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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/217/2021_2022_2000_E5_B9_B48_E6_9C_c81_217717.htm Section One: Listening

Comprehension 1. (A) She doesn't think the shirt comes in a bigger size. (B) She thinks shirt will fit the man. (C) A checked shirt won't look good on the man. (D) The bigger sizes are more expensive. 2.

(A) She expects the man to have it. (B) She's angry with the man for forgetting it. (C) She doesn't know where it is. (D) She'd like the man to return it by tonight. 3. (A) She didn't buy the ticket. (B)

The ticket was expensive. (C) She doesn't know how much the ticket cost. (D) There are still a few tickets left. 4. (A) Eat a bigger breakfast. (B) Make time for lunch in her schedule. (C) Take only morning classes next semester. (D) Change her schedule after she eats lunch. 5. (A) He's quitting the band for academic reasons. (B) He didn't enjoy being a member of the band. (C) He's getting academic credit for being in the band. (D) He's taking time off from his studies to join the band. 6. (A) His suit is too old to wear. (B) He doesn't want to buy new clothes. (C) He doesn't want to wear a suit. (D) He'll go shopping with the woman. 7. (A) Calculate the bill again. (B) Refuse to pay the bill. (C) He doesn't want to wear a suit. (D) He'll go shopping with the woman. 8. (A) Sara rarely makes mistakes. (B) Sara usually says what she thinks. (C) Sara's boss is hard to work with. (D) The secretary wasn't hard worker. 9. (A) She'd prefer to see a different type of movie than a comedy. (B) She has already finished her research paper. (C) She won't be able

to go to a movie with the man.(D) She ' d like the man to help her with her research paper.10. (A) He prefers to work part time.(B) He wants to change his class schedule.(C) He ' s having a difficult time finding a part-time job.(D) He doesn ' t want to work on campus.11. (A) She doesn ' t think it will snow.(B) The location of the session has been changed.(C) The session might be canceled.(D) She ' ll probably be too tired to walk to the session.12. (A) Use bleach on his socks.(B) Buy new white socks.(C) Wash his red T-shirt again.(D) Throw away his pink socks.13. (A) He hasn ' t talked to his brother since he transferred.(B) He doesn ' t think his brother should transfer.(C) His brother doesn ' t want to transfer.(D) He hadn ' t heard the news about his brother.14. (A) Which seminar the woman wants to sign up for.(B) If the woman keeps money at the bank.(C) Where the woman learned about the seminar.(D) If the woman has taken other classes on personal finances.15. (A) He ' s used to cold weather.(B) He expected the weather to be warmer over the weekend.(C) He has never liked the weather in October.(D) He didn ' t see the forecast for the weekend. 16. (A) Leave the art exhibit.(B) Help the man understand the display.(C) Take the artwork down.(D) Call the museum director.17. (A) He thinks he ' s very organized.(B) He doesn ' t want to join the display.(C) He doesn ' t think he should lead the study group.(D) He knows someone who can lead the study group.18. (A) He doesn ' t know where his brother keeps his computer.(B) The woman should buy a used computer.(C) He doesn ' t know how much computers cost.(D) His brother paid too

