**GRE小班阅读**

**作业**

**主讲老师：葛婷**

**Homework 7&8&9**

1，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.

According to the passage, one of the criteria Newhall uses in making judgments about photographic art is the degree to which the art

A, provides viewers with an experience what will encourage subsequent viewings

B, challenges viewers to question their preconceptions

C, evokes similar experiences for different viewers in different circumstances

D, achieve results that have not been realized by earlier works of photographic art

E, produces results that can only be achieved in the medium of photography

According to the passage, which of the following is a way in which This is the American Earth satisfies Newhall`s criteria for judging photographic art?

A It takes advantage of one of the camera`s unique abilities.

B It leaves viewers with a particularly strong visual impression.

C It contains elements identifying it as a particular person`s work.

D It consistently evokes an emotional response from viewers.

E It successfully destroys an overemphasis on humans` concept of size.

The author of the passage suggests which of the following about Newhall's third criterion?

A.Its satisfaction may depend on the reactions of individual viewers.

B.It cannot be applied by the individual viewer on the basis of his or her own experience.

C.It is easier to apply than are Newhall's other criteria.

D.It is the most important criterion to consider when judging photographic art.

E.Its application may be more difficult when a photographic essay rather than another form of photographic art is being evaluated.

2，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 author of the passage and those accepting the “proposition” would most likely agree with which of the following?

A, Lower down on the organizational ladder, women tend to experience fewer disadvantages than they do at higher levels.

B, Women experience no more disadvantages in moving up the organizational ladder than do men.

C, The degree of disadvantage experiences by women remains constant as women move up the organizational ladder.

D, The obstacles to women’ s advancement vary significantly from country to country.

E, Women face some disadvantage at each stage of the organizational ladder.

3，Despite clues that a single master building plan tied Egypt`s Sphinx to the pyramid and temples built by the pharaoh Khafre (who reigned from 2520 to 2494 b.c.), some archaeologists continued to speculate that other pharaohs built the statue. In 1980, however, German geologist Tom Aigner suggested a novel way of showing that the Sphinx was an integral part of Khafre`s larger building complex. Examining the fossil fingerprints of limestone samples from the Sphinx and the nearby Sphinx Temple attributed to Khafre, Aigner traced the blocks used to build the wall of the temple to the ditch surrounding the Sphinx. It would seem that workmen hauled away the quarried blocks to construct the temple as the Sphinx was being carved out of the stone.

The passage suggests which of the following about the “clues"?

A, They intensified debates over the Sphinx`s origin.

B, They undermined the theory that attributed the Sphinx to Khafre.

C, They failed to convince a number of archaeologists.

D, They indicated that the Sphinx was built after 2494 b.c.

E, They were an integral part of Aigner`s solution.

4，Ecologists study how millions of species share the world, rather than take on the whole planet at once; they generally focus on a single ecosystem, be it a prairie, a tidal flat, or a sand dune. Even within those limits, they are frustrated by porous frontiers. As a result, ecologists have done some of their most important work on islands, nature's own isolated laboratories, which may be colonized only a few times over the course of millions of years. On them, ecologists have figured out how the size of a given habitat determine how many species it can support. They have then applied that knowledge to the mainland, showing how fragmented ecosystems become like archipelagoes, where extinctions can strike.

It can be inferred that the term ''porous frontiers" is used to refer to

A.a tendency for the area of an ecosystem to shrink

B.human-caused processes that alter the character of an ecosystem

C.movement of species into an ecosystem from outside

D.variation in what the term "ecosystem" signifies

E.lack of protection for endangered habitats

5，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 圣歌 and owing its early forms, rhythms, vocabulary, and evangelical 福音 的 fervor to Wesleyan hymnals黑人诗歌. 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.

It can be inferred from the passage that, before Wagner, most students of Afro-American poetry did which of the following?

A, Contributed appreciably to the transfer of political protest from Afro-American poetry to direct political action.

