
  - A. It excludes interactions between more than two species.
  - B. It makes it less likely for species within a community to survive.
  - C. Its significance to the organization of biological communities is small.
  - D. Its role in the structure of biological populations is a disruptive one.

单词	词性	中文意思 ( 文段中 )
interaction	n.	
symbiotic	adj.	
potentially	adv.	
exclude	v.	
disruptive	adj.	

1. 请找出定位词:
2. 请找出答案所在句并翻译:

第5题

**18-1 Industrialization in the Netherlands and Scandinavia**

Paragraph 1: While some European countries, such as England and Germany, began to industrialize in the eighteenth century, the Netherlands and the Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden developed later. All four of these countries lagged considerably behind in the early nineteenth century. However, they industrialized rapidly in the second half of the century, especially in the last two or three decades. In view of their later start and their lack of coal—undoubtedly the main reason they were not among the early industrializers—it is important to understand the sources of their success.

1. Paragraph 1 supports which of the following ideas about England and Germany?
  - A. They were completely industrialized by the start of the nineteenth century
  - B. They possessed plentiful supplies of coal
  - C. They were overtaken economically by the Netherlands and Scandinavia during the early nineteenth century
  - D. They succeeded for the same reasons that the Netherlands and Scandinavia did

单词	词性	中文意思（文段中）
industrialize	adj.	
lag behind	v	
rapidly	adv.	
source	n.	
lack	v.	

1. 请找出答案所在句句

2. 英国与德国是否比其他四国更早开始工业化？

第6题

### 18-2 The mystery of yawning

Paragraph 3: A completely different theory holds that yawning assists in the physical development of the lungs early in life, but has no remaining biological function in adults. It has been suggested that yawning and hiccupping might serve to clear out the fetus's airways. The lungs of a fetus secrete a liquid that mixes with its mother's amniotic fluid. Babies with congenital blockages that prevent this fluid from escaping from their lungs are sometimes born with deformed lungs. It might be that yawning helps to clear out the lungs by periodically lowering the pressure in them. According to this theory, yawning in adults is just a developmental fossil with no biological function. But, while accepting that not everything in life can be explained by Darwinian evolution, there are sound reasons for being skeptical of theories like this one, which avoid the issue of what yawning does for adults. Yawning is distracting, consumes energy and takes time. It is almost certainly doing something significant in adults as well as in fetuses. What could it be?

9. Paragraph 3 supports which of the following statements about the developmental theory of yawning?

- A. The theory is attractive because it explains yawning from the perspective of Darwinian evolution
- B. The theory is unsatisfactory because it cannot explain the lung deformities of infants
- C. The theory is questionable because it does not explain why a useless and inconvenient behavior would continue into adulthood
- D. The theory is incomplete because it does not explain all the evolutionary stages in the development of yawning

单词	词性	中文意思（文段中）
assist	v.	
fetus	n	
secrete	v.	
congenital	adj.	
skeptical	adj.	
consume	v.	

1. 请找出答案所在句并翻译：
2. 请找出答案所在句与正确选项的同义替换
3. 请说出其他选项的错误原因

第7题

**20-1 Westward Migration**

Paragraph 5: Two other developments presaged the end of the era of turnpikes and started a transportation revolution that resulted in increased regional specialization and the growth of a national market economy. First came the steamboat; although flatboats and keelboats continued to be important until the 1850's steamboats eventually superseded all other craft in the carrying of passengers and freight. Steamboats were not only faster but also transported upriver freight for about one tenth of what it had previously cost on hand-propelled keelboats. Next came the Erie Canal, an enormous project in its day, spanning about 350 miles. After the canal went into operation, the cost per mile of transporting a ton of freight from Buffalo to New York City declined from nearly 20 cents to less than 1 cent. Eventually, the western states diverted much of their produce from the rivers to the Erie Canal, a shorter route to eastern markets.

11. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 5 about flatboats and keelboats?
- A. They ceased to be used as soon as the first turnpikes were built.
  - B. They were slower and more expensive to operate than steamboats.
  - C. They were used for long-distance but not for regional transportation.
  - D. They were used primarily on the Erie Canal.

单词	词性	中文意思（文段中）
presage	v.	
regional	adj.	
supersede	v.	
freight	n.	
propel	v.	

1. 请找出定位句
- 2 对比keelboat和flatboat，steamboat的优势是？

第8题

**24-1 Lake Water**

Paragraph 2: The questions become more complicated when actual volumes of water are considered: how much water enters and leaves by each route? Discovering the inputs and outputs of rivers is a matter of measuring the discharges of every inflowing and outflowing stream and river. Then exchanges with the atmosphere are calculated by finding the difference between the gains from rain,

as measured (rather roughly) by rain gauges, and the losses by evaporation, measured with models that correct for the other sources of water loss. For the majority of lakes, certainly those surrounded by forests, input from overland flow is too small to have a noticeable effect. Changes in lake level not explained by river flows plus exchanges with the atmosphere must be due to the net difference between what seeps into the lake from the groundwater and what leaks into the groundwater. Note the word 'net': measuring the actual amounts of groundwater seepage into the lake and out of the lake is a much more complicated matter than merely inferring their difference.

3. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about the movement of water into a lake?
- A. Heavy rain accounts for most of the water that enters into lakes
  - B. Rainfall replaces approximately the amount of water lost through evaporation
  - C. Overland flow into lakes is reduced by the presence of forests
  - D. Seepage has a smaller effect on water level than any other input

单词	词性	中文意思（文段中）
route	n.	
discharge	n.	
too...to...	/	
noticeable	adj.	
seep	v.	

1. 请找定位词
2. 请找出答案所在句并翻译
3. 请找出其他选项错误原因

## 第9题

### 24-2 Breathing During Sleep

Paragraph 1: Of all the physiological differences in human sleep compared with wakefulness that have been discovered in the last decade, changes in respiratory control are most dramatic. Not only are there differences in the level of the functioning of respiratory systems, there are even changes in how they function. Movements of the rib cage for breathing are reduced during sleep, making the contractions of the diaphragm more important. Yet because of the physics of lying down, the stomach applies weight against the diaphragm and makes it more difficult for the diaphragm to do its job. However, there are many other changes that affect respiration when asleep.

1. According to paragraph 1, which of the following can be inferred about the diaphragm during sleep?
- A. During sleep the diaphragm requires increased movement of the rib cage
  - B. The diaphragm helps with breathing as movements of the rib cage decrease during sleep.
  - C. The diaphragm requires a great amount of pressure to function properly.
  - D. The diaphragm contributes to the effective functioning of the rib cage.

单词	词性	中文意思（文段中）
physiological	adj.	
respiratory	adj.	
diaphragm	n.	
rib	n.	
contraction	v.	

1. 请找出定位词
2. 请找出定位句并翻译
- 3 请找出其他选项的错误原因

#### 第10题

#### 25-3 The Evolutionary Origin of Plants

Paragraph 3: The environmental conditions of freshwater habitats, unlike those of ocean habitats, are highly variable. Water temperature can fluctuate seasonally or even daily and changing level of rainfall can lead to fluctuations in the concentration of chemical in the water or even to period in which the aquatic habitat dries up. Ancient fresh water green algae must have evolved features that enable them to withstand extremes of temperature and periods of dryness. These adaptations served their descendant well as they invaded land.

4. What can be inferred from paragraph 3 about ancient green algae?
- A. They lived in a generally wet environment that was sometimes dry
  - B. They adapted better to changes in water temperature than did to other changes in the environment.
  - C. They inhabited areas that were close to the ocean.
  - D. They had lived primarily on land

单词	词性	中文意思（文段中）
habitat	n.	
variable	adj.	
fluctuate	v.	
withstand	v.	
descendant	n.	

1. 请找出定位词
2. 请找出定位句并翻译



3. 请找出其他选项错误原因

第11题

**25-2 The Decline of Venetian Shipping**

Paragraph 6: The Venetian Council finally allowed round ships to enter the trade that was previously reserved for merchant galleys, thus reducing transport cost by one third. Prices of spices delivered by ship from the eastern Mediterranean came to equal those of spices transported by Portuguese vessels, but the increase in quantity with both routes in operation drove the price far down. Gradually, Venice's role as a storage and distribution center for spices and silk, dyes cotton, and gold decayed, and by the early seventeenth century Venice had lost its monopoly in markets such as France and southern Germany.

11. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 6 about the Venetian Council's decision concerning the use of round ships?
- A. It resulted in a return to profitable in luxury goods for Venetian merchants
  - B. Ultimately it did not restore the superiority in the spice trade that Venice had enjoyed earlier
  - C. It eventually enabled Venetian merchants to increase the quantity and price of the spices they sold in Europe
  - D. It means a long-awaited improvement in the fortunes of the shipbuilding industry in Venice

单词	词性	中文意思（本段中）
previously	adv.	
drive	v.	
monopoly	n.	

1. 写出题干中的定位词

2. 画出答案所在句并翻译成中文

第12题

**26-1 Energy and the Industrial Revolution**

Paragraph 4: Steam power and iron combined to revolutionize transport, which in turn had further implications. Improvements in road construction and sailing had occurred, but shipping heavy freight over land remained expensive, even with the use of rivers and canals wherever possible. Parallel rails had long been used in mining operations to move bigger loads, but horses were still the primary source of power. However, the arrival of the steam engine initiated a complete transformation in rail transportation, entrenching and expanding the Industrial Revolution. As transportation improved, distant and larger markets within the nation could be reached, thereby encouraging the development of larger factories to keep pace with increasing sales. Greater productivity and rising demands provided entrepreneurs with profits that could be reinvested to take advantage of new technologies to further expand capacity, or to seek alternative investment opportunities. Also, the availability of jobs in railway construction attracted many rural laborers accustomed to seasonal and temporary employment. When the work was completed, many moved to other construction jobs or to factory work in cities and towns, where they became part of an expanding working class.

11. Paragraph 4 implies which of the following about the transformation in rail transportation?
- A. Because railway construction employed mostly rural laborers, unemployment increased among urban workers
  - B. It resulted in more trade within the country, but less trade with markets that could be reached only by ocean shipping
  - C. It made shipping freight overland to distant markets less expensive
  - D. It resulted in higher wages for factory workers

单词	词性	中文意思（本段中）
implication	n.	
freight	n.	
canal	n.	
operation	n.	
initiate	v.	

1. 写出题干中的定位词
2. 画出答案所在句并翻译成中文
3. 错误选项为什么错？

### 第13题

#### 27-1 Crafts in the Ancient Near East

Paragraph 2: The vast majority of its population remained active in agriculture, even those people living within the city itself. But a small segment of the urban society started to specialize in nonagricultural tasks as a result of the city's role as a regional center. Within the productive sector, there was a growth of a variety of specialist craftspeople. Early in the Uruk period, the use of undecorated utilitarian pottery was probably the result of specialized mass production. In an early fourth-millennium level of the Eanna archaeological site at Uruk, a pottery style appears that is most characteristic of this process, the so-called beveled-rim bowl. It is a rather shallow bowl that was crudely made in a mold; hence, in only a limited number of standard sizes. For some unknown reason, many were discarded, often still intact, and thousands have been found all over the Near East. The beveled-rim bowl is one of the most telling diagnostic finds for identifying an Uruk-period site. Of importance is the fact that it was produced rapidly in large amounts, most likely by specialists in a central location.

6. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 2 about craft production in the Uruk period?
- A. Specialists in nonagricultural tasks obtained a higher status than those engaged in agricultural production
  - B. People not needed for farming could perform other more specialized activities
  - C. Ancient crafts were beginning to be produced for both utilitarian and decorative purposes
  - D. Pottery making was the only known during the fourth millennium

单词	词性	中文意思（本段中）
segment	n.	
craftspeople	n.	
utilitarian	adj.	
crudely	adv.	
discard	v.	

1. 写出题干中的定位词
2. 画出答案所在句并翻译成中文
3. 错误选项为什么错？

第14题

**27-2 The Formation of Volcanic Islands**

Paragraph 5: The oceanic volcanic islands and their hot-spot trails are thus especially useful for geologist because they record the past locations of the plate over a fixed source. They therefore permit the reconstruction of the process of seafloor spreading, and consequently of the geography of continents and of ocean basins in the past. For example, given the current position of the Pacific Plate, Hawaii is above the Pacific Ocean hot spot. So the position of The Pacific Plate 50 million years ago can be determined by moving it such that a 50-million-year-old volcano in the hot-spot trail sits at the location of Hawaii today. However because the ocean basins really are short-lived features on geologic times scale, reconstruction the world's geography by backtracking along the hot-spot trail works only for the last 5 percent or so of geologic time.

10. What can be inferred about the Pacific Plate from paragraph 5?
- A. The hot spots on the Pacific Plate are much older than the ones located on the other tectonic plates
  - B. Most of the volcanic sources beneath the Pacific Plate have become extinct
  - C. The Pacific Plate has moved a distance equal to the length of the Hawaiian Island chain in the past 50 million years
  - D. The Pacific Plate is located above fewer mantle plumes than other plates are

单词	词性	中文意思（本段中）
trail	n.	
plate	n.	
geologic times scale	不用填	

1. 写出题干中的定位词
2. 画出答案所在句并翻译成中文

3. 错误选项为什么错?

第15题

### 27-3 Predator-Prey Cycles

Paragraph 2: When experimental populations are set up under simple laboratory conditions, the predator often exterminates its prey and then becomes extinct itself, having nothing left to eat. However, if safe areas like those prey animals have in the wild are provided, the prey population drops to low level but not extinction. Low prey population levels then provide inadequate food for the predators, causing the predator population to decrease. When this occurs, the prey population can rebound. In this situation the predator and prey population may continue in this cyclical pattern for some time.

3. Paragraph 2 implies which of the following about experimental environments in which predators become extinct?

- A. They may yield results that do not accurately predict changes of populations in the wild
- B. In these environments, the prey species is better adapted than the predator species
- C. These environments are appropriate only for studying small populations of predators and prey
- D. They are unrealistic because some predators are also the prey of other predators

单词	词性	中文意思（本段中）
exterminate	v.	
rebound	n.	
cyclical	adj.	

1. 写出题干中的定位词

2. 画出答案所在句并翻译成中文

3. 错误选项为什么错?

第16题

### 27-3 Predator-Prey Cycles

Paragraphs 2: When experimental populations are set up under simple laboratory conditions, the predator often exterminates its prey and then becomes extinct itself, having nothing left to eat. However, if safe areas like those prey animals have in the wild are provided, the prey population drops to low level but not extinction. Low prey population levels then provide inadequate food for the predators, causing the predator population to decrease. When this occurs, the prey population can rebound. In this situation the predator and prey population may continue in this cyclical pattern for some time.

Paragraphs 3: Population cycles are characteristic of small mammals, and they sometimes appear to be brought about by predators. Ecologists studying hare populations have found that the North American snow shoe hare follows a roughly ten-year cycle. Its numbers fall tenfold to thirty in a typical cycle, and a hundredfold change can occur. Two factors appear to be generating the cycle: food plants and predators.

4. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraphs 2 and 3 about the small mammals that experience population cycles?

- A. Their population cycles are not affected by predators
- B. Their predators' populations periodically disappear
- C. They typically undergo ten-year cycles
- D. They have access to places safe from predators

单词	词性	中文意思（本段中）
roughly	adv.	
tenfold	adj.	
hundredfold	adj.	
generate	v.	

1. 写出题干中的定位词

2. 画出答案所在句并翻译成中文

3. 错误选项为什么错？

第17题

### 28-1 Groundwater

Paragraph 5: Because the surface of the water table is not flat but instead rises and falls with topography, groundwater is affected by gravity in the same fashion as surface water. Groundwater flows downhill to topographic lows. If the water table intersect the land surface, groundwater will flow out onto the surface at springs, whether to be collected there or to subsequently flow farther along a drainage. Groundwater commonly collects in stream drainages but may remain entirely beneath the surface of dry stream-beds in arid regions. In particularly wet years, short stretches of an otherwise dry stream-bed may have flowing water because the water table rises to intersect the land surface.

12. Paragraph 5 implies which of the following about the level of the water

- A. It may rise or fall from year to year, depending on annual rainfall
- B. It does not vary in arid regions
- C. It rarely intersects the land surface of most regions
- D. It is unrelated to the rate at which groundwater flows

单词	词性	中文意思（本段中）
topography	n.	
in the same fashion	不用写	
intersect	v.	
drainage	n.	
stretch	n.	

