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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/217/2021_2022_2001_E5_B9_B41_E6_9C_c81_217719.htm Section One: Listening

Comprehension 1. (A) He can have more than four guests at his graduation. (B) His brother isn't going to graduate this semester. (C) He didn't know that Jane wanted to be invited. (D) He's going to invite Jane. 2. (A) Listen to the traffic report on the radio (B) Take a later train. (C) Run to catch the next train. (D) Check the weekend schedule. 3. (A) Give the notebook to Kathy. (B) Find out where Kathy put the notebook. (C) Ask Kathy to explain the chemistry notes. (D) Ask Kathy for the man's notebook. 4. (A) The walk is shorter than the woman thinks it is. (B) The lecture has already started. (C) They won't have a problem getting seats. (D) The lecture may be canceled. 5. (A) The woman should have studied French in Paris. (B) He didn't study French in high school. (C) Living in Paris helped improve the woman's language skills. (D) The woman must have had a good French teacher. 6. (A) Apologize to his roommate. (B) Give the notes to the woman. (C) Call the woman tonight. (D) Take the woman's notes to his roommate. 7. (A) She doesn't have time to talk to Dr. Foster. (B) She needs the additional time to finish her paper. (C) Dr. Foster hasn't finished grading the papers. (D) She wants the man to help her with her paper. 8. (A) Phone the Cliffside Inn for a reservation. (B) Ask her parents to come a different weekend. (C) Call local hotels again in a few days. (D) Find a hotel again in a few days. 9. (A) Mail her some

information about the conference. (B) Drive her to the conference. (C) Attend the conference in her place. (D) Collect her mail while she 's at the conference. 10. (A) The man should stop by the bookstore on the way to class. (B) The man can return the books he doesn ' t need. (C) The man should have bought his books earlier. (D) The man won ' t need books on the first day of class. 11. (A) Help the man with his essay. (B) Ask Sue to rehearse with her. (C) Wait to rehearse until the man has finished his essay. (D) Memorize her lines by herself. 12. (A) Show her the newspaper that he ' s talking about. (B) Think about getting an internship at another place. (C) Sign up for more than one journalism class. (D) Call The Times about the internship. 13. (A) He isn ' t as good a tennis player as he used to be. (B) He hasn ' t had time to play tennis recently. (C) He caught a cold shortly after the tournament. (D) He thinks he ' s more important than he is. 14. (A) He ' ll graduate before the woman. (B) He hopes to graduate before the summer. (C) He doesn ' t want to attend school year-round. (D) The woman won ' t be able to keep up the pace. 15. (A) It ' s too late to buy the morning newspaper. (B) He doesn ' t want to go to the concert. (C) The box office is closed today. (D) All of the tickets have been sold. 16. (A) The woman swims as well as he does. (B) He doesn ' t have time to teach the woman to swim. (C) He doesn ' t enjoy swimming. (D) He learned to swim at a young age. 17. (A) She has already started working on her research project. (B) She can ' t decide on a research topic. (C) She ' d like to discuss her research with the man. (D) She has to change the subject of her research. 18. (A) Introduce the woman to

his neighbor. (B) Get a key from his neighbor. (C) Study in his neighbor's apartment. (D) Borrow some books from his neighbor.

19. (A) The man shouldn't hire the same tutor that she had. (B) She isn't prepared for the midterm exam either. (C) It's too late to find a tutor. (D) The man should hire a tutor before the midterm exam.

20. (A) Stay in the hotel for at least two nights. (B) Leave the hotel the next morning. (C) Ask the hotel clerk for her room key. (D) Complain to the manager about the extra charges.

21. (A) He doesn't recommend going to Central Mountain. (B) He doesn't plan to go skiing during spring break. (C) He has never been to Central Mountain. (D) He isn't an experienced skier.

22. (A) She knows who the top history student is. (B) She hasn't read the campus newspaper today. (C) The man is mistaken. (D) It's surprising that her roommate likes history.

23. (A) He's not qualified to proofread the woman's report. (B) He'll be able to talk to the woman in a few minutes. (C) He hadn't noticed a lot of the woman's mistakes. (D) He thinks the woman should have asked him sooner.

24. (A) Practice her presentation in front of him. (B) Find out who her audience will be tomorrow. (C) Try not to think about her audience. (D) Watch him make his presentation.

25. (A) She's also curious about who won the game. (B) She didn't go to the game. (C) She was sitting right behind the man at the game. (D) She also left the game early.

26. (A) Make a shopping list. (B) Buy some groceries. (C) Finish making the salad. (D) Wait for the woman to return.

27. (A) He finds the dictionary very useful. (B) He knows where the woman put the dictionary. (C) He doesn't expect

the woman to replace the dictionary. (D) The woman should buy her own dictionary. 28. (A) She plans to miss soccer practice. (B) She 'll arrive at the party after (C) Soccer practice will end later than usual. (D) She 'll go to soccer practice after the party. 29. (A) Dr. Smith told her something important. (B) Dr. Smith didn 't understand what she said. (C) She wanted to protect Dr. Smith 's feelings. (D) She didn 't intend to say what she said. 30. (A) He sells paint supplies. (B) He plans to take an art class with the woman. (C) He works as an artist. (D) He works in an art museum. 31. (A) The cost of meals in the cafeteria. (B) The size of the cafeteria. (C) Career opportunities in cafeterias. (D) The food served in the cafeteria. 32. (A) Giving advice on nutrition. (B) Cooking food for the students. (C) Listening to complaints about service. (D) Serving food to the students. 33. (A) Find other students who will work in the cafeteria. (B) Collect students ' opinions about meals. (C) Ask students to try a new dish he has made. (D) Teach students about the disadvantages of frying food. 34. (A) Stop serving hamburgers and fried chicken. (B) Use less sauce on the food. (C) Make some of the meals less fattening. (D) Buy less expensive food. 35. (A) Somewhat curious. (B) Very skeptical. (C) Quite irritated. (D) Not at all interested. 36. (A) That he 'll be performing in a concert. (B) That he had a conversation with the director of a choir. (C) That he heard a new musical composition by Barbara Johnson. (D) That he 's been translating some Latin poems for a class. 37. (A) They 're members of the Latin club on campus. (B) They work as editors. (C) They attended the same concert. (D) Music is their major field of study.

38. (A) She was upset. (B) She was confused. (C) She was amused. (D) She was grateful.

39. (A) Some photographs that he took of her during the concert. (B) A tape recording that he made of the concert. (C) A review of the concert that he wrote for the campus paper. (D) The corrected text from the program of the concert.

40. (A) The skills cowboys learned on the range. (B) The evolution of rodeos. (C) The recent decline in the popularity of rodeos. (D) The growth of the cattle industry.

41. (A) They were small informal events. (B) Competitors were awarded large prizes. (C) Large audiences attended them. (D) There were standard rules for judging events.

42. (A) It is the only traveling rodeo. (B) it is the largest agricultural fair. (C) It is the oldest annual rodeo. (D) It was the first rodeo to charge admission.

43. (A) How animals react to frightening situations. (B) Why mice are particularly fearful animals. (C) Whether fearfulness is a genetic trait. (D) Why certain animals are feared by humans.

44. (A) They fought with the other mice. (B) They stayed close to their mothers. (C) They ran back and forth constantly. (D) They remained close to one wall.

45. (A) The extent of damage to the nervous system. (B) The presence or absence of certain nerve-cell receptors. (C) The size of nerve-cell receptors in the brain. (D) The level of danger in the mammal's environment.

46. (A) To show the relationship between fearfulness and environment. (B) To give examples of animals that aren't fearful. (C) To compare fear in mammals to fear in other animals. (D) To identify the nerves that control fear in certain animals.

47. (A) Why water flows from artesian springs. (B) How artesian wells are drilled.

