

生词
/ 分段
重点句(词)
O 改错(正确答案)
改错后的分析

O 初选

他人观点

1. Many scholars have argued that government investment in manufacturing in the southern United States during the Second World War spurred a regional economic boom that lasted into the postwar period. But much of this investment went to specialized plants, many of them unsuitable for postwar production. Large-scale, wartime government funding led to a massive increase in the number and scale of munitions facilities. By the war's end, 216 munitions establishment costing more than \$3.5 billion had been built, many of them located in the south. Indeed, according to one estimate, more than 70 percent of federally financed manufacturing construction capital in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee went into munitions plants.

spurred. 多鼓励
postwar. 战后不久
plants. 工厂

munitions. 军需品

Even in the northern regions with strong prewar manufacturing economics, these plants were difficult to deal with once the imperative of war had been removed. In the south few industrialists had the capacity or desire to transform these factories to a peacetime function. Accordingly, at war's end almost all of the southern munitions facilities were shut down, placed on standby, operated at a very low capacity, or converted to nonmanufacturing functions, usually storage. Although some reopened a few years later for use during the Korean War, the impact of the special plants on the South's postwar economy was marginal at best.

imperative. 必要的

The primary purpose of the passage is to

~~A~~ propose an alternative explanation

☒ B challenge a widely held position

~~C~~ contrast two views of a phenomenon

~~D~~ explain why a particular claim has been influential

E. evaluate evidence used to support a particular view.

第一次做的时候, 读完了整篇文章, 以为是分析文(因为没有注意他人观点和转折)以为全文是在描述南方在战后工厂难以转型的事实。所以排除了AB和C, 因为又不存在evaluate所以排除了E, 只剩下D符合条件(虽然没看出哪里提到了why)。

但再次阅读后, 发现其首先引用many scholars 作为他人观点(大量学者认为战时南方获得经济支援导致了战后的经济飞升), 之后使用转折(but)来阐述观点。这属于典型的驳斥文, 所以选项B符合条件。

2, Many Anglo writers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries portrayed the area that eventually became New Mexico as virgin territory without traditions and roots. But for Fabiola Cabeza de Baca, this landscape meant a long tradition of Hispanic families not only tied to the land but nourished by it.

portrayed. 描绘

nourished. 养育

endured. 忍受

herbs 药草

Cactus 仙人掌

droughts 干旱

Cabeza de Baca's *We Fed Them Cactus* recounts the changes endured by her family because of their dependence on the land. Cabeza de Baca contrasts Anglo writers' perception of the "plains" with Hispanic families' perception of the land as "fields" of herbs and cactus, domesticated and accessible. Her family's relationship to land, weather, and landscape is all-important. She writes, "Rain for us made

history. . . The droughts were as impressed on our souls as the rains. When we spoke of the Armistice of World War I, we always said, 'The drought of 1918 when the Armistice was signed.'"

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

~~A~~ depicting a way of life

☒ B presenting a Hispanic writer's point of view

~~C~~ summarizing the plot of a literary work

~~D~~ appraising the work of a Hispanic writer

~~E~~ comparing dissimilar styles of writing

depiccing 描绘

appraising 估价

但 why not A

无 summarizing, appraising, comparing

他人观点

3, Some historians have recently challenged the "party period paradigm," the view, advanced by McCormick and others, that political parties—especially the two major parties—in the United States between the years 1835 and 1900 evoked extraordinary loyalty from voters and dominated political life. Voss- Hubbard cites the frequency of third-party eruptions during the period as evidence of popular antipathy to the two-party regime. He correctly credits third parties with helping generate the nineteenth century's historically high rates of voter turnout by forcing major parties to bolster supporters' allegiance, lest minor parties siphon off their votes, and with pushing policy demands that the major parties ignored. Formisano stresses the pervasive record of nonpartisan and anti-party governance at the local level, and women's frequent participation in nineteenth-century public life, prior to their enfranchisement, in nonpartisan and antiparty ways as evidence of the limitations of the party period paradigm. Yet McCormick would deny that the existence of antiparty sentiment during the period undermined the paradigm, since he has always acknowledged the residual strength of such sentiment during the nineteenth century. In any case, the strength of the paradigm is its comparative thrust: the contrast it draws between the period in question and earlier and later political eras.

paradigm. 模范

regime. 政治制度

siphon. 抽取

pervasive. 普遍的
普遍的

entranchisement. 解放

sentiment 感情

residual. 残余的

↓ 深化

分析?

