

1 The natural balance between prey and predator has been increasingly----, most frequently by human intervention.

- A celebrated
- B predicted
- C observed
- D disturbed
- E questioned

2 There is some--- the fact that the author of a book as sensitive and informed as Indian Artisans did not develop her interest in Native American art until adulthood, for she grew up in a region rich in American Indian culture.

- A irony in
- B satisfaction in
- C doubt about
- D concern about
- E presumptuousness in

3 Ecology, like economics, concerns itself with the movement of valuable--- through a complex network of producers and consumers.

- A commodities
- B dividends
- C communications
- D nutrients
- E artifacts

4 Observable as a tendency of our culture is a ----- of -----psychoanalysis: we no longer feel that it can solve our emotional problems.

- A divergence.. certainly about
- B confrontation.. enigmas in
- C withdrawal.. belief in
- D defense.. weaknesses in
- E failure.. rigor in

5 The struggle of the generations is one of the obvious constants of human affairs; therefore, it

may be presumptuous to suggest that the rivalry between young and old in Western society during the current decade is ---- critical.

- A perennially
- B disturbingly
- C uniquely
- D archetypally
- E captiously

6 Rhetoric often seems to--- over reason in a heated debate, with both sides----in hyperbole.

- A cloud.. subsiding
- B prevail.. yielding
- C triumph.. engaging
- D reverberate.. clamoring
- E trample.. tangling

7 Melodramas, which presented stark oppositions between innocence and criminality, virtue and corruption, good and evil, were popular precisely because they offered the audience a world ---- of----.

- A bereft.. theatricality
- B composed.. adversity
- C full.. circumstantiality
- D deprived.. polarity
- E devoid.. neutrality

8 NURTURE: CHILD::

- A cultivate: crop
- B quench: fire
- C marvel: infant
- D secure: possession
- E delimit: obligation

9 SAW: CARPENTER::

- A brush: painter
- B typewriter: author
- C trowel: bricklayer

D wagon: farmer

E scissors: tailor

10 EPITAPH: TOMBSTONE::

A pedestal: statue

B prologue: play

C melody: song

D salutation: letter

E motto: shield

11 SIMPER: SMILE::

A babble: talk

B thought: blank

C look: espy

D leer: ogle

E wink: eye

12 EGG: CHICKEN::

A pearl: oyster

B roe: salmon

C shell: clam

D skin: shark

E tusk: walrus

13 GLIMMER: DAZZLE::

A delineate: disclaim

B recede: abandon

C recite: harangue

D muse: reflect

E murmur: resound

14 RESCIND: LAW::

A postpone: performance

B withdraw: candidacy

C default: debt

D demote: hierarchy

E retire: position

15 ENTANGLE: INVOLVE::

- A caution: fear
- B compel: force
- C grill: question
- D replicate: copy
- E waver: adhere

16 ALCHEMY: SCIENCE::

- A sideshow: carnival
- B forgery: imitation
- C burlesque: comedy
- D ploy: tactic
- E nostrum: remedy

A mysterious phenomenon is the ability of over-water migrants to travel on course. Birds, bees, and other species can keep track of time without (5) any sensory cues from the outside world, and such "biological clocks" clearly contribute to their "compass sense." For example, they can use the position of the Sun or stars, along with the time of (10) day, to find north. But compass sense alone cannot explain how birds navigate the ocean: after a flock traveling east is blown far south by a storm, it will assume the proper northeasterly course (15) to compensate. Perhaps, some scientists thought, migrants determine their geographic position on Earth by celestial navigation, almost as human navigators use stars and planets, but (20) this would demand of the animals a fantastic map sense. Researchers now know that some species have a magnetic sense, which might allow migrants to determine their geographic location by (25) detecting variations in the strength of the Earth's magnetic field.

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