(C) Why artesian springs are important to geologic research. (D) How aquifers are formed. 48. (A) They pump water from the aquifer. (B) They purify the water in the aquifer. (C) They store excess water from the aquifer. (D) They trap water in the aquifer. 49. (A) By eroding layers of sediment above it. (B) By traveling through cracks in layers of rock. (C) By reversing its flow down the aquicludes. (D) By boiling up through pores in the aquifer. 50. (A) It pushes the water upward. (B) It keeps the water cool. (C) It holds the water underground. (D) It creates holes in the aquiclude. Section Two: Structure and Written Expression 1. A three-foot octopus can crawl through a hole----- in diameter. (A) than one inch less (B) less than one inch (C) one less inch than (D) than less one inch 2. -----adopted the decimal system of coinage in 1867. (A) Canada (B) When Canada (C) Canada, which (D) There was Canada 3. Generally, the representatives ----- a legislature are constitutionally elected by a broad spectrum of the population. (A) who they compose (B) who compose (C) and compose (D) compose 4. The Actor ' s Studio, a professional actors ' workshop in New York City, provides-----where actors can work together without the pressure of commercial production. (A) a place and (B) a place (C) so that a place (D) a place is 5. ----- that life began billions of years ago in the water. (A) It is believed (B) In the belief (C) The belief (D) Believing 6. by 1872 the United States had 70 engineering colleges, ----- astonishing expansion credited largely to the Morrill Act of 1862. (A) because (B) an (C) to which (D) was 7. The artist Romare Bearden was ----- whose yellows, deep blues, and

fuchsias contrasted strongly with photographic gray in his bright collages. (A) with a gift for color (B) a gifted colorist (C) a gift with colorful (D) gifted with coloring 8. The most important chemical catalyst on this planet is chlorophyll, ----- carbon dioxide and water react to form carbohydrates. (A) whose presence (B) which is present (C) presenting (D) in the presence of which 9. One theory of the origin of the universe is ----- from the explosion of a tiny, extremely dense fireball several billion years ago. (A) because what formed (B) the formation that (C) that it formed (D) when forming 10. Roads in the United States remained crude, ----- with gravel or wood planks, until the beginning of the twentieth century. (A) were unsurfaced or they covered them (B) which unsurface or covered (C) unsurfaced or covered them (D) unsurfaced or covered 11. portrait prints were the first reproductions of American paintings ----- widely distributed in the United States. (A) were (B) that which (C) that being (D) to be 12. Abigail Adams was prodigious letter writer, ----- many editions of her letters have been published. (A) who (B) and (C) in addition to (D) due to 13. In geometry, an ellipse may be defined as the locus of all points ----- distances from two fixed points is constant. (A) which as the sum of (B) of the sum which (C) whose sum of whose (D) whose sum that the 14. ----- at the site of a fort established by the Northwest Mounted Police, Calgary is now one of Canada's fastest growing cities. (A) Built (B) It is built (C) To build (D) Having built 15. An image on a national flag can symbolize political ideals that ----- express. (A) take many words to otherwise would. (B) would take to many

otherwise words (C) many words to take would otherwise (D) would otherwise take many words to 16. A variation of collodion photography was the tintype, which captured images on a black or darkA B Cbrown metal plate instead from on glass. D 17. In cases of minor injury to the brain. Amnesia is likely to be a temporarily condition. A B C D18. The system of chemical symbols, first devised about 1800. gives a concise and instantly recognizable A Bdescription of a element or compound. C D19. The fact that white light is light composed of various wavelengths may be demonstrating byA B Cdispersing a beam of such light through a prism. D 20. Over the course of history, much civilizations developed their own number systems. A B C D21. In the United States during the Second World War, each trade unions and employers avoided federalA Blimits on wages by offering employees nontaxable medical benefits. C D 22. Philosophy is the study of the nature of reality, knowledge, existent, and ethics by means of rationalA B C D inquiry. 23. Poems vary in length from brief lyric poems to narrative or epic poems, which can be as broad inA B C scope than a novel. D24. The population of California more than doubled during the period 1940-1960, creating problems in A Broad-building and provide water for its arid southern section. C D25. Although based it on feudal models, the colony of Pennsylvania developed a reputation for a A B Cprogressive political and social outlook. D 26. Hard and resistant to corrosion, bronze is traditionally used in bell casting and is the material usedA B widely most for metal sculpture. C D27. The Appalachian Mountains formation a natural barrier between the

eastern seaboard and the vast A Blowlands of the continental interior of North America. C D28. The United States census for 1970 showed that the French-speaking residents of Louisiana were oneA B Cof the country ' s most compact regional linguistic minority. D 29. When used as food additives, antioxidants prevent fats and oils from become rancid when exposed A B Cto air, and thus extend their shelf life. D 31. Copper was the first metallic used by humans and is second only to iron in its utility through A B Cthe ages. D32. Despite the fact that lemurs are general nocturnal, the ring-tailed lemur travels by day in bands ofA B C four to twelve individuals. D33. The Western world is beset with the range of problem that characterize mature, postindustrialA B Csocieties.D34. Acrylic paints are either applied using a knife or diluted and spreading with a paintbrush. A B C D35. Some marine invertebrates, such as the sea urchin and the starfish, migrates from deep water toA Bshallow during spring and early summer to spawn. C D36. Marshes, wetland areas characterized by plant grassy growth, are distinguished from swamps,A B C wetlands where trees grown. D37. Wampum, beads used as a form of exchange by some Native Americans, was made of bits ofA B Cseashells cut, drill, and strung into belts. C 38. Kangaroos use their long and powerful tails for balance themselves when sitting upright orA B C Djumping. 39. Proper city planning provides for the distribution of public utilities, public buildings, parks, andA B recreation centers, and for adequate and the inexpensive housing. C D40. Most traditional dances are made up of a prearranged series of steps and movements, but modernA B dancers are generally free to

move as they choice. C D Section Three: Reading

Comprehension Questions 1-9 In 1972, a century after the first national park in the United States was established at Yellowstone, legislation was passed to create the National Marine Sanctuaries Program. The intent of this legislation was to provide protection to 0 selected coastal habitats similar To that existing for land areas designated as national parks. The designation of an areas 5) a marine sanctuary indicates that it is a protected area, just as a national park is. People are permitted to visit and observe there, but living organisms and their environments may not be harmed or removed. The National Marine Sanctuaries Program is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, a branch of the United States Department of Commerce. 10) Initially, 70 sites were proposed as candidates for sanctuary status. Two and a half decades later, only fifteen sanctuaries had been designated, with half of these established after 1978. They range in size from the very small (less than 1 square kilometer) Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary in American Samoa to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary in California, extending over 15,744 square kilometers. 15) The National Marine Sanctuaries Program is a crucial part of new management practices in which whole communities of species, and not just individual species, are offered some degree of protection from habitat degradation and overexploitation. Only in this way can a reasonable degree of marine species diversity be maintained in a setting that also maintains the natural interrelationships that exist among these species. 20) Several other types of marine protected

areas exist in the United States and other countries. The National Estuarine Research Reserve System, managed by the United States government, includes 23 designated and protected estuaries. Outside the United States, marine protected-area programs exist as marine parks, reserves, and preserves. Over 100 designated areas exist around the periphery of the Caribbean Sea. Others range from the well-known Australian Great Barrier Reef Marine Park to lesser-known parks in countries such as Thailand and Indonesia, where tourism is placing growing pressures on fragile coral reef systems. As state, national, and international agencies come to recognize the importance of conserving marine biodiversity, marine protected areas, whether as sanctuaries, parks, or estuarine reserves, will play an increasingly important role in preserving that diversity. 1.