1. 写出题干中的定位词
2. 画出答案所在句并翻译成中文
3. 错误选项为什么错？

第18题

**28-3 Buck Rubs and Buck Scrapes**

Paragraph 4: Forehead rubbing by male deer on buck rubs presumably sends a great deal of information to other members of the same species. First, the chemicals deposited on the rub provide information on the individual identity of an animal; no two mammals produce the same scent. For instance, as we all know, dogs recognize each other via smell. Second, because only male deer rub, the buck rub and its associated chemicals indicate the sex of the deer producing the rub. Third, older, more dominant bucks produce more buck rubs and probably deposit more glandular secretions on a given rub. Thus the presence of many well-marked rubs is indicative of older, higher-status males being in the general vicinity rather than simply being a crude measure of relative deer abundance in a given area. The information conveyed by the olfactory signals on a buck rub make it the social equivalent of some auditory signals in other deer species, such as trumpeting by bull elk.

7. What can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the trumpeting of bull elk?
- A. Trumpeting by higher-status bull elk signals their presence to other members of their species
  - B. Bull elk need to combine trumpeting with olfactory signals to convey information about their identity.
  - C. Trumpeting alerts white-tailed deer to the presence of bull elk in their vicinity
  - D. Trumpeting provides a better measure of deer presence in a given area than buck rubs do

单词	词性	中文意思（本段中）
forehead	n.	
rubbing	n.	
glandular	adj.	
secretion	n.	
equivalent	n.	
auditory	adj.	
trumpet	v.	

1. 写出题干中的定位词
2. 画出答案所在句并翻译成中文
3. 错误选项为什么错？

第19题

29-1 Characteristics of Roman Pottery

Paragraph 4: Only rarely can we derive any “real” quantities from deposits of broken pots. However, there is one exceptional dump, which does represent a very large part of the site’s total history of consumption and for which an estimate of quantity has been produced. On the left bank of the Tiber River in Rome, by one of the river ports of the ancient city, is a substantial hill some 50 meters high called Monte Testaccio. It is made up entirely of broken oil amphorae, mainly of the second and third centuries A.D. It has been estimated that Monte Testaccio contains the remains of some 53 million amphorae, in which around 6,000million liters of oil were imported into the city from overseas, imports into imperial Rome were supported by the full might of the state and were therefore quite exceptional---but the size of the operations at Monte Testaccio, and the productivity and complexity that lay behind them, nonetheless cannot fail to impress. This was a society with similarities to modern one---moving goods on a gigantic scale, manufacturing high-quality containers to do so, and occasionally, as here, even discarding them on delivery.

8. Paragraph 4 indicates which of the following about the port on the Tiber River near Monte Testaccio?

- A. It was built around the third century A.D.
- B. It was close to areas where large quantities of oil were produced
- C. It was in use only for a very short period of time
- D. It had impressive level of commercial activity

单词	词性	中文意思（本段中）
derive	v.	
exceptional	adj.	
dump	n.	
amphorae	n.	
gigantic	adj.	

1. 写出题干中的定位词
2. 画出答案所在句并翻译成中文
3. 错误选项为什么错？

第 20 题

33-3 Extinction Episodes of the Past

Paragraph 4: Explanations for the K-T extinction were revolutionized in 1980 when a group of physical scientists led by Luis Alvarez proposed that 65 million years ago Earth was struck by a 10-kilometer-wide meteorite traveling at 90,000 kilometers per hour. They believed that this impact generated a thick cloud of dust that enveloped Earth, shutting out much of the incoming solar radiation and reducing plant photosynthesis to very low levels. Short-term effects might have included huge tidal waves and extensive fires. In other words, a series of events arising from a single cataclysmic event caused the massive extinctions. Initially, the meteorite theory was based on a single line of evidence. At locations around the globe, geologists had found an unusually high concentration of iridium in the layer of sedimentary rocks that was formed about 65 million years ago. Iridium is an element that is usually uncommon near Earth's surface, but it is abundant in some meteorites. Therefore, Alvarez and his colleagues concluded that it was likely that the iridium in sedimentary rocks deposited at the K-T boundary had originated in a giant meteorite or asteroid. Most scientist came to accept the meteorite theory after evidence came to light that a circular formation, 180 kilometers in diameter in diameter and centered on the north coast of the Yucatan Peninsula, was created by a meteorite impact about 65 million years ago.

12. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the meteorite theory?
- A. The data originally presented as evidence for the theory were eventually rejected.
  - B. Many scientists did not accept it when it was first proposed.
  - C. It has not been widely accepted as an explanation for the K-T extinction.
  - D. Alvarez subsequently revised it after a circular formation was found in the Yucatan Peninsula.

单词	词性	中文意思（本段中）
envelop	v.	
photosynthesis	n.	
cataclysmic	adj.	
iridium	n.	
come to light	不用写	

1. 写出题干中的定位词
2. 画出答案所在句并翻译成中文
3. 错误选项为什么错？



### 第三部分：词汇题专项训练

Paragraph 2: 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, salal, dogwood, and almost any other shrub or herb. But this is fair-weather feeding.

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

- consists of
- combines
- restricts
- establishes

Paragraph 3: The numbers of deer have fluctuated markedly since the entry of Europeans into Puget Sound country. The early explorers and settlers told of abundant deer in the early 1800s and yet almost in the same breath bemoaned the lack of this succulent game animal. Famous explorers of the north American frontier, Lewis and Clark arrived at the mouth of the Columbia River on November 14, 1805, in nearly starved circumstances.

2. The phrase "in the same breath" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- impatiently
- humorously
- continuously
- immediately

Wildlife zoologist Helmut 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. The phrase "indefinite period" in the passage is closest in meaning to period

- whose end has not been determined
- that does not begin when expected
- that lasts only briefly
- whose importance remains unknown

Paragraph 5: 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 numbers has been the fate 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.

4. The word -rebound in the passage is closest in meaning to

- decline
- recovery
- exchange
- movement

Paragraph 1: The earliest discovered traces of art are beads and carvings, and then paintings, from sites dating back to the Upper Paleolithic period. We might expect that early artistic efforts would be crude, but the cave paintings of Spain and southern France show a marked degree of skill. So do the naturalistic paintings on slabs of stone excavated in southern Africa. Some of those slabs appear to have been painted as much as 28,000 years ago, which suggests that painting in Africa is as old as painting in Europe. But painting may be even older than that. The early Australians may have painted on the walls of rock shelters and cliff faces at least 30,000 years ago, and maybe as much as 60,000 years ago.

5. The word -marked in the passage is closest in meaning to

- considerable
- surprising
- limited
- adequate

Paragraph 2: The researchers Peter Ucko and Andree Rosenfeld identified three principal locations of paintings in the caves of western Europe: (1) in obviously inhabited rock shelters and cave entrances; (2) in galleries immediately off the inhabited areas of caves; and (3) in the inner reaches of caves, whose difficulty of access has been interpreted by some as a sign that magical-religious activities were performed there.

6. The word -principal in the passage is closest in meaning to

- major
- likely
- well protected
- distinct

Paragraph 3: 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. 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.

7. The word -trappings in the passage is closest in meaning to

- conditions
- problems
- influences
- decorations

Paragraph 1: Petroleum, consisting of crude oil and natural gas, seems to originate from organic matter in marine sediment. Microscopic organisms settle to the seafloor and accumulate in marine mud. The organic matter may partially decompose, using up the dissolved oxygen in the sediment. As soon as the oxygen is gone, decay stops and the remaining organic matter is preserved.

8. The word -accumulate in the passage is closest in meaning to

- grow up
- build up
- spread out
- break apart

Paragraph 3: 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 various oils. Petrochemicals such as dyes, fertilizer, and plastic are also manufactured from the petroleum.

9. The word -adjacent in the passage is closest in meaning to

- nearby
- existing
- special
- deep

Paragraph 4: As oil becomes increasingly difficult to find, the search for it is extended into more-hostile environments. The development of the oil field on the North Slope of Alaska and the construction of the Alaska pipeline are examples of the great expense and difficulty involved in new oil discoveries. Offshore drilling platforms extend the search for oil to the ocean's continental shelves—those gently sloping submarine regions at the edges of the continents. More than one-quarter of the world's oil and almost one-fifth of the world's natural gas come from offshore,

even though offshore drilling is six to seven times more expensive than drilling on land. A significant part of this oil and gas comes from under the North Sea between Great Britain and Norway.

