

第二次直播文章

Passage1: An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the non-importation movement launched in Ireland in 1779 appears consistent with a perception that the political use of the consumer boycott originated in North America and spread eastwards across the Atlantic to Ireland. This is a view that most historians have concurred with. For example, T.H. Breen argued that the consumer boycott was a brilliantly original American invention. Breen did acknowledge that a few isolated boycotts may have taken place in other countries. However, Mary O'Dowd argues that from the late seventeenth century, Irish political discourse advocated for the nonconsumption of imported goods and support for home manufactures by women in ways that were strikingly similar to those used later in North America.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. resolving a dispute
 - B. advocating a course of action
 - C. tracing the evolution of a practice
 - D. citing competing views of an issue
 - E. chronicling a series of events

2. In the context of the passage, the highlighted sentence serves to
 - A. qualify a point made in the preceding sentence
 - B. correct an erroneous assumption
 - C. provide evidence in support of a perception cited in the opening sentence
 - D. provide a rationale for the view expressed in the following sentence
 - E. establish the popularity of a point of view

Passage2: Early naturalists believed two species of beaver lived in North America: dam beavers and bank beavers. The bank species was thought to resemble the muskrat in behavior, living in burrows or lodges and unable to build dams. In fact, dams are primarily a strategy for dealing with annual variations in water levels. If water levels fall in summer, as they do in most of North America, then beavers lodge entrances may be exposed. With stabilized water levels, their homes are much safer. Along deep rivers, where bank beavers are found, this problem seldom arises. But these beavers do know how to build dams, and do so if the need arises, as may occur if they are forced to relocate after felling and consuming all nearby trees.

1. The passage provides support for which of the following statements about beaver dams?

- A. One important function of these dams is to protect beavers' homes.
- B. Most are built prior to burrow construction.
- C. They are found mostly along deep rivers.
- D. They are routinely abandoned as nearby forests are depleted.
- E. They mainly protect beavers from rising water levels.

2. The passage implies which of the following about beavers?

- A. Bank beavers are unable to successfully compete with dam beavers when resources become scarce.
- B. Differences in dam-building behavior among beavers do not necessarily imply multiple beaver species.
- C. Building dams eventually causes beavers to deplete nearby resources.
- D. When conditions permit, beavers are more likely to build dams than burrows or lodges.
- E. In beavers, dam-building is an acquired rather than an innate skill.

Passage3: Among many historians a belief persists that Cotton Mather's biographies of some of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (published 1702) are exercises in hagiography, endowing their subjects with saintly piety at the expense of historical accuracy. Yet modern studies have profited both from the breadth of information that Mather provides in, for example, his discussions of colonial medicine and from his critical observations of such leading figures as Governor John Winthrop. Mather's wry humor as demonstrated by his detailed descriptions of events such as Winthrop's efforts to prevent wood-stealing is overlooked by those charging Mather with presenting his subjects as extremely pious. The charge also obscures Mather's concern with the settlers' material, not just spiritual, prosperity. Further, this pejorative view underrates the biographies value as chronicles: Mather amassed all sorts of published and unpublished documents as sources, and his selection of key events shows a marked sensitivity to the nature of the colony's development.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. argue against a theory universally accepted by historical researchers
- B. call attention to an unusual approach to documenting a historical era

- C. summarize research on a specific historical figure
- D. counter a particular view about the work of a biographer
- E. point out subtle differences among controversial historical reports

2. The author of the passage implies that an argument for the historical accuracy of Mather's works is most strongly supported by which of the following?

- A. surviving documents that corroborate Mather's detailed descriptions of his subjects
- B. Mather's firsthand personal acquaintance with those about whom he wrote
- C. Mather's frank and straightforward accounts of the lives and times of people about whom he had conducted extensive research
- D. Mather's ability to detail important historical events in the religious context of which they were a part
- E. the quantity and nature of the sources from which Mather obtained his information.

3. Information in the passage best supports which of the following statements about Mather's biographies of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

- A. Annals written by Mather and others were censored by later historians, thus detracting from their value as full and accurate accounts of the period.
- B. Mather's description of Governor Winthrop includes all of Winthrop's shortcomings, such as a tendency toward levity at inappropriate times.
- C. Mather's descriptions of the Massachusetts Bay colonists were based primarily on firsthand experiences.
- D. Many historians believe that Mather's biographies are poor sources of historical information because biography is an inherently unreliable genre of historical writing.
- E. Mather's writings reflect an interest in the degree of economic success achieved by early Massachusetts Bay colonists.