What does the passage mainly discuss? (A) Differences among marine parks, sanctuaries, and reserves (B) Various marine conservation programs (C) International agreements on coastal protection (D) Similarities between land and sea protected environments

2. The word “ intent ” in line 3 is closest in meaning to (A) repetition (B) approval (C) goal (D) revision

3. The word “ administered ” in line 8 is closest in meaning to (A) managed (B) recognized (C) opposed (D) justified

4. The word “ these ” in line 11 refers to (A) sites (B) candidates (C) decades (D) sanctuaries

5. The passage mentions the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (lines 13-14) as an example of a sanctuary that (A) is not well known (B) covers a large area (C) is smaller than the Fagatele Bay National Marine Sanctuary (D) was not originally

proposed for sanctuary status 6. According to the passage, when was the National Marine Sanctuaries Program established? (A) Before 1972 (B) After 1987 (C) One hundred years before national parks were established (D) One hundred years after Yellowstone National Park was established 7. According to the passage, all of the following are achievements of the National Marine Sanctuaries Program EXCEPT (A) the discovery of several new marine organisms (B) the preservation of connections between individual marine species (C) the protection of coastal habitats (D) the establishment of areas where the public can observe marine life 8. The word “ periphery ” in line 24 is closest in meaning to (A) depth (B) landmass (C) warm habitat (D) outer edge 9. The passage mentions which of the following as a threat to marine areas outside the United States? (A) Limitations in financial support (B) The use of marine species as food (C) Variability of the climate (D) Increases in tourism Questions 10-17 From their inception, most rural neighborhoods in colonial North America included at least one carpenter, joiner, sawyer, and cooper in woodworking. a weaver and a tailor for clothing production. a tanner, currier, and cordwainer (shoemaker) for fabricating leather objects. and a blacksmith for metalwork, Where stone was the local building material, a 5) mason was sure to appear on the list of people who paid taxes. With only an apprentice as an assistant, the rural artisan provided the neighborhood with common goods from furniture to shoes to farm equipment in exchange for cash or for “ goods in kind ” from the customer ’ s field, pasture, or dairy. Sometimes artisans transformed

material provided by the customer wove cloth of yam spun at the farm from the wool of the family sheep. made chairs or tables¹⁰) from wood cut in the customer ' s own woodlot. produced shoes or leather breeches from cow, deer, or sheepskin tanned on the farm. Like their farming neighbors, rural artisans were part of an economy seen, by one historian, as “ an orchestra conducted by nature. ” Some tasks could not be done in the winter, other had to be put off during harvest time, and still others waited on raw materials that were ¹⁵) only produced seasonally. As the days grew shorter, shop hours kept pace, since few artisans could afford enough artificial light to continue work when the Sun went down. To the best of their ability, colonial artisans tried to keep their shops as efficient as possible and to regularize their schedules and methods of production for the best return on their investment in time, tools, and materials, While it is pleasant to imagine a woodworker, for example, ²⁰) carefully matching lumber, joining a chest together without resort to nails or glue, and applying all thought and energy to carving beautiful designs on the finished piece, the time required was not justified unless the customer was willing to pay extra for the quality and few in rural areas were, Artisans, therefore, often found it necessary to employ as many shortcuts and economics as possible while still producing satisfactory products. 10. What aspect of rural colonial North America does the passage mainly discuss? (A) Farming practices (B) The work of artisans (C) The character of rural neighborhoods (D) Types of furniture that were popular 11. The word “ inception ” in line 1 is closest in meaning to (A)

investigation (B) location (C) beginning (D) records 12. The word “ fabricating ” in line 3 is closest in meaning to (A) constructing (B) altering (C) selecting (D) demonstrating 13. It can be inferred from the passage that the use of artificial light in colonial times was (A) especially helpful to woodworkers (B) popular in rural areas (C) continuous in winter (D) expensive 14. Why did colonial artisans want to “ regularize their schedules ” (line 18)? (A) To enable them to produce high quality products (B) To enable them to duplicate an item many times (C) To impress their customers (D) To keep expenses low 15. The phrase “ resort to ” in line 20 is closest in meaning to (A) protecting with (B) moving toward (C) manufacturing (D) using 16. The word “ few ’ in lines 23 refers to (A) woodworkers (B) finished pieces (C) customers (D) chests 17. It can be inferred that the artisans referred to in the passage usually produced products that were (A) simple (B) delicate (C) beautifully decorated (D) exceptionally long-lasting

Questions 18-28

Cities develop as a result of functions that they can perform. Some functions result directly from the ingenuity of the citizenry, but most functions result from the needs of the local area and of the surrounding hinterland (the region that supplies goods to the city and to which the city furnishes services and other goods). Geographers often make a distinction between the situation and the site of a city. Situation refers to the general position in relation to the surrounding region, whereas site involves physical characteristics of the specific location. Situation is normally much more important to the continuing prosperity of a city. If a city is well situated in regard

to its hinterland, its development is much more likely to continue. Chicago, for example, possesses an almost unparalleled situation: it is located at the southern end of a huge lake that forces east-west transportation lines to be compressed into its vicinity, and at a meeting of significant land and water transport routes. It also overlooks what is one of the world's finest large farming regions. These factors ensured that Chicago would become a great city regardless of the disadvantageous characteristics of the available site, such as being prone to flooding during thunderstorm activity. Similarly, it can be argued that much of New York City's importance stems from its early and continuing advantage of situation. Philadelphia and Boston both originated at about the same time as New York and shared New York's location at the western end of one of the world's most important oceanic trade routes, but only New York possesses an easy-access functional connection (the Hudson-Mohawk lowland) to the vast Midwestern hinterland. This account does not alone explain New York's primacy, but it does include several important factors. Among the many aspects of situation that help to explain why some cities grow and others do not, original location on a navigable waterway seems particularly applicable. Of course, such characteristics as slope, drainage, power resources, river crossings, coastal shapes, and other physical characteristics help to determine city location, but such factors are normally more significant in early stages of city development than later.

18. What does the passage mainly discuss? (A) The development of trade routes through United States cities (B)

Contrasts in settlement patterns in United States (C) Historical differences among three large United States cities (D) The importance of geographical situation in the growth of United States cities

19. The word “ ingenuity ” in line 2. is closest in meaning to (A) wealth (B) resourcefulness (C) traditions (D) organization

20. The passage suggests that a geographer would consider a city ’ s soil type part of its (A) hinterland (B) situation (C) site (D) function

21. According to the passage, a city ’ s situation is more important than its site in regard to the city ’ s. (A) long-term growth and prosperity (B) ability to protect its citizenry (C) possession of favorable weather conditions (D) need to import food supplies

22. The author mentions each of the following as an advantage of Chicago ’ s location EXCEPT its. (A) hinterland (B) nearness to a large lake (C) position in regard to transport routes (D) flat terrain

23. The word “ characteristics ” in line 14 is closest in meaning to (A) choices (B) attitudes (C) qualities (D) inhabitants

24. The primary purpose of paragraph 1 is to (A) summarize past research and introduce a new study (B) describe a historical period (C) emphasize the advantages of one theory over another (D) define a term and illustrate it with an example

25. According to the passage, Philadelphia and Boston are similar to New York City in (A) size of population (B) age (C) site (D) availability of rail transportation

