

GRE 阅读

Microsoft Office User

一, Verbal 总论

1. 分数分布-难度自适应考试:

Section1	错误率	Section2	分数
Medium	9-12	Easy	130-152
Medium	4-8	Medium	142-162
Medium	0-3	Hard	150-170

2. 题型分布:

18分钟	Section 1
1-3	填空
4-5	短阅读-2题
6-9	填空
10-12	中阅读-3题

23分钟	Section 2
1-4	填空
5-6	短阅读-2题
7-9	中阅读/pro-3题
10-12	填空
13	逻辑单题
14-15	短阅读-2题

3. 文章篇幅:

短阅读 (3) ——100 字左右/2 题: 建议时长 4 分钟

中阅读 (2) ——150 字+/3 题: 建议时长 6 分钟

中阅读 pro (s2 可能出现) ——200 字左右/3 题: 建议时长 6 分钟

逻辑单题 (1) ——1 题: 建议时长 2 分钟

4. 阅读题型：

宏观类---主旨题；结构题；高亮目的题；态度题

细节类---(否定)事实信息题；句子选择题；推断题；取非题；逻辑题

5. 阅读做题要求：

✓ 第一遍：

限时做题，不做标记(初期练习可适量延长时间)

✓ 第二遍分析错题：

1, 标记文章每句话的功能，以及句间关系。(参考下图)

2, 自己觉得难理解的长难句拆分一下，翻译出来。

3, 选项分析:错选的为什么选;其他选项错在什么地方;正确选项和文章哪句话对应标记一下文章;

➤ 课后练习文章分析参考

尽管鱼类的社交学习行为（通过观察其他个体展现某种特定行为，以此来强化本体的这种行为能力）已被详细的记录了，新的研究又在发展环境下调查了此类物种的社交学系行为。（背景+提新现象）然而，CWK 并没有调查某种特定技能的发展，而是调查了实验室养殖金鱼的群体密度和后期成功捕食功能发展的角色。（进一步描述新现象）相对于生长在大群体中的金鱼，生长在小组体同类鱼群中的金鱼，可以跟随训练有素的年长金鱼更快找到食物。（提出新观点）这项出乎意料的发现是由于生长在密度大的群体中的金鱼，不是经常跟随鱼群游动，因此，就不是很经常能学习到社会学行为的益处。（对支持新观点进行第一层解释）相反，生长在密度大的群体的金鱼，可能会视同类鱼为竞争对象，而不是视其为可获得生存适应经验的有利资源。（对支持新观点进行第二层解释）这项发现提出至少对金鱼物种来说，早期社交环境可能会影响社交学习的量度，而不是影响那些可学习的社交行为本身。（总结）

➤ 课后练习选项分析参考

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements about body size in mammals is true?

A. A large body is unfavorable to mammalian species' survival under most conditions.

B. A large body tends to benefit small mammals living on islands. 最后一句，开头结尾转折句很重要

C. For most herbivorous mammals, a large body size is easier to sustain in the absence of large predators. 跟文章矛盾，文章是没有 predator，就要 small

D. Under most conditions, a small body is less beneficial to herbivorous mammals than to nonherbivorous mammals.

E. Among nonherbivorous mammals, a small body is more beneficial on an island than on a mainland. 文章是讲 island，这种比较没有提到

Island 岛上

二, 主旨结构题

1, 题型判断:

- Which of the following most accurately represents the author's central point in the passage?
- The primary purpose of the passage is to
- Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

2, 如何读懂中短阅读文章:

- ✓ 句内逻辑与功能
- ✓ 句间关系与功能
- ✓ 段落逻辑
- ✓ 选项排除

3, 文章理解第一步:学会判断句子功能

A. 描述现象 fact: 客观的陈述过去的或者持续存在的 phenomenon

例: In the 2,000-year period immediately before European contact, many native groups of the Northern Plains of North America specialized in big-game hunting, subsisting primarily on bison.

Migratory songbirds breeding in Eurasia's temperate forests depend on a summer flush of insects, particularly caterpillars, to feed themselves and their offspring.

➤ 现象句的功能

首句:提出现象后, 后文给出解释和讨论

后文:作为证据论据支撑/反驳一些意见

B. 作者自己意见作者本人给出一些 judgement 或者 claim, 比现象要更主观

例: Marine ecosystems certainly have less permanence than terrestrial ecosystems. Favorable environments do not necessarily lead to the occurrence of plant cultivation.

➤ 作者意见句的功能

首句:提出作者意见后, 后文给出解释和讨论

后文:反驳/总结前文的他人意见【注意作者意见不可能反驳作者自己意见】;

或者解释前文的某一个现象

C. 他人意见作者引用其他学者的一些 judgement 或者 claim, 会有具体其他人名出现

例:George Milner cites three primary problems with the labeling of Cahokia, the large archaeological

site by the Mississippi River, as a state rather than a chiefdom.

Ecologists had assumed that trees in the consistently warm tropics grew at a slow but steady rate, unvarying from year to year.

➤ 他人意见句的功能

首句:提出他人意见后, 后文给出解释/反驳(用作者意见)/评估(继续给出更多人意见)

后文:反驳/支撑前文的他人意见【注意很少会用他人意见反驳前文作者意见】;

或者解释前文的某一个现象

➤ Practice:

- Widespread climate change challenges traditional notions that preserving specific chunks of land is an adequate way to protect endangered species.
- Wildcats are improbable candidates for domestication.
- W.E.B. Du Bois' exhibit of African American history and culture at the 1900 Paris Exposition Universelle attracted the attention of a world of sociological scholarship whose value his work challenged.
- There have been numerous well-documented extinctions of indigenous species caused by the introduction of nonindigenous predators and pathogens.
- As Jane Jacobs points out, Hard Times was serialized in Household Words, a periodical that Dickens not only founded but edited.
- 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.

4, 文章理解第二步:学会判断句间关系

递进解释/转折

➤ 如何判断?

✓ 连词【注意双否/注意句中插入的转折副词】

例:Recent work, however, has situated her more thoroughly in the thinking and events of her time.

✓ 动词名词副词

✓ 对象转换

例:Other woods expand and contract at different rates than oak, so repairs to oak ships done with those woods split or leak. Only teak matches oak's expansion coefficient and stays watertight.

➤ 句间关系练习

案例 1

The United States Civil Rights movement, which began in the 1950s and gained momentum in the 1960s and 1970s, owed a heavy debt to African American newspapers. This is not to suggest that the African American press caused the Civil Rights era. But its continual push from 1950s for more African American rights, using a compelling form of advocacy journalism rather than the standard objective newspaper style, allowed those who in the 1950s began pushing nationally for equality to start at a far higher level than if the African American press had not existed. This point has largely been missed by many Americans, who seem to believe that the Civil Rights era erupted from a standstill, like a dormant geyser. But that is not how history occurs.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A, challenge a particular scholarly argument
- B, identify the cause of a historical development
- C, present a summary of a long- standing debate
- D, explain the origins of a flawed theory
- E, correct a commonly held misconception

案例 2

Dorothy Mermin's 1989 discussion of the ballads in Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Poems (1844) reflects an anti-sentimental bias common among twentieth-century scholars. Mermin notes that modern readers tend to find the ballads uncomfortably mawkish. Forced to admit the ballads' popularity with Barrett Browning's contemporaries, Mermin dismissively remarks that "[their] main appeal is to the feelings." Mermin's aesthetic principles are revealed in her description of some of Barrett Browning's political writings as "aesthetically more attractive" than the ballads because they are detached, analytical, and complex. Acknowledging that Barrett Browning took "the essence of poetry to be feeling," aesthetic value might arise from their sentimentality. Yet Victorian critics recognized in these sentimental verses both poetic force and intellectual power.

Which of the following most accurately represents the author's central point in the passage?

- A. Twentieth-century scholars tended to give disproportionate emphasis to only one part of Barrett

Browning's literary output.

B. An essential virtue of poetry is its ability to appeal strongly and directly to the feelings of readers.

C. A lack of sympathy for certain literary qualities may limit a critic's assessment of Barrett Browning's work.

D. Barrett Browning has been unfairly dismissed by critics who fail to recognize the sentimentality of the ballads in Poems (1844).

E. Twentieth-century scholars and Victorian critics disagree about whether the ballads in Poems (1844) are representative of Barrett Browning's aesthetic goals.

5, 句子理解一句内逻辑

➤ 把握句内逻辑的功能:

1, 快速理解文章-即使没有背景知识的了解也可以就文论文;

2, 细节题选项辨析

3, 细节题定位

➤ 句内逻辑重点: 因果/对比

A, 对比

如何快速理解对比的长难句: 比较对象/比较内容的确定

例例: Such documents are likely to be highly unreliable, unrepresentative, and unsystematically preserved, especially when compared to the detailed judicial dossiers prepared for everyone arrested following a failed insurrection.

As an indicator of shifts in the Earth's climate, the isotope record has an advantage: it is a more continuous record than that taken from rocks on land.

B, 因果

表联系动词的省略略:

• In her novels, Woolf is deeply engaged by the questions of how individuals are shaped (or deformed) by their social environments, how historical forces impinge on people's lives, and how class, wealth, and gender help to determine people's fates.

• The degree of enrichment of oxygen 18 can be determined by analyzing ocean sediments of the period, because these sediments are composed of calcium carbonate shells of marine organisms, shells that were constructed with oxygen atoms drawn from the surrounding ocean.

• The North American red squirrel has expanded its range into Indiana in conjunction with an increase

in the fragmentation of forests due to agriculture and with a decrease in the number of gray squirrels, whose population is sensitive to forest fragmentation.

C, 修饰—定语/状语 以从句、非谓语和介词短语的形式出现

修饰表因果:

- With the conclusion of a burst of activity, the lactic acid level is high in the body fluids, leaving the large animal vulnerable to attack until the acid is reconverted, via oxidative metabolism, by the liver into glucose, which is then sent (in part) back to the muscles for glycogen resynthesis.
- That sex ratio will be favored which maximizes the number of descendants an individual will have and hence the number of gene copies transmitted.
- Snyder et al propose that caffeine, which is structurally similar to adenosine, is able to bind to both types of receptors, which prevents adenosine from attaching there and allows the neurons to fire more readily than they otherwise would.

➤ 长难句

A, 主从句句

- A very specialized feeding adaption in zooplankton is that of the tadpolelike appendicularian who lives in a walnut-sized (or smaller) balloon of mucus equipped with filters that capture and concentrate phytoplankton.
- The methods that a community devises to perpetuate itself come into being to preserve aspects of the cultural legacy that that community perceives as essential.
- The physicist rightly dreads precise argument, since an argument that is convincing only if it is precise loses all its force if the assumptions on which it is based are slightly changed, whereas an argument that is convincing though imprecise may well be stable under small perturbations of its underlying assumptions.
- A long-held view of the history of the English colonies that became the United States has been that England's policy toward these colonies before 1763 was dictated by commercial interests and that a change to a more imperial policy, dominated by expansionist militarist objectives, generated the tensions that ultimately led to the American Revolution.
- Perhaps the fact that many of these first studies considered only algae of a size that could be collected in a net (net phytoplankton), a practice that overlooked the smaller phytoplankton (nannoplankton) that we now know grazers are most likely to feed on, led to a de-emphasis of the role of grazers in

subsequent research.

B, 倒装(主语的定语从句放到谓语后面/固定搭配前后顺序颠倒)

- Black Fiction surveys a wide variety of novels, bringing to our attention in the process some fascinating and little-known works like James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*.
- It was possible to demonstrate by other methods refined structural differences among neuron types; however, proof was lacking that the quality of the impulse or its condition was influenced by these differences, which seemed instead to influence the developmental patterning of the neural circuits.
- Nevertheless, researchers of the Pleistocene epoch have developed all sorts of more or less fanciful model schemes of how they would have arranged the Ice Age had they been in charge of events.
- One such novel idea is that of inserting into the chromosomes of plants discrete genes that are not a part of the plants' natural constitution: specifically, the idea of inserting into nonleguminous plants the genes, if they can be identified and isolated, that fit the leguminous plants to be hosts for nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Hence, the intensified research on legumes.

C, 省略(注意 and 的并列对象, and 之后的内容往往会省略主语)

- The nonstarters were considered the ones who wanted stability, a strong referee to give them some position in the race, a regulative hand to claim manic speculation; an authority that can call things to a halt, begin things again from compensatorily staggered "starting lines".
- Virginia Woolf's provocative statement about her intentions in writing *Mrs. Dalloway* has regularly been ignored by the critics, since it highlights an aspect of her literary interests very different from the traditional picture of the "poetic" novelist concerned with examining states of reverie and vision and with following the intricate pathways of individual consciousness.
- They were fighting, albeit discreetly, to open the intellectual world to the new science and to liberate intellectual life from ecclesiastical philosophy and envisioned their work as contributing to the growth, not of philosophy, but of research in mathematics and physics.
- That sex ratio will be favored which maximizes the number of descendants an individual will have and hence the number of gene copies transmitted.

D, 双否

- Despite these vague categories, one should not claim unequivocally that hostility between

recognizable classes cannot be legitimately observed.

- However, none of these high-technology methods are of any value if the sites to which they are applied have never mineralized, and to maximize the chances of discovery the explorer must therefore pay particular attention to selecting the ground formations most likely to be mineralized.
- Yet those who stress the achievement of a general consensus among the colonists cannot fully understand that consensus without understanding the conflicts that had to be overcome or repressed in order to reach it.
- This doctrine has broadened the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to other, nonracial forms of discrimination, for while some justices have refused to find any legislative classification other than race to be constitutionally disfavored, most have been receptive to arguments that at least some nonracial discriminations, sexual discrimination in particular, are “suspect” and deserve this heightened scrutiny by courts.

E, 虚拟语气(还原现状)

- Had he looked at the work of Frank Norris, Eugene O'Neill, or Henry Adams, Stilgoe's case would have been much stronger.

If he had looked at the work of Frank Norris, Eugene O'Neill, or Henry Adams, Stilgoe's case would have been much stronger.

Because he did not look at the work of N. O. A, S's case was not much stronger.

- Rosenblatt's thematic analysis [in Black Fiction] permits considerable objectivity; he even explicitly states that it is not his intention to judge the merit of the various works—yet his reluctance seems misplaced, especially since an attempt to appraise might have led to interesting results.
- If Earth's orbit were only 5 percent smaller than it is, temperatures during the early stages of Earth's history would have been high enough to vaporize the oceans. If the Earth-Sun distance were as little as 1 percent larger, runaway glaciation on Earth about 2 billion years ago would have caused the oceans to freeze and remain frozen to this day.

6. 段落逻辑

A, 驳斥—句间关系有转折

- ✓ 提出他人意见—给出作者意见反驳；给出现象反驳

Biologists have long maintained that... But the recent discovery of...undermines the attempt...

- ✓ 现象—解释—给出作者意见反驳；

Traditionally, ...has been viewed as a...process marked by random events... However, a number of features...

【注意:一大部分是作者意见的转折才是反驳, 他人意见的转折很少是反驳】

1, According to von Kármán, a scientist seeks to understand what is; an engineer, to create what never was. But dichotomies are seldom clear-cut. When a scientist proposes a truly new hypothesis about, say, the origin of the universe, prior to its articulation by that scientist, that hypothesis "never was." Einstein, certainly a prototypical scientist, took that view, criticizing physicist and philosopher Ernst Mach for having "thought that somehow theories arise by means of discovery rather than invention." Science historian Thomas P. Hughes notes that to Einstein, invention was the manipulation not only of things but also of concepts. Einstein believed that an artifact was a materialized concept and that a hard-and-fast line between technology and science simply did not exist.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A suggest that a certain term is often misunderstood
- B question the basis for a particular distinction
- C show how one field has been influenced by another
- D argue that one view of a dichotomy has changed over time
- E examine the origins of a scientific theory

2, According to the prevailing view, Homo erectus, an ancestor of Homo sapiens, lacked the intellectual and technological sophistication to have achieved controlled use of fire; that had to wait for the emergence of H. sapiens 40,000 years ago. However, recent evidence seriously undermines this view. At two sites in Kenya, many small, lens-shaped patches of discolored earth were uncovered along with bones and stone tools of H. erectus. Analysis showed that the patches, which, like the tools and bones, dated from 1.6 million years ago, were almost certainly the result of deliberately built fires, since those fires were evidently much hotter than typical naturally occurring bush fires. The size of the patches rules out lightning strikes, which could have explained the fires' high temperatures. Furthermore, the fires were fed by a mixture of grasses and woods that strongly suggests deliberately collected fuel. In addition, many of H. erectus' tools were made of basalt or quartz, stones which, when exposed to the intense heat near a campfire, form characteristic dimples on their surface. A recent study found that such dimples never appear on tools dating earlier than 1.6 million years ago but do

consistently appear on later tools.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A challenge an entrenched interpretation of certain well-known findings

B defend a widely held view from particular criticisms

C reconcile two competing interpretations of certain findings

D present evidence that calls a popular view into question

E point out the scientific implausibility of particular interpretations of certain findings

3, Some archaeologists speculate that the Americas might have been initially colonized between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago. However, to support this theory it is necessary to explain the absence of generally accepted habitation sites for that time interval in what is now the United States. Australia, which has a smaller land area than the United States, has many such sites, supporting the generally accepted claim that the continent was colonized by humans at least 40,000 years ago. Australia is less densely populated (resulting in lower chances of discovering sites) and with its overall greater aridity would have presented conditions less favorable for hunter-gatherer occupation. Proportionally, at least as much land area has been lost from the coastal regions of Australia because of postglacial sea-level rise as in the United States, so any coastal archaeological record in Australia should have been depleted about as much as a coastal record in the United States. Since there are so many resource-rich rivers leading inland from the United States coastlines, it seems implausible that a growing population of humans would have confined itself to coasts for thousands of years. If inhabitants were present 25,000 years ago, the chances of their appearing in the archaeological record would seem to be greater than for Australia.

The passage is primarily concerned with

A. presenting objection to a claim

B. accounting for an apparent anomaly

C. Outlining an alternative interpretation

D. Correcting a particular misconception

E. Questioning the validity of a comparison

4, A widespread concern in early eighteenth-century Britain that the institution of marriage was deteriorating into a mere business agreement, a cynical means of increasing wealth, was reflected in

the media of the time. In the theater, for example, the Restoration comedy of manners, with its celebration of libertinism and portrayal of marriage as a social, and therefore artificial, institution, gave way to sentimental comedies like *The Conscious Lovers*, which celebrated the pure, instinctive love of its central characters while downplaying matters of wealth and status. New periodicals, such as the wildly popular *Spectator*, devoted many issues to the evils of mercenary marriages and to the glories of choosing love over money. However, the very popularity of such works calls into question the existence of any real trend toward mercenary marriage. Admittedly, the growing use and complexity of marriage settlements (the transfer of family property from one generation to the next upon a daughter's marriage) during this period meant that among the elite, at least, marriage contracts looked increasingly like business contracts. However, it should be noted that marriage had long been used by the elite to cement political or social bonds and to enhance family wealth.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A question whether early eighteenth-century British concerns about an increase in the instances of mercenary marriage were supported in fact

B illustrate the increasingly mercenary condition of marriage in early eighteenth-century Britain by means of examples from the media of the time

C suggest that current scholarship concerned with early eighteenth-century British views of marriage is flawed

D examine some of the factors that caused a trend toward mercenary marriage in early eighteenth-century Britain

E compare two different views of marriage as they were reflected in certain media of early eighteenth-century Britain

5, The general belief of some linguists that each language is an wonderful vehicle for the thoughts of the nation speaking it is in some ways the precise counterpart of the conviction of the Manchester school of economics that supply and demand will adjust everything for the best. Just as economists were sightless to the various cases in which the law of supply and demand left practical wants discontent, so also many linguists are deaf to those instances in which the very nature of a language raises misconceptions in everyday conversation, and in which, consequently, a word has to be revised or determined in order to show the opinion intended by the speaker: "He took his stick—no, not John's, but his own." No language is ideal, and if we acknowledge this truth, we must also acknowledge that

it is not untenable to search for the relative merits of disparate languages or of dissimilar details in languages.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) analyze an interesting feature of the English language
- (B) refute a belief held by some linguists
- (C) show that economic theory is relevant to linguistic study
- (D) illustrate the confusion that can result from the improper use of language
- (E) suggest a way in which languages can be made more nearly perfect

B, 描述

句间关系无转折

- ✓ 提出(他人/自己)观点-展开论证观点
- ✓ 提出现象—描述现象

As YYY argues XXX in his...study of... , XXX present a quantity of examples,...

1, Echolocating bats emit sounds in patterns— characteristic of each species— that contain both frequency- modulated (FM) and constant-frequency (CF) signals. The broadband FM signals and the narrowband CF signals travel out to a target, reflect from it, and return to the hunting bat. In this process of transmission and reflection, the sounds are changed, and the changes in the echoes enable the bat to perceive features of the target. The FM signals report information about target characteristics that modify the timing and the fine frequency structure, or spectrum, of echoes—for example, the target's size, shape, texture, surface structure, and direction in space. Because of their narrow bandwidth, CF signals portray only the target's presence and, in the case of some bat species, its motion relative to the bat's. Responding to changes in the CF echo's frequency, bats of some species correct in flight for the direction and velocity of their moving prey.

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

- A, A fact is stated, a process is outlined, and specific details of the process are described.
- B, A fact is stated, and examples suggesting that a distinction needs correction are considered.
- C, A fact is stated, a theory is presented to explain that fact, and additional facts are introduced to validate the theory.

D, A fact is stated, and two theories are compared in light of their explanations of this fact.

E, A fact is stated, a process is described, and examples of still another process are illustrated in detail.

2, Ingestion of food containing spores of the pathogen *Ascosphaera apis* causes a fatal fungal disease known as chalk brood in honeybee larvae. However, larvae must be chilled to about 30°C (normal brood-comb temperature is 33-36°C) for the disease to develop. Accordingly, chalk brood is most common in spring and in small colonies. A recent study revealed that honeybees responsible for hive-temperature maintenance purposely raised the hives' temperature when colonies were inoculated with *A. apis*, this "fever," or up-regulation of temperature, occurred before any larvae died, suggesting that the response is preventative and that either honeybee workers detect the infection before symptoms are visible or larvae communicate the ingestion of the pathogen. Temperature returned to normal by the end of the study, suggesting that increased temperature is not optimal when broods are not infected, as well as that the fever does not result merely from normal colony growth (i.e., an increase in the number of workers available for temperature maintenance).

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. discuss the findings and implications of a particular study
- B. illustrate a process that formerly had been misunderstood
- C. outline the methods used to investigate a problem
- D. provide evidence to support a controversial theory
- E. contrast alternative interpretations of certain data

3, According to Hill and Spicer, the term "nation-state" is a misnomer, since the ideal model of a monolingual, culturally homogeneous state has never existed, not even among Europeans, who invented the nation-state concept and introduced it to the rest of the world. Modern European states, they argue, emerged after the Renaissance through the rise of nations (i.e., specific ethnic groups) to positions of political and economic dominance over a number of other ethnic groups within the bounded political territories. The term "nation-state", Hill and Spicer argue, obscures the internal cultural and linguistic diversity of states that could more accurately be called "conquest states." The resurgence of multiple ethnic groups within a single state, Hill says, is not "potentially threatening to the sovereign jurisdiction of the state," as Urban and Sherzer suggest; rather, the assertion of cultural differences threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices upon which conquest states were

historically founded and thus to open up the possibility for a “nations-state” in which conquered ethnic groups enjoy equal rights with the conquering ethnic group but do not face the threat of persecution or cultural assimilation into the dominant ethnic group.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. discuss issues relating to a form of political organization by raising doubts about the terminology used to refer to it
- B. trace changes in a form of political organization by examining the evolution of the terminology used to refer to
- C. justify the continued use of an established term for an evolving form of political organization
- D. question the accuracy of a new term for a form of political organization
- E. compare two terms for a form of political organization

4, Much recent work has examined the claim that women encounter increasing obstacles relative to men as they move up the organizational ladder in business. This proposition, which we term the increasing-disadvantage model, is a core element of the popular glass ceiling metaphor. Despite continued widespread public acceptance of the glass ceiling idea and some consistent findings, most research to date has failed to support the increasing-disadvantage model. Indeed, several studies based on private-sector firms find that women’s mobility prospects improve, rather than decline, as they climb upward in corporate hierarchies. In the public sector, researchers have found either no sex differences in mobility or a larger female disadvantage in lower grades.

Comparing cross-sectional national samples of workers, Baxter and Wright found no evidence in the United States, and only limited evidence in Sweden and Australia, that women’s probability of being located in a higher versus a lower hierarchical level declined relative to men’s at higher levels. Taken together, these findings suggest that the glass ceiling may be a myth. Women’s scarcity in top organizational ranks may simply represent the cumulative effect of a constant-or even decreasing-disadvantage at successive hierarchical levels.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A, compare two explanations for a recurring problem
- B, summarize evidence relevant to a hypothesis

- C, point out inconsistencies in a set of findings
- D, account for the persistence of a point of view
- E, reconsider the origins of an ongoing issue

5, The relevance of the literary personality—a writer’s distinctive attitudes, concerns, and artistic choices—to the analysis of a literary work is being scrutinized by various schools of contemporary criticism. Deconstructionists view the literary personality, like the writer’s biographical personality, as irrelevant. The proper focus of literary analysis, they argue, is a work’s intertextuality(interrelationship with other texts), subtexts (unspoken, concealed, or repressed discourses), and metatexts (self-referential aspects), not a perception of a writer’s verbal and aesthetic “fingerprints.” New historicists also devalue the literary personality, since, in their emphasis on a work’s historical contexts, they credit a writer with only those insights and ideas that were generally available when the writer lived. However, to readers interested in literary detective work--say scholars of classical(Greek and Roman) literature who wish to reconstruct damaged texts or deduce a work’s authorship—the literary personality sometimes provides vital clues.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. discussing attitudes toward a particular focus for literary analysis
- B. describing the limitations of two contemporary approaches to literary analysis
- C. pointing out the similarities among seemingly contrasting approaches to literary analysis
- D. defending the resurgence of a particular focus for literary analysis
- E. defining a set of related terms employed in literary criticism

C, 评估

句间关系有转折，但是类似描述

✓ 提出他人 1 观点-转折提出他人 2 观点

There is some dispute about...Some biologists argue that...are responsible for... Yet the results of...experiments cast doubt on these hypotheses. More probable is...

✓ 提出现象—提出第一个解释---转折提出第二个解释

Different explanations of this paradox have been suggested. One is...; but we might ask why...; It has also been proposed that...

✓ 对比

1, An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the nonimportation 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 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.