The primary purpose of the passage is to

~~A~~ correct a common misconception about a historical period 无作者本人观点

~~B~~ identify a feature of a historical period that has often been overlooked 不存在

~~C~~ challenge the validity of evidence used to support a claim 无本人观点

☒ D discuss certain challenges to a particular view

~~E~~ account for a particular feature of historical period

4, Due to its precision in outlining the Earth's subsurface, the seismic-reflection measure remains the

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most salient tool in the search for petroleum reserves. In field practice, a subsurface is mapped by arranging a series of wave-train sources, such as diminutive dynamite explosions, in a grid pattern. As each source is activated, it produces a wave train that moves downward at a speed determined solely by the rock's elastic characteristics. As rock interfaces are crossed, the elastic features encountered typically change abruptly, which engenders part of the energy to be reflected back to the surface, where it is recorded by seismic instruments. The seismic records must be processed to redress for positional discrepancies between the source and the receiver, for unrelated wave trains, and for multiple reflections from the rock interfaces. Then the data acquired at each of the specific source locations are amalgamated to generate a physical profile of the subsurface, which can eventually be harnessed to select targets for drilling.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) describing an important technique
- (B) discussing a new method
- (C) investigating a controversial procedure
- (D) announcing a significant discovery
- (E) promoting a novel application

5. Mycorrhizal fungi infect more plants than do any other fungi and are necessary for many plants to thrive, but they have escaped widespread investigation until recently for two reasons. First, the symbiotic association is so well-balanced that the roots of host plants show no damage even when densely infected. Second, the fungi cannot as yet be cultivated in the absence of a living root. Despite these difficulties, there has been important new work that suggests that this symbiotic association can be harnessed to achieve more economical use of costly superphosphate fertilizer and to permit better exploitation of cheaper, less soluble rock phosphate. Mycorrhizal benefits are not limited to improved phosphate uptake in host plants. In legumes, Mycorrhizal inoculation has increased nitrogen fixation beyond levels achieved by adding phosphate fertilizer alone. Certain symbiotic associations also increase the host plant's resistance to harmful root fungi.

Which of the following most accurately describes the passage?

- ~~X~~ A description of a replicable experiment
- ~~X~~ A summary report of new findings
- (C) A recommendation for abandoning a difficult area of research
- (D) A refutation of an earlier hypothesis
- ~~X~~ A confirmation of earlier research

解释

seismic-reflection
work

Mycorrhizal fungi

红马上面的 difficult

harnessed, 治理
superphosphate, 过磷酸盐
exploitation, 开发
soluble 可溶的
inoculation, 接种

我是傻子 ← 放弃一个方向的研究

refutation 驳斥

↳ not refutation

?? 现象 → 解释

6, An enigmatic phenomenon is the ability of over-water migrants to travel on course. Birds, bees, and other species can keep track of time without any sensitive cues from the outside world, and such "biological clocks" are definitely due to their "compass sense." For instance, they can utilize the position of the Sun or stars, along with the time of day, to find north. But compass sense alone cannot explain how birds navigate the ocean: after a flock traveling east is blown far south by a storm, it will assume the proper northeasterly course to compensate. Perhaps, some experts thought, migrants determine their geographic position on Earth by celestial navigation, almost as human navigators make use of stars and planets, but this would demand of the animals an excellent map sense. Investigators now know that some species have a magnetic sense, which might make migrants decide their geographic location by discovering variations in the strength of the Earth's magnetic field.

migrants 迁移

on course 在规定的过程中

Celestial 天空的

The main idea of the passage is that

- (A) migration over land requires a simpler explanation than migration over water does
- (B) the means by which animals migrate over water are complex and only partly understood *could be?*
- (C) the ability of migrant animals to keep track of time is related to their magnetic sense *x main*
- (D) knowledge of geographic location is essential to migrants with little or no compass sense *x main*
- (E) explanations of how animals migrate tend to replace, rather than build on, one another

7, Of Homer's two epic poems, the Odyssey has always been more popular than the Iliad, perhaps because it includes more features of mythology that are accessible to readers. Its subject (to use Maynard Mack's categories) is —life- as-spectacle, for readers, diverted by its various incidents, observe its hero Odysseus primarily from without; the tragic Iliad, however, presents —life- as-experience: readers are asked to identify with the mind of Achilles, whose motivations render him a not particularly likable hero. In addition, the Iliad, more than the Odyssey, suggests the complexity of the gods' involvement in human actions, and to the extent that modern readers find this complexity a needless complication, the Iliad is less satisfying than the Odyssey, with its simpler scheme of divine justice. Finally, since the Iliad presents a historically verifiable action, Troy's siege, the poem raises historical questions that are absent from the Odyssey's blithely imaginative world.

