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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/110/2021_2022_2006_E5_B9_B4_E8_80_83_c73_110237.htm Section Use of English Directions

: Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A , B , C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1.

(10 points) In the past few decades , remarkable findings have been made in ethology , the study of animal social behavior. Earlier scientists had 1 that nonhuman social life was almost totally instinctive or fixed by genetics. Much more careful observation has shown that 2 variation occurs among the social ties of most species , showing that learning is a part of social life. That is , the 3 are not solely fixed by the genes. 4 , the learning that occurs is often at an early age in a process that is called imprinting. Imprinting is clearly 5 instinctive , but it is not quite like the learning of humans ; it is something in between the two. An illustration best 6 the nature of imprinting. Once , biologists thought that ducklings followed the mother duck because of instincts. Now we know that , shortly 7 they hatch , ducklings fix 8 any object about the size of a duck and will henceforth follow it. So ducklings may follow a basketball or a briefcase if these are 9 for the mother duck at the time when imprinting occurs. Thus , social ties can be considerably 10 , even ones that have a considerable base 11 by genetics. Even among the social insects something like imprinting 12 influence social behavior. For example , biologists once thought bees communicated with others purely 13 instinct. But , in examining a “ dance ” that bees

do to indicate the distance and direction of a pollen source
, observers found that bees raised in isolation could not
communicate effectively. At a higher level , the genetic base seems to
be much more for an allpurpose learning rather than the more
specific responses of imprinting. Chimpanzees , for instance
, generally 14 very good mother but Jane Goodall reports that some
chimps carry the infant upside down or 15 fail to nurture the young.
She believes that these females were the youngest or the 16 child of a
mother. In such circumstances , they did not have the opportunity
to observe how their own mother 17 for her young. Certainly
adolescent chimps who are still with their mothers when other young
are born take much interest in the rearing of their young brother or
sister. They have an excellent opportunity to learn , and the social
ties that are created between mother and young 18 Goodall to
describe the social unit as a family. The motheroffspring tie is beyond
19 ; there is some evidence to 20 that ties also continue between
siblings of the same sex , that is “ brotherbrother ” and “ sistersister
” 。 1Aassumed Badopted Cbelieved Dsurmised 2Aconsiderate
Bconsiderated Cconsiderable Dconsidering 3Astatures Bstatures
Cstatutes Dstatures 4AWhats more BHence CBut DHowever 5Anot
Bonly Cbut Dsolely 6Aclarifies Bclassifies Cdefine sDoutlines 7Athan
Bbefore Cwhen Dafter 8Aon Bwith Cin Dwithin 9Aappropriated
Bsubstituted Cassigned Ddistributed 10Avaried B deviated Cdiffered
Daltered 11Afashioned Bmodified Cinfluenced Daffected 12Aamay
Bshould Cmust Dcan 13Aby Bout of Cfrom Dthrough 14Aprove
Bmake Cturn Dcreate 15Aotherwise Bstill Cyet Deven 16Aone Bsole

Csingle Donly 17Alooked B attended Ccared Dprovided 18Aguide
Bcause Cdirect Dlead 19Alimitation Bimagination Cdoub
tDexpectation 20Aadvise Bhint Cimply Dsuggest 100Test 下载频道
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