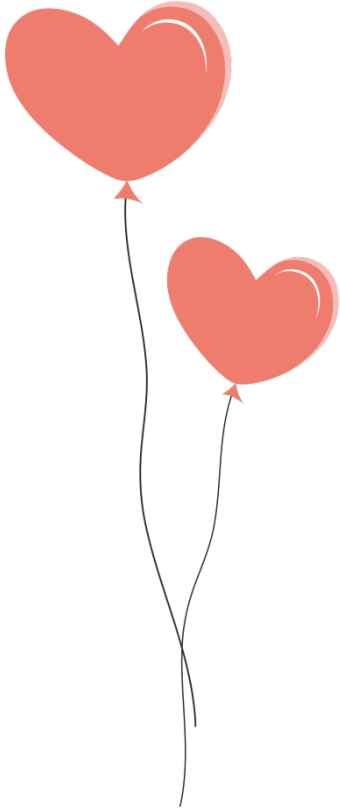
冲刺阅读练习册



地质类文章练习

1. Lake water
2. The formation of volcanic islands

生物类文章练习

3. Speciation in geographically isolated populations
4. Extinction episodes of the past

历史类文章练习

5. Islamic art and the book
6. Trade and the ancient middle east

人文艺术类文章练习

7. Ancient Egyptian sculpture
8. Rock art of the Australia aborigines

其他类型文章练习

9. The surface of mars
10. The pace of evolutionary change

地质类文章练习

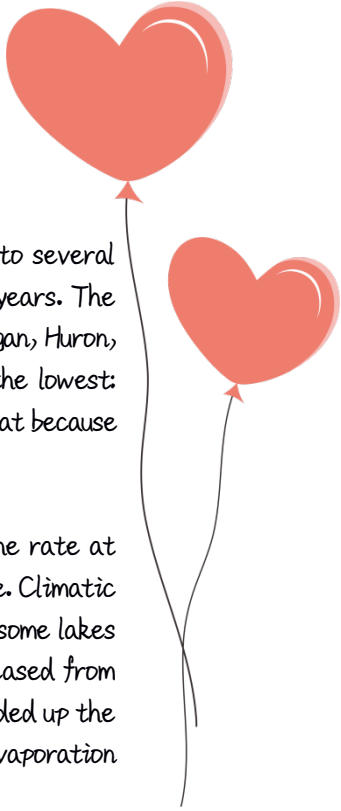
1. Lake Water

Where does the water in a lake come from, and how does water leave it? Water enters a lake from inflowing rivers, from underwater seeps and springs, from overland flow off the surrounding land, and from rain falling directly on the lake surface. Water leaves a lake via outflowing rivers, by soaking into the bed of the lake, and by evaporation. So much is obvious.

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.

Once all this information has been gathered, it becomes possible to judge whether a lake's flow is mainly due to its surface inputs and outputs or to its underground inputs and outputs. If the former are greater, the lake is a surface-water-dominated lake; if the latter, it is a seepage-dominated lake. Occasionally, common sense tells you which of these two possibilities applies. For example, a pond in hilly country that maintains a steady water level all through a dry summer in spite of having no streams flowing into it must obviously be seepage dominated. Conversely, a pond with a stream flowing in one end and out the other, which dries up when the stream dries up, is clearly surface water dominated.

By whatever means, a lake is constantly gaining water and losing water: its water does not just sit there, or, anyway, not for long. This raises the matter of a lake's residence time. The residence time is the average length of time that any particular molecule of water remains in the lake, and it is calculated by dividing the volume of water in the lake by the rate at which water leaves the lake. The residence time is an average; the time spent in the lake by a given molecule (if we could follow its fate) would depend on the route it took: it might flow through as part of the fastest, most direct current, or it might circle in a backwater for an indefinitely long time.



Residence times vary enormously. They range from a few days for small lakes up to several hundred years for large ones; Lake Tahoe, in California, has a residence time of 700 years. The residence times for the Great Lakes of North America, namely, Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, are, respectively, 190,100,22,2.5, and 6 years. Lake Erie's is the lowest: although its area is larger than Lake Ontario's, its volume is less than one-third as great because it is so shallow-less than 20 meters on average.

A given lake's residence time is by no means a fixed quantity. It depends on the rate at which water enters the lake, and that depends on the rainfall and the evaporation rate. Climatic change (the result of global warming?) is dramatically affecting the residence times of some lakes in northwestern Ontario, Canada. In the period 1970 to 1986, rainfall in the area decreased from 1,000 millimeters to 650 millimeters per annum, while above-average temperatures speeded up the evapotranspiration rate (the rate at which water is lost to the atmosphere through evaporation and the processes of plant life).

The result has been that the residence time of one of the lakes increased from 5 to 18 years during the study period. The slowing down of water renewal leads to a chain of further consequences; it causes dissolved chemicals to become increasingly concentrated, and this, in turn, has a marked effect on all living things in the lake.

Residence times vary enormously. They range from a few days for small lakes up to several hundred years for large ones; Lake Tahoe, in California, has a residence time of 700 years. The residence times for the Great Lakes of North America, namely, Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, are, respectively, 190,100,22,2.5, and 6 years. Lake Erie's is the lowest: although its area is larger than Lake Ontario's, its volume is less than one-third as great because it is so shallow-less than 20 meters on average.

Paragraph 1: Where does the water in a lake come from, and how does water leave it? Water enters a lake from inflowing rivers, from underwater seeps and springs, from overland flow off the surrounding land, and from rain falling directly on the lake surface. Water leaves a lake via outflowing rivers, by soaking into the bed of the lake, and by evaporation. So much is obvious.

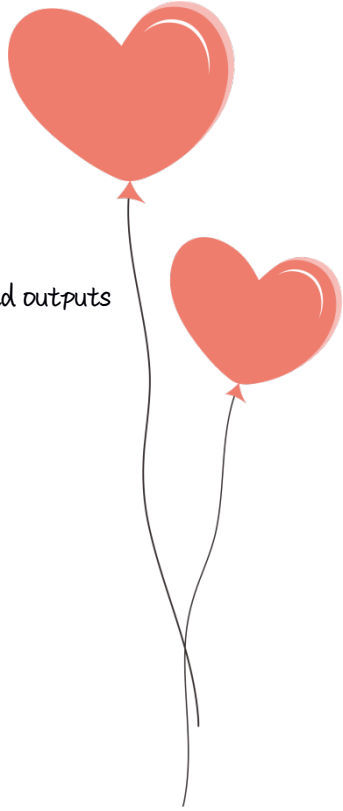
1. The phrase "So much" in the passage refers to
○the negative effects of overland flow, rain, and evaporation on river water levels
○water that a lake loses to outflowing rivers, to the lake bed, and to evaporation
○the importance of rivers to the maintenance of lake water levels
○the information given about ways that water can enter or exit a lake

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.

2. The word gains in the passage is closest in meaning to
○results
○increases
○resources
○savings

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

4. Why does the author use the phrase Note the word "net" in the passage?
○To emphasize the impact of seepage on water levels
○To point out that seepage is calculated differently from river



flows and atmospheric exchanges

- ○To compare the different methods of calculating seepage
- ○To emphasize the difficulty of obtaining specific values for seepage inputs and outputs

Paragraph 3: Once all this information has been gathered, it becomes possible to judge whether a lake's flow is mainly due to its surface inputs and outputs or to its underground inputs and outputs. If the former are greater, the lake is a surface-water-dominated lake; if the latter, it is a seepage-dominated lake. Occasionally, common sense tells you which of these two possibilities applies. For example, a pond in hilly country that maintains a steady water level all through a dry summer in spite of having no streams flowing into it must obviously be seepage dominated. Conversely, a pond with a stream flowing in one end and out the other, which dries up when the stream dries up, is clearly surface water dominated

5. The word Conversely meaning to

○on the other hand
○in the same way
○in other words
○on average

6. According to paragraph 3, which of the following best describes a seepage-dominated lake?

○A lake that is fed by streams but still has fluctuating water levels
○A lake with a constant water level that has no streams or rivers as inputs
○A lake with a stream flowing into it and a stream flowing out of it
○A lake that has surface and underground inputs but loses water during dry seasons

paragraph4: By whatever means, a lake is constantly gaining water and losing water: its water does not just sit there, or, anyway, not for long. This raises the matter of a lake's residence time. The residence time is the average length of time that any particular molecule of water remains in the lake, and it is calculated by dividing the volume of water in the lake by the rate at which water leaves the lake. The residence time is an average; the time spent in the lake by a given molecule (if we could follow its fate) would depend on the route it took: it might flow through as part of the fastest, most direct current, or it might circle in a backwater for an indefinitely long time.

7. It can be inferred from paragraph 4 that the length of time a given molecule of water remains in a lake

○depends entirely upon the average speed of a lake' s currents
○can be measured by the volume of the lake alone
○can be greater or lesser than the residence time
○is similar to the length of time all other molecules remain in that lake.

Pragraph5: Residence times vary enormously. They range from a few days for small lakes up to several hundred years for large ones; Lake Tahoe, in California, has a residence time of 700 years. The residence times for the Great Lakes of North America, namely, Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, are, respectively, 190,100,22,2.5, and 6 years. Lake Erie' s is the lowest: although its area is larger than Lake Ontario' s, its volume is less than one-third as great because it is so shallow-less than 20 meters on average

8. According to paragraph 5, Lake Erie's residence time is lower than Lake Ontario's for which of the following reasons?

○Lake Erie has a larger area than Lake Ontario.
○Lake Ontario is shallower than Lake Erie.
○Lake Ontario has a greater volume than Lake Erie.
○Lake Erie receives less rainfall than Lake Ontario.

9. Why does the author discuss the Great Lakes in paragraph 5?

○To demonstrate the extent to which residence times vary from lake to lake
○To illustrate how residence times are calculated for specific lakes
○To argue that the residence time of a lake increases with area
○To emphasize that Lake Tahoe' s residence time is unusually long

Paragraph 6: A given lake's residence time is by no means a fixed quantity. It depends on the rate at which water enters the lake, and that depends on the rainfall and the evaporation rate. Climatic change (the result of global warming?) is dramatically affecting the residence times of some lakes in northwestern Ontario. Canada. In the period 1970 to 1986, rainfall in the area decreased from 1,000 millimeters to 650 millimeters per annum, while above-average temperatures speeded up the evapotranspiration rate (the rate at which water is lost to the atmosphere through evaporation and the processes of plant life). The result has been that the residence time of one of the lakes increased from 5 to 18 years during the study period. The slowing down of water renewal leads to a chain of further consequences: it causes dissolved chemicals to become increasingly concentrated, and this, in turn, has a marked effect on all living things in the lake.

10. The word further in the passage is closest in meaning to

○expected
○additional
○serious
○unfortunate

11. According to paragraph 6, which of the following explains the increase in residence time of some lakes of northwestern Ontario?

○The amount of water flowing into the lakes has increased.
○The rate of evaporation has decreased more sharply than the

amount of rainfall.

○The renewal of the lakes' water has slowed due to changes in climate.

○Plants have required less water from the lakes

12. According to paragraph 6, residence time is affected by all of the following EXCEPT

○amount of rainfall

○rate of evaporation

○temperature of surrounding air

○concentration of chemicals in lake water

paragraph3: Once all this information has been gathered, it becomes possible to judge whether a lake' s flow is mainly due to its surface inputs and outputs or to its underground inputs and outputs. [■] If the former are greater, the lake is a surface-water-dominated lake; if the latter, it is a seepage-dominated lake. [■] Occasionally, common sense tells you which of these two possibilities applies. [■] For example, a pond in hilly country that maintains a steady water level all through a dry summer in spite of having no streams flowing into it must obviously be seepage dominated. Conversely, a pond with a stream flowing in one end and out the other, which dries up when the stream dries up, is clearly surface water dominated. [■]

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

Of course, a lake may be neither surface-water-nor seepage-dominated if, for example, its inputs are predominantly surface and its outputs are predominantly seepage.

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

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

This question is worth 2 points.

Water enters, remains, and eventually leaves a lake in a variety of ways.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

○By measuring the water quantities at each of a lake's inputs and outputs, it can be determined whether water enters the lake mainly from surface or groundwater sources.

○Changes in lake level and volume are caused principally by

the
amount of evaporation of water into the atmosphere.

〇It is sometimes possible to decide whether a lake is surface water dominated or seepage dominated by simple observation at different seasons.

〇The average period of time that molecules of water spend in a lake—the residence time—varies from lake to lake and overtime within a particular lake.

〇The residence times of surface-water-dominated lakes are usually longer than those of seepage-dominated lakes.

〇The residence time of a lake frequently depends on the kinds of organisms to be found in the lake.

1. 请在18分钟以内完成这篇阅读，然后分析错题原因，找出解题依据，归纳错题类型。

2. 整理并熟记文中的生词（20个以上）。

3. 分析并翻译以下句子。

- 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.

- 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.

- For example, a pond in hilly country that maintains a steady water level all through a dry summer in spite of having no streams flowing into it must obviously be seepage dominated

2. The Formation of Volcanic Islands

Earth's surface is not made up of a single sheet of rock that forms a crust but rather a number of "tectonic plates" that fit closely, like the pieces of a giant jigsaw puzzle. Some plates carry islands or continents others form the seafloor. All are slowly moving because the plates float on a denser semi-liquid mantle, the layer between the crust and Earth's core. The plates have edges that are spreading ridges (where two plates are moving apart and new seafloor is being created), subduction zones (where two plates collide and one plunges beneath the other), or transform faults (where two plates

neither converge nor diverge but merely move past one another). It is at the boundaries between plates that most of Earth's volcanism and earthquake activity occur.

Generally speaking, the interiors of plates are geologically uneventful. However, there are exceptions. A glance at a map of the Pacific Ocean reveals that there are many islands far out at sea that are actually volcanoes----many no longer active, some overgrown with coral----that originated from activity at points in the interior of the Pacific Plate that forms the Pacific seafloor.

