

TPO 26

READING

Paragraph 1

Q1: Why does the author provide the information that “Great Britain had large amounts of coal”?

- A. To reject the claim that Britain was facing an energy shortage in the eighteenth century
- B. To explain why coal rather than other energy resources became the primary source of heat for homes and industries in eighteenth-century Britain
- C. To indicate that Britain’s energy shortage was not the result of a lack of fuel.
- D. To explain why coal mining became an important industry in nineteenth-century

Q2: What was “the problem of energy” that had to be solved to make the Industrial Revolution of the eighteenth century possible?

- A. Water and wind could not be used efficiently.
- B. There was no efficient way to power machinery.
- C. Steam engines required large amounts of coal, which was in short supply.
- D. Neither humans nor animals were strong enough to provide the power required for industrial application.

Paragraph 2

Q3: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 2 as a development in cotton mills brought about by Watt’s steam engine?

- A. The importing of huge quantities of raw cotton by Britain

Energy and the Industrial Revolution

For years historians have sought to identify crucial elements in the eighteenth-century rise in industry, technology, and economic power, known as the Industrial Revolution, and many give prominence to the problem of energy. Until the eighteenth century, people relied on energy derived from plants as well as animal and human muscle to provide power. Increased efficiency in the use of water and wind helped with such tasks as pumping, milling, or sailing. However, by the eighteenth century, Great Britain in particular was experiencing an energy shortage. Wood, the primary source of heat for homes and industries and also used in the iron industry as processed charcoal, was diminishing in supply. Great Britain had large amounts of coal; however, there were not yet efficient means by which to produce mechanical energy or to power machinery. This was to occur with progress in the development of the steam engine.

In the late 1700s James Watt designed an efficient and commercially viable steam engine that was soon applied to a variety of industrial uses as it became cheaper to use. The engine helped solve the problem of draining coal mines

- B. Increased mechanization
- C. More possibilities for mill location
- D. Smaller mills

Q4: The phrase “apparent in” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. clearly seen in
- B. aided by
- C. associated with
- D. followed by

Q5: According to paragraph 2, what was Britain’s most important export by 1850?

- A. Raw cotton
- B. Cotton cloth
- C. Steam-powered pumps
- D. Coal

Q6: The word “consequent” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. resulting
- B. encouraging
- C. well documented
- D. immediate

Q7: What is the role of paragraph 2 in the passage as a whole?

- A. It explains how by increasing the supply of raw materials from other countries, British industries were able to reduce costs and increase production.
- B. It explains how the production of mechanical energy and its benefits spread quickly across countries that were linked commercially with Great Britain.
- C. It demonstrates why developments in a single

of groundwater and increased the production of coal needed to power steam engines elsewhere. A rotary engine attached to the steam engine enabled shafts to be turned and machines to be driven, resulting in mills using steam power to spin and weave cotton. Since the steam engine was fired by coal, the large mills did not need to be located by rivers, as had mills that used water-driven machines. The shift to increased mechanization in cotton production is apparent in the import of raw cotton and the sale of cotton goods. Between 1760 and 1850, the amount of raw cotton imported increased 230 times. Production of British cotton goods increased sixtyfold, and cotton cloth became Great Britain’s most important product, accounting for one-half of all exports. The success of the steam engine resulted in increased demands for coal, and the consequent increase in coal production was made possible as the steam-powered pumps drained water from the ever-deeper coal seams found below the water table.

industry could not have caused the Industrial Revolution.

D. It illustrates why historians have assigned great importance to the issue of energy in the rise of the Industrial Revolution.

Paragraph 3

Q8: According to paragraph 3, why was the use of coke important for the iron industry?

- A. It helped make wood into charcoal.
- B. It reduced the dependency on steam-powered machines used for the production of iron.
- C. It replaced charcoal in the production of raw and refined iron.
- D. It powered the machines used to extract coal in coal mines.