26. The word “ functional ” in line 20 is closest in meaning to (A) alternate (B) unknown (C) original (D) usable

27. The word “ it ” in line 21 refers to (A) account (B) primacy (C) connection (D) hinterland

28. The word “ significant ” in line 26 is closest

inmeaning to (A) threatening (B) meaningful (C) obvious (D)
available Questions 29-10The largest of the giant gas planets, Jupiter,
with a volume 1,300 times greater thanEarth ' s, contains more than
twice the mass of all the other planets combined. It is thought to be a
gaseous and fluid planet without solid surfaces, Had it been
somewhat more massive, Jupiter might have attained internal
temperatures as high as the ignition point for nuclear 5) reactions,
and it would have flamed as a star in its own right. Jupiter and the
other giant planets are of a low-density type quite distinct from the
terrestrial planets: they arecomposed predominantly of such
substances as hydrogen, helium, ammonia, and methane, unlike
terrestrial planets. Much of Jupiter ' s interior might be in the form
of liquid, metallic hydrogen, Normally, hydrogen is a gas, but under
pressures of millions of kilograms per 10) square centimeter, which
exist in the deep interior of Jupiter, the hydrogen atoms might lock
together to form a liquid with the properties of a metal. Some
scientists believe that the innermost core of Jupiter might be rocky,
or metallic like the core of Earth. Jupiter rotates very fast, once every
9.8 hours. As a result, its clouds, which are composed largely of
frozen and liquid ammonia, have been whipped into alternating dark
and bright 15) bands that circle the planet at different speeds in
different latitudes. Jupiter ' s puzzlingGreat Red Spot changes size as
it hovers in the Southern Hemisphere. Scientists speculateit might be
a gigantic hurricane, which because of its large size (the Earth could
easily fit inside it), lasts for hundreds of years. Jupiter gives off twice
as much heat as it receives from the Sun. Perhaps this is primeval 20)

heat or heat generated by the continued gravitational contraction of the planet. Another starlike characteristic of Jupiter is its sixteen natural satellites, which, like a miniature model of the Solar System, decrease in density with distance from rocky moons close to Jupiter to icy moons farther away. If Jupiter were about 70 times more massive, it would have become a star, Jupiter is the best-preserved sample of the early solar nebula, and with its satellites, might contain the most important clues about the origin of the Solar System. 29.

The word “attained” in line 4 is closest in meaning to (A) attempted (B) changed (C) lost (D) reached 30. The word “flamed” in line 5 is closest in meaning to (A) burned (B) divided (C) fallen (D) grown 31. The word “they” in line 6 refers to (A) nuclear reactions (B) giant planets (C) terrestrial (D) substances 32.

According to the passage, hydrogen can become a metallic-like liquid when it is (A) extremely hot (B) combined with helium (C) similar atmospheres (D) metallic cores 33. According to the passage, some scientists believe Jupiter and Earth are similar in that they both have

(A) solid surfaces (B) similar masses (C) similar atmospheres (D) metallic cores 34. The clouds surrounding Jupiter are mostly composed of (A) ammonia (B) helium (C) hydrogen (D) methane

35. It can be inferred from the passage that the appearance of alternating bands circling Jupiter is caused by (A) the Great Red Spot (B) heat from the Sun (C) the planet’s fast rotation (D) Storms from the planet’s Southern Hemisphere 36. The author uses the word “puzzling” in line 15 to suggest that the Great Red Spot is (A) the only spot of its kind (B) not well understood (C) among the

largest of such spots (D) a problem for the planet ' s continued existence 37. Paragraph 3 supports which of the following conclusions? (A) Jupiter gives off twice as much heat as the Sun. (B) Jupiter has a weaker gravitational force than the other planets. (C) Scientists believe that Jupiter was once a star. (D) Scientists might learn about the beginning of the Solar System by studying Jupiter. 38. Why does the author mention primeval heat (lines 19-20) ? (A) To provide evidence that Jupiter is older than the Sun (B) To provide evidence that Jupiter is older than the other planets (C) To suggest a possible explanation for the number of satellites that Jupiter has (D) To suggest a possible source of the quantity of heat that Jupiter gives off 39. According to the passage, Jupiter ' s most distant moon is (A) the least dense (B) the largest (C) warm on the surface (D) very rocky on the surface 40. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage? (A) If Jupiter had fewer satellites, it would be easier for scientists to study the planet itself. (B) If Jupiter had had more mass, it would have developed internal nuclear reactions. (C) If Jupiter had been smaller, it would have become a terrestrial planet. (D) if Jupiter were larger, it would give off much less heat Questions 41-50 The term " art deco " has come to encompass three distinct but related design trends of the 1920 ' s and 1930 ' s. The first was what is frequently referred to as " zigzag moderne " the exotically ornamental style of such skyscrapers as the Chrysler Building in New York City and related structures such as the Paramount Theater in Oakland,5) California The word " zigzag " alludes to the geometric and stylized

ornamentation of zigzags, angular patterns, abstracted plant and animal motifs, sunbursts, astrological imagery, formalized fountains, and related themes that were applied in mosaic relief. and mural form to the exterior and interior of the buildings. Many of these buildings were shaped in the ziggurat form, a design resembling an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower 10) that recedes in progressively smaller stages to the summit, creating a staircase-like effect. The second manifestation of art deco was the 1930 ' s streamlined moderne " style a Futuristic-looking aerodynamic style of rounded corners and horizontal bands known as " speed stripes. " In architecture, these elements were frequently accompanied by round windows, extensive use of glass block, and flat rooftops. 15) The third style, referred to as either " international stripped classicism, " or simply " classical moderne, " also came to the forefront during the Depression, a period of severe economic difficulty in the 1930 ' s. This was a more conservative style, blending a simplified modernistic style with a more austere form of geometric and stylized relief sculpture and other ornament, including interior murals. Many buildings in this style 20) were erected nationwide through government programs during the Depression .Although art deco in its many forms was largely perceived as thoroughly modern, it was strongly influenced by the decorative arts movements that immediately preceded it. For example, like " art nouveau " (1890-1910), art deco also used plant motifs, but regularized the forms into abstracted repetitive patterns rather than presenting them as 25) flowing, asymmetrical foliage, Like the Viennese craftspeople of the Wiener Werkstatte, art deco

designers worked with exotic materials, geometricized shapes, and colorfully ornate patterns. Furthermore, like the artisans of the Arts and Crafts Movement in England and the United States, art deep practitioners considered it their mission to transform the domestic environment through well-designed furniture and household accessories.

41. What aspect of art deco does the passage mainly discuss? (A) The influence of art deco on the design of furniture and household accessories (B) Ways in which government programs encouraged the development of art deco (C) Architectural manifestations of art deco during the 1920 ' s and 1930 ' s (D) Reasons for the popularity of art deco in New York and California

42. The word " encompass " in line 1 is closest in meaning to (A) separate (B) include (C) replace (D) enhance

43. The phrase " The first " in line 2 refers to (A) the term " art deco " (B) design trends (C) the 1920 ' s and 1930 ' s (D) skyscrapers

44. In line 9, the author mentions " an ancient Mesopotamian temple tower " in order to (A) describe the exterior shape of certain " art deco " buildings (B) explain the differences between ancient and modern architectural steles (C) emphasize the extent of architectural advances (D) argue for a return to more traditional architectural design

45. The streamlined moderne style is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT (A) animal motifs (B) flat roofs (C) round windows (D) " speed stripes "

46. The phrase " came to the forefront " in line 16 is closest in meaning to (A) grew in complexity (B) went through a process (C) changed its approach (D) became important

47. According to the passage, which of the following statements most

accurately describe the relationship between art deco and art nouveau? (A) They were art forms that competed with each other for government support during the Depression era. (B) They were essentially the same art form. (C) Art nouveau preceded art deco and influenced it. (D) Art deco became important in the United States while art nouveau became popular in England. 48.

According to the passage, a building having an especially ornate appearance would most probably have been designed in the style of (A) zigzag moderne (B) streamlined moderne (C) classical moderne (D) the Arts and Crafts Movement 49. According to the passage,

which of the following design trends is known by more than one name? (A) Zigzag moderne (B) Streamlined moderne (C)

International stripped classicism (D) Arts and Crafts Movement 50.

