

阅读:

Passage 35

Architectural morphology is the study of how shifting cultural and environmental conditions produce changes in an architectural form. When applied to the mission churches of New Mexico exemplifying seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Spanish colonial architecture in what is now the southwestern United States, architectural morphology reveals much about how Native American culture transformed the traditional European church architecture of the Spanish missionaries who hoped to convert Native Americans to Christianity.

Many studies of these mission churches have carefully documented the history and design of their unique architectural form, most attribute the churches' radical departure from their sixteenth-century European predecessors to local climate and a less-mechanized building technology. Certainly, the limitations imposed by manual labor and the locally available materials of mud-brick and timber necessitated a divergence from the original European church model. However, the emergence of a church form suited to life in the Southwest was rooted in something more fundamental than material and technique. The new architecture

Passage 38

Astronomers who study planet formation once believed that comets—because they remain mostly in the distant Oort cloud, where temperatures are close to absolute zero—must be pristine relics of the material that formed the outer planets. The conceptual shift away from seeing comets as pristine relics began in the 1970s, when laboratory simulations revealed there was sufficient ultraviolet radiation reaching comets to darken their surfaces and there were sufficient cosmic rays to alter chemical bonds or even molecular structure near the surface. Nevertheless, astronomers still believed that when a comet approached the Sun—where they could study it—the Sun's intense heat would remove the corrupted surface layer, exposing the interior. About the same time, though, scientists realized comets might contain decaying radioactive isotopes that could have warmed cometary interiors to temperatures that caused the interiors to evolve.

Passage 124

When Earth formed 4.6 billion years ago, the Sun burned only 70 percent as brightly as it does today. Yet Geologic record contains no evidence for widespread glaciation until 2.3 billion years ago. Sagan and Mullen suggested in the 1970s that ammonia, a greenhouse gas, warmed early Earth's atmosphere, but subsequent research showed that the Sun's ultraviolet rays rapidly destroy ammonia in an oxygen-free environment, such as that of early Earth. Many scientists now attribute much of the warming of early Earth to oxygen-intolerant microbes—methanogens—that produce the greenhouse gas methane. **The methanogen hypothesis could help to explain the first global ice age: 2.3 billion years ago, Earth's atmosphere began to fill with oxygen produced by other microbes—cyanobacteria—causing methanogens to decline rapidly.**

Passage 139

Analyzing levels of proportional representation of American Indians in state and local government jobs is important for several reasons. First, the basic idea underlying the theory of representative bureaucracy is that the demographic composition of bureaucracy should mirror the demographic composition of the general public. This is because in addition to its symbolic value, increased access to managerial position may lead to greater responsiveness on the part of policy makers to the policy interests of traditionally disadvantaged groups such as American Indians. Second, the focus on higher level jobs in bureaucracies (as opposed to non-managerial positions) is especially important because managerial positions represent a major source of economic progress for members of traditionally disadvantaged groups, as these jobs confer good salaries, benefits, status, security, and mobility. Third, it is important to know if there has been growth in the American Indian share of more desirable public sector positions over the last two decades. For instance, Peterson and Duncan argue that the population and power of American Indians have been growing in certain states. **Peterson and Duncan also suggest that this growth may reflect the possibility that American Indian population are becoming more active in nontraditional areas of politics, assimilating into mainstream culture, and securing with greater frequency leadership positions in non-tribal government.**

↑ 139: 小伙伴的回忆

Passage 141

As of late 1980s, neither theorists nor large-scale computer climate models could accurately predict whether cloud systems would help or hurt a warming globe. Some studies suggested that a four percent increase in stratocumulus clouds over the ocean could compensate for a doubling in atmospheric carbon dioxide, preventing a potentially disastrous planet-wide temperature increase. On the other hand, an increase in cirrus clouds could increase global warming.

That clouds represented the weakest element in climate models was illustrated by a study of fourteen such models. Comparing climate forecasts for a world with double the current amount of carbon dioxide, researchers found that the models agreed quite well if clouds were not included. But when clouds were incorporated, a wide range of forecasts was produced. With such discrepancies plaguing the models, scientists could not easily predict how quickly the world's climate would change, nor could they tell which regions would face dustier droughts or deadlier monsoons.

填空:

3. The novel's heroine shows a remarkable (i) _____ to worship at the altar of youth; in her world, youth is (ii) _____, while age, by contrast, confers competence and wisdom.

A. disinclination	D. incredulous
B. desire	E. sagacious
C. tendency	F. callow

section 40 hard

1. The medical professor's thesis—hardly new, but rarely _____ by a faculty members of his distinction—is that patients are more than the sum of their symptoms and systems.

- A. discounted
- B. ignored
- C. subverted
- D. underestimated
- E. espoused

7. The tribes' _____ a settled mode of living was derived from their long-standing traditions, which, though differing from one tribal group to another, always included a resistance to nomadic lifestyles.

- A. curiosity about
- B. proclivity toward
- C. predilection for
- D. unfamiliarity with
- E. rejection of
- F. disdain for

6. For many years, Americans have had a love affair with ferryboats. Ferries are said to relieve our frayed nerves after we've stewed in bumper-to-bumper traffic, and conventional wisdom also says ferries (i)_____ congestion and air pollution by getting us out of cars. Unfortunately, this (ii)_____ notion recently has (iii)_____ several West Coast mayors, who have in consequence eagerly pursued the implementation of ferry service in their cities.

A. contribute to	D. provocative	G. captivated
B. reduce	E. misguided	H. confused
C. cover up	F. cynical	I. outraged

阅读其他：

一： advertisement/credit card 额度/涨工资/debt （阅读逻辑单题）

二： 1.重要的 statue 会被 colored（intensity 不同于它们的 background，有个错误选项是 as intense as）

2.有些时候 statue 常常在高处，高于人们平时的视线（平时视线很低），颜色鲜艳让人们可以一眼看到

三： 倒数第二段： 因此人们重视 edifying education，但是 B 某有所不同，argue that 无论这些内容是否晦涩难懂，能否被人理解，它们的 moral 价值都是应该要被确保存在的。

最后一段： C 某认为，阅读 fiction 的 primary value 是给读者带来 pleasure，而不是 moral things

四： Women 权利解放/获得选举权的主要服务对象是 aristocrat

五： 黑人从南方向北方 migration，有人说是受到 agriculture 的影响，南方的土地资源不行了（infertile?）。

1. 这些黑人不止 rural people，很多人是城里人，who 并不是 agriculture 主导经济，而是擅长别的 business。
2. 和推测的不同，很多向北 migrate 的南方黑人其实受教育程度很高，虽然他

们的受教水平不如那些本来就生活在北方的黑人。

填空其他：

陨石撞击某处 **two or more times**（填空题干）

vis-à-vis（填空题干） **face to face**

Chinese New Left（填空题干）

cod（填空题干） 鳕鱼