



Passage 3



Lost Giant: Mammoth

In 1643, workers unearthed some huge bones in a Belgian field. The naturalists who studied them were convinced they had come from a humanlike giant. Their length, after all, tallied with a biblical reference to Og, a giant king supposedly killed by Moses.

< 解析

In 1728, British anatomist Hans Sloane identified similar remains from Siberia as belonging to elephants. But what were hotclimate animals doing in Siberia? Only at the end of the 18th century did French zoologist Georges Cuvier conclude that giant bones like

解析

答题

Questions 1–7

1/2

Complete the summary.

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

The chronology of mammoths

Fossil evidences show that about 5 million years ago mammoths originated from 1 Africa. Then some mammoths split off and migrated to 2 Asia. In order to cope with the climate change that occurred around 2.5 million years ago, mammoths evolved into a new species, called the 3 steppe mammoth. About 1.7 millions years ago, these animals gradually spread out from China across the Northern Hemisphere, and travelled via land bridge

解析

答题

Questions 1–7

1/2

Africa . Then some mammoths split off and migrated to 2 Asia . In order to cope with the climate change that occurred around 2.5 million years ago, mammoths evolved into a new species, called the 3 steppe mammoth . About 1.7 millions years ago, these animals gradually spread out from China across the Northern Hemisphere, and travelled via land bridge into 4 North America . Some of them went further south to 5 Central America , where they evolved to the well-known kind, named the 6 woolly mammoth . Eventually, the mammoths went extinct around 7 4,000 years ago.



隐藏答案

解析

答题

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Questions 1–7

1/2

● Q1解析

Keywords: fossil, 5 million years

原文： 对应正文第6段 It has long been clear that mammoths arose in Africa...because fossils of ancestral mammoths dating back as far as 5 million years ago have been found there.

翻译： 猛犸象起源于非洲.....因为在那儿找到了500万年前的古代猛犸象化石。

解析： 注意这个Summary有个小标题：The chronology of mammoths；如果认识chronology（年代表）一词的含义，对预测接下来Summary的内容有帮助。 本题对应：arose=originated；注意原文中there的指代。

解析

答题

Questions 1-7

1/2

● Q2解析

Keywords: split off, ancestor of

原文：对应正文第6段 Not too long after that, the mammoths forked away from what would become the Asian elephant.

翻译：不久之后，猛犸象又从后来成为亚洲象的一支分裂出来。

解析：请老版读者注意：最新版《真经5》该题修订为：Then some mammoths split off from the ancestor of _____. 注意原文倒数第6行中有split off和ancestor原词，但其实不对应题目出处。真正的对应是：forked away=split off; what would become=ancestor。

解析

答题

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Questions 1-7

1/2

● Q3解析

Keywords: 2.5million, new species

原文： 对应正文第8段 These dramatic changes led to the evolution of a kind of mammoth, the steppe mammoth...

翻译： 由于这种巨变，进化出了一种新型猛犸象——草原猛犸象...

解析： evolution=evolved into; kind=species; 注意原文中两个逗号间的同位语插入，起到对前面名词的解释定义说明的作用，相当于： ...a new kind of mammoth, which was called the steppe mammoth... 等于题目中 called的改写。

● Q4解析

解析

答题

Questions 1–7

1/2

● Q4解析

Keywords: 1.7 millions, China, bridge

原文： 对应正文第9段 ...show that the steppe mammoth evolved there about 1.7 million years ago and gradually spread out across the Northern Hemisphere, replacing earlier forms. It was around this time that some mammoths crossed a land bridge joining Siberia to Northern America.

翻译： 草原猛犸象于170万年前开始进化，并逐渐分散到北半球的各地，取代了更早前的品种。大约在同一时期，有些猛犸象穿越了连接北美和西伯利亚的大陆桥。

解析： 该题定位容易，纠结在原文bridge后有两个地点：Siberia和Northern America，到底填哪个？该题要通过上下文理解，这些

解析

答题

Questions 1-7

1/2

mammoth evolved there about 1.7 million years ago and gradually spread out across the Northern Hemisphere, replacing earlier forms. It was around this time that some mammoths crossed a land bridge joining Siberia to Northern America.

翻译：草原猛犸象于170万年前开始进化，并逐渐分散到北半球的各地，取代了更早期的品种。大约在同一时期，有些猛犸象穿越了连接北美和西伯利亚的大陆桥。

解析：该题定位容易，纠结在原文bridge后有两个地点：Siberia和Northern America，到底填哪个？该题要通过上下文理解，这些mammoth到底去的目的地是哪里，也就是题目into后面的答案。通过下一句阅读可知是Northern America，如果无把握，可先做下一题，然后倒推本题答案。

解析

答题

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Questions 1–7

1/2

做下一题，然后倒推本题答案。

● Q5解析

Keywords: further south

原文： 对应正文第9段 ...and some eventually spread as far south as Central America.