How can volcanic activity occur so far from a plate boundary? The Hawaiian Islands provide a very instructive answer. Like many other island groups, they form a chain. The Hawaiian Islands Chain extends northwest from the island of Hawaii. In the 1840s American geologist James Daly observed that the different Hawaii islands seem to share a similar geologic evolution but are progressively more eroded, and therefore probable older, toward the northwest. Then in 1963, in the early days of the development of the theory of plate tectonics. Canadian geophysicist Tuzo Wilson realized that this age progression could result if the islands were formed on a surface plate moving over a fixed volcanic source in the interior. Wilson suggested that the long chain of volcanoes stretching northwest from Hawaii is simply the surface expression of a long-lived volcanic source located beneath the tectonic plate in the mantle. Today's most northwest island would have been the first to form. They as the plate moved slowly northwest, new volcanic islands would have forms as the plate moved over the volcanic source. The most recent island, Hawaii, would be at the end of the chain and is now over the volcanic source.

Although this idea was not immediately accepted, the dating of lavas in the Hawaii (and other) chains showed that their ages increase away from the presently active volcano, just as Daly had suggested. Wilson's analysis of these data is now a central part of plate tectonics. Most volcanoes that occur in the interiors of plates are believed to be produced by mantle plumes, columns of molten rock that rise from deep within the mantle. A volcano remains an active "hot spot" as long as it is over the plume. The plumes apparently originate at great depths, perhaps as deep as the boundary between the core and the mantle, and many have been active for a very long time. The oldest volcanoes in the Hawaii hot-spot trail have ages close to 80 million years. Other islands, including Tahiti and Easter Islands in the pacific, Reunion and Mauritius in the India Ocean, and indeed most of the large islands in the world's oceans, owe their existence to mantle plumes.

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-oil 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.

Paragraph 1: Earth's surface is not made up of a single sheet of rock that forms a crust but rather a number of "tectonic plates" that fit closely, like the pieces of a gain jigsaw puzzle. Some plates carry islands or continents, others form the seafloor. All are slowly moving because the plates float on a denser sem-iliquid mantle, the layer between the crust and Earth's core. The plates have edges that are spreading ridges (where two plates are moving apart and new seafloor is being created), subduction zones (where two plates collide and one plunges beneath the other), or transform faults (where two plates neither converge nor diverge but merely move past one another). It is at the boundaries between plates that most of Earth's volcanism and earthquake activity occur.

1.The author mentions "spreading ridges", "subduction zones", and "transform faults" in order to

- O illustrate that the boundaries of tectonic plates are neat, thin lines
- O explain why some tectonic plates carry islands or continents while others form the seafloor
- O explain the complex nature of the edges of tectonic plates
- O provide examples of areas of tectonic plates where little geologic action occurs

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

- O expand
- O form
- O rise
- O move closer

Paragraph 2: Generally speaking, the interiors of plates are geologically uneventful. However, there are exceptions. A glance at a map of the Pacific Ocean reveals that there are many islands far out at sea that are actually volcanoes----many no longer active, some overgrown with coral----that originated from activity at points in the interior of the Pacific Plate that forms the Pacific seafloor.

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

- O Volcanic activity is responsible for the formation of the Pacific seafloor in the interior of the Pacific Plate.
- O Many volcanoes in the Pacific Ocean are no longer active and have become islands that support coral.
- O There are many islands in the Pacific Ocean that originated as volcanoes in the interior of the Pacific Plate.
- O The map of the Pacific Ocean reveals fewer volcanic islands than there truly are because many are no longer active and some are completely overgrown with coral.

Paragraph 3: How can volcanic activity occur so far from a plate boundary? The Hawaiian islands provide a very instructive answer. Like many other island groups, they form a chain. The Hawaiian Islands Chain extends northwest from the island of Hawaii. In the 1840s American geologist James Daly observed that the different Hawaii islands seem to share a similar geologic evolution but are progressively more eroded, and therefore probable older, toward the northwest. Then in 1963, in the early days of the development of the theory of plate tectonics. Canadian geophysicist Tuzo Wilson realized that this age progression could result if the islands were formed on a surface plate moving over a fixed volcanic source in the interior. Wilson suggested that the long chain of volcanoes stretching northwest from Hawaii is simply the surface expression of a long-lived volcanic source located beneath the tectonic plate in the mantle. Today's most northwest island would have been the first to form. They as the plate moved slowly northwest, new volcanic islands would have forms as the plate moved over the volcanic source. The most recent island, Hawaii, would be at the end of the chain and is now over the volcanic source.

4. The word "instructive" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- O clear
- O detailed
- O informative
- O familiar

5. The word "eroded" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- O worn down
- O scattered
- O developed
- O deserted

6.In paragraph 3, what is the relationship between the scientific contribution of James Daly and Tuzo Wilson?

- O Wilson provided an explanation for the observations made by Daly.
- O Wilson challenged the theory proposed by Daly.
- O Wilson found numerous examples of island chains that supported Daly's theory.
- O Wilson popularized the explanation of volcanic island formation formulated by Daly.

Paragraph 4: Although this idea was not immediately accepted, the dating of lavas in the Hawaii (and other) chains showed that their ages increase away from the presently active volcano, just as Daly had suggested. Wilson's analysis of these data is now a central part of plate tectonics. Most volcanoes that occur in the interiors of plates are believed to be produced by mantle plumes, columns of molten rock that rise from deep within the mantle. A volcano remains an active "hot spot" as long as it is over the plume. The plumes apparently originate at great depths, perhaps as deep as the boundary between the core and the mantle, and many have been active for a very long time. The oldest volcanoes in the Hawaii hot-spot trail have ages close to 80 million years. Other islands, including Tahiti and Easter Islands in the pacific, Reunion and Mauritius in the India Ocean, and indeed most of the large islands in the world's oceans, owe their existence to mantle plumes.

7.Why does the author provide the information that "the dating of lavas in the Hawaii (and other) chains showed that their ages increase away from the presently active volcano"?

O To point out differences between the Hawaii island chain and other volcanic island chains

O To question the idea that all the islands in an island chain have been formed by volcanic activity

O To explain why Wilson hypothesis was initially difficult to accept

O To provide evidence in support of Daly's and Wilson's ideas about how the Hawaii islands were formed

8. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true of mantle plumes

O They exist close to the surface of tectonic plates.

O They cause most of the volcanic activity that occurs in the interiors of plates.

O They are rarely active for long period of time.

O They get increasingly older away from the present hot spots.

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-oil 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.

9. According to paragraph 5, volcanic islands help geologists to

O reconstruct past geography
O detect changes in mantle plumes
O measure the rigidity of tectonic plates
O explain why the seafloor spreads

10. What can be inferred about the Pacific Plate from paragraph 5?

O The hot spots on the Pacific Plate are much older than the ones located on the other tectonic plates.
O Most of the volcanic sources beneath the Pacific Plate have become extinct.
O The Pacific Plate has moved a distance equal to the length of the Hawaiian Island chain in the past 50 million years.
O The Pacific Plate is located above fewer mantle plumes than other plates are.

11. The word "current" in the passage is closest in meaning to

O original
O ideal
O relative
O present

12.According to paragraph 5, why are geologists unable to trace back the entire geologic of continents from hot-spot trails?

O Hot spots have existed for only about 5 percent of geologic time.
O Hawaii did not exist 50 millions years ago.
O Oceanic basins that contained old hot-spot trails disappeared a long time ago.
O Hot-spot trails can be reconstructed only for island chains.

Paragraph 3: How can volcanic activity occur so far from a plate boundary? The Hawaiian islands provide a very instructive answer. ■Like many other island groups, they form a chain. ■The Hawaiian Islands Chain extends northwest from the island of Hawaii. ■In the 1840s American geologist James Daly observed that the different Hawaii islands seem to share a similar geologic evolution but are progressively more eroded, and therefore probable older, toward the northwest. ■Then in 1963, in the early days of the development of the theory of plate tectonics. Canadian geophysicist Tuzo Wilson realized that this age progression could result if the islands were formed on a surface plate moving over a fixed volcanic source in the interior. Wilson suggested that the long chain of volcanoes stretching northwest from Hawaii is simply the surface expression of a long-lived volcanic source located beneath the tectonic plate in the mantle. Today's most northwest island would have been the first to form. They as the plate moved slowly northwest, new volcanic islands would have forms as the plate moved over the volcanic source. The most recent island, Hawaii, would be at the end of the chain and is now over the volcanic source.

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

This pattern remained unexplained for a long time.

Where would the sentence best fit?

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

Although volcanic activity is concentrated on the edge of tectonic plates, such activity can occur in the interiors of plates as well.

Answer Choices

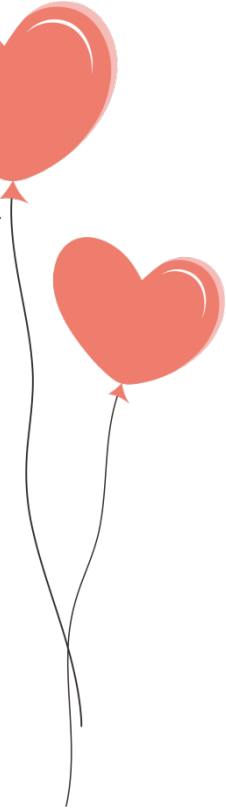
-
-
-

O Our understanding of islands comes from Daly's and Wilson's observations of the Hawaiian Islands, which was later confirmed by plate-tectonic theory.

O The hot-spot trails formed by volcanic island chains indicate the positions of tectonic plates as for back as the present ocean basins have existed.

O Whereas volcanic islands formed by mantle plumes are typically small, most of the world's largest islands are formed at the edges of tectonic plates.

O It has only recently been discovered that tectonic plates are closely fitting rather than loosely constructed, as geologist previously believed.



- Volcanic island chains such as the Hawaiian Islands form in the interior of a tectonic plate as the plate moves over a fixed volcanic source in the mantle.
- The Pacific Plate has existed for as long as the Hawaiian Islands have existed, namely for more than 80 million years.

1. 请在 18 分钟以内完成这篇阅读，然后分析错题原因，找出解题依据，归纳错题类型。

2. 整理并熟记文中的生词（20 个以上）。

3. 分析并翻译以下句子。

- The plates have edges that are spreading ridges (where two plates are moving apart and new seafloor is being created), subduction zones (where two plates collide and one plunges beneath the other), or transform faults (where two plates neither converge nor diverge but merely move past one another).

- Wilson suggested that the long chain of volcanoes stretching northwest from Hawaii is simply the surface expression of a long-lived volcanic source located beneath the tectonic plate in the mantle.

- However because the ocean basins really are short-lived features on geologic times scale, reconstructing the world's geography by backtracking along the hot-spot trail works only for the last 5 percent or so of geologic time.

生物类文章练习

3. Speciation in geographically isolated populations

Evolutionary biologists believe that speciation, the formation of a new species, often begins when some kind of physical barrier arises and divides a population of a single species into separate subpopulations. Physical separation between subpopulations promotes the formation of new species because once the members of one subpopulation can no longer mate with members of another subpopulation, they cannot exchange variant genes that arise in one of the subpopulations. In the absences of gene flow between the subpopulations, genetic differences between the groups begin to accumulate. Eventually the subpopulations become so genetically distinct that they cannot interbreed even if the physical barriers between them were removed. At this point the subpopulations have evolved into distinct species. This route to speciation is known as allopatry ("alio–" means "different" , and "patria" means "homeland").

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.

Geographic isolation also can proceed slowly, over great spans of time. We find evidence of such extended events in the fossil record, which affords glimpses into the breakup of formerly continuous environments. For example, during past ice ages, glaciers advanced down through North America and Europe and gradually cut off parts of populations from one another. When the glacier retreated, the separated populations of plants and animals came into contact again. Some groups that had descended from the same parent population were no longer reproductively compatible — they had evolved into separate species. In other groups, however, genetic divergences had not proceeded so far, and the descendants could still interbreed—for them, reproductive isolation was not completed, and so speciation had not occurred.

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

In the 1980s, John Graves studied two populations of closely related fishes, one population from the Atlantic side of isthmus, the other from the Pacific side. He compared four enzymes found in the muscles of each population. Graves found that all four Pacific enzymes function better at lower temperatures than the four Atlantic versions of the same enzymes. This is significant because Pacific seawater is typically 2 to 3 degrees cooler than seawater on the Atlantic side of isthmus. Analysis by gel electrophoresis revealed slight differences in amino acid sequence of the enzymes of two of the four pairs. This is significant because the amino acid sequence of an enzyme is determined by genes.

Graves drew two conclusions from these observations. First, at least some of the observed differences between the enzymes of the Atlantic and Pacific fish populations were not random but were the result of evolutionary adaption. Second, it appears that closely related populations of fishes on both sides of the isthmus are starting to genetically diverge from each other. Because Graves' study of geographically isolated populations of isthmus fishes offers a glimpse of the beginning of a process of gradual accumulation of mutations that are neutral or adaptive, divergences here might be evidence of allopatric speciation in process.

Paragraph/. Evolutionary biologists believe that speciation, the formation of a new species, often begins when some kind of physical barrier arises and divides a population of a single species into separate subpopulations. Physical separation between subpopulations promotes the formation of new species because once the members of one subpopulation can no longer mate with members of another subpopulation, they cannot exchange variant genes that arise in one of the subpopulations. In the absence of gene flow between the subpopulations, genetic differences between the groups begin to accumulate. Eventually the subpopulations become so genetically distinct that they cannot interbreed even if the physical barriers between them were removed. At this point the subpopulations have evolved into distinct species. This route to speciation is known as allopatry (''alio–'' means ''different'' , and ''patria'' means ''homeland'').

/. The word ''promotes'' in the passage is closest in meaning to

o Describes

o Encourages

o Delays

o Requires

2. According to paragraph /, allopatric speciation involves which of the following?

o The division of a population into subspecies

o The reuniting of separated populations after they have become distinct species

o The movement of a population to a new homeland

o The absence of gene flow between subpopulations

paragraph2. 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 shores, completely cutting off gene flow between them.