10. The word **sloping** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- shifting
- inclining
- forming
- rolling

Paragraph 6: Moreover, getting petroleum out of the ground and from under the sea and to the consumer can create environmental problems anywhere along the line. Pipelines carrying oil can be broken by faults or landslides, causing serious oil spills. Spillage from huge oil-carrying cargo ships, called tankers, involved in collisions or accidental groundings (such as the one off Alaska in 1989) can create oil slicks at sea. Offshore platforms may also lose oil, creating oil slicks that drift ashore and **foul** the beaches, harming the environment. Sometimes, the ground at an oil field may subside as oil is removed. The Wilmington field near Long Beach, California, has subsided nine meters in 50 years; protective barriers have had to be built to prevent seawater from flooding the area. Finally, the refining and burning of petroleum and its products can cause air pollution. Advancing technology and strict laws, however, are helping control some of these adverse environmental effects.

11. The word **foul** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- reach
- flood
- pollute
- alter

Paragraph 1: There is increasing evidence that the impacts of meteorites have had important effects on Earth, particularly in the field of biological evolution. Such impacts continue to **pose** a natural hazard to life on Earth. Twice in the twentieth century, large meteorite objects are known to have collided with Earth.

12. The word **pose** in the passage is closest in the meaning to

- claim
- model
- assume
- present

Paragraph 4: This impact released an enormous amount of energy, **excavating** a crater about twice as large as the lunar crater Tycho. The explosion lifted about 100 trillion tons of dust into the atmosphere, as can be determined by measuring the thickness of the sediment layer formed when this dust settled to the surface. Such a quantity of material would have blocked the sunlight

completely from reaching the surface, plunging Earth into a period of cold and darkness that lasted at least several months. The explosion is also calculated to have produced vast quantities of nitric acid and melted rock that sprayed out over much of Earth, starting widespread fires that must have **consumed** most terrestrial forests and grassland. Presumably, those environmental disasters could have been responsible for the mass extinction, including the death of the dinosaurs.

13. The word **-excavating** in the passage is closest in the meaning to

- digging out
- extending
- destroying
- covering up

14. The word **-consumed** in the passage is closest in the meaning to

- changed
- exposed
- destroyed
- covered

Paragraph 5: Several other mass extinctions in the geological record have been **tentatively identified** with large impacts, but none is so dramatic as the Cretaceous event. But even without such specific documentation, it is clear that impacts of this size do occur and that their results can be catastrophic. What is a catastrophe for one group of living things, however, may create opportunities for another group. Following each mass extinction, there is a sudden evolutionary burst as new species develop to fill the ecological niches opened by the event.

15. The phrase **-tentatively identified** in the passage is closest in the meaning to

- identified after careful study
- identified without certainty
- occasionally identified
- easily identified

Paragraph 6: 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.

16. The word **-perspective** in the passage is closest in the meaning to

- sense of values
- point of view
- calculation
- complication

Paragraph 2: Mineral deficiencies can often be detected by specific symptoms such as chlorosis (loss of chlorophyll resulting in yellow or white leaf tissue), necrosis (isolated dead patches), anthocyanin formation (development of deep red pigmentation of leaves or stem), stunted growth, and development of woody tissue in an herbaceous plant. Soils are most commonly deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus. Nitrogen-deficient plants exhibit many of the symptoms just described. Leaves develop chlorosis; stems are short and slender, and anthocyanin discoloration occurs on stems, petioles, and lower leaf surfaces. Phosphorus-deficient plants are often stunted, with leaves turning a characteristic dark green, often with the accumulation of anthocyanin. Typically, older leaves are affected first as the phosphorus is mobilized to young growing tissue. Iron deficiency is characterized by chlorosis between veins in young leaves.

17. The word exhibit in the passage is closest in meaning to

- fight off
- show
- cause
- spread

Paragraph 3: Much of the research on nutrient deficiencies is based on growing plants hydroponically, that is, in soilless liquid nutrient solutions. This technique allows researchers to create solutions that selectively omit certain nutrients and then observe the resulting effects on the plants. Hydroponics has applications beyond basic research, since it facilitates the growing of greenhouse vegetables during winter. Aeroponics, a technique in which plants are suspended and the roots misted with a nutrient solution, is another method for growing plants without soil.

18. The word facilitates in the passage is closest in meaning to

- slows down
- affects
- makes easier
- focuses on

19. The word suspended in the passage is closest in meaning to

- grown
- protected
- spread out
- hung

Paragraph 5: Scientists have known for some time that certain plants, called hyperaccumulators, can concentrate minerals at levels a hundredfold or greater than normal. A survey of known hyperaccumulators identified that 75 percent of them amassed nickel, cobalt, copper, zinc, manganese, lead, and cadmium are other minerals of choice. Hyperaccumulators 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 hyperaccumulators. Many are found in tropical and subtropical areas of the world, where accumulation of high concentrations of metals may afford some protection against plant-eating insects and microbial pathogens.

20. The word **afford** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- offer
- prevent
- increase
- remove

Paragraph 2: Speculation on the origin of these Pacific islanders began as soon as outsiders encountered them, in the absence of solid linguistic, archaeological, and biological data, many fanciful and **mutually exclusive** theories were devised. 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 Pacific islanders were Native Americans (also called American Indians). Later Heyerdahl suggested that the Pacific was peopled by three migrations: by Native Americans from the Pacific Northwest of North America drifting to Hawaii, by Peruvians drifting to Easter Island, and by Melanesians. In 1969 he crossed the Atlantic in an Egyptian-style reed boat to prove Egyptian influences in the Americas. Contrary to these theorists, the **overwhelming** evidence of physical anthropology, linguistics, and archaeology shows that the Pacific islanders came from Southeast Asia and were skilled enough as navigators to sail against the prevailing winds and currents.

21. By stating that the theories are **mutually exclusive** the author means that

- if one of the theories is true, then all the others must be false
- the differences between the theories are unimportant
- taken together, the theories cover all possibilities
- the theories support each other

22. The word **overwhelming** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- powerful
- favorable
- current
- reasonable

Paragraph 3: The basic cultural requirements for the successful colonization of the Pacific islands include the appropriate boat-building, sailing, and navigation skills to get to the islands in the first place, domesticated plants and gardening skills suited to often marginal conditions, and a varied inventory of fishing **implements** and techniques. It is now generally believed that these prerequisites originated with peoples speaking Austronesian languages (a group of several hundred related languages) and began to emerge in Southeast Asia by about 5000 B.C.E. The

culture of that time, based on archaeology and linguistic reconstruction, is assumed to have had a broad inventory of cultivated plants including taro, yams, banana, sugarcane, breadfruit, coconut, sago, and rice. Just as important, the culture also possessed the basic foundation for an effective maritime adaptation, including outrigger canoes and a variety of fishing techniques that could be effective for overseas voyaging.

23. The word **implements** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- skills
- tools
- opportunities
- practices

Paragraph 4: **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. These expeditions were likely driven by population growth and political dynamics on the home islands, as well as the challenge and excitement of exploring unknown waters. Because all Polynesians, Micronesians, and many Melanesians speak Austronesian languages and grow crops derived from Southeast Asia, all these peoples most certainly derived from that region and not the New World or elsewhere. The **undisputed** pre-Columbian presence in Oceania of the sweet potato, which is a New World domesticate, has sometimes been used to support Heyerdahl's "American Indians in the Pacific" theories. However, this is one plant out of a long list of Southeast Asian domesticates. As **Patrick Kirch**, an American anthropologist, points out, rather than being brought by rafting South Americans, sweet potatoes might just have easily been brought back by returning Polynesian navigators who could have reached the west coast of South America.

24. The word **undisputed** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- mysterious
- unexpected
- acknowledged
- significant

Paragraph 1: The geologic timescale is marked by **significant** geologic and biological events, including the origin of Earth about 4.6 billion years ago, the origin of life about 3.5 billion years ago, the origin of eukaryotic life-forms (living things that have cells with true nuclei) about 1.5 billion years ago, and the origin of animals about 0.6 billion years ago. The last event marks the beginning of the Cambrian period. Animals originated **relatively** late in the history of Earth—in only the last 10 percent of Earth's history. During a geologically brief 100-million-year period, all modern animal groups (along with other animals that are now extinct) evolved. This rapid origin and **diversification** of animals is often referred to as —the Cambrian explosion.

