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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/127/2021_2022_2006_E5_B9_B4_E8_80_83_c90_127410.htm 阅读(Page 175-177) Question 1-9 In the 1600s when the Spanish moved into what later was to become the southwestern United States, they encountered the ancestors of the modern-day Pueblo, Hopi, and Zuni peoples. These ancestors, known variously as the Basket Makers, the Anasazi, or the Ancient Ones, had lived in the area for at least 2,000 years. They were an advanced agricultural people who used irrigation to help grow their crops. The Anasazi lived in houses constructed of adobe and wood. Anasazi houses were originally built in pits and were entered from the roof. But around the year 700 A.D., the Anasazi began to build their homes above ground and join them together into rambling multistoried complexes, which the Spanish called pueblos or villages. Separate subterranean rooms in these pueblos _____ known as kivas or chapels _____ were set aside for religious ceremonies. Each kiva had a fire pit and a hole that was believed to lead to the underworld. The largest pueblos had five stories and more than 800 rooms. The Anasazi family was matrilineal, that is, descent was traced through the female. The sacred objects of the family were under the control of the oldest female, but the ritual ceremonies were conducted by her brother or son. Women owned the rooms in the pueblo and the crops, once they were harvested. While still growing, crops belonged to the man who, in contrast to most other Native American groups, planted them. The women made baskets

and pottery, the men wove textile and crafted turquoise jewelry. Each village had two chiefs. The village chief dealt with land disputes and religious affairs. The war chief led the men in fighting during occasional conflicts that broke out with neighboring villages and directed the men in community building projects. The cohesive political and social organization of the Anasazi made it almost impossible for other groups to conquer them.

1. The Anasazi people were considered "agriculturally advanced" because of the way they (A) stored their crops (B) fertilized their fields. (C) watered their crops. (D) planted their fields.

2. The word "pits" in line 7 is closest in meaning to (A) stages (B) scars (C) seeds (D) holes.

3. The word "stories" in line 12 is closest in meaning to (A) articles (B) tales (C) levels (D) rumors.

4. Who would have been most likely to control the sacred objects of an Anasazi family? (A) A twenty-year-old man (B) A twenty-year-old woman (C) A forty-year-old man (D) A forty-year-old woman.

5. The word "they" in line 16 refers to (A) women (B) crops (C) rooms (D) pueblos.

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