

官方指南9 上

Practice 9 Section 2

陈慧琳

- Survival in the Hostile Environment of NW Rota-1
- Questions 1 through 11 are based on the following passage.

- Question 1.
- At that depth, water pressure suppresses the explosive force of the volcano's eruptions, allowing scientists to [Q1] watch and observe them up close via remotely operated vehicles.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. watch
- C. observe to see
- D. visually watch

- Question 2.
- [1] Sixty miles north of Guam and more than 1,700 feet under the ocean's surface is the summit of NW Rota-1, an undersea volcano discovered in 2003.
- [2] Surprisingly, the volcano appears to have been continuously active; it even grew 130 feet in height between 2006 and 2009.
- [3] Yet despite the hostile environment created by the constant volcanic activity, life is thriving there.
- [4] Special adaptations are the key to survival.
- [5] At that depth, water pressure suppresses the explosive force of the volcano's eruptions, allowing scientists to [Q1] watch and observe them up close via remotely operated vehicles. [Q2]
- To make the paragraph most logical, sentence 5 should be placed

- Question 2.
 - [1] Sixty miles north of Guam and more than 1,700 feet under the ocean' s surface is the summit of NW Rota-1, an undersea volcano discovered in 2003.
 - [2] Surprisingly, the volcano appears to have been continuously active; it even grew 130 feet in height between 2006 and 2009.
 - [3] Yet despite the hostile environment created by the constant volcanic activity, life is thriving there.
 - [4] Special adaptations are the key to survival.
 - [5] At that depth, water pressure suppresses the explosive force of the volcano' s eruptions, allowing scientists to [Q1] watch and observe them up close via remotely operated vehicles. [Q2]
-
- To make the paragraph most logical, sentence 5 should be placed
 - A. where it is now.
 - B. after sentence 1.
 - C. after sentence 2.
 - D. after sentence 3.

- Question 3.
- NW Rota-1 is far below the ocean' s photic zone where sunlight drives photosynthesis; [Q3] nevertheless, bacteria supporting a unique food web have adapted to this perpetually dark environment.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. afterward,
- C. furthermore,
- D. similarly,

- Question 4.
- The bacteria have evolved to use hydrogen sulfide instead of sunlight for the energy that drives their metabolic processes, and hydrothermal venting is the source of the chemical soup necessary to support [Q4] him or her.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. one.
- C. them.
- D. it.

- Question 5.
- Seawater seeping into fissures in the ocean floor is heated by underlying magma, and the heat drives chemical reactions that remove oxygen, sulfates, [Q5] and remove other chemicals from the water.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. it also removes
- C. also removing
- D. and

- Question 6.
- Loihi shrimp—originally thought to exist only around an undersea volcano near [Q6] Hawaii, survive by using tiny, shear-like claws to harvest rapidly growing bacterial filaments covering rocks near NW Rota-1' s hydrothermal vents.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Hawaii;
- C. Hawaii—
- D. Hawaii

- Question 7.
- Shrimp of that species also graze on bacterial filaments as juveniles, [Q7] resulting from their ability to cope with the noxious environment around the volcano. They feed on the Loihi shrimp and other organisms that are overcome by the toxic plumes of volcanic gas and ash.
- Which choice most effectively sets up the information in the next sentence?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. but their adaptations are not yet fully understood by the scientific community.
- C. thriving in an unusual ecosystem that also includes crabs, limpets, and barnacles.
- D. but as adults, their claws are large enough for the shrimp to be predators.