3. Why does the author provide the information that "subpopulations of most species are separated from each other by some measurable distance"?

o To indicate how scientists are able to determine whether subpopulations of a species are allopatric

o To define what it means for a group of animals or plants to be a subpopulation

o To suggest that allopatric speciation is not the only route to speciation

o To help explain why allopatric speciation is a common way for new species to come about

4. In paragraph 1, the word "accumulate" in the passage is closest in meaning to

o Become more significant

o Occur randomly

o Gradually increase in number

o Cause changes

5. In paragraph 2, why does the author mention that some insect populations were separated from each other by a change in the course of Mississippi River caused by an earthquake?

o To make the point that some kind of physical barrier separates the subpopulations of most species

o To support the claim that the condition of allopatry can sometimes arise in a short time

o To provide an example of a situation in which gene flow among

the populations a species happens at a slow rate

o To explain why insect living along opposite shores of the Mississippi River are very different from each other

paragraph3. Geographic isolation can also proceed slowly, over great spans of time. We find evidence of such extended events in the fossil record, which affords glimpse into the breakup of formerly continuous environments. For example, during past ice ages, glaciers advanced down through North America and Europe and gradually cut off parts of populations from one another. When the glaciers retreated, the separated populations of plants and animals came into contact again. Some groups that had descended from the same parent population were no longer reproductively compatible – they had evolved into separate species. In other groups, however, genetic divergences had not proceeded so far, and the descendants could still interbreed – for them, reproductive isolation was not completed, and so speciation had not occurred.

6. According to paragraph 3, separation of subpopulations by glaciers resulted in speciation in those groups of plants and animals that

o Were reproductively isolated even after the glaciers disappeared

o Had adjusted to the old conditions caused by the glaciers

o Were able to survive being separated from their parent population

o Had experienced some genetic divergences from their parent population

Paragraph 4. 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. The formation of the isthmus had important consequences for global patterns of ocean water flow. 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.

7. The word "colossal" in the passage is closest in meaning to

o Consistent

o Gradual

o Enormous

o Effective

8. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the geologic movements that brought about the Isthmus of Panama?

o The movements brought populations of certain fishes and marine organisms into contact with one another for the first time.

o The movements transferred populations of fishes and other marine animals between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

o The movement created conditions that allowed water to flow more freely between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans.

o The movement created conditions for the formation of new species of fishes and other marine animals.

Paragraph 5. In the 1980s, John Graves studied two populations of closely related fishes, one population from the Atlantic side of isthmus, the other from the Pacific side. He compared four enzymes found in the muscles of each population. Graves found that all four Pacific enzymes function better at lower temperatures than the four Atlantic versions of the same enzymes. This is significant because Pacific seawater is typically 2 to 3 degrees cooler than seawater on the Atlantic side of isthmus. Analysis by gel electrophoresis revealed slight differences in amino acid sequence of the enzymes of two of the four pairs. This is significant because the amino acid sequence of an enzyme is determined by genes.

Paragraph 6. Graves drew two conclusions from these observations. First, at least some of the observed differences between the enzymes of the Atlantic and Pacific fish populations were not random but were the result of evolutionary adaption. Second, it appears that closely related populations of fishes on both sides of the isthmus are starting to genetically diverge from each other. Because Graves' s study of geographically isolated populations of isthmus fishes offers a glimpse of the beginning of a process of gradual accumulation of mutations that are neutral or adaptive, divergences here might be evidence of allopatric speciation in process.

9. The word "sequence" in the passage is closest in meaning to

o Quality

o Order

o Function

o Number

10. According to paragraph 5, by comparing the enzymes from two related groups of fishes on opposite sides of the isthmus, Graves found evidence that

o There were slight genetic divergences between the two groups

o The Atlantic group of fishes were descended from the Pacific group of fishes

o The temperature of water on either side of the isthmus had changed

o Genetic changes in the Atlantic group of fishes were more rapid and frequent than in the Pacific group of fishes

11. It can be inferred from paragraph 5 and 6 that the reason Craved concluded that some of the differences between the Pacific and Atlantic enzymes were not random was that

o Each of the Pacific enzymes works better in cooler waters

o The enzymes of the Atlantic fish populations had not changed since the formation of the Isthmus of Panama

o Cel electrophoresis showed that the changes benefited both the Atlantic and the Pacific fish populations

o The differences between the enzymes disappeared when the two fish populations were experimentally switched to other side of the isthmus

12. Which of the sentence 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.

o Craves' s study provides evidence that isthmus fishes are in the process of becoming geographically isolated.

o Craves' s study of mutating isthmus fishes yields results that differ from results of other studies involving allopatric speciation.

o Craves' s study of isolated populations of isthmus fishes provides some evidence that allopatric speciation might be beginning.

o Craves' s study indicates that when isolated, populations of isthmus fishes register neutral or adaptive mutations.

13.Look at the four squares 【】 that indicate where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

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

Where would the sentence best fit?

Paragraph 4. 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 ■.

14. Prose Summary

Allopatric speciation takes place when physically separated populations of a single species gradually diverge genetically to the point of becoming unable to interbreed.

Answer Choices

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A. Allopatric speciation is common because the gene flow between subpopulations is generally limited and the barriers that completely separate subpopulations can arise in a variety of ways.
B. During past ice ages, some, but not all, subpopulations separated by glaciers evolved into distinct species.
C. Speciation does not need to take place through allopatry because subpopulations will form distinct species whenever there are adaptive advantages to not interbreeding with other subpopulations.
D. Physical barriers from glaciers and the movement of tectonic plates form so slowly that the subpopulations on either side of the barriers usually do not form distinct species.
E. Graves' s study of fish populations separated by the Isthmus of Panama may well provide a picture of the beginning stages of speciation.

F. Graves' s study of physically separated fish populations show that there must be large differences between the environments of the isolated populations if allopatric speciation is to take place.

1. 请在 18 分钟以内完成这篇阅读，然后分析错题原因，找出解题依据，归纳错题类型。

2. 整理并熟记文中的生词（20 个以上）。

3. 分析并翻译以下句子。

- Evolutionary biologists believe that speciation, the formation of a new species, often begins when some kind of physical barrier arises and divides a population of a single species into separate subpopulations.

- Analysis by gel electrophoresis revealed slight differences in amino acid sequence of the enzymes of two of the four pairs.

- Because Graves' s study of geographically isolated populations of isthmus fishes offers a glimpse of the beginning of a process of gradual accumulation of mutations that are neutral or adaptive, divergences here might be evidence of allopatric speciation in process.

4. Extinction episodes of the past

It was not until the Cambrian period, beginning about 600 million years ago, that a great proliferation of macroscopic species occurred on Earth and produced a fossil record that allows us to track the rise and fall of biodiversity. Since the Cambrian period, biodiversity has generally risen, but there have been some notable exceptions. Biodiversity collapsed dramatically during at least five periods because of mass extinctions around the globe. The five major mass extinctions receive most of the attention, but they are only one end of a spectrum of extinction events. Collectively, more species went extinct during smaller events that were less dramatic but more frequent. The best known of the five major extinction events, the one that saw the demise of the dinosaurs, is the Cretaceous-Tertiary extinction.

Starting about 280 million years ago, reptiles were the dominant large animals in terrestrial environments. In popular language this was the era "when dinosaurs ruled Earth," when a wide variety of reptile species occupying many ecological niches. However, no group or species can maintain its dominance indefinitely, and when, after over 200 million years, the age of dinosaurs came to a dramatic end about 65 million years ago, mammals began to flourish, evolving from relatively few types of small terrestrial animals into the myriad of diverse species, including bats and whales, that we know today. Paleontologists label this point in Earth' s history as the end of the Cretaceous period and the beginning of the Tertiary period, often

abbreviated as the K–T boundary. This time was also marked by changes in many other types of organisms. Overall, about 38 percent of the families of marine animals were lost, with percentages much higher in some groups Ammonoid mollusks went from being very diverse and abundant to being extinct. An extremely abundant set of planktonic marine animals called foraminifera largely disappeared, although they rebounded later. Among plants, the K–T boundary saw a sharp but brief rise in the abundance of primitive vascular plants such as ferns, club mosses, horsetails, and conifers and other gymnosperms. The number of flowering plants (angiosperms) was reduced at this time, but they then began to increase dramatically.

What caused these changes? For many years scientists assumed that a cooling of the climate was responsible, with dinosaurs being particularly vulnerable because, like modern reptiles, they were ectothermic (dependent on environmental heat, or cold-blooded). It is now widely believed that at least some species of dinosaurs had a metabolic rate high enough for them to be endotherms (animals that maintain a relatively consistent body temperature by generating heat internally). Nevertheless, climatic explanations for the K–T extinction are not really challenged by the ideas that dinosaurs may have been endothermic, because even endotherms can be affected by a significant change in the climate.

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. Most scientist came to accept the meteorite theory after evidence came to light that a circular formation, 180 kilometers in diameter and centered on the north coast of the Yucatan Peninsula, was created by a meteorite impact about 65 million years ago.

Paragraph 1. It was not until the Cambrian period, beginning about 600 million years ago, that a great proliferation of macroscopic species occurred on Earth and produced a fossil record that allows us to track the rise and fall of biodiversity. Since the Cambrian period, biodiversity has generally risen, but there have been some notable exceptions. Biodiversity collapsed dramatically during at least five periods because of mass extinctions around the globe. The five major

mass extinctions receive most of the attention, but they are only one end of a spectrum of extinction events. Collectively, more species went extinct during smaller events that were less dramatic but more frequent. The best known of the five major extinction events, the one that saw the demise of the dinosaurs, is the Cretaceous–Tertiary extinction.

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

o decline
o extinction
o increase
o migration

2. Paragraph 1 supports which of the following statements about life on Earth before the Cambrian period?

o Biodiversity levels were steady, as indicated by the fossil record.
o Levels of biodiversity could not be tracked.
o The most dramatic extinction episode occurred.
o Few microscopic species existed.

Paragraph 2. Starting about 280 million years ago, reptiles were the dominant large animals in terrestrial environments. In popular language this was the era "when dinosaurs ruled Earth," when a wide variety of reptile species occupying many ecological niches. However, no group or species can maintain its dominance indefinitely, and when, after over 200 million years, the age of dinosaurs came to a dramatic end about 65 million years ago, mammals began to flourish, evolving from relatively few types of small terrestrial animals into the myriad of diverse species, including bats and whales, that we know today. Paleontologists label this point in Earth's history as the end of the Cretaceous period and the beginning of the Tertiary period, often abbreviated as the K–T boundary. This time was also marked by changes in many other types of organisms. Overall, about 38 percent of the families of marine animals were lost, with percentages much higher in some groups Ammonoid mollusks went from being very diverse and abundant to being extinct. An extremely abundant set of planktonic marine animals called foraminifera largely disappeared, although they rebounded later. Among plants, the K–T boundary saw a sharp but brief rise in the abundance of primitive vascular plants such as ferns, club mosses, horsetails, and conifers and other gymnosperms. The number of flowering plants (angiosperms) was reduced at this time, but they then began to increase dramatically.

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.

○ The dominance of dinosaurs came to an end 65 million years ago, at which time mammals began to flourish and diversify.

○ Because no group of species can remain dominant forever, mammals became the dominant group when dinosaurs became extinct.

○ After being the dominant group for more than 200 million years,

the age of dinosaurs came to a dramatic end 65 million years ago.

○The diverse group of mammals that we know today, including bats and whales, evolved from small terrestrial forms that had been dominated by dinosaurs.

4. According to paragraph 2, why are dinosaurs popularly said to have "ruled Earth" during the Cretaceous period?

○ Dinosaurs were the only species of reptile that existed during the whole of the Cretaceous period.

○ Dinosaurs won the battle for food resources over mammals during the Cretaceous period.

○ Dinosaurs survived extinction during the Cretaceous period, whereas many other animal species did not.

○Dinosaurs were the physically and ecologically dominant animals during the Cretaceous period.

5. According to paragraph 2, which of the following species initially increased in number at the K-T boundary?

○Dinosaurs

○Foraminifera

○Ferns

○Ammonoid mollusks

Paragraph 3. What caused these changes? For many years scientists assumed that a cooling of the climate was responsible, with dinosaurs being particularly vulnerable because, like modern reptiles, they were ectothermic (dependent on environmental heat, or cold-blooded). It is now widely believed that at least some species of dinosaurs had a metabolic rate high enough for them to be endotherms (animals that maintain a relatively consistent body temperature by generating heat internally). Nevertheless, climatic explanations for the K-T extinction are not really challenged by the ideas that dinosaurs may have been endothermic, because even endotherms can be affected by a significant change in the climate.

6. Why does the author note that "even endotherms can be affected by a significant change in the climate" ?

○To argue that there was a significant climate at the time that endothermic dinosaurs became extinct

○To argue that climate change caused some dinosaurs to evolve as endotherms

○To support the view that at least some of the dinosaurs that became extinct were endotherms

○To defend climate change as possible explanation for the extinction of dinosaurs

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 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. Most scientist came to accept the meteorite theory after evidence came to light that a circular formation, 180 kilometers in diameter and centered on the north coast of the Yucatan Peninsula, was created by a meteorite impact about 65 million years ago.

7. The word "generated" in the passage is closest in meaning to

○collected
○produced
○spread
○added

8. The word "extensive" in the passage is closest in meaning to

○widespread
○sudden
○numerous
○subsequent

9. According to paragraph 4, all of the following contributed to the massive extinctions of the K-T period EXCEPT:

○tidal waves
○fires
○insufficient solar radiation
○iridium

10. According to paragraph 4, which of the following statements explains the importance of the discovery of high levels of iridium rocks?

○It provided evidence that overexposure to solar radiation led to the K-T extinction.

○ It showed that more than one cataclysmic event was responsible for the K-T extinction.

○It suggested that the cause of the K-T extinction may have been a meteorite striking Earth.

○It provided evidence that the K-T extinction occurred 65 million years ago.

11. According to paragraph 4, which of the following is true about the Yucatan Peninsula?

○The circular formation there was caused by a meteorite impact 65 million years ago.

○Sedimentary rocks from that area have the lowest iridium concentration of any rocks on Earth.

○There is evidence that a huge tidal wave occurred there 65 million years ago.

○Evidence found there challenged the meteorite impact theory.

12. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the meteorite theory?

○The data originally presented as evidence for the theory were eventually rejected.

○Many scientists did not accept it when it was first proposed.

○It has not been widely accepted as an explanation for the K-T extinction.

○Alvarez subsequently revised it after a circular formation was found in the Yucatan Peninsula.