B, Ignored at least some of the historical roots of Afro-American poetry.

C, Analyzed fully the aspects of social protest to be found in such traditional of Afro-American poetry as the Black spiritual.

D, Regarded as unimportant the development of fervent emotionalism in a portion of Afro- American poetry.

E, Concentrated on the complex relations between the technical elements in Afro- American poetry and its political content.

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 passage suggests that as temperatures rise, trees in the tropical regions

A. continue to grow at a slow but steady rate

B. grow less and intensify photosynthesis

C. emit more CO2 and oxygen

D. increase overall respiration and decrease overall photosynthesis

E. grow more and absorb more CO2

7，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.

The passage suggests that Keay formulated his hypothesis in response to

A scientists` failure to record meteor sounds B an inference based on the speed of sound

in the atmosphere

C measurements of the strength and wavelength of electromagnetic radiation from a meteor`s trail

D the fact that observers who heard meteor sounds were close to objects that could act as transducers of VLF waves

E experiments in a soundproof chamber to determine what objects would transduce VLF waves into audible vibrations

It can be inferred from the passage that if Keay`s proposed explanation of meteor sounds is correct, it is true that

A, meteors themselves produce no audible vibrations, even though the meteor does cause the sounds that observers hear

B, when an observer hears the sounds, it is his or her own hair that is causing the audible vibrations

C, if two observers in widely separated locations hear sounds caused by the same meteor, the audible vibrations that reach the observers are produced by different objects

D, visible light and VLF radio waves are the only forms of electromagnetic radiation that are given off by a meteor`s trail

E, atmospheric conditions, such as clouds, that made a meteor invisible to observers on the ground would also prevent those observers from hearing any sounds caused by that meteor

8，Some historians question the widely held belief that continually improving education led to gradual African American empowerment in the southern United States from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. They note that the development of Black educational institutions in the segregated South was never rapid or steady: disparities between Black and White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century. And African Americans’ educational gains did not bring commensurate economic gains. Starting in the 1940s, even as Black and White schools in the South moved steadily toward equality, Black southerners remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic job discrimination. Although Black schools had achieved near parity with White schools in per capita spending and teachers’ salaries by 1965, African Americans’ income still lagged behind that of Whites. Nonetheless, educational progress did contribute toward economic and political empowerment. African Americans’ campaigns to support Black schools fostered a sense of community, nurtured political determination, and often increased literacy. More significantly, politically outspoken Black newspapers achieved record circulation during the 1940s, just as the literacy rate among African Americans approached 90 percent. Finally, the leadership of the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s was composed largely of graduates of Black colleges.

The passage suggests which of the following about the Civil Rights movement?

A. It gave rise to a rapid increase in the number of Black newspapers published in the South.

B. Its political effectiveness was greatly enhanced by the increased circulation of Black newspapers.

C. Its leadership benefited from improvements in education for African Americans.

D. It was the force primarily responsible for increasing per capita spending in Black schools.

E. It was responsible for changing many historians’ view of the relation between education and African American empowerment.

9，Immediately relevant to game theory are the sex ratios in certain parasitic wasp species that have a large excess of females. In these species, fertilized eggs develop into females and unfertilized eggs into males. A female stores sperm and can determine the sex of each egg she lays by fertilizing it or leaving it unfertilized. By Fisher’s genetic argument that the sex ratio will be favored which maximizes the number of descendants an individual will have and hence the number of gene copies transmitted, it should pay a female to produce equal numbers of sons and daughters. Hamilton, noting that the eggs develop within their host—the larva of another insect—and that the newly emerged adult wasps mate immediately and disperse, offered a remarkably cogent analysis. Since only one female usually lays eggs in a given larva, it would pay her to produce one male only, because this one male could fertilize all his sisters on emergence. Like Fisher, Hamilton looked for an evolutionarily stable strategy, but he went a step further in recognizing that he was looking for a strategy.