- Question 8.
- During an underwater eruption, steam quickly [Q8] condenses. The steam leaves only carbon dioxide bubbles and droplets of molten sulfur.
- Which choice most effectively combines the sentences at the underlined portion?
- A. condenses and leaves
- B. condenses, having to leave
- C. condenses, thereafter leaving
- D. condenses, and then, after this, it leaves

- Question 9.
- This means that the water near NW Rota-1 is more acidic than [Q9] that of stomach acid, presenting yet another challenge to life-forms living nearby.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. those of stomach
- C. the acid from stomach
- D. stomach

- Question 10.
- As the carbon dioxide level in Earth' s atmosphere rises, the [Q10] worlds' ocean' s absorb more carbon dioxide.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. world' s oceans'
- C. world' s oceans
- D. worlds oceans

- Question 11.
- This means that the water near NW Rota-1 is more acidic than that of stomach acid, presenting yet another challenge to life-forms living nearby. As the carbon dioxide level in Earth' s atmosphere rises, the worlds' ocean' s absorb more carbon [Q11] dioxide. Organisms flourishing near the volcano may help biologists understand how life adjusts to very acidic conditions.
- The writer is considering revising the underlined portion.
- **dioxide, which increases their acidity.**
- Should the writer make this revision here?
- A. Yes, because it explains the relevance of this sentence to the point made in the paragraph.
- B. Yes, because it helps the reader understand why organisms near NW Rota-1 evolved the way they did.
- C. No, because it merely repeats information provided earlier in the passage without contributing to the paragraph' s main idea.
- D. No, because it interrupts discussion of oceanic life-forms with an irrelevant detail.

- Free Public Transportation
- Questions 12 through 22 are based on the following passage and supplementary material.

- Question 12.
- While fare-free policies do increase [Q12] ridership, but they have not been found to be an effective way to address traffic problems.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. ridership, and while
- C. ridership,
- D. ridership;

- Question 13.
- Not surprisingly, [Q13] public transportation is used by more people when people do not have to pay a fare.
- Which choice is the most effective version of the underlined portion?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. more people use public transportation if they do not have to pay a fare.
- C. if people do not have to pay a fare, more of those people use public transportation.
- D. using public transportation is done by more people when they do not have to pay a fare.

- Question 14.
- In 2013 Tallinn, Estonia, instituted fare-free rides for city residents (becoming the largest city in the world to do so), but car use in Tallinn has only slightly [Q14] declined; as a 2014 study by the KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden found that car traffic in Tallinn was down less than 3 percent since it was enacted.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. declined:
- C. declined,
- D. declined. As

- Question 15.
- In 2013 Tallinn, Estonia, instituted fare-free rides for city residents (becoming the largest city in the world to do so), but car use in Tallinn has only slightly declined; as a 2014 study by the KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Sweden found that car traffic in Tallinn was down less than 3 percent since [Q15] it was enacted.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. that
- C. one
- D. the policy

- Question 16.
- Instituting a fare-free system [Q16] can also have a devastating effect on a city' s transportation budget.
- Which choice best introduces the paragraph?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. also requires planners to make careful considerations about changes in service.
- C. might also have a negative impact on the environment as more service is added.
- D. also has the drawback of increasing crowding on public transportation.

- Question 17.
- Advocates of fare-free policies claim that the costs of these policies are largely offset by various [Q17] savings, however, a recent study comparing projected results of fare-free policies in different cities found this outlook to be way too sunny.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. savings,
- C. savings, but
- D. savings; and

- Question 18.
- Advocates of fare-free policies claim that the costs of these policies are largely offset by various savings, however, a recent study comparing projected results of fare-free policies in different cities found this outlook to be [Q18] way too sunny.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. looking too much on the bright side.
- C. pretty upbeat.
- D. overly optimistic.