Q9: According to paragraph 3, all of the following were true of the iron industry in Great Britain during the 1800s EXCEPT:

- A. Steam-driven bellows were used to produce raw iron.
- B. By the 1850s Britain was the world's largest producer of iron.
- C. Steam-powered mills made it possible to produce iron of different shapes and sizes.
- D. Greater demand for higher-quality iron increased its price

Paragraph 4

Q10: The word "initiated" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. anticipated
- B. accelerated
- C. spread
- D. started

The availability of steam power and the demands for new machines facilitated the transformation of the iron industry. Charcoal, made from wood and thus in limited supply, was replaced with coal-derived coke (substance left after coal is heated) as steam-driven bellows came into use for producing of raw iron. Impurities were burnt away with the use of coke, producing a high-quality refined iron. Reduced cost was also instrumental in developing steam-powered rolling mills capable of producing finished iron of various shapes and sizes. The resulting boom in the iron industry expanded the annual iron output by more than 170 times between 1740 and 1840, and by the 1850s Great Britain was producing more tons of iron than the rest of the world combined. The developments in the iron industry were in part a response to the demand for more machines and the ever-widening use of higher-quality iron in other industries.

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

Q11: 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.

Q12: The phrase “accustomed to” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. in need of
- B. used to
- C. tired of
- D. encouraged by

Q13: Look at the four squares[■]that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

The first steam-powered locomotives were slow but they rapidly improved in speed and carrying capacity.

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

Q14: Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points.

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.

The coming of the Industrial Revolution in eighteenth-century Britain depended on the development of the steam engine to power machinery.

A. For years, historians disregarded the issue of energy as a major element in the rise of the Industrial Revolution and focused instead on technological developments and increased production.

B. The introduction and growth of steam-powered rail transport was a major factor in Britain's economic expansion during the Industrial Revolution.

C. An expansion of the Industrial Revolution outside Great Britain occurred when British industries began to import raw cotton and high-quality iron.

D. By 1850, the use of steam power in Britain's mills, mines, and iron industry made Britain a world leader in the production of cotton cloth and iron.

E. Since the basic infrastructure was in place, the Industrial Revolution fueled itself with enlarging markets requiring ever more expansion of factories and workforce.

F. By the end of the 1800s, railway construction attracted so many laborers that factories could not find enough workers to keep up with increasing sales.

Paragraph 1

Q1: According to paragraph 1, water provides all of the following essential functions for plants EXCEPT

A. improving plants' ability to absorb sunlight

Survival of Plants and Animals in Desert Conditions

The harsh conditions in deserts are intolerable for most plants and animals. Despite these conditions, however, many varieties of

- B. preventing plants from becoming overheated
- C. transporting nutrients
- D. serving as a raw material for photosynthesis

Q2: 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

Paragraph 2,3

Q3: 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.

Q4: In saying that ephemerals will develop "vigorously" when there is favorable precipitation, the author means that their development will be

- A. sudden
- B. early

plants and animals have adapted to deserts in a number of ways. Most plant tissues die if their water content falls too low: the nutrients that feed plants are transmitted by water; water is a raw material in the vital process of photosynthesis; and water regulates the temperature of a plant by its ability to absorb heat and because water vapor lost to the atmosphere through the leaves helps to lower plant temperatures. ■ Water controls the volume of plant matter produced. ■ The distribution of plants within different areas of desert is also controlled by water. ■ Some areas, because of their soil texture, topographical position, or distance from rivers or groundwater, have virtually no water available to plants, whereas others do.■

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.

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.

C. gradual

D. strong and healthy

解析: 细节题,其实考察词汇。 Vigorously 的意

思是充沛,答案自然是 D

Paragraph 4

Q5: The word “countering” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. eliminating

B. making use of

C. acting against

D. experiencing

Q6: 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

Q7: The word “assured” in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. pure

B. diminished

C. guaranteed

D. deep

Q8: What do “the date palm, tamarisk, and mesquite” have in common?