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, Recent studies of the gender gap in the history of United States policies tend to focus on candidate choice rather than on registration and turnout. This shift in focus from gender inequality in political participation may be due to the finding in several studies of voting behavior in the United States that since 1980, differences in rates of registration and voting between men and women are not statistically significant after controlling for traditional predictors of participation. However, Fullerton and Stern argue that researchers have overlooked the substantial gender gap in registration and voting in the South. While the gender gap in participation virtually disappeared outside the South by the 1950s, substantial gender differences persisted in the South throughout the 1950s and 1960s, only beginning to decline in 1970s.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. establishing the chronology of a transition
- B. discussing a perceived oversight
- C. explaining the reasons for a change
- D. evaluating an underlying assumption

E. confirming the merits of a claim

3, Island animal populations are well-known for the extent of their divergence from each other and from source populations on the mainland. Mayr argued that these differences are often triggered by random sampling when island populations are founded by only a few colonizing individuals. The resultant founder effects-changes in the genetic and phenotypic composition of a population due to founding by a limited number of individuals-have been proposed as an important cause of evolutionary divergence for the past half- century. However, an alternative explanation is that island environments differ from one another and from the mainland environment, and these ecological differences result in divergent natural selection. The long-term evolutionary significance of founder effects also has been questioned because their imprint may be short-lived.

Which of the following statements best describes the overall organization of the passage?

A An observation is made, then competing explanations for it are presented.

B A problem is defined, then a partial solution to it is proposed.

C An argument is offered, then an unstated assumption on which it depends is analyzed. D A question is posed, then a possible answer to it is examined and rejected.

E Two competing positions are developed, then the greater validity of one is explained.

4, What accounts for the low-lying, flat surface of Mars's north? On Earth's surface, higher- and lower-lying areas have different types of crust: one, thin and dense, is pulled toward Earth's center more strongly by gravity, and the planet's water naturally comes to sit over it, creating oceans. The processes that generate this oceanic crust drive plate tectonics.

Is Mars's north similarly characterized by a sort of crust different from other areas of the planet? Some researchers do see signs of tectonic activity surrounding the northern basin that suggest that it was created through the formation of new crust, like ocean basins on Earth. However, McGill points to northern bedrock structures that predate the features said to mark the start of the tectonic process. McGill instead believes that through some novel mechanism the ancient surface sank to its current depth as a single unit. This would explain why features around the basin's edge, which would have formed as the surface dropped, seem to be younger than structures at its floor.

The third possibility is that the northern lowlands result from impacts. Some researchers suggest they formed as a series of big overlapping impact craters. Others arguing that the odds against such a pattern of impacts are large, postulate a single event—the impact of an object bigger than any asteroid the solar system now contains.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. explore an analogy between aspects of the geology of Mars and the geology of Earth.
- B. describe how a certain feature of Mars's surface formed.
- C. point out the effect that new data has had on a scientific investigation.
- D. summarize potential explanations of a large-scale geological feature.
- E. present the rationale for a scientist's theory and expose some of its weaknesses.

5, The historian Frederick J. Turner wrote in the 1890's that the agrarian discontent that had been developing steadily in the United States since about 1870 had been precipitated by the closing of the internal frontier-- that is, the depletion of available new land needed for further expansion of the American farming system. Actually, however, new lands were taken up for farming in the United States throughout and beyond the nineteenth century. The emphasis of the presumed disappearance of the American frontier obscured the great importance of changes in the conditions and consequences of international trade that occurred during the second half of the nineteenth century. Huge tracts of land were being settled and farmed in Argentina, Australia, Canada, and in the American West, and these areas were joined with one another and with the countries of Europe into an interdependent market system. Consequently, agrarian depressions no longer were local or national in scope, and they struck several nations whose internal frontiers had not vanished or were not about to vanish. Between the early 1870's and the 1890's, the mounting agrarian discontent in America paralleled the almost uninterrupted decline in the prices of American agricultural products on foreign markets.

The author is primarily concerned with

- A showing that a certain interpretation is better supported by the evidence than is an alternative explanation
- B developing an alternative interpretation by using sources of evidence that formerly had been unavailable
- C questioning the accuracy of the evidence that most scholars have used to counter the author's own

interpretation

D reviewing the evidence that formerly had been thought to obscure a valid interpretation

E presenting evidence in support of a controversial version of an earlier interpretation.

6, Recent studies of the Philippine fruit bat fauna have confirmed some previous hypotheses regarding bats on oceanic islands: for example, species richness [the number of different species in a particular area] and abundance are generally highest in the lowlands and decrease with increasing elevation. With few exceptions, each endemic species [species native to a particular place] is restricted to the modern islands that made up a single island during periods of low sea level, and genetic differentiation has been influenced by the ecology of the species and the current and past geographic and geological conditions. However, far more previous hypotheses have been overturned than supported. Some endemic Philippine species use disturbed habitat as extensively as nonendemic species that are widespread in Southeast Asia. Levels of genetic variation within all species are high, not low, and rather than showing evidence of an intrinsic vulnerability to extinction from natural causes, independent lineages of these bats have persisted in rather small areas for very long periods of time (often millions of years) in spite of frequent typhoons and volcanic eruptions. While colonization from outside areas has clearly contributed to the high species richness, speciation within the archipelago has contributed at least a quarter of the total species richness, including many of the most abundant species.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

A, draw on studies of the Philippine fruit bat in proposing a new theory regarding bats on oceanic islands

B, show how recent research on the Philippine fruit bat reflects debates about bats on oceanic islands

C, argue for the relevance of certain new evidence pertaining to the Philippine fruit bat for the study of bats on oceanic islands

D, discuss recent investigations of the Philippine fruit bat in light of conventional wisdom regarding bats on oceanic island

E, explain why the Philippine fruit bat is atypical among bats on oceanic islands in terms of genetic variation

7. 选项辨析练习

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) criticize the inflexibility of American economic mythology 批判
- (B) contrast “Old World” and “New World” economic ideologies 单纯意义的差异对比，不包含情感态度
- (C) challenge the integrity of traditional political leaders 批判
- (D) champion those Americans whom the author deems to be neglected 支持
- (E) suggest a substitute for the traditional metaphor of a race 替代方案

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) refute the theory that the free market plays a useful role in the development of industrialized societies 驳论
- (B) suggest methods by which economists and members of the government of the United States can recognize and combat price-fixing by large firms
- (C) show that in industrialized societies price-fixing and the operation of the free market are not only compatible but also beneficial
- (D) explain the various ways in which industrialized societies can fix prices in order to stabilize the free market
- (E) argue that price-fixing, in one form or another, is an inevitable part of and benefit to the economy of any industrialized society

Which of the following best describes the organization of the last paragraph of the passage?

- A, New evidence is introduced to support a traditional point of view. 先给老观点，然后给新证据
- B, Three explanations for a phenomenon are presented, and each is disputed by means of specific information.

【先给现象-事实，然后给解释 1，然后用事实-反例-批判解释 1，然后解释 2，然后事实批判解释 2...】；

- C, Three hypotheses are outlined, and evidence supporting each is given.
- D, Recent discoveries are described, and their implications for future study are projected. Discovery 不止一个发现， 这些发现对之后研究的影响
- E, A summary of the material in the preceding paragraphs is presented, and conclusions are drawn. Summary 总结-客观陈述，总结之前内容。 Conclusion 结论，观点。有倾向性

8. 高难度文章主旨练习

1, Music critics have consistently defined James P. Johnson as a great early jazz pianist, originator of the 1920's Harlem " stride " style, and an important blues and jazz composer. In addition, however, Johnson was an innovator in classical music, composing symphonic music that incorporated American, and especially African-American, traditions.

Such a blend of musical elements was not entirely new: by 1924 both Milhaud and Gershwin had composed classical works that incorporated elements of jazz. Johnson, a serious musician more experienced than most classical composers with jazz, blues, spirituals, and popular music, was particularly suited to expand Milhaud's and Gershwin's experiments. In 1927 he completed his first large-scale work, the blues- and jazz-inspired Yamekraw, which included borrowings from spirituals and Johnson's own popular songs. Yamekraw, premiered successfully in Carnegie Hall, was a major achievement for Johnson, becoming his most frequently performed extended work. It demonstrated vividly the possibility of assimilating contemporary popular music into the symphonic tradition.

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

- A a historical overview is presented, and a particular phenomenon is noted and analyzed
- B a popular belief is challenged, and a rival interpretation is presented and supported
- C a common viewpoint is presented and modified, and the modification is supported
- D an observation is made and rejected, and evidence for that rejection is presented
- E a common claim is investigated, and an alternative outlook is analyzed and criticized

2, There have been numerous well-documented extinctions of indigenous species caused by the introduction of non-indigenous predators and pathogens. However, surprisingly few extinctions of indigenous species can be attributed to competition from introduced species. For example, during the past 400 years, 4,000 plant species have been introduced into North America, and these non-indigenous plants currently account for nearly 20 percent of North America's plant species. Yet no evidence exists that any indigenous North American plant species became extinct as a result of competition from new species could mean that such extinctions take longer to occur than scientists initially believed or, alternatively, that extinctions are rarely caused by competition from non-indigenous species.

The passage is concerned primarily with

- A. pointing out that a particular type of species extinction is rarely known to occur.
- B. proposing a possible explanation for conflicting data about a particular type of

species extinction.

C. resolving a debate about the frequency of a particular type of species extinction.

D. comparing two theories regarding possible causes of a particular type of species extinction.

E. refuting a proposed explanation for the increasingly rare occurrence of a particular type of species extinction.

3, Among some Native American peoples, the oral tradition of one group has sometimes influenced that of another; indeed, tracing such influence has been one major task of scholars of Native American oral literature. European influences are often regarded, understandably, as another matter. Nellie Barnes, for example, in an early stylistic study of Native American oral literature, considered only forms preceding the influence of Europeans. Yet the example of the Zuni version of the Italian folk tale "The Cock and the Mouse" suggests that, notwithstanding the opinions of scholars of Native American oral literature, European influence is not always synonymous with the waning of Native American traditions. The Zuni narrator utilized the European story as an opportunity to exercise his narrative genius, thus leaving his tradition enhanced rather than diminished by the European influence. Such examples should cause scholars researching influences on Native American oral narratives to reassess their notions of the proper domain of such studies.

The passage is primarily concerned with

A assessing the extent of a particular influence on a narrative tradition

B pointing out the prevalence of a type of narrative once thought to be rare

C reporting results of recent research on a particular narrative tradition

D proposing an expansion of the focus of a particular area of research

E illustrating the use of an unconventional new research methodology

4, One way to assess This is the American Earth, a collection of photographs selected and arranged by Nancy Newhall, is to apply Newhall's own criteria for judging photographic art. Does this photographic essay achieve results impossible in other media? By contrasting the small with the vast—for example, placing a photo of a rock pool next to one of a spiral galaxy—Newhall exploits the camera's ability to manipulate the size of an object, thereby challenging viewers to question their conventional concepts of size. However, a similar result could be achieved in the medium of painting. Does the work bear its creator's imprint, and does it draw viewers' interest even after repeated viewings,

Newhall's second and third criteria? Indeed, Newhall's work bears her unmistakable imprint in the juxtaposition of the photos and in the rhythmic prose accompanying them, but the individual viewer must decide whether Newhall's work evokes, as it did for this reviewer, new experiences upon subsequent viewings.

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?

- A Defending a particular set of criteria for evaluating a work of art
- B Applying a particular set of criteria to a work of art
- C Describing the most significant aspects of a work of art
- D Evaluating the strengths and weaknesses of a work of art
- E Reevaluating the significance of a work of art

5, 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.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. correct a common misconception about a historical period
- B. identify a feature of a historical period that has often been overlooked
- C. challenge the validity of evidence used to support a claim
- D. discuss certain challenges to a particular view

E. account for a particular feature of historical period

6, Ecologists had assumed that trees in the consistently warm tropics grew at a slow but steady rate, unvarying from year to year. However, a study at La Selva, Costa Rica, showed that trees grew less in hotter years and more in cooler ones: between 1984 and 2000, dramatic differences occurred in the six species of trees studied, with trees adding twice as much wood in some cooler years as they did in the scorching El Nino year of 1997-1998. Because tree growth is an index of the balance between photosynthesis, in which trees absorb carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere and release oxygen, and respiration, in which the opposite occurs, the La Selva data were the first hint that rapidly rising global temperatures, driven by human-generated emissions of CO₂, may be pushing tropical forests to release more CO₂, thereby intensifying global warming. This raised serious questions about a popular theory that tropical forests act as a sponge, soaking up much of the excess CO₂ that humans pump into the atmosphere. The La Selva data are consistent with a model of global CO₂ flux developed by Keeling, who concluded that the amount of CO₂ taken up in tropical landmasses rose in cooler years and fell in hotter ones, accounting for year-to-year changes in the amount of CO₂ that stays in the atmosphere.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. present additional evidence to support a popular theory
- B. show the underlying similarities of two seemingly contradictory theories
- C. point out the implications of a particular study for two related theories
- D. provide an alternative explanation for a well-documented phenomenon
- E. reconcile two competing theories that explain a phenomenon

7, If a supernova (the explosion of a massive star) triggered star formation from dense clouds of gas and dust, and if the most massive star to be formed from the cloud evolved into a supernova and triggered a new round of star formation, and so on, then a chain of star-forming regions would result. If many such chains were created in a differentially rotating galaxy, the distribution of stars would resemble the observed distribution in a spiral galaxy.

This line of reasoning underlies an exciting new theory of spiral-galaxy structure. A computer simulation based on this theory has reproduced the appearance of many spiral galaxies without assuming an underlying density wave, the hallmark of the most widely accepted theory of the large-

scale structure of spiral galaxies. That theory maintains that a density wave of spiral form sweeps through the central plane of a galaxy, compressing clouds of gas and dust, which collapse into stars that form a spiral pattern.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) describe what results when a supernova triggers the creation of chains of star-forming regions
- (B) propose a modification in the most widely accepted theory of spiral-galaxy structure
- (C) compare and contrast the roles of clouds of gas and dust in two theories of spiral-galaxy structure
- (D) describe a new theory of spiral- galaxy structure and contrast it with the most widely accepted theory
- (E) describe a new theory of spiral- galaxy structure and discuss a reason why it is inferior to the most widely accepted theory

8, Late-eighteenth-century English cultural authorities seemingly concurred that women readers should favor history, seen as edifying, than fiction, which was regarded as frivolous and reductive. Readers of Marry Ann Hanway's novel *Andrew Stewart, or the Northern Wanderer*, learning that its heroine delights in David Hume's and Edward Gibbon's histories, could conclude that she was more virtuous and intelligent than her sister, who disdains such reading. Likewise, while the naïve, novel-addicted protagonist of Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey*, Catherine Morland, finds history a chore, the sophisticated, sensible character Eleanor Tilney enjoys it more than she does the Gothic fiction Catherine prefers. Yet in both cases, the praise of history is more double-edged than it might actually appear. Many readers have detected a protofeminist critique of history in Catherine's protest that she dislikes reading books filled with men "and hardly any women at all." Hanway, meanwhile, brings a controversial political edge to her heroine's reading, listing the era's two most famous religious skeptics among her preferred authors. While Hume's history was generally seen as being less objectionable than his philosophy, there were widespread doubts about his moral soundness even as a historian by the time that Hanway was writing, and Gibbon's perceived tendency to celebrate classical paganism sparked controversy from the first appearance of his history of Rome.

The author's primary purpose is that

- A. the evidence used in support of a particular argument is questionable
- B. a distinction between two genres of writing has been overlooked

- C. a particular issue is more complex than it might appear
- D. two apparently different works share common features
- E. two eighteenth-century authors held significantly different attitudes toward a particular

9, In 1971, hot on the heels of plate-tectonic theory's acceptance, J. W. Morgan suggested that hotspots—areas of intense volcanism such as Hawaii, Yellowstone, and Iceland—are fueled by plumes of hot material arising in the deep mantle and punching through the mobile shallow mantle and crust to the surface. Morgan's theory was developed to explain the time-progressive trails of volcanoes associated with some hotspots and the hotspots' apparent fixity relative to one another. If the sources of the volcanism were rooted in the immobile deep mantle, they would not move relative to one another and the plates at the surface would drift above, bearing away trails of volcanism. According to a recent article by geologist G. R. Foulger, however, although hotspots do exist, they do not have time-progressive volcanic trails and are not fixed relative to one another.

The passage implies that Morgan's suggestion was

- A, presented as a challenge to a newly accepted theory
- B, made on the basis of considerations that have since been questioned
- C, rejected despite its success in explaining the phenomena it was intended to explain
- D, supplanted by a theory that was more general in scope
- E, intended to account for observations that appeared to contradict an accepted theory

10, Zora Neale Hurston's 1942 autobiography, *Dust Tracks on a Road*, has received some of the most negative criticism of any of Hurston's books. Among critics' complaints—some from Hurston's warmest admirers—is the work's fragmentary nature, a nature which, while presented in other Hurston texts, including the universally acclaimed novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, is particularly conspicuous in *Dust Tracks*. The complaints about *Dust Tracks* are valid if one insists on the cardinal conventions of autobiography: traditional autobiographical structure and formal organization, and a focused projection of the autobiographical persona. But *Dust Tracks* portrays a persona that resists reduction to a coherent unity—a person of many moods who is in tension with the world in which she moves. In order to correspond better to this persona, *Dust Tracks* focuses on the fragmented life of Hurston's imagination: the psychological dynamics of her family, community stories, and characters of friends.

The primary purpose of the passage is

- A. explain why *Dust Tracks* has been less well received than other similarly structured works by Hurston.
- B. argue that a supposed deficiency in *Dust Tracks* actually contributes to the work's presentation of its subject.
- C. compare the critical reaction to *Dust Tracks* with the critical reaction to *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.
- D. point out specific similarities between the structure of *Dust Tracks* and the structure of Hurston's other works.
- E. suggest that some critics' evaluations of *Dust Tracks* is influenced by their rejection of certain conventions of autobiography.

11, Scholars have tended to treat the ideas of American social reformer Jane Addams as unique, failing to compare them sufficiently those of other social activists and public intellectuals. Recent work, however, has situated her more thoroughly in the thinking and events of her time. For example, labor historians have usefully contextualized Addams' close work with labor unions in the 1890s. When Addams' interest in the workers' reform agenda is understood in relation to the history of trade unionism in Chicago and its impressive record of political action, her contribution emerges as far more cooperative than groundbreaking. Workers influenced her in ways not preciously appreciated. Such contextualizing efforts make it possible to see what Addams learned from other reformers and what she contributed herself.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. criticize Addams for not realizing the extent of her debt to other social activists and public intellectuals
- B. describe how scholars have misunderstood Addams' ideas regarding social reform
- C. outline a debate within the historical community regarding Addams' approach to social reform
- D. emphasize the importance of placing Addams' work in a larger framework of reform and activism
- E. discuss the impact of Addams' close work with labor union on working conditions in the 1890s

12, The early-nineteenth-century British economy did not experience a rapid and wholesale "industrial

revolution,” as scholars once claimed. Nevertheless, the more gradual and uneven picture that has emerged at the aggregate level should not disguise the fact that in some regions and industries dramatic discontinuities occurred, creating an economic configuration (and a cultural response) that became very different very quickly. Perhaps paradoxically, the recent scholarly emphasis on gradualism has placed focus on the 1830s as a decade of critical change, when economic development accelerated significantly and a recognizable “industrial” economy first became visible, with many industries and occupations rapidly evolving. Factories and machines did not become ubiquitous, but they became dominant images of the age and a powerful motor for the development of new social identities.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. revisit a model that scholars have recently abandoned
- B. qualify a scholarly view that has superseded a previous one
- C. offer reasons for a recent shift in a scholarly consensus
- D. illustrate the cultural consequences of an economic phenomenon
- E. explain why a historical phenomenon is easily misinterpreted

13, It is common to quote David Hume arguing against the possibility of reasoned ethics—for example, his observation that “the rules of morality... are not conclusions of our reason.” Hume's remarks on the relation between reason and ethics are so myriad that it would be presumptuous to seek a definitive clarification of his position. But it is worth noting that immediately preceding the remark just quoted, Hume declares: “Morals excite passions, and produce or prevent actions. Reason of itself is utterly impotent in this particular.” The qualification “of itself” is important to note. This is, in fact, not an argument that reason is unimportant for morality or for motivating action. It argues only that reason cannot accomplish this entirely on its own.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. argue that contrary to the conventional interpretation, Hume saw reason as playing the central role in ethical decisions
- B. suggest that Hume viewed reason and morality as being equally strong motivations for action
- C. criticize Hume for failing to provide a definitive clarification of his position on the relationship between reason and ethics
- D. explain why Hume's view of the relationship between reason and ethics has been widely misunderstood

E. contend that Hume's view of the relationship between reason and ethics is more complicated than is often suggested

三，高亮目的题

1， 题型判断：

- The author of the passage refers to ... primarily in order to
- Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted portion of the passage?

2， 解题步骤

第一步:找到高亮句在对哪句话起作用(前句/前前句/后句)

第二步:判断高亮句和起作用句的句间关系(递进/转折)

第三步:选项排除

【选项=逻辑词+信息】

逻辑词对应第二步句间关系

信息对应起作用句做转述(!这里经常出错)

3， 句间关系分类

A， 递进:

✓ 展开解释前面信息

A divide between aesthetic and technical considerations has played a crucial role in mapmaking and cartographic scholarship. **Since nineteenth century cartographers, for instance, understood themselves as technicians who did not care about visual effects, while others saw themselves as landscape painters.**

- A. it identifies a difference between technicians and landscape painters.
- B. it elaborates on an earlier statement.
- C. it points out the importance of technicality in mapmaking.

✓ 给出理由

According to Hill and Spicer, the term “nation-state” is a misnomer, **since the ideal model of a monolingual, culturally homogeneous state has never existed, not even among Europeans, who invented the nation-state concept and introduced it to the rest of the world.** Modern European states, they argue, emerged after the Renaissance through the rise of nations (i.e., specific ethnic groups) to positions of political and economic dominance over a number of other ethnic groups within the bounded political territories.

- A. It provides a reason for an assertion stated earlier.
- B. It presents an example for scholars’ position.
- C. It explains the origin of a problematic assertion.

✓ 做出总结，推测：

The importance of the relatively docile eland (antelope) in the diet of Middle Stone Age (MSA) people contrasted with the increased importance of aggressive wild pigs to Late Stone Age hunters, a contrast that indicates that the MSA hunters were less proficient than LSA hunters. This has been used to support the view that **neurological changes dramatically increased the behavioral sophistication of anatomically modern humans.**

A. It identifies a fact that is consistent with earlier information.

B. It points out a possible implication/significance of the contrast between the diet of the MSA people and that of the LSA people.

C. It makes a projection based on the contrast between the diet of the MSA people and that of the LSA people.

B, 转折：

✓ 驳斥

✓ 提出矛盾点

In the 2,000-year period immediately before European contact, many native groups of the Northern Plains of North America specialized in big-game hunting, subsisting primarily on bison. **Bison routinely became fat-depleted in the spring, reducing their nutritional value,** yet these groups did not supplement their diets with the nutritious, fat-rich fish that were abundantly available. Malainey et al. find a possible explanation in late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth century accounts from three frontiersmen who had adapted to lean-meat diets during extended periods in the plains.

A. It suggests why it might be surprising that the native groups of the Northern Plains of North America did not supplement their diets with fish.

B. It questions a view stated in the following sentence.

C. It acknowledges a fact that might be used to contest the view that the native groups of the Northern Plains of North America did not supplement their diets with fish.

✓ 让步-后文讲到

✓ 对比

From the 1900's through the 1950's waitresses in the United States developed a form of unionism based on the unions' defining the skills that their occupation included and enforcing standards for the

performance of those skills. This “occupational unionism” differed substantially from the “worksite unionism” prevalent among factory workers. Rather than unionizing the workforces of **particular employers**, waitress locals sought to control their occupation throughout a city.

- A. It highlights a drawback of worksite unionism.
- B. It indicates that the occupational unions served some employers but not others.
- C. It emphasizes the unique focus of occupational unionism.

4, 题目练习

1, Controversy over the genre of biography is far from new. Stanley Fish recently dismissed the entire genre, claiming that because biographers deal in facts but must supply interpretations of those facts to create narratives, biographers are, in effect, writing fiction. Shortly thereafter, biographer Edmund Morris published his biography of Ronald Reagan, which seems to embrace the idea of biographer as fiction writer: Morris, who had not known Reagan personally, wrote himself into the biography as Reagan’s fictional companion and fictionalized many events of Reagan’s life as well. Indeed, the practice of inserting imaginary “facts” into biographies to serve a higher truth has a long history. **Parson Weems’s famously apocryphal story of George Washington and the cherry tree, which appeared in the fifth edition (1806) of Weems’s The Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington, canonized this practice on a popular level.** Nineteenth-century scholars such as Jared Sparks denounced such fictions and spurned the use in biography of popular lore, even including what we today might call legitimate oral history. Yet Sparks himself modified Washington’s grammar and opinions in his emendations of Washington’s correspondence, thereby engendering further controversy among critics.

The author of the passage refers to Weems’s The Life and Memorable Actions of George Washington primarily in order to

- A, provide an example of an author who fictitiously wrote himself into a biography long before Morris did so in his biography of Ronald Reagan
- B, support the assertion that the fictionalization of aspects of a subject’s life is a long-standing practice within the genre of biography
- C, refute the claim that fictionalized narrative is a necessary component of biographical writing
- D, demonstrate how a biographer’s interpretation of historical fact can later be called into question
- E, point out the ways in which popular standards regarding veracity in biographical writing have

changed over the past two centuries

2, The first printers in Europe modeled their books very closely on handwritten manuscripts, leading to an easy acceptance of print among readers but to significant missteps in trying to apply technology. **The attempt to replicate manuscripts' appearance encouraged experiments in two- or three-color printing.** This was intricate and expensive work, and many printers found it preferable to pay expert calligraphers to manually adorn unbound sheets with additional colors. Illuminated headings and decoration familiar from the manuscript age had helped lead readers through the text. To achieve similar effects, printers began to experiment with new arrangements of type, using large fonts for headings and substituting decorative woodcuts for hand-executed initial letters. Ultimately, readers came to accept books printed in just one color.

Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted portion of the passage?

- A, It provides some historical context for an earlier assertion.
- B, It provides a specific example of an approach mentioned earlier in the passage.
- C, It qualifies a claim made earlier in the passage.
- D, It corrects a misconception regarding early printed books.
- E, It anticipates an argument that is discounted by later evidence.

3, Witnesses to a meteor in Australia in 1978 claimed to have heard strange noises as it streaked overhead. Yet, given that the meteor was 30 kilometers up, if these sounds had come directly from the meteor, people on the ground could not have heard them until almost a minute after the meteor had disappeared. Physicist Colin Keay hypothesized that the light given off by a meteor's trail must be accompanied by invisible electromagnetic radiation in the form of very low frequency (VLF) radio waves. **Such waves, which travel at the speed of light, would reach the observer when the meteor itself came into view.**

Subsequent experiments in a soundproof chamber showed that many things can act as transducers to convert VLF waves into audible vibrations. Aluminum foil, thin wires, pine needles, or dry hair all responded to a VLF field. VLF waves induce small charges in such objects, thereby causing them to vibrate in time with the waves' oscillation. This transducer effect would explain why some people heard the noises while others close by heard nothing. Those who heard sounds were simply nearer to transducers. It could also explain why attempts to record meteor sounds have failed: scientists carefully

place their microphones away from possible sources of interference.

Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A, It explains why observers who were looking at the meteor would be the only ones who could hear the sounds made as it went overhead.
- B, It explains why the witnesses' claims could not be verified by scientific experts.
- C, It shows that Keay's hypothesis provides the correct explanation of the sounds heard by observers of the meteor.
- D, It suggests that Keay's hypothesis is capable of explaining an important aspect of the witnesses' observations.
- E, It suggests that Keay's hypothesis is able to explain how observers can see a fast-moving meteor.

4, Shapin's book demonstrates that contrary to a widely held belief, industrial research has not invariably been more regimented than academic science. He argues that the intellectual freedom historically available to industrial scientists during the twentieth century has been underestimated. Many companies, **recognizing that the results of scientific investigation were necessarily uncertain** and that profits, if any, might take years to materialize, granted scientists considerable latitude to develop their ideas and follow them in unexpected directions. Some companies even provided senior scientists with free time to pursue their own research interests, whatever they might be. Consequently, some scientists were drawn to industrial research not primarily because of the generally good financial compensation but because they saw industry as the best place to do cutting-edge research.

The author of the passage mentions companies' recognition that "the results of scientific investigation were necessarily uncertain" primarily in order to

- A. suggest that industrial scientists often faced a different set of challenges than did academic scientists
- B. present a premise that motivated some companies' policies regarding their scientists' research
- C. explain how companies calculated possible future profits from research undertaken by their scientists
- D. refute a common assumption about the costs associated with industrial research relative to the costs of academic research
- E. explain how the expectations of scientists conducting industrial research differed from those of

scientists conducting academic research

5, Hank Morgan, the hero of Mark Twain's *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, is a nineteenth-century master mechanic who mysteriously awakens in sixth-century Britain, launches what he hopes will be a peaceful revolution to transform Arthurian Britain into an industrialized modern democracy. The novel, written as a spoof of Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, a popular collection of fifteenth-century legends about sixth-century Britain, has been made into **three upbeat movies and two musical comedies**. None of these translations to screen and stage, however, dramatize the anarchy at the conclusion of *A Connecticut Yankee*, which ends with the violent overthrow of Morgan's three-year-old progressive order and his return to the nineteenth century, where he apparently commits suicide after being labeled a lunatic for his incoherent babblings about drawbridges and battlements. The American public, although enjoying Twain's humor, evidently rejected his cynicism about technological advancement and change through peaceful revolution as antithetical to the United States doctrine of progress.

The author uses the examples of "three upbeat movies and two musical comedies" primarily in order to demonstrate that

- (A) well-written novels like *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, regardless of their tone or theme, can be translated to the stage and screen
- (B) the American public has traditionally been more interested in watching plays and movies than in reading novels like *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*
- (C) Twain's overall message in *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* is one that had a profound impact on the American public
- (D) Twain's *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* has been a more popular version of the Arthurian legends than has Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*
- (E) *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* has been accepted as an enjoyable and humorous tale in versions that have omitted the anarchy at the novel's conclusion

6, The intense self-awareness in the soliloquies of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (1599) is a breakthrough that was given tremendous impetus by the playwright's interest in a new literary form, the essay. Although Montaigne, the form's originator, published his first volumes of personal essays in France in 1580, English writers such as Shakespeare did not discover Montaigne until the late 1590s.

Shakespeare could easily have turned to the essay earlier in his career—his French was good enough to read Montaigne in the original—but he didn't. Only at the end of the century, a cultural moment marked by a deepening interest in how subjective experience could be expressed, did Montaigne begin to speak to Shakespeare and other English writers with great immediacy.

In the passage, the function played by the highlighted portion is to

- A) support the contention that Montaigne influenced Shakespeare's early writings
- B) emphasize the extent to which writers of Shakespeare's time borrowed ideas and plotlines from one another
- C) argue that Shakespeare's interest in Montaigne was shaped by the prevailing cultural concerns of his time
- D) introduce a discussion of the factors that discouraged most English writers from reading French works in the origin language
- E) point out that Shakespeare's education was superior to that of most other English playwrights of his time

7, There have been numerous well-documented extinctions of indigenous species caused by the introduction of non-indigenous predators and pathogens. However, surprisingly few extinctions of indigenous species can be attributed to competition from introduced species. For example, during the past 400 years, 4,000 plant species have been introduced into North America, and **these non-indigenous plants** currently account for nearly 20 percent of North America's plant species. Yet no evidence exists that any indigenous North American plant species became extinct as a result of competition from new species could mean that such extinctions take longer to occur than scientists initially believed or, alternatively, that extinctions are rarely caused by competition from non-indigenous species.

The author introduces statistics about North America's non-indigenous plant species primarily in order to

- A. undermine a proposed explanation for the absence of any evidence for the occurrence of a particular phenomenon
- B. contrast the effect of introduced plant species in North America with the effect that introduced animal species have had

- C. suggest that North America's indigenous plants are a domain in which there has been ample scope for a particular effect to have occurred
- D. emphasize how much the ecology of North America has been affected over the past years by the introduction of non-indigenous species
- E. substantiate a claim about the overall effect that the introduction of non-indigenous species tends to have on indigenous populations

8, The decrease in responsiveness that follows continuous stimulation (adaptation) is common to all sensory systems, including olfaction. With continued exposure to chronically present ambient odors, individuals' perception of odor intensity is greatly reduced. Moreover, these perceptual changes can be profound and durable. It is commonly reported that following extended absences from the odorous environment, reexposure may still fail to elicit perception at the original intensity.

Most research on olfactory adaptation examines relatively transient changes in stimulus detection or perceived intensity—rarely exceeding several hours and often less—but because olfactory adaptation can be produced with relatively short exposures, these durations are sufficient for investigating many parameters of the phenomenon. However, exposures to odors in natural environments often occur over far longer periods, and the resulting adaptations may differ qualitatively from short-term olfactory adaptation. For example, studies show that even brief periods of odorant stimulation produce transient reductions in receptors in the olfactory epithelium, a process termed “**receptor fatigue.**” Prolonged odor stimulation, however, could produce more long-lasting reductions in response, possibly involving structures higher in the central nervous system pathway。

The author of the passage discusses “receptor fatigue” primarily in order to

- A. explain the physiological process through which long-lasting reductions in response are thought to be produced
- B. provide an example of a process that subjects would probably not experience during a prolonged period of odorant stimulation
- C. help illustrate how the information gathered from most olfactory research may not be sufficient to describe the effects of extended exposures to odors
- D. show how studies of short-term olfactory adaptation have only accounted for the reductions in response that follow relatively brief absences from an odorous environment

E. qualify a statement about the severity and duration of the perceptual changes caused by exposure to chronically present ambient odors

9, The belief that art originates in intuitive rather than rational faculties was worked out historically and philosophically in the somewhat wearisome volumes of Benedetto Croce, who is usually considered the originator of a new aesthetic. Croce was, in fact, expressing a very old idea. Long before the Romantics stressed intuition and self-expression, the frenzy of inspiration was regarded as fundamental to art, but philosophers had always assumed it must be controlled by law and by the intellectual power of putting things into harmonious order. This general philosophic concept of art was supported by technical necessities. It was necessary to master certain laws and to use intellect in order to build Gothic cathedrals, or set up the stained glass windows of Chartres. When this bracing element of craftsmanship ceased to dominate artists' outlook, new technical elements had to be adopted to maintain the intellectual element in art. **Such were linear perspective and anatomy.**

The author mentions —linear perspective and anatomy in the last sentence in order to do which of the following ?

- A Expand his argument to include painting as well as architecture
- B Indicate his disagreement with Croce's theory of the origins of art
- C Support his point that rational order of some kind has often seemed to discipline artistic inspiration
- D Explain the rational elements in Gothic painting that corresponded to craftsmanship in Gothic architecture
- E Show the increasing sophistication of artists after the Gothic period

10, Much of ecological theory consists of models that are so highly idealized that they are of little real-world predictive value. In addition, many of the parameters used in models— such as birth and death rates—are exceedingly difficult to estimate accurately in the field. **Consequently, ecological theory is rarely directly relevant to the practice of conservation biology.** One notable exception is MacArthur's theory of island biogeography, which predicts the species richness of an island on the basis of its size and degree of isolation. This theory could provide important insights into nature preserves, which can be analogous to islands, often consisting of relatively undisturbed ecosystems surrounded by biologically distinct areas.

Which of the following best describe the function of the sentence highlighted in the passage?

- A. It suggests direction for future presented earlier in the passage.
- B. It presents evidence that will support the theory that is introduced in the following sentence.
- C. It questions the usefulness of a particular version of the theory.
- D. It clarifies an ambiguous statement made earlier in the passage
- E. It presents a general rule to which the passage will identify exception.

11, Benjamin Franklin is portrayed in American history as the quintessential self-made man. In “Self-reliance,” **Emerson** asks, “Where is the master who could have instructed Franklin...?” In fact, Franklin took instruction widely, and his scientific work was highly collaborative. Friends in England sent equipment needed for his electrical experiments, others, in Philadelphia, helped him set up his workshop there. Philip Syng constructed a device for generating electrical charges, while Tomas Hopkinson demonstrated the potential of pointed conductors. Franklin, in addition to being the group’s theoretician, wrote and published its results. **His fame as an individual researcher is partly a consequence of the shorthand by which when one person writes about a group’s discoveries, history sometimes grants singular credit for collective effort.**

Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A, It states a viewpoint about Franklin with which the author disagrees.
- B, It introduces new evidence about Franklin’s role in the collaborative process.
- C, It explains Franklin’s reputation in terms of a broad scholarly phenomenon.
- D, It emphasizes the extent to which Franklin relied on others in his workshop.
- E, It describes Franklin’s approach to writing scientific results.

Emerson is mentioned in the passage primarily to

- A, identify the origin of a particular understanding of Franklin
- B, elaborate on a view of Franklin that the author takes issue with
- C, point to a controversial claim about Franklin’s historical legacy
- D, introduce the question of who Franklin’s main scientific influences were
- E, suggests that Franklin was resistant to collaboration with other scientists

12, Paintings of property—anything that was possessed—such as those created by eighteenth-century

British painter George Stubbs were condemned by several of Stubbs's contemporaries: objects thus “individualized” would appeal to our appetite to own and enjoy them, whereas “generalized” objects in other paintings were no longer merely things but abstract ideas. To collect or commission paintings displaying lofty unconcern with materiality was considered by these commentators a mark of taste and civic virtue the ability to subordinate private material interests to the abstract, public interest. Yet this notion of disinterested taste and virtue was founded on private interest: it was because the “public” man or woman already owned enough that he or she was presumed to be free from the urge to own more. Political power and status were thus based on the ownership of property, while at the same time they were legitimated by the claim that the avaricious behavior associated with the acquisition of property was somehow transcended by those who had already acquired it.

Which of the following best describes the relationship of the first sentence to the passage as a whole?

- A. It introduces a topic that is then placed in historical context.
- B. It introduces two contradictory approaches that are ultimately reconciled.
- C. It presents an argument that is then strengthened by evidence.
- D. It argues in favor of a position that is subsequently modified.
- E. It describes a viewpoint whose inconsistencies are later probed.

5, 让步逻辑

➤ 让步的功能:

1, 承认-qualify/concede 【不把话说绝对, 留点余地】

- Although these observations are true, Pessen overestimates their importance by concluding from them that the undoubted progress toward inequality in the late eighteenth century continued in the Jacksonian period and that the United States was a class-ridden, plutocratic society even before industrialization.
- Certainly there are memory consolidation processes that occur across periods of wakefulness, some of which neither depend on nor are enhanced by sleep. But when sleep is compared with wakefulness, and performance is better after sleep, then some benefit of sleep for memory must be acknowledged.

2, 强调-emphasize

- It is true that a high proportion of the newly farmed land was suitable only for grazing and dry farming, but agricultural practices had become sufficiently advanced to make it possible to increase the

profitability of farming by utilizing even these relatively barren lands.

- Yet despite the considerable overlap between Wegener's concepts and the later widely embraced plate tectonics theory, and despite the fact that continental drift theory presented a possible solution to the problem of the origin of mountains at a time when existing explanations were seriously in doubt, in its day Wegener's theory was rejected by the vast majority of geologists.

➤ 题目练习:

1, An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the nonimportation 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 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.

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

2, Human impacts on the natural environment during the later part of the Holocene (beginning about 4,000 years ago) complicate investigations into environmental change during that period because the signals produced by human-and climate- induced change are sometimes difficult to separate. For example, in the later Holocene, one indicator of increased aridity due to climate change is an increase in pollen from grasses, as forest vegetation gives way to grassland. Such a change in vegetation could alternatively be attributed to human impact in the form of agricultural development. **Examples of such human impact from 4,000 years ago would be small-scale, however, since the broad ecosystem changes brought about** by the widespread adoption of agricultural technologies occurred later.

Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A. It provides an example of the kind of problems that often complicate investigations into environmental change.
- B. It call into question the reliability of the established dates for later Holocene agricultural development.
- C. It describes the nature of localized agricultural developments during the later Holocene.
- D. It outlines a hypothesis that draws on evidence discussed earlier in the passage.
- E. It limits the scope of a particular complication mentioned earlier in the passage.

3, Calculating hydroelectric plants' environmental impact is not simple. Dam building requires steel and cement, the manufacture of which entails greenhouse gas emissions. **Estimates for these emissions are relatively straightforward to make and show that the consequences are small compared to the benefits of generating greenhouse gas free hydroelectric power.** But more difficult-to-estimate greenhouse gas contributions occur during the plants' operation. The submerging of large areas behind dams results in the microbial decomposition of vegetation, which produces substantial quantities of methane—a potent greenhouse gas. Furthermore, eradicating vegetation eliminates the consumption of the greenhouse gas CO₂ by that vegetation. Estimating amounts of these gases is difficult, and amounts vary depending upon the specific location, terrain, and power intensity of the dam with its associated lake.

The highlighted sentence serves primarily to

- A) support a claim made at the beginning of the passage
- B) acknowledge a problem inherent in a particular kind of calculation
- C) anticipate and respond to a possible criticism of the author's overall argument
- D) introduce a problem that will be explored later in the passage
- E) point out an exception to a general claim

4, Postmodern music often explores the confluence of genres previously thought incompatible. The boundaries between "popular music" (which often draws from a variety of cultures) and what is commonly considered "art music" (which often draws from a narrower cultural spectrum) are

frequently blurred or obliterated. Although **art music** has reflected some mixing of cultures for centuries, and some art music composers in the first half of the twentieth century made use of genre mixing, postmodern music is distinct from pre-1960s art music compositions. Technology has facilitated access to a multitude of international musical styles. While baroque, classical, romantic, and modern composers may have had access to some music from outside their own cultures, such access cannot compare to that presently available through recordings, radio, and the Internet, nurturing a postmodern sensibility in contemporary composers' works.

The highlighted reference to "art music" serves primarily to

A illustrate a point about why postmodern composers frequently mix different musical genres

B show how a culture's artistic products can be enriched through the inclusion of outside influences

C challenge a tendency to identify some music as art music to distinguish it from popular music

D address a possible objection to the author's central point about postmodern music

E question a particular assumption about the distinguishing features of postmodern music

5, United State women won the vote in 1920 after decades of campaigning. Yet, the impact on women's status was more limited than women's rights activists had anticipated. Women were granted suffrage at a historical point when voting was no longer a significant political activity for many Americans. In the mid-nineteenth century, when women first sought suffrage rights, voter turnout rates were unprecedentedly high, elections in much of the country very competitive, and political parties important. But when women finally received the vote in 1920, electoral politics was largely noncompetitive, with virtual one-party rule in many areas, and voter turnout had slipped to its all-time low. Nonetheless, the vote still mattered enough for women to seek it and for conservatives to try to restrict its availability.

The author of the passage mentions conservatives in the highlighted sentence primarily in order to

A. account for long lag between the beginning of the woman suffrage movement and the achievement of voting rights for women

B. suggest that political parties had a larger role in opposing woman suffrage than has sometimes been acknowledged

C. confirm that the attaining of woman suffrage was politically important in spite of a national devaluation of voting

- D. identify a reason that the granting of voting rights to women had less political impact than women's rights activists hoped
- E. argue that women's votes had a greater impact on United States electoral politics than was previously believed.

6, 高难度题目挑战

1, The discovery of subsurface life on Earth, surviving independently from surface life, refuted the belief that biological processes require not only liquid water but sunlight as well, thus greatly enhancing the possibility of life beyond Earth. **Take Jupiter's moon Europa.** Space probes show a body covered with a thick layer of ice. As Europa orbits its planet, however, it flexes due to the gravitational tug-of-war between it, its sister moons, and Jupiter. Through friction, this flexing produces heat in the moon's interior capable of melting ice. Photosynthetic life is impossible there because sunlight is completely absent, but life such as the microbes that flourish deep within earth may still be possible.

The highlighted sentence "take Jupiter's moon Europa" serves to introduce

- A, an instance that allows a hypothesis to be tested
- B, speculation grounded in empirical discovery
- C, a deduction form a newly advanced hypothesis
- D, a large-scale effect of an apparently insignificant contingency
- E, the derivation of a contradiction to refute a claim

2, While captive orangutans learn to use tools, wild orangutans have not been observed doing so until recently when researchers witnessed orangutans near Suaq Balimbing in Sumatra using tools to extract insects from tree holes and seeds from the Neesia fruit. What explains this population's tool use? It is doubtful that the Suaq orangutans are intrinsically smarter: captive orangutans have demonstrated that the species has the brain capacity to use tools. Another explanation is environmental. While previously studied orangutans mostly inhabited dry forests, the Suaq orangutans inhabit a lush swamp where insects flourish in tree holes and Neesia fruit is abundant. However, **orangutans in other habitats** where Neesia grows do harvest the seeds, but without tools they obtain fewer than do the Suaq orangutans.

The passage mentions "orangutans in other habitats where Neesia grows" primarily in order to

- A. explain why orangutans living in dry forests apparently do not use tools to obtain foods
- B. propose an alternative to the environmental explanation for Suaqorangutans' tool use
- C. demonstrate how environment may influence orangutan populations' brain capacity
- D. contrast the food preferences of the Suaq orangutans with those of orangutans living in other habitats
- E. Suggest that the Suaq orangutans' tool use cannot be explained merely by the availability of certain foods in their habitat

3, When studying shrimp feeding from hydro-thermal vents at the bottom of the ocean, biologists were surprised that the shrimps' reproductive cycles followed seasonal patterns. Far beyond the reach of sunlight, and with food abundant around the vents all year round, why should such animals reproduce seasonally? The answer might involve their offspring, which in their larval form drift in the currents to colonize new vents. The larvae must feed during their trip, and their springtime release coincides with a peak in algae raining down from surface waters. **So far, researchers have found no evidence of seasonal breeding among vent-dwelling species that provide their offspring with yolk to sustain them or among vent-dwelling species found in areas of the ocean with not seasonal algae blooms.**

Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It casts doubt on the accuracy of earlier observations of seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- B. It undermines the explanation proposed for seasonal breeding among some shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- C. It suggests that alternative theories are needed to explain seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- D. It describes the survival benefits to shrimp of mating in parts of the ocean where algae blooms rain down abundantly.
- E. It supports the explanation proffered for the seasonal breeding observed among some shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.

4, Federal courts in the United States, especially before the famous 1962 case of Baker v. Carr, were often thought to be powerless in the area of election law, voting rights, and other legal questions clearly

bearing on politics. This perception was not entirely correct, of course, as pre-1962 Supreme Court decisions such as that in the case of *Smith v. Allwright* demonstrated in the wake of that decision, voting participation among African Americans in the South increased substantially. However, political rights had not always been so clearly championed by the Supreme Court as they were in *Smith v. Allwright*. Indeed, the transformations between the Civil War and 1962 were such that, in reviewing voters' rights cases over the intervening decades, one feels like an archaeologist cutting through distinct layers in which the judicial decisions uncovered reveal a pattern of ideological and societal change.

The author of the passage uses the analogy of the archaeology most probably in order to

- A. contrast judicial decisions made after 1962 concerning voters rights with decision made immediately after the Civil War
- B. suggest that the author is perplexed by many judicial decisions regarding voters' rights
- C. characterize the nature of change in judicial thinking regarding voters' rights
- D. indicate that much of the history of voters' rights has been lost since the Civil War
- E. illustrate the lack of concern for voters' rights exhibited by federal courts before the Civil War

5, Becker hypothesizes that the mass extinction 250 million years ago was caused by environmental consequences from a meteorite or comet impact like the one that many think caused the extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. Evidence of the latter impact includes the unusually high iridium content in **European clay sediments** dating from the period. Iridium is a rare metal that comes mostly from meteorites, interplanetary dust, and other cosmic debris. An iridium spike has also been found in 250-million-year-old sediments, but it is only about a tenth as large as the one in the 65-million-year-old sediments. This finding could imply a modest-size meteorite, not one big enough to cause a worldwide extinction. **But some meteorites contain very little iridium, and comets which are mostly ice, contain none.**

Which of the following best describes the function of the last sentence of the passage?

- A) It corrects a misinterpretation of Becker's hypothesis.
- B) It suggests an alternative to Becker's hypothesis.
- C) It provides information that could reconcile Becker's hypothesis with certain evidence
- D) It clarifies a distinction central to Becker's hypothesis

E) It illustrates a paradox central to Becker's hypothesis

6, At first glance, the nineteenth-century Atlantic halibut fishery fit the typical pattern of fisheries collapse. It followed predictable boom-and-bust cycles of commercial potential, enthusiastic fishing, resource strain, declining productivity and ultimately, collapse. Yet, unlike many other species, halibut was long disdained by fishers and consumers despite its abundance. Lack of commercial value did not entirely protect halibut, since fishers frequently caught halibut along with their target fish, cod, though they discarded halibut as worthless. **Between 1840 and 1880, however, consumer demand shifted, elevating halibut to a desirable commodity.** The threat to halibut stocks was compounded because fish dealers imposed a selection process based on grading the catch, a system that encouraged fishers to jettison all but the highest-graded, most valuable among the fish they caught.

In the context of the passage, the highlighted sentence serves primarily to

- A) rule out a possible explanation for the timing of a particular historical event
- B) identify a historical circumstance that disrupted an otherwise common cycle
- C) provide a clue that might help to explain an unexpected outcome
- D) suggest that a pattern that has widely been considered typical is actually somewhat unusual
- E) identify what triggered a chain of events that has come to seem predictable

7, Modern radar observations indicate that the bodies making up Saturn's rings range from small grains to bodies several meters in diameter. This generates some uncertainty about the origin of the material that composes the ring system. One theory is that the orbit of a small satellite diminished until its proximity to Saturn caused it to be torn apart by the planet's tidal forces, breaking it up into bodies a few tens of kilometers in diameter. Further fragmentation by tidal forces would have been unlikely, however, since the **effectiveness of tidal forces** increases with the size of the body on which they act. **Subsequent collisions between these initial bodies could have been the events that produced the finer material to form the rings.**

The author mentions the "effectiveness of tidal forces" primarily to

- A. qualify an assertion made at the beginning of the passage about the size of bodies that make up Saturn's rings
- B. identify a factor that might affect the frequency of satellite destruction by planets

- C. help explain why multiple collision events would be necessary to account for the size of bodies in Saturn's rings
- D. suggest that a theory about the conditions under which Saturn's rings were formed has strong empirical support
- E. bolster a claim made earlier in the passage about a near collision between Saturn and a small satellite

The highlighted sentence serves primarily to

- A. introduce evidence that may help to reconcile two competing explanations for Saturn's rings
- B. suggest that only some of the material in Saturn's rings is likely to have derived from collisions
- C. propose a modification to a particular account of the origins of Saturn's rings
- D. explain why one view about the origins of Saturn's rings appears to be untenable
- E. confirm a hypothesis concerning the role of tidal forces in producing Saturn's rings

8, According to the traditional view of commerce in colonial Mexico, the substantial merchants of Mexico City, acting in concert with Spanish exporters, colluded to inflate prices. Price fixing would have required a significant degree of collaboration, since no single merchant came close to enjoying monopoly power. According to Hoberman, the number of wholesale merchants in Mexico varied from 252 in 1598 to 177 in 1689 to around 200 in the late eighteenth century. **Hoberman's figures may be conservative**, however. As Kicza notes, many prominent merchants did not use the formal titles—*mercader* or *almacenero*—that Hoberman looked for in compiling her data. Yet even if we accept Hoberman's numbers, that still leaves far too many to have successfully cooperated to fix prices.

In the context of the overall argument, the highlighted sentence primarily functions to

- A. imply that evidence against the view the author opposes could be understated
- B. provide evidence to support a point that is made in the subsequent sentence
- C. suggest that evidence that might appear relevant is invalidated by a hidden bias
- D. indicate the need for further evidence to support the author's position
- E. point to a weakness in evidence that has been used against the author's position

9, The potato was introduced to Europe by the Spanish in the late sixteenth century. By historical standards, the diffusion of the potato throughout Europe was rapid, if not instantaneous. **By most accounts, it took less than the time necessary for the thirteenth-and fourteenth-century diffusion of gunpowder through Europe.** The rapid adoption is all the more surprising since at first the potato

was generally viewed either as a strange exotic gift and botanical curiosity or as a poisonous and dirty plant that caused leprosy. Adoption was probably encouraged by failures of existing crops during the Little Ice Age and the wars and famines of the period. In many countries, adoption was also encouraged by policy. For example, in 1744, Prussia's Frederick the Great ordered his subjects to grow potatoes as insurance against cereal crop failure and distributed free seed potatoes with instructions on how to plant them. The French scientist Antoine Parmentier, influenced by his observation of the benefit of potatoes in Prussia during the Seven Years' War(1756-1763), devoted his research to investigating and extolling the virtues of the potato. Once persuaded to plant potatoes, European farmers quickly recognized their advantages over other crops, and soon potatoes became the staple field crop they are today.

Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It presents an alternative.
- B. It describes a phenomenon.
- C. It contextualizes a claim.
- D. It clarifies an assumption.
- E. It introduces a hypothesis.

四， 事实信息题/推断题：

1， 题型判断：

- It can be inferred that ... would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements?
- The author suggests that which of the following ... ?
- The passage implies that ...
- According to the passage, which of the following is ... ?

2， 出题规则和题目练习：

A， 同义替换

第一步:读题干找出定位词(不容易被替换的词:专有名词、人名)

第二步:读题干找出限定词(对定位词的修饰)

第三步:对应文章定位

【注意】

1， 很少会出现完美的同义替换

例:crime 不一定会替换成 bad behavior， 可能会替换成 consequences 等中性词

2， 很少会只对应文章一处信息， 要考虑主旨

1, While the influence of British magazines in shaping public opinion predates the nineteenth century, it was during the 1800s that mass distribution became possible and an explosion in periodical readership occurred, vastly increasing magazine's opinion-shaping powers. The role of magazines as arbiters of nineteenth-century taste is seen in their depictions of the London theater. The magazines accorded some legitimacy to East End working-class theaters that mirrored the format of the fashionable West End theaters serving middle-and upper-class audiences. However, the magazines also depicted music halls-which competed for patronage with all theaters-as places where crass entertainment corrupted spectators's taste and morals. Finally, they suggested that popular demand for substandard fare created a market unfriendly to higher expressions of dramatic art.