The passage is primarily developed as (A) the historical chronology of a movement (B) a description of specific buildings that became famous for their unusual beauty (C) an analysis of various trends within an artistic movement (D) an argument of the advantages of one artistic form over another 2001年5月TOEFL考题 Section One:

Listening Comprehension 1. (A) He has just recovered from the flu. (B) He won't be able to go to the play. (C) He heard that the play isn't very good. (D) He has already seen the play. 2. (A) Share the place he's renting. (B) Avoid living near the campus. (C) Apply for campus housing. (D) Find an apartment soon. 3. (A) He wants to meet the woman after his Spanish class. (B) The woman should borrow someone else's workbook. (C) He can take the woman to her class. (D) The woman needs to return the workbook before the

class.4. (A) She didn't know Dr. Turner's lecture would be so interesting.(B) She didn't expect to have a quiz today.(C) Dr. Turner often gives quizzes.(D) The man should have prepared for the class.5. (A) There are different kinds of folders.(B) This decision requires careful thought.(C) It doesn't matter which color she uses.(D) The color should suggest the content.6. (A) She prepares her students well.(B) She used to teach graduate courses.(C) She isn't qualified to teach organic chemistry.(D) Her students rarely attend graduate school.7. (A) He decided not to sell the piano.(B) He's looking for a place to store the piano.(C) No one has bought the piano.(D) He hasn't been able to find an inexpensive piano yet.8. (A) Tennis players often injure their backs.(B) She hadn't heard about the man's problem.(C) The man should have seen the doctor.(D) She'll check the man's schedule as soon as possible.9. (A) He already knew about the problem.(B) Someone has started fixing the washing machine.(C) No one complained about the washing machine today.(D) There's nothing wrong with the washing machine.10. (A) It won't take long to get to the station.(B) It'll be easy for him to give the woman a ride to the station.(C) He'll ride on the train with the woman.(D) He's picking someone up from the station.11. (A) I'll out an application from.(B) Apply for a different position.(C) File the papers in the cabinet.(D) Show her the advertisement from the newspaper.12. (A) Go with her to the airport.(B) Talk to her for a short time.(C) Find out when the plane is leaving.(D) Make the phone call now.13. (A) He can give the woman directions to Chicago.(B) He can drive the woman to

Chicago. (C) He can get a map for the woman. (D) He can take the woman to the bookstore.

14. (A) He didn't show his paintings at the exhibit. (B) He didn't see the paintings. (C) He doesn't understand Ted's art. (D) The exhibit was canceled.

15. (A) She has canceled her trip to Iowa. (B) The snowstorm is getting weaker. (C) The man's information isn't accurate. (D) They also may get a lot of snow.

16. (A) She needs more time to get ready for the dinner. (B) She thought the dinner was at another time. (C) She forgot about the plans she made for dinner. (D) She won't be able to go to dinner.

17. (A) Take the class this semester. (B) Get permission to take the class. (C) Take the class over again. (D) Register for the class next semester.

18. (A) He doesn't like his new eyeglass frames. (B) He didn't get a haircut. (C) He got his eyeglasses a long time ago. (D) Several people have asked him about his new eyeglass frames.

19. (A) The grades have been calculated correctly. (B) The woman will get the grade she deserves. (C) The woman received one of the highest grades. (D) The woman's grade can't be changed.

20. (A) She left the lecture for a few minutes. (B) She was reading during the lecture. (C) She may have fallen asleep. (D) She misunderstood the speaker's last points.

21. (A) The man hasn't seen Joan recently. (B) The man plans to call Joan soon. (C) Joan doesn't know what happened to the book. (D) Joan gave the book to the man.

22. (A) Why she should tell her students about her plans. (B) What he plans to do when he's on sabbatical. (C) Why she can't take a sabbatical next semester. (D) Why her students probably weren't surprised by her announcement.

23. (A) Put a little more pepper

in the stew.(B) Taste the stew to see if it needs paper.(C) Check the recipe to see if they followed it correctly.(D) Serve the stew as it is.24. (A) She wants to know where Tom heard the stories.(B) She 's surprised Tom was so serious last night.(C) Tom doesn 't usually tell funny stories.(D) The stories probably weren 't true.25. (A) He plans to sell the books to a collector.(B) He won 't sell the books until he has read them.(C) The books probably aren 't worth a lot of money.(D) The woman can borrow any of the books if she wants to.26. (A) Leave with the man.(B) Get ready to leave for the weekend.(C) Stay where she is for the weekend.(D) Meet the man later.27. (A) The man is upset that he wasn 't invited to the party.(B) The man and the woman live in different buildings.(C) The woman 's friends were louder than she expected they would be.(D) The woman hadn 't intended to serve food and beverages at the party.28. (A) Mary hadn 't planned to attend the seminar.(B) Mary has been ill for several weeks.(C) Mary forgot about the seminar.(D) Mary wasn 't able to attend the seminar.29. (A) Do more research before they meet.(B) Meet several days before the presentation.(C) Change the day of the presentation.(D) Try to solve the problems before they meet.30. (A) She 'll talk to Judy about the problem.(B) She may not be available later to help the man.(C) She isn 't sure if Judy can solve the problem.(D) The man will be able to solve the problem himself.31. (A) Places the man has visited.(B) A paper the woman is writing for a class.(C) School activities they enjoy.(D) The woman 's plans for the summer.32. (A) She has never been to Gettysburg.(B) She took a political science course.(C) Her family

still goes on vacation together. (D) She ' s interested in the United States Civil War.33. (A) Why her parents wanted to go to Gettysburg. (B) Why her family ' s vacation plans changed ten years ago. (C) Where her family went for a vacation ten years ago. (D) When her family went on their last vacation.34. (A) It ' s far from where she lives. (B) Her family went there without her. (C) She doesn ' t know a lot about it. (D) She ' s excited about going there.35. (A) A catalog mailed to the man. (B) The woman ' s catalog order. (C) The history of mail-order catalogs. (D) A comparison of two kinds of catalogs.36. (A) She wants to learn about Richard Sears. (B) She is helping the man with his assignment. (C) She needs to buy a filing cabinet. (D) She wants to order some textbooks.37. (A) Teachers. (B) Farmers. (C) Students. (D) Laborers.38. (A) As textbooks. (B) As fuel. (C) As newspapers. (D) As art.39. (A) Taxes on factory goods rose. (B) Some people lost their farms. (C) Shipping prices rose. (D) some families lost their businesses.40. (A) Problems with pesticides. (B) Characteristics of one type of falcon. (C) Migratory patterns of birds. (D) Tracking systems for animals.41. (A) Its flying speed. (B) Its keen hearing. (C) Its size. (D) Its aggressiveness.42. (A) By radar. (B) By airplane. (C) By direct observation. (D) By satellite.43. (A) The types of instruments used in bebop music. (B) The social setting in which bebop music developed. (C) How two styles of jazz music influenced each other. (D) The influence of bebop music on the United States economy during the 1940 ' s.44. (A) They didn ' t use singers. (B) They gave free concerts. (C) They performed in small nightclubs. (D) They shortened the length of

their performances.45. (A) To discuss one way it impacted jazz music.(B) To explain why the government reduced some taxes.(C) To describe a common theme in jazz music.(D) To discuss the popularity of certain jazz bands.46. (A) The music contained strong political messages.(B) The music had a steady beat that people could dance to.(C) The music included sad melodies.(D) The music contained irregular types of rhythms.47. (A) The increase in beachfront property value.(B) An experimental engineering project.(C) The erosion of coastal areas(D) How to build seawalls.48. (A) To protect beachfront property.(B) To reduce the traffic on beach roads.(C) To provide privacy for homeowners.(D) To define property limits.49. (A) By sending water directly back to sea with great force.(B) By reducing wave energy.(C) By reducing beach width.(D) By stabilizing beachfront construction.50. (A) Protect roads along the shore.(B) Build on beaches with seawalls.(C) Add sand to beaches with seawalls.(D) Stop building seawalls.