A. They are always found together.

B. They depend on surface water provided by streams, springs, and lakes.

C. They are phreatophytes.

D. Their roots are capable of breaking through hard soils

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.

Paragraph 5

Q9: 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. One way animals escape is by entering a state of extended dormancy, known as aestivation, during the hottest and driest times of year.
- B. Animals can escape without using direct action, or aestivation, simply by reducing their metabolic rate and body temperature.
- C. The actions that an animal uses to escape are known as aestivation, which sometimes involves a reduction in metabolic rate or body temperature.
- D. When the weather is especially hot and dry, an animal may suffer from a condition known as aestivation, at which point the animal needs to escape.

Q10: It can be inferred from paragraph 5 that all of the places desert animals retreat to

- A. provide shade from the sun
- B. sometimes become crowded
- C. are places where supplies of food are plentiful
- D. leave the animals vulnerable to predators

Paragraph 7

Q11: According to paragraph 7, what special adaptation helps the ostrich cope with hot desert conditions?

- A. Each of its feathers is very short and dense.
- B. Its wings produce only lateral air movement when flapping.
- C. Its feathers are very thickly set on both its

Animals also have to adapt to desert conditions, and they may do it through two forms of behavioral adaptation: they either escape or retreat. Escape involves such actions as aestivation, a condition of prolonged dormancy, or torpor, during which animals reduce their metabolic rate and body temperature during the hot season or during very dry spells.

Seasonal migration is another form of escape, especially for large mammals or birds. The term retreat is applied to the short-term escape behavior of desert animals, and it usually assumes the pattern of a daily rhythm. Birds shelter in nests, rock overhangs, trees, and dense shrubs to avoid the hottest hours of the day, while mammals like the kangaroo rat burrow underground.

Some animals have behavioral, physiological, and morphological (structural) adaptations that enable them to withstand extreme conditions. For example, the ostrich has plumage that is so constructed that the feathers

back and its wings.

D. It can make its feathers stand up on its back.

Paragraph 8

Q12: Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

The increase in reward still did not attract young people to this hard life, and convicted criminals and slaves were pressed into services
Where would the sentence best fit?

Q13:

Directions: Select from the seven phrases below the two phrases that correctly characterize special adaptations found primarily in desert annuals and the three phrases that correctly characterize special adaptations found primarily in desert perennials. Select each phrase you select in the appropriate column of the table.

This question is worth 3 points.

Adaptations of Annuals

Five of the phrases will NOT be used.

Answer Choices

A. Woody structures

B. Explosive growth in wet years

C. Long, thin, shallow roots

D. Storage of water in plant tissue

E. Minimization of the amount of water used for photosynthesis

F. Short life cycle

are long but not too dense. When conditions are hot, the ostrich erects them on its back, thus increasing the thickness of the barrier between solar radiation and the skin. The sparse distribution of the feathers, however, also allows considerable lateral air movement over the skin surface, thereby permitting further heat loss by convection. Furthermore, the birds orient themselves carefully with regard to the Sun and gently flap their wings to increase convection cooling.

The harsh conditions in deserts are intolerable for most plants and animals. Despite these conditions, however, many varieties of plants and animals have adapted to deserts in a number of ways. Most plant tissues die if their water content falls too low: the nutrients that feed plants are transmitted by water; water is a raw material in the vital process of photosynthesis; and water regulates the temperature of a plant by its ability to absorb heat and because water vapor lost to the atmosphere through the leaves helps to lower plant temperatures. ■Water controls the volume of plant matter produced. ■The distribution of plants within different areas of desert is also controlled by water. ■Some areas, because of their soil texture, topographical position, or distance from rivers or groundwater, have virtually no water available to plants, whereas others do.■

G. Leaves designed to minimize water loss

Paragraph 1

Q1: Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 1 as a disadvantage of the Mesopotamian plain?