much for the computer. 19. (A) It ' s been to warm to wear the jacket.(B) The jacket is too big for him.(C) He doesn ' t like cold weather.(D) He didn ' t buy the jacket until cooler weather arrived.20. (A) He started the semester in a bad mood.(B) He ' s not usually bad-tempered.(C) He has few responsibilities.(D) He doesn ' t like the man.21. (A) He forgot to cancel the reservation.(B) They can go to the restaurant after the woman has finished working.(C) He has to work late tonight.(D) They don ' t have a reservation at the restaurant.22. (A) Watch a TV program related to his project.(B) Think about taking a less advanced sociology class.(C) Finish his project as soon as possible.(D) Reconsider his decision to interview so many people.23. (A) Try on a smaller sweater.(B) Look for another style at a different store.(C) Give the sweater away as a gift.(D) Exchange the sweater for a bigger one.24. (A) She plans to send a package to Canada.(B) She doesn ' t know the postage for a package to Australia.(C) She has relatives in Australia.(D) She ' ll help the man wrap the package.25. (A) Send back his food.(B) Compliment the waiter on the food.(C) Tell the waiter about the mistake.(D) Order something else.26. (A) She doesn ' t speak Spanish very well.(B) She doesn ' t have to study a foreign language.(C) She performed poorly on a recent Spanish test.(D) She doesn ' t remember living in Mexico.27. (A) He ' s taking the next train to Philadelphia.(B) He has an extra train schedule.(C) He missed his train.(D) He ' s familiar with the train station.28. (A) He ' d like the woman to take his picture.(B) He ' d like to borrow the woman ' s camera this weekend.(C) His camera takes better pictures

than the woman's camera. (D) His camera is smaller than the woman's camera.

29. (A) Ask Professor Bell to help the club. (B) Introduce the woman to Professor Bell. (C) Write an article about Professor Bell's interests. (D) Find out which biology classes Professor Bell teaches.

30. (A) She wasn't wearing a scarf when she arrived. (B) She'll help the man look for his scarf. (C) She likes the color the man's scarf. (D) The man didn't take her scarf.

31. (A) A concert the woman attended. (B) The man's collection of CD's. (C) A new software programs. (D) An instrument the woman is learning to play.

32. (A) She lost one of his CD's. (B) She didn't invite him to the concert. (C) She missed class. (D) She forgot about a meeting.

33. (A) It does not need to be turned. (B) It has two sets of strings. (C) Its pitch is exceptionally high. (D) It is played with the hands and feet.

34. (A) A baritone. (B) Some CD's. (C) A computer program. (D) His class notes.

35. (A) The woman's house. (B) The concert. (C) The club meeting. (D) The music shop.

36. (A) How rocks are eroded. (B) How sediment hardens into rock. (C) How flood plains develop. (D) How minerals are extracted from rock.

37. (A) How rocks are eroded. (B) How strata are formed in rock. (C) Why flooding makes geological investigations difficult. (D) Which minerals can be found in rock.

38. (A) The deposits aren't made of organic material. (B) The deposits aren't found everywhere in the world. (C) The deposits harden under conditions of heat and pressure. (D) The deposits don't form at regular time intervals.

39. (A) Where fossils are most commonly found. (B) How a geological discovery was made. (C) Why rivers

flood.(D)The differences between two geological periods.40. (A) A museum exhibition of African baskets.(B) Changes in basket-weaving.(C) Differences between African and American baskets.(D)The development of basket weaving in one town.41. (A)Their mothers taught them.(B)They traveled to Africa.(C)They learned in school.(D)They taught themselves.42. (A)Fruit baskets.(B)Work baskets.(C)Baby cradles.(D)Clothes baskets.43. (A)They sell them as a hobby.(B)They make them as a hobby.(C)They use them on their farms.44. (A)How insects breed in extreme desert temperatures.(B)Different types of beetles.(C)They send them to museums.(D)How beetles can defeat a plant ' s defense system.45. (A)Its resin isn ' t poisonous.(B)It can shoot its resin a great distance.(C)It leaves have no veins.(D)It doesn ' t need much water to grow well.46. (A)By severing the veins that carry the poison.(B)By eating only the stem of the plant.(C)By changing the plant ' s chemistry.(D)By eating only at night.47. (A)Their literary value.(B)The debate over who wrote them.(C)The time period in which they were written.(D)Why they are still popular today.48. (A)The Iliad was written after the Odyssey.(B)The first European poems weren ' t written in Greek.(C)The poet called Homer wrote the Iliad but not the Odyssey.(D)The poet called Homer never existed.49. (A)The portrayal of the characters in the poems.(B)Archaeological findings in Greece.(C)Research conducted by Milman Parry.(D)Claims made by ancient Greek authors about the poems.50. (A) Other poems written by Homer.(B) A comparison of modern versus ancient

Creekpoetry.(C) A twentieth-century scholar ' s conclusions about Homer.(D)Poetry by Milman Parry.

