

2013 同等学力英语寒假作业

Passage Three

Sporting activities are essentially modified forms of hunting behaviour. Viewed biologically, the modern footballer is in reality a member of a hunting group. His killing weapon has turned into a harmless football and his prey into a goal-mouth. If his aim is accurate and he scores a goal, he enjoys the hunter's triumph of killing his prey.

To understand how this transformation has taken place we must briefly look back at our forefathers. They spent over a million years evolving as cooperative hunters. Their very survival depended on success in the hunting-field. Under this pressure their whole way of life, even their bodies became greatly changed. They became chasers, runners, jumpers, aimers, throwers and prey-killers. They cooperated as skillful male-group attackers.

Then about ten thousand years ago, after this immensely long period of hunting their food, they became farmers. Their improved intelligence, so vital to their old hunting life, was put to a new use—that of controlling and domesticating (驯养、驯化) their prey. The hunt became suddenly out of date. The food was there on the farms, awaiting their needs. The risks and uncertainties of the hunt were no longer essential for survival.

The skills and thirst for hunting remained, however, and demanded new outlets. Hunting for sport replaced hunting for necessity. This new activity involved all the original hunting sequences, but the aim of the operation was no longer to avoid starvation. Instead the sportsmen set off to test their skills against prey that were no longer essential to their survival. To be sure, the kill may have been eaten, but there were other, much simpler ways of obtaining a meaty meal.

1. The author believes that sporting activities___.
A. are forms of biological development
B. are essentially forms of taming the prey
C. have actually developed from hunting
D. have changed the ways of hunting
2. In a football game, what is equal to the prey in hunting is___.
A. the football
B. the goalkeeper
C. the goal-mouth
D. any member of the opposing team
3. For over a million years, our forefathers were basically___.
A. successful farmers
B. co-operating hunters
C. runners and jumpers

D. skillful sportsmen

4. The word “operation” (Line 3, Para. 4) refers to_____.

- A. hunting
- B. prey killing
- C. domesticating animals
- D. sports activities

5. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of the passage?

- A. Sporting activities satisfy the desire of modern man to exercise hunting skills which his forefathers developed for survival.
- B. It is hunting that provides human beings with simpler ways of obtaining meaty meals.
- C. Farming is very important in human civilization because it saves human beings from risks and uncertainties of hunting for survival.
- D. It is farming that gives human beings enough leisure time for sporting activities.