- A. There was not very much rainfall for most of the year.
- B. Melting snow caused flooding every year.
- C. The silt deposited by rivers damaged crops.
- D. Timber, stone and available metals were not readily available.

Q2: According to paragraph 1, which of the following made it possible for an elite to emerge?

- A. New crops were developed that were better suited to conditions on the Mesopotamian plain.
- B. The richest individuals managed to gain control of the most valuable cropland.
- C. Control over the few available natural resources made some people four to five times richer than everyone else.
- D. The building of canals to increase agricultural output required organization.

Q3: The word "sustain" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. defend

Sumer and the First Cities of the Ancient Near East

The earliest of the city states of the ancient Near East appeared at the southern end of the Mesopotamian plain, the area between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in what is now Iraq. It was here that the civilization known as Sumer emerged in its earliest form in the fifth millennium. At first sight, the plain did not appear to be a likely home for a civilization. There were few natural resources, no timber, stone, or metals. Rainfall was limited, and what water there was rushed across the plain in the annual flood of melted snow. As the plain fell only 20 meters in 500 kilometers, the beds of the rivers shifted constantly. It was this that made the organization of irrigation, particularly the building of canals to channel and preserve the water, essential. Once this was done and the silt carried down by the rivers was planted, the rewards were rich: four to five times what rain-fed earth would produce. It was these conditions that allowed an elite to emerge, probably as an organizing class, and to sustain itself through the control of surplus crops.

- B. promote
- C. maintain
- D. transform

Paragraph 2

Q4: According to paragraph 2, Eridu and Uruk are examples of urban settlements that

- A. lacked the features usually found in other early urban settlements
- B. developed around religious buildings
- C. grew much more rapidly than most of the urban settlements found in Sumer
- D. were mysteriously destroyed and abandoned

Q5: The word “sovereign” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. counselor
- B. master
- C. defender
- D. creator

Paragraph 3

Q6: According to paragraph 3, which of the following led to the appearance of writing?

- A. An increasingly sophisticated administrative system
- B. Coordination between secular and religious leaders
- C. The large volume of trade, particularly imports
- D. A rapidly expanding and changing population

Q7: In paragraph 3, why does the author provide the information that the number of signs in use had dropped from 2,000 to 600 by 2300 B.C.E.?

It is difficult to isolate the factors that led to the next development—the emergence of urban settlements. The earliest, that of Eridu, about 4500 B.C.E., and Uruk, a thousand years later, center on impressive temple complexes built of mud brick. In some way, the elite had associated themselves with the power of the gods. Uruk, for instance, had two patron gods—Anu, the god of the sky and sovereign of all other gods, and Inanna, a goddess of love and war—and there were others, patrons of different cities. Human beings were at their mercy. The biblical story of the Flood may originate in Sumer. In the earliest version, the gods destroy the human race because its clamor had been so disturbing to them.

It used to be believed that before 3000 B.C.E. the political and economic life of the cities was centered on their temples, but it now seems probable that the cities had secular rulers from earliest times. ■ Within the city lived administrators, craftspeople, and merchants (Trading was important, as so many raw materials, the semiprecious stones for the decoration of the temples, timbers for roofs, and all metals, had to be imported.) ■ An

- A. To argue that the development of writing involved periods of growth followed by periods of decline
- B. To demonstrate that earlier written texts used a larger vocabulary than later texts, which were aimed at a broader audience
- C. To support the claim that the range of words expressed by logograms varied widely depending on time period and type of text
- D. To provide evidence for the increased efficiency of using signs to express syllables rather than whole words

Q8: According to paragraph 3, ancient texts most commonly dealt with

- A. theology
- B. literature
- C. economics
- D. law

Paragraph 4

Q9: According to paragraph 4, the earliest wheels probably

- A. were first developed in areas outside Mesopotamia
- B. were used to make pottery
- C. appeared on boxlike sledges
- D. were used to transport goods between cities