25. The word **significant** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- numerous



- important
- unexplained
- sudden

26. The word **relatively** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- surprisingly
- collectively
- comparatively
- characteristically

27. The word **diversification** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- emergence of many varieties
- steady decline in number
- gradual increase in body size
- sudden disappearance

Paragraph 3: 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.

28. The word **promote** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- complicate
- prevent
- encourage
- affect

Paragraph 2: The source had long been known but not **exploited**. Early in the eighteenth century, a pump had come into use in which expanding steam raised a piston in a cylinder, and atmospheric pressure brought it down again when the steam condensed inside the cylinder to form a vacuum. This **atmospheric engine**, invented by Thomas Savery and **vastly** improved by his partner, Thomas Newcomen, embodied revolutionary principles, but it was so slow and wasteful of fuel that it could not be employed outside the coal mines for which it had been designed. In the 1760s, James Watt perfected a separate condenser for the steam, so that the cylinder did not have to be cooled at every stroke; then he devised a way to make the piston turn a wheel and thus convert reciprocating (back and forth) motion into rotary motion. He thereby transformed an inefficient pump of limited use into a steam engine of a thousand uses. The final step came when steam was introduced into the cylinder to drive the piston backward as well as forward, thereby increasing the speed of the engine and cutting its fuel consumption.

29. The word **exploited** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- utilized

- recognized
- examined
- fully understood

30. The word **vastly** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- quickly
- ultimately
- greatly
- initially

Paragraph 3: Watt's steam engine soon showed what it could do. It liberated industry from dependence on running water. The engine eliminated water in the mines by driving efficient pumps, which made possible deeper and deeper mining. The ready availability of coal inspired William Murdoch during the 1790s to develop the first new form of nighttime illumination to be discovered in a millennium and a half. Coal gas rivaled smoky oil lamps and flickering candles, and early in the new century, well-to-do Londoners **grew accustomed to** gaslit houses and even streets. Iron manufacturers, which had starved for fuel while depending on charcoal, also benefited from ever-increasing supplies of coal: blast furnaces with steam-powered bellows turned out more iron and steel for the new machinery. Steam became the motive force of the Industrial Revolution as coal and iron ore were the raw materials.

31. The phrase **grew accustomed to** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- began to prefer
- wanted to have
- became used to
- insisted on

Paragraph 4: By 1800 more than a thousand steam engines were in use in the British Isles, and Britain **retained** a virtual monopoly on steam engine production until the 1830s. Steam power did not merely spin cotton and roll iron; early in the new century, it also multiplied ten times over the amount of paper that a single worker could produce in a day. At the same time, operators of the first printing presses run by steam rather than by hand found it possible to produce a thousand pages in an hour rather than thirty. Steam also promised to eliminate a transportation problem not fully solved by either canal boats or turnpikes. Boats could carry heavy weights, but canals could not cross hilly terrain; turnpikes could cross the hills, but the roadbeds could not stand up under great weights. These problems needed still another solution, and the ingredients for it lay close at hand. In some industrial regions, heavily laden wagons, with flanged wheels, were being hauled by horses along metal rails; and the stationary steam engine was puffing in the factory and mine. Another generation passed before inventors succeeded in combining these ingredients, by putting the engine on wheels and the wheels on the rails, so as to provide a machine to take the place of the horse. Thus the railroad age sprang from what had already happened in the eighteenth century.

32. The word **retained** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- gained

- established
- profited from
- maintained

Paragraph 1: In 1769 in a little town in Oxfordshire, England, a child with the very ordinary name of William Smith was born into the poor family of a village blacksmith. He received rudimentary village schooling, but mostly he roamed his uncle's farm collecting the fossils that were so abundant in the rocks of the Cotswold hills. When he grew older, William Smith taught himself surveying from books he bought with his small savings, and at the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to a surveyor of the local parish. He then proceeded to teach himself geology, and when he was twenty-four, he went to work for the company that was excavating the Somerset Coal Canal in the south of England.

33. The word rudimentary in the passage is closest in meaning to

- thorough
- strict
- basic
- occasional

Paragraph 2: This was before the steam locomotive, and canal building was at its height. The companies building the canals to transport coal needed surveyors to help them find the coal deposits worth mining as well as to determine the best courses for the canals. This job gave Smith an opportunity to study the fresh rock outcrops created by the newly dug canal. He later worked on similar jobs across the length and breadth of England, all the while studying the newly revealed strata and collecting all the fossils he could find. Smith used mail coaches to travel as much as 10,000 miles per year. In 1815 he published the first modern geological map, *A Map of the Strata of England and Wales with a Part of Scotland*, a map so meticulously researched that it can still be used today.

34. The word meticulously in the passage is closest in meaning to

- carefully
- quickly
- frequently
- obviously

Paragraph 4: As he collected fossils from strata throughout England, Smith began to see that the fossils told a different story from the rocks. Particularly in the younger strata, the rocks were often so similar that he had trouble distinguishing the strata, but he never had trouble telling the fossils apart. While rock between two consistent strata might in one place be shale and in another sandstone, the fossils in that shale or sandstone were always the same. Some fossils endured through so many millions of years that they appear in many strata, but others occur only in a few strata, and a few species had their births and extinctions within one particular stratum. Fossils are thus identifying markers for particular periods in Earth's history.

35. The word **endured** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- vanished
- developed
- varied
- survived

Paragraph 5: Not only could Smith identify rock strata by the fossils they contained, he could also see a pattern emerging: certain fossils always appear in more ancient sediments, while others begin to be seen as the strata become more recent. By following the fossils, Smith was able to put all the strata of England's earth into relative temporal sequence. About the same time, Georges Cuvier made the same discovery while studying the rocks around Paris. Soon it was realized that this principle of faunal (animal) succession was valid not only in England or France but **virtually** everywhere. It was actually a principle of floral succession as well, because plants showed the same transformation through time as did fauna. Limestone may be found in the Cambrian or—300 million years later—in the Jurassic strata, but a **trilobite**—the ubiquitous marine arthropod that had its birth in the Cambrian—will never be found in Jurassic strata, nor a dinosaur in the Cambrian.

36. The word **virtually** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- possibly
- absolutely
- surprisingly
- nearly

Paragraph 2: How might this inability to recall early experiences be explained? The sheer passage of time does not account for it; adults have excellent recognition of pictures of people who attended high school with them 35 years earlier. Another seemingly **plausible** explanation—that infants do not form enduring memories at this point in development—also is incorrect. Children two and a half to three years old remember experiences that occurred in their first year, and eleven month olds remember some events a year later. Nor does the hypothesis that infantile amnesia reflects repression—or holding back—of sexually charged episodes explain the **phenomenon**. While such repression may occur, people cannot remember ordinary events from the infant and toddler periods either.

37. The word **plausible** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- flexible
- believable
- debatable
- predictable

38. The word **phenomenon** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- exception
- repetition
- occurrence
- idea

Paragraph 5: A third likely explanation for infantile amnesia involves incompatibilities between the ways in which infants encode information and the ways in which older children and adults retrieve it. Whether people can remember an event depends critically on the fit between the way in which they earlier encoded the information and the way in which they later attempt to retrieve it. The better able the person is to reconstruct the perspective from which the material was encoded, the more likely that recall will be successful.

39. The word critically in the passage is closest in meaning to

- fundamentally
- partially
- consistently
- subsequently

40. The word perspective in the passage is closest in meaning to

- system
- theory
- source
- viewpoint

Paragraph 1: In 1970 geologists Kenneth J. Hsu and William B.F. Ryan were collecting research data while aboard the oceanographic research vessel Glomar Challenger. An objective of this particular cruise was to investigate the floor of the Mediterranean and to resolve questions about its geologic history. One question was related to evidence that the invertebrate fauna (animals without spines) of the Mediterranean had changed abruptly about 6 million years ago. Most of the older organisms were nearly wiped out, although a few hardy species survived. A few managed to migrate into the Atlantic. Somewhat later, the migrants returned, bringing new species with them. Why did the near extinction and migrations occur?