Section Two Structure and Written Expression

Time: 25 minutes

1. The gray scale, a progressive series of shades ranging from black to white, is used in computer graphics ---- detail to graphical images.(A) added(B) to add(C) are added(D) and add

2. By ---- excluding competition from an industry, governments have often created public service monopolies.(A) they adopt laws(B) laws are adopted(C) adopting laws(D) having laws adopt

3. ---- skeleton of an insect is on the outside of its body.(A) Its(B) That the(C) There is a (D) The

4. Lenses, ---- are used to correct imperfections in eyesight.(A) are the forms of glasses and contact lenses(B) in the form of glasses and contact lenses(C) glasses and contact lenses which form(D) glasses and contact lenses may be formed

5. In eighteenth-century North America, printed engravings provided ---- of rococo style.(A) the most manifestation widespread(B) manifestation widespread the most(C) the widespread manifestation most(D) the most widespread manifestation

6. In the Arctic tundra, ice fog may form under clear skies in winter, ---- coastal fogs or low status clouds are common in summer.(A) because of (B) whereas(C) despite(D) that

7. On attaining maximum size, ---- by drawing itself out and dividing into two daughter amoebas, each receiving identical nuclear materials.(A) the reproduction of the amoeba(B) the amoeba, which reproduces(C) reproducing the amoeba(D) the amoeba reproduces

8. For the advertiser, one of the greatest appeals of radio is ---- an audience all day long.(A) that it has (B) that to have (C) to

have it(D) having it9. Charles Schulz ' s comic strip, " Peanuts, " features children who make --- about life.(A) funny, wise statements that(B) which funny, wise statements(C) statements are funny but wise(D) funny but wise statements10. One of the major rivers of the western United States, ---- flows for some 1,500 miles fromColorado to northwestern Mexico.(A) it is the Colorado River(B) the Colorado River which(C) and the Colorado River(D) the Colorado River11. In art, the tendency of gouache colors to lighten on drying makes ---- a wide range ofpearly or pastel-like effects.(A) it is possible(B) possible(C) possible to be(D) it possible the12. Isabel Bishop was one of many American artists ---- by the government during theDepression years on various federal art projects.(A) employed(B) whose employment(C) to employ(D) had been employed13. Outbreaks of diseases in trees commonly occur ---- stressed because of drought or otherenvironmental factors. (A) as forests that become(B) in forests become(C) that become forests(D) when forests become 14. To break thick ice, an icebreaker boat moves fast enough to ride up on the ice, ---- under its weight.(A) so then breaks(B) when breaks it(C) which then breaks(D) for which then breaks15. Cholesterol is present in large quantities in the nervous system, where ---- compound ofmyelin.(A) it a (B) a (C) being a (D) it is a16. Painters of the early twentieth century who were known primarily for they colorful landscapes, the A B C Group of Seven changed is name to the Canadian Group of Painters in 1933.D17. Most animals have nervous systems, sense organs, and specialized modes of locomotion, and are A B C capable of securing

