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1. Excavation of the ancient city of Kourion on the island of Cyprus revealed a pattern of debris and collapsed buildings typical of towns devastated by earth-quakes. Archaeologists have hypothesized that the destruction was due to a major earthquake known to have occurred near the island in A.D.365. Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the archaeologists hypothesis? (A) Bronze ceremonial drinking vessels that are often found in graves dating from years preceding and following A.D.365 were also found in several graves near Kourion. (B) No coins minted after A.D.365 were found in Kourion, but coins minted before that year were found in abundance. (C) Most modern histories of Cyprus mention that an earthquake occurred near the island in A.D.365. (D) Several small statues carved in styles current in Cyprus in the century between A.D.300 and 400 were found in Kourion. (E) Stone inscriptions in a form of the Greek alphabet that was definitely used in Cyprus after A.D.365 were found in Kourion.

2. In Swartkans territory, archaeologists discovered charred bone fragments dating back 1 million years. Analysis of the fragments, which came from a variety of animals, showed that they had been heated to temperatures no higher than those produced in experimental campfires made from branches of white stink-wood, the most common tree around Swartkans. Which of the following, if true, would, together

with the information above , provide the best basis for the claim that the charred bone fragments are evidence of the use of fire by early hominids ? (A) The white stinkwood tree is used for building material by the present day inhabitants of Swartkans. (B) Forest fires can heat wood to a range of temperatures that occur in campfires. (C) The bone fragments were fitted together by the archaeologists to form the complete skeletons of several animals.

(D) Apart from the Swartkans discovery , there is reliable evidence that early hominids used fire as many as 500 thousand years ago. (E) The bone fragments were found in several distinct layers of limestone that contained primitive cutting tools known to have been used by early hominids. 3. Black Americans are , on the whole , about twice as likely as White Americans to develop high blood pressure. This likelihood also holds for westernized Black Africans when compared to White Africans. Researchers have hypothesized that this predisposition in westernized Blacks may reflect an interaction between western high-salt diets and genes that adapted to an environmental scarcity of salt. Which of the following statements about present-day , westernized Black Africans , if true , would most tend to confirm the researchers hypothesis ? (A) The blood pressures of those descended from peoples situated throughout their history in Senegal and Gambia , where salt was always available , are low. (B) The unusually high salt consumption in certain areas of Africa represents a serious health problem. (C) Because of their blood pressure levels , most White Africans have markedly decreased their salt consumption. (D) Blood pressures are low

among the Yoruba , who , throughout their history , have been situated far inland from sources of sea salt and far south of Saharan salt mines. (E) No significant differences in salt metabolism have been found between those people who have had salt available throughout their history and those who have not. 100Test 下载频道 开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com