41. The word objective in the passage is closest in meaning to

- achievement
- requirement
- purpose
- feature

Paragraph 4: The time had come to formulate a hypothesis. The investigators theorized that about 20 million years ago, the Mediterranean was a broad seaway linked to the Atlantic by two narrow straits. Crustal movements closed the straits, and the landlocked Mediterranean began to evaporate. Increasing salinity caused by the evaporation resulted in the extermination of scores of invertebrate species. Only a few organisms especially tolerant of very salty conditions remained. As evaporation continued, the remaining brine (salt water) became so dense that the calcium sulfate of the hard layer was precipitated. In the central deeper part of the basin, the last of the brine evaporated to precipitate more soluble sodium chloride (salt). Later, under the weight of overlying sediments, this salt flowed plastically upward to form salt domes. Before this happened,

however, the Mediterranean was a vast desert 3,000 meters deep. Then, about 5.5 million years ago came the deluge. As a result of crustal adjustments and faulting, the Strait of Gibraltar, where the Mediterranean now connects to the Atlantic, opened, and water cascaded spectacularly back into the Mediterranean. Turbulent waters tore into the hardened salt flats, broke them up, and ground them into the pebbles observed in the first sample taken by the Challenger. As the basin was refilled, normal marine organisms returned. Soon layer of oceanic ooze began to accumulate above the old hard layer.

42. The word -scores in the passage is closest in meaning to

- members
- large numbers
- populations
- different types

43. The word -Turbulent in the passage is closest in meaning to

- Fresh
- Deep
- Violent
- Temperate

Paragraph 2: 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.

44. The phrase -obsession with in the passage is closest in meaning to

- thinking about
- fixation on
- interest in
- attitude toward

Paragraph 3: Certainly, in trying to explain the Roman phenomenon, one would have to place great emphasis on this almost instinct for the territorial imperative. Roman priorities lay in the organization, exploitation, and defense of their territory. In all probability it was the fertile plain of Latium, where the Latins who founded Rome originated, that created the habits and skills of landed settlement, landed property, landed economy, landed administration, and a land-based society. From this arose the Roman genius for military organization and orderly government. In turn, a deep attachment to the land, and to the stability which rural life engenders, fostered the

Roman virtues: gravitas, a sense of responsibility, peitas, a sense of devotion to family and country, and iustitia, a sense of the natural order.

45. The word **fostered** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- accepted
- combined
- introduced
- encouraged

Paragraph 6: Yet it would be wrong to suggest that Rome was somehow a junior partner in Greco-Roman civilization. The Roman genius was projected into new **spheres**—especially into those of law, military organization, administration, and engineering. Moreover, the tensions that arose within the Roman state produced literary and artistic sensibilities of the highest order. It was no accident that many leading Roman soldiers and statesmen were writers of high caliber.

46. The word **spheres** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- abilities
- areas
- combinations
- models

Paragraph 1: There is evidence of agriculture in Africa prior to 3000 B.C. It may have developed independently, but many scholars believe that the spread of agriculture and iron throughout Africa linked it to the major centers of the Near East and Mediterranean world. The drying up of what is now the Sahara desert had pushed many peoples to the south into sub-Saharan Africa. These peoples settled at first in scattered hunting-and-gathering bands, although in some places near lakes and rivers, people who fished, with a more secure food supply, lived in larger population concentrations. Agriculture seems to have reached these people from the Near East, since the first domesticated crops were millets and sorghums whose origins are not African but west Asian. Once the idea of planting **diffused**, Africans began to develop their own crops, such as certain varieties of rice, and they demonstrated a continued receptiveness to new imports. The proposed areas of the domestication of African crops lie in a band that extends from Ethiopia across southern Sudan to West Africa. Subsequently, other crops, such as bananas, were introduced from Southeast Asia.

47. The word **diffused** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- emerged
- was understood
- spread
- developed

Paragraph 4: This technological shift cause **profound** changes in the complexity of African societies. Iron represented power. In West Africa the blacksmith who made tools and weapons had an important place in society, often with special religious powers and functions. Iron hoes, which made the land more productive, and iron weapons, which made the warrior more powerful, had symbolic meaning in a number of West Africa societies. Those who knew the secrets of

making iron gained **ritual** and sometimes political power.

48. The word **-profound** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- fascinating
- far-reaching
- necessary
- temporary

49. The word **-ritual** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- military
- physical
- ceremonial
- permanent

Paragraph 6: The diffusion of agriculture and later of iron was accompanied by a great movement of people who may have carried these innovations. These people probably originated in eastern Nigeria. Their migration may have been set in motion by an increase in population caused by a movement of peoples **fleeing** the desiccation, or drying up, of the Sahara. They spoke a language, proto-Bantu (**-Bantu** means **-the people**), which is the parent tongue of a language of a large number of Bantu languages still spoken throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Why and how these people spread out into central and southern Africa remains a mystery, but archaeologists believe that their iron weapons allowed them to conquer their hunting-gathering opponents, who still used stone implements. Still, the process is uncertain, and peaceful migration—or simply rapid demographic growth—may have also caused the Bantu explosion.

50. The word **-fleeing** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- afraid of
- displaced by
- running away from
- responding to

Paragraph 1: The city of Teotihuacán, which lay about 50 kilometers northeast of modern-day Mexico City, began its growth by 200-100 B.C. At its height, between about A.D. 150 and 700, it probably had a population of more than 125,000 people and covered at least 20 square kilometers. It had over 2,000 apartment complexes, a great market, a large number of industrial workshops, an administrative center, a number of **massive** religious edifices, and a regular grid pattern of streets and buildings. Clearly, much planning and central control were involved in the expansion and ordering of this great metropolis. Moreover, the city had economic and perhaps religious contacts with most parts of Mesoamerica (modern Central America and Mexico).

51. The word **-massive** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ancient
- carefully



- very large
- carefully protected

Paragraph 2: How did this tremendous development take place, and why did it happen in the Teotihuacán Valley? Among the main factors are Teotihuacán's geographic location on a natural trade route to the south and east of the Valley of Mexico, the obsidian resources in the Teotihuacán Valley itself, and the valley's potential for extensive irrigation. The exact role of other factors is much more difficult to **pinpoint**—for instance, Teotihuacán's religious significance as a shrine, the historical situation in and around the Valley of Mexico toward the end of the first millennium B.C., the **ingenuity** and foresightedness of Teotihuacán's elite, and, finally, the impact of natural disasters, such as the volcanic eruptions of the late first millennium B.C.

52. The word **pinpoint** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- identify precisely
- make an argument for
- describe
- understand

53. The word **ingenuity** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ambition
- sincerity
- faith
- cleverness

Paragraph 3: This last factor is at least circumstantially implicated in Teotihuacán's rise. Prior to 200 B.C., a number of relatively small centers coexisted in and near the Valley of Mexico. Around this time, the largest of these centers, Cuicuilco, was seriously affected by a volcanic eruption, with much of its agricultural land covered by lava. With Cuicuilco eliminated as a potential rival, any one of a number of relatively modest towns might have emerged as a leading economic and political power in Central Mexico. The archaeological evidence clearly indicates, though, that Teotihuacán was the center that did arise as the **predominant** force in the area by the first century A.D.

54. The word **predominant** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- most aggressive
- most productive
- principal
- earliest

Paragraph 3: If true, though, why did cold-blooded animals such as **snakes, lizards, turtles, and crocodiles** survive the freezing winters and torrid summers? These animals are at the mercy of the climate to maintain a livable body temperature. It's hard to understand why they would not be affected, whereas dinosaurs were left too crippled to **cope**, especially if, as some scientists believe, dinosaurs were warm-blooded. Critics also point out that the shallow seaways had retreated from

and advanced on the continents numerous times during the Mesozoic, so why did the dinosaurs survive the climatic changes associated with the earlier **fluctuations** but not with this one? Although initially appealing, the hypothesis of a simple climatic change related to sea levels is insufficient to explain all the data.

55. The word **-cope** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- adapt
- move
- continue
- compete

56. The word **-fluctuations** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- extremes
- retreats
- periods
- variations

Paragraph 5: Ir has not been common at Earth's since the very beginning of the planet's history. Because it usually exists in a metallic state, it was preferentially incorporated in Earth's core as the planet cooled and consolidated. Ir is found in high concentrations in some meteorites, in which the solar system's original chemical composition is preserved. Even today, microscopic meteorites continually **bombard** Earth, falling on both land and sea. By measuring how many of these meteorites fall to Earth over a given period of time, scientists can estimate how long it might have taken to deposit the observed amount of Ir in the boundary clay. These calculations suggest that a period of about one million years would have been required. However, other reliable evidence suggests that the deposition of the boundary clay could not have taken one million years. So the unusually high concentration of Ir seems to require a special explanation.