翻译： 最终，它们中的一些散布到了更南的中美地区。

解析： spread= went; further south= as far south as

● Q6解析

Keywords: evolved, well-known kind

原文： 对应正文第9段 Meanwhile, some steppe

解析

答题

Questions 1–7

1/2

● Q6解析

Keywords: evolved, well-known kind

原文： 对应正文第9段 Meanwhile, some steppe mammoths were becoming even more specialized for cold climates and open grassland, giving rise to the woolly mammoth, the most famous of its kind.

翻译： 同时，部分草原猛犸象变成了更加适应寒冷气候和开放草地，长毛猛犸象出现了，它是同类中最闻名的一种。

解析： most famous=well-known;
become=evolved; give rise to=named

● Q7解析

解析

答题

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Questions 1-7

1/2

● Q7解析

Keywords: extinct

原文： 对应正文第16段and they survived for 5000 years before dying out around 4000 years ago...

翻译： 在猛犸象灭绝之前，它们生存了5000年，猛犸象灭绝于4000年前，差不多是人类到达这片土地的时候。

解析： 对应： dying out= went extinct。注意有考生定位有误，认为是22页左边最后一行，所以填写了12000年。这段指出12000年前灭绝的是长毛猛犸象woolly mammoths，而非最终整个猛犸象族群的灭绝。审题要仔细，注意陷阱。

解析

答题

Questions 8–12

2/2

Complete the summary.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

The features of the woolly mammoths

The woolly mammoths were built for the cold and thrived during the ice age. Their skin was covered with long 1 hair /coat, and their 2 fat helped isolate from the cold. The woolly mammoths had smaller ears and shorter tails which consumed less 3 heat. Their ivories were rather huge and may have been used to smash 4 ice and discover 5 vegetation.

解析

答题

Questions 8–12

2/2

● Q1解析

Keywords: woolly mammoths, long, and

原文： 对应正文第10段 The woolly mammoth's most distinctive feature was its long, shaggy coat... Besides its long hair, the woolly mammoth had a thick layer of fat to insulate against the cold.

翻译： 长毛象最独特的地方就是它们有又长又粗的皮毛。...除了长毛，长毛象还有非常肥厚的脂肪，用来御寒。

解析： 先看Summary小标题知道考查Woolly mammoths的特点，可快速定位到相关段落。第8题填名词，如果注意到 besides=and，那么原文中long后面可以填coat和hair。认真理解其实coat已经被题目改写为skin一词，故答案是hair。

解析

答题

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Questions 8-12

2/2

以与为SKIN一词，故合来定hair。

● Q2解析

Keywords: and, isolate, cold

原文：对应正文第10段 Besides its long hair, the woolly mammoth had a thick layer of fat to insulate against the cold.

翻译：除了长毛，长毛象还有非常肥厚的脂肪，用来御寒。

解析：注意到besides=and; to（不定式表目的）=helped; insulate=isolate（重要考点词）

● Q3解析

Keywords: ears and tails, less

原文：对应正文第10段 It also had smaller ears

解析

答题

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Questions 8–12

2/2

● Q3解析

Keywords: ears and tails, less

原文： 对应正文第10段 It also had smaller ears and a shorter tail than its forbears, which would minimize heat loss.

翻译： 它们还有比较小的耳朵和短小的尾巴，这样能使热量流失最小化。

解析： 对应： minimize loss=consumed less。答案： heat（不能填heat loss，不仅词义不对，而且违反题目要求： one word only）

● Q4解析

Keywords: Ivories, huge, smash, and

原文： 对应正文第10段 It huge tusks may have

解析

答题

Questions 8–12

2/2

对，而且违反题目要求。 one word only)

● Q4解析

Keywords: Ivories, huge, smash, and

原文： 对应正文第10段 It huge tusks may have been used like a snowplow to expose vegetation to eat or to break up ice.

翻译： 它们的巨型长牙可以像雪犁一样用来发掘和采食植物，或者用来破冰。

解析： 对应： tusks= ivories; break up=smash; or=and。注意并列结构前后顺序互换的命题陷阱设计。（可参考《剑桥雅思7》91页第13题）

● Q5解析

解析

答题

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Questions 8–12

2/2

和采食植物，或者用来破冰。

解析： 对应： tusks= ivories; break up=smash; or=and。注意并列结构前后顺序互换的命题陷阱设计。（可参考《剑桥雅思7》91页第13题）

● Q5解析

Keywords: and, discover

原文： 对应正文第10段 It huge tusks may have been used like a snowplow to expose vegetation to eat or to break up ice.

翻译： 它们的巨型长牙可以像雪犁一样用来发掘和采食植物，或者用来破冰。

解析： 承接上题，注意并列结构；
expose=discover。