**句子插入题**

**Insert Text question**

In this type of question, you are given a new sentence and are asked where in the passage it would best ﬁt. You need to understand **the logic of the passage** as well as **the grammatical connections** (like pronoun references) between sentences.

**（1）**

**题目**

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

**[You will see a sentence in bold.]**

Where would the sentence best ﬁt?

**考点**

* **句间指代关系**
* **句间逻辑关系**

**指代关系**

* **常见代词：**

This/that/those/these/the/it/he/she/they/its/his/her/their/(some)

* The platforms extend to a depth of 100 under the sea. These alone took sixteen months to build.
* Boxing matches were very popular in England 200 years ago. In those years, boxers fought with bare fists for prize money.
* **往前看**

For example, Australia during the 1940 s was overrun by hundreds of millions of European rabbits. **This massive population began a century earlier as a mere twelve pairs of imported rabbits that reproduced quickly and developed into a major problem.**

Even though sailors’ wages doubled among the northern Italian cities from 1550 to 1590, this did not elicit an increased supply. **The increase in reward still did not attract young people to this hard life, and convicted criminals and slaves were pressed into services.**

Hanseatic League was a mercantile association of European towns dating from 1159. **While it originated in the German city of Liibeck, it began to expand in 1241 when Liibeck entered into a mutual protection treaty with the city of Hamburg.**

One of the first recorded observers to surmise a long age for Earth was the Greek historian Herodotus, who lived from approximately 480 B.C. to 425 B.C. ■ He observed that the Nile River Delta was in fact a series of sediment deposits built up in successive floods. ■ By noting that individual floods deposit only thin layers of sediment, he was able to conclude that the Nile Delta had taken many thousands of years to build up. ■ More important than the amount of time Herodotus computed, which turns out to be trivial compared with the age of Earth, was the notion that one could estimate ages of geologic features by determining rates of the processes responsible for such features, and then assuming the rates to be roughly constant over time. ■ Similar applications of this concept were to be used again and again in later centuries to estimate the ages of rock formations and, in particular, of layers of sediment that had compacted and cemented to form sedimentary rocks.

**This idea came to be known as the principle of uniformitarianism, and Herodotus was only the first to apply it.**

For industrial lumbering to succeed, a way had to be found to neutralize the effects of the seasons on production. Traditionally, cutting took place in the winter, when snow and ice made it easier to drag logs on sleds or sleighs to the banks of streams. Once the streams and lakes thawed, workers rafted the logs to mills, where they were cut into lumber in the summer. ■ If nature did not cooperate—if the winter proved dry and warm, if the spring thaw was delayed—production would suffer. To counter the effects of climate on lumber production, loggers experimented with a variety of techniques for transporting trees out of the woods. ■ In the 1870s, loggers in the Great Lakes states began sprinkling water on sleigh roads, giving them an artificial ice coating to facilitate travel. ■ The ice reduced the friction and allowed workers to move larger and heavier loads. ■

**Some sleighs were capable of carrying over 100 tons worth of timber.**

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 stuck 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.

**This focused on the chemical composition of ancient rocks.**

Not everyone agrees that programs that seek to enhance academic skills during the preschool years are a good thing. ■ In fact, according to developmental psychologist David Elkind, United States society tends to push children so rapidly that they begin to feel stress and pressure at a young age. ■ Elkind argues that academic success is largely dependent upon factors out of parents' control, such as inherited abilities and a child's rate of maturation. ■ Consequently, children of a particular age cannot be expected to master educational material without taking into account their current level of cognitive development. ■ In short, children require development appropriate educational practice, which is education that is based on both typical development and the unique characteristics of a given child.

**According to Elkind, not only does this cause the child emotional distress, it also fails to bring the intended cognitive gains.**

Another unanswered question is whether herbicide-resistant genes will move into the populations of weeds. Crop plants are sometimes grown in areas where weedy relatives also live. If the crop plants hybridize and reproduce with weedy relatives, then this herbicide-resistant gene will be perpetuated in the offspring. ■ In this way, the resistant gene can make its way into the weed population. ■ If this happens, a farmer can no longer use glyphosate, for example, to kill those weeds. ■ This scenario is not likely to occur in many instances because there are no weedy relatives growing near the crop plant. ■ However, in some cases, it may become a serious problem. For example, canola readily hybridizes with mustard weed species and could transfer its herbicide-resistant genes to those weeds.