Section Two: Structure and Written Expression

1. The giant ragweed, or buffalo weed, grows ---. (A) 18 feet up to high(B) to high 18 feet up(C) up to 18 feet high (D) 18 feet high up to

2. Neptune is --- any planet except Pluto.(A) to be far from the Sun(B) far from the Sun being(C) farther than the Sun is(D) farther from the Sun than

3. Since prehistoric times, artists have arranged paint on surfaces in ways --- their ideas about people and the world.(A) express(B) that their expression of(C) which, expressing(D) that express

4. Except for certain microorganisms, --- need oxygen to survive.(A) of all living things(B) all living things(C) all are living things(D) are all

living things5. Dubbing is used in filmmaking --- a new soundtrack to a motion picture.(A) which to add(B) to add(C) is adding that(D) to add while6. --- of green lumber may come from moisture inthe wood.(A) More weight than half(B) Of the weight, more than half(C) The weight is more than half(D) More than half of the weight7. Archaeologists study ---- to trace ancient traderoutes because such tools are relatively rare, andeach occurrence has a slightly different chemicalcomposition.(A) which obsidian tools(B) obsidian tools(C) how obsidian tools(D) obsidian tools are8. ---- the hamster ' s basic diet is vegetarian, somehamsters also eat insects.(A) Despite(B) Although(C) Regardless of(D) Consequently9. The Navajo Indians of the southwestern UnitedStates --- for their sand painting, also called drypainting.(A) noted(B) are noted(C) to be noted(D) have noted10. In 1784, the leaders of what would laterbecome the state of Virginia gave up --- to theterritory that later became five differentMidwestern states.(A) any claim(B) when the claim(C) to claim(D) would claim11. ---- one after another, parallel computers perform groups of operations at the same time.(A) Conventional computers, by handling tasks(B) Since tasks being handled by conventional computers(C) Whereas conventional computers handletasks(D) While tasks handled by conventionalcomputers12. The Liberty Bell, formerly housed inIndependence Hall, --- in Philadelphia, wasmoved to a separate glass pavilion in 1976.(A) which a historic building(B) a historic building which(C) was a historic building(D) a historic building13. Fossils, traces of dead organisms found in therocks of Earth ' s crust,

reveal --- at the time the rocks were formed. (A) what was like (B) was like life (C) what life was like (D) life was like 14. Although the huge ice masses ---- glaciers move slowly, they are a powerful erosive force in nature. (A) call them (B) are called (C) to call (D) called 15. The soybean contains vitamins, essential minerals, --- high percentage of protein. (A) a (B) and a (C) since a (D) of which a 16. A gene is a biological unit of information who directs the activity of a cell or organism during its A B C D lifetime. 17. The flowering of African American talent in literature, music, and art in the 1920 ' s in New York City A B C became to know as the Harlem Renaissance. D 18. The symptoms of pneumonia, a lung infection, include high fever, chest pain, breathing difficult, and A B C D coughing. 19. The rapid grow of Boston during the mid-nineteenth century coincided with a large influx of A B C European immigrants. D 20. In 1908 Olive Campbell started writing down folk songs by rural people in the southern Appalachian A B C mountains near hers home. D 21. The thirteen stripes of the United States flag represent the original thirteen states of the Union, which A B C they all were once colonies of Britain. D 22. In 1860, more as 90 percent of the people of Indiana lived rural areas, with only a few cities having a A B C population exceeding 10,000. D 23. Gravitation keeps the Moon in orbit around Earth and the planets other of the solar system in orbit A B C D around the Sun. 24. Photograph was revolutionized in 1831 by the introduction of the collodion process for making glass A B C D negatives. 25. After flax is washed, dry, beaten, and combed, fibers are obtained for use in making fabric. A B C D 26. A fever is

caused which blood cells release proteins called pyrogens, raising the body ' s temperature.A B C D27. Because of various gift-giving holidays, most stores clothing in the United Sates do almost as much A B business in November and December as they do in the other ten months combined.C D28.The United States National Labor Relations Board is authorized to investigation allegations of unfair A B labor practices on the part of either employers or employees.C D29.The Great Potato Famine in Ireland in the 1840 ' s caused an unprecedented numbers of people from A B C Ireland to immigrate to the United States.D30.The particles comprising a given cloud are continually changing, as new ones are added while others A B are taking away by moving air.C D31.Political parties in the United States help to coordinate the campaigns of their members and organizes A B Cthe statewide and national conventions that mark election years.D32.The lemur is an unusual animal belonging to the same order than monkey ' s and apes.A B C D33.Chese may be hard or soft, depending on the amount of water left into it and the character of A B C Dthe cuting.34.The carbon-are lamp, a very bright electric lamp used for spotlights, consists of two carbon A B electrodes with a high-current are passing between it.C D35. At first the poems of E.E. Cummings gained notoriety to their idiosyncratic punctuation and A B typography, but they have gradually been recognized for their lyric power as well.C D36.The mechanism of human thought and recall, a subject only partly understood by scientists, is A B Cextraordinary complicated.D37.While the process of photosynthesis in green plants, light energy is captured and used A

B to convert water, carbon dioxide, and minerals into oxygen and organic compounds. C D38. The globe artichoke was known as a delicacy at least 2,500 years ago, and records of its A B C cultivation date from fifteenth century. D39. Humans do not constitute the only species endowed with intelligence: the higher animals also A B C have considerably problem-solving abilities. D40. Many of species of milkweed are among the most dangerous of poisonous plants, while others A B C have little, if any, toxicity. D

Questions 1-10

In the early 1800 ' s, over 80 percent of the United States labor force was engaged in agriculture. Sophisticated technology and machinery were virtually nonexistent. People who lived in the cities and were not directly involved in trade often participated in small cottage industries making handcrafted goods. Others cured meats, silversmiths, candle5) or otherwise produced needed goods and commodities. Blacksmiths, silversmiths, candlemakers, and other artisans worked in their homes or barns, relying on help of family. Perhaps no single phenomenon brought more widespread and lasting change to the United States society than the rise of industrialization. Industrial growth hinged on several10) economic factors. First, industry requires an abundance of natural resources, especially coal, iron ore, water, petroleum, and timber-all readily available on the North American continent. Second, factories demand a large labor supply. Between the 1870 ' s and the First World War (1914-1918), approximately 23 million immigrants streamed to the United States, settled in cities, and went to work in factories and mines. They also helped15) build the vast network of

canals and railroads that crisscrossed the continent and linked important trade centers essential to industrial growth. Factories also offered a reprieve from the backbreaking work and financial unpredictability associated with farming. Many adults, poor and disillusioned with farm life, were lured to the cities by promises of steady employment, regular paychecks, increased access to goods and services, and expanded social opportunities. Others were pushed there when new technologies made their labor cheap or expendable. Inventions such as steel plows and mechanized harvesters allowed one farmhand to perform work that previously had required several, thus making farming capital-intensive rather than labor-intensive.

25) The United States economy underwent a massive transition and the nature of work was permanently altered. Whereas cottage industries relied on a few highly skilled craftworkers who slowly and carefully converted raw materials into finished products from start to finish, factories relied on specialization. While factory work was less creative and more monotonous, it was also more efficient and allowed mass production of goods at less expense.