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 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. Most scientist came to accept the meteorite theory after evidence came to light that a circular formation, 180 kilometers in diameter and centered on the north coast of the Yucatan Peninsula, was created by a meteorite impact about 65 million years ago.

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

This focused on the chemical composition of ancient rocks.

Where would the sentence best fit?

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

14. 【Directions】 An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage 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 answer choices 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 questions is worth 2 points.

The K-t extinction 65 million years ago is the best known of the five major extinction episodes since the Cambrian period.

Answer Choices

-
-
-

○Collectively, the five major extinction episodes resulted in the elimination of a larger number of species than did all the minor extinction events.

○The K-T extinction eliminated the dinosaurs and ammonoid mollusks but was followed by the diversification of mammals and gymnospermous plants.

○ An extreme cooling of the climate could not have caused the K-T extinction of dinosaurs, because, while most dinosaurs depended on environmental heat, some did not.

○ The K-T extinction of the dinosaurs is the only mass extinction that has been explained by the impact of a meteorite.

○ In1980 Luis Alvarez proposed that the K-T extinction was caused by ecological disasters brought about by the impact of a meteorite striking Earth.

○A high concentration of iridium in sedimentary rocks at the K-T boundary and a large impact crater in the Yucatan Peninsula from 65 million years ago strongly support Alvarez' hypothesis.

1. 请在18分钟以内完成这篇阅读，然后分析错题原因，找出解题依据，归纳错题类型。

2. 整理并熟记文中的生词（20个以上）。

3. 分析并翻译以下句子。

- It was not until the Cambrian period, beginning about 600 million years ago, that a great proliferation of macroscopic species occurred on Earth and produced a fossil record that allows us to track the rise and fall of biodiversity.

- 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.

- However, no group or species can maintain its dominance indefinitely, and when, after over 200 million years,

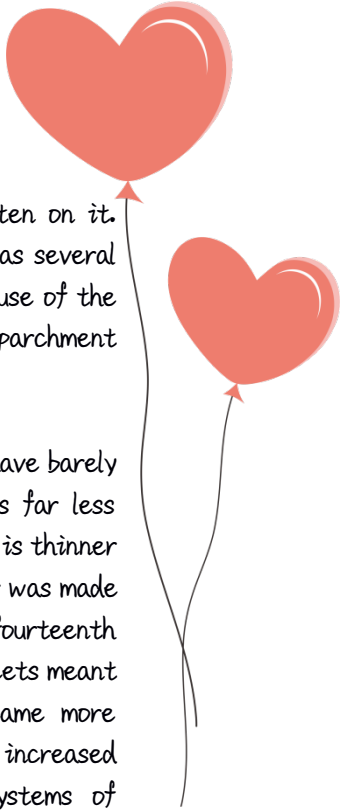
the age of dinosaurs came to a dramatic end about 65 million years ago, mammals began to flourish, evolving from relatively few types of small terrestrial animals into the myriad of diverse species, including bats and whales, that we know today.

历史类文章练习

5. Islamic Art and the Book

The arts of the Islamic book, such as calligraphy and decorative drawing, developed during A.D. 900 to 1500, and luxury books are some of the most characteristic examples of Islamic art produced in this period. This came about from two major developments: paper became common, replacing parchment as the major medium for writing, and rounded scripts were regularized and perfected so that they replaced the angular scripts of the previous period, which because of their angularity were uneven in height. Books became major vehicles for artistic expression, and the artists who produced them, notably calligraphers and painters, enjoyed high status, and their workshops were often sponsored by princes and their courts. Before A.D. 900, manuscripts of the Koran (the book containing the teachings of the Islamic religion) seem to have been the most common type of book produced and decorated, but after that date a wide range of books were produced for a broad spectrum of patrons. These continued to include, of course, manuscripts of the Koran, which every Muslim wanted to read, but scientific works, histories, romances, and epic and lyric poetry were also copied in fine handwriting and decorated with beautiful illustrations. Most were made for sale on the open market, and cities boasted special souks (markets) where books were bought and sold. The mosque of Marrakech in Morocco is known as the Kutubiyya, or Booksellers' Mosque, after the adjacent market. Some of the most luxurious books were specific commissions made at the order of a particular prince and signed by the calligrapher and decorator.

Papermaking had been introduced to the Islamic lands from China in the eighth century. It has been said that Chinese papermakers were among the prisoners captured in a battle fought near Samarqand between the Chinese and the Muslims in 751, and the technique of papermaking – in which cellulose pulp extracted from any of several plants is first suspended in water, caught on a fine screen, and then dried into flexible sheets – slowly spread westward. Within fifty years, the government in Baghdad was using paper for documents. Writing in ink on paper, unlike parchment, could not easily be erased, and



therefore paper had the advantage that it was difficult to alter what was written on it. Papermaking spread quickly to Egypt – and eventually to Sicily and Spain – but it was several centuries before paper supplanted parchment for copies of the Koran, probably because of the conservative nature of religious art and its practitioners. In western Islamic lands, parchment continued to be used for manuscripts of the Koran throughout this period.

The introduction of paper spurred a conceptual revolution whose consequences have barely been explored. Although paper was never as cheap as it has become today, it was far less expensive than parchment, and therefore more people could afford to buy books, Paper is thinner than parchment, so more pages could be enclosed within a single volume. At first, paper was made in relatively small sheets that were pasted together, but by the beginning of the fourteenth century, very large sheets – as much as a meter across – were available. These large sheets meant that calligraphers and artists had more space on which to work. Paintings became more complicated, giving the artist greater opportunities to depict space or emotion. The increased availability of paper, particularly after 1250, encouraged people to develop systems of representation, such as architectural plans and drawings. This in turn allowed the easy transfer of artistic ideas and motifs over great distances from one medium to another, and in a different scale in ways that had been difficult, if not impossible, in the previous period.

Rounded styles of Arabic handwriting had long been used for correspondence and documents alongside the formal angular scripts used for inscriptions and manuscripts of the Koran. Around the year 900, Ibn Muqla, who was a secretary and vizier at the Abbasid court in Baghdad, developed a system of proportioned writing. He standardized the length of alif, the first letter of the Arabic alphabet, and then determined what the size and shape of all other letters should be, based on the alif. Eventually, six round forms of handwriting, composed of three pairs of big and little scripts known collectively as the Six Pens, became the standard repertory of every calligrapher.

Paragraph 1: The arts of the Islamic book, such as calligraphy and decorative drawing, developed during A.D. 900 to 1500, and luxury books are some of the most characteristic examples of Islamic art produced in this period. This came about from two major developments: paper became common, replacing parchment as the major medium for writing, and rounded scripts were regularized and perfected so that they replaced the angular scripts of the previous period, which because of their angularity were uneven in height. Books became major vehicles for artistic expression, and the artists who produced them, notably calligraphers and painters, enjoyed high status, and their workshops were often sponsored by princes and their courts. Before A.D. 900, manuscripts of the Koran (the book containing the teachings of the Islamic religion) seem to have been the most common type of book produced and decorated, but after that date a wide range of books were produced for a broad spectrum of patrons. These continued to include, of course, manuscripts of the Koran, which every Muslim wanted to read, but scientific works, histories, romances, and epic and lyric poetry were also copied in fine handwriting and decorated with beautiful illustrations. Most were made for sale on the open market, and cities boasted special souks (markets) where books were bought and sold. The mosque of Marrakech in Morocco is known as the Kutubiyya, or Booksellers' Mosque, after the adjacent market. Some of the most luxurious books were specific commissions made at the order of a particular prince and signed by the calligrapher and decorator.

1. Paragraph 1 makes all of the following points about Islamic books EXCEPT:
○ Books were an important form of artistic expression.
○ A wide variety of books with different styles and topics became available.
○ They were sold primarily near mosques.
○ Most books were intended for sale on the open market.

2. The word "sponsored" in the passage is closest in meaning to
○ visited
○ owned
○ praised
○ supported

3. The word "adjacent" in the passage is closest in meaning to
○ major
○ nearby
○ ancient
○ well-known

4. According to paragraph 1, before A.D. 900, books in the Islamic world
○ included a wide range of subjects
○ did not contain any calligraphy or decoration
○ used rounded scripts
○ were usually written on parchment

5. In paragraph 1, why does the author mention the fact that the mosque in Marrakech, Morocco, is known as the Booksellers' Mosque

○ To cast doubt on the importance of souks in making books available to common people

○ To provide an example of a place where books were made at the order of a particular prince

○ To emphasize how influential and well known the book markets were

○ To demonstrate the need for religious texts in Islamic lands

Paragraph 2: Papermaking had been introduced to the Islamic lands from China in the eighth century. It has been said that Chinese papermakers were among the prisoners captured in a battle fought near Samarqand between the Chinese and the Muslims in 751, and the technique of papermaking – in which cellulose pulp extracted from any of several plants is first suspended in water, caught on a fine screen, and then dried into flexible sheets" – slowly spread westward. Within fifty years, the government in Baghdad was using paper for documents. Writing in ink on paper, unlike parchment, could not easily be erased, and therefore paper had the advantage that it was difficult to alter what was written on it. Papermaking spread quickly to Egypt – and eventually to Sicily and Spain – but it was several centuries before paper supplanted parchment for copies of the Koran, probably because of the conservative nature of religious art and its practitioners. In western Islamic lands, parchment continued to be used for manuscripts of the Koran throughout this period.

6. The phrase "extracted from" in the passage is closest in meaning to

○ taken out of

○ produced using

○ discovered in

○ combined with

7. 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.

○ It was several centuries before papermaking techniques spread to faraway areas where parchment was popular and used widely in art.

○ Although papermaking came to Egypt quickly, it took much longer for paper to be used when copying the Koran, probably because of the conservative nature of religious art.

○ Papermaking spread beyond Egypt, Sicily, and Spain, but it was not widely used by artists for centuries, probably because of the conservative nature of art in those countries.

○ Paper replaced parchment in copies of the Koran, probably at the request of conservative practitioners in areas like Egypt, Sicily, and Spain.

Paragraph 2: Papermaking had been introduced to the Islamic lands from China in the eighth century. It has been said that Chinese papermakers were among the prisoners captured in a battle fought near Samarqand between the Chinese and the Muslims in 751, and the technique of papermaking – in which cellulose pulp extracted from any of several plants is first suspended in water, caught on a fine screen, and then dried into flexible sheets" – slowly spread westward. Within fifty years, the government in Baghdad was using paper for documents. Writing in ink on paper, unlike parchment, could not easily be erased, and therefore paper had the advantage that it was difficult to alter what was written on it. Papermaking spread quickly to Egypt – and eventually to Sicily and Spain – but it was several centuries before paper supplanted parchment for copies of the Koran, probably because of the conservative nature of religious art and its practitioners. In western Islamic lands, parchment continued to be used for manuscripts of the Koran throughout this period.

Paragraph 3: The introduction of paper spurred a conceptual revolution whose consequences have barely been explored. Although paper was never as cheap as it has become today, it was far less expensive than parchment, and therefore more people could afford to buy books, Paper is thinner than parchment, so more pages could be enclosed within a single volume. At first, paper was made in relatively small sheets that were pasted together, but by the beginning of the fourteenth century, very large sheets – as much as a meter across – were available. These large sheets meant that calligraphers and artists had more space on which to work. Paintings became more complicated, giving the artist greater opportunities to depict space or emotion. The increased availability of paper, particularly after 1250, encouraged people to develop systems of representation, such as architectural plans and drawings. This in turn allowed the easy transfer of artistic ideas and motifs over great distances from one medium to another, and in a different scale in ways that had been difficult, if not impossible, in the previous period.

8. In paragraphs 2 and 3, which of the following is NOT mentioned as an advantage of paper over parchment?

○ It was harder to erase or change what was written on paper.

○ More pages of paper could be bound in a single volume.

○ Paper could be produced in sheets of varying weights and thicknesses.

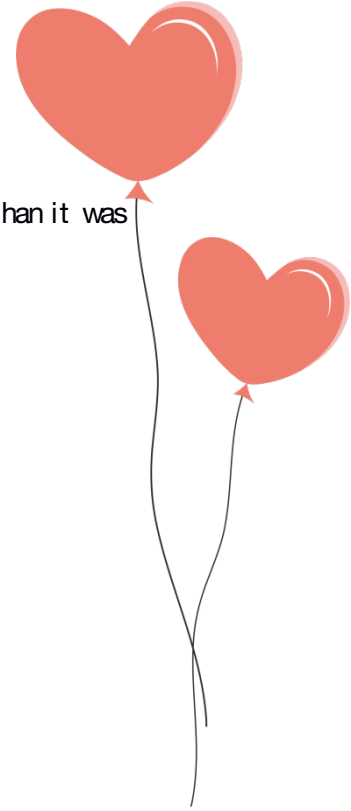
○ More people could buy books made of paper because it was cheaper.

9. Why does the author include the following information: "At first, paper was made in relatively small sheets that were pasted together, but by the beginning of the fourteenth century, very large sheets – as much as a meter across – were available."

○ To provide evidence that the development of papermaking techniques was very slow

○ To explain why paper was never as cheap as it has become today

○ To make the point that paper allowed artists to develop paintings that were more expressive and complex



○ To prove that paper was more popular with artists who used large sheets, than it was with book printers, who used smaller sheets

10. According to paragraph 3, the increased availability of paper and the development of systems of representation

- ○ encourage more people to make their own drawings
- ○ made the transfer of artistic ideas to distant people and places much easier
- ○ made architectural plans more complex and therefore harder to read
- ○ allowed artists to create paintings that were smaller in scale

Paragraph 4: Rounded styles of Arabic handwriting had long been used for correspondence and documents alongside the formal angular scripts used for inscriptions and manuscripts of the Koran. Around the year 900, Ibn Muqla, who was a secretary and vizier at the Abbasid court in Baghdad, developed a system of proportioned writing. He standardized the length of alif, the first letter of the Arabic alphabet, and then determined what the size and shape of all other letters should be, based on the alif. Eventually, six round forms of handwriting, composed of three pairs of big and little scripts known collectively as the Six Pens, became the standard repertory of every calligrapher.