- Question 19.
- For example, in San Francisco, California, fare-free public transit was projected to save \$8.4 million per year in fare collection costs [Q19] but create a deficit of \$72 million per year in lost fares, on top of capital investments in new equipment and infrastructure.
- Which choice provides an accurate interpretation of the chart?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. and save an additional \$112 million from lost fares,
- C. but result in a total increase of \$184 million per year in operating costs,
- D. and save \$72 million per year in costs related to adding service,

- A. NO CHANGE (but create a deficit of \$72 million per year in lost fares)
- B. and save an additional \$112 million from lost fares,
- C. but result in a total increase of \$184 million per year in operating costs,
- D. and save \$72 million per year in costs related to adding service,

Projected Yearly Savings and Costs of Implementing a Fare-Free Policy

Transit Agency	Savings from eliminating fare collection	Cost in lost fares	Cost of adding service	Total additional operating costs
Lane Transit, Eugene, Oregon	\$100,000 to \$500,000	\$5 million	not provided	\$5 million
Muni, San Francisco, California	\$8.4 million	\$112 million	\$72 million*	\$184 million
Public Transit, Hamilton, Canada	not provided	\$900,000	\$30 million	\$30.9 million

* (plus \$512 million in capital investments)

- Question 20.
- For example, in San Francisco, California, fare-free public transit was projected to save \$8.4 million per year in fare collection costs but create a deficit of \$72 million per year in lost fares, on top of capital investments in new equipment and infrastructure. [Q20]
- The writer is considering adding the following sentence based on information from the chart.
- **By contrast, Lane Transit in Eugene, Oregon, would lose only \$5 million in fares if it instituted a fare-free system.**
- Should the writer make this addition here?
- A. Yes, because it proves how little money Eugene would lose under a fare-free system compared with San Francisco.
- B. Yes, because it reinforces the claim made by advocates of fare-free policies mentioned earlier in the paragraph.
- C. No, because it does not support the argument that fare-free systems cause a substantial loss for governments.
- D. No, because it contradicts a point about fare collection made earlier in the paragraph.

- Question 21.
- Some college towns and resort communities embrace the model because buses can go faster when drivers [Q21] would not have had to collect fares.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. do not have
- C. did not have
- D. will not have

- Question 22.
- For large cities looking to reduce automobile traffic, though, [Q22] research about Tallinn, Estonia, could be instructive.
- Which choice provides the best conclusion to the passage?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. subways will prove to be more important than buses.
- C. public transportation should be cheaper but not free.
- D. fare-free public transportation is not the answer.

Thanks

新东方旗下官方网络课堂

官方指南9 下

Practice 9 Section 2

陈慧琳

- **Wet Plate Photography: An Old Technique Makes a New Splash**
- Questions 23 through 33 are based on the following passage.

- 火棉胶（湿版）摄影法
- 1851年，英国伦敦的一位雕塑家阿切尔（**Fredrick Scott Archer**）发现将硝化棉溶于乙醚和酒精的火棉胶，再把碘化钾溶于火棉胶后马上涂布在干净的玻璃上，装入照相机曝光，经显影、定影后得到一张玻璃底片。火棉胶调制后须立刻使用，干了以后就不再感光，所以这种摄影方法称为“湿版法”。
- 湿版法操作虽然麻烦，但成本低，仅为银版法的十二分之一，曝光比银版法快，影像清晰度也高，玻璃底片又可以大量印制照片。

- Question 23.
- Upon the arrival of the digital camera, professional photographers harrumphed that [Q23] they produced ugly, low-resolution images.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. it
- C. one
- D. he or she

- Question 24.
- [1] Upon the arrival of the digital camera, professional photographers harrumphed that they produced ugly, low-resolution images.
- [2] Yet eventually the vast majority of them traded film for megapixels.
- [3] The latest digital cameras take pictures so crisp that the images in them appear to be die-cut.
- [4] Even today' s humblest smartphones snap bright, sharp photos.
- [5] A few contemporary photographers, however, have embraced an anachronistic method that was state-of-the-art technology when it was invented in 1851: wet plate photography. [Q24]
- The writer plans to add the following sentence to this paragraph.
- **Why wouldn' t they?**
- To make the paragraph most logical, the sentence should be placed
- A. after sentence 1.
- B. after sentence 2.
- C. after sentence 4.
- D. after sentence 5.