1. What aspect of life in the United States does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) The transition from an agricultural to an industrial economy
(B) The inventions that transformed life in the nineteenth century
(C) The problems associated with the earliest factories
(D) The difficulty of farm life in the nineteenth century

2. Blacksmiths, silversmiths, and candle makers are mentioned in lines 5-6 as examples of artisans who
(A) maintained their businesses at home
(B) were eventually able to use sophisticated technology
(C) produced unusual goods and

commodities(D) would employ only family members³. The phrase “ hinged on ” in line 9 is closest in meaning to(A) recovered from(B) depended on(C) started on(D) contributed to⁴. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a reason for the industrial growth that occurred in the United States before 1914?(A) The availability of natural resources found only in the United States(B) The decrease in number of farms resulting from technological advances(C) The replacement of canals and railroads by other forms of transportation(D) The availability of a large immigrant workforce⁵. The word “ lured ” in line 19 is closest in meaning to(A) attracted(B) assigned(C) restricted(D) attached⁶. The word “ Others ” in line 20 refers to other(A) adults(B) promises(C) goods and services(D) social opportunities⁷. The word “ expendable ” in line 21 is closest in meaning to(A) nonproductive(B) unacceptable(C) nonessential(D) unprofitable⁸. It can be inferred from the passage that industrialization affected farming in that industrialization(A) increased the price of farm products(B) limited the need for new farm machinery(C) created new and interesting jobs on farms(D) reduced the number of people willing to do farm work⁹. What does the author mean when stating that certain inventions made farming “ capital-intensive rather than labor-intensive ” (lines 23-24)?(A) Workers had to be trained to operate the new machines.(B) Mechanized farming required more capital and fewer laborers.(C) The new inventions were not helpful for all farming activities.(D) Human labor could still accomplish as much work as the first machines.¹⁰. According to the passage, factory

workers differed from craft workers in that factory workers (A) were required to be more creative (B) worked extensively with raw materials (C) changed jobs frequently (D) specialized in one aspect of the finished product only

Question 11-20

Molting is one of the most involved processes of a bird's annual life cycle. Notwithstanding preening and constant care, the marvelously intricate structure of a bird's feather inevitably wears out. All adult birds molt their feathers at least once a year, and upon close observation, one can recognize the frayed, ragged appearance of feathers that are nearing the end of their useful life. Two distinct processes are involved in molting. The first step is when the old, worn feather is dropped, or shed. The second is when a new feather grows in its place. When each feather has been shed and replaced, then the molt can be said to be complete. This, however, is an abstraction that often does not happen: incomplete, overlapping, and arrested molts are quite common. Molt requires that a bird find and process enough protein to rebuild approximately one-third of its body weight. It is not surprising that a bird in heavy molt often seems listless and unwell. But far from being random, molt is controlled by strong evolutionary forces that have established an optimal time and duration. Generally, molt occurs at the time of least stress on the bird. Many songbirds, for instance, molt in late summer, when the hard work of breeding is done but the weather is still warm and food still plentiful. This is why the woods in late summer often seem so quiet, when compared with the exuberant choruses of spring. Molt of the flight feathers is the most highly organized part of the process.

Some species, for example, begin by dropping the outermost primary feathers on each side (to retain balance in the air) and wait until the replacement feathers are about one-third grown before shedding the next outermost, and so on. Others always start with the innermost primary feathers and work outward. Yet other species begin in the middle and work outward on both wings while the replacement feathers grow.

11. The passage mainly discusses how (A) birds prepare for breeding (B) bird feathers differ from species (C) birds shed and replace their feathers (D) birds are affected by seasonal changes

12. The word “ Notwithstanding ” in line 2 is closest in meaning to (A) despite (B) because of (C) instead of (D) regarding

13. The word “ intricate ” in line 2 is closest in meaning to (A) regular (B) complex (C) interesting (D) important

14. The word “ random ” in line 12 is closest in meaning to (A) unfortunate (B) unusual (C) unobservable (D) unpredictable

15. The word “ optimal ” in line 13 is closest in meaning to (A) slow (B) frequent (C) best (D) early

16. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason that songbirds molt in the late summer? (A) Fewer predators are in the woods. (B) The weather is still warm. (C) The songbirds have finished breeding. (D) Food is still available.

17. Some birds that are molting maintain balance during flight by (A) constantly preening and caring for their remaining feathers (B) dropping flight feathers on both sides at the same time (C) adjusting the angle of their flight to compensate for lost feathers (D) only losing one-third of their feathers

18. The word “ Others ” in line 21 refers to (A) ducks (B) birds (C) species (D) flight feathers

19. The author discusses ducks in

order to provide an example of birds that (A) grow replacement feathers that are very long (B) shed all their wing feathers at one time (C) keep their innermost feathers (D) shed their outermost feathers first

20. It can be inferred from the discussion about ducks that the molting of their flight feathers takes (A) a year (B) a season (C) several months (D) a few weeks

Question 21-30

The Harlem Renaissance, a movement of the 1920's, marked the twentieth century's first period of intense activity by African Americans in the field of literature, art, and music in the United States. The philosophy of the movement combined realism, ethnic consciousness, and Americanism. Encouraged by the example of certain Americans of European descent such as Thomas Eakins, Robert Henri, and George Luks, who had included persons of African descent in their paintings as serious studies rather than as trivial or sentimental stereotypes, African American artists of this period set about creating a new portrayal of themselves and their lives in the United States. As they began to strive for social and cultural independence. Their attitudes toward themselves changed, and, to some extent, other segments of American society began to change their attitudes toward them. Thus, though the Harlem Renaissance was a short-lived movement, its impact on American art and culture continues to the present. The district in New York City known as Harlem was the capital of the movement. In 1925 an issue of *Survey Graphic* magazine devoted exclusively to Harlem and edited by philosopher Alain Locke became the manifesto of the African American artistic movement. Locke strongly suggested that

individuals, while accepting their Americanism, take pride in their African ancestral arts and urged artists to look to Africa for substance and inspiration. Far from advocating a withdrawal from American culture, as did some of his contemporaries, Locke recommended a cultural pluralism through which artists could enrich the culture of America. African Americans were urged by Locke to be collaborators and participators with other Americans in art, literature, and music. and at the same time to preserve, enhance, and promote their own cultural heritage. Artists and intellectuals from many parts of the United States and the Caribbean had been attracted to Harlem by the pulse and beat of its unique and dynamic culture. From this unity created by the convergence of artists from various social and geographical backgrounds came a new spirit, which, particularly in densely populated Harlem, was to result in greater group awareness and self-determination. African American graphic artists took their place beside the poets and writers of the Harlem Renaissance and carried on efforts to increase and promote the visual arts.

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?
(A) African American paintings in the 1920's
(B) An arts movement of the 1920's
(C) The influence of Alain Locke on African American art
(D) Some ways in which African culture inspired American literature, art and music

22. According to the passage, Tomas Eakins, Robert Henri, and George Luks were important because of
(A) the philosophical contributions they made to the Harlem Renaissance
(B) their development of a new style of African American art
(C) the way in which they depicted African Americans in their paintings
(D) their

independence from European artistic traditions²³. The word “ them ” in line 11 refers to (A) Americans of European descent (B) paintings (C) African American artists (D) attitudes²⁴. According to the passage, African American artists of the 1920 ’ s differed from earlier African American artists in terms of their feelings about (A) themselves (B) other artists (C) their impact on American art (D) stereotypes²⁵. The word “ urged ” in line 17 is closest in meaning to (A) prepared (B) defined (C) permitted (D) encouraged²⁶. Alain Locke believed all of the following to be important to the African American artistic movement EXCEPT (A) pride in African art (B) cultural pluralism (C) collaboration with other artists (D) withdrawal from American culture²⁷. In mentioning “ the pulse and beat ” (line 24) of Harlem during the 1920 ’ s, the author is characterizing the district as one that (A) depended greatly on its interaction with other parts of the city (B) grew economically in a short period of time (C) was an exciting place to be (D) was in danger of losing population²⁸. The word “ convergence ” in line 25 is closest in meaning to (A) gathering (B) promotion (C) expression (D) influence²⁹. According to the passage, all of the following were true of Harlem in the 1920 ’ s EXCEPT: (A) Some Caribbean artists and intellectuals lived there. (B) It attracted people from various regions of United States. (C) It was one of the most expensive neighborhoods in New York City. (D) It was a unique cultural center.³⁰. The phrase “ carried on ” in line 29 is closest in meaning to (A) continued (B) praised (C) transformed (D) connected