实得爽 → more mythology
↳ accessible to reader

Spectacle . 奇观

diverted . 转移

incidents . 事件

scheme . 计谋

divine . 天赐的; 猜测

Verifiable . 可证实的

siege . 包围, 承受巨大压力

Achilles-儿时被其母放入冥河得以刀枪不入, 但被其母抓住的足跟并没有获此神力。后被特洛伊王子帕里斯刺伤足跟而死。

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) distinguishing arguments
- (B) applying classifications
- (C) initiating a debate
- (D) resolving a dispute
- (E) developing a contrast

Following the United States Civil War (1861–1865), many former slaves in the rural South became sharecroppers (raising a landlord's crop for a share of the profits) or tenant farmers (selling what they raised and paying a share of the profits as rent). Most historians tend to depict these African Americans as victims of racism and the farm tenancy system. This approach, however, overlooks the role played by such African American rural reformers as Robert Lloyd Smith, founder of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas, and Joseph Elward Clayton, the first African American to organize farmers' institutes for the Texas Department of Agriculture. Both men advocated comfortable homes and better schools for African Americans; both attributed poverty and illiteracy to causes other than racism, such as insect damage to crops; and both worked to keep Black farmers on the land, although Smith opposed farm tenancy. Both were also accused by their contemporaries of downplaying the devastating impact of the farm tenancy system on Black farmers and of accommodating racism. While the extent of these reformers' influence requires more study, clearly their organizations provided a voice for African American farmers seeking to improve their positions in the agrarian South.

rural . 农村

depict . 描绘

tenancy . 租用

illiteracy 文盲

accused 被告

devastating 毁灭性的

contemporaries 当代的

The passage is primarily concerned with

A restoring the reputations of two reformers whose accomplishments have long been denigrated by historians

B refuting criticisms of two reformers made by their contemporaries by demonstrating that those criticisms are baseless

C providing evidence to support a claim that historians' understanding of a particular phenomenon may be incomplete

D discussing some of the reasons that two reformers who were well-known during their lifetimes are considered by historians today to have been ineffective

E suggesting an alternative interpretation of the effect of the farm tenancy system on the economy of the rural South following the Civil War

9, In their study of women in tribal communities in India, Reena Shah and Danièle Bélanger found that being employed outside the home had a negative effect on women's utilization of maternal healthcare services. In theory, working women are assumed to have greater freedom and greater control over resources than are nonworking women, and hence should be more likely to utilize healthcare facilities. Shah and Bélanger's finding may be related to the fact that tribal women employed outside the home mostly work in construction or agriculture on daily wages, and hence are less likely to visit a healthcare center during working hours. It is further possible that nonworking women belong to households with high standards of living, and hence would be more likely to seek medical care.

✓ 原理论

✓ 驳

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A reconcile two competing theories

B account for a finding at odds with a theory

C explain how a finding corroborates a theory

D describe the evolution of a theory

E apply a theory to a problem

10, The ability to recognize specific individuals has profound implications for the evolution of complex social behaviors such as reciprocal altruism. ^{他人} Many researchers assumed that recognition of individuals, a phenomenon predominantly observed in laboratory studies of fish, might also operate extensively in free-ranging fish populations, where it could underpin these complex interactions. In ^{↙ 故} fact, evidence of individual recognition in free-ranging fish populations is equivocal. The possibility exists that for many species, individual recognition observed in the laboratory might be an artifact of experimental designs, which enforce prolonged interaction between individuals and which prevent the diluting effects on social structure of immigration into and ^{迁移?} emigration from the shoal, factors that in nature would erode group stability and prevent the learning of individual identities.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A, resolving a controversy ^{没 saying}
- ~~B~~ describing a behavior
- ~~C~~ dismissing a theory
- ~~D~~ predicting a result
- E, appraising an assumption

11, The recently announced discovery of the first known planet orbiting a pulsar (the ultradense, pulsating remnant off the supernova explosion of a star) turned out to be based on faulty data. Had this discovery been confirmed, theorists would have had difficulty accounting for the existence of such a planet. The supernova would certainly have destroyed any preexisting planets. This particular pulsar is relatively young, allowing little time for a new planet to have ^{融合} coalesced, and it rotates relatively slowly, implying that it has not interacted with any nearby star since the supernova. But newer evidence of a different pulsar with planets is more promising. ^{支持} This is a rapidly spurring "millisecond pulsar" thought to be a much older object that has pulled gaseous material from a stellar neighbor, causing its rotational speed to increase. Leftover, unconsumed gas around such a pulsar could, in theory, coalesce into planets. Or the pulsar's radiation might have vaporized a companion star, providing new material for planetary formation.

Which of the following best describe the organization of the passage?

- A. Two sets of research findings relating to similar phenomenon are mentioned, and the theoretical implication of each are discussed.
- ~~B~~ A theoretical explanation of a phenomenon is presented and ^{no} rejected, and a more attractive alternative is offered.
- C. Two ^x independent and divergent interpretations of a set of observational data are ^x compared and one is favored over the other
- ~~D~~ An example of careless scientific research is introduced and contrasted with a more rigorous analysis of the same material.
- E. The state of knowledge of an unexplainable phenomenon is outlined and ^{not an approach} an approach to further investigation is recommended.