Q10: The word “engraved” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. carved
- B. produced
- C. dated
- D. discovered

increasingly sophisticated system of administration led in about 3300 B.C.E. to the appearance of writing. ■ The earliest script was based on logograms, with a symbol being used to express a whole word. ■ The logograms were incised on damp clay tablets with a stylus with a wedge shape at its end. (The Romans called the shape *cuneus* and this gives the script its name of cuneiform.) Two thousand logograms have been recorded from these early centuries of writing. A more economical approach was to use a sign to express not a whole word but a single syllable. (To take an example: the Sumerian word for “head” was “sag.” Whenever a word including a syllable in which the sound “sag” was to be written, the sign for “sag” could be used to express that syllable with the remaining syllables of the word expressed by other signs.) By 2300 B.C.E. the number of signs required had been reduced to 600, and the range of words that could be expressed had widened. Texts dealing with economic matters predominated, as they always had done; but at this point works of theology, literature, history, and law also appeared.

Other innovations of the late fourth millennium include the wheel, probably developed first as a more efficient way of making pottery and then transferred to transport. A tablet engraved about 3000 B.C.E. provides the earliest known example from Sumer, a roofed boxlike sledge mounted on four solid wheels. 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. Although copper and stone tools continued to be used, bronze was far more successful in creating sharp edges that could be

Q11: 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. 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.

used as anything from saws and scythes to weapons. The period from 3000 to 1000 B.C.E., when the use of bronze became widespread, is normally referred to as the Bronze Age.

Q12: The word “widespread” in the passage is closest in meaning to

- A. obvious
- B. significant
- C. necessary
- D. common

Paragraph 5

Q13: Look at the four squares [■] that indicate where the following sentence could be added to the passage.

City life was diverse, and the population was engaged in a variety of occupations.
Where would the sentence best fit?

Q14: Directions: An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provided below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE

It used to be believed that before 3000 B.C.E. the political and economic life of the cities was centered on their temples, but it now seems probable that the cities had secular rulers from earliest times. ■ Within the city lived administrators, craftspeople, and merchants. (Trading was important, as so many raw materials, the semiprecious stones for the

answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences do not belong in the summary because they express ideas that are not presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. This question is worth 2 points.

Irrigation made it possible for the civilization known as Sumer to arise on the Mesopotamian plain in the fifth millennium B.C.E.

Answer Choices

- A. The scarcity of natural resources on the plain made it necessary for a powerful elite to emerge and take charge of trade and imports.
- B. The economy of each city was based on a craft such as pottery or metal working, and the city of Eridu was known for its saws, scythes and weapons.
- C. Writing appeared in the form of logograms and later developed into a system using signs to represent syllables rather than whole words.
- D. Priests were powerful figures in the ancient civilization and controlled the political and economic life of the cities.
- E. The earliest city states had one or more patron gods and were built around central temple complexes.
- F. The development of the wheel and the creation of bronze were important innovations in Sume

decoration of the temples, timbers for roofs, and all metals, had to be imported.) ■ An increasingly sophisticated system of administration led in about 3300 B.C.E. to the appearance of writing. ■ The earliest script was based on logograms, with a symbol being used to express a whole word. ■ The logograms were incised on damp clay tablets with a stylus with a wedge shape at its end. (The Romans called the shape *cuneus* and this gives the script its name of cuneiform.)

LISTENING

1. Why does the student go to speak to the man?
 - A. To discuss a job opportunity she had heard about
 - B. To learn about options for advertising her business
 - C. To see if she can change a previous print order
 - D. To discuss a design idea that she has for business cards

2. What does the man imply about customized sticky notes?
 - A. They require more time to produce than other print products.
 - B. They are less effective at attracting business than business cards.
 - C. They are not usually available at other print shops.
 - D. They should be a more popular choice of advertising than they are.

3. What does the man imply are the disadvantages of using pencils to advertise?
Click on 2 answers.
 - A. They are easy to lose.
 - B. They might be more difficult to distribute.
 - C. There is not much space for a message.
 - D. They cost more than other methods.