Questions 31-40 Ethology is concerned with the study of adaptive, or survival, value of behavior

and its Evolutionary history. Ethological theory began to be applied to research on children in the 1960 ' s but has become even more influential today. The origins of ethology can be traced Line to the work of Darwin. Its modern foundations were laid by two European zoologists,5) Konrad Lorenz and Niko Tinbergen. Watching the behaviors diverse animal species in their natural habitats, Lorenz, and Tinbergen observed behavior patterns that promote survival. The most well-known of these is imprinting, the early following behavior of certain baby birds that ensures that the young will stay close to their mother and be fed and protected from danger. Imprinting takes place10) during an early, restricted time period of development. If the mother goose is not present during this time, but an object resembling her in important features is, young goslings may imprint on it instead. Observations of imprinting led to major concept that has been applied in child Development " the critical period. It refers to a limited times span during which the child is15) biologically prepared to acquire certain adaptive behaviors but needs the support of suitably stimulating environment. Many researchers have conducted studies to find out whether complex cognitive and social behaviors must be learned during restricted time periods. for example, if children are deprived of adequate food or physical and social stimulation during the early years of life, will their intelligence be permanently impaired? If language20) is not mastered during the preschool years, is the child ' s capacity to acquire it reduced? Inspired by observations of imprinting, in 1969 the British psychoanalyst John Bowlby applied ethological theory to the

understanding of the relationship between an infant and its parents. He argued that attachment behaviors of babies, such as smiling, babbling, grasping, and crying, are built-in social signals that encourage the parents to approach, care for, and interact with the baby. By keeping a parent near, these behaviors help ensure that the baby will be fed, protected from danger, and provided with the stimulation and affection necessary for healthy growth. The development of attachment in human infants is a lengthy process involving changes in psychological structures that lead to a deep affectional tie between parent and baby.

31. What was Darwin's contribution to ethology?
(A) Darwin improved on the original principles of ethology.
(B) Darwin was the professor who taught Lorenz and Tinbergen.
(C) Darwin's work provided the basis for ethology.
(D) Darwin was the first person to apply ethological theory to children.

32. The word "diverse" in line 6 is closest in meaning to
(A) small
(B) varied
(C) wild
(D) particular

33. The word "ensures" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
(A) guarantees
(B) proves
(C) teaches
(D) assumes

34. According to the passage, if a mother goose is not present during the time period when imprinting takes place, which of the following will most likely occur?
(A) The gosling will not imprint on any object.
(B) The gosling may not find a mate when it matures.
(C) The mother will later imprint on the gosling.
(D) The gosling may imprint on another object.

35. The word "it" in line 12 refers to
(A) development
(B) goose
(C) time
(D) object

36. The word "suitably" in line 15 is closest in meaning to
(A) willingly
(B) moderately
(C) appropriately
(D) emotionally

37. The

author mentions all of the following attachment behaviors of human infants EXCEPT (A) grasping (B) crying (C) eating (D) smiling

38. According to the passage, attachment behaviors of infants are intended to (A) get the physical, emotional and social needs of the infant met (B) allow the infant to become imprinted on objects that resemble the parent (C) provide the infant with a means of self-stimulation (D) prepare the infant to cope with separation

39. The phrase "affectional tie" in line 29 is closest in meaning to (A) cognitive development (B) emotional attachment (C) psychological need (D) behavioral change

40. It can be inferred from the passage that ethological theory assumes that (A) to learn about human behavior only human subjects should be studied (B) failure to imprint has no influence on intelligence (C) the notion of critical periods applies only to animals (D) there are similarities between animal and human behavior

Questions 41-50

There are only a few clues in the rock record about climate in the Proterozoic con. Much of our information about climate in the more recent periods of geologic history comes from the fossil record, because we have a reasonably good understanding of the types of environment in which many fossil organisms flourished. The scarce fossils of the Proterozoic, mostly single-celled bacteria, provide little evidence in this regard. However, the rocks themselves do include the earliest evidence for glaciation, probably a global ice age. The inference that some types of sedimentary rocks are the result of glacial activity is based on the principle of uniformitarianism, which posits that natural processes now at work on and within the Earth operated

in the same manner in the distant past. The deposits associated with present-day glaciers have been well studied, and some of their characteristics are quite distinctive. In 2.3-billion-year-old rocks in Canada near Lake Huron (dating from the early part of the Proterozoic age), there are thin laminae of fine-grained sediments that resemble varves, the annual layers of sediment deposited in glacial lakes. Typically, present-day varves show two-layered annual cycle, one layer corresponding to the rapid ice melting and sediment transport of the summer season, and the other, finer-grained, layer corresponding to slower winter deposition. Although it is not easy to discern such details in the Proterozoic examples, they are almost certainly glacial varves. These fine-grained, layered sediments even contain occasional large pebbles or “ dropstones, ” a characteristic feature of glacial environments where coarse material is sometimes carried on floating ice and dropped far from its source, into otherwise very fine grained sediment. Glacial sediments of about the same age as those in Canada have been found in other parts of North America and in Africa, India, and Europe. This indicates that the glaciation was global, and that for a period of time in the early Proterozoic the Earth was gripped in an ice age. Following the early Proterozoic glaciation, however, the climate appears to have been fairly benign for a very long time. There is no evidence for glaciation for the next 1.5 billion years or so. Then, suddenly, the rock record indicates a series of glacial episodes between about 850 and 600 million years ago, near the end of the Proterozoic.

41. Which of the following does the passage mainly discuss? (A) How patterns in rock

layers have been used to construct theories about the climate of the Proterozoic age(B) What some rare fossils indicate about glacial conditions during the late Proterozoic age(C) The varying characteristics of Proterozoic glacial varves in different parts of the world (D) The number of glacial episodes that the Earth has experienced since the Proterozoic age⁴². According to the passage, the fossil record of the Proterozoic con is(A) highly regarded because it preserves the remains of many kinds of organisms(B) less informative than the fossil record of more recent periods(C) very difficult to interpret due to damage from bacteria(D) more useful to researchers than other aspects of the rock record⁴³. The word “ scarce ” in line 4 is closest in meaning to(A) ancient(B) tiny(C) available(D) rare⁴⁴. It can be inferred from the passage that the principle of uniformitarianism indicates that(A) similar conditions produce similar rock formations(B) rock layers in a given region remain undisturbed over time(C) different kinds of sedimentary rocks may(D) each continent has its own distinctive pattern of sediment layers⁴⁵. The word “ resemble ” in line 14 is closest in meaning to(A) result from(B) penetrate(C) look like(D) replace have similar origins⁴⁶. According to the passage, the layers in varves are primarily formed by(A) fossilized bacteria(B) pieces of ancient 0dropstones(C) a combination of ancient and recent sediments(D) annual cycles of sediment transport and deposition⁴⁷. The phrase “ the other ” in line 17 refers to another(A) annual cycle(B) glacial lake(C) layer of sediment(D) season⁴⁸. According to the passage, the presence of 0dropstones indicates that(A) the glacial

environment has been unusually severe(B) the fine-grained sediment has built up very slowly(C) there has been a global ice age(D) coarse rock material has been carried great distances49. Why does the author mention Canada, North America, Africa, India, and Europe in lines 23-24?(A) To demonstrate the global spread of dropstones(B) To explain the principles of varve formation(C) To provide evidence for the theory that there was a global ice age in the early Proterozoic eon(D) To illustrate the varied climatic changes of the Proterozoic eon in different parts of the globe50. Which of the following terms is defined in the passage?(A) fossil record (line 3)(B) laminae (line 13)(C) varves (line 14)(D) glacial episodes (line 29)

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