ingesting, and to digest food.D18. The cork oak tree has a layer of cork several inches thickness that can be stripped every ten years.A B C D19. Inflation, interest rates, and overall economic active can be governed by the United States Federal A B C Reserve ' s decision to adjust the supply of money to the economy.D20. Free radicals of oxygen, which common by-products of metabolic processes in the body, are capable A B C Dof causing tissue damage.21. By 1830 the glass industry in the United States had become too well established that the country no A B Clonger needed to depend on imported glass.D22. Free land, cheaply transportation, and powerfully persuasive railroad advertising all helped flood the A B western part of the United States with farmers in the nineteenth century.C D23. Coral formations have known as fringing reefs are located close to shore, separated from land only A B C by shallow water.D24. For a seagoing, cargo-carrying sailing vessels, the clipper ship was remarkably fast.A B C D25. Visibly only through large telescopes, Pluto has a yellowish color, which indicates that there is very A B C little atmosphere.D26. Diamond is the hardest known substance, so diamonds can be cut only by another diamonds.A B C D27.The International Monetary Fund was created in a effort to stabilize exchange rates without A B interfering with the healthy growth of trade. C D28. Butterflies and moths undergo complete metamorphosis, them changing from caterpillar to adult via A B C one intermediate stage, the pupa. D29. Thousands of meteorite hit Earth each year, but most fall into the sea or in remote areas and are never A B C Drecovered.30. Alaska became the forty-ninth state in

1959, and Hawaii became the fiftieth state late that year. A B C D31. A sponge feeds itself by drawing water through tiny pores on its surface, filtering out food particles, A B and then expel the water through larger vents. C D32. Toward the end of his life, John Singer Sargent returned to the painting of landscapes and the use of A B C watercolors, of which he excelled. D 33. Pythons differ than most other snakes by having two well-developed lungs rather than a much A B C smaller left lung or no left lung at all. D34. Weighing among two to five kilograms in adults, the skin is the largest organ of the human body. A B C D35. Rodents dwell in various habitats, some species being aquatic, some terrestrial. A B C D36. The nectar of flowers are ingested by worker bees and converted to honey in special sacs in their A B C D digestive systems. 37. Lucid dreaming, the ability dreamers to become aware of and to control their dreams while A B C dreaming, is the focus of some current psychological research. D38. The sensation of sound is produced how vibrations transmitted through the air strike the eardrum. A B C D39. The musical tone of an electric guitar is created not by the resonance of the body of the guitar but by A B C electronically amplification. D40. Considered one of the most beautiful of the fine arts, ballet is a combination of dance and mime A B C performed to music. D

Section Three Reading Comprehension Time: 55 minutes

Questions 1-8 Prehistoric mammoths have been preserved in the famous tar pits of Rancho La Brea (Brea is the Spanish word for tar) in what now the heart of Los Angeles, California. These tar pits have been known for centuries and were formerly mined for their

natural asphalt, a black or brown petroleum-like substance. Thousands of tons were extracted (5) before 1875, when excavations that established the significance of this remarkable site. excavations were undertaken that established the significance of this remarkable site. The tar pits were found to contain the remains of scores of species of animals from the last 30,000 years of the Ice Age. Since then, over 100 tons of fossils, 1.5 million from vertebrates, 2.5 million from (10) invertebrates, have been recovered, often in densely concentrated tangled masses. The creatures found range from insects and birds to giant ground sloths, but a total of 17 proboscideans (animal with a proboscis or long nose)- including mastodons and Columbian mammoths- have been recovered, most of them from Pit 9, the deepest bone-bearing deposit, which was excavated in 1914. Most of the fossils date to between (15) 40,000 and 10,000 years ago. The asphalt at La Brea seeps to the surface, especially in the summer, and forms shallow puddles that would often have been concealed by leaves and dust. Unwary animals would become trapped on these thin sheets of liquid asphalt, which are extremely sticky in warm weather. Stuck, the unfortunate beasts would die of exhaustion and (20) hunger or fall prey to predators that often also became stuck. As the animals decayed, more scavengers would be attracted and caught in their turn. Carnivores greatly outnumber herbivores in the collection: for every large herbivore, there is one saber-tooth cat, a coyote, and four wolves. The fact that some bones are heavily weathered shows that some bodies remained above the surface for weeks or (25) months. Bacteria in the asphalt would have consumed

some of the tissues other than bones, and the asphalt itself would dissolve what was left, at the same time impregnating and beautifully preserving the saturated bones, rendering them dark brown and shiny.