- Question 25.
- Wet plate photographers essentially create their own film. The process can be dangerous, given that it requires the use of several volatile chemicals. [Q25] To take a wet plate photograph, photographers usually first arrange or pose it's subjects before mixing collodion (a viscous, light-sensitive chemical solution) with bromide, iodide, or chloride and applying the mixture to a clean, polished glass plate.
- At this point, the writer is considering adding the following sentence.
- **It's also labor-intensive, involving several intricate steps.**
- Should the writer make this addition here?
- A. Yes, because it serves as an effective transition by reiterating the main idea of the previous paragraph.
- B. Yes, because it sets up the paragraph's outline of the process of wet plate photography.
- C. No, because it blurs the paragraph's focus on the dangers involved in wet plate photography.
- D. No, because it provides an opinion in a paragraph that is focused on facts.

- Question 26.
- Wet plate photographers essentially create their own film. The process can be dangerous, given that it requires the use of several volatile chemicals. To take a wet plate photograph, photographers usually first arrange or pose [Q26] it's subjects before mixing collodion (a viscous, light-sensitive chemical solution) with bromide, iodide, or chloride and applying the mixture to a clean, polished glass plate.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. its
- C. there
- D. their

- Question 27.
- Dried collodion is unusable, [Q27] so once the photo is snapped with a massive, tripod-mounted camera, the photographer has nominal minutes to develop it, using more chemicals.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. but
- C. and
- D. for

- Question 28.
- Dried collodion is unusable, so once the photo is snapped with a massive, tripod-mounted camera, the photographer has [Q28] nominal minutes to develop it, using more chemicals.
- The writer wants to emphasize how quickly wet plate photographers have to work. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. a few
- C. a matter of
- D. mere

- A **nominal** price or sum of money is very small in comparison with the real cost or value of the thing that is being bought or sold.
- (价格、金额) 象征性的
- You use **mere** to emphasize how small a particular amount or number is.
- 用于强调数量之少

- Question 29.
- The photo is then immersed in water and warmed. [Q29] In conclusion, it is coated with lavender oil to give it (a protective finish).
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. Finally,
- C. Thus,
- D. Nevertheless,

- Question 30.
- In conclusion, it is coated with lavender [Q30] oil to give it (a protective finish).
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. oil—to give it a protective finish.
- C. oil, to give it, a protective finish.
- D. oil to give it a protective finish.

- Question 31.
- ...and flaws appear. Smudges resembling oyster shells [Q31] swirl around the photos' edges.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. will have swirled
- C. have swirled
- D. swirled

- Question 32.
- Since the film requires long exposures, moving subjects blur. [Q32] A shifting arm or leg might even disappear because of the lengthy exposure time required. The exposure time required explains why people in wet plate photographs often look dour: it' s hard to hold a smile for that long.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. An arm or a leg, shifting during the long exposure time required by wet plate photography, might even disappear.
- C. A wet plate photographer' s subject' s arm or leg might even disappear during this long exposure time.
- D. A shifting arm or leg might even disappear.

- Question 33.
- [Q33] Her subjects could be nineteenth-century wave riders, if not for the modern board shorts and bikinis they wear.
- The writer wants to highlight the contrast between Sternbach' s techniques and the people Sternbach photographs. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. The subjects of her photos could be ordinary people,
- C. It would be hard to tell her subjects are surfers,
- D. They would appear to come from all walks of life,

- Digging Up Cities
- Questions 34 through 44 are based on the following passage.

- Question 34.
- Loorya, an urban archaeologist, studies the history of [Q34] cities.
- The writer is considering revising the underlined portion to the following. Any New York City construction project using municipal funds are required to consider whether historical artifacts will be affected during construction...
- cities by excavating artifacts that have accumulated over centuries of land development.
- Should the writer make this revision here?
- A. Yes, because it helps set up the rest of the passage by explaining what urban archaeologists do.
- B. Yes, because it identifies the characteristics that make particular cities worthy of archaeological study.
- C. No, because it does not give enough detail about the kinds of artifacts that urban archaeologists typically find.
- D. No, because it does not explain how excavation benefits the study of a city' s history.