The author of the passage attributes the influence of British periodicals in shaping public opinion in the nineteenth century in part to

- A, a growing public interest in reading opinion pieces
- B, an increase in the relative number of readers from the middle and upper classes
- C, changes in the way in which magazines were distributed
- D, magazines's increased coverage of theater and popular entertainment

E, changes in magazine format that attracted a wider readership

2, More appropriate water pricing would promote the treatment and reuse of urban wastewater for agricultural irrigation and also encourage improvements in irrigation efficiency. Treatment and reuse is more expensive than most irrigation-related conservation and efficiency measures but often less expensive than developing new water sources. Wastewater contains nitrogen and phosphorus, which can be pollutants when released to lakes and rivers but are nutrients when applied to farmland. Moreover, unlike many other water sources, treated wastewater will be both an expanding and fairly reliable supply, since urban water use will likely double by 2025. Many large cities located along coastlines currently dump their wastewater, treated or untreated, into the ocean, rendering it unavailable for any other purpose and harming coastal marine life.

Which of the following does the author suggest as an incentive to the development of more efficient irrigation?

- A) Treatment and reuse of urban wastewater
- B) Revised pricing of water
- C) Reduced costs for urban wastewater treatment
- D) Development of new water sources
- E) Reduced urban water use

3, The expectation that science is a stable body of relatively objective knowledge on which the law can draw to settle legal controversies may seem benign. However, this expectation often corresponds to a romantic notion of the scientific enterprise and thereby eclipses not only the instabilities and controversies within science itself, but also the social and rhetorical aspects of even the best science. We see the idealization of science in law whenever there is a presumption that if two scientific experts disagree, one of them must be a “junk scientist”. This presumption ignores the theoretical presuppositions and limitations of data that lead to genuine scientific disputes. We also see the idealization of science in law whenever we associate “bias, interest, and motivation” with unreliable expertise. This association missed the practical advances made by scientists who have strong theoretical biases, institutional interests, and financial motivations. Finally, we see the idealization of science in law whenever a legislator, administrator, or judge demands certainty from science, not recognizing its probabilistic nature and dynamic history. It is neither a critique of scientific progress

nor an exaggeration to acknowledge scientific debates, the conventional aspects of scientific methodology, the importance of networking and “social capital” with respect to publications and grants, and the persuasive elements in scientific discourse. To think that these features are somehow markers of bad science is to idealize science.

The author suggests that which of the following can lead to the dismissal of a scientific expert as a junk scientist?

- A, An expert misrepresents the conclusiveness of the data presented in support of a particular claim.
- B, An expert is asked to testify in a dispute that most nonscientists find overly technical.
- C, An expert is asked to testify in a dispute involving questions that arguably lie outside the realm of scientific knowledge.
- D, There is a general belief that sound science resolves contradictions in favor of a single valid conclusion.
- E, There is a general view that most scientists often manipulate evidence to achieve a desired outcome.

4, The theory of motivated reasoning suggests that, in legal decisions, different judges will assess the same information differently, depending on their backgrounds and fundamental values. Attitudinalists (theorists who contend that judges’ decisions are driven by their own policy preferences) have concurred that their findings on ideological decision making could be explained by the “human reflex” to “convince oneself of the propriety of what one prefers to believe—motivated reasoning.”

Motivated reasoning, however, is subject to “reasonableness constraints.” For example, the accuracy of decision making is enhanced when the stakes for the decision are higher, when the decision must be justified, and when the decision will be made public. Such circumstances often apply to judicial decisions. The presence of stronger arguments contrary to preferences reduces the influence of motivations. The limitations of the power of motivated reasoning are apparent from the numerous unanimous opinions of the United States Supreme Court (whose members generally represent a range of ideological predispositions) and other cases in which justices appear to vote contrary to their ideological preferences. One would anticipate that the influence of such motivated reasoning is at its

apex when the law is relatively less determinate, which is consistent with the findings of empirical research.

It can be inferred that the author the uses the United States Supreme Court to illustrate the argument because of a belief that the

- A. Supreme Court is obligated to render its decisions without regard to its members' ideological predispositions
- B. record of the Supreme Court shows it to be roughly similar to other courts in the frequency with which its decision particular policy preference
- C. extent to which decisions made by the Supreme Court are affected by reasonableness constraints is relatively easy to determine
- D. unanimous decisions sometimes handed down by the Supreme Court would be unlikely to come from an ideologically diverse court if motivated reasoning were unchecked
- E. members of the Supreme Court provide clear and extended explanations of the reasoning that has informed their decisions

5, Carnell acknowledges that Behn admired the skill of such contemporary writers of dramatic tragedy as John Dryden, and that Behn's own comic stage productions displayed the same partisanship for the reigning Stuart monarchy that characterized most of the politically oriented dramatic tragedies of her day. However, Carnell argues that Behn took issue with the way in which these writers and plays defined the nature of tragedy. As prescribed by Dryden, tragedy was supposed to concern a heroic man who is a public figure and who undergoes a fall that evokes pity from the audience, Carnell points out that Behn's tragic novels focus instead on the plight of little-known women and the private world of the household; even in her few novels featuring protagonists, Behn insists on the importance of the crimes these otherwise heroic figures commit in the domestic sphere. Moreover, according to Carnell, Behn questioned the view promulgated by monarchist dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's: that the envisioned "public" political ideal-passive obedience to the nation's king-ought to be mirrored in the private sphere, with family members wholly obedient to a male head of household. Carnell sees Behn's novels not only as rejecting the model of patriarchal and hierarchical family order, but also as warning that insisting on such a parallel can result in real tragedy befalling the members of the domestic sphere. According to Carnell, Behn's choice of literary form underscores the differences between her own approach to crafting a tragic story and that

taken in the dramatic tragedies, with their artificial distinction between the public and private spheres. Behn's novels engage in the political dialogue of her era by demonstrating that the good of the nation ultimately encompasses more than the good of the public figures who rule it.

The passage suggests that Carnell sees Behn's novels featuring male protagonists as differing from dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's featuring male protagonists in that the former

- A depict these characters as less than heroic in their public actions
- B emphasize the consequences of these characters' actions in the private sphere
- C insist on a parallel between the public and the private spheres
- D are aimed at a predominantly audience
- E depict family members who disobey these protagonists

The passage suggests that Carnell believes Behn held which of the following attitudes about the relationship between the private and public spheres?

- A The private sphere is more appropriate than is the public sphere as the setting for plays about political events.
- B The structure of the private sphere should not replicate the hierarchical order of the public sphere
- C Actions in the private sphere are more fundamental to ensuring the good of the nation than are actions in the public sphere
- D Crimes committed in the private sphere are likely to cause tragedy in the public sphere rather than vice versa
- E The private sphere is the mirror in which issues affecting the public sphere can most clearly be seen.

6, In the 1750's, when salons were firmly established in France, some English women, who called themselves "Bluestocking," followed the example of the salonnières (French salon hostesses) and formed their own salons. Most Bluestockings did not wish to mirror the salonnières; they simply desired to adapt a proven formula to their own purpose—the elevation of women's status through moral and intellectual training. Differences in social orientation and background can account perhaps for differences in the nature of French and English salons. The French salon incorporated aristocratic attitudes that exalted courtly pleasure and emphasized artistic accomplishments. The English Bluestockings, originating from a more modest background, emphasized learning and work over

pleasure. Accustomed to the regimented life of court circles, salonnières tended toward formality in their salons. The English women, though somewhat puritanical, were more casual in their approach.

According to the passage, a significant distinction between the salonnières and Bluestockings was in the way each group regarded which of the following?

- A The value of acquiring knowledge
- B The role of pleasure in the activities of the literary salon
- C The desirability of a complete break with societal traditions
- D The inclusion of women of different back-grounds in the salons
- E The attainment of full social and political equality with men

7, Since the 1970s, archaeological sites in China's Yangtze River region have yielded evidence of sophisticated rice-farming societies that predate signs of rice cultivation elsewhere in East Asia by a thousand years. Before this evidence was discovered, it had generally been assumed that rice farming began farther to the south. This scenario was based both on the geographic range of wild or free-living rice, which was not thought to extend as far north as the Yangtze, and on archaeological records of very early domestic rice from Southeast Asia and India (now known to be not so old as first reported). Proponents of the southern-origin theory point out that early rice-farming societies along the Yangtze were already highly developed and that evidence for the first stage of rice cultivation is missing. They argue that the first hunter-gatherers to develop rice agriculture must have done so in this southern zone, within the apparent present-day geographic range of wild rice. Yet while most stands of wild rice reported in a 1984 survey were concentrated to the south of the Yangtze drainage, two northern outlier populations were also discovered in provinces along the middle and lower Yangtze, evidence that the Yangtze wetland may fall within both the present-day and the historical geographic ranges of rice's wild ancestor.

Based on the passage, skeptics of the idea that rice cultivation began in the Yangtze River region can point to which of the following for support?

- A, Lack of evidence supporting the existence of rice-farming societies along the Yangtze at an early date
- B, Lack of evidence regarding the initial stages of rice cultivation in the Yangtze region
- C, Recent discoveries pertaining to the historical geographic range of rice's wild ancestor

D, New information regarding the dates of very early domestic rice from Southeast Asia

E, New theories pertaining to how hunter- gatherers first developed rice agriculture in East Asia

8, While historian Linda Nicholson sees women's participation in voluntary associations as activities consistent with the increasing relegation of women's lives to a separate, "private" sphere in nineteenth-century Europe, historian Katherine Lynch argues that these kinds of activities enabled women to join with one another and to develop a kind of shadow citizenship within civil society, if not the formal state. These kinds of experiences were no substitute for actual political entitlements, Lynch suggests, but they deserve more attention for their importance in helping individuals forge enduring bonds of community and identity beyond domestic life. Only by limiting one's notion of public life to formal political participation, she says, can one conclude that most women in Western society have ever been literally consigned to a separate or "private" sphere.

The passage implies that Lynch would agree that formal political participation

A. was increasingly important as the nineteenth century progressed

B. was an underreported phenomenon among women in nineteenth century Europe within civil society

C. is crucial to helping individuals form community ties

D. is a significant component of public life

E. is indicative of a kind of shadow citizenship

9, The seemingly unrelated aims of functional strength and aesthetic appeal had been not only successfully integrated in many of the classic suspension bridges of the past two centuries but also commonly achieved by engineers alone or leading teams. Thomas Telford was in fact both engineer and architect of his Menai Suspension Bridge, and John Roebling was both engineer and architect of his Brooklyn Bridge. That these engineering structures especially have come to be regarded as architectural icons demonstrates the aesthetic heights that an engineer can achieve.

Engineers less artistically confident than Telford and Roebling have engaged consulting architects to advise them on the design of everything from the facades placed on massive anchorages and skyscraper-high towers to the finishing details like deck railings and lampposts. Othmar Ammann, the chief engineer of the George Washington and many other New York City bridges, often sought

the help of famous architects. When the George Washington was but an idea on paper, Ammann engaged Cass Gilbert, the architect of the Woolworth Building and other landmarks, to depict how the towers might be finished in stone. Since money was tight when the bridge was being completed, however, the steel-framed towers were left bare—a look that the Swiss architect Le Corbusier found extremely appealing—and bare steel became the new aesthetic standard for monumental bridge towers.

According to the passage, which of the following is true of Cass Gilbert's ideas for finishing the towers of the George Washington Bridge?

- A. They had to be abandoned during construction.
- B. They impressed Le Corbusier.
- C. They were judged to be too costly when the project was initially proposed.
- D. They derived from themes Gilbert had explored in the Woolworth Building.
- E. They started a fashion that was followed in later bridge towers.

B, 逻辑替换

第一步:读题干找出定位词(不容易被替换的词:专有名词、人名)

第二步:读题干找出限定词(对定位词的修饰)

第三步:对应文章定位

【注意】

1, 对比逻辑(定位到文章的信息并没有直接讲题干内容, 需要取反获得答案)

例:题:小明今天做了什么活动?

文:和小明不同, 小李今天打羽毛球了。

【要确定取反在文章的标志词】

2, 因果逻辑(一串因果链条, 对其中一环设问)

例:题:狼吃了什么呢?

文:狼的生存主要依赖吃玉米为生的老鼠。

➤ 题目练习:

1, Nielsen is aware that for many readers, including the anthologists who create textbooks, African American literature is thought to be primarily realistic in style and sociological or political in content. Avant-garde expressions—beyond the obvious examples offered by Langston Hughes, Amiri

Baraka, and Ishmael Reed—are frequently overlooked. While such a narrow view is more readily apparent in critical attention given to fiction than in that given to poetry, it certainly skews anthologies. Nielsen is acutely aware of the serious political motives that often underlie such compilations and is also concerned that the currently popular critical paradigm of an oral tradition might deflect proper attention due African American literary traditions.

The passage suggests that compared with critical writing on African American fiction, critical writing on African American poetry

- A. is more often driven by serious political motives
- B. is more influenced by currently popular critical paradigms
- C. draws clearer distinctions between oral and literary traditions
- D. acknowledges a broader range of style and content
- E. focuses more on the sociological implications of the works discussed

2, In the life of Charlotte Bronte(1857), the first and the most celebrated biography of novelist Charlotte Bronte, Elizabeth Gaskell promoted the long-persisting romantic view of Bronte as having no connection with the rest of English society at a time when industrialization was causing much turbulence, but as having sprung naturally, like so much purple heather, out of the English countryside. Gaskell also portrayed Bronte as irreproachably proper, incapable of “unladylike” feelings or dangerous views; this was at variance with the subversive spirit Matthew Arnold accurately discerned, albeit with distance, deep within Bronte’s fiction. While correcting many of Gaskell’s errors and omissions at last, even Winifred Gerin’s Charlotte Bronte: The Evolution of Genius(1967) failed to discard Gaskell’s viewpoint. Feminist have introduced new interpretations of Bronte’s life, but it is primarily Juliet Barker who takes into account the larger world that impinged on that life-- the changing England in which old divisions of class and gender were under pressure.

The passage suggest that Matthew Arnold disapproved of Charlotte Bronte’s fiction insofar as he believed that it

- A. overly romanticized the English countryside
- B. contained dangerous ideas buried within it
- C. perpetuated outmoded social distinctions
- D. failed to represent industrialized society realistically

E. reflected an excessive concern with propriety

3, In the 1970s, revisionist historians challenged the conventional depiction of Thomas Jefferson as the forward-looking inventor of American nationality and assigned him a conspicuous role as a history-minded defender of the rights and privileges of the American colonies. Lance Banning's *The Jeffersonian Persuasion* and Drew R. McCoy's *The Elusive Republic*, both of which appeared in the late 1970s, pointed Jefferson backward, emphasizing the anachronistic premises of his political thought and—more explicitly in McCoy's work—his confused and agonizing encounter with modernity. In doing so, both betrayed ambivalence about Jefferson's influence on the new American political **order** and about the salience of Jeffersonianism—with its legacy of paranoia about abuses of governmental power—for the constructive tasks of state making in the new republic.

It can be inferred from the passage that prior to works such as *The Jeffersonian Persuasion* and Drew R. McCoy's *The Elusive Republic*, which of the following was true?

- A. The conventional depiction of Jefferson was already under widespread attack by historians.
- B. The view of Jefferson as politically backward looking was not widely shared by historians.
- C. There were few historians who sympathized with Jefferson's concern about the potential for governmental abuse.
- D. There was general agreement among historians that Jefferson was uncomfortable with modernity.
- E. There was little interest among historians in Jefferson's ideas regarding the rights and privileges of the American colonies.

4, A divide between aesthetic and technical considerations has played a crucial role in mapmaking and cartographic scholarship. Since nineteenth century cartographers, for instance, understood themselves as technicians who did not care about visual effects, while others saw themselves as landscape painters. That dichotomy structured the discipline of the history of cartography. Until the 1980s, in what Blakemore and Harley called “the Old is Beautiful Paradigm,” scholars largely focused on maps made before 1800, marveling at their beauty and sometimes regretting the decline of the pre- technical age. Early mapmaking was considered art while modern cartography was located within the realm of engineering utility. Alpers, however, has argued that this boundary would have puzzled mapmakers in the seventeenth century, because they considered themselves to be visual engineers.

It can be inferred from the passage that, beginning in the 1980s, historians of cartography

- A. placed greater emphasis on the beauty of maps made after 1800
- B. expanded their range of study to include more material created after 1800
- C. grew more sensitive to the way mapmakers prior to 1800 conceived of their work
- D. came to see the visual details of maps as aesthetic objects rather than practical cartographic aids
- E. reduced the attention they paid to the technical aspects of mapmaking

According to the passage, Alpers would say that the assumptions underlying the “paradigm” were

- A. inconsistent with the way some mapmakers prior to 1800 understand their own work
- B. dependent on a seventeenth-century conception of mapmaking visual engineering
- C. unconcerned with the difference between the aesthetic and technical questions of mapmaking
- D. insensitive to divisions among cartographers working in the period after 1800
- E. supported by the demonstrable technical superiority of mapmaking made after 1800

5, Many critics of Emily Bronte’s novel *Wuthering Heights* see its second part as a counterpoint that comments on, if it does not reverse, the first part, where a —romantic reading receives more confirmation. Seeing the two parts as a whole is encouraged by the novel’s sophisticated structure, revealed in its complex use of narrators and time shifts. Granted that the presence of these elements need not argue an authorial awareness of novelistic construction comparable to that of Henry James, their presence does encourage attempts to unify the novel’s heterogeneous parts. However, any interpretation that seeks to unify all of the novel’s diverse elements is bound to be somewhat unconvincing. This is not because such an interpretation necessarily stiffens into a thesis (although rigidity in any interpretation of this or of any novel is always a danger), but because *Wuthering Heights* has recalcitrant elements of undeniable power that, ultimately, resist inclusion in an all-encompassing interpretation. In this respect, *Wuthering Heights* shares a feature of *Hamlet*.

According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the first and second parts of *Wuthering Heights*?

- (A) The second part has received more attention from critics.
- (B) The second part has little relation to the first part.
- (C) The second part annuls the force of the first part.

- (D) The second part provides less substantiation for a romantic reading
- (E) The second part is better because it is more realistic.

Which of the following inferences about Henry James's awareness of novelistic construction is best supported by the passage?

- A James, more than any other novelist, was aware of the difficulties of novelistic construction.
- B James was very aware of the details of novelistic construction.
- C James's awareness of novelistic construction derived from his reading of Brontë.
- D James's awareness of novelistic construction has led most commentators to see unity in his individual novels.
- E James's awareness of novelistic construction precluded him from violating the unity of his novels.

The author of the passage would be most likely to agree that an interpretation of a novel should

- (A) not try to unite heterogeneous elements in the novel
- (B) not be inflexible in its treatment of the elements in the novel
- (C) not argue that the complex use of narrators or of time shifts indicates a sophisticated structure
- (D) concentrate on those recalcitrant elements of the novel that are outside the novel's main structure
- (E) primarily consider those elements of novelistic construction of which the author of the novel was aware

6, One surprising claim about the ancient terra-cotta warrior statues unearthed from pits in northwest China is that a supposedly twentieth-century innovation chemical chrome-plating, was used by the makers of the bronze swords carried by the figures. These swords' blades are free of rust, a state attributed to a coating of about 10 to 15 microns of chromium salt oxide. Yet there is some dispute about whether this was a deliberate process. **Modern metallurgists** carried out experiments in which they were able to replicate the coatings by using relatively simple methods to process chrome ore with mature vinegar and **saltpeter**. More skeptical experts theorize that chrome molecules in the soil of the pits permeated the blades' surfaces, thereby forming the chromic salt oxidation coatings.

It can be inferred from the passage that the experiments performed by the "modern metallurgists" support which of the following theories?

- A) The swords' chromium salt oxide coatings prevented the formation of rust.

- B) Concentrations of chromic molecules in the soil from which the statues were unearthed have changed since ancient times.
- C) The thin coating of chromium salt oxide found on the swords was applied before the swords were placed into the pits.
- D) The swords were originally used for other purposes before they were buried with the terra-cotta warrior statues.
- E) The thickness of the chromium salt oxide coatings on the swords has likely remained unchanged since ancient times.

7, The gap between crime and punishment in preindustrial England has long puzzled historians. Although most criminal trials involved felonies for which the penalty was execution, relatively few convicted criminals were actually executed. This distance between potential and actual applications of the law was traditionally thought to demonstrate the inefficiency of premodern legal systems: historians assumed that before the late eighteenth century, the "success" rates of courts were minimal because the legal system had to function without a modern legal bureaucracy.

Recently, however, the history of legal development has been seen as something other than an increasing administrative ability to apply sentences. Acknowledging, as their predecessors had not, that law enforcement must be understood within a historically specific social context, recent scholars have suggested that, in a non-democratic society, selective enforcement was a valuable tool of class power: a discretionary legal system enabled the ruling classes to maintain social control by exercising a paternalistic power to grant or to deny mercy as they wished.

It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers which of the following to be a salient characteristic of modern legal systems?

- A A hesitance on the part of law enforcement officials to seek execution for felons
- B A tendency initially to seek severe sentences for felons, but then to accept more lenient sentences later
- C A tendency to interpret laws within the social contexts that give rise to them
- D An administrative system that enables the legal system to enforce sentencing
- E A bureaucracy that discriminates against certain criminals by arbitrarily granting or denying leniency

8, Historian F. W. Maitland observed that legal documents are the best-indeed, often the only-available evidence about the economic and social history of a given period. Why, then, has it taken so long for historians to focus systematically on the civil (noncriminal) law of early modern (sixteenth-to eighteenth-century) England? Maitland offered one reason: the subject requires researchers to "master an extremely formal system of pleading and procedure" Yet the complexities that confront those who would study such materials are not wholly different from those recently surmounted by historians of criminal law in England during the same period. Another possible explanation for historians' neglect of the subject is their widespread assumption that most people in early modern England had little contact with civil law. If that were so, the history of legal matters would be of little relevance to general historical scholarship. But recent research suggests that civil litigation during the period involved artisans, merchants, professionals, shopkeepers, and farmers, and not merely a narrow, propertied, male elite. Moreover, the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries saw an extraordinary explosion in civil litigation by both women and men, making this the most litigious era in English history on a per capita basis.

The passage suggests that the history of criminal law in early modern England differs from the history of civil law during that same period in that the history of criminal law

- A is of more intellectual interest to historians and their readers
- B has been studied more thoroughly by historians
- C is more relevant to general social history
- D involves the study of a larger proportion of the population
- E does not require the mastery of an extremely formal system of procedures

9, Progressivism, the wave of reform movements in the early twentieth century whose stated intention was to make United States society more democratic, has undergone significant scholarly reevaluation by historians over the years. In the 1960s, leftist scholars dismissed progressive reform as a mask for the empowerment of individuals forming a corporate, capitalist elite. In the two subsequent decades, many scholars began to question whether there was any such thing as progressivism; the phenomenon seemed so diverse and amorphous that the word itself, some claimed, had no meaning. In the early 1990s, however, the tone, if not always the substance, of historical accounts of progressivism changed again. Although some scholars admitted that

progressivism was diverse, they insisted that there is an identifiable “progressive minimum,” a core of belief and action that lends coherence to the concept. Further, some scholars, while acknowledging that progressivism had some conservative and even reactionary results, argue that the motives behind many of the reform movements of the era were genuinely democratic.

According to the passage, the term “progressive minimum” is used by scholars who have

- A. determined the quintessential elements of reform movements in general
- B. claimed that progressivism was a movement grounded in a set of common beliefs
- C. underrated the impact and historical significance of progressivism
- D. defined progressivism as a unified effort led by a core of proponents
- E. questioned the basic motivation underlying the inception of progressivism

10, The disappearance of Stellers sea cow from the Bering and Copper is lands by 1768 has long been blamed on intensive hunting. But its disappearance took only 28 years from the time Steller first described the species, a remarkably short time for hunting alone to depopulate the islands, especially given the large populations initially reported. However, by 1750, hunters had also targeted nearby sea otter populations. Fewer otters would have allowed sea urchin populations on which the otters preyed to expand and the urchins grazing pressure on kelp forests to increase. Sea cows were totally dependent on kelp for food, and within a decade of the onset of otter hunting Steller noted that the islands sea cows appeared malnourished.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about kelp forests in the Bering and Copper islands between 1750 and 1768?

- A. They were reduced significantly.
- B. They disappeared entirely from the region.
- C. They were the primary food source for sea otters .
- D. They were harvested in record numbers by humans
- E. They increased pressure on sea urchin populations.

11, Two dramatic shifts in upstate New York’s microfossil record may explain the fate of the region’s prehistoric megafauna. First, fossil spores of *Sporormiella*, a fungus common in most Pleistocene era sediments that grows only on the dung of large herbivores, vanish from the

sedimentary record about 14,000 years ago. Soon after, levels of microscopic charcoal from landscape fires increase more than tenfold. Paleontologist Guy Robinson sees a connection: he suggests that local populations of mastodons and other big herbivores crashed when the first humans arrived and found the animals, previously unexposed to humans, easy prey. With most of the huge herbivores wiped out, fire- fueling vegetation accumulated on the landscape. So fires lit by the human newcomers burned hotter and spread farther than ever before.

It can be inferred that Robinson would most likely agree with which of the following claims about fossil *Sporormiella* spores?

- A, They should appear in the microfossil record in inverse proportion to megafauna fossils.
- B, They should be more plentiful in the microfossil record during periods when microscopic charcoal is also plentiful.
- C, They provide evidence about the timing of the first humans' appearance in upstate New York.
- D, They may have been eliminated from the microfossil record at times because they were destroyed by intense fires.
- E, They tend to decline in the microfossil record during periods in which megafauna populations increased.

The passage suggests that large prehistoric herbivores in upstate New York may have

- A had few predators before the appearance of humans
- B been responsible for sharp reductions in *Sporormiella* fungus
- C been driven to seek new habitats by the spread of landscape fires
- D peaked in population size around the time when humans first appeared
- E helped maintain ecological conditions that limited the extent of landscape fires

12, The cycle of fluctuation in snowshoe hare populations is unusual among animal species in that it is remarkably regular-peaking every eight to eleven years-and broadly synchronized over a vast area. Declines from peak levels are initiated by markedly lower overwinter survival of young hares, sharp decreases in birth rates, and a declining survival rate for adult hares. The onset of population increases is brought about by greatly improved rates of survival and birth.

Some biologists hypothesize that the cycle begins when peak snowshoe hare populations exceed their winter food supply; resulting malnutrition triggers a population decline. As hare numbers fall, the ratio of predators to hares increases, as does the impact of predation on the hare population. This extends the decline beyond the period of winter food shortage. Hare scarcity then causes predator population declines, and with fewer predators and more abundant winter food, the hare population begins another cyclic increase. The high mobility of predators responding to local differences in hare abundance contributes to interregional synchrony.

The passage suggests that which of the following is true of fluctuations in snowshoe hare populations?