1. What aspect of the La Brea tar pits does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The amount of asphalt that was mined there
(B) The chemical and biological interactions between asphalt and animals
(C) The fossil remains that have been found there
(D) Scientific methods of determining the age of tar pits

2. In using the phrase “ the heart of Los Angeles ” in line 2, the author is talking about the city ’ s
(A) beautiful design
(B) central area
(C) basic needs
(D) supplies of natural asphalt

3. The word “ noticed ” in line 5 is closest in meaning to
(A) predicted
(B) announced
(C) corrected
(D) observed

4. The word “ tangled ” in line 10 is closest in meaning to
(A) buried beneath
(B) twisted together
(C) quickly formed
(D) easily dated

5. The word “ them ” in line 13 refers to
(A) insects
(B) birds
(C) cloths
(D) proboscideans

6. How many proboscideans have been found at the La Brea tar pits?
(A) 9
(B) 17
(C) 1.5 million
(D) 2.5 million

7. The word “ concealed ” in line 17 is closest in meaning to
(A) highlighted
(B) covered
(C) transformed
(D) contaminated

8. Why does the author mention animals such as coyotes and wolves in paragraph 4?
(A) To give examples of animals that are classified as carnivores
(B) To specify the animals found least commonly at La Brea
(C) To argue that these animals were especially likely to avoid extinction.
(D) To define the term “ scavengers ”

Questions 9-19
The principal difference between urban growth in Europe and in the American colonies was the slow evolution of cities

in the former and their rapid growth in the latter. In Europe they grew over a period of centuries from town economies to their present] (Line) urban structure. In North America, they started as wilderness communities and developed (5) to mature urbanism ' s in little more than a century. In the early colonial day in North America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic Coastline, mostly in what are now New America, small cities sprang up along the Atlantic United States and in the lower Saint Lawrence valley in Canada. This was natural because these areas were nearest England and France, particularly England, from which (10) most capital goods (assets such as equipment) and many consumer goods were imported. Merchandising establishments were, accordingly, advantageously located in port cities from which goods could be readily distributed to interior settlements. Here, too, were the favored locations for processing raw materials prior to export. Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Montreal, and other cities flourished, and, as the colonies grew, these cities (15) increased in importance. This was less true in the colonial South, where life centered around large farms, known as plantations, rather than around towns, as was the case in the areas further north along the Atlantic coastline. The local isolation and the economic self-sufficiency of the plantations were antagonistic to the development of the towns. The plantations (20) maintained their independence because they were located on navigable streams and each had a wharf accessible to the small shipping of that day. In fact, one of the strongest factors in the selection of plantation land was the desire to have it front on a

waterhighway. When the United States became an independent nation in 1776, it did not have a single(25) city as large as 50,000 inhabitants, but by 1820 it had a city of more than 10,000 people, and by 1880 it had recorded a city of over one million. It was not until after 1823, after the mechanization of the spinning and weaving industries, that cities started drawing young people away from farms. Such migration was particularly rapid following the Civil War (1861-1865).

9. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) Factors that slowed the growth of cities in Europe.
(B) The evolution of cities in North America
(C) Trade between North American and European cities
(D) The effects of the United States' independence on urban growth in New England.

10. The word "they" in line 4 refers to
(A) North American colonies
(B) cities
(C) centuries
(D) town economies

11. The passage compares early European and North American cities on the basis of which of the following?
(A) Their economic success
(B) The type of merchandise they exported
(C) Their ability to distribute goods to interior settlements
(D) The pace of their development

12. The word "accordingly" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) as usual
(B) in contrast
(C) to some degree
(D) for that reason

13. According to the passage, early colonial cities were established along the Atlantic coastline of North America due to
(A) an abundance of natural resources
(B) financial support from colonial governments
(C) proximity to parts of Europe
(D) a favorable climate

14. The passage indicates that during colonial times, the Atlantic coastline cities prepared which of the following for shipment to Europe?
(A)