The author suggests that the work of Fisher and Hamilton was similar in that both scientists

A conducted their research at approximately the same time

B sought to manipulate the sex ratios of some of the animals they studied

C sought an explanation of why certain sex ratios exist and remain stable

D studied game theory, thereby providing important groundwork for the later development of strategy theory

E studied reproduction in the same animal species

10，Certain practices common in the early United States make it easy for historians to underestimate the extent of American women`s paid labor. Under the legal principle called coverture, married women had no legally recognized economic existence apart from their husbands and could not receive wages for their work. Records of payments for outwork (work performed in the home on a piece-rate basis) show male names as wage recipients. One has to look in the columns recording the amount of work completed to see that female names are listed as producers. Furthermore, most wage laborers were paid partly in goods and received cash wages only quarterly or once or twice a year. The infrequency of such payments has sometimes made it difficult for historians to recognize them as wages.

The passage suggests which of the following about records of payments for outwork?

A, They have only recently received attention from historians.

B, They could easily be misinterpreted by historians.

C, They have frequently been overlooked by historians.

D, They show a discrepancy between the amount of men`s and women`s wages.

E, They fail to reflect the infrequency of payments for completed work.

11，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.

According to the passage, the phenomenon of olfactory adaptation may cause individuals who are reexposed to an odorous environment after an extended absence to

A. experience a heightened perception of the odor

B. perceive the odor as being less intense than it was upon first exposure

C. return to their original level of perception of the odor

D. exhibit a decreased tolerance for the odorous environment

E. experience the phenomenon of adaptation in other sensory systems

The passage asserts which of the following about the exposures involved in the "research on olfactory adaptation”?

A The exposures are of long enough duration for researchers to investigate many aspects of olfactory adaptation

B The exposures have rarely consisted of reexposures following extended absences from the odorous environment.

C The exposures are intended to reproduce the relatively transient olfactory changes typical of exposures to odors in natural environments.

D Those exposures of relatively short duration are often insufficient to produce the phenomenon of receptor fatigue in study subjects.

E Those exposures lasting several hours produce reductions in receptors in the olfactory epithelium that are similar to the reductions caused by prolonged odor stimulation.

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

The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the prevalence of specific individual recognition that occurred in fish in the laboratory studies discussed?

A, It suggests that the laboratory studies were well designed to simulate the natural habitats of the fish studied.

B, It suggests that the advantages that individual recognition provides free-ranging fish differ significantly from those provided to fish in laboratory studies.

C, It might have been inflated due to continued exposure to the same individuals.

D, It may occur with greater frequency as the number of individuals in a population increases.

E, It sheds light on the phenomenon of reciprocal altruism among free-ranging fish.

13，The belief that art originates in intuitive rather than rational faculties was worked out historically and philosophically in the somewhat tiresome volumes of Benedetto Croce, who is often pondered the originator of a novel aesthetic. Croce was, in effect, expressing a very archaic idea. Long before the Romantics emphasized intuition and self-expression, the frenzy of inspiration was regarded as basic to art, but philosophers had always assumed it must be governed by law and by the intellectual power of putting things into harmonious arrangement. This general philosophic notion of art was buttressed by technical necessities. It was necessary to master particular 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, novel technical elements had to be adjusted to sustain the intellectual element in art. Such were linear perspective and anatomy.

The passage implies that which of the following was a traditional assumption of aesthetic philosophers?

(A) Intellectual elements in art exert a necessary control over artistic inspiration.

(B) Architecture has never again reached the artistic greatness of the Gothic cathedrals.

(C) Aesthetic philosophy is determined by the technical necessities of art.

(D) Artistic craftsmanship is more important in architectural art than in pictorial art.

(E) Paintings lacked the intellectual element before the invention of linear perspective and anatomy.