- A. Changes in hare population levels are not highly correlated with changes in predator population levels.
- B. Hare populations in one region are unlikely to peak at the same time that populations in nearby regions are at the lowest point of the cycle.
- C. The regularity of hare population fluctuations is greater in regions where populations peak every eight years than in regions where they peak every eleven years.
- D. In areas where hare population cycles are greater than eleven years, predator mobility is unusually high.
- E. Fluctuations in hare populations vary greatly from region to region, depending on available winter food supply.

C, 全篇替换

1, 题干存在定位词, 回到文章发现需要定位多处甚至整篇;

2, 题干不存在定位词: 选项排除

✓ 对比—(选项存在对比, 文章不存在对比)

例:选项:小明比小李跑得快;

文 文:小明小李的跑步速度一样/小明小李去跑步了

✓ 因果—(选项存在因果, 文章不存在因果/ 选项的因果和文章因果相反)

例:选项:小明因为小李去公园了; 文

文:小明和小李去公园了/小明叫小李去公园了

➤ 题目练习:

1, Abolitionist Frederick Douglass' move to Rochester, New York, in 1847 was a major step in his finding his own intellectual path. Along with much of the rest of western New York, Rochester became fertile ground for an antislavery movement that dissented from that led by William Lloyd Garrison, with whom Douglass had previously been aligned. Unlike the Garrisonians, who believed the Union established by the United States Constitution must be dissolved in order to abolish slavery, many Rochester activists began to see both the Constitution and the political process as invaluable instruments for achieving that goal. During the 1840s and 1850s, many abolitionists had become frustrated by the failure of Garrison's method of moral persuasion. They turned instead to politics to fight slavery.

The author implies that Frederick Douglass' relocation to Rochester was important because

- A, many Rochester activists doubted William Lloyd Garrison's commitment to the abolitionist movement
- B, Rochester was populated by abolitionists who believed in the efficacy of moral persuasion
- C, the prevailing political climate there reinforced Douglass' growing philosophical distance from Garrison
- D, activists there recognized Douglass' capacity to become a leader in the abolitionist cause
- E, activists there were focused on how to amend the Constitution in order to advance abolitionist goals

2, Historian Colin Calloway argues that in the late colonial period preceding the American Revolution (1775-1783), the British government sought to seal off territory west of the Appalachian Mountains from the encroachment of land-hungry White settlers, to negotiate with Native American peoples as independent foreign states, and to guarantee the integrity of traditional Native American hunting grounds. By contrast, White Americans, released by the outbreak of the Revolution from the constraints of Britain's allegedly benevolent policies, are portrayed by Calloway as ruthless land-grabbers whose new national government endorsed their rapacity. Bernard Bailyn argues, however, that the "Americans" who encroached on Native American land during the Revolution had been British only a few years before. When, during and after the Revolution, White Americans seized Native American land by any available means, they were continuing a tradition dating back to the earliest years of English settlement in North America. And, according to Bailyn, the British

government's prewar efforts to preserve the trans-Appalachian west for Native Americans resulted not from humanitarian virtue or ethnic tolerance but from British merchants' desire to maintain their lucrative trade with Native Americans and the government's desire to control immigration and avoid costly conflict between Whites and Native Americans over land.

It can be inferred that both Bailyn and Calloway would probably agree with which of the following assertions regarding the relations between White Americans and Native Americans concerning the trans-Appalachian West

- A. The American Revolution unleashed an unprecedented wave of expropriation of Native American land by White settlers.
- B. The British government's prewar policy towards the Native Americans was determined largely by the interests of British merchants who traded with the Native Americans.
- C. The British government tried to keep White settlers out of the trans-Appalachian west primarily in order to prevent disputes over land between those settlers and Native Americans.
- D. The new national government created by the American Revolution had less incentive than did the British colonial government to negotiate with Native American peoples as independent foreign states.
- E. One objective of the British government's land policy prior to the American Revolution was to prevent White settlers from moving to the western side of the Appalachian Mountains.

3, Victorian literature is much preoccupied with the social and moral effects of nineteenth-century capitalism, and literary critics long tended to address this preoccupation from an explicitly anticapitalist point of view, focusing particularly on Victorian novels' depictions of poverty, economic disparity, exploitation, and greed. However, in 1990s, scholars' inclination to take an explicitly critical stance toward capitalism in their studies of literature diminished, and a new body of scholarship emerged that is devoted to exploring, less polemically, the many ways in which literature reflects Victorian capitalism and its impact on individual lives.

This new work has caused some astonishment. In one essay, Rose remarked, "We are witnessing the emergence of something quite unprecedented—a capitalist criticism" and then suggested that literary criticism concerned with aspects of capitalism but not explicitly anticapitalist must be implicitly procapitalist. Yet Rose's response derives more from the assumption that an illuminating analysis of literature will, of necessity, entail a critique of capitalism than from evidence in the works Rose

discusses, which treat capitalism simply as a fact of life. Insofar as we can define a new movement within literary studies, it would be misleading to call it capitalist criticism. Rather, much of this new work is looking to uncover neglected aspects of Victorian culture.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “new body of scholarship”?

- A. It takes no interest in the social and moral effects of nineteenth-century capitalism.
- B. It is less methodologically sophisticated than the body of scholarship that it has superseded.
- C. It involved a reinterpretation of representations of economic disparity and poverty in Victorian literature.
- D. It emerged in response to the availability of new evidence about nineteenth-century economic conditions.
- E. It has resulted in a broader consensus among scholars of Victorian literature than had existed prior to the 1990s.

It can be inferred that Rose would disagree with the author of the passage about whether

- A. The movement that emerged in literary studies in the 1990s was motivated by anticapitalist sentiment
- B. Victorian authors displayed ambivalence about capitalism in their works
- C. recent literary criticism implicitly makes value judgments about Victorian capitalism
- D. literary representations of economic conditions offer reliable evidence about past social conditions
- E. literary critics should be concerned with the social conditions under which literary works are produced

4, So-called sensation fiction became wildly popular in Britain around 1860, while incurring disapproval as tawdry entertainment by some. Although the term’s use waned in the 1870s, writers associated with sensational stories continued to write to the century’s end, often still producing spine-tingling plots. Equally frequently, works initially included in critics’ broad denunciations of sensation fiction were only tangentially related to the genre’s core examples, novels by Wilkie Collins and Mary Elizabeth Braddon, who each also wrote in other genres. Most of sensation fiction’s characteristics were not unique to the genre. In truth, it was a combination of traits appearing in several best-selling novels in short succession and of anxieties on the part of influential reviewers that constructed the

category and popularized its name.

The passage suggests which of the following about the “works initially included in critics’ broad denunciations of sensation fiction” ?

- A. Most of them received harsher reviews from critics than their literary qualities merited.
- B. Few of them were considered to be examples of sensation fiction when they were first published.
- C. Some of them were classified as belonging to a category in which they may not have entirely belonged.
- D. Many of them used plot elements borrowed from Wilkie Collins and Mary Elizabeth Braddon.
- E. A number of them were written by authors who were primarily famous for writing works in genres other than sensation fiction.

The passage implies which of the following about sensation fiction?

- A. While the term sensation fiction can be used to describe a recognizable category of works published in nineteenth-century Britain, it is difficult to establish clear boundaries for the genre.
- B. While few critics in nineteenth-century Britain believed that the label sensation fiction aptly demarcated a specific literary category, many used the term in their reviews.
- C. While the novels that came to be labeled sensation fiction were often disparaged by nineteenth-century critics, they are now appreciated for what they reveal about the period’s literary tastes.
- D. While a number of novels published in nineteenth-century Britain relied on exciting and suspenseful plots, these novels were so diverse in other ways as to defy categorization as sensation fiction.
- E. While a fad for sensation fiction did briefly help to fuel book sales in nineteenth-century Britain, most readers tired of this type of novel during the 1870s

5, Historically, more cold-adapted antelope species originating in Eurasia have migrated into Africa, where the climate is generally warmer, than have warm-adapted African species into Eurasia. A likely explanation for this involves the fact that intercontinental migrations require both a land bridge connecting the two continents and suitable habitat both on and across that land bridge. During periods of climatic cooling, such as the various ice ages, the land bridge is open for a long time (because sea level remains low) and is usable by cold- adapted species because cool habitats then extend across it. Thus during cooling most migrants would be expected to travel toward Africa,

which is near the equator, since this is the direction dictated by habitat changes on a cooling Earth. In contrast, when the Earth is warm, the land bridge is reduced or gone because sea level is relatively high then. Only during the short lag between onset of global temperature change and sea level response can warm-adapted species migrate from the equator toward higher latitudes.

According to the passage, which of the following best accounts for the apparent bias in antelope-migration direction?

- A. Warm-adapted antelope species are rarely able to tolerate cool habitats, whereas cold-adapted antelope species usually can tolerate warm habitats.
- B. During global warming periods, land bridges, when present, lack habitats suitable for sustaining warm-adapted antelope species.
- C. Under most climatic conditions, Africa offers a larger number of suitable antelope habitats than does Eurasia.
- D. Many more species of antelope have originated in Eurasia than have originated in Africa.
- E. Land bridges are more likely to exist when climate change favors migration to warmer climates than when climate change favors migration to cooler climates.

6, The Icelandic sagas transmit tales of Viking exploration a thousand years ago. In Erik the Red's saga, Gudrid Thorbjarnardottir and her husband, Thorfinn Karlsefni, journey to North America and return to Thorfinn's family estate in Reynisnes, Iceland. In the Saga of the Greenlanders, they return to Iceland, but settle at Glaumbaer, where archaeologists recently found remains of a large longhouse. Aside from this longhouse's grand scale, which ties it to people of Gudrid and Thorfinn's stature, other evidence links it to the North American expedition. Its straight walled design differs from the bowed-wall construction typical of Icelandic longhouses, but strongly resembles Norse structures uncovered in Newfoundland. Moreover, it is unlikely that any other family could have built such a significant longhouse without being mentioned in the sagas.

The passage is structured to lead to the conclusion that

- A. the status of Gudrid and Thorfinn in Iceland was enhanced by their journey to North America.
- B. the Norse structures uncovered in Newfoundland were probably constructed by Gudrid and Thorfinn or the people who journeyed with them

- C. the longhouse whose remains were found at Glaumbaer was influenced by structures that the Norse first encountered in North America
- D. archaeological evidence in part supports the account of Gudrid and Thorfinn given in the Saga of the Green landers over that in Erik the Red's saga.
- E. there is archaeological corroboration that Gudrid and Thorfinn's journey to North America described in the sagas really did take place.

7, Larvae of many marine invertebrate species delay their metamorphosis into juveniles when cues signaling an appropriate juvenile environment are absent, thereby increasing their likelihood of thriving as juveniles and of ultimately reaching adulthood. Nevertheless, delayed metamorphosis has potential costs for juveniles, including reduced growth and increased mortality. Nearly all evidence of such costs involves species whose larvae do not feed but rather subsist on stored nutrients, indicating that insufficient energy reserves may be an underlying cause of these costs. Supporting this hypothesis are laboratory studies showing that in a certain bryozoan, the prolonged larval swimming that results from delayed metamorphosis is associated with size reductions in the juvenile feeding organ (the lophophore) and that one factor influencing the size of juveniles of certain barnacle species is how long larvae delay metamorphosis. However, other studies show that while significantly fewer juvenile *Capitella* worms survived to adulthood when metamorphosis had been delayed, prolonged larval swimming had no significant effect on juvenile size, suggesting, perhaps, that in some species, factors other than insufficient energy reserves account for the negative effects of the larval stresses that result from delayed metamorphosis.

The passage suggests that the “bryozoan,” the “barnacle species,” and “*Capitella* worms” all share which of the following characteristics?

- A. The larvae of these species do not feed but rather subsist on stored nutrients.
- B. The larvae of these species are unable to undergo metamorphosis if larval swimming is significantly prolonged.
- C. The larvae of these species do not have enough energy to meet their needs when metamorphosis is delayed.
- D. The juveniles of these species manifest the negative effects of delayed metamorphosis as a decrease in size.
- E. The juveniles of these species are not significantly larger than their respective larvae.

8, 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 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. 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 can be inferred regarding the pulsar discussed in the first paragraph?

- A. Theorists initially doubted its existence.
- B. If its existence had been confirmed, astronomers would have turned their attention to the pulsar discussed in the second paragraph.
- C. If the supernovas explosions that created it had been more powerful the resulting radiation would have preceded the subsequent formation of a planet.
- D. If it had interacted with a nearby star since the supernova explosion, it would rotate faster than it does.
- E. Astronomers' interest in it ultimately led to a new theory of planetary formation.

9, Recent studies of the Philippine fruit bat fauna have confirmed some previous hypotheses regarding bats on oceanic islands: for example, species richness [the number of different species in a particular area] and abundance are generally highest in the lowlands and decrease with increasing elevation. With few exceptions, each endemic species [species native to a particular place] is restricted to the modern islands that made up a single island during periods of low sea level, and genetic differentiation has been influenced by the ecology of the species and the current and past geographic and geological conditions. However, far more previous hypotheses have been overturned than supported. Some endemic Philippine species use disturbed habitat as extensively as nonendemic species that are widespread in Southeast Asia. Levels of genetic variation within all species are high,

not low, and rather than showing evidence of an intrinsic vulnerability to extinction from natural causes, independent lineages of these bats have persisted in rather small areas for very long periods of time (often millions of years) in spite of frequent typhoons and volcanic eruptions. While colonization from outside areas has clearly contributed to the high species richness, speciation within the archipelago has contributed at least a quarter of the total species richness, including many of the most abundant species.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "recent studies"?

- A They point to the need for a significantly revised perspective on oceanic island bats generally.
- B They were undertaken with the assumption that Philippine fruit bats were somewhat atypical among oceanic bats.
- C They remain somewhat controversial among researchers because of the number of standard hypotheses that they tested.
- D They have largely confirmed what scientists thought about the Philippine fruit bat.
- E They suggest that bats on oceanic islands are more vulnerable to extinction than previously thought.

10, Analysis of prehistoric air trapped in tiny bubbles beneath the polar ice sheets and of the composition of ice surrounding those bubbles suggests a correlation between carbon dioxide levels in the Earth's atmosphere and global temperature over the last 160,000 years. Estimates of global temperature at the time air in the bubbles was trapped rely on measuring the relative abundances of hydrogen and its heavier isotope, deuterium, in the ice surrounding the bubbles. When global temperatures are relatively low, water containing deuterium tends to condense and precipitate before reaching the poles; thus, ice deposited at the poles when the global temperature was cooler contained relatively less deuterium than ice deposited at warmer global temperatures. Estimates of global temperature based on this information, combined with analysis of the carbon dioxide content of air trapped in ice deep beneath the polar surface, suggest that during periods of postglacial warming carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere increased by approximately 40 percent.

The author states that there is evidence to support which of the following assertions?

- A. Estimates of global temperature that rely on measurements of deuterium in ice deposited at the poles are more reliable than those based on the amount of carbon dioxide contained in air bubbles beneath the polar surface
- B. The amount of deuterium in the Earth's atmosphere tends to increase as global temperature decreases.
- C. Periods of post glacial warming are characterized by the presence of increased levels of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere.
- D. Increases in global temperature over the last 160,000 years are largely the result of increases in the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen in the Earth's atmosphere.
- E. Increases in global temperature over the last 160,000 years have been accompanied by decreases in the amount of deuterium in the ice deposited at the poles.

11, After the identification of three of the main macronutrients that plants need to grow— nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium (N-P-K)—and the development of manufactured nitrogen fertilizer in the 1910s, agricultural soils began receiving large doses of N-P-K but little else. Early agronomists overlooked the importance of biological activity provided by the underground ecosystem of soil microbes, earthworms, and Mycorrhizal fungi. Chemical fertilizers such as N-P-K depress this activity, increasing plants' vulnerability to pests and diseases. They might also diminish crops' nutritional quality, which has declined substantially since the widespread adoption of chemical fertilizers. Some researchers attribute this decline to the condition of the soil; others cite the tendency of modern plant breeding to select for characteristics such as yield rather than nutritional quality.

The author of the passage would most likely agree that the widespread use of N-P-K fertilizers

- A. has encouraged plant breeders to select for yield rather than other characteristics
- B. caused early agronomists to ignore the importance of biological activity in soils
- C. has diverted attention away from the nutritional value of crops
- D. spurred attempts to reproduce the effect of microbial activity in the soil
- E. has resulted in plants that are less hardy

五， 其他细节题：

1， 多选题

- ✓ 选项有三个
- ✓ 答案组合随机:A/B/C AB/AC/BC ABC
- ✓ 题干类似事实信息题
- ✓ 做法选项为主， 题干为辅
- 选项排除
- ✓ 对比—(选项存在对比， 文章不存在对比)

例:选项:小明比小李跑得快;

文 文:小明小李的跑步速度一样/小明小李去跑步了了

- ✓ 因果—(选项存在因果， 文章不存在因果/ 选项的因果和文章因果相反)

例:选项:小明因为小李去公园了; 文

文:小明和小李去公园了/小明叫小李去公园了了

➤ 题目练习：

1, W.E.B. Du Bois' exhibit of African American history and culture at the 1900 Paris Exposition Universelle attracted the attention of a world of sociological scholarship whose value his work challenged. Du Bois believed that Spencerian sociologists failed in their attempts to gain greater understanding of human deeds because their work examined not deeds but theories and because they gathered data not to affect social progress but merely to theorize. In his exhibit, Du Bois sought to present cultural artifacts that would shift the focus of sociology from the construction of vast generalizations to the observation of particular, living individual elements of society and the working contributions of individual people to a vast functioning social structure.

The passage implies that Du Bois believed which of the following statements about sociology?

- A. It should contribute to the betterment of society.
- B. It should study what people actually do.
- C. It should focus on how existing social structures determine individual behavior.

2, As a classic text on alchemy, George Ripley's *Compound of Alchemy* (1471) has received substantial scholarly attention primarily focused on the English print editions published Ralph Rabbards (1591). However, the work known to sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century Europe was not the *Compound*

known today from Rabbards' editions. Rabbards strived to produce the fullest possible version of the text, including two prefatory poems, “**Prologue**” and “**Preface**”, and an associated dedicatory poem. Yet no authoritative “master text” dates from Ripley's lifetime in which all of these elements are preserved. Rather, the *Compound's* text was adapted over century of circulation in the form of multiple copies, later reassembled by **diligent scribes**—a process that continued even after the work's translation into Latin and European vernaculars.

The passage suggests which of the following about “diligent scribes”?

- A. They were instrumental in translating the *Compound* into Latin in the seventeenth century.
- B. Their efforts had a considerable impact on later scholarly investigations of the *Compound*.
- C. Many of them were guided in their work by Ralph Rabbards' print editions of the *Compound*.

3, In the mid-seventeenth century, some Native Americans in colonial New England started to keep and manage livestock for the first time, doing so according to their own cultural priorities and interests. Several factors influenced their decision to keep animals, including threats to their land base and to the productivity of their hunting. It might appear that animal husbandry as practiced by Europeans would have posed an insurmountable sociocultural challenge for Indians. Scholars studying the issue have argued that livestock would have compromised the mobility needed for winter hunting, destroyed crops, competed with wild game for resources, and violated prevailing conceptions of property and of human-animal interconnectedness. Such obstacles were indeed difficult, but creative ways to overcome them were found.

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

It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements about animal husbandry by Native Americans in colonial New England?

- A. Its adoption required some cultural adjustment by Native American societies.
- B. Its influence eventually led to changes in the husbandry practices used by Europeans in the regions.
- C. It may have allowed those who adopted it to compensate, in whole or in part, for reduced hunting yields.

4, 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.

It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements about the "laboratory simulations"?

- A. The simulations showed that despite the low temperatures in the Oort cloud, there was sufficient energy there to alter the comet.
- B. Astronomers were initially reluctant to accept what the simulation showed about the composition of comets
- C. The simulations themselves did not eliminate the possibility that comets contain pristine relics of material from the early solar system.

According to the passage, astronomers’ belief that comets are pristine relics was

- A, overturned by analysis of what happens when comets approach the Sun
- B, supported by what observations revealed about the composition of the outer planets
- C, based on consideration of the conditions that prevail where comets are located

According to the passage, astronomers recognize which of the following as being liable to cause changes to comets?

- A, Cosmic rays
- B, Radioactive decay
- C, Ultraviolet radiation

5, The nearly circular orbits of planets in our solar system led scientists to expect that planets around other stars would also reside in circular orbits. However, most known extrasolar planets reside in highly elongated, not circular, orbits. Why? The best clue comes from comets in our solar system. Comets formed in circular orbits but were gravitationally flung into their present-day elliptical orbits when they ventured too close to planets. Astronomers suspect that pairs of planets also engage in this slingshot activity, leaving them in disturbed, elliptical orbits. If two planets form in close orbits, one will be scattered inward(toward its star), the other outward. They will likely then travel close enough to neighboring planets to disturb their orbits also.

According to the passage, which of the following factors help account for the elliptical shape of the orbits of extrasolar planet?

- A, the planet's formation in close proximity to other planets
- B, the gravitational influence of planets whose original orbits have been disturbed
- C, the gravitational influence of comets

6, More than two decades after the death of George Balanchine, the choreographer's legacy is strangely unclear. In part this is because ballet has shallow roots in American culture. When Balanchine arrived in the United States in 1933, American ballet was little more than a vaudeville act. During the next 50 years, he raised American ballet to an internationally recognized art, producing an impressive body of great ballets and laying a foundation for generations to come—or so it was thought at the time of his death. But dance has no written tradition and disappears easily from collective memory: unless Balanchine's dances are alive and interesting now, we are likely to forget why they ever seemed so important.

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

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following statements about ballet's lack of a written tradition?

- A. This lack is one reason that ballet has shallow roots in American culture.
- B. This lack makes it imperative that a ballet be performed regularly for it to remain alive.
- C. This lack makes it more difficult to preserve a particular ballet in the public's consciousness.

7, The transfer of heat and water vapor from the ocean to the air above it depends on a disequilibrium at the interface of the water and the air. Within about a millimeter of the water, air temperature is close to that of the surface water, and the air is nearly saturated with water vapor. But the differences, however small, are crucial, and the disequilibrium is maintained by air near the surface mixing with air higher up, which is typically appreciably cooler and lower in water-vapor content. The air is mixed by means of turbulence that depends on the wind for its energy. As wind speed increases, so does turbulence, and thus the rate of heat and moisture transfer. Detailed understanding of this phenomenon awaits further study.

According to the passage, wind over the ocean generally does which of the following?

- A Causes relatively cool, dry air to come into proximity with the ocean surface.
- B Maintains a steady rate of heat and moisture transfer between the ocean and the air.
- C Causes frequent changes in the temperature of the water at the ocean's surface.

8, Findings in biological anthropology suggest that Native Americans' ancestors probably came to the Americas from northeastern Asia. Turner, for example, has studied the dentition of prehistoric and living Native Americans and northeastern Asians. Based on approximately twenty dental traits, including tooth-crown shape and number of roots, he has defined an overall dental pattern called Sinodonty, which includes three-rooted lower first molars and shovel-shaped incisors. This distinctive pattern is shared among most Native Americans and people from northeastern Asia, but is not found in people who originated in southern Asia, Africa, or Europe. Another less complex pattern—Sundadonty—is shared among the people of southeastern Asia and is also found in prehistoric American populations, but Turner believes that widespread Sinodonty demonstrates most Native Americans' northeastern Asian origins.

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

The passage implies that Turner's conclusion regarding the origins of most Native American populations is based in part on which of the following findings?

- A. The presence of Sundadonty among prehistoric American populations
- B. The prevalence of shovel-shaped incisors among Native Americans
- C. The absence of Sinodonty among people from southern Asia, Africa, and Europe.

9, Published in 1829, David Walker's Appeal delivered a furious indictment of American slavery and racism while articulating the necessity of resisting immoral authority by any means necessary. The significance of Walker's pamphlet is not limited to this ideological message, however. Walker believed that the disparity between the condition of Black Americans and the "unalienable rights" and republican principles laid out in the Declaration of Independence could be a rallying point for Black Americans seeking to be recognized as citizens. Like Thomas Paine, whose 1776 pamphlet Common Sense helped propel the American colonies toward independence, Walker recognized the importance of claiming a public voice through which to communicate with both Black and White Americans, and the utility of using printed documents to do so.

The passage suggests that Walker would have agrees with which of the following about resistance to immoral authority?

- A, The written word offered one effective aid to such resistance
- B, Such resistance should not be limited to spoken and written expressions of dissent.
- C, Such resistance was crucial if Black Americans were to achieve their full rights as citizens.

2, 否定事实信息题

第一步:读题干找出定位词(不容易被替换的词:专有名词、人名)

第二步:读题干找出限定词(对定位词的修饰)

第三步:对应文章定位

【注意】 文章定位处可能在明显集中的列举处/选项对应后对文章某个信息取反

➤ 题目练习:

1, Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his insistence that it be analyzed in a religious, as well as secular, frame of reference. The appropriateness of such an approach may seem self-evident for a tradition commencing with spirituals and owing its early forms, rhythms, vocabulary, and evangelical fervor to Wesleyan hymnals. But before Wagner a secular outlook that analyzed Black poetry solely within the context of political and social protest was dominant in the field.

It is Wagner who first demonstrated the essential fusion of racial and religious feeling in Afro-American poetry. The two, he argued, form a symbiotic union in which religious feelings are often

applied to racial issues and racial problems are often projected onto a metaphysical plane. Wagner found this most eloquently illustrated in the Black spiritual, where the desire for freedom in this world and the hope for salvation in the next are inextricably intertwined.

All of the following aspects of Afro-American poetry are referred to in the passage as having been influenced by Wesleyan hymnals EXCEPT

- A subject matter
- B word choice
- C rhythm
- D structure
- E tone

2, Philopatry, the behavior returning to an individual's birthplace, has several advantages. The presence of kin in the natal area makes easier to receive help from related individuals; the level of aggression might be lower among kin than among unrelated individuals; breeding close to kin can also increase breeding success, as in the case of microtine rodents. However, this behavior may also result in an elevated probability of incestuous pairings. The fact that close inbreeding is rarely observed even in highly philopatric species suggests that animals have developed mechanisms to avoid breeding with close relatives and can discriminate between kin and non-kin via recognition.

The author mentions which of the following as the benefits of philopatry EXCEPT

- A help from relatives
- B reproductive success
- C close inbreeding
- D reduced antagonism
- E nice neighbor

3, Tocqueville, apparently, was wrong. Jacksonian America was not a fluid, egalitarian society where individual wealth and poverty were ephemeral conditions. At least so argues E. Pessen in his iconoclastic study of the very rich in the United States between 1825 and 1850. Pessen does present a quantity of examples, together with some refreshingly intelligible statistics, to establish the existence of an inordinately wealthy class. Though active in commerce or the professions, most of

the wealthy were not self-made, but had inherited family fortunes. In no sense mercurial, these great fortunes survived the financial panics that destroyed lesser ones. Indeed, in several cities the wealthiest one percent constantly increased its share until by 1850 it owned half of the community's wealth. Although these observations are true, Pessen overestimates their importance by concluding from them that the undoubted progress toward inequality in the late eighteenth century continued in the Jacksonian period and that the United States was a class-ridden, plutocratic society even before industrialization.