Manufacturing equipment(B) Capital goods(C) Consumer goods(D) Raw materials

15. According to the passage, all of the following aspects of the plantation system influenced the growth of southern cities EXCEPT the(A) location of the plantations(B) access of plantation owners to shipping(C) relationships between plantation residents and city residents(D) economic self-sufficiency of the plantation

16. It can be inferred from the passage that, in comparison with northern, cities, most southern cities were(A) imagined(B) discovered(C) documented(D) planned

17. The word “ recorded ” in line 26 is closest in meaning to(A) imagined(B) discovered(C) documented(D) planned

18. The word “ drawing ” in line 27 is closest in meaning to (A) attracting(B) employing(C) instructing(D) representing

19. The passage mentions the period following the Civil War (line 28-29) because it was a time of (A) significant obstacles to industrial growth(B) decreased dependence on foreign trade(C) increased numbers of people leaving employment on farms(D) increased migration from northern states to southern states

Questions 20-28

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the production of food and feed crops in the United States rose at an extraordinarily rapid rate. Corn production increased by four and a half times, hay by five times, oats and wheat by seven times. The most crucial factor behind this phenomenal upsurge in productivity was the widespread adoption of (5) labor-saving machinery by northern farmers. By 1850 horse-drawn reaping machines that cut grain were being introduced into the major grain-growing regions of the country. Horse-powered threshing

machines to separate the seeds from the plants were already in general use. However, it was the onset of the Civil War in 1861 that provided the great stimulus for the mechanization of northern agriculture. With much of the labor force (10) inducted into the army and with grain prices on the rise, northern farmers rushed to avail themselves of the new labor-saving equipment. In 1860 there were approximately 80,000 reapers in the country. Five years later there were 350,000. After the close of the war in 1865, machinery became ever more important in northern agriculture, and improved equipment was continually introduced. By 1880 a self-binding (15) reaper had been perfected that not only cut the grain, but also gathered the stalks and bound them with twine. Threshing machines were also being improved and enlarged, and after 1870 they were increasingly powered by steam engines rather than by horses. Since steam-powered threshing machines were costly items—running from \$1,000 to \$4,000—they were usually owned by custom thresher owners who then worked their way from (20) farm to farm during the harvest season. “Combines” were also coming into use on the great wheat ranches in California and the Pacific Northwest. These ponderous machines sometimes pulled by as many as 40 horses reaped the grain, threshed it, and bagged it, all in one simultaneous operation. The adoption of labor-saving machinery had a profound effect upon the scale of (25) agricultural operations in the northern states—allowing farmers to increase vastly their crop acreage. By the end of century, a farmer employing the new machinery could plant and harvest two and half times as much corn

as a farmer had using hand methods 50 years before. 20. What aspect of farming in the United States in the nineteenth century does the passage mainly discuss? (A) How labor-saving machinery increased crop production (B) Why southern farms were not as successful as northern farms (C) Farming practices before the Civil War (D) The increase in the number of people farming

21. The word “ crucial ” in line 3 is closest in meaning to (A) obvious (B) unbelievable (C) important (D) desirable

22. The phrase “ avail themselves ” in lines 10-11 is closest in meaning to (A) take care (B) make use (C) get rid (D) do more

23. According to the passage, why was the Civil War a stimulus for mechanization? (A) The army needed more grain in order to feed the soldiers. (B) Technology developed for the war could also be used by farmers. (C) It was hoped that harvesting more grain would lower the price of grain. (D) Machines were needed to replace a disappearing labor force.

24. The passage supports which of the following statements about machinery after the Civil War? (A) Many farmers preferred not to use the new machinery. (B) Returning laborers replaced the use of machinery. (C) The use of farm machinery continued to increase. (D) Poor-quality machinery slowed the pace of crop production.