14，Although social learning [the acquisition of specific behaviors by observing other individuals exhibiting those behaviors] is well documented among fish, few studies have investigated social learning within a developmental context in these taxa. Rather than investigating the development of a particular skill, Chapman, Ward, and Krause investigated the role of group density during development in later foraging success in laboratory-housed guppies. When raised with a small number of conspecifics [members of the same species], guppies were quicker to locate food by following a trained adult guppy than were guppies raised in large groups. This counterintuitive finding is explained by the fact that guppies reared in the high-density condition were less likely to shoal [swim in a group] with others and, therefore, were less likely to learn the benefits of social learning. Instead, fish reared in high-density situations may learn that conspecifics are to be viewed as competitors, rather than as potential sources of adaptive information. This finding suggests that at least for guppies, the early social environment may have an effect on the capacity for social learning, if not on the socially learned behaviors themselves.

Regarding research on fish, it can be inferred from the passage that

A, research studies of the acquisition of important skills by fish have only recently begun to document the role of conspecifics in the learning process

B, research on social learning in guppies suggests that guppies differ in important ways from most other fish in the means by which they learn particular skills

C, research on social learning in fish has generally focused on the acquisition of skills other than foraging

D, research has established that social learning occurs in some fish species without investigating the development context in which it occurs.

E, research to investigate social learning has been done more extensively on fish than on other aquatic animals.

Which of the following can be inferred about the study by Chapman, Ward, and Krause?

A, It was initially designed to investigate something other than social learning.

B, It required researchers to observe individual guppies at multiple points in their life spans.

C, It pointed to the possibility that population density may have little to do with guppies` social learning.

D, It required the observation of guppies under conditions that closely mimicked the conditions of guppies in the wild.

E, It indicated that guppies gain adaptive information from being reared with a relatively large number of conspecifics.

15，In the 1980s, neuroscientists studying the brain processes underlying our sense of conscious will compared subjects' judgments regarding their subjective will to move (W) and actual movement (M) with objective electroencephalographic activity called readiness potential, or RP. As expected, W preceded M: subjects consciously perceived the intention to move as preceding a conscious experience of actually moving. This might seem to suggest an appropriate correspondence between the sequence of subjective experiences and the sequence of the underlying events in the brain. But researchers actually found a surprising temporal relation between subjective experience and objectively measured neural events: in direct contradiction of the classical conception of free will, neural preparation to move (RP) preceded conscious awareness of the intention to move (W) by hundreds of milliseconds.

Based on information contained in the passage, which of the following chains of events would most closely conform to the classical conception of free will?

A W followed by RP followed by M

B RP followed by W followed by M

C M followed by W followed by RP

D RP followed by M followed by W

E RP followed by W and M simultaneously

16，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.

Which of the following can be inferred regarding the case of Baker v. Carr?

A. Its outcome required clarification in subsequent decisions rendered by the Supreme Court.

B. Its resolution attested to the power of federal courts to address legal issues related to politics.

C. It marked a radical change in judicial thinking in the United States.

D. It was decided before the Supreme Courts heard the case of Smith v. Allwright.

E. It has little historical significance aside from its focus on laws affecting politics.

17，In the late nineteenth century, numerous African American women`s literary clubs met regularly to discuss literary works. Although clubwomen often called their literary meetings "classes", their practices were radically different from those found in turn-of- the-century academic settings. For example, the culture of reading cultivated by these clubs de-emphasized one authoritative perspective on literary texts; instead, it encouraged women to determine for themselves the importance of the texts they read. For instance, a set of questions discussed by members reading Scott`s Ivanhoe was sufficiently open-ended to suggest that there were no "right" answers. Rather, the questions were designed to emphasize the importance of careful reading, of individual interpretation, and of "being able to form and hold one`s own opinion.”

The passage suggests that members of the women`s reading clubs would agree with which of the following about the reading of literary texts?

A The clubs should be reading different literary texts from those being read in academic settings.

B While the clubs should focus primarily on the reading of literary texts, they should consider nonliterary texts as well.