**It is especially rare in the United States, where most transgenic plants are grown, because most of the crops grown in the United States originated elsewhere.**

■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.

**Scientists believe that chemical changes and a thicker exterior, among other things, may have helped ancient algae overcome the conditions in their environment.**

With the door opened by Thales and the other early philosophers of Milestus, Greek thinkers began to speculate about the nature of the universe. This exciting burst of intellectual activity was for the most part purely creative. ■The Greek, from Thales to Plato and Aristotle, were philosophers and not scientists in today’s sense. ■It is possible for anyone to create “idea” about the nature and structure of the universe, for instance, and many times these ideas can be so consistent and elaborately structured, or just so apparently obvious, that they can be persuasive to many people. ■A scientific theory about the universe, however demands much more than the various observations and analogies that were woven together to form systems of reasoning, carefully constructed as they were, that would eventually culminate in Aristotle’s model of the world and the universe.■ Without experimentation and objective, critical testing of their theories, the best these thinkers could hope to achieve was some internally consistent speculation that covered all the bases and satisfied the demands of reason.

**In this respect it more closely resembled the thinking of artists and novelists than the thinking of scientists constrained by fact.**

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**并列**

* **Also**
* **likewise**
* **Additionally**
* **In addition**
* **Furthermore**
* **Besides**
* **Moreover**

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.

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

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.

**However, these animals have additional means of staying warm.**

This implied that the city-state was based on the idea that citizens were not specialists but had multiple interests and talents——each a so-called jack-of-all-trades who could engage in many areas of life and politics. It implied a respect for the wholeness of life and a consequent dislike of specialization. ■ It implied economic and military self-sufficiency. ■ But with the development of trade and commerce in Alexander’s empire came the growth of cities; it was no longer possible to be a jack-of-all-trades. ■ One now had to specialize, and with specialization came professionalism. ■ There were getting to be too many persons to know, an easily observable community of interests was being replaced by a multiplicity of interests. The city-state was simply too "small-time."

**Likewise, the collective decision-making process of the open marketplace was no longer practical.**

因果关系

* Solution
* Result
* Consequence
* Problem
* Cause
* Reason

Allopatric speciation can also be brought by the imperceptibly slow but colossal movements of the tectonic plates that make up Earth’s surface. ■ About 5 million years ago such geologic movements created the land bridge between North America and South America that we call the Isthmus of Panama. ■ While previously the gap between the continents had allowed a free flow of water, now the isthmus presented a barrier that divided the Atlantic Ocean from the Pacific Ocean. ■ This division set the stage for allopatric speciation among populations of fishes and other marine species. ■

**The formation of the isthmus had important consequences for global patterns of ocean water flow.**

Economic exchange was clearly very important as the Roman army brought with it very substantial spending power. Locally a fort had two kinds of impact. Its large population needed food and other supplies. ■Some of these were certainly brought from long distances, but demands were inevitably placed on the local area. ■Although goods could be requisitioned, they were usually paid for, and this probably stimulated changes in the local economy. ■When not campaigning, soldiers needed to be occupied; otherwise they represented a potentially dangerous source of friction and disloyalty. ■Hence a writing tablet dated 25 April tells of 343 men at one fort engaged on tasks like shoemaking, building a bathhouse, operating kilns, digging clay, and working lead. Such activities had a major effect on the local area, in particular with the construction of infrastructure such as roads, which improved access to remote areas.

**One solution was to keep them busy as sources of labor.**

On clear still nights when the heat island is pronounced, a small thermal low pressure area forms over the city. ■Sometimes a light breeze—called a country breeze—blows from the countryside into the city. ■If there are major industrial areas along the outskirts, pollutants are carried into the heat of town, where they tend to concentrate. ■Such an event is especially probable if vertical mixing and dispersion of pollutants are inhibited. ■Pollutants from urban areas may even affect the weather downwind from them.

**The resulting difference in atmosphere pressure between the city and the countryside can cause air to shift.**

■ Although the climate changed at the end of the Pleistocene, warming trends had happened before. ■ A period of massive extinction of large mammals like that seen about 11,000 years ago had not occurred during the previous 400,000 years, despite these changes. ■ The only apparently significant difference in the Americas 11,000 years ago was the presence of human hunters of these large mammals. ■ Was this coincidence or cause-and-effect?