25. Combines and self-binding reapers were similar because each (A) could perform more than one function (B) required relatively little power to operate (C) was utilized mainly in California (D) required two people to operate

26. The word “ they ” in line 17 refers to (A) grain stalks (B) threshing machines (C) steam engines (D) horses

27. It can be inferred from the passage that most farmers did not own threshing

machines because. (A) farmers did not know how to use the new machines (B) farmers had no space to keep the machines (C) thresher owner had chance to buy the machines before farmers did (D) the machines were too expensive for every farmer to own²⁸. The word “ponderous” in line 21 is closest in meaning to (A) Advanced (B) heavy (C) complex (D) rapid

Questions 29-39

The Native American peoples of the north Pacific Coast created a highly complex maritime culture as they invented modes of production unique to their special environment. In addition to their sophisticated technical culture, they also attained one of (5) the most complex social organizations of any nonagricultural people in the world. In a division of labor similar to that of the hunting peoples in the interior and among foraging peoples throughout the world, the men did most of the fishing, and the women processed the catch. Women also specialized in the gathering of the abundant shellfish that lived closer to shore. They collected oysters, crabs, sea urchins, mussels, abalone, and clams, which they could gather while remaining close to their children. The maritime (10) life harvested by the women not only provided food, but also supplied more of the raw materials for making tools than did fish gathered by the men. Of particular importance for the native tool than did the fish gathered by the men. Of particular made from the larger mussel shells, and a variety of cutting edges that could be made from other marine shells. (15) The women used their tools to process all of the fish and marine mammals brought in by the men. They cleaned the fish, and dried vast quantities of them for the winter. They sun-dried fish when

practical, but in the rainy climate of the coastal area they also used smokehouses to preserve tons of fish and other seafood annually. Each product had its own peculiar characteristics that demanded a particular way of cutting or drying the meat, (20) and each task required its own cutting blades and other utensils. After drying the fish, the women pounded some of them into fish meal, which was an easily transported food used in soups, stews, or other dishes to provide protein and thickening in the absence of fresh fish or while on long trips. The women also made a cheese-like substance from a mixture of fish and roe by aging it in storehouses or by (25) burying it in wooden boxes or pits lined with rocks and tree leaves.

29. Which aspect of the lives of the Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast does the passage mainly discuss? (A) Methods of food preservation (B) How diet was restricted by the environment (C) The contributions of women to the food supply (D) Difficulties in establishing successful farms

30. The word “unique” in line 2 is closest in meaning to (A) comprehensible (B) productive (C) intentional (D) particular

31. The word “attained” in line 3 is closest in meaning to (A) achieved (B) modified (C) demanded (D) spread

32. It can be inferred from paragraph 1 that the social organization of many agricultural peoples is (A) more complex than that of hunters and foragers (B) less efficient than that of hunters and foragers (C) more widespread than that of hunters and foragers (D) better documented than that of hunters and foragers

33. According to the passage, what is true of the “division of labor” mentioned in line 5? (A) It was first developed by Native Americans

of the north Pacific Coast. (B) It rarely existed among hunting (C) It was a structure that the Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast shared with many other peoples. (D) It provided a form of social organization that was found mainly among coastal peoples. 34. The word “ abundant ” in line 7 is closest in meaning to (A) prosperous (B) plentiful (C) acceptable (D) fundamental 35. All of the following are true of the north Pacific coast women EXCEPT that they (A) were more likely to catch shellfish than other kinds of fish (B) contributed more materials for tool making than the men did (C) sometimes searched for food far inland from the coast (D) prepared and preserved the fish 36. The word “ They ” in line 16 refers to (A) women (B) tools (C) mammals (D) men 37. The Native Americans of the north Pacific Coast used smokehouses in order to (A) store utensils used in food preparation (B) prevent fish and shellfish from spoiling (C) have a place to store fish and shellfish (D) prepare elaborate meals 38. The word “ peculiar ” in line 19 is closest in meaning to (A) strange (B) distinctive (C) appealing (D) biological 39. All of following are true of the cheese-like substance mentioned in paragraph 4 EXCEPT that it was (A) made from fish (B) not actually cheese (C) useful on long journeys (D) made in a short period of time