C The reading practices that prevailed at the clubs are more suitable for some literary text than for others.

D Equally careful readings of a literary text can result in divergent interpretations of that text.

E The lack of any authoritative perspective on a given literary text makes the reading of that text more difficult.

18，Meltzoff and Moore reported experiments showing that human newborns possess the ability to imitate certain facial expressions, such as a protruding tongue or an open mouth. Yet numerous researchers challenge Meltzoff`s interpretation that such neonatal imitation is the origin of later imitation, which appears at approximately eight to twelve months of age. These researchers point out that the neonatal imitative response disappears or is lessened at approximately two months. Moreover, since in follow-up studies only one type of imitative response toward a facial expression (that is, tongue protrusion) was observed, some researchers assert that neonatal imitation is not imitation at all but may simply be a form of exploratory behavior in response to interesting stimuli.

The passage implies which of the following about the experimental results reported by Meltzoff and Moore?

A, They were, at best, only partially borne out by subsequent studies.

B, They cast doubt on the validity of a particular claim about newborns.

C, They formed the basis for revised interpretations of other behaviors of newborns.

D, They derived from a methodology that turned out to be flawed.

E, They challenged the distinction between imitative and nonimitative behavior in newborns.

19，United States 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 passage suggests which of the following about women`s achievement of voting rights?

1. It had a negative impact on voter turnout rates after 1920.
2. It was considered by many women to have little impact on women`s political status.
3. It was responsible for a major shift in the way most Americans perceived the importance of voting.
4. It would have had more political impact if it had occurred earlier than it did.
5. It might have occurred earlier if political parties had not been so strong in the mid- nineteenth century.

20，David Belasco’s 1912 Broadway production of The Governor’s Lady created a sensation with a scene set in a Child’s cafeteria, a chain restaurant that was an innovator in food standardization and emblematic of modern everyday life. While Belasco’s meticulously detailed reproduction of an immediately recognizable setting impressed the public, it was derided by progressive theater critics who championed the New Stagecraft theories of European artists like Max Reinhardt. The New Stagecraft rejected theatrical literalism; it drew inspiration from the subjectivity and minimalism of modern painters, advocating simplified sets designed to express a dramatic text’s central ideas. Such critics considered Belasco a craftsman who merely captured surface realities: a true artist eliminated the inessential to create more meaningful, expressive stage images.

The author of the passage implies which of the following about Belasco’s production of The Governor’s Lady?

A, It was dismissed by certain theater critics who misunderstood Belasco’s conception of modernity. B, It was intended to marshal elements of the New Stagecraft to serve Belasco’s predilection for realistic staging.

C, It demonstrated that theatrical literalism could be used effectively to express a dramatic text’s central ideas.

D, It elicited responses that reflected a discrepancy between popular tastes in entertainment and the tastes of progressive theater critics.

E. It relied on the appeal of an impressively realistic stage set to compensate for weaknesses in other aspects of the production.

It can be inferred that the theater critics would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the theatrical productions?

A. Theatrical productions that seek to eliminate the inessential also often eliminate theatrical elements that enhance the expressiveness of a play.

B. Theatrical productions that faithfully recreate the visual details of everyday life are unlikely to do justice to a good play’s central ideas.

C. Theatrical productions that employ the minimalism characteristic of modern paintings may have greater appeal to modern audiences than productions that rely on theatrical literalism.

D. Theatrical productions that aim to represent truths about modern life should not attempt to employ elements of the New Stagecraft.

E. Theatrical productions that attempt to produce authentic-looking scenes of everyday reality are likely to fail in that goal because of the theater’s inherent limitations.

