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## Passage 35

# Orientation of Birds

### Α

Most of the effort applied to understanding how birds make a migratory flight has been directed toward environmental cues that birds use to maintain a particular flight direction. These cues are landmarks on the Earths surface, the magnetic lines of flux that longitudinally encircle the Earth, both the sun and the stars in the celestial sphere arching over the Earth, and perhaps prevailing wind direction and odors.

В

Landmarks are useful as a primary navigation



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The secretions from birds' brain respond to





解析

#### Keywords: secretions, sun

- 原文: 对应正文C段 It has been recently shown that melatonin secretions from the lightsensitive pineal gland on the top of the bird's brain are involved in this response.
- 翻译: 鸟类头部的顶部有着对光敏感的松果体, 它会分泌褪黑激素。最近的研究显示这种 激素与上边的现象相关。
- 解析: The secretions from birds' brain respond to the sun. 题意: 鸟类大脑的分泌物对太阳有 所回应

Question 3

3/7





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<		解析	答题		
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I	的约	吉合来定位			
	Questior	า 4		4/7	
>	After some nerves were cut off, the birds cannot orient as usual.				
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I	BA				
I	C G				
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#### alone

- 原文: 对应正文B段 But most birds do not migrate in family flocks, and on their initial flight south to the wintering range or back north in the spring must use other cues.
- 翻译: 但大多数的鸟类不跟着族群迁徙,所以冬 天里,它们独自飞往南方,春天里又飞回 北方的时候一定是用了其它的线索。
- 解析: The birds that always migrate alone could not use this clue. 题意: 总是独飞的鸟类无 法用该条线索定位