

任务作业 2

Passage1: Feminist scholars have tended to regard women in the nineteenth-century United States who elected to remain single as champions of women's autonomy and as critics of marriage as an oppressive institution. Indeed, many nineteenth-century American women who participated in reform movements or who distinguished themselves as writers and professionals were single. Yet this view of single women tends to distort the meaning of their choices. The nineteenth century saw the elevation of marriage for love as a spiritual ideal. Consequently, it became socially acceptable for women not to marry if such an ideal marriage could not be realized with an available suitor. Thus, many women's choice to remain single reflected not a negative view of marriage but a highly idealistic one.

1. The author of the passage implies that many nineteenth-century American women chose to remain single because they

- A. believed that marriage required them to give up much of their autonomy
- B. had attitudes toward marriage that were influenced by contemporary reform movements
- C. wanted to take advantage of increasing opportunities to distinguish themselves as professionals
- D. doubted that their own marriage would live up to their notion of what a marriage ought to be
- E. had a negative view of marriage fostered by a change in social attitudes during the nineteenth century

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The author of the passage suggests that the feminist scholars mentioned in the first sentence distort the meaning of certain nineteenth-century American women's choices by

- A. ascribing those choices to a particular attitude toward marriage
- B. ignoring evidence about single women's motives for becoming writers or professionals
- C. overestimating the number of nineteenth-century American women who were single by choice.

Passage2: One of the reasons why many early British colonies in North America failed amid the New World's abundance was that the settlers' mindset prevented them from living like the native inhabitants. From Native Americans, the settlers learned such skills as building brushwood weirs to trap fish, but they did not adopt the real key to success: mobility. The whole intellectual foundation of European civilization was fixity -- a worldview profoundly different from that of Native Americans, who moved in response to changing food resources. Settlers were drawn to North America by tales of its extraordinary abundance, not realizing that abundance is seasonal. Culture and ecological knowledge allowed Native Americans to exploit different food sources at different time of year.

1. The author suggests which of the following about the early British colonies in North America that failed?

- A. Their inhabitants' worldview was deeply affected with native people and practices
- B. Their inhabitants experienced critical food shortages in part because their culture hindered their ability to exploit seasonally available resources.
- C. Their longevity would have been greater had the inhabitants adopted more of the fishing technologies used by Native Americans

2. The author mentions "brushwood weirs" primarily in order to

- A. Demonstrate that Native Americans provided certain forms of assistance to colonial settlers
- B. Identify a skill that allowed Native Americans to thrive in regions where colonies failed to
- C. Distinguish the kinds of technologies used by Native Americans from those used by colonial settlers
- D. Acknowledge that colonial settlers adopted certain American ways even though they failed in the New World
- E. Contrast the assumptions of British colonial settlers and Native Americans in the New World

Passage3: The waters east of Cape Hangklip were once the center of a lucrative wild-caught abalone fishery, but illegal fishing in the mid-1990s escalated to such levels that the recreational fishery was closed in 2003. When abalones did not rebound, commercial fishing was also banned. Continued declines in abalone were attributed to poaching, but an invasion by rock lobsters during the early 1990s probably intensified the trend. Rock lobsters prey on sea urchins, and increased rock lobster densities coincided with significant decreases in urchins. In that area, urchins feed largely by trapping drift kelp, and in doing so provide juvenile abalone with both protective shelter and nourishment. Without urchins' presence, juvenile abalones are less likely to survive to adulthood.

1. According to the passage, since the early 1900s, sea urchins in the waters east of Cape Hangklip have

- A. significantly changed their feeding habits
- B. suffered increased predation from a certain species
- C. experienced increased competition for kelp, their main source of nourishment
- D. seen a sharp decline in the availability of kelp, due to environmental changes
- E. rebounded as commercial fishing in the region has declined

2. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the feeding behaviors of sea urchins

- A. They change according to the type of food available in an area.
- B. They are responsible for the decline of abalones in some regions.
- C. They have a significant impact on the young of another species.
- D. They make sea urchins more vulnerable to potential predators.
- E. They result in marked decline in certain regions.

Passage4: In recent decades, scholars of American literature have skillfully revealed authors' simultaneous accommodation and resistance to an increasingly commercialized, capitalized environment during the early nineteenth century. Historians of the period have not, however, fully exploited literary criticism, due to the disciplinary boundaries that mark contemporary academic research. Few historians have extensive training in critical theory and its specialized languages, and the sheer volume of work in early American history and literature challenges anyone who would master either field, much less both. Moreover, historians study people across the nation, but much literary scholarship called "American" actually examines works produced in northeastern states. And historians usually study the operations of capitalism in its details, while literary critics produce a generalized picture of literary commodification.

1. As discussed in the passage, the literary scholars and the historians differ in which of the following ways?
 - A. the amount of scholarship that they produce
 - B. the nature of their geographic focus
 - C. the extent to which they are critical of early capitalism
 - D. the extent to which they are interested in interdisciplinary study
 - E. The extent to which they restrict their focus to a particular time period

2. The passage cites which of the following as a reason for historians' failure to fully exploit literary criticism?
 - A. historians' overly thematic approach to literature
 - B. historians' conservative notion of what constitutes literature
 - C. historian's lack of interest in critical theory
 - D. the distinctive nature of much literary criticism
 - E. the ahistorical quality of much literary criticism