- Question 35.
- Any New York City construction project using municipal funds [Q35] are required to consider whether historical artifacts will be affected during construction, and if that possibility exists or is possible, an urban archaeologist must be consulted.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. have been
- C. is
- D. were

- Question 36.
- Any New York City construction project using municipal funds are required to consider whether historical artifacts will be affected during construction, and if that possibility [Q36] exists or is possible, an urban archaeologist must be consulted.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. exists potentially,
- C. exists, it is necessary that
- D. exists,

- Question 37.
- Loorya anticipated that a rich history lay beneath the pavement. “It’ s our job to document and recover that history before it’ s lost,” she said.
- As the work continued, [Q37] therefore, the team faced obstacles.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. though,
- C. meanwhile,
- D. similarly,

- Question 38.
- Fieldwork in a city has to be done intermittently: the construction crew had to proceed one block at a time to avoid interrupting traffic, and the archaeology team' s work was periodically [Q38] halted—by stormy weather and the discovery of toxic materials underground.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. halted;
- C. halted,
- D. halted

- Question 39.
- Moreover, as archaeologists underground attempted to relay information to those at the surface, they had to contend with the noise of construction vehicles, car horns, and [Q39] pedestrians' noise on the busy New York City streets.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. the noise of pedestrians
- C. pedestrians
- D. that of pedestrians

- Question 40.
- In August 2013, the archaeologists discovered thousands of objects in a single fifteen-foot stretch that was likely a garbage disposal [Q40] site. Including buttons from Revolutionary War uniforms, clay pipes, and an imported mineral water bottle from Germany.
- A. NO CHANGE (site. Including)
- B. site, among these were
- C. site, including
- D. site; including

- Question 41.
- The team' s discoveries provided a snapshot of [Q41] the various kinds of construction materials that were used in the eighteenth century. Colonial-era New Yorkers went to great lengths to secure fresh drinking water, Loorya noted, given the effort involved in laying wooden pipes to bring in fresh water from surrounding areas, digging very deep wells, brewing alcohol to mask the water' s salty taste, and even importing bottled water.
- Which choice most effectively sets up the example discussed in the following sentence?

- Question 41.
- Which choice most effectively sets up the example discussed in the following sentence?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. the numerous rituals associated with hospitality
- C. public utility planning and infrastructure development
- D. how major construction projects were financed

- go to any, some, great, etc. lengths (to do sth):
- to put a lot of effort into doing sth, especially when this seems extreme
- 竭尽全力；不遗余力
- She goes to extraordinary lengths to keep her private life private.

- Question 42.
- Colonial-era New Yorkers went to great lengths to secure fresh drinking water, Loorya noted, given the [Q42] effort involved in laying wooden pipes to bring in fresh water from surrounding areas, digging very deep wells, brewing alcohol to mask the water' s salty taste, and even importing bottled water.
- Which choice best maintains the style and tone of the passage?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. blood, sweat, and tears
- C. hassle
- D. feats of strength and fortitude

- Question 43.
- Through such discoveries, [Q43] they tell the story of a city' s history in a new way.
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. we
- C. colonial-era New Yorkers
- D. urban archaeologists

- Question 44.
- [Q44] “One of my favorite things is putting together someone’ s life,” Loorya said.
- The writer wants to conclude the passage with a quotation from Loorya that illustrates the broad impact of her team’ s work. Which choice most effectively accomplishes this goal?
- A. NO CHANGE
- B. “New York City construction has a lot of stops and starts,”
- C. “Finding the bits and pieces that were actually used by the people in the past makes New York City’ s history real,”
- D. “We call our archaeological technique ‘monitoring,’ and we work hand-in-hand with the contractors and are a part of their team,”

Thanks

新东方旗下官方网络课堂