

<<新托福考试高分突破>>

图书基本信息

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## 前言

Scientists have long used genetic and archaeological evidence to determine the early migration of the human race. By studying bones, tools, and other fragments, scientists have been able to trace to some extent how early humans migrated to Europe and Central Asia from Africa. The archaeological find at Kostenski, a group of twenty-five upper Paleolithic sites on the Don River in Russia have revealed tools and implements dated 42,000 to 45,000 years old. The discovery and subsequent analysis of a South African skull found several decades ago led some anthropologists to confirm that migration to Eurasia took place between 65,000 and 25,000 years ago and that migration to Europe from 45,000 to 35,000 years ago. Genetic studies have served to more accurately determine the routes that the migration from Africa took. Modern humans, or bipedal primates belong to the mammalian species and possess a highly developed brain with the capacity to reason, introspect, and develop and use languages. They first lived in East Africa's Great Rift Valley that runs through Kenya and Ethiopia. From this area, early Homo sapiens migrated toward the Middle East and Europe, reaching as far as Russia, as verified by the African skull. At the time one group of modern humans were making their way across Europe and thriving in spite of the bitter cold, another group pushed down toward the very tip of Asia. Some of them settled in the islands of Southeast Asia. Movement toward Australia took place 40,000 years ago. Those that moved northeastward to Siberia crossed the Bering Land Bridge to populate North America about 13,500 years ago.

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### 内容概要

本书是“新托福考试高分突破”系列的阅读分册，对新托福阅读考试题型、解题技巧和相关背景知识作了系统而全面的介绍。

书中还提供了大量习题及两套阅读模拟试题，附赠学习指导手册，提供全部习题答案和阅读文章的译文，配套CD-ROM光盘中另外收录两套模拟试题，能够帮助考生循序渐进地提高新托福阅读考试能力。

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第二章 话题演练

第三章 模拟试题

章节摘录

Animal communication is very similar to that of humans in some ways. It can be vocal, visual, or tactile. Some animals use chemicals to communicate, which humans are virtually incapable of. Animal "language" is obviously not as complex as the human language, yet only a few species do have a network of communication that is both comprehensive and far-reaching. One such species is the elephant. Elephants use a sophisticated system made up of all four forms of communication. Research into elephant communication has made certain conclusions as to the reasons for the complexity. The social system of elephants is unusually intricate, necessitating a more complex level of communication. A hierarchy does not exist; however, there is a social structure where certain members of the group communicate with each other. They appear to cooperate with a leader, who has been observed to be the matriarch. Physically, the brain of the elephant is large enough to allow the animals to have more complex thoughts and a greater capacity for the storage of memories. Finally, elephants have a longer lifespan and have collected enough knowledge about life and their surroundings.

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