4. What did the student learn from her friend's experience?
 - A. The print shop in town processes orders quickly.
 - B. Some print shops let customers design their own business cards.
 - C. The university print shop has special discounts for students.
 - D. Distributing business cards can attract a lot of attention to a tutoring business.

5. What can be inferred about the student when she says this: 重听题
 - A. She is concerned about the cost of a custom design.
 - B. She thinks a simple design would attract more customers.
 - C. She would like to invest more money in business cards.
 - D. She would like to take advantage of the discount offered by the man.

6. What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. Reasons that environmentally friendly products often cost more than other products
- B. Evidence that environmental laws helped increase demand for environmentally friendly products
- C. Differences between green marketing and traditional marketing
- D. The development of a trend to market products as environmentally friendly

7. How does the professor organize the lecture?

- A. She gives some historical background, then she presents a case study.
- B. She describes several environmental friendly products, then she explains how the public responded to them.
- C. She describes a problem, then she proposes several possible solutions.
- D. She describes an approach to advertising, then she explains why it is often ineffective.

8. According to the professor, why did the first effort to market the Eco-light fail?

- A. The ads did not explain that the Eco-light was environmentally friendly.
- B. The ads did not mention the long-term cost savings that result from using the Eco-light.
- C. The ads for the Eco-light were too long and detailed.
- D. The process used to manufacture the Eco-light damaged the environment.

9. What does the professor imply when she mentions companies that are “extreme green” and “lean green”?

- A. Some companies have used the terms “extreme green” and “lean green” in their ads.
- B. A system is available to classify companies according to their environmental programs.
- C. There are important aspects of green marketing that have been neglected by researchers.
- D. Marketers need to be creative to keep people interested in environmental issues.

10. What opinion does the professor express about companies that use green advertising campaigns?

- A. The companies should consult environmentalists when developing the campaigns.
- B. The companies should publicize research that supports the claims made in their advertisements.
- C. The companies should be fully committed to protecting the environment.
- D. The companies should find ways to lower the price of their environmentally friendly products.

11. What does the professor imply when she says this: 重听题

- A. Some green marketing campaigns are difficult to implement.

- B. Some marketing principles need to be updated.
- C. The point she is making is difficult to explain.
- D. Some marketers had unpleasant experiences with green campaigns.

12. What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. The discovery of a previously unknown trace metal
- B. The role trace metals play in carbon cycling
- C. Ways that living organisms rid themselves of trace metals
- D. Ways that zinc interacts with carbon dioxide

13. What does the professor imply about the conversion of carbon dioxide molecules in plants?

- A. It is an unusually complex chemical process.
- B. It only takes place in full sunlight.
- C. It proceeds slowly when cadmium is present.
- D. It is regulated by an enzyme that may contain zinc 14.

14. According to the professor, why is it surprising that many marine plants are able to survive near the surface of oceans?

- A. Weather conditions near the surface disrupt certain life processes.
- B. The salt content of surface waters is constantly changing.
- C. Surface waters contain low quantities of zinc.
- D. Surface waters absorb large amounts of carbon dioxide.

15. According to the professor, what important function do diatoms serve?

- A. They alter cadmium so it is less toxic to humans.
- B. They help cycle zinc in places where it is scarce.
- C. They distribute carbon throughout the ocean.
- D. They remove cadmium from the ocean floor.

16. What point does the professor make when she talks about cadmium being poisonous to humans?

- A. That cadmium and zinc can serve a similar function in plant enzymes
- B. That both cadmium and zinc are rare in plant enzymes
- C. That most trace metals are poisonous to humans
- D. That cadmium does not serve any biological purpose

17. The professor states that the discovery of an enzyme containing cadmium is important. What are two reasons that this discovery is important?

Click on 2 answers.