11. According to paragraph 4, what did Ibn Muqla achieve around the year 900?

- ○ He modified a set of formal scripts known as the Six Pens into rounded scripts appropriate for correspondence.
- ○ He created a standardized set of rounded scripts proportional to the size of the first letter of the alphabet.
- ○ He promoted calligraphy as an art form and encouraged the use of rounded letters in religious texts.
- ○ He persuaded the court in Baghdad to use rounded styles instead of more angular scripts in their documents.

12. The phrase "composed of" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ○ made up of
- ○ developed from
- ○ in addition to
- ○ similar to

Papermaking had been introduced to the Islamic lands from China in the eighth century. ■ It has been said that Chinese papermakers were among the prisoners captured in a battle fought near Samarqand between the Chinese and the Muslims in 751, and the technique of papermaking – in which cellulose pulp extracted from any of several plants is first suspended in water, caught on a fine screen, and then dried into flexible sheets – slowly spread westward. ■ Within fifty years, the government in Baghdad was using paper for documents. ■ Writing in ink on paper, unlike parchment, could not easily be erased, and therefore paper had the advantage that it was difficult to alter what was written on it. ■ Papermaking spread quickly to Egypt – and

eventually to Sicily and Spain – but it was several centuries before paper supplanted parchment for copies of the Koran, probably because of the conservative nature of religious art and its practitioners. In western Islamic lands, parchment continued to be used for manuscripts of the Koran throughout this period.

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

This change occurred for good reason.

14. 【Directions】An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage 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 answer choices 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 questions is worth 2 points.

Islamic books from A.D. 900 to 1500 reflect major changes from the past and important innovations.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

○ Books became major vehicle of artistic expression for calligraphers and painters, and the subjects of books expanded to include more and more kinds of works.

○ The growing luxuriousness of books meant that the market for them was increasingly dominated by the wealthy and powerful patrons who could afford them.

○ After it was learned from Chinese prisoners, the technique of papermaking spread throughout Islamic lands, where paper gradually replaced parchment.

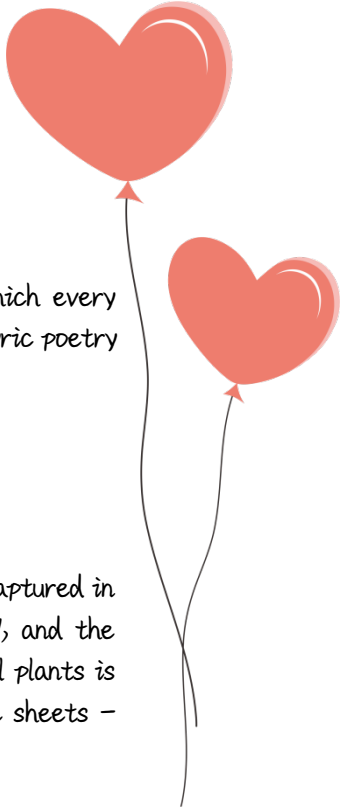
○ The high status enjoyed by calligraphers and artists made books extremely popular in the cities where books were bought and sold.

○ The popularity of books led to major advances in the development and transfer of new artistic ideas.

○ Around the year 900, a set of rounded styles of Arabic handwriting began replacing angular scripts in copying the manuscripts of the Koran.

1. 请在18分钟以内完成这篇阅读，然后分析错题原因，找出解题依据，归纳错题类型。
2. 整理并熟记文中的生词（20个以上）。
3. 分析并翻译以下句子。

● This came about from two major developments: paper became common, replacing parchment as the major medium for writing, and rounded scripts were regularized and perfected so that they replaced the angular scripts of the previous period, which because of their angularity were uneven in height.



- These continued to include, of course, manuscripts of the Koran, which every Muslim wanted to read, but scientific works, histories, romances, and epic and lyric poetry were also copied in fine handwriting and decorated with beautiful illustrations.

- It has been said that Chinese papermakers were among the prisoners captured in a battle fought near Samarqand between the Chinese and the Muslims in 751, and the technique of papermaking – in which cellulose pulp extracted from any of several plants is first suspended in water, caught on a fine screen, and then dried into flexible sheets – slowly spread westward.

6. Trade and the Ancient Middle East

Trade was the mainstay of the urban economy in the Middle East, as caravans negotiated the surrounding desert, restricted only by access to water and by mountain ranges. This has been so since ancient times, partly due to the geology of the area, which is mostly limestone and sandstone, with few deposits of metallic ore and other useful materials. Ancient demands for obsidian (a black volcanic rock useful for making mirrors and tools) led to trade with Armenia to the north, while jade for cutting tools was brought from Turkistan, and the precious stone lapis lazuli was imported from Afghanistan. One can trace such expeditions back to ancient Sumeria, the earliest known Middle Eastern civilization. Records show merchant caravans and trading posts set up by the Sumerians in the surrounding mountains and deserts of Persia and Arabia, where they traded grain for raw materials, such as timber and stones, as well as for metals and gems.

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.

This mode of craft production favored the growth of self-governing and ideologically egalitarian craft guilds everywhere in the Middle Eastern city. These were essentially professional associations that provided for the mutual aid and protection of their members, and allowed for the maintenance of professional standards. 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. In the multiplicity of small-scale local egalitarian or quasi-egalitarian organizations for fellowship, worship, and production that flourished in this laissez-faire environment, individuals could interact with one another within a community of harmony and ideological equality, following their own popularly elected leaders and governing themselves by shared consensus while minimizing distinctions of wealth and power.

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. As among tribespeople, personal relationships and a careful weighing of character have always been crucial in a mercantile economy with little regulation, where one's word is one's bond and where informal ties of trust cement together an international trade network. Nor have merchants and artisans ever had much tolerance for aristocratic professions of moral superiority, favoring instead an egalitarian ethic of

the open market, where steady hard work, the loyalty of one's fellows, and intrepreneurial skill make all the difference. And, like the pastoralists, Middle Eastern merchants and artisans unhappy with their environment could simply pack up and leave for greener pastures—an act of self-assertion wholly impossible in most other civilizations throughout history.

Dependence on long-distance trade also meant that the great empires of the Middle East were built both literally and figuratively on shifting sand. 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 Cama's voyage around Africa in the late fifteenth century opened up a southern route. The ecology of the region also permitted armed predators to prowl the surrounding barrens, which were almost impossible for a state to control. Peripheral peoples therefore had a great advantage in their dealings with the center, making government authority insecure and anxious.

Paragraph 1: Trade was the mainstay of the urban economy in the Middle East, as caravans negotiated the surrounding desert, restricted only by access to water and by mountain ranges. This has been so since ancient times, partly due to the geology of the area, which is mostly limestone and sandstone, with few deposits of metallic ore and other useful materials Ancient demands for obsidian (a black volcanic rock useful for making mirrors and tools) led to trade with Armenia to the north, while jade for cutting tools was brought from Turkistan, and the precious stone lapis lazuli was imported from Afghanistan. One can trace such expeditions back to ancient Sumeria, the earliest known Middle Eastern civilization. Records show merchant caravans and trading posts set up by the Sumerians in the surrounding mountains and deserts of Persia and Arabia, where they traded grain for raw materials, such as timber and stones, as well as for metals and gems.

1. According to paragraph 1, why has trade been so important throughout the history of the Middle East

○The rare and valuable metals and stones found in Middle Eastern deserts have always been in high demand in surrounding areas.

○Growing conditions throughout the Middle East are generally poor, forcing Middle Eastern people to depend on imported grain.

○ Many useful and decorative raw materials cannot be found naturally in the Middle East but are available from neighboring regions.

○Frequent travel, due to limited water supplies in the Middle East, created many opportunities for trade with neighboring societies.

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.

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

○respect
○reject
○review
○revise

3. According to paragraph 2, how did Middle Eastern shop owners treat their workers?

○Workers were ranked according to their skill level, with the most-experienced artisans becoming partial owners of the shop.

○Shop owners treated different workers differently depending on how much the workers had in common with their masters.

○Workers were bound to their masters by unbreakable contracts that strictly defined the terms of their partnership.

○The shop owner worked alongside the workers and often considered them partner and members of the family.

Paragraph 3: This mode of craft production favored the growth of self-governing and ideologically egalitarian craft guilds everywhere in the Middle Eastern city. These were essentially professional associations that provided for the mutual aid and protection of their members, and allowed for the maintenance of professional standards. 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. In the multiplicity of small-scale local egalitarian or quasi-egalitarian organizations for fellowship, worship, and production that flourished in this laissez-faire environment, individuals could interact with one another within a community of harmony and ideological equality, following their own popularly elected leaders and governing themselves by shared consensus while minimizing distinctions of wealth and power.

4. The author includes the information that surplus was not a result of domestic craft production but resulted primarily from international trading in order to

○support the claim that the mode of production made possible by the craft guilds w very good for trade

○contrast the economic base of the city government with that of the tribal confederacies

○provide a reason why the government allowed the guilds to be self-controlled

○suggest that the government was missing out on a valuable opportunity to tax the guilds

5. According to paragraph 3, all of the following are true of the Middle Eastern craft guilds EXCEPT:

○The guilds were created to support workers and to uphold principles of high-quality craft production.

○Each guild was very large and included members from a broad geographic area.

○The leaders of the guilds were chosen by popular vote.

○All guild members were treated as equals.

6. The word "consensus" in the passage is closest in meaning to

○authority

○responsibility

○custom

○agreement

Paragraph 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. As among tribes people, personal relationships and a careful weighing of character have always been crucial in a mercantile economy with little regulation, where one's word is one's bond and where informal ties of trust cement together an international trade network. Nor have merchants and artisans ever had much tolerance for aristocratic professions of moral superiority, favoring instead an egalitarian ethic of the open market, where steady hard work, the loyalty of one's fellows, and entrepreneurial skill make all the difference. And, like the pastoralists, Middle Eastern merchants and artisans unhappy with their environment could simply pack up and leave for greener pastures—an act of self-assertion wholly impossible in most other civilizations throughout history.

7. According to paragraph 4, which of the following was NOT necessary for success in the mercantile economy?

○Good business sense
○Reliable associates
○Family wealth
○Constant effort

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

○Tribes people were comfortable forming personal relationships with merchants, who, like them, were bound by their promises to one another.

○Because trade was not formally regulated, merchants were careful about whom they trusted and often conducted business with people they knew personally.

○While trade among merchants relied somewhat on regulation, among tribes people trade was based on personal relationships and careful character evaluation.

○ Because tribes people were bound only by their promises to one another, personal relationships were formed only after careful weighing of character.

9. The word "ethic" in the passage is closest in meaning to

○set of moral principles
○division of labor
○economic system
○test of character

10. According to paragraph 4, what choice did Middle Eastern merchants and artisans have that many other people have not had?

○If they were unhappy in the mercantile environment, they could draw on personal connections to find a different kind of work.

○ They were allowed to assert their opinions without having to listen to aristocratic professions of moral superiority.

○Following the example of the pastoralists, they could demand, and

receive, better working conditions.

○If they didn't like their environment, they could move somewhere else.

Paragraph 5: Dependence on long-distance trade also meant that the great empires of the Middle East were built both literally and figuratively on shifting sand. 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. The ecology of the region also permitted armed predators to prowl the surrounding barrens, which were almost impossible for a state to control. Peripheral peoples therefore had a great advantage in their dealings with the center, making government authority insecure and anxious.

11. The word "intrinsically" in the passage is closest in meaning to

○fundamentally

○surprisingly

○consequently

○particularly

12.In paragraph 5, why does the author mention the new trade route opened up by Vasco da Gama's fifteenth century voyage around Africa?

○To provide evidence that European seafarers took every opportunity to bypass Middle Eastern merchants

○To present an instance in which Middle Eastern states lost money and power because of their reliance on long-distance trade

○To argue this new route became necessary when European seafarers wanted to avoid Middle Eastern states whose central power had begun to erode

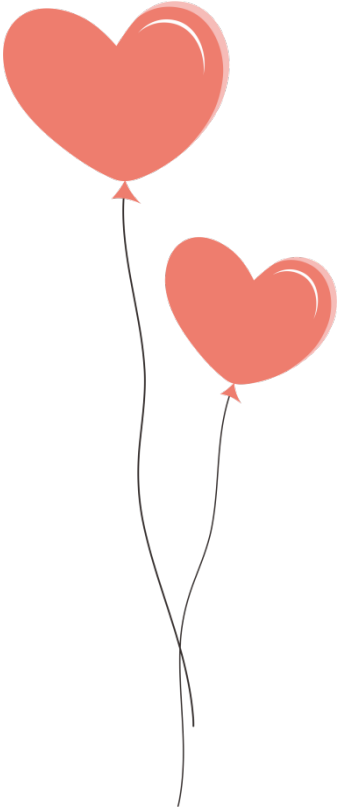
○To explain how da Gama helped European traders avoid the dangerous predators prowling the areas surrounding Middle Eastern cities

Paragraph2: 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 could 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?



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

Since ancient times. reliance on trade has shaped the culture and organizational structure of Middle Eastern societies.

-
-
-

Answer Choices

○ Persian and Arabian merchants traveled great distances to sell their finished goods at the marketplaces of ancient Sumeria.

○ Revenue from trade was unevenly distributed, causing Middle Eastern societies to be characterized by growing distinctions in wealth and power.

○ Qualities that were valued in the mercantile economy included individualism, hard work, loyalty, and the willingness to take risks.

○ As production increased, centralized control over production also increased, leading in turn to more-centralized control over fellowship and worship.

○ Crafts were produced by skilled artisans working in close, egalitarian relationships with their masters and other fellow guild members.

○The stability of Middle Eastern governments was threatened by their lack of control over international trade patterns and over their own peripheral territories.

1. 请在18分钟以内完成这篇阅读，然后分析错题原因，找出解题依据，归纳错题类型。

2. 整理并熟记文中的生词（20个以上）。

3. 分析并翻译以下句子。

- 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.

- In the multiplicity of small-scale local egalitarian or quasi-egalitarian organizations for fellowship, worship, and production that flourished in this laissez-faire environment, individuals could interact with one another within a community of harmony and ideological equality, following their own popularly elected leaders and governing themselves by shared consensus while minimizing distinctions of wealth and power.

- 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.