**One possible nonhuman cause—weather cycles—is not consistent with what scientists know about the timing of the extinctions.**

All of these factors may have resulted in a trend of increasing size among some local human populations in the Holocene (since 9600 B C E ). ■ Given sufficient time, even in very rich habitats, human population size can reach carrying capacity, the maximum population an area can sustain within the context of a given subsistence system. ■ And human population growth is like a runaway train once it picks up speed, it is difficult to control. ■ So even after reaching an area's carrying capacity, Holocene human populations probably continued to grow in food-rich regions, overshooting the ability of the territory to feed the population, again within the context of the same subsistence strategy. ■ In some areas, small changes in climate or minor changes in plant characteristics may have further destabilized local economies.

**Population growth eventually leads to potential problems, however.**

强调

* In fact
* Indeed

Phytoplankton are minute, free-floating aquatic plants. In addition to the marked changes in abundance observed in phytoplankton over the course of a year, there is also a marked change in species composition. ■ This change in the dominant species from season to season is called seasonal succession, and it occurs in a wide variety of locations. ■ Under seasonal succession, one or more species dominate the phytoplankton for a shorter or longer period of time and then are replaced by another set of species. ■ This pattern is repeated yearly. ■ This succession is different from typical terrestrial ecological succession in which various plants replace one another until finally a so-called climax community develops, which persists for many years.

**In fact, seasonal succession has been observed all over the globe, from the Arctic to the Tropics.**

Transportation was becoming less of a problem for those who wished to move west and for those who had farm surpluses to send to market. ■Prior to 1815, western farmers who did not live on navigable waterways were connected to them only by dirt roads and mountain trails. ■Livestock could be driven across the mountains, but the cost of transporting bulky grains in this fashion was several times greater than their value in eastern markets. ■The first step toward an improvement of western transportation was the construction of turnpikes. ■These roads made possible a reduction in transportation costs and thus stimulated the commercialization of agriculture along their routes.

**In fact, goods could be shipped more cheaply across the much greater distance of the Atlantic Ocean than they could from western New York to coastal cities.**

In the United States, railroads spearheaded the second phase of the transportation revolution by overtaking the previous importance of canals. The mid-1800s saw a great expansion of American railroads. The major cities east of the Mississippi River were linked by a spiderweb of railroad tracks. ■ Chicago's growth illustrates the impact of these rail links. ■ In 1849 Chicago was a village of a few hundred people with virtually no rail service. ■ By 1860 it had become a city of 100,000, served by eleven railroads. ■ Farmers to the north and west of Chicago no longer had to ship their grain, livestock, and dairy products down the Mississippi River to New Orleans; they could now ship their products directly east. Chicago supplanted New Orleans as the interior of America's main commercial hub.

**Indeed, the network became so dense that by the 1860s the United States had more miles of railroad tracks than did all the rest of the world.**

做题方法是关键

* 看懂插入句子意思
* 根据意思进行预判
* 选择选项后分析该选项前后句子是否已经有紧密联系
* 代入选项，前后通读，检查是否语法、语义通顺

The expansion of cheap print in the nineteenth century in America and Europe was on a much larger scale, and it took place during a great increase in popular literacy. Together these amounted to a cultural watershed. ■Traditionally, even in literate homes, books and other publications had been relatively rare and treasured objects; reading meant returning to a few texts, especially religious works. ■But with the explosion of print, reading became more varied, and readers scanned newspapers, magazines, and cheap books that they soon passed on or discarded. ■Intensive reading of religious and other works did not disappear, but reading became an increasingly common form of diversion as well as devotion. ■

**Although people did not read widely, or extensively, they read intensively so as to thoroughly understand the limited number of books that were available for reading.**

Although the Romans had gods of their own, they also adopted many Greek gods and myths and assimilated Greek religious beliefs and practices into a form of state religion. ■ To these gods they added their own defied emperors, in part to maintain the allegiance of the culturally diverse populations of the empire. ■Worship of ancon gods mingled with homage to past rules, and oaths of allegiance to the living ruler made the official religion a political duty-- increasingly ritualized perfunctory and distant from the everyday life of the average person. ■As a result, many Romans adopted the more personal religious beliefs of the people they had conquered. ■These unauthorized religions flourished despite occasional government efforts to suppress them.

**For example, the so-called mystery religions, some of which originated in the formerly independent countries of Egypt, Anatolia, and Persia, attracted a number of followers in Rome.**