According to the passage, Pessen indicates that all of the following were true of the very wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 EXCEPT:

- (A) They formed a distinct upper class.
- (B) Many of them were able to increase their holdings.
- (C) Some of them worked as professionals or in business.
- (D) Most of them accumulated their own fortunes.
- (E) Many of them retained their wealth in spite of financial upheavals.

4, One possible explanation for the increased percentage of red maple trees in mixed forests of the eastern United States in the twentieth century is the dramatic increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide during this period. However, although red maples' photosynthetic performance and biomass production have increased in response to elevated levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide, these increases are not necessarily greater than those of co-occurring tree species, such as oak. Other possible explanations include the deliberate suppression of fire during the twentieth century (red maples are more sensitive to fire than are many other trees), red maples' ability to thrive in a wide variety of soil conditions, and their unique ability to thrive in both young and mature forests. Increased deer browsing of oak foliage and seeds (acorns), owing to larger deer populations, may be yet another cause. Deer do browse heavily during winter on red maple twigs (red maple foliage, on the other hand, may contain deer-detering alkaloids), and a high percentage of red maple seeds are consumed by various animals. However, deer browse on oak primarily during summer when the impact of browsing on tree growth and survival is greatest, and oaks release seeds less frequently than do red maples.

The passage implies each of the following about red maples in mixed forests of the eastern United States EXCEPT:

- A. The photosynthetic performance of red maples has increased less than has that of co-occurring oaks.
- B. Deer are less likely to eat the foliage of red maples than to eat the foliage of co-occurring oaks.
- C. Red maples release seeds more often than do co-occurring oaks.
- D. Deer feed more heavily on red maples during the winter than during the summer.
- E. Red maples have benefited more from fire suppression than have many other tree species.

5, The manuscripts of the eight extant Latin tragedies identify the plays as the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae*. Since nobody of that name is known, modern scholars believe the dramas to be the work of Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger, the well-known philosopher, orator and politician. Clearly the tragedies were written during Seneca's lifetime: internal references to earlier poets, most notably Ovid, indicate that the dramas cannot have been composed prior to the second decade C.E., and the plays must have been written by 96 C.E., when Quintilian quotes *Medea*, one of the tragedies. It is remarkably, however, that Seneca himself never mentions the plays, since there are certain passages in them that could be used to illustrate points of his philosophy. There are at least two possible explanations. In the early Roman Empire, playwrights were sometimes exiled or executed for lines constructed as directed against the emperor; thus, Seneca's silence may be simple prudence. But if anyone could safely attach his name to dramas, surely it would be Seneca, the emperor's tutor. And although Herrmann offers Seneca's modesty as an explanation, Seneca is not averse to referring to his other writings. The evidence for equating Seneca with the author of the tragedies seems circumstantial.

Each of the following assertions consistent with Seneca's authorship of the plays appears in the passage EXCEPT

- A. There is no known author by the name to which the plays are attributed.
- B. Playwrights in the early Roman Empire were politically vulnerable.
- C. There are references in the play to Ovid.
- D. There are references in the plays to Seneca's philosophical works.
- E. are quotations from the plays in the works of Quintilian.

3, 态度题

• The author's attitude . . . can best be described as

➤ 态度分类:

正态度(appreciation, exciting, convincing, delighted, respected, supportive...)

负态度(irony, sarcastic, disdain, contempt, annoyed, anger, baffled...)

客观态度(observation, concern, factual, indistinct...)

无明确态度(indifferent, nonchalant, detachment, apathetic...)

复杂态度(qualified admitted, accurate but incomplete, qualified agreement, distant yet enduring, lively but confused...)

➤ 题目练习:

1, Tocqueville, obviously, was incorrect. Jacksonian America was not a fluent, egalitarian society where individual wealth and impoverishment were transient conditions. At least so argues E. Pessen in his deviant study of the very rich in the United States between 1825 and 1850. Pessen does present a quantity of examples, together with some invigoratingly comprehensible statistics, to create the existence of an uncommonly wealthy class. Though active in commerce or the professions, most of the wealthy were not self-made, but had received from family fortunes. In no sense capricious, these great fortunes survived the financial panics that decimated lesser ones. Indeed, in many cities the wealthiest one percent continuously enhanced its share until by 1850 it owned half of the community's wealth. Although these observations are right, Pessen overestimates their significance by concluding from them that the undisputed progress toward inconsistency in the late eighteenth century remained in the Jacksonian period and that the United States was a class-ridden, plutocratic society even before industrialization.

The author's attitude toward Pessen's presentation of statistics can be best described as

(A) disapproving

(B) shocked

(C) suspicious

(D) amused

(E) laudatory

2, When the same parameters and quantitative theory are used to scrutinize both termite colonies and troops of rhesus macaques, we will have a unified science of sociobiology. Can this ever really happen? As my own studies have improved, I have been greatly inspired with the functional similarities between insect and vertebrate societies and less so with the structural divergences that seem, at first glance, to build such an enormous gulf between them. Consider for a moment termites and macaques. Both form coordinated groups that occupy territories. In both kinds of society there is a well-marked division of labor. Members of both groups communicate to each other hunger, alarm, hostility, caste status or rank, and propagative status. From the scientist's point of view, this comparison may at first seem superficial—or worse. But it is out of such measured oversimplification that the beginnings of a ordinary theory are developed.

The author's attitude toward the possibility of a unified theory in sociobiology is best described as which of the following?

- (A) Guarded optimism
- (B) Unqualified enthusiasm
- (C) Objective indifference
- (D) Resignation
- (E) Dissatisfaction

3, Only since the late 1960s have literary scholars attempted to establish an accurate and systematic literary history of women novelists. Many previous histories suffered from "Great Traditionalism," an approach that, by limiting itself to a group of women writers termed "great," ignored the diversity among women novelists. These histories excluded the minor novelists, who are the links in the chain that binds literary generations together, and who allow us to see the continuities in women's writing. Given the distortions produced by this concentration on "great" writers, as well as the obviously problematic tendency of many literary scholars to apply stereotypes of femininity, it was not surprising that some literary scholars in the early 1960s evaded the important issue of women's sexual identity entirely, focusing instead on the form and style of women's writing. Such an approach, while insightful and very valuable, did not consider the crucial connections between women's writing and changes in their legal and economic status.

The attitude of the author of the passage toward the approach taken toward women novelists by “some literary scholars in the early 1960s” can best be described as

- A. disinterested and aloof
- B. condescending and dismissive
- C. respectful but critical
- D. favorable but brusque
- E. interested but puzzled

4, 句子选择题

Select the sentence in which the author . . .

✓ 事实信息题的前一步:只需要选择句子, 不需要同义替换和理解选项

【注意】仔细阅读题干中的限定词、逻辑词; 非常多

➤ 题目练习:

1, When a molten metal or metallic alloy is cooled to a solid, a crystalline structure is established that relies on the special alloy composition. In contrast, molten nonmetallic glass-forming materials, when cooled, do not presume a crystalline structure, but instead maintain a structure somewhat like that of the liquid—an amorphous structure. At room temperature, the natural long-term trend for both types of materials is to suppose the crystalline structure. The distinction between the two is in the kinetics or rate of formation of the crystalline structure, which is determined by factors such as the nature of the chemical bonding and the ease with which atoms move related to each other. Thus, in metals, the kinetics favors quick formation of a crystalline structure, whereas in nonmetallic glasses the rate of formation is so slow that almost any cooling rate is adequate to lead to an amorphous structure. For glassy metals to be established, the molten metal must be cooled exceedingly quickly so that crystallization is suppressed.

Select the sentence in which the author illustrate the causes of the rate of formation of the crystalline structure.

2, Historians frequently employ probate inventories--lists of possessions compiled after a person's death-to estimate standard of living. Because these inventories were taken by amateur assessors according to unwritten rules, they are sometimes unreliable. One way to check their accuracy is to

compare them to archaeological records. A study of records from the state of Delaware in the eighteenth century found that while very few inventories listed earthenware, every excavation contained earthenware. Earthenware may have gone unlisted simply because it was inexpensive. But if it was so commonplace, why was it listed more often for wealthy households? Perhaps the more earthenware people had, the more likely appraisers were to note it. A few bowls could easily be absorbed into another category, but a roomful of earthenware could not.

Select the sentence that provides support for an answer to a question in the passage.

3, Saturn's E ring consists of particles so small that they would be dispersed by solar radiation pressure in a few tens of thousands of years. That the ring exists today suggests, therefore, that it originated in the relatively recent past-but how? Researchers suggest that Enceladus, one of Saturn's moons, may be responsible. This icy moon has no craters, possibly because liquid water from its interior flowed across the surface in the relatively recent past, erasing all preexisting impact features. An impact into Enceladus within the past thousand years or so may have blasted liquid water into space. Water droplets would have frozen quickly into ice crystals, which may then have drifted through the Saturnian system and formed into the E ring.

Select the sentence that points out the significance of the fact that the particles that make up Saturn's E ring are susceptible to dispersion.

4, A recent exhibition of works by late-nineteenth-century painters Mary Cassatt, Berthe Morisot, and Eva Gonzales offered a rich visual counterpart to studies focusing new attention on the social and ideological forces that influenced their work. The paintings by Gonzales were particularly illuminating. Long marginalized by scholars as little more than an apprentice of Edouard Manet, Gonzales is revealed by the exhibition as possessing remarkable, if uneven, talents. Given the exhibition's focus, and especially the provocative new emphasis on Gonzales, the accompanying catalog proved disappointing. Three often-quoted essays by critics contemporary to the artists-essays in themselves noteworthy but historical artifacts nonetheless- provided the exhibition with its only critical readings. Thus, a significant opportunity for scholarly debate was not only lost but even seemed pointedly avoided.

Select the sentence in which the author describes and counters an assessment of a particular artist.

5, All of Francoise Duparc's surviving paintings blend portraiture and genre. Her subjects appear to be acquaintances whom she has asked to pose; she has captured both their self-consciousness and the spontaneity of their everyday activities, the depiction of which characterizes genre painting. But genre painting, especially when it portrayed members of the humblest classes, was never popular in eighteenth-century France. The Le Nain brothers and Georges de La Tour, who also chose such themes, were largely ignored. Their present high standing is due to a different, more democratic political climate and to different aesthetic values: we no longer require artists to provide ideal images of humanity for our moral edification but rather regard such idealization as a falsification of the truth. Duparc gives no improving message and discreetly refrains from judging her subjects. In brief, her works neither elevate nor instruct. This restraint largely explains her lack of popular success during her lifetime, even if her talent did not go completely unrecognized by her eighteenth-century French contemporaries.

Select the sentence in the passage in which the author indicates that aesthetic judgments can be influenced by the political beliefs of those making the judgment.

6, Great comic art is never otherworldly, it does not seek to mystify us, and it does not deny ambiguity by branding as evil whatever differs from good. Great comic artists assume that truth may bear all lights, and thus they seek to accentuate contradictions in social action, not gloss over or transcend them by appeals to extrasocial symbols of divine ends, cosmic purpose, or laws of nature. The moment of transcendence in great comic art is a social moment, born out of the conviction that we are human, even though we try to be gods. The comic community to which artists address themselves is a community of reasoning, loving, joyful, compassionate beings, who are willing to assume the human risks of acting rationally. Without invoking gods or demons, great comic art arouses courage in reason, courage which grows out of trust in what human beings can do as humans.

Select the sentence in the passage that suggests that great comic art can be characterized as optimistic about the ability of humans to act rationally.

5, 取非题

- It can be inferred from the passage that . . . would most likely if which of the following were true?

题干往往出现 would...if, might...if, 等虚拟语气

【解决方案】

回忆句内逻辑讲过的, 对虚拟语气做现实还原: 在原文的定位是靠增加或者减去否定词 not /little/never

1, Eight percent of the Earth's crust is aluminum, and there are hundreds of aluminum-bearing minerals and vast quantities of the rocks that contain them. The best aluminum ore is bauxite, defined as aggregates of aluminous minerals, more or less impure, in which aluminum is present as hydrated oxides. Bauxite is the richest of all those aluminous rocks that occur in large quantities, and it yields alumina, the intermediate product required for the production of aluminum. Alumina also occurs naturally as the mineral corundum, but corundum is not found in large deposits of high purity, and therefore it is an impractical source for making aluminum. Most of the many abundant nonbauxite aluminous minerals are silicates, and, like all silicate minerals, they are refractory, resistant to analysis, and extremely difficult to process. The aluminum silicates are therefore generally unsuitable alternatives to bauxite because considerably more energy is required to extract alumina from them.

The author implies that corundum would be used to produce aluminum if

A corundum could be found that is not contaminated by silicates

B the production of alumina could be eliminated as an intermediate step in manufacturing aluminum

C many large deposits of very high quality corundum were to be discovered

D new technologies were to make it possible to convert corundum to a silicate

E manufacturers were to realize that the world's supply of bauxite is not unlimited

2, Ingestion of food containing spores of the pathogen *Ascosphaera apis* causes a fatal fungal disease known as chalk brood in honeybee larvae. However, larvae must be chilled to about 30°C (normal brood-comb temperature is 33-36°C) for the disease to develop. Accordingly, chalk brood is most common in spring and in small colonies. A recent study revealed that honeybees responsible for hive-temperature maintenance purposely raised the hives' temperature when colonies were

inoculated with *A. apis*, this “fever,” or up-regulation of temperature, occurred before any larvae died, suggesting that the response is preventative and that either honeybee workers detect the infection before symptoms are visible or larvae communicate the ingestion of the pathogen. Temperature returned to normal by the end of the study, suggesting that increased temperature is not optimal when broods are not infected, as well as that the fever does not result merely from normal colony growth (i.e., an increase in the number of workers available for temperature maintenance).

The passage implies that if hive temperature had not returned to normal by the end of the study in question, a probable conclusion of the researchers would have been that

- A. up-regulation of temperature is a preventative measure against chalk brood
- B. honeybees are incapable of purposely raising hive temperatures
- C. *A. apis* cannot be completely eradicated through up-regulation of temperature alone
- D. honeybee larvae have a mechanism to alert adult honeybees to the presence of *A. apis*
- E. honeybee larvae may benefit from increased hive temperature even when there is no *A. apis* present

3, One explanation for the tendency of animals to be more vigilant in smaller groups than in larger ones assumes that the vigilant behavior—looking up, for example—is aimed at predators. If individuals on the edge of a group are more vigilant because they are at greater risk of being captured, then individuals on average would have to be more vigilant in smaller groups, because the animals on the periphery of a group form a greater proportion of the whole group as the size of the group diminishes.

However, a different explanation is necessary in cases where the vigilant behavior is not directed at predators. J. Krebs has discovered that great blue herons look up more often when in smaller flocks than when in larger ones, solely as a consequence of poor feeding conditions. Krebs hypothesizes that the herons in smaller flocks are watching for herons that they might follow to better feeding pools, which usually attract larger numbers of the birds.

It can be inferred from the passage that in species in which vigilant behavior is directed at predators, the tendency of the animals to be more vigilant in smaller groups than in larger ones would most likely be minimized if which of the following were true?

- A, The vigilance of animals on the periphery of a group always exceeded that of animals located in its interior, even when predators were not in the area.
- B, The risk of capture for individuals in a group was the same, whether they were located in the interior of the group or on its periphery.
- C, Animals on the periphery of a group tended to be less capable of defending themselves from attack by predators than animals located in the interior of the group.
- D, Animals on the periphery of a group tended to bear marks that were more distinctive to predators than animals located in the interior of the group.
- E, Animals on the periphery of a group tended to have shorter life spans than animals located in the interior of the group.

4, Convenience foods' popularity surged in the United States after the Second World War. Canned goods had been available for over a century, but now other convenience foods began filling supermarkets. Frozen foods had had to wait until the postwar prosperity when refrigerators with freezers became common. Other newly introduced or improved products included cake mixes, dehydrated potatoes, and instant rice, all of which saved consumers work in exchange for somewhat higher prices. Consumers overwhelmingly embraced this trade-off. During this era, economists noted that, contrary to long-established economic theory, as Americans' salaries increased, the percentage of income they spent on food increased rather than decreased. While inflation was a problem during this time, the higher cost of processed foods was the main factor in soaking up discretionary income.

It can be inferred from the passage that before the Second World War, economists making predictions about the postwar period on the basis of established economic theory would have expected which of the following?

- A) The percentage of income spent by most consumers on convenience foods would offset increases in their salaries.
- B) Consumers' incomes would increase, but the portion of their discretionary income spent on food would increase more.
- C) Consumers whose incomes increased would spend a smaller percentage of their incomes on food than they had in the past.
- D) Salary increases would significantly alter consumer's willingness to pay higher prices for convenience when they shopped for food.

E) The cost of convenience foods would increase more rapidly than the cost of other food items.

6, 逻辑类比题

- Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the ... ?
- Which of the following describe a process that is most similar to ... as it is described in the passage?

➤ 选择文章之外的信息，对文章信息按要求做逻辑弥补

1, Many scholars view the 1892 arrival of the boll weevil, a destructive agricultural pest, as a drastic shock to the economic routine of the cotton-dependent American South, and as one trigger of the Great Migration of African Americans to the North in search of employment opportunities. However, Higgs argues that such accounts exaggerate the insect's impact on the southern cotton industry specifically and on the southern economy as a whole. His fundamental point is that the reductions in supply caused by the weevil led to offsetting increases in prices paid to cotton farmers. In Higgs's view the boll weevil infestation was neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition underlying the Great Migration. And as Giesen observed, the South produced more cotton in 1921 than in 1892.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the view held by Higgs?

- A, Cotton could not be supplanted by other crops in the South in the years immediately following 1892.
- B, The proportion of the southern African American population employed by the cotton industry remained steady in the period from 1892 to 1921.
- C, The impact of the boll weevil on the southern cotton crop was exacerbated by poor weather conditions in the years 1892 to 1921.
- D, Cotton-producing areas outside the American South escaped the ravages of the boll weevil until 1921.
- E, The number of African Americans who moved to the North as part of the Great Migration peaked in 1910.

2, 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.

Which of the following statements, if true, would most challenge an explanation for the "finding" advanced in the passage?

- A, Tribal women who work in fields other than construction and agriculture do not utilize maternal healthcare services significantly less than do nonworking tribal women.
- B, Daily wages for tribal women working in construction and agriculture jobs are no greater than they are for tribal women working in other fields.
- C, Healthcare centers that tribal women can access and afford are generally open outside the normal working hours for construction and agriculture jobs.
- D, Tribal women who utilize maternal healthcare services tend to be healthier overall than are tribal women who do not utilize maternal healthcare services.
- E, Tribal women seeking maternal healthcare usually utilize informal services rather than visit formal healthcare centers.

3, Although the passenger pigeons, now extinct, were abundant in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America, archaeological studies at twelfth-century Cahokian sites in the present day United States examined household food trash and found that traces of passenger pigeon were quite rare. Given that the sites were close to a huge passenger pigeon roost documented by John James Audubon in the nineteenth century and that Cahokians consumed almost every other animal protein source available, the archaeologists conducting the studies concluded the passenger pigeon population had once been very limited before increasing dramatically in post-Columbian America. Other archaeologists have criticized those conclusions on the grounds that passenger pigeon bones

would not be likely to be preserved. But all the archaeological projects found plenty of bird bones and even tiny bones from fish.

Which of the following, if true, would most call into question the reasoning of “the archaeologists conducting the studies”?

- A. Audubon was unable to correctly identify twelfth-century Cahokian sites
- B. Audubon made his observations before passenger pigeon populations began to decline.
- C. Passenger pigeons would have been attracted to household food trash
- D. Archaeologist have found passenger pigeon remains among food waste at eighteenth- century human settlements
- E. Passenger pigeons tended not to roost at the same sites for very many generations

4, Current studies of early modern absolutism—rule by one person with absolute authority—emphasize continual negotiations between ruler and ruled. The rulers who often staged spectacular displays of their might spent much of their time arranging deals and forestalling opposition, negotiating constantly with nobles and others for acceptance of their rule. The effective ruler was not the one who brusquely subdued opponents, but the one who both avoided antagonizing those opponents who could not be easily subdued and who gradually lured most others into his court with political appointments. The rule of Cosimo I de’ Medici, a sixteenth- century duke of Tuscany, exemplifies this strategy. Beginning from a weak position, Cosimo became one of Europe’s most powerful rulers, founding a dynasty that lasted well beyond his lifetime.

Which of the following actions by a ruler would best serve as an example of the “strategy” referred to in the passage?

- A, Marrying the son or daughter of the ruler of a neighboring territory despite parental opposition.
- B, Putting on a spectacular parade to celebrate a recent military victory.
- C, Installing one’s heirs in positions of power before they reach adulthood.
- D, Seizing the properties of the local nobility in order to increase personal holdings.
- E, Awarding a potential competitor a coveted position in the royal palace in exchange for allegiance.

5, The space between the stars is filled with matter that interstellar conditions should prevent from coalescing into solid particle. Yet surprisingly tiny frozen particles, referred to as interstellar grains, do develop in these spaces. These grains are formed out of chemical elements that are synthesized during thermonuclear fusion in stars and supernova explosions.

The study of interstellar grains has been hampered by the inaccessibility of naturally occurring specimens for use in laboratory experiments. To date, the only source of information about interstellar grains is the stellar electromagnetic radiation that reaches the Earth after passing through regions of space containing interstellar grains. By observing the wavelengths scattered and absorbed by the grains scientists have determined that a grain's internal structure consists of a core composed of silicates (rocklike material) and a mantle composed entirely of organic compounds. It is hypothesized that each grain begins as a silicate "seedling" ejected from a mature star. Continuous physical and chemical evolution then occurs in the mantle formed around the seedling.

Which of the following describe a process that is most similar to the evolution of an interstellar grain, as it is described in the passage?

- A. An onion is peeled layer by layer
- B. A piece of iron left outdoors is gradually corroded by rust
- C. A balloon is inflated by being pumped full of air
- D. A piece of wood is gradually carved down to the size of a chocolate
- E. A candy is formed by coating a nut with successive layers of chocolate

6, Our study revealed that nest-guarding long-tailed skinks (a species of lizard) homed (returned to their nests) more successfully when displaced shorter distances. There are two reasons why homing success rates decreased with increasing displacement distance. One possibility is that females were simply displaced too far to find their way home. However, this is unlikely given that some individuals managed to find their way home from each distance we used. The second possibility deals with trade-offs between the risks associated with making a long return trip and the benefits of returning. Animals should expend energy only when the associated costs are low. As reptiles increase the time spent moving, their daily energy expenditure increases dramatically. The energetic costs of returning home and the chances that the eggs will have been preyed upon during the return trip both increase substantially as displacement distance increases. For example, the 130 hours (5.5 days) that female skinks spent returning from a distance of 300 meters is sufficient for an egg-eating snake to

locate and prey upon the entire clutch. However, females with larger clutches were more likely to home at distances over 50 meters. For these females, the relative fitness benefits associated with having more eggs successfully hatch may outweigh the energetic costs of returning to a nest site, even if the nest may have already been preyed upon.

The claim in the highlighted sentence assumes which of the following about the individuals that managed to find their way home from each distance?

- A. They were less able to detect egg-eating predators than were the other long-tailed skinks studied.
- B. They were more averse to risk than were the other long-tailed skinks studied
- C. They expended less energy when homing than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.
- D. They did not possess better homing skills than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.
- E. They had significantly smaller clutches than did the other long-tailed skinks studied.

7, One surprising claim about the ancient terra-cotta warrior statues unearthed from pits in northwest China is that a supposedly twentieth-century innovation chemical chrome-plating, was used by the makers of the bronze swords carried by the figures. These swords' blades are free of rust, a state attributed to a coating of about 10 to 15 microns of chromium salt oxide. Yet there is some dispute about whether this was a deliberate process. **Modern metallurgists** carried out experiments in which they were able to replicate the coatings by using relatively simple methods to process chrome ore with mature vinegar and **saltpeter**. More skeptical experts theorize that chrome molecules in the soil of the pits permeated the blades' surfaces, thereby forming the chromic salt oxidation coatings.

The use of “saltpeter” in the modern metallurgists' experiments is relevant to the argument discussed in the passage given which of the following assumptions?

- A) Ancient Chinese sword makers might have had access to saltpeter.
- B) Saltpeter was used by weapon makers in ancient China to remove rust.
- C) Modern chrome-plating technologies no longer use saltpeter.
- D) Saltpeter naturally occurs in conjunction with chromic molecules in soils.
- E) Saltpeter was a component of the glaze applied to ancient terra-cotta warrior statues.

8, If a supernova (the explosion of a massive star) triggered star formation from dense clouds of gas and dust, and if the most massive star to be formed from the cloud evolved into a supernova and

triggered a new round of star formation, and so on, then a chain of star-forming regions would result. If many such chains were created in a differentially rotating galaxy, the distribution of stars would resemble the observed distribution in a spiral galaxy.

This line of reasoning underlies an exciting new theory of spiral-galaxy structure. A computer simulation based on this theory has reproduced the appearance of many spiral galaxies without assuming an underlying density wave, the hallmark of the most widely accepted theory of the large-scale structure of spiral galaxies. That theory maintains that a density wave of spiral form sweeps through the central plane of a galaxy, compressing clouds of gas and dust, which collapse into stars that form a spiral pattern.

Which of the following, if true, would most discredit the new theory as described in the passage?

- A. The exact mechanism by which a star becomes a supernova is not yet completely known and may even differ for different stars.new theory
- B. Chains of star-forming regions like those postulated in the new theory have been observed in the vicinity of dense clouds of gas and dust.
- C. The most massive stars formed from supernova explosions are unlikely to evolve into supernovas.
- D. Computer simulations of supernovas provide a poor picture of what occurs just before a supernova explosion.
- E. A density wave cannot compress clouds of gas and dust to a density high enough to create a star.