21，Although some skeptics points to Arctic places such as the high latitudes of Greenland, where temperatures seem to have fallen, a recent scientific report concludes that in recent decades average temperatures have increased faster in the Arctic than elsewhere. Scientists have long suspected that several factors lead to greater temperature swings at Earths polar regions than elsewhere. First, most of the Arctic is covered in snow and ice, which are highly reflective; if snow and ice melt, the exposed soil, which absorbs heat, serves to accelerate warming. Second, the polar atmosphere is thin, so little energy is required to warm it. Third, less solar energy is lost in evaporation at the frigid poles than in the tropics.

In pointing to the apparent temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland, the skeptics mentioned in the passage intend to raise as a question whether

A, Greenland is less likely to experience extreme temperature changes than are other areas of the Arctic.

B, Those more localized temperature drops might indicate an important trend not captured by the upward trend of average Arctic temperatures.

C, There might be a reversal of the temperature trend in the high latitudes of Greenland.

D, The factors that cause temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland are different from those that affect the rest of the Arctic.

E, Greenland has more ice and snow on the ground than do other areas of the Arctic.

22，There is mounting evidence that the frequency and magnitude of landsliding is changing in many parts of the world in response to climate change. This is not surprising, given that precipitation is one of the two external triggering mechanisms—the other being seismic activity—involved in the formation of landslides. Evidence from the past clearly indicates that cycles of elevated landslide activity have been followed by cycles of low activity, and that these are correlated with climate fluctuations over a variety of timescales.

What sets current changes in landslide activity apart is the likely influence of anthropogenic (i.e., human-caused) factors, either acting alone or in concert with climate, which can further modify the process of landsliding and the nature of ecosystem responses. Among these factors, deforestation and land-use change have the potential to influence the frequency and magnitude of landsliding because of their direct effects on vegetation attributes that influence slope stability. The extent and conditions under which mountain ecosystems are resilient to these changes—that is, the amount of disturbance they can absorb before changing into states with different structure and function—are not known. Addressing this issue is crucial for the long-term conservation of mountainscapes.

The passage makes which of the following claims?

A. A rise in precipitation resulting from human factors has increased the frequency and magnitude of landsliding.

B. Human factors have led to greater changes in landsliding activity than have cyclical climate fluctuations.

C. Decreases in landsliding activity have historically been accompanied by changes in climate.

D. Slope stability is more influenced by seismic activity than it is by human factors.

E. Changes in land-use patterns in mountain ecosystems are generally correlated with changes in climate.

23，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.

Information in the passage suggests that literary histories that adhere to “Great Traditionalism” have which of the following flaws?

A. They overemphasize the issue of sexual identity in women’s writing.

B. They overemphasize the degree of continuity between literary generations.

C. They do not help to explain the connections between different generations of women novelists.

D. They denigrate the achievements of “great” female novelists in comparison with those of male novelists.

E. They do not incorporate the insights of literary histories produced before the late 1960s.

24，Pueblo Bonito, the most impressive of the “great houses” at the prehistoric Chaco Canyon site in New Mexico, comprised over 600 rooms and 4 to 5 stories. Traditional interpretations have viewed the great houses as almost entirely residential, with some archaeologists estimating the population of Pueblo Bonito at 1,200. But Windes recently challenged this view by pointing out the paucity of hearths recorded during the excavation of Pueblo Bonito, which revealed only 3 upper-story hearths, in contrast to 59 ground-floor hearths: habituation rooms would have required hearths for cooking and heat. It is possible, however, that the collapse of upper-story floors disturbed evidence of upper-story hearths to such an extent that they were not revealed by early excavations such as those conducted by Pepper’s field crews in the 1890s and Judd’s in the 1920s. Additionally, reliance on room features for early population estimates is complicated by the Chacoan’s later remodeling, especially given Judd’s disinclination to destroy later structures and features to expose earlier ones. The failure of early excavations to strip off intact floors may have concealed evidence of hearths in upper-story rooms.

The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Windes’ argument?