人文艺术类文章练习

7. Ancient Egyptian Sculpture

In order to understand ancient Egyptian art, it is vital to know as much as possible of the elite Egyptians' view of the world and the functions and contexts of the art produced for them. Without this knowledge we can appreciate only the formal content of Egyptian art, and we will fail to understand why it was produced or the concepts that shaped it and caused it to adopt its distinctive forms. In fact, a lack of understanding concerning the purposes of Egyptian art has often led it to be compared unfavorably with the art of other cultures: Why did the Egyptians not develop sculpture in which the body turned and twisted through space like classical Greek statuary? Why do the artists seem to get left and right confused? And why did they not discover the geometric perspective as European artists did in the Renaissance? The answer to such questions has nothing to do with a lack of skill or imagination on the part of Egyptian artists and everything to do with the purposes or which they were producing their art.

The majority of three-dimensional representations, whether standing, seated, or kneeling, exhibit what is called frontality: they face straight ahead, neither twisting nor turning. When such statues are viewed in isolation, out of their original context and without knowledge of their function, it is easy to criticize them for their rigid attitudes that remained unchanged for three thousand years. Frontality is, however, directly related to the functions of Egyptian statuary and the contexts in which the statues were set up. Statues were created not for their decorative effect but to play a primary role in the cults of the gods, the king, and the dead. They were designed to be put in places where these beings could manifest themselves in order to be the recipients of ritual actions. Thus it made sense to show the statue looking ahead at what was happening in front of it, so that the living performer of the ritual could interact with the divine or deceased recipient. Very often such statues were enclosed in rectangular shrines or wall niches whose only opening was at the front, making it natural for the statue to display frontality. Other statues were designed to be placed within an architectural setting, for instance, in front of the monumental entrance gateways to temples known as pylons, or in pillared courts, where they would be placed against or between pillars: their frontality worked perfectly within the architectural context.

Statues were normally made of stone, wood, or metal. Stone statues were worked from single rectangular blocks of material and retained the compactness of the original shape. The stone between the arms and the body and between the legs in standing figures or the legs and the seat in seated ones was not normally cut away. From a practical aspect this protected the figures against breakage and psychologically gives the images a sense of strength and power, usually enhanced by a supporting back pillar. By contrast, wooden statues were carved from several pieces of wood that were pegged together to form the finished work, and metal statues were either made by wrapping sheet metal around a wooden core or cast by the lost wax process. The arms could be held away from the body and carry separate items in their hands; there is no back pillar. The effect is altogether lighter and freer than that achieved in stone, but because both perform the same function, formal wooden and metal statues still display frontality.

Apart from statues representing deities, kings, and named members of the elite that can be called formal, there is another group of three-dimensional representations that depicts generic figures, frequently servants, from the nonelite population. The function of these is quite different. Many are made to be put in the tombs of the elite in order to serve the tomb owners in the afterlife. Unlike formal statues that are limited to static poses of standing, sitting, and kneeling, these figures depict a wide range of actions, such as grinding grain, baking bread, producing pots, and making music, and they are shown in appropriate poses, bending and squatting as they carry out their tasks.

Paragraph1: In order to understand ancient Egyptian art, it is vital to know as much as possible of the elite Egyptians' view of the world and the functions and contexts of the art produced for them. Without this knowledge we can appreciate only the formal content of Egyptian art, and we will fail to understand why it was produced or the concepts that shaped it and caused it to adopt its distinctive forms. In fact, a lack of understanding concerning the purposes of Egyptian art has often led it to be compared unfavorably with the art of other cultures: Why did the Egyptians not develop sculpture in which the body turned and twisted through space like classical Greek statuary? Why do the artists seem to get left and right confused? And why did they not discover the geometric perspective as European artists did in the Renaissance? The answer to such questions has nothing to do with a lack of skill or imagination on the part of Egyptian artists and everything to do with the purposes or which they were producing their art.

1. The word "vital" in the passage is closest in meaning to
○ attractive
○ essential
○ usual
○ practical

2. Paragraph 1 suggests that one reason Egyptian art is viewed less

favorably than other art is that Egyptian art lacks

- ○ a realistic sense of human body proportion
- ○ a focus on distinctive forms of varying sizes
- ○ the originality of European art
- ○ the capacity to show the human body in motion

3. In paragraph 1, the author mentions all of the following as necessary in appreciating Egyptian art EXCEPT an understanding of

- ○ the reasons why the art was made
- ○ the nature of aristocratic Egyptian beliefs
- ○ the influences of Egyptian art on later art such as classical Greek art
- ○ how the art was used

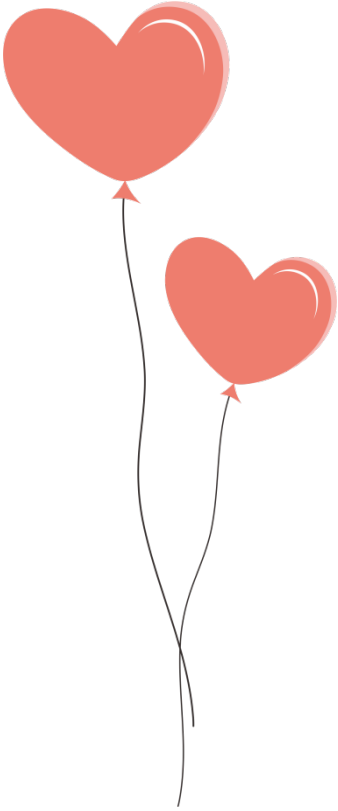
Paragraph2: The majority of three-dimensional representations, whether standing, seated, or kneeling, exhibit what is called frontality: they face straight ahead, neither twisting nor turning. When such statues are viewed in isolation, out of their original context and without knowledge of their function, it is easy to criticize them for their rigid attitudes that remained unchanged for three thousand years. Frontality is, however, directly related to the functions of Egyptian statuary and the contexts in which the statues were set up. Statues were created not for their decorative effect but to play a primary role in the cults of the gods, the king, and the dead. They were designed to be put in places where these beings could manifest themselves in order to be the recipients of ritual actions. Thus it made sense to show the statue looking ahead at what was happening in front of it, so that the living performer of the ritual could interact with the divine or deceased recipient. Very often such statues were enclosed in rectangular shrines or wall niches whose only opening was at the front, making it natural for the statue to display frontality. Other statues were designed to be placed within an architectural setting, for instance, in front of the monumental entrance gateways to temples known as pylons, or in pillared courts, where they would be placed against or between pillars: their frontality worked perfectly within the architectural context.

4. According to paragraph 2, why are Egyptian statues portrayed frontality?
○ To create a psychological effect of distance and isolation
○ To allow them to fulfill their important role in ceremonies of Egyptian life
○ To provide a contrast to statues with a decorative function
○ To suggest the rigid, unchanging Egyptian philosophical attitudes

5. The word "context" in the passage is closest in meaning to
○ connection
○ influence
○ environment
○ requirement

6. The author mentions "an architectural setting" in the passage in order to
○ suggest that architecture was as important as sculpture to Egyptian artists
○ offer a further explanation for the frontal pose of Egyptian statues
○ explain how the display of statues replaced other forms of architectural decoration
○ illustrate the religious function of Egyptian statues

7. The word "they" in the passage refers to
○ statues
○ gateways
○ temples
○ pillared courts



Paragraph3: Statues were normally made of stone, wood, or metal. Stone statues were worked from single rectangular blocks of material and retained the compactness of the original shape. The stone between the arms and the body and between the legs in standing figures or the legs and the seat in seated ones was not normally cut away. From a practical aspect this protected the figures against breakage and psychologically gives the images a sense of strength and power, usually enhanced by a supporting back pillar. By contrast, wooden statues were carved from several pieces of wood that were pegged together to form the finished work, and metal statues were either made by wrapping sheet metal around a wooden core or cast by the lost wax process. The arms could be held away from the body and carry separate items in their hands; there is no back pillar. The effect is altogether lighter and freer than that achieved in stone, but because both perform the same function, formal wooden and metal statues still display frontality.

8. According to paragraph 3, why were certain areas of a stone statue left uncarved?

○ To prevent damage by providing physical stability

○ To emphasize that the material was as important as the figure itself

○ To emphasize that the figure was not meant to be a real human being

○ To provide another artist with the chance to finish the carving

9. The word "core" in the passage is closest in meaning to

○ material

○ layer

○ center

○ frame

10. According to paragraph 3, which of the following statements about wooden statues is true?

○ Wooden statues were usually larger than stone statues.

○ Wooden statues were made from a single piece of wood.

○ Wooden statues contained pieces of metal or stone attached to the front.

○ Wooden statues had a different effect on the viewer than stone statues.

Paragraph4: Apart from statues representing deities, kings, and named members of the elite that can be called formal, there is another group of three-dimensional representations that depicts generic figures, frequently servants, from the nonelite population. The function of these is quite different. Many are made to be put in the tombs of the elite in order to serve the tomb owners in the afterlife. Unlike formal statues that are limited to static poses of standing, sitting, and kneeling, these figures depict a wide range of actions, such as grinding grain, baking bread, producing pots, and making music, and they are shown in appropriate poses, bending and squatting as they carry out their tasks.

11. The word depicts in the passage is closest in meaning to

○ imagines

○ classifies

○ elevates

○ portrays

12. According to paragraph 4, what is the difference between statues that represent the Egyptian elite and statues that represent the nonelite classes?

○ Statues of the elite are included in tombs, but statues of the nonelite are not.

○ Statues of the elite are in motionless poses, while statues of the nonelite are in active poses.

○ Statues of the elite are shown standing while statues of the nonelite are shown sitting or kneeling.

○ Statues of the elite serve an important function, while statues of the nonelite are decorative.

Paragraph 4: Apart from statues representing deities, kings, and named members of the elite that can be called formal, there is another group of three-dimensional representations that depicts generic figures, frequently servants, from the nonelite population. ■ The function of these is quite different. ■Many are made to be put in the tombs of the elite in order to serve the tomb owners in the afterlife. ■Unlike formal statues that are limited to static poses of standing, sitting, and kneeling, these figures depict a wide range of actions, such as grinding grain, baking bread, producing pots, and making music, and they are shown in appropriate poses, bending and squatting as they carry out their tasks. ■

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

In fact, it is the action and not the figure itself that is important.

Where would the sentence best fit?

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

The distinctive look of ancient Egyptian sculpture was determined largely by its function.

Answer Choices

○ The twisted forms of Egyptian statues indicate their importance in ritual actions.

○ The reason Egyptian statues are motionless is linked to their central role in cultural rituals.

○ Stone, wood, and metal statues all display the feature of frontality.

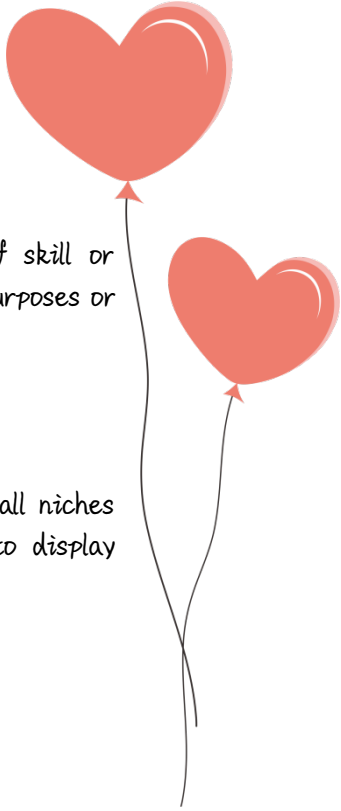
○ Statues were more often designed to be viewed in isolation rather than placed within buildings.

○ The contrasting poses used in statues of elite and nonelite Egyptians reveal their difference in social status.

○ Although the appearances of formal and generic statues differ, they share the same function.

1. 请在18分钟以内完成这篇阅读，然后分析错题原因，找出解题依据，归纳错题类型。
2. 整理并熟记文中的生词（20个以上）。
3. 分析并翻译以下句子。

● Without this knowledge we can appreciate only the formal content of Egyptian art, and we will fail to understand why it was produced or the concepts that shaped it and caused it to adopt its distinctive forms.



- The answer to such questions has nothing to do with a lack of skill or imagination on the part of Egyptian artists and everything to do with the purposes or which they were producing their art.

- Very often such statues were enclosed in rectangular shrines or wall niches whose only opening was at the front, making it natural for the statue to display frontality.

8. Rock Art of the Australia Aborigines

Ever since European first explored Australia, people have been trying to understand the ancient rock drawings and cavings created by the Aborigines, the original inhabitants of the continent. Early in the nineteenth century, encounters with Aboriginal rock art tended to be infrequent and open to speculative interpretation, but since the late nineteenth century, awareness of the extent and variety of Australian rock art has been growing. In the latter decades of the twentieth century there were intensified efforts to understand and record the abundance of Australian rock art.

The systematic study of this art is a relatively new discipline in Australia. Over the past four decades new discoveries have steadily added to the body of knowledge. The most significant data have come from a concentration on three major questions. First, what is the age of Australian rock art? Second, what is its stylistic organization and is it possible to discern a sequence or a pattern of development between styles? Third, is it possible to interpret accurately the subject matter of ancient rock art, bring to bear all available archaeological techniques and the knowledge of present-day Aboriginal informants?

The age of Australia' s rock art is constantly being revised, and earlier datings have been proposed as the result of new discoveries. Currently, reliable scientific evidence dates the earliest creation of art on rock surfaces in Australia to somewhere between 30,000 and 50,000 years ago. This in itself is an almost incomprehensible span of generations, and one that makes Australia' s rock art the oldest continuous art tradition in the world.

Although the remarkable antiquity of Australia' s rock art is now established, the sequences and meanings of its images have been widely debated. Since the mid-1970s, a reasonably stable picture has formed of the organization of Australian rock art. In order to create a sense of structure to this picture, researchers have relied on a distinction that still underlies the forms of much indigenous visual culture—a distinction between geometric and figurative elements. Simple geometric repeated patterns—circles, concentric circles, and lines — constitute the iconography (characteristic images) of the earliest rock-art sites found across Australia. The frequency with which certain simple motifs appear in these oldest sites has led rock-art researchers to adopt a descriptive term—the Panaramitee style—a label which takes its name from the extensive rock pavements at Panaramitee North in desert South Australia, which are covered with motifs pecked into the surface. Certain features of these engravings lead to the conclusion that they are of great age—geological changes had clearly happened after the designs had been made and local Aboriginal informants, when first questioned about them, seemed to know nothing of their origins. Furthermore, the designs were covered with "desert varnish," a glaze that develops on rock surfaces over thousands of years of exposure to the elements. The simple motifs

found at Panaramitee are common to many rock-art sites across Australia. Indeed, sites with engravings of geometric shapes are also to be found on the island of Tasmania, which was separated from the mainland of the continent some 10,000 years ago.