六， 中篇阅读 pro:

中篇 pro 1:

During the Early and Middle Ming periods in China (1368—1522), most private maritime enterprise was outlawed as piracy by the imperial government. The result was armed conflict between private traders and government forces as well as gap in the supply of Chinese export wares into the overseas market during the Early Ming period. It is tempting to envision the tension between the private traders and the imperial government during the Early and Middle Ming periods as a conflict between two ideologies: an entrepreneurial spirit versus an agrarian society's conservative Confucian cosmology that despised commerce and material indulgence. A careful examination of the historical events within the empires, however, reveals that this binary view would be an oversimplification, since the tension likely created factions within the Ming bureaucracy. For instance, Governor Zhu Wan's heavy-handed crackdown on Shuangyu Island (the hub of middle Ming-period international piracy) seems to have damaged the commercial interests of so many powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy that they were able to impeach him (after which he committed suicide). Archaeological evidence indicates that there was a flood of Chinese blue-and-white porcelain to the overseas market after 1488. In contrast, an account written by Cui Bo, Korean scholar official who was shipwrecked on the coast of Ningbo, reveals no signs of a relaxation of the maritime ban at the level of coastal defense. One can conjecture that those responsible for enforcing the maritime ban probably benefited from turning a blind eye to illicit trade under their jurisdiction.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. describe the tension between two ideologies
- B. analyze the nature of a historical antagonism
- C. question the relevance of certain evidence
- D. reveal the inconsistencies of a popular theory
- E. defend the importance of a historical research

2. The author mentions "two ideologies" primarily in order to

- A. contrast the popular beliefs of a particular time period in Chinese history

- B. identify the main source of tension between two groups of people
- C. describe the economic and geopolitical context of a historical event
- D. mention a plausible but ultimately inadequate explanation for a phenomenon
- E. refute widely held view about the consequence of conflict

3. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. A conflict is described and some of its ramifications are explored
- B. A hypothesis is proposed and the credibility of the evidence typically used to support it is questioned.
- C. A phenomenon is considered and the accounts of the historical events surrounding it are discussed
- D. A view is presented and an argument that suggests its deficiency is given.
- E. A controversy is explained and the strengths and weaknesses of both sides are considered.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that toward the end of the Middle Ming period

- A. blue-and-white porcelain was probably illegally exported out of China
- B. most members of the Ming bureaucracy were sympathetic to the private traders
- C. the port at Ningbo was the only port where the maritime ban was strictly enforced
- D. the coastal defense was intensified to counter the expansion of illicit trade
- E. the Chinese economy flourished as a result of increasing overseas demand for Chinese porcelain

5. It can be inferred from the passage that Governor Zhu Wan most likely

- A. focused his enforcement efforts on the illegal porcelain trade
- B. pursued policies that ended up damaging his own commercial interests
- C. was not one of the powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy
- D. was praised for his efforts in the account written by Cui Bo
- E. favored traditional agrarian values over commercialism within

6. The passage suggests that the large -scale export of Chinese porcelain after 1488

-
- A. occurred without the knowledge of many powerful players in the Ming bureaucracy
 - B. had more supporters than detractors among officials within the Ming bureaucracy
 - C. was able to take place partly because of the involvement of government officials
 - D. caused a decrease in tension between private traders and the imperial government
 - E. was due in part to a lack of sufficient enforcement effort on Ningbo

中篇 pro 2:

In river science, as in all sciences, there is an accepted way of analyzing problems. This standardized way of collecting and analyzing data allows a cleaner comparison of results between sites or time periods, or an evaluation of the effectiveness of different management activities. Often this involves a preconceived reference frame for types of problems. What is gained in the efficient production of knowledge, however, is potentially lost for the potential of novel observations.

In the case of sediment transport, during the last century, river scientists have shown much less concern for sediment storage than for sediment movement, even though any given sediment particle is likely to spend centuries to millennia in storage on a floodplain or in bars [submerged banks of sediment] and only days to weeks in actual transport. **Meade** suggests that were geomorphologists to have focused on individual sediment particles' movements beyond just the reach [a short, straight segment of a river] scale, emphasis from the research community would have inevitably focused on sediment storage, and thus on the processes that sediment undergoes during storage rather than on the processes of mobilizing sediment. Fluvial geomorphology would probably then have been dominated by studies of chemical weathering rather than fluid mechanics. The reference for Eulerian-based studies of sediment fluxes and the processes that determine those fluxes have arguably biased the research agenda of geomorphologists for several decades.

1. Which statement best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. The first paragraph describes a general scientific approach and the second paragraph discusses how a specific instance of that approach might have turned out differently.
- B. The first paragraph articulates a scientific theory and the second paragraph provides evidence validating that theory.
- C. The first paragraph provides an overview of a common practice and the second paragraph describes the benefits and drawbacks of that practice.
- D. The first paragraph outlines a widespread problem and the second paragraph shows one way the effects of that problem have been mitigated.
- E. The first paragraph discusses line of research and the second paragraph speculates on how that line of research has changed in response to new evidence.

2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about river scientists?

- A. The emphasis they have placed on particle movements within the reach scale has led to a misuse of Eulerian-based studies.
- B. Their preference for studies of fluid mechanics has given them an inaccurate understanding of the processes sediment undergoes during storage.
- C. Their use of multiple preconceived reference frames has led to a distorted view of sediment transport.
- D. The novel observations about sediment storage they have forgone are offset by their insights into chemical weathering.
- E. The attention they have paid to sediment movement is disproportionate to the amount of time sediment is in motion.

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

3. If, instead of doing what they did, geomorphologists had done what Meade suggests, which of the following would likely have been a consequence

- A. More research focused on floodplains and bars.
- B. A richer understanding of chemical weathering.
- C. Considerably fewer studies of fluid mechanics in river science.

4. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. argue that the success of a model for explaining a phenomenon has made questions about that model difficult to raise
- B. explain the reasons why a theory has become prominent and offer several criticisms of that theory
- C. contend that the dominance of a research approach has led to an incomplete view of the subject in question
- D. show how a specific line of research has advantages and disadvantages that are unique to scientific inquiry
- E. highlight a misfit between a scientific theory and the data collected to test it

5. Select the sentence in which the author articulates the benefits of a tendentious research approach.

6. If, instead of doing what they did, geomorphologists had done what Meade suggests, a likely consequence would have been

- A. a paucity of studies of rivers beyond the reach scale
- B. a poorer understanding of sediment storage over time
- C. significantly more research into fluvial geomorphology
- D. considerably fewer studies of sediment movement
- E. even less attention paid to floodplains and bars

中篇 pro3

Ethnographers have debated whether early-sixteenth-century feasts on the Indonesian island of Nias represented what Beatty refers to as challenge feasts. In a competitive or challenge feast, a primary goal was to achieve political domination through an ever-escalating cycle of feasting one-upmanship and public displays of generosity/hostility toward rival chiefs, surpassing the abilities of political rivals to amass, display, distribute and, in some cases, destroy property. Numerous ethnographers cite the massive pig slaughters and ostentatious gifts of gold ornamentation as evidence of the strongly competitive ethos of Nias feasts. However, other ethnographers claim that overtly antagonistic feasts were historically rare in Nias society, that most feasts had a highly reciprocal ethos in which enhanced status was transitory, and that social merit and political legitimacy were gained only slowly over the course of an individual's lifetime of ceremonial exchanges.

Some of the contention derives from a lack of clarity in distinguishing feasts in which the social merit transacted is transitory and reciprocal from those in which the aim is to accumulate permanent wealth and long-term, inheritable political power. Feasts that confer social merit but are not overtly competitive occur in cycles of balanced reciprocity, in which surplus accumulation and status enhancement for any individual or kin group are transitory and eventually negated through the necessity of reciprocal exchanges with partners in the feasting cycle. In competitive feasts, there is an escalation of labor mobilization and of the surplus that is needed to finance future feasts, with the aim of translating feasting success into long-term political power and economic profit.

1. Select the sentence in the passage that points to a reason why ethnographers have not reached agreement as to whether sixteenth-century feasts on Nias were challenge feasts.

2. It can be inferred that the author would agree that which of the following is true of the “inheritable political power” mentioned in the passage?

- A. It is typically based on social merit acquired without overt competition
- B. It is generally maintained through cycles of balanced reciprocity.
- C. Its accumulation represents a defining goal of a competitive feast.
- D. It can be gained only slowly, through a lifetime of participation in competitive feasting.
- E. It has been as rare in Nias society as antagonistic feasts have been.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the ethnographers referred to in the highlighted sentence would agree that which of the following was true about the feasts they believe to have been most common on Nias?

- A. Those feasts did not involve the slaughter of pigs or exchange of gifts of gold ornamentation.
- B. Those feasts often resulted in long-term political power for the participants.
- C. Those feasts generally did not involve the distribution of significant amounts of wealth and property.
- D. Those feasts followed a cyclical pattern that tended to equalize the accumulation of wealth.
- E. Those feasts were focused on the status enhancement of kin group rather than of individuals.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

4. The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following statements about the two groups of ethnographers discussed in the first paragraph?

- A. The two groups disagree about the primary goal of competitive feasts.
- B. The two groups disagree about the nature and purpose of feasts in Nias society.
- C. The two groups fail to adequately distinguish feasts with respect to their nature and purpose.

中篇 pro 4:

Recent claims that midlatitude cold extremes will, paradoxically, become more likely as a result of Arctic warming and sea ice loss are primarily based on hypothesized increases in the latitudinal extent of north-south excursions of the jet stream (an arrow region of strong, high-altitude winds that encircle the Earth in meandering paths). The simple reasoning is that a more meandering jet stream will increase the frequency of cold Arctic air migrating southward and thus lead to more frequent cold extremes in the midlatitudes. However, this logic ignores two important factors, even putting aside the considerable uncertainty in future changes in the jet stream and associated features of the atmospheric circulation. The first factor ignored is that the midlatitudes are warming. This means it takes a larger-magnitude cold anomaly to cause a cold extreme than in a cooler climate. The second factor ignored is that disproportionally large warming of the high latitudes compared to the midlatitudes reduces the average temperature gradient between these two regions. This means that if an Arctic air mass is displaced southward into the midlatitudes, then the resulting temperature anomaly is smaller than is the case for a larger north-south temperature gradient. These two factors translate into a reduced chance of cold extremes in the midlatitudes.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. answer an objection
- B. challenge a theory
- C. qualify an argument
- D. reconcile two competing views
- E. offer an alternative explanation

2. The author would most likely agree that the effects of Arctic warming and sea ice loss

- A. have been accurately anticipated by climate scientists
- B. have largely been understated by certain researchers
- C. are unlikely to increase the occurrence of exceptionally cold weather at the midlatitudes
- D. are likely to result in disproportionally large temperature gradients at the midlatitudes
- E. are unlikely to promote larger temperature increases at the high latitudes compared to the midlatitudes

3. The author refers to the "features of the atmospheric circulation" primarily to

- A. introduce an alternative explanation
- B. cite evidence undermining a prediction
- C. counter a possible objection to an argument
- D. note an exception to a general trend
- E. identify a factor that necessitates a novel approach

4. According to "recent claims," the likelihood of cold extremes in the midlatitudes is greater because of

- A. a decrease in the intensity of atmospheric circulation
- B. the fact that midlatitudes are not warming as much as polar regions
- C. changes in the frequency of cold anomalies in the Arctic
- D. greater variations in the position of the jet stream
- E. the increasing temperature gradient between the high and the midlatitudes

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

5. The author suggests that the "logic" is flawed because

- A. future shifts in the position of the jet stream are difficult to predict
- B. the impact of cold Arctic air migrating southward is mitigated by higher temperatures at the midlatitudes
- C. average temperature increases at the high latitudes are greater than those at the midlatitudes

中篇 pro 5:

In the absence of reliable data concerning the relationship between the material quality [i.e., physical condition] and the price of used books, it is impossible to offer statistically exact information for the impact of the used-book market on the cost of reading in eighteenth-century England. Yet it can hardly be doubted that such an impact occurred, not only as the standard behavior of markets but inferentially through the innovative design and packaging strategies that London booksellers increasingly resorted to from 1760 in order to identify (and no doubt also create) more finely differentiated classes of readers. Fortunately, we can also call on extensive, independent price lists for eighteenth-century books published in Britain to track differences in the cost of new and used volumes of the same title, edition, and format. To the extent that new list prices for successive editions of the same work in a uniform format remain constant or increase at a lesser rate than consumer prices generally, the hypothesis that the secondary book market exercised a drag on book prices would gain fresh support. At the same time, variance in price among new and used copies of any given title and edition can be used as a proxy for material quality determinations in the two markets.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. point out impediments to assessing the relative cost of books in eighteenth-century England
- B. explain why eighteenth-century England saw significant growth in the availability of used books
- C. identify means for evaluating the effects of used books on the book market in eighteenth-century England
- D. argue that the availability of used books lowered prices in the book market overall in eighteenth-century England
- E. show how the decreasing price of books in eighteenth-century England led to the diversification of the book market

2. The author cites "the standard behavior of markets" primarily to

- A. support a claim about differentiated classes of readers
- B. support a claim about the used book market
- C. account for certain marketing strategies on the part of booksellers
- D. account for an absence of a particular kind of data

E. account for an increase in the cost of reading

3. The author of the passage mentions "innovative design and packaging strategies" primarily to

- A. note a way in which eighteenth-century English booksellers worked together to standardize book prices
- B. highlight evidence that suggests a response on the part of eighteenth-century English booksellers to shifting prices in the book market
- C. provide an example of how the presence of used books in the eighteenth-century English book market affected the average price of new books
- D. indicate one means by which eighteenth-century English booksellers tried to counteract a drop in the total number of books being sold
- E. discuss one strategy by which eighteenth-century English booksellers attempted to take advantage of an expansion in the number of readers

4. The primary function of the first sentence of the passage is to

- A. propose a theory that the passage later disputes
- B. articulate an argument that the passage goes on to support
- C. point out a difficulty in evaluating a phenomenon
- D. explain why certain evidence has not been fully used
- E. identify a dispute concerning a historical issue

5. The passage suggests that in order to evaluate the "hypothesis" it is necessary to have reliable data about

- A. changes in consumer prices as a whole over time
- B. variations in the material quality of used books
- C. income discrepancies among different classes of readers

D. the rate at which used books entered the market

E. the total number of books published in any given year

6. Replacement of the phrase "exercised a drag on" with which of the following words would result in the least change in meaning?

A. forestalled

B. denigrated

C. circumvented

D. admonished

E. restrained

中篇 pro 6:

Economists use two competing models to describe the effects of commercial advertising— advertising as market competition and advertising as market power. The market competition model holds that the fundamental function of advertising is to provide information about products and brands. It is argued that information in ads permits greater marketplace efficiencies, such as lower prices and reduced monopoly power. In a similar vein, much discussion regarding political advertising has rested on its informational value. Does political advertising provide political information and help voters make informed decisions? Nelson argues that promoting bars of soap in commercial ads is no different than promoting political ideas/ideology from political candidates in political ads, on the grounds that information is being distributed in both cases. Others, such as Ferguson and Jamieson, disagree with Nelson's proposition. Ferguson, for example, pointed out that choosing a political candidate is more like buying an experience good (where the quality is hard to evaluate prior to purchase) rather than a search good (where the quality is easily evaluated before the purchase). According to Ferguson, claims in political ads do not have true informational value, because it is difficult for voters to draw inferences about the future deeds of a candidate from what the ads say. Furthermore, Jamieson argues that political ads reshape the public image of political candidates and change voters' feelings about the candidates with subtle emotional cues but without substantive information upon which to base a reasoned judgment.

1. The passage implies that Ferguson and Jamieson agree that political advertising

- A. focuses primarily on the communication of subtle emotional cues
- B. is largely ineffective at promoting particular candidates
- C. misleads voters about the beliefs and future actions of candidates
- D. has only a temporary effect on the public images of candidates
- E. cannot be relied upon by voters who want to make informed decisions

2. In the context of the passage as a whole, the highlighted sentence serves primarily to

- A. present an objection to Nelson's soap-bar analogy
- B. illustrate the distinction between experience goods and search goods
- C. describe the consensus among economists about the informational value of political speech
- D. make a claim about the predictability of voter behavior
- E. indicate the basis for Ferguson's characterization of the process of choosing a political candidate

3. Which of the following statements, if true, would most clearly weaken Nelson's argument as it is presented in the passage?

- A. Political advertisements that make false claims are subject to rebuttal by political advertisements for opposing candidates.
- B. Most producers of political advertisements work directly for the political campaigns of the candidates the advertisements promote.
- C. Soap advertisements typically rely on evocative images that do not relate to the effectiveness of the product being advertised.
- D. Advertisements for familiar products, such as bars of soap, are evaluated more critically by audiences than are advertisements for less familiar products.
- E. Voter disappointment in the candidates that they elect is analogous to the disappointment consumers of familiar products sometimes experience.

4. The author's primary purpose is to

- A. argue that commercial advertising is more persuasive than political advertising
- B. downplay the claim that political advertising is a form of commercial advertising
- C. compare two competing models describing the effects of commercial advertising
- D. consider whether political advertising fits the market competition model of advertising
- E. compare the degree to which Nelson, Ferguson and Jamieson endorse political advertising

5. Which of the following is NOT described in the passage?

- A. The market competition model
- B. The market power model
- C. Marketplace efficiency
- D. An experience good
- E. A search good

中篇 pro 7:

Much recent scholarship about bebop – a form of jazz characterized by fast tempos, virtuosic improvisation, and harmonic complexity – focuses on the social context that surrounds its birth and suggests that the formal qualities of bebop mirrored simultaneous transformations in African American life, attitudes, and politics during the Second World War (1939-1945). Such analyses suggest that by creating a new music, adopting a renegade style, and demanding to be treated as artists, young African American musicians forged a cultural politics that challenged the banality of popular swing music, the complacency of older musicians, and a system of exploitation by White executives in the music business, thus creating a subculture that purposefully distinguished itself from the mainstream. For example, Amiri Baraka has argued that bebop music represented an "anti-assimilationist" rejection of Black middle-class and White society. Scott DeVeaux, however, argues that bebop's emergence stemmed less from the political orientation of its practitioners than from a series of aesthetic and career decisions made by young, professionalized African American musicians inspired by a variety of artistic challenges and frustrated by an industry that provided some opportunities but was also rife with discrimination. Eventually, these tribulations led many musicians to forgo the restrictive atmosphere of the swing bands for the relative artistic and social freedoms that bebop afforded.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. challenge a theory about the demise of swing music
- B. emphasize the importance of artistic and social freedoms for bebop musicians
- C. explain the complex relationship between bebop musicians and swing musicians
- D. criticize the banality of mainstream music in the 1940s
- E. present two theories regarding the origins of bebop

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements about bebop musicians is true?

- A. Many of these musicians found that work in the swing-band industry was not free of discrimination.
- B. Many of these musicians never had the opportunity to play in large swing bands.
- C. Many of these musicians were uninterested in social and political issues.
- D. Some of these musicians left the music industry because they were frustrated by its restrictive atmosphere.
- E. Some of these musicians were held back artistically by the economic pressures caused by the Second World War.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that DeVaux would characterize the "analyses" as

- A. accurately depicting a subculture that distanced itself from the mainstream
- B. overly focused on the political motivations behind bebop's emergence
- C. insufficiently aware of the causes of the restrictive atmosphere of swing bands
- D. indifferent to the aesthetic decisions made by professional musicians
- E. incapable of adequately explaining the commercial success of swing music

4. According to the passage, the "analyses" argue that

- A. bebop music was artistically less adventurous than popular swing music
- B. swing musicians appreciated the artistic freedoms that the genre afforded
- C. bebop musicians embraced middle-class society and valued the advice of older musicians
- D. the birth of bebop was primarily the result of aesthetic decisions made by musicians
- E. the development of bebop reflected societal changes that happened outside the music industry

5. The author mentions the work of Amiri Baraka primarily in order to provide an example of

- A. an attempt to resolve an ongoing debate within recent bop scholarship
- B. a common explanation for an artistic trend within popular swing music
- C. a particular school of thought regarding the origin of bebop
- D. a theory that minimizes the importance of societal influences on bebop
- E. an approach to understanding a decrease in the popularity of bebop

6. It can be inferred from the passage that both Scott De Veaux and the authors of "much recent scholarship" would agree with which of the following statements about swing in the 1940s?

- A. It was seen by many bebop musicians as artistically restrictive.
- B. It represented a rejection of mainstream middle-class society.
- C. It was primarily played by young, professionalized African American musicians.
- D. Its formal qualities mirrored the societal changes of the 1940s.
- E. Its characteristic sound was the result of artistic decisions made by musicians frustrated with the industry.

七， 逻辑单题：

1， 逻辑总论

➤ 逻辑题和阅读题的区别

例:大脑中的 a 物质不断的链接从而导致了人们睡觉。

阅读:人们睡觉的原因是什么?-----a 物质的链接

逻辑:如何加强文章逻辑?-----咖啡因就是靠破坏 a 的链接让人们清醒的

✓ 阅读的选项答案来自于原文; 逻辑题的选项需要补充文章外的信息对文章逻辑作补充

➤ 什么是逻辑?

1. Premise to support conclusion:

我们公司的员工人数比较多----我们的成本压力会比较大

2. Track the cause of phenomenon:

这个区域的房子下雪的时候都有坍塌----一定是因为积雪太厚了了

➤ 逻辑的考察点

Analysis:理解基本的逻辑链, 分析逻辑链的构成部分;

Construction:能够识别逻辑链中缺失的信息, 保证逻辑的完整;

Critique:识别逻辑问题, 削弱或者改善逻辑问题;

➤ 逻辑的题型

Analyzing reasoning structure:Identifying premises, conclusion, explanations, plan rationales, or background information in a passage containing reasoning

Recognizing and describing logical flaws

Drawing conclusions (inference)

Identifying sufficient or required assumptions :Recognizing an assumption that can help fill a logical gap in a piece of reasoning

Evaluating hypotheses

Resolving apparent inconsistency

Identifying information that strengthens or weakens reasoning

Finding a solution to a practical problem

2， Weaken & strengthen—削弱加强题

➤ 题型识别:

Which of the following, if discovered, would cast the most doubt on the engineer's reasoning?

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the support for the physician's diagnosis?

➤ 文章逻辑类型:

A, 因果

例:小明吃米饭了, 今天天气很好; 所以我们就在天气好的时候给小明吃米饭吧

【Rule:给谁找原因 谁:客观事实】

✓ Weaken 因果的答案方

他因-小明心情好

切断因果-天气不好的时候小明也吃米饭了了

1, Compared with doctors who see patients only in their offices, doctors who see their patients in the patients' homes develop a more personal relationship with them. Their patients are also less likely to bring malpractice suits against them. This lower rate of malpractice suits clearly supports the common belief that having a close relationship with a doctor increases a patient's willingness to give that doctor the benefit of the doubt when difficulties arise.

Which of the following, if true of doctors who make house calls, most seriously weakens the argument?

A, They are more likely than are doctors who do not make house calls to believe that a doctor's bedside manner is an important part of medical treatment.

B, They see their patients more frequently than do doctors who do not make house calls and so acquire more information about the patients' conditions.

C, They tend to have fewer years of experience at practicing medicine than do doctors who do not make house calls. D, They perform all the same types of treatment as doctors who do not make house calls.

E, They are not charged any less for malpractice insurance than are doctors who do not make house calls.

2, According to ancient records, the first sales tax that the government of Selea imposed was a tax of two centima coins on every jar of cooking oil sold in Selea. Tax records show that despite a stable population, revenues from the oil tax declined steeply over the first two years that the tax was in

effect. Therefore, a significant proportion of Seleans must have failed to pay taxes on the cooking oil they purchased.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument given?

- A, The penalty for failing to pay the tax on a jar of cooking oil was not significantly greater than the price of the jar of oil.
- B, Even with the tax, the total cost of a jar of cooking oil for a Selean household declined steadily in the years just before and just after the tax was instituted.
- C, During the first two years after the tax was in effect, Selean law required merchants to sell cooking oil in jars of the same size as before the tax was instituted.
- D, The amount of oil used for cooking by Selean households increased after the implementation of the tax.
- E, The proportion of Selean households that produced their own cooking oil increased significantly after the implementation of the tax.

3, Geographers and historians have traditionally held the view that Antarctica was first sighted around 1820, but some sixteenth-century European maps show a body that resembles the polar landmass, even though explorers of the period never saw it. Some scholars, therefore, argue that the continent must have been discovered and mapped by the ancients, whose maps are known to have served as models for the European cartographers.

Which of the following, if true, is most damaging to the inference drawn by the scholars?

- A. The question of who first sighted Antarctica in modern times is still much debated, and no one has been able to present conclusive evidence.
- B. Between 3,000 and 9,000 years ago, the world was warmer than it is now, and the polar landmass was presumably smaller.
- C. There are only a few sixteenth-century global maps that show a continental landmass as the South Pole.
- D. Most attributions of surprising accomplishments to ancient civilizations or even extraterrestrials are eventually discredited or rejected as preposterous.
- E. Ancient philosophers believed that there had to be a large landmass at the South Pole to balance the northern continents and make the world symmetrical.

4, The great majority of extant decorated artifacts from the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire are objects that were designed for ecclesiastical use. But even those decorated artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function are almost all decorated with religious scenes and symbols. This material evidence strongly indicates that in the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire, there was little scope for artisans to create decorative works of an entirely secular nature.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A, Since Byzantine monasteries tended to be centers of learning, even those extant manuscripts from the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that discuss purely secular subjects were produced by monks living in religious communities.
- B, Unlike objects stored in private houses and palace treasuries, objects stored in Byzantine ecclesiastical treasuries were generally treated with reverence by invaders over the centuries.
- C, Textiles of the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that were decorated with religious motifs were as likely to be used for the decoration of private houses as they were to be used for the decoration of religious sanctuaries.
- D, Nearly all of the extant artifacts of the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that were not decorated were artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function.
- E, Some of the most richly adorned of the extant Middle Period Byzantine objects decorated with religious motifs were artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function

5, Last year, Mayor Stephens established a special law-enforcement task force with the avowed mission of eradicating corruption in city government. The mayor's handpicked task force has now begun prosecuting a dozen city officials. Since all of these officials were appointed by Mayor Bixby, Mayor Stephens' predecessor and longtime political foe, it is clear that those being prosecuted have been targeted because of their political affiliations.

Which of the following, if true, most weakens the editorial's argument?

- A. Complaints of official corruption in city government have decreased since the anticorruption task force began operating.
- B. Former mayor Bixby did not publicly oppose Mayor Stephens' establishment of the anticorruption task force.

- C. Almost all of the officials who have served in city government for any length of time are appointees of Mayor Bixby.
- D. All of the members of the anticorruption task force had other jobs in city government before the task force was formed.
- E. During the last mayoral election campaign, then-Mayor Bixby hotly disputed the current mayor's claim that there was widespread corruption in city government.

6, The Rivera Art Museum recently began charging admission. The resulting decline in visitors has been far larger than at other local museums, which have also begun charging admission. The magnitude of the decline might be due to the Rivera's location near government offices. Because an admission charge is most discouraging to those who plan a short visit, it is likely that government workers who formerly made brief visits during lunchtime and after work now do not.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the proposed explanation?

- A. The fee for admission to the Rivera is no larger than that charged by other museums
- B. The Rivera does not keep track of how long individual visitors stay in the museum
- C. The decline in visitors to the Rivera has been no greater in workdays than it has been on nonworking days
- D. The museum with the smallest decline in visitors is the most popular with visitors from other countries
- E. In the period between the announcement that there would be an admissions charge and its actual introduction, there was an increase in visitors at the Rivera.

7, Samples taken from the ice of glaciers show that during the last ice age there was far more dust in the atmosphere than there is now. Since greater amounts of dust in the atmosphere would result in less sunlight's reaching the Earth's surface, it is likely that the large amount of dust then present helped maintain low global temperatures and thus prolonged the ice age.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weaken the argument?

- A, Large amount of dust in the atmosphere would tend to keep heat from the Sun that reached the Earth's surface from escaping into outer space.