Question 40-45 Archaeological literature is rich in descriptions of pot making. Unlike modern industrial potters, prehistoric artisans created each of their pieces individually, using the simplest technology but demonstrating remarkable skill in making and adorning their vessels. Line The clay used in prehistoric pot making was invariably selected with the utmost care: (5) often it was

traded over considerable distances. The consistency of the clay was crucial: it was pounded meticulously and mixed with water to make it entirely even in texture. By careful kneading, the potter removed the air bubbles and made the clay as plastic as possible, allowing it to be molded into shape as the pot was built up. When a pot is fired, it loses its water and can crack, so the potter added a temper to the clay, a substance that (10) helped reduce shrinkage and cracking. Since surface finishes provided a pleasing appearance and also improved the durability, in day-to-day use, the potter smoothed the exterior surface of the pot with wet hands. Often a wet clay solution, known as a slip, was applied to the smooth surface. Brightly colored slips were often used and formed painted decorations on the vessel. In later times, glazes (15) came into use in some areas. A glaze is a form of slip that turns to a glasslike finish during high-temperature firing. When a slip was not applied, the vessel was allowed to dry slowly until the external surface was almost like leather in texture. It was then rubbed with a round stone or similar object to give it a shiny, hard surface. Some pots were adorned with incised or stamped decorations. (20) Most early pottery was then fired over open hearths. The vessels were covered with fast-burning wood. As it burned, the ashes would fall all around the pots and bake them evenly over a few hours. Far higher temperatures were attained in special ovens, known as kilns, which would not only bake the clay and remove its plasticity, but also dissolve carbon and iron compounds. Kilns were also used for glazing, when two firings were needed. Once fired, the pots were allowed to cool slowly, and small cracks were

repaired Before they were ready for use.

40. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) Why archaeologists study prehistoric pot making
(B) How early pottery was made and decorated
(C) The development of kilns used by early potters
(D) The variety of decorations on Prehistoric pottery

41. The word “ meticulously ” in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) heavily
(B) initially
(C) carefully
(D) completely

42. Which of the following was a process used by prehistoric potters to improve the texture of the clay?
(A) Adding temper
(B) Removing the water
(C) Beating on the clay
(D) Mixing the clay with plastic substances

43. The word “ durability ” in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) quality
(B) endurance
(C) adaptability
(D) applicability

44. Prehistoric potters applied slips and glazes to their vessels in order to do which of the following?
(A) Improve the appearance of the vessels
(B) prevent the vessels from leaking
(C) Help the vessels a leather like quality
(D) Give the vessels a leather like quality

45. Which of the following was a method used by some potters to give vessels a glossy finish?
(A) Smoothing them with wet hands
(B) Mixing the clay with colored solutions
(C) Baking them at a very high temperature
(D) Rubbing them with a smooth hard object

46. The word “ incised ” in line 19 is closest in meaning to
(A) designed
(B) carved
(C) detailed
(D) painted

47. The word “ they ” in line 26 refers to
(A) kilns
(B) firings
(C) pots
(D) cracks

48. According to the passage, the advantage of kilns over open fires was that the kilns
(A) required less wood for burning
(B) reached higher temperatures
(C) kept ashes away from the pots
(D) baked vessels without cracking them

49. Look at the terms “ temper ” (line 9),

“ glazes ” (line14), “ kilns ” (line23), and “ compounds ” (24).
Which of these terms is NOT defined in the passage?(A) temper(B)
glazes(C) kilns (D) compounds50.The passage mentions that when
pottery is fired under burning wood ,the ashes help(A) prevent the
clay from cracking(B) produce a more consistently baked pot(C)
attain a very high temperature(D) give the vessel a glasslike finish

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