- A. It may lead to the discovery of new enzymes that use other trace metals.
- B. It may explain the ocean's increased level of carbon dioxide.
- C. It may explain the scarcity of some elements in the ocean.
- D. It may help scientist better understand global warming.

18. Why does the student go to see the professor?

- A. To obtain notes from a class she missed
- B. To discuss a conference she attended
- C. To ask about a possible topic for a research paper
- D. To clarify information about volunteering in the community

19. What does the student say about the conference she attended?

- A. It will help convince students to get involved in the community
- B. It taught her a lot about marine ecosystems
- C. It helped her gain a volunteer position at a local organization
- D. Few students were involved in the conference

20. What caused the woman to become interested in bioluminescence?

- A. It was mentioned in the notes from a class she missed
- B. She observed the phenomenon while on a recent trip to a conference
- C. A volunteer she worked with told her about seeing some bioluminescent fish
- D. She heard a talk about bioluminescence at a conference she attended

21. According to the professor, why were the jellyfish that the student saw glowing?

- A. They were avoiding predators by blending in with their surrounding
- B. They were trying to confuse predators with bright flashes of light
- C. They were communicating with each other
- D. They were trying to light up the dark water so they could see prey

22. What does the professor imply about the student's proposed research topic?

- A. A variety of bioluminescent organisms should be included in the research

- B. Writing about the topic might be difficult because there is so much information on it
- C. The student should choose a topic that has already been covered in class
- D. The student should explain how bioluminescence benefits various species of jellyfish differently

23. What is the lecture mainly about?

- A. The orbits of comets
- B. Unique characteristics of a famous comet
- C. The structure of comets
- D. The origin and life cycle of comets

24. According to the professor, what happens as a comet approaches the Sun?

Click on 2 answers.

- A. Its nucleus loses some material
- B. Its core becomes brighter
- C. It moves faster
- D. It absorbs gases from the Sun

25. Why does the professor emphasize the amount of time Hailey's Comet is beyond the orbit of Jupiter?

- A. To account for the comet's composition of ice and dust
- B. To show the effect of Jupiter's gravity on the comet's orbit
- C. To argue that the comet's orbit should not be considered periodic
- D. To explain why the comet is not visible from Earth very often

26. What is the professor imply about the history of Hailey's Comet?

- A. Hailey's Comet did not always have the same orbit it has now
- B. Hailey's Comet used to be much smaller than it is now
- C. Hailey's Comet has always had the same orbit that it has now
- D. Hailey's Comet is much younger than the rest of the solar system

27. What is the professor's opinion about the name "parabolic-orbit comets"?

- A. It is not widely accepted among astronomers
- B. It is probably not strictly accurate
- C. It is not a term that the students need to learn
- D. It will probably be replaced soon with a new name

28. According to the professor, what can change a parabolic-orbit into a periodic-orbit comet?

- A. The loss of some of the comet's material
- B. The force of escaping gases
- C. The gravitational influence of a planet
- D. Energy from the Sun

29. What is the main purpose of the lecture?

- A. To describe the restoration of a valuable ancient text
- B. To explain the significance of Archimedes' theories
- C. To identify factors determine how long manuscripts survive
- D. To compare various methods used to store historical artifacts

30. What points does the professor make about the field of art conservation?

Click on 2 answers.

- A. Many of its methods have ancient origins
- B. It often brings together experts from a variety of fields
- C. It involves conserving not just art but also other objects of historical value
- D. It uses artistic methods more than scientific ones

31. What does the professor identify as the most valuable attribute of the Archimedes Palimpsest?

- A. It is one of few manuscripts to have survived for more than 2000 years
- B. It serves as a document of several historical eras
- C. It contains the only known copy of Archimedes's Method
- D. It contains ancient works from more than one scholar

32. According to the professor, why did a scribe remove the text by Archimedes from the manuscript's pages?

- A. He thought the text was too damaged to be useful
- B. He was offended by the content of the manuscript
- C. He wanted to see what was hidden underneath the text
- D. He needed blank parchment for his own writing project

33. Why does the professor mention that the original ink used in the manuscript contained iron?

- A. To suggest that the ink was probably made from spinach
- B. To explain why x-rays were used to study the palimpsest
- C. To explain why the palimpsest survived for more than 2000 years
- D. To point out that iron is commonly found in artifacts from ancient Greece

34. Why does the professor say this:

- A. To express his surprise that the manuscript has survived so long
- B. To emphasize the historical importance of Archimedes' ideas
- C. To emphasize the difficulty of a restoration project
- D. To imply that most of the manuscript's history is still unknown.