In the 1970s when the study of Australian archaeology was in an exciting phase of development, with the great antiquity of rock art becoming clear. Lesley Maynard, the archaeologist who coined the phrase "Panaramitee style," suggested that a sequence could be determined for Australian rock art, in which a geometric style gave way to a simple figurative style (outlines of figures and animals), followed by a range of complex figurative styles that, unlike the pan-Australian geometric tradition, tended to much greater regional diversity. While accepting that this sequence fits the archaeological profile of those sites, which were occupied continuously over many thousands of years a number of writers have warned that the underlying assumption of such a sequence—a development from the simple and the geometric to the complex and naturalistic — obscures the cultural continuities in Aboriginal Australia, in which geometric symbolism remains fundamentally important. In this context the simplicity of a geometric motif may be more apparent than real. Motifs of seeming simplicity can encode complex meanings in Aboriginal Australia. And has not twentieth-century art shown that naturalism does not necessarily follow abstraction in some kind of predetermine sequence?

Paragraph 1: Ever since European first explored Australia, people have been trying to understand the ancient rock drawings and cavings created by the Aborigines, the original inhabitants of the continent. Early in the nineteenth century, encounters with Aboriginal rock art tended to be infrequent and open to speculative interpretation, but since the late nineteenth century, awareness of the extent and variety of Australian rock art has been growing. In the latter decades of the twentieth century there were intensified efforts to understand and record the abundance of Australian rock art.

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

- ○ puzzling
- ○ uncommon
- ○ questionable
- ○ undocumented

2. According to paragraph 1, the twentieth-century approach to studying Australian rock art was different from earlier approaches because the twentieth-century approach

- ○ recognized that many different groups of Aborigines created Australian rock art
- ○ concentrated on a limited range of Aboriginal rock art
- ○ examined Aboriginal art from an Aboriginal rather than from a European perspective

○ focused more intensely on understanding and documenting rock art

Paragraph 2: The systematic study of this art is a relatively new discipline in Australia. Over the past four decades new discoveries have steadily added to the body of knowledge. The most significant data have come from a concentration on three major questions. First, what is the age of Australian rock art? Second, what is its stylistic organization and is it possible to discern a sequence or a pattern of development between styles? Third, is it possible to interpret accurately the subject matter of ancient rock art, bring to bear all available archaeological techniques and the knowledge of present-day Aboriginal informants?

3. The word "relatively" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- ○ completely
- ○ comparatively
- ○ apparently
- ○ particularly

4. The word "discern" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- ○ indicate
- ○ apply
- ○ identify
- ○ repeat

Paragraph 3: The age of Australia's rock art is constantly being revised, and earlier datings have been proposed as the result of new discoveries. Currently, reliable scientific evidence dates the earliest creation of art on rock surfaces in Australia to somewhere between 30,000 and 50,000 years ago. This in itself is an almost incomprehensible span of generations, and one that makes Australia's rock art the oldest continuous art tradition in the world.

5. The word "revised" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- ○ discussed
- ○ raised
- ○ challenged
- ○ changed

Paragraph 4: Although the remarkable antiquity of Australia's rock art is now established, the sequences and meanings of its images have been widely debated. Since the mid-1970s, a reasonably stable picture has formed of the organization of Australian rock art. In order to create a sense of structure to this picture, researchers have relied on a distinction that still underlies the forms of much indigenous visual culture—a distinction between geometric and figurative elements. Simple geometric repeated patterns—circles, concentric circles, and lines—constitute the iconography (characteristic images) of the earliest rock-art sites found across Australia. The frequency with which certain simple motifs appear in these oldest sites has led rock-art researchers to adopt a descriptive term —the Panaramitee style—a label which takes its name from the extensive rock pavements at Panaramitee North in desert South Australia, which are covered with motifs pecked into the surface. Certain features of these engravings lead to the conclusion that they are of great age —geological changes had clearly happened after the designs had been made and local Aboriginal informants, when first questioned about them, seemed to know nothing of their origins. Furthermore, the designs were covered with "desert varnish," a glaze that develops on rock surfaces over thousands of years of exposure to the elements. The simple motifs found at Panaramitee are common to many rock-art sites across Australia. Indeed, sites with engravings of geometric shapes are also to be found on the island of Tasmania, which was separated from the mainland of the continent some 10,000 years ago.

6. 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 ways or leave out essential information

○ The oldest rock art sites have simpler motifs than the best known sites of Panaramitee North.

○ Because motifs primarily associated with the Panaramitee region are common in the oldest sites the term Panaramitee style has become the general term for rock art of this type.

○ Because the Panaramitee style is so common in the older sites, researchers have described it most extensively.

○ The motifs carved in the rocky surface of the Panaramitee region make up the oldest form of rock art discovered in Australia.

7. According to paragraph 4, researchers have organized and structured Australian rock art by distinguishing between which of the following?

○ Images found at Panaramitee North and images found in other parts of Australia

○ Images found in a particular type of rock layer and images found in other types of rock layers

○ Images that have geometric elements and images that have figurative elements

○ Images that are typically found and image that are rarely found

8. According to paragraph 4, all of the following are signs of the great age of the Panaramitee engravings EXCEPT:

○ The engravings consisted of simple animal drawings.

○ The engravings were covered with a layer of a substance known as " desert varnish" .

○ Local Aborigines who were asked knew nothing about the origin of the engravings.

○ Geologic changes had occurred after the engravings were made.

9. Why does the author include information about Tasmania in paragraph 4?

○ To provide evidence that the Panaramitee style is widespread and of great age

○ To prove that Aboriginal Australians could not have made the carvings in Tasmania

○ To indicate how researchers have determined how long ago Tasmania separated from the mainland

○ To illustrate the importance of geometric rock art to tourism in Tasmania

Paragraph 5: In the 1970s when the study of Australian archaeology was in an exciting phase of development, with the great antiquity of rock art becoming clear. Lesley Maynard, the archaeologist who coined the phrase "Panaramitee style," suggested that a sequence could be determined for Australian rock art, in which a geometric style gave way to a simple figurative style (outlines of figures and animals), followed by a range of complex figurative styles that, unlike the pan-Australian geometric tradition tended to much greater regional diversity. While accepting that this sequence fits the archaeological profile of those sites, which were occupied continuously over many thousands of years a number of writers have warned that the underlying assumption of such a sequence—a development from the simple and the geometric to the complex and naturalistic — obscures the cultural continuities in Aboriginal Australia, in which geometric symbolism remains fundamentally important. In this context the simplicity of a geometric motif may be more apparent than real. Motifs of seeming simplicity can encode complex meanings in Aboriginal Australia. And has not twentieth-century art shown that naturalism does not necessarily follow abstraction in some kind of predetermine sequence?

10. According to paragraph 5, the complex figurative style differs from the geometric style in that the complex figurative style

○ varies significantly from region to region

○ is more meaningful

○ appears on only a few types of rocks

○ has changed little over time

11. According to paragraph 5, Lesley Maynard made which of the following suggestions about Australian rock art?

○ There were a pattern of human figures being represented in a more complex style than animal figures.

○ Australian archaeology should concentrate on determining the sequence of styles that led up to the Panaramitee style.

○ The great antiquity of Australian rock art would probably make it impossible to determine the ages of the various styles found in rock art.

○ The geometric style of Australian rock art was replaced by increasingly complex figurative styles.

12. In paragraph 5, the author indicates that twentieth century art has shown that naturalism does not necessarily follow abstraction

in some kind of predetermined sequence in order to

○ emphasize that it may not be possible to determine what the figures in ancient rock art represent

○ suggest a reply to those who have questioned Maynard's interpretation of the sequence of Australian rock art

○ provide a counterexample to Maynard's interpretation of the sequence of Australian rock art

○ indicate that twentieth century art is more advanced than ancient rock art

Paragraph 2: The systematic study of this art is a relatively new discipline in Australia. Over the past four decades new discoveries have steadily added to the body of knowledge. The most significant data have come from a concentration on three major questions. First, what is the age of Australian rock art? Second, what is its stylistic organization and is it possible to discern a sequence or a pattern of development between styles? Third, is it possible to interpret accurately the subject matter of ancient rock art, bring to bear all available archaeological techniques and the knowledge of present-day Aboriginal informants? ■

Paragraph 3: The age of Australia's rock art is constantly being revised, and earlier datings have been proposed as the result of new discoveries. ■Currently, reliable scientific evidence dates the earliest creation of art on rock surfaces in Australia to somewhere between 30,000 and 50,000 years ago. ■This in itself is an almost incomprehensible span of generations, and one that makes Australia's rock art the oldest continuous art tradition in the world. ■

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

While a great deal of information exists, the answers to these questions are not yet definitive.

Where would the sentence best fit?

14. **Direction:** An introductory sentence for a brief summary of the passage is provides below. Complete the summary by selecting the THREE answer choices that express the most important ideas in the passage. Some sentences presented in the passage or are minor ideas in the passage. **This question is worth 2 points.**

Interest in the rock art of the original inhabitants of Australia has grown over the last two centuries.

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•

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Answer Choices

○ Late nineteenth century studies of Aboriginal rock art failed

to recognize that a variety of styles existed.

○ The extreme age of the earliest Aboriginal rock art has been established but the interpretation of rock art images is still debated.

○ A sequence from geometric to more representative art fits many sites but does not necessarily indicate a progression from simple to complex meaning.

○ In determining the way in which Australian rock art was organized, archaeologists have made little distinction between geometric and figurative elements.

○ Older examples of rock art consist of simple, repeated geometric patterns while later rock art includes figures and animals.

○ Aboriginal informants were able to explain the meanings of ancient rock art symbols.

1. 请在18分钟以内完成这篇阅读，然后分析错题原因，找出解题依据，归纳错题类型。

2. 整理并熟记文中的生词（20个以上）。

3. 分析并翻译以下句子。

● Certain features of these engravings lead to the conclusion that they are of great age—geological changes had clearly happened after the designs had been made and local Aboriginal informants, when first questioned about them, seemed to know nothing of their origins.

● Lesley Maynard, the archaeologist who coined the phrase "Panaramitee style," suggested that a sequence could be determined for Australian rock art, in which a geometric style gave way to a simple figurative style (outlines of figures and animals), followed by a range of complex figurative styles that, unlike the pan-Australian geometric tradition, tended to much greater regional diversity.

● While accepting that this sequence fits the archaeological profile of those sites, which were occupied continuously over many thousands of years a number of writers have warned that the underlying assumption of such a sequence —a development from the simple and the geometric to the complex and naturalistic—obscures the cultural continuities in Aboriginal Australia, in which geometric symbolism remains fundamentally important.

其他类型文章练习

9. The Surface of Mars

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.

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.

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 roughly2.5 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.

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.

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.

The detailed appearance of Martian impact craters provides an important piece of information about conditions just below the planet ' s surface. Martian craters are surrounded by ejecta (debris formed as a result of an impact) that looks quite different from its lunar counterparts. A comparison of the Copernicus crater on the Moon with the (fairly typical) crater Yuty on Mars demonstrates the differences. The ejecta surrounding the lunar crater is just what one would expect from an explosion ejecting a large volume of dust, soil, and boulders. However, the ejecta on Mars gives the distinct impression of a liquid that has splashed or flowed out of crater. Geologists think that this fluidized ejecta crater indicates that a layer of permafrost, or water ice, lies just a few meters under the surface. Explosive impacts heated and liquefied the ice, resulting in the fluid appearance of the ejecta.

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

1. The word "enormous" in the passage is closest in meaning to
○ Important
○ Extremely large
○ Highly unusual
○ Active

2. According to paragraph 1, Olympus Mons differs from volcanoes on the Tharsis bulge in that Olympus Mon
○ Has more complex geologic features
○ Shows less impact cratering
○ Is taller
○ Was formed at a later time

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

3. The word "distinctive" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ○ Deep
- ○ Complex
- ○ Characteristic
- ○ Ancient

4. According to paragraphs 1 and 2, which of the following is NOT true of the shield volcanoes on the Tha bulge?

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

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.

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

○ Typically
○ Frequently
○ Actually
○ Approximately

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

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

7. 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.

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

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.

8. The word "considerably" in the passage is closest in meaning to

○ Frequently
○ Significantly
○ Clearly
○ Surprisingly

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

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

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

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

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?

○ Some Martian volcanoes are much older than was once thought.
○ The age of Mars's surface can vary from area to area.
○ Large impact craters are not reliable indicators of age in areas with high volcanic activity.
○ Some areas of the Martian surface appear to be older than they actually are.

The detailed appearance of Martian impact craters provides an important piece of information about conditions just below the planet's surface. Martian craters are surrounded by ejecta (debris formed as a result of an impact) that looks quite different from its lunar counterparts. A comparison of the Copernicus crater on the Moon with the (fairly typical) crater Yuty on Mars demonstrates the differences. The ejecta surrounding the lunar crater is just what one would expect from an explosion ejecting a large volume of dust, soil, and boulders. ■However, the ejecta on Mars gives the distinct impression of a liquid that has splashed or flowed out of crater. ■Geologists think that this fluidized ejecta crater indicates that a layer of permafrost, or water ice, lies just a few meters under the surface. ■Explosive impacts heated and liquefied the ice, resulting in the fluid appearance of the ejecta. ■

12. According to paragraph 6, the ejecta of Mars's crater Yuty differs from the ejecta of the Moon's Copernicus crater in that the ejecta of the Yuty crater

○ Has now become part of a permafrost layer
○ Contains a large volume of dust, soil and boulders
○ Suggests that liquid once came out of the surface at the crater site
○ Was thrown a comparatively long distance from the center of the crater

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

This surface feature has led to speculation about what may lie under Mars's surface.

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

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

Drag your answer choices to the spaces where they belong. To remove an answer choice, click on it. To review the passage, click VIEW NEXT.

