



Tasmanian Tigers

Scientists and researchers from across the globe have devoted much of their time and research to find whether the Tasmanian Tigers still exist or not. The Tasmanian tiger, also known as the Thylacine, has been declared extinct 23 years back but was wiped off from the Australian mainland even much before in the 1940's.

< 解析

Researchers like Dr Austin from the Australian Centre for Ancient DNA collected animal droppings that were found around Tasmania in the late 1950's and even in the 60's and conserved them in the Art Gallery and Tasmanian Museum. Dr Austin, who took

解析

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Complete the summary.

Choose NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS from the passage for each answer.

The Tasmanian tiger, also known as the Thylacine, has been announced extinct many years ago. Now many geneticists assert that they are capable of recreating a 1 clone from DNA extracted from its bone specimen.

Tasmanian tigers belong to marsupials that have a 2 pouch in common. They looked like big dogs with over 15 dark stripes on the body. When chasing their preys, these animals primarily depended on 3 stamina to prevail. Their stomach could inflate so

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they could eat large amount of food each time to 4 compensate a period lack of food.

The diet of the Tasmanian tiger included the 5 sheep and 6 poultry, and this resulted in mass killing of the tigers by people in the twentieth century. Indeed, these creatures were shy and timid. They seldom set up some 7 resistance in front of the foes and used to die out of fear when captured.

There were several factors contributing to the extinction of the Tasmanian tiger. Another kind of wild animal called 8 Dingo was its rival for habitats and food sources. The 9 European Settlers destroyed the forests and grassland where the tigers lived, and these native animals could not cope with this change.

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The last Tasmanian tiger perished in the Hobart Zoo in 10_1936 and this marked the termination to this species. But many still believe that they are alive. So far lots of 11 sightings of the tigers have been reported, but none of them has been proven.



隐藏答案

● Q1解析

Keywords: geneticists, recreating; DNA; bone

原文： 对应正文第2段 Many scientists believe that they would be able to reproduce a clone from the available DNA of a

翻译： 很多科学家都认为他们能够从一份自1866

解析

答题

Questions 1–11

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翻译： 很多科学家都认为他们能够从一份自1866年起就保存在乙醇中已有136年历史的袋狼样本中提取到可用的DNA，从而克隆出袋狼。

解析： 这是一个全文Summary练习。定位DNA和bone。注意原文对应：
scientists=geneticists; believe=assert; be able to=be capable of; reproduce=recreate。如果考生注意到该段最后一句话，replicate也等于recreate，填wonderful creature也算对。

● Q2解析

解析

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● Q2解析

Keywords: marsupials

原文： 对应正文第3段 The female Tasmanian tiger had a pouch with four teats but unlike other marsupials, the pouch opened at the back.

翻译： 雌性袋狼拥有一个两对乳头的育儿袋，但与其它有袋目哺乳动物不同，它的育儿袋是向后开口的。

解析： 题干中的that是定义marsupials有袋目哺乳动物。本题难点在于题干中in common的理解。原文采取了反义unlike，说“不像其它有袋动物，它的育儿袋开在背上。”那么，共同点in common是什么？就是都有pouch育儿袋。

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● Q3解析

Keywords: chasing their preys

原文： 对应正文第4段 ...it has been found that these carnivores mainly relied on stamina then speed in the chase.

翻译： 根据对袋狼骨骼的研究，人们发现袋狼在追逐猎物的过程中主要依靠耐力而非速度。

解析： 对应： mainly=primarily; relied on=depended on; 注意原文中carnivores对应题目反义改写preys。

● Q4解析

Keywords: stomachs, lack of food

解析

答题

Questions 1–11

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● Q4解析

Keywords: stomachs, lack of food

原文： 对应正文第4段 The stomachs were adapted in a way for compensating longer period without eating when the tigers failed to hunt and during food scarcity.

翻译： 这样的胃部结构是为了应对食物短缺或袋狼捕猎失败后长时间不能进食的补偿机制。

解析： lack= without, scarcity。还可以读原文上一句话理解，one time=each time；注意答案词性的变化。

● Q5解析

解析

答题

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● Q5解析

Keywords: diet, and, resulted in, kill

原文： 对应正文第6段 ...because these carnivores mainly ate the sheep and poultry of the farmers. Their bad reputation led to mass killing of Tigers by humans.

翻译： 因为它们主要吃农户的羊和家禽。这样的恶名导致了大量的袋狼被人类灭杀。

解析： 先用diet定位会找到原文food list。原文included后有很多单词并列，但它们都不是答案。注意空格后有this指代，有resulted in因果关系。理解led to = result in。

● Q6解析

解析

答题

Questions 1–11

1/1

● Q6解析

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● Q7解析

Keywords: seldom set up, food

解析

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● Q7解析

Keywords: seldom, set up, foes

原文： 对应正文第7段 When they were captured, they used to die out of fear and shock. They hardly used to put up some resistance before their enemies.

翻译： 当它们被捕捉起来的时候，就可能由于惊惧而死掉。它们在面对敌人的时候也很少表现出抵抗。

解析： 对应： hardly=seldom; put up= set up; before= in front of; enemies= foes。

● Q8解析

Keywords: called, rival, and

解析

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● Q8解析

Keywords: called, rival, and

原文： 对应正文第8段 It is believed that the fierce and wild hunters of Australia, Dingo is somewhat responsible for the extinction of the Tasmanian tigers. ...have competed for food and shelter with the Thylacine...

翻译： 人们相信，一种凶猛野性的澳洲猎手，Dingo（澳洲的一种野狗）要为袋狼的灭绝负责。它们和袋狼争夺食物和栖息地，最终导致了新几内亚和澳洲大陆袋狼的消失。

解析： 对应： compete=rival; shelter=habitats。

● Q9解析

解析

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● Q9解析

Keywords: destroyed, forests and grassland

原文： 对应正文第9段 In the early 18th century, after the European settlers started in habiting most of the lands in the ... , much of the forests and grassland were cleared so that they could be converted to farmlands... and the native animals who could not cope with the environmental situation, which resulted in the extermination of these fine creatures.

翻译： 十八世纪初叶，在欧洲移民开始开拓澳洲大陆和塔斯马尼亚的大部分土地之后，许多丛林和草地被清空变为了农田。...失去栖息地的动物无法适应这样的环境变化，就此灭绝了。

解析

答题

Questions 1–11

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解析：判断空格填destroyed的主语名词。该题先找到原文中forests and grassland；然后确认destroyed在原文的同义词为cleared；最后通过上下文判断cleared的逻辑主语是the European settlers。

● Q10解析

解析

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● Q10解析

Keywords: Hobart Zoo

原文： 对应正文第11段 The last Tasmanian tiger was captured in 1933 and was kept in the Hobart Zoo but it died three years later in 1936 making an end to this species.

翻译： 最后一只袋狼于1933年被捕获，并安置在 Hobart 动物园，但它在1936年便死去了，宣告了这个物种的灭绝。

解析： 对应： died= perished; end= termination。这道题出得很像雅思听力题，考生要能够判断哪个数字是正确的。

● Q11解析

Keywords: lots of, repeated but

解析

答题

Questions 1–11

1/1

宣告了这个物种的灭绝。

解析： 对应： died= perished; end= termination。
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● Q11解析

Keywords: lots of, reported, but

原文： 对应正文第11段 Until now, there have been hundreds of reported sightings of Tasmanian tigers but none has been confirmed.

翻译： 迄今为止，仍有成百的报告说看到了袋狼，但没有哪个报告能被证实。

解析： 对应： until now= so far; hundreds of= lots of; confirmed=proven