SPEAKING

1. Think of a book that you have not read but are interested in reading. Explain why the book was important to you. Give specific details and examples to explain your answer. 【物品】
2. Some people like to have their cell or mobile phone with them at all times. Other people prefer not to bring their cell or mobile phone with them everywhere they go, or they choose not to own one at all. Which do you prefer? Explain why. 【prefer】

3. Advisor Meetings Should No Longer Be Required

At present, students are required to meet with their academic advisors before the beginning of every semester. The advisors help students select courses and advise them on graduation requirements. However, I don't see the point of required meetings, since the necessary information about the courses is already available on the university's Web site, which all students have access to. In addition, eliminating meetings with advisors would ease the difficulty that students often have in finding a time or schedule a meeting when both they and their advisors are free.

Sincerely,

Amy Williams

The man expresses his opinion about the proposal in the letter. Briefly summarize the proposal. Then state his opinion and explain the reasons he gives for holding that opinion.

4. Epiphytes

In rain forest, the canopy produced by the upper layer of branches may be so dense that few plants can grow on the sandy ground below. Even so, many plants have adapted to life in the rain forest, developing fascinating strategies for survival. For example, various species known as epiphytes use a host plant as a platform for growth. Although epiphytes grow on a host tree, they take no nutrients from the tree itself. Attached to the tree, sometimes 30 or 40 meters high, these aerial plants have access to sunlight but not to nutrients from the soil below. As a result, they have developed unusual mechanisms that have allowed them to overcome this problem.

Using example of the urn plant, explain how epiphytes have adapted to life in the rain forest.

5. Briefly summarize the problem the speakers are discussing. Then state which solution you would recommend. Explain the reasons for your recommendation.
6. Using the examples from the talk, explain two ways that a product's container can be designed to appeal to consumers.

WRITING

TASK 1

The zebra mussel, a freshwater shellfish native to Eastern Europe, has long been spreading out from its original habitats and has now reached parts of North America. There are reasons to believe that this invasion cannot be stopped and that it poses a serious threat to freshwater fish populations in all of North America.

First, the history of the zebra mussel's spread suggests that the invasion might be unstoppable. It is a prime example of an invasion made possible by human transportation. From the zebra mussel's original habitats in Eastern Europe, ships helped spread it out along new canals built to connect Europe's waterways. The mussel can attach itself to a ship's bottom or can survive in the water—called "ballast water"—that the ship needs to take on to properly balance its cargo. By the early nineteenth century, the mussel had spread to the whole of Europe. It was later carried to the east coast of North America in the ballast water of ships traveling from Europe. The way ships have spread the zebra mussel in the past strongly suggests that the species will soon colonize all of North America.

Moreover, once zebra mussels are carried to a new habitat, they can dominate it. They are a hardy species that does well under a variety of conditions, and they have a high rate of reproduction. Most important, however, zebra mussels often have no predators in their new habitats, and species without natural predators are likely to dominate their habitats.

Finally, zebra mussels are likely to cause a decline in the overall fish population in habitats where they become dominant. The mussels are plankton eaters, which means that they compete for food with many freshwater fish species.

Summarize the points made in the lecture, being sure to explain how they support/contradict specific points made in the reading passage.

TASK 2

It is better for children to choose jobs that are similar to their parents' jobs than to choose jobs that are very different from their parents' jobs.