- B, The glacial samples show that during the period between the two most recent ice ages the level of atmospheric dust was far lower than it was during either of ice ages.
- C, Volcanic eruptions in the recent past have released sufficient dust to cause detectable changes in global temperature patterns.
- D, The amount of dust in the atmosphere was significantly greater in the middle of the last ice age than at the end.
- E, Sunlight is the main heat source of the Earth's surface.

B, P-premise 前提证据 C-conclusion 结论

✓ 答案方向:补充条件, 削弱结论

1, The use of nets at beach resorts to protect swimming areas from sharks has been criticized by environmentalists because the nets needlessly kill thousands of marine animals annually. However, environmentalists have recently discovered that an electrified cable buried beneath the periphery of swimming areas causes sharks to swim away while harming neither humans nor marine life. Hence, by installing such cables, resort communities will be able to maintain tourism while satisfying environmentalists' concerns.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A. Many seaside resort communities where sharks have never been sighted nonetheless paid to install buried electrified cables.
- B. Tourism at resorts where sharks have been sighted has suffered only slightly despite the fact that many people claim to fear sharks.
- C. Because they have a strong fear of sharks, many tourists prefer to swim at beaches that are known to be well protected from sharks.
- D. The buried electrified cable is not the only innovation approved by environmentalists that is known to be successful in repelling sharks without harming them
- E. The marine mammals that are a major tourist attraction at many resorts do not enter areas around which there are buried electrified cables.

2, Because of strong overall stylistic similarities, prehistoric cave paintings in El Castillo, Spain and others in Altamira, Spain, were thought to date from the same period. Recent pigment analyses, however, established the Altamira paintings as by far the older and as about the same age as a third

group of paintings done in a different overall style. Nevertheless, this case does not prove that stylistic similarities cannot be a reliable indicator of closeness in age, since _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. experts who knew the results of the pigment analyses reexamined these paintings and found no previously unnoticed stylistic similarities between the Altamira paintings and the paintings in the third group
- B. there are certain stylistic features that the Altamira paintings share with all known paintings of their period and do not share with the El Castillo paintings
- C. before dating by pigment analysis was widely practiced, stylistic similarities were the only means of determining whether two prehistoric cave paintings dated from the same period
- D. determining the age of a prehistoric cave painting simply by reference to the age of the pigments used in that painting substitutes technology for artistic judgment
- E. there are experts who maintain that the results of the recent pigment analyses leave the striking stylistic similarities between the El Castillo paintings and the Altamira paintings unexplained.

✓ Strengthen-因果/pc

因果

答案方向:排除他因/加强因果联系

PC

答案方向:加强结论/列举证据

1, The dusky salamander lives only in slow-moving streams where organic debris settles and accumulates. In almost all places in New York State where dusky salamanders used to live, suburban development has cleared uplands and put down asphalt. As a result, rainwater now runs directly into streams, causing increased flow that slows the accumulation of organic sediments. Therefore, it is probably the increased flow caused by suburban development that is responsible for the dusky salamander's virtual disappearance from New York State.

Which if the following, if true, most strongly supports the argument?

- A, Since 1980 the suburban population of New York State has grown ten times faster than urban population.

B, Dusky salamanders have disappeared in the past ten years from some suburban areas of New York State that were originally developed more than a century ago and that have not experienced significant development for decades.

C, The two-line salamander, a species that lives in both slow and swift moving waters, continues to thrive in streams in New York State from which dusky salamanders have disappeared.

D, Suburban development in New York State contributes significantly to pollution of local streams with lawn fertilizers that are poisonous to most small aquatic animals.

E, Much of the suburban development in New York State has been occurring in areas that never provided prime habitat for dusky salamanders.

2, Professor: A manuscript described by an auction house as the draft of an unknown Thomas Hardy novel set in southwestern England is unlikely to be authentic. In his published novels, Hardy always used the same fictional names for actual towns in southwestern England; for instance, Exeter was always called Exonbury. Yet in the manuscript for sale several clearly identifiable towns have fictional names different from the names they were standardly given in Hardy's published novels.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the professor's argument?

A, Hardy was very reluctant to allow anyone access to papers pertaining to works in progress.

B, The manuscript being auctioned was written before the publication date of Hardy's first published novel.

C, All of the towns mentioned in the manuscript are clearly identifiable as fictional counterparts of towns in southwestern England.

D, Drafts of some of Hardy's novels were written several years before the final, published version.

E, Authenticated drafts of Hardy's known novels all use the same place-names as appeared in the published novels.

3, In Bronze Age farm fields near the ancient circle of stones at Stonehenge, the furrows were found plowed at right angles to an imaginary line to the place where the Sun rises on the shortest day of the year. Some of the major stones at Stonehenge are also aligned, apparently intentionally, with that point on the horizon. Since these fields date from shortly after Stonehenge was completed, the plowing was probably consciously guided according to systematic observation of the Sun's position.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

A, The landscape in which these fields were situated made it more difficult to plow in the direction in which the furrows were plowed than in other directions.

B, The direction of the plowing on any other Bronze Age farm fields near Stonehenge cannot be determined because of the deep plowing that has taken place in modern times.

C, Bronze Age farmers had primitive plows that were not capable of turning over soils heavier than those in the fields near Stonehenge.

D, The Bronze Age farm fields near Stonehenge were laid out in clusters that were not immediately next to other such clusters.

E, Even before Stonehenge was built, farmers in the area could have made a practice of observing the Sun's position at various times of year.

4, Although the percentage of first graders in Almaria who were excellent readers varied little between 1995 and 2010, the percentage of first graders who had considerable difficulty reading their schoolbooks increased markedly during that period. This evidence strongly indicates that the average reading ability of first graders decreased between 1995 and 2010.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest additional support for the argument?

A. The number of hours devoted to reading activities in first-grade classrooms in Almaria did not vary significantly, on average, between 1995 and 2010.

B. The percentage of first graders in Almaria who had difficulty solving arithmetic problems did not increase as much between 1995 and 2010 as did the percentage of first graders who had reading difficulties.

C. The number of children in Almaria who were enrolled as first graders decreased steadily between 1995 and 2010.

D. The average difficulty of the schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria decreased between 1995 and 2010. E. The average number of schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria increased between 1995 and 2010.

5, The Minoan civilization flourished on the island of Crete around 2000 B.C. The discovery on Crete of large numbers of bronze implements and the furnaces used in their manufacture shows that the Minoans had a thriving bronze industry. Moreover, many bronze artifacts from this period that are similar in style to those produced on Crete have been found in southern Greece. Hence it is

probable that, besides making bronzeware for domestic use, the Minoans exported bronzeware to southern Greece.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument given?

- A, Copper and tin, the main ingredients of bronze, were present in Southern Greece.
- B, No furnaces dating from the Minoan era and suitable for the manufacture of bronze implements have been found in southern Greece.
- C, The Minoans exported a great deal of pottery, which was highly valued by other ancient civilizations.
- D, The fuel needed for Minoan bronzeware furnaces was provided by a variety of local species of hardwood.
- E, Some of the pieces of bronzeware found on Crete were non-Minoan in origin.

6, Upon maturity, monarch butterflies travel hundreds of miles from their places of origin and lay their eggs on milkweed. The caterpillars that emerge feed on milkweed and absorb the glycosides in milkweed sap. The specific glycosides present in milkweed differ from region to region within the monarch butterfly's range. Since mature butterflies retain the glycosides, the glycosides in a mature monarch butterfly could be used to determine its place of origin.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. Mature monarch butterflies do not feed on parts of milkweed that contain glycosides.
- B. The glycosides in milkweed sap are slightly toxic to caterpillars of other species.
- C. The vast majority of the monarch butterflies that are laying eggs in a given region will have traveled there from a single region.
- D. There are substances other than glycosides in milkweed sap that accumulate in a monarch caterpillar and are retained in the body of the mature butterfly.
- E. There are certain glycosides that are found in the sap of all milkweeds, no matter where they grow within the monarch butterfly's range.

7, Marine archaeologists recently discovered underwater in an ancient Mediterranean harbor several hundred ceramic objects, dating back approximately 4,000 years. Although any remnants of a ship's

wooden frame would have long ago decayed, the quantity and variety of the ceramics discovered in the initial investigation led the archaeologists to hypothesize that they had discovered an approximately 4,000-year-old shipwreck.

Which of the following, if true, gives the strongest support to the archaeologists' hypothesis?

- A, Marine archaeologists have discovered a 3,000-year-old shipwreck in another ancient Mediterranean harbor.
- B, The rate at which wood decays when submerged in water varies greatly with the type of wood involved.
- C, Two confirmed shipwrecks, approximately 3,500 and 3,000 years old, respectively, have been discovered in the same harbor in which the ceramic objects were discovered.
- D, The ceramics discovered in the harbor are similar to ceramics found in several other ancient Mediterranean harbors.
- E, Bronze ship's fittings, approximately 4,000 years old, were discovered on the seabed among the ceramic objects.

8, Under controlled conditions, orange trees that were raised from seedlings and exposed to double the normal concentration of carbon dioxide grew to triple their normal size. These dramatic results demonstrate that the rising global concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide will prove a boon to world agriculture.

Which of the following, if true, would help support the conclusion above?

- A. Produce from plants that have undergone growth surges as a result of increases in atmospheric carbon dioxide is less nutritious per ounce than produce from plants that have grown at a normal rate.
- B, The orange trees in the study produced three times the normal amount of fruit.
- C, Some soil nutrients that affect plant growth are depleted as the amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide increases.
- D, The variety of orange tree used in the study is comparatively short and stocky in size.
- E, As the amount of carbon dioxide increases, vegetation that competes with agricultural crops also surges in growth.

9, An alarming number of Mediterranean monk seals, an endangered species, have recently died. Postmortem analysis showed the presence of an as yet unidentified virus, as well as evidence of a known bacterial toxin. Seawater samples from the area where the seals died did contain unusually high concentrations of the toxic bacterium. Therefore, although both viruses and bacterial toxins can kill seals, it is more likely that these deaths were the result of the bacterial toxin.

Which of the following, if true, provides additional evidence to support the conclusion?

- A. Viruses are much more difficult to identify in postmortem analysis than bacteria are.
- B. Mediterranean monk seals are the only species of seal in the area where the bacterium was found.
- C. The bacterium is almost always present in the water in at least small concentrations.
- D. Nearly all the recent deaths were among adult seals, but young seals are far more susceptible to viruses than are adult seals.
- E. Several years ago, a large number of monk seals died in the same area as a result of exposure to a different bacterial toxin.

10, Professor Hassan: In support of the broad claim that the mainstream press accepts and propagates biased assumptions and never presents countervailing information, Dr. North cites a large number of newspaper articles that incorporate such assumptions and then provides evidence against those assumptions. Few would wish to defend the articles that Dr. North cites, but the procedure Dr. North used in gathering evidence against the assumptions in the articles undermines North's overall claim.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest foundation for Professor Hassan's judgment of Dr. North's analysis?

- A. Print journalists rarely have the time or space in which to present a full and scholarly investigation of a topic.
- B. Readers of the mainstream press are not uncritical of what they find in it, since events have often proved previously accepted information to have been incorrect.
- C. The evidence that Dr. North uses to contradict assumptions inherent in selected newspaper articles would be equally effective for exposing errors made in broadcast journalism.
- D. Dr. North has selected newspaper articles that focus on only a small number of the many assumptions prevalent in the mainstream press.

E. Most of the evidence Dr. North uses to contradict the assumptions in the article comes from the mainstream press.

✓ Evaluation-去掉疑问词判断，能削弱或加强都可

1, Last year, Fillmore County's farmers used Sordane, a highly effective nonpersistent pesticide, on their crops. Though crop yields were satisfactory, aerial spraying of Sordane increased the county's incidence of respiratory illness. This year, farmers sprayed with the weaker pesticide Kaskanine instead. Crop yields were unchanged, while the county experienced a significant decline in respiratory illness. Therefore, if farmers use only Kaskanine next year, the reduced incidence of respiratory illness will be maintained without sacrificing crop yields.

Which of the following would it be most useful to establish in order to evaluate the argument? A, Whether Sordane is the most effective pesticide available to farmers in Fillmore County

B, Whether, as a result of last year's spraying of Sordane, this year's population of harmful insects was smaller than it would have been in a year following one in which farmers used only Kaskanine

C, Whether the increase in the incidence of respiratory illness in Fillmore County caused by aerial spraying of Sordane was the only consideration in the farmers' decision to switch to Kaskanine

D, Whether the use of Sordane has been discontinued in other counties for the same reasons as in Fillmore County

E, Whether restrictions on the use of Sordane could have produced a significant reduction in the incidence of respiratory illness

2, Spiders of many species change color to resemble the color of the flowers they sit on. Many animals that prey on such spiders possess color discrimination so acute that they, unlike human beings, can readily see the spiders despite the seeming camouflage. It is unlikely, therefore, that the spiders' color changes confer significant survival benefit on these spiders.

Which of the following would it be most useful to determine in order to evaluate the argument?

A, Whether the spiders' own ability to discriminate color-camouflaged species is as acute as that of their predators

B, Whether the spiders have a color that could properly be regarded as their natural color

C, Whether the spiders' color-changes allow them to remain undetected by prey

D, Whether different species of color-changing spiders tend to favor different species of flower

E, Whether the color-changing spiders prey on any insects that themselves change color

3, Assumption

➤ 题型识别:

Which of the following is an assumption that Fang's reasoning requires? ➤ The conclusion follows logically if which of the following is assumed?

The plan will fail unless which of the following occurs?

➤ 解题方法:

- 1, =加强题因果:排除他因出现更多
- 2, pc:对选项取反, 看能否削弱结论
- 3, GAP:搭桥

➤ 题目练习:

1, In mountainous regions, the timberline is the highest altitude at which trees grow. In the Rocky Mountains, the current timberline is at the altitude above which growing season temperatures remain cooler than 10 degrees centigrade. Fossilized remains of trees that grew 10,000 years ago have been found 100 meters above the current Rocky Mountain timberline. Clearly, therefore, the climate of the Rocky Mountains is cooler now than it was 10,000 years ago.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?

- A, In the past 10,000 years, the only trees to have grown above today's timberline are the trees whose fossilized remains been found.
- B, No trees grew 10,000 years ago at altitudes higher than the ones at which fossilized tree remains have been found.
- C, The fossils are not of species of trees that were able to tolerate cooler growing temperatures than are the species that currently grow near the timberline.
- D, The Rocky Mountains have not eroded significantly over the past 10,000 years.
- E, The climate of the Rocky Mountains has never been significantly warmer than during the lifetime of the trees whose fossilized remains have been found.

2, In an experiment, a group of pregnant mice were each given food containing minute doses of the hormone BPA. A control group of pregnant mice were given no BPA. Offspring of mothers that had been given BPA were 10 percent bigger when weaned from their mothers than were offspring of

mothers in the control group. Clearly, this result supports the hypothesis that the physical development of mice is significantly affected by prenatal exposure to BPA.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A, Prenatal exposure of mice to doses of BPA even smaller than those used in the experiment would not have significantly affected the physical development of the mice.
- B, At birth, there was no difference in size between offspring of mothers that had been given BPA and offspring of mothers in the control group.
- C, Postnatal exposure of mice to BPA before the mice are weaned has significant effects on the physical development of the mice.
- D, Exposure of a pregnant mouse to the doses of BPA used in the experiment does not significantly enhance its ability to nurse its offspring.
- E, Significant differences in size between offspring of mothers that had been given BPA and offspring of mothers in the control group persisted long after the offspring were weaned

3, Currently, Sulandian television journalists are twice as likely as other workers to support the Blue Party, and Sulandian journalism students are significantly more likely to support the Blue Party than working television journalists are. Therefore, assuming that these students do not change their political affiliations as they get older, the disparity between the political affiliations of Sulandia's television journalists and those of the rest of the working population will increase as current Sulandian journalism students enter the profession.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A. Few of the television journalists currently working in Sulandia were trained in Sulandian journalism schools.
- B. Journalists in Sulandia whose political affiliations differ from those of the general population tend to allow their political views to affect the way they report news about politics.
- C. Most of the television journalists currently working in Sulandia who support the Blue Party also supported the Blue Party when they were students.
- D. Support for the Blue party is not significantly less common among those current Sulaidan journalism students who intend to become television journalists than it is among current Sulandian journalism students as a whole.

E. Classes in Sulandian journalism schools are not taught mainly by working Sulandian journalists.

4, Shoreland County recently purchased an area of wilderness land in the county to prevent it from being developed. In doing so, the county has forfeited all future property taxes on this land. Property taxes are assessed on market value, and if developed, the land would have contributed significantly to the county's overall annual tax revenue. Because of the purchase, therefore, overall annual tax revenue will be lower than it would have been if development had occurred.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A, The money the county would have had to expend for services to residences or industry developed on the wilderness land would have exceeded the tax revenue from the developed land.
- B, The market value of undeveloped properties in Shoreland County will not increase significantly in the foreseeable future.
- C, The property taxes received by Shoreland County from the previous owners of the wilderness area were insignificant relative to the county's overall annual tax revenue.
- D, Land near the area bought by the county will not increase significantly in market value as a result of being near wilderness that is protected from development.
- E, Shoreland County will not in the foreseeable future prevent the development of any other land in the county.

5, In the shallow end of Lake Tomwa, there are remains of numerous Jeffery pine trees that grew there during a lengthy drought. Researchers had believed that this drought lasted at least 150 years, but carbon dating reveals that pines were growing in the lake bed for only 120 years, from 1200 until 1320. Since the Jeffrey pines, which cannot survive in water, must have died at the end of the drought, the dating shows that the drought lasted less than 150 years.

The argument given relies on which of the following assumption?

- A. No other species of tree started growing in the bed of Lake Tomwa after 1200.
- B. No tree remains of any kind are present at the bottom of deeper parts of Lake Tomwa.
- C. There was at least one tree in the lake bed that was alive for the entire period from 1200 to 1320.
- D. There has not been a more recent drought that caused a drying up of the shallow end of the lake.
- E. The shallow end of the lake had been dry for less than 30 years by the time Jeffrey pines started growing in the lake bed.

6, When on an airplane, Consuelo never enjoys movies that have been widely recommended because the poor quality of the picture spoils her enjoyment. Since in no circumstances does she ever enjoy movies that have been widely derided, it follows that she never enjoys movies on airplanes.

Which of the following, if true, would enable the conclusion of the argument to be properly drawn?

- A. The only place where Consuelo enjoys widely recommended movies is a movie theater.
- B. Widely recommended movies are never shown on airplane.
- C. If a movie shown on an airplane is not widely derided, then it is invariably widely recommended.
- D. If the picture quality of the movies shown on airplanes was better, Consuelo would enjoy the widely recommended movies.
- E. Some movies are neither widely recommended nor widely derided.

4, Explain

➤ 题型识别:

Which of the following most helps to resolve the discrepancy between the reported level of rainfall and the occurrence of flooding in City X?

Which of the following most helps to explain the rainfall and the occurrence of flooding in City X?

- ✓ 会出现 surprising results, 题目需要我们解释
- ✓ 答案:补充他因

➤ 题目练习:

1, Electric washing machines, first introduced in the United States in 1925, significantly reduced the amount of time spent washing a given amount of clothes, yet the average amount of time households spent washing clothes increased after 1925. This increase is partially accounted for by the fact that many urban households had previously sent their clothes to professional laundries. But the average amount of time spent washing clothes also increased for rural households with no access to professional laundries.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the time spent washing clothes increased in rural areas?

- A, People with access to an electric washing machine typically wore their clothes many fewer times before washing them than did people without access to electric washing machines.

- B, Households that had sent their clothes to professional laundries before 1925 were more likely than other households to purchase an electric washing machine when they became available.
- C, People living in urban households that had previously sent their clothes to professional laundries typically owned more clothes than did people living in rural households.
- D, The earliest electric washing machines required the user to spend much more time beside the machine than do modern electric washing machines.
- E, In the 1920's and 1930's the proportion of rural households with electricity was smaller than the proportion of urban households with electricity. Select one answer choice.

2, Members of the San, a hunter-gatherer society, have a diet far richer in fruits and vegetables and lower in salt than is typical in industrialized societies. They also differ from industrialized societies in that they have extremely low rates of high blood pressure and obesity. However, contrary to what some have claimed, if people in industrialized societies adopted the San's diet, the incidence of high blood pressure and obesity in these societies might not be dramatically reduced, because _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. psychological stress, which can also cause high blood pressure, occurs in both industrialized and nonindustrialized societies
- B. the San's low-salt diet is due, not to preference, but to the limited availability of salt in their region
- C. a few members of the San have been found to suffer from circulatory system ailments other than high blood pressure
- D. members of the San are far more physically active than are most members of industrialized societies
- E. not all individuals with high blood pressure are obese

5, Conclusion

➤ 题型识别:

- If the statements above are true, which of the following must be true?
- Which of the following conclusions can best be drawn from the information above?
- The statements above, if true, best support which of the following assertions?
- Which of the following can properly be inferred from the statement above?

✓ 等于阅读推断题，排除选项多余信息

1, A three-hour movie replaced three regularly, scheduled television programs. The movie had only two equally long breaks for advertisements instead of the five equal breaks that normally interrupted the regular programs. However, the total time used for advertisements during the movie equaled the time usually used for advertisements during the regular programs.

If the statements above are true, which of the following must also be true?

- A, The average length of the advertisements shown during the movie was shorter than that of the advertisements usually shown during the regular programs.
- B, Only one sponsor's advertisements were shown during the movie, whereas more than one sponsor's advertisements were shown during the regular programs.
- C, The sponsors who advertised during the movie were not the same as the sponsors who usually advertised during the regular programs.
- D, Each of the interruptions for advertisements in the movie was longer than each of the interruptions for advertisements that usually occurred in the regular programs.
- E, The advertisements during the movie focused on only one kind of product, whereas the advertisements during the regular programs focused on a variety of products.

2, Economist: Any country that is economically efficient will generate wealth. Such a country will remain politically stable only if that wealth is distributed equitably. The equitable distribution of wealth puts an end to risk taking, the indispensable precondition of economic efficiency.

Which of the following conclusions can be properly drawn at the basis of the statements above?

- A, No country can indefinitely remain both economically efficient and politically stable. B, No country can indefinitely remain both politically unstable and wealthy.
- C, Economic efficiency is the indispensable precondition for the generation of wealth in a country.
- D, Any country in which wealth is distributed equitably will indefinitely remain politically stable.
- E, Growing economic efficiency encourages risk taking, which in turn leads to further growth in economic efficiency.

6, Boldface

➤ 第一步:处理文章句间关系，梳理逻辑链:

eg: My wife said the Japanese restaurant at the corner of street isn't any good. However, she is wrong. I went to it yesterday, and the food is great

C: wife:J food no
good

BUT

C: she is wrong

←

F: yesterday, food great

statement; premise

➤ 第二步:排除选项

✓ Decide whether each boldface is a fact or claim.

Fact: The temperature today is below 0.

Claim: The author's conclusion is problematic.

Either: The sponser of the art exhibition is extremely rich. (clearly,certainly, probably)

1, Ram-soaked soil contains less oxygen than does drier soil. The roots of melon plants perform less efficiently under the lowoxygen conditions present in rain-soaked soil. When the efficiency of melon roots is impaired, the roots do not supply sufficient amounts of the proper nutrients for the plants to perform photosynthesis at their usual levels. It follows that melon plants have a lower-than-usual rate of photosynthesis when their roots are in rain-soaked soil. When the photosynthesis of the plants slows, sugar stored in the fruits is drawn off to supply the plants with energy. Therefore, ripe melons harvested after a prolonged period of heavy rain should be less sweet than other ripe melons.

In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

A, the first states the conclusion of the argument as a whole, the second provides support for that conclusion.

B, the first provide support for the conclusion of the argument as a whole, the second provides evidence that support an objection to that conclusion.

C, the first provide support for an intermediate conclusion that support a further conclusion stated in the argument, the second states that intermediate conclusion.

D, the first serves as an intermediate conclusion that support a further conclusion stated in the argument, the second states the position that the argument as a whole opposes.

E, the first states the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second supports the conclusion of the argument .

2, In most coastal regions, the level of the sea is rising in relation to the land by one to two millimeters a year, and this trend would be explained by the hypothesis that at the North and South Poles, the amount of ice that melts during the summer now exceeds the amount forms during the winter. The hypothesis is not undermined by observations that sea levels are falling relative to the Scandinavian coast by four millimeters a year. Much land in northern latitudes, including Scandinavia, is still rising in response to being freed of the enormous weight of the ice that used to cover it during the last ice age, and in Scandinavia the land is now rising faster than the sea.

In the passage, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first states observations the accuracy of which is challenged in the passage; the second is part of the ground on which that challenge is based.
- B. The first states observations that, according to the passage, are incompatible with a certain hypothesis; the second is part of the grounds offered in support of a revision of that hypothesis.
- C. The first states observations that, according to the passage, can be reconciled with a certain hypothesis; the second describes a phenomenon that is factual basis of that reconciliation.
- D. The first presents a phenomenon, two competing explanations of which are considered in the passage; the second is the explanation of the phenomenon that is considered correct in the passage.
- E. The first provides evidence against a position; the second is that position.

3, City Official: At City Hospital, uninsured patients tend to have shorter stays and fewer procedures performed than do insured patients, even though insured patients, on average, have slightly less serious medical problems at the time of admission to the hospital than uninsured patients have. Critics of the hospital have concluded that the uninsured patients are not receiving proper medical care. However, this conclusion is almost certainly false. Careful investigation has recently shown two things: insured patients have much longer stays in the hospital than necessary, and they tend to have more procedures performed than are medically necessary.

In the city official's argument, the two boldface portions play which of the following roles?

- A, The first states the conclusion of the city official's argument; the second provides support for that conclusion.
- B, The first is used to support the conclusion of the city official's argument; the second states that conclusion.

-
- C, The first was used to support the conclusion drawn by hospital critics; the second states the position that the city official's argument opposes.
- D. The first was used to support the conclusion drawn by hospital critics; the second provides support for the conclusion of the city official's argument.
- E. The first states the position that the city official's argument opposes; the second states the conclusion of the city official's argument.

答案：

二，驳斥：bdaab 描述：aaaba 评估：dbadad

高难度：cadbd cdabb dce

三，bbcbe cccce cb e

让步：aeedc

高难度：beecc e cc a b

四，信息对应：1-5: c b d d bb 6-9: b b d a e d a d

逻辑对应：1-5:d b a ba dbb 6-12: c d b b a ce b

全篇：1-7: c e cc cd e d a 8-11:dace

五，多选：1-5: ab/b/ac/ac c ac/ab c/b/bc/abc

否定事实信息：acdcd

态度题：eac

句子选择题：第四句；最后一句；第二句；第三句；第五句；最后一句；

取非题：cebc

类比题：bceee dac

六，1, bddaec

2, a e abc c 2 d

3, 二段第一句 c d bc

4, b c b d abc

5, cbbcae

6, eacdb

7, eabeca

七：削弱：1-5: beebc 6-10: ca

Eb

加强：1-5:ceadb 6-10:bebd

Bc

Assumption: 1-6: cbddec

Explain: ad

Conclusion: da

Boldface: cce