57. The word **-bombard** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- approach
- strike
- pass
- circle

Paragraph 6: In view of these facts, scientists hypothesized that a single large asteroid, about 10 to 15 kilometers across, collided with Earth, and the resulting fallout created the boundary clay. Their calculations show that the impact kicked up a dust cloud that cut off sunlight for several months, inhibiting photosynthesis in plants; decreased surface temperatures on continents to below freezing; caused extreme episodes of acid rain; and significantly raised long-term global temperatures through the greenhouse effect. This **disruption** of food chain and climate would have eradicated the dinosaurs and other organisms in less than fifty years.

58. The word **-disruption** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- exhaustion

- disturbance
- modification
- disappearance

Paragraph 1: Photographic evidence suggests that liquid water once existed in great quantity on the surface of Mars. Two types of flow features are seen: runoff channels and outflow channels. Runoff channels are found in the southern highlands. These flow features are extensive systems—sometimes hundreds of kilometers in total length—of interconnecting, twisting channels that seem to **merge** into larger, wider channels. They bear a strong resemblance to river systems on Earth, and geologists think that they are dried-up beds of long-gone rivers that once carried rainfall on Mars from the mountains down into the valleys. Runoff channels on Mars speak of a time 4 billion years ago (the age of the Martian highlands), when the atmosphere was thicker, the surface warmer, and liquid water widespread.

59. The word **merge** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- expand
- separate
- straighten out
- combine

Paragraph 2: Outflow channels are probably **relics** of catastrophic flooding on Mars long ago. They appear only in equatorial regions and generally do not form extensive interconnected networks. Instead, they are probably the paths taken by huge volumes of water draining from the southern highlands into the northern plains. The onrushing water arising from these flash floods likely also formed the odd teardrop-shaped **islands** (resembling the **miniature** versions seen in the wet sand of our beaches at low tide) that have been found on the plains close to the ends of the outflow channels. Judging from the width and depth of the channels, the flow rates must have been truly enormous—perhaps as much as a hundred times greater than the 105 tons per second carried by the great Amazon river. Flooding shaped the outflow channels approximately 3 billion years ago, about the same times as the northern volcanic plains formed.

60. The word **relics** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- remains
- sites
- requirements
- sources

61. The word **miniature** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- temporary
- small
- multiple
- familiar

Paragraph 5: Aside from some small-scale gullies (channels) found since 2000, which are

inconclusive, astronomers have no direct evidence for liquid water anywhere on the surface of Mars today, and the amount of water vapor in the Martian atmosphere is tiny. Yet even setting aside the unproven hints of ancient oceans, the extent of the outflow channels suggests that a huge total volume of water existed on Mars in the past. Where did all the water go? The answer may be that virtually all the water on Mars is now locked in the permafrost layer under the surface, with more contained in the planet's polar caps.

62. The word hints in the passage is closest in meaning to

- clues
- features
- arguments
- effects

Paragraph 1: It has long been accepted that the Americas were colonized by a migration of peoples from Asia, slowly traveling across a land bridge called Beringia (now the Bering Strait between northeastern Asia and Alaska) during the last Ice Age. The first water craft theory about this migration was that around 11,000-12,000 years ago there was an ice-free corridor stretching from eastern Beringia to the areas of North America south of the great northern glaciers. It was this midcontinental corridor between two massive ice sheets—the Laurentide to the east and the Cordilleran to the west—that enabled the southward migration. But belief in this ice-free corridor began to crumble when paleoecologist Glen MacDonald demonstrated that some of the most important radiocarbon dates used to support the existence of an ice-free corridor were incorrect. He persuasively argued that such an ice-free corridor did not exist until much later, when the continental ice began its final retreat.

63. The word persuasively in the passage is closest in meaning to

- aggressively
- inflexibly
- convincingly
- carefully

Paragraph 2: Support is growing for the alternative theory that people using watercraft, possibly skin boats, moved southward from Beringia along the Gulf of Alaska and then southward along the Northwest coast of North America possibly as early as 16,000 years ago. This route would have enabled humans to enter southern areas of the Americas prior to the melting of the continental glaciers. Until the early 1970s, most archaeologists did not consider the coast a possible migration route into the Americas because geologists originally believed that during the last Ice Age the entire Northwest Coast was covered by glacial ice. It had been assumed that the ice extended westward from the Alaskan/Canadian mountains to the very edge of the continental shelf, the flat, submerged part of the continent that extends into the ocean. This would have created a barrier of ice extending from the Alaska Peninsula, through the Gulf of Alaska and southward along the Northwest Coast of north America to what is today the state of Washington.

64. The phrase **-prior to** is closest in meaning to

- before
- immediately after
- during
- in spite of

Paragraph 4: More recent geologic studies documented deglaciation and the existence of ice-free areas throughout major coastal areas of British Columbia, Canada, by 13,000 years ago. Research now indicates that sizable areas of southeastern Alaska along the inner continental shelf were not covered by ice toward the end of the last Ice Age. One study suggests that except for a 250-mile coastal area between southwestern British Columbia and Washington State, the Northwest Coast of North America was largely free of ice by approximately 16,000 years ago. **Vast** areas along the coast may have been deglaciated beginning around 16,000 years ago, possibly providing a coastal corridor for the movement of plants, animals, and humans sometime between 13,000 and 14,000 years ago.

65. The word **-Vast** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- Frozen
- Various
- Isolated
- Huge

Paragraph 5: The coastal hypothesis has gained increasing support in recent years because the remains of large land animals, such as caribou and brown bears, have been found in southeastern Alaska dating between 10,000 and 12,500 years ago. This is the time period in which most scientists formerly believed the area to be **inhospitable** for humans. It has been suggested that if the environment were capable of supporting breeding populations of bears, there would have been enough food resources to support humans. Fladmark and other believe that the first human colonization of America occurred by boat along the Northwest Coast during the very late Ice Age, possibly as early as 14,000 years ago. The most recent geologic evidence indicates that it may have been possible for people to colonize ice-free regions along the continental shelf that were still exposed by the lower sea level between 13,000 and 14,000 years ago.

66. The word **-inhospitable** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- not familiar
- not suitable
- not dangerous
- not reachable

Paragraph 6: The coastal hypothesis suggests an economy based on marine mammal hunting, saltwater fishing gathering, and the use of watercraft. Because of the barrier of ice to the east, the Pacific Ocean to the west, and populated areas to the north, there may have been a greater **impetus** for people to move in a southerly direction.

67. The word -impetus in the passage is closest in meaning to

- chance
- protection
- possibility
- incentive

#### TPO-14

Paragraph 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 "the best" or "better than" 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 consequence, are difficult to verify. 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 "when part of a nutritionally balanced breakfast." 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.

68. The word -verify in the passage is closest in meaning to

- establish the truth of
- approve of
- understand
- criticize

Paragraph 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 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.

69. The word -adept in the passage is closest in meaning to

- responsible
- skillful
- patient
- curious

Paragraph 4: The use of celebrities such as singers and movie stars is common in advertising. The intention is for the positively perceived **attributes** 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.

70. The word "**attributes**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- evaluations
- attitudes
- actions
- characteristics

Paragraph 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 **credible** 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.

71. The word "**credible**" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- helpful
- believable
- valuable
- familiar

Paragraph 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.

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

- usually
- surprisingly
- understandably
- predictably

Paragraph 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 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 prolonged drought. A shorter drought in which they exhausted their stored food supplies might already have gotten them in deep trouble, because growing crops required rain rather than reservoirs.

73. The word "prolonged" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- unusual
- unexpected
- extended
- disastrous

74. The word "exhausted" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- used up
- reduced
- wasted
- relied upon

Paragraph 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 **prestige** 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 **profound** 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.

75. The word **prestige** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- interest
- status
- demand
- profit

76153. The word **profound** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- strange
- positive
- direct
- far-reaching

Paragraph 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 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 **striking** 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 **exploit** the neighboring steppes.

