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阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/118/2021_2022__E6_89_98_E7_A6_8F_E9_98_85_E8_c81_118207.htm READING

COMPREHENSION As many as one thousand years ago in the Southwest, the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America were building with adobe sun-baked brick plastered with mud. Their homes looked remarkably like modern apartment houses. Some were four stories high and contained quarters for perhaps thousand people, along with storerooms for grain and other goods. These buildings were usually put up against cliffs, both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies. They were really villages in themselves, as later Spanish explorers must have realized since they called them "pueblos", which is Spanish for town. The people of the pueblos raised what are called "the three sisters" corn, beans, and squash. They made excellent pottery and wove marvelous baskets, some so fine that they could hold water. The Southwest has always been a dry country, where water is scarce. The Hopi and Zuni brought water from streams to their fields and gardens through irrigation ditches. Water was so important that it played a major role in their religion. They developed elaborate ceremonies and religious rituals to bring rain. The way of life of less-settled groups was simpler and more strongly influenced by nature. Small tribes such as the Shoshone and Ute wandered the dry and mountainous lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They gathered seeds and hunted small animals such as rabbits and snakes. In the Far

North the ancestors of today's Inuit hunted seals, walruses, and the great whales. They lived right on the frozen seas in shelters called igloos built of blocks of packed snow. When summer came, they fished for salmon and hunted the lordly caribou. The Cheyenne, Pawnee, and Sioux tribes, known as the Plains Indians, lived on the grasslands between the rocky mountains and the Mississippi River. They hunted bison commonly called the buffalo. Its meat was the chief food of these tribes, and its hide was used to make their clothing and the covering of their tents and tipis.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss? (A) The architecture of early American Indian buildings (B) The movement of American Indians across North America (C) Ceremonies and rituals of American Indians (D) The way of life of American Indian tribes in early North America

2. According to the passage the Hopi and Zuni typically built their homes (A) in valleys (B) next to streams (C) on open plains (D) against cliffs

3. The word "They" in line 6 refers to (A) goods (B) buildings (C) cliffs (D) enemies

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the dwellings of the Hopi and Zuni were (A) very small (B) highly advanced (C) difficult to defend (D) quickly constructed

5. The author uses the phrase "the three sisters" in line 8 refer to (A) Hopi women (B) family members (C) important crops (D) rain ceremonies

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