Volcanoes and impact craters are major features of Martian geology.

Answer Choices

-
-
-

○ Plate motion on Mars, once considered to have played no role in shaping the planet's surface, is now seen as being directly associated with the planet's earliest volcanoes.

○ Mars has shield volcanoes, some of which are extremely tall because of the planet's low surface gravity.

○ Although the erosive power of the Martian atmosphere ensures that Mars has fewer craters than the Moon does, impact craters are prominent on Mars' s surface.

○ Scientists cannot yet reliably estimate the age of the Martian surface because there has been too much erosion of it.

○ Scientists have been surprised to discover that conditions just below the surface of Mars are very similar to conditions just below the surface of the Moon

○ Studies of crater ejecta have revealed the possibility of a layer of permafrost below the surface of Mars.

1. 请在 18 分钟以内完成这篇阅读，然后分析错题原因，找出解题依据，归纳错题类型。

2. 整理并熟记文中的生词（20 个以上）。

3. 分析并翻译以下句子。

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

10.The Pace of Evolutionary Change

A heated debate has enlivened recent studies of evolution. Darwin' s original thesis, and the viewpoint supported by evolutionary gradualists, is that species change continuously but slowly and in small increments. Such changes are all but invisible over the short time scale of modern observations, and, it is argued, they are usually obscured by innumerable gaps in the imperfect fossil record. Gradualism, with its stress on the slow pace of change, is a comforting position, repeated over and over again in generations of textbooks. By the early twentieth century, the question about the rate of evolution had been answered in favor of gradualism to most biologists' satisfaction.

Sometimes a closed question must be reopened as new evidence or new arguments based on old evidence come to light. In 1972 paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould and Niles Eldredge challenged conventional wisdom with an opposing viewpoint, the punctuated equilibrium hypothesis, which posits that species give rise to new species in relatively sudden bursts, without a lengthy transition period. These episodes of rapid evolution are separated by relatively long static spans during which a species may hardly change at all.

The punctuated equilibrium hypothesis attempts to explain a curious feature of the fossil record --- one that has been familiar to paleontologist for more than a century but has usually been ignored. Many species appear to remain unchanged in the fossil record for millions of years --- a situation that seems to be at odds with Darwin' s model of continuous change. Intermediated fossil forms, predicted by gradualism, are typically lacking. In most localities a given species of clam or coral persists essentially unchanged throughout a thick formation of rock, only to be replaced suddenly by a new and different species.

The evolution of North American horse, which was once presented as a classic textbook example of gradual evolution, is now providing equally compelling evidence for punctuated equilibrium. A convincing 50-million-year sequence of modern horse ancestors --- each slightly larger, with more complex teeth, a longer face, and a more prominent central toe ---seemed to provide strong support for Darwin' s contention that species evolve gradually. But close examination of those fossil deposits now reveals a somewhat different story. Horses evolved in discrete steps, each of which persisted almost unchanged for millions of years and was eventually replaced by a distinctive newer model. The four-toed Eohippus preceded the three-toed Miohippus, for example, but North American fossil evidence suggests a jerky, uneven transition between

the two. If evolution had been a continuous, gradual process, one might expect that almost every fossil specimen would be slightly different from every year.

If it seems difficult to conceive how major changes could occur rapidly, consider this: an alteration of a single gene in files is enough to turn a normal fly with a single pair of wings into one that has two pairs of wings.

The question about the rate of evolution must now be turned around: does evolution ever proceed gradually, or does it always occur in short bursts? Detailed field studies of thick rock formations containing fossils provide the best potential tests of the competing theories.

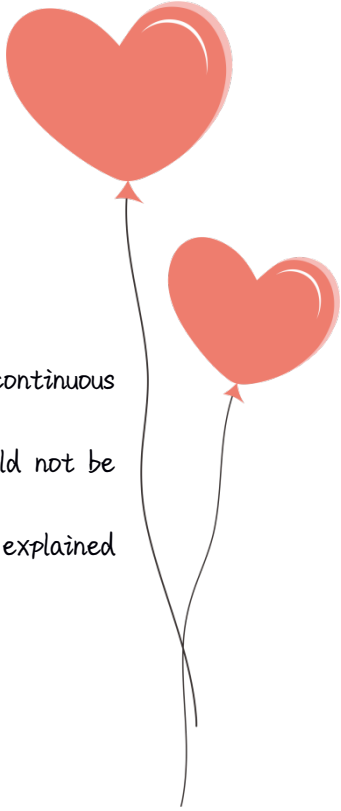
Occasionally, a sequence of fossil-rich layers of rock permits a comprehensive look at one type of organism over a long period of time. For example, Peter Sheldon' s studies of trilobites, a now extinct marine animal with a segmented body, offer a detailed glimpse into three million years of evolution in one marine environment. In that study, each of eight different trilobite species was observed to undergo a gradual change in the number of segments --- typically an increase of one or two segments over the whole time interval. No significant discontinuous were observed, leading Sheldon to conclude that environmental conditions were quite stable during the period he examined.

Similar exhaustive studies are required for many different kinds of organisms from many different periods. Most researchers expect to find that both modes of transition from one species to another are at work in evolution. Slow, continuous change may be the norm during periods of environmental stability, while rapid evolution of new species occurs during periods of environment stress. But a lot more studies like Sheldon' s are needed before we can say for sure.

Paragraph 1: A heated debate has enlivened recent studies of evolution. Darwin' s original thesis, and the viewpoint supported by evolutionary gradualists, is that species change continuously but slowly and in small increments. Such changes are all but invisible over the short time scale of modern observations, and, it is argued, they are usually obscured by innumerable gaps in the imperfect fossil record. Gradualism, with its stress on the slow pace of change, is a comforting position, repeated over and over again in generations of textbooks. By the early twentieth century, the question about the rate of evolution had been answered in favor of gradualism to most biologists' satisfaction.

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

- O countless
- O occasional
- O large



O repeated

2. According to paragraph 1, all of the following are true EXCEPT

O Darwin saw evolutionary change as happening slowly and gradually

O Gaps in the fossil record were used to explain why it is difficult to see continuous small changes in the evolution of species

O Darwin's evolutionary thesis was rejected because small changes could not be observed in the evolutionary record

O By the early twentieth century, most biologists believed that gradualism explained evolutionary change

Paragraph 2: Sometimes a closed question must be reopened as new evidence or new arguments based on old evidence come to light. In 1972 paleontologist Stephen Jay Gould and Niles Eldredge challenged conventional wisdom with an opposing viewpoint, the punctuated equilibrium hypothesis, which posits that species give rise to new species in relatively sudden bursts, without a lengthy transition period. These episodes of rapid evolution are separated by relatively long static spans during which a species may hardly change at all.

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.

O The punctuated equilibrium hypothesis challenged gradualism, which holds that species evolve in relatively sudden bursts of brief duration.

O The punctuated equilibrium hypothesis developed by Stephen Jay Gould and Niles Eldredge was challenged in 1972.

O In 1972 Stephen Jay Gould and Niles Eldredge challenged gradualism by positing that change from one species to another cannot occur without a lengthy transition period.

O The punctuate equilibrium hypothesis, in opposition to gradualism, holds that transitions from one species to another occur in comparatively sudden burst.

4. According to paragraph 1 and paragraph 2, the punctuated equilibrium hypothesis and the gradualism hypothesis differed about

O Whether the fossil record is complete

O Whether all species undergo change

O Whether evolution proceeds an a constant rate

O How many new species occur over long periods of time

Paragraph 3: The punctuated equilibrium hypothesis attempts to explain a curious feature of the fossil record --- one that has been familiar to paleontologist for more than a century but has usually been ignored. Many species appear to remain unchanged in the fossil record for millions of years --- a situation that seems to be at odds with Darwin' s model of continuous change. Intermediated fossil forms, predicted by gradualism, are typically lacking. In most localities a given species of clam or coral persists essentially unchanged throughout a thick formation of rock, only to be replaced suddenly by a new and different species.

5. According to paragraph 3, the lack of intermediate fossils in the fossil record of some species

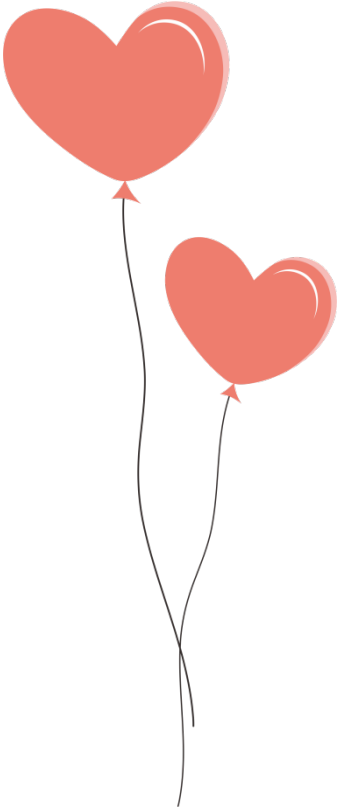
O has been extensively studied by paleontologist for over a century

O contradicts the idea that most species have remained unchanged for millions of years

O challenges the view that evolutionary change is gradual

O is most common in the fossil records of clam and coral

species



Paragraph 4: The evolution of North American horse, which was once presented as a classic textbook example of gradual evolution, is now providing equally compelling evidence for punctuated equilibrium. A convincing 50-million-year sequence of modern horse ancestors --- each slightly larger, with more complex teeth, a longer face, and a more prominent central toe ---seemed to provide strong support for Darwin' s contention that species evolve gradually. But close examination of those fossil deposits now reveals a somewhat different story. Horses evolved in discrete steps, each of which persisted almost unchanged for millions of years and was eventually replaced by a distinctive newer model. The four-toed Eohippus preceded the three-toed Miohippus, for example, but North American fossil evidence suggests a jerky, uneven transition between the two. If evolution had been a continuous, gradual process, one might expect that almost every fossil specimen would be slightly different from every year.

6. The word "compelling" in the passage is closest in the meaning to

- O surprising
- O persuasive
- O controversial
- O detailed

7. Paragraph 4 mentions that North American horses have changed in all the following ways EXCEPT in

- O the number of toes they have
- O the length of their face
- O their overall size
- O the number of years they live

Paragraph 5: If it seems difficult to conceive how major changes could occur rapidly, consider this: an alteration of a single gene in files is enough to turn a normal fly with a single pair of wings into one that has two pairs of wings.

8. The word "alteration" in the passage is closest in meaning to

- O imperfection
- O replacement
- O change
- O duplication

Paragraph 7: Occasionally , a sequence of fossil-rich layers of rock permits a comprehensive look at one type of organism over a long period of time. For example, Peter Sheldon' s studies of trilobites, a now extinct marine animal with a segmented body, offer a detailed glimpse into three million years of evolution in one marine environment. In that study, each of eight different trilobite species was observed to undergo a gradual change in the number of segments --- typically an increase of one or two segments over the whole time interval. No significant discontinuous were observed, leading Sheldon to conclude that environmental conditions were quite stable during the period he examined.

9. According to paragraph 7, Peter Sheldon ' s studies demonstrated which of the following about trilobites?

O They underwent gradual change over a long time period
O They experienced a number of discontinuous transitions during their history
O They remained unchanged during a long period of environmental stability
O They evolved in ways that cannot be counted for by either of the two competing theories.

10. The word "occasionally" in the passage is closest in meaning to

O undoubtedly
O basically
O once in a while
O to some extent

11. The main purpose of paragraph 7 is to

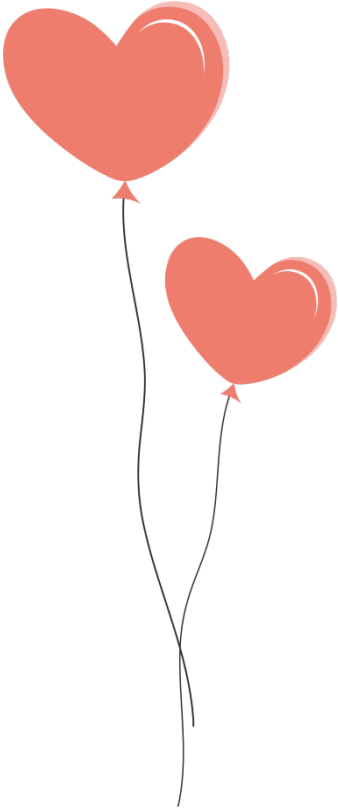
O Describe one test of the competing theories
O Provide an example of punctuated equilibrium
O Describe how segmented animals evidence both competing theories
O Explain why trilobites became extinct

Paragraph 8: ■Similar exhaustive studies are required for many different kinds of organisms from many different periods. ■Most researchers expect to find that both modes of transition from one species to another are at work in evolution. ■Slow, continuous change may be the norm during periods of environmental stability, while rapid evolution of new species occurs during periods of environment stress. ■But a lot more studies like Sheldon' s are needed before we can say for sure.

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

They believe that environmental conditions may play a crucial role in determining which of the two modes will be in operation over a given period.

Where could the sentence best fit?



13. Directions: selected from the seven phrases below the phrases that correctly characterize punctuated equilibrium and the phrases that correctly characterize gradualism. Two of the phrases will not be used. This question is worth 3 points.

Gradualism

-
-
-

punctuated equilibrium

-
-

Answer Choices

O States that new species emerge from existing species during relatively brief period of time

O Was first formulated by Charles Darwin

O Explain why North American horses have become smaller over time

O States that new species evolve slowly and continuously from existing species

O Explain the lack of intermediate fossil forms in the fossil record of many species

O Competition is usually strongest when the density of the competing populations is the same

O States that a species will not change unless its environment changes

1. 请在18分钟以内完成这篇阅读，然后分析错题原因，找出解题依据，归纳错题类型。

2. 整理并熟记文中的生词（20个以上）。

3. 分析并翻译以下句子。

- Such changes are all but invisible over the short time scale of modern observations, and, it is argued, they are usually obscured by innumerable gaps in the imperfect fossil record.

- For example, Peter Sheldon' s studies of trilobites, a now extinct marine animal with a segmented body, offer a detailed glimpse into three million years of evolution in one marine environment.

- Slow, continuous change may be the norm during periods of environmental stability, while rapid evolution of new species occurs during periods of environment stress.