77. The word **striking** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- reliable
- noticeable
- convincing
- violent

78. The word **exploit** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- use to advantage

- depart from
- pay attention to
- travel across

Paragraph 1: When it comes to physiology, the leatherback turtle is, in some ways, more like a reptilian whale than a turtle. It swims farther into the cold of the northern and southern oceans than any other sea turtle, and it deals with the chilly waters in a way **unique among** reptiles.

79. The phrase **unique among** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- natural to
- different from all other
- quite common among
- familiar to

Paragraph 2: A warm-blooded turtle may seem to be a contradiction in terms. Nonetheless, an adult leatherback can maintain a body temperature of between 25 and 26°C (77 -79°F) in seawater that is only 8°C (46.4°F). Accomplishing this **feat** requires adaptations both to generate heat in the turtle's body and to keep it from escaping into the surrounding waters. Leatherbacks apparently do not generate internal heat the way we do, or the way birds do, as a by-product of cellular metabolism. A leatherback may be able to pick up some body heat by basking at the surface; its dark, almost black body color may help it to absorb solar radiation. However, most of its internal heat comes from the action of its muscles.

80. The word **feat** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- remarkable achievement
- common transformation
- daily activity
- complex solution

Paragraph 3: Leatherbacks keep their body heat in three different ways. The first, and simplest, is size. The bigger the animal is, the lower its surface-to-volume ratio; for every ounce of body mass, there is proportionately less surface through which heat can escape. An adult leatherback is twice the size of the biggest cheloniid sea turtles and will therefore take longer to cool off. Maintaining a high body temperature through sheer **bulk** is called gigantothermy. It works for elephants, for whales, and, perhaps, it worked for many of the larger dinosaurs. It apparently works, in a smaller way, for some other sea turtles. Large loggerhead and green turtles can maintain their body temperature at a degree or two above that of the surrounding water, and gigantothermy is probably the way they do it. Muscular activity helps, too, and an actively swimming green turtle may be 7°C (12.6°F) warmer than the waters it swims through.

81. The word **bulk** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- strength
- effort
- activity
- mass

Paragraph 5: **In a countercurrent exchange system, the blood vessels carrying cooled blood from the flippers run close enough to the blood vessels carrying warm blood from the body to**

pick up some heat from the warmer blood vessels; thus, the heat is transferred from the outgoing to the ingoing vessels before it reaches the flipper itself. This is the same arrangement found in an old-fashioned steam radiator, in which the coiled pipes pass heat back and forth as water courses through them. The leatherback is certainly not the only animal with such an arrangement; gulls have a countercurrent exchange in their legs. That is why a gull can stand on an ice floe without freezing.

82. The phrase "courses through" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- rises through
- heats up in
- runs through
- collects in

Paragraph 3: What could cause such high rates of extinction? There are several hypotheses, including warming or cooling of Earth, changes in seasonal fluctuations or ocean currents, and changing positions of the continents. Biological hypotheses include ecological changes brought about by the evolution of cooperation between insects and flowering plants or of bottom-feeding predators in the oceans. Some of the proposed mechanisms required a very brief period during which all extinctions suddenly took place; other mechanisms would be more likely to have taken place more gradually, over an extended period, or at different times on different continents. Some hypotheses fail to account for simultaneous extinctions on land and in the seas. Each mass extinction may have had a different cause. Evidence points to hunting by humans and habitat destruction as the likely causes for the current mass extinction.

83. The word "extended" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- specific
- unlimited
- reasonable
- long

Paragraph 5: Of the various hypotheses attempting to account for the late Cretaceous extinctions, the one that has attracted the most attention in recent years is the asteroid-impact hypothesis first suggested by Luis and Walter Alvarez. According to this hypothesis, Earth collided with an asteroid with an estimated diameter of 10 kilometers, or with several asteroids, the combined mass of which was comparable. The force of collision spewed large amounts of debris into the atmosphere, darkening the skies for several years before the finer particles settled. The reduced level of photosynthesis led to a massive decline in plant life of all kinds, and this caused massive starvation first of herbivores and subsequently of carnivores. The mass extinction would have occurred very suddenly under this hypothesis.

84. The phrase "account for" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- describe
- challenge
- explain

○test

Paragraph 7: An asteroid of this size would be expected to leave an immense crater, even if the asteroid itself was disintegrated by the impact. The **intense** heat of the impact would produce heat-shocked quartz in many types of rock. Also, large blocks thrown aside by the impact would form secondary craters surrounding the main crater. To date, several such secondary craters have been found along Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, and heat-shocked quartz has been found both in Mexico and in Haiti. A location called Chicxulub, along the Yucatan coast, has been suggested as the primary impact site.

85. The word **intense** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- sudden
- unusual
- immediate
- extreme

Paragraph 1: Glaciers are slowly moving masses of ice that have accumulated on land in areas where more snowfalls during a year than melts. Snow falls as hexagonal crystals, but once on the ground, snow is soon transformed into a compacted mass of smaller, rounded grains. As the air space around them is lessened by compaction and melting, the grains become denser. With further melting, refreezing, and increased weight from newer snowfall above, the snow reaches a granular recrystallized stage intermediate between flakes and ice known as firn. With additional time, pressure, and refrozen meltwater from above, the small firn granules become larger, **interlocked** crystals of blue glacial ice. When the ice is thick enough, usually over 30 meters, the weight of the snow and firn will cause the ice crystals toward the bottom to become plastic and to flow outward or downward from the area of snow accumulation.

86. The word **interlocked** in the passage is closest in meaning to

- intermediate
- linked
- frozen
- fully developed

Paragraph 2: Glaciers are open systems, with snow as the system's input and meltwater as the system's main output. The glacial system is governed by two basic climatic variables: precipitation and temperature. For a glacier to grow or maintain its mass, there must be sufficient snowfall to **match** or exceed the annual loss through melting, evaporation, and calving, which occurs when the glacier loses solid chunks as icebergs to the sea or to large lakes. If summer temperatures are high for too long, then all the snowfall from the previous winter will melt. Surplus snowfall is essential for a glacier to develop. A surplus allows snow to accumulate and for the pressure of snow accumulated over the years to **transform** buried snow into glacial ice with a depth great enough for the ice to flow. Glaciers are sometimes classified by temperature as faster-flowing temperate glaciers or as slower-flowing polar glaciers.

87. The word -match in the passage is closest in meaning to

- measure
- enlarge
- approximate
- equal

88. The word -transform in the passage is closest in meaning to

- break
- push
- change
- Extend

# 答 案

## 第二部分：信息查找类型训练

### 2.1 句子简化题

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. A
10. B

### 2.2 句子插入题

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. C
10. A

### 2.3 事实信息题

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. B
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. B
10. D



## 2.4 否定事实信息题

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. D

## 2.5 修辞目的题

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 11. B |
| 2. A  | 12. D |
| 3. A  | 13. A |
| 4. A  | 14. B |
| 5. C  | 15. A |
| 6. A  | 16. D |
| 7. A  | 17. B |
| 8. D  | 18. C |
| 9. B  | 19. D |
| 10. C | 20. C |

## 2.6 推断题

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 11. B |
| 2. D  | 12. C |
| 3. B  | 13. B |
| 4. C  | 14. C |
| 5. B  | 15. A |
| 6. C  | 16. D |
| 7. B  | 17. A |
| 8. B  | 18. A |
| 9. C  | 19. D |
| 10. A | 20. B |

## 第三部分：词汇题训练

1. C	25. B
2. D	26. C
3. A	27. A
4. B	28. C
5. A	29. A
6. A	30. C
7. D	31. C
8. B	32. D
9. A	33. C
10. B	34. A
11. C	35. D
12. D	36. D
13. A	37. B
14. C	38. C
15. B	39. A
16. B	40. D
17. B	41. C
18. C	42. B
19. D	43. C
20. A	44. B
21. A	45. D
22. A	46. B
23. B	47. C
24. C	48. B

49. C	73. C
50. C	74. A
51. C	75. B
52. A	76. D
53. D	77. B
54. C	78. A
55. A	79. B
56. D	80. A
57. B	81. D
58. B	82. C
59. D	83. D
60. A	84. C
61. B	85. D
62. A	86. B
63. C	87. D
64. A	88. C
65. D	
66. B	
67. D	
68. A	
69. B	
70. D	
71. B	
72. B	