A. It relies on evidence that is irrelevant to the examination of structures as large as Pueblo Bonito.

B. It fails to acknowledge crucial evidence from great houses other than Pueblo Bonito.

C. It fails to incorporate crucial evidence from excavations before the 1920s.

D. It is based on a false notion about the significance of hearths.

E. It is based on evidence that may be incomplete.

It can be inferred from the passage that Windes would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about room usage in Pueblo Bonito?

A. Upper-story rooms were rarely used as storage areas.

B. Rooms that were remodeled were most likely to have been residential rooms.

C. The majority of residential rooms were located on the ground floor.

D. Early excavations of Pueblo Bonito disturbed much of the evidence indication room usage.

E. Upper-story rooms with hearths were probably used for different purposes than were lower story rooms with hearths.

Which of the following can be inferred about the excavation work performed by Judd’s field crew?

A. It did not unearth many room features that existed prior to Chacoan remodeling.

B. It did not unearth any evidence of upper-story hearths.

C. It revealed only habitation rooms.

D. It resulted in the collapse of some room features and upper-story floors.

E. It confirmed traditional population estimates for Pueblo Bonito.

25，The presence of work themes in the painting of the Impressionist movement of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries has until recently been largely discounted, despite the body of Impressionist works that continued the tradition, initiated by Courbet and Millet and developed through the 1880s by Breton, Bastien-Lepage, Pissaro, and Berthe Morisot, of representing rural labor, and notwithstanding the significant body of Impressionist work—including that of Degas, Caillebotte, and Morisot—representing urban or suburban labor. The notion of Impressionism as concerned primarily with the representation of leisure has less to do, however, with the subject matter of the paintings than with the acceptance of the view, widely held in nineteenth-century France, that considered peasants performing physically demanding rural labor as the epitome of work. The numerous Impressionist representations of activities (often those of women) that we might classify as work—a woman serving beer in a cafe, many paintings by Degas of the ballet (a physically demanding activity by any standard)—were instead classified as representations of leisure by those who held this view.

With which of the following statements about Impressionist painting would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?

A. The view that Impressionist painting is concerned primarily with themes of leisure is based in part on a limited definition of what constitutes work.

B. Many Impressionist paintings once regarded as representing work themes are now viewed as being concerned primarily with the representation of leisure.

C. Most of the Impressionist paintings that treat work themes depict activities representing urban and suburban labor.

D. Although themes of work appear frequently in Impressionist paintings, these themes are limited to the traditional representations of work as rural physical labor.

E. Notwithstanding the large body of Impressionist painting in which work themes are present, the notion that Impressionist paintings are primarily about leisure activities is essentially correct.

26，Despite today's more eﬃcient electrical generators, modern electric-only power plants waste more of their fuel sources potential energy than did Thomas Edison's power plants of the late 1800s. Edison used cast-off steam from his generators to warm nearby homes and factories. But few modern power plants use this residual heat, instead venting it into the air. When newer, larger plants required more real estate, they were built farther from customers. Moreover, because electricity travels easily, plants were located wherever they could tap the energy of a river or where local coal was especially cheap. The heat generated during the production of electricity does not travel far, however, so when power plants moved out to the horizon, the steam went to waste.

It can be inferred from the passage that, in general, locating modern power plants closer to population centers would have

A. compromised efforts to conserve energy in populated areas

B. decreased the demand for heating within those population centers

C. resulted in higher costs for the fuel used by those plants

D. required much larger plants than those currently operating

E. obliged power companies to find an alternative to coal as a fuel source

2. The author suggests that steam generated by modern power plants is not used for heating because

A. steam generally proves incompatible with most modem industrial needs

B. other means of heating have become more cost-effective

C. steam is no longer produced in suﬃcient quantities to be useful

D. insuﬃcient demand for heating exists nearby

E. transporting steam long distances would prove to be prohibitively expensive

答案：

1-5: eca/e/c/c/b 6-10: d/bc/c/c/b 11-15: ba/c/a/db/a 16-20:b/d/a/d/db

21-26: b/c/c/eca/a/cd

