

GRE 阅读讲义

阅读只看文章

深圳新东方

长文章 4T-9min
中文章 3T-6min
短文章 2T-4min
逻辑单题 1T-<2min

Before feminist literary criticism emerged in the 1970s, the nineteenth-century United States writer Fanny Fern was regarded by most **critics** (when considered at all) as a prototype of **weeepy sentimentalism**—a pious, insipid icon of **conventional American culture**. Feminist reclamations of Fern, by contrast, emphasize her nonsentimental qualities, particularly her sharply humorous social criticism. Most feminist scholars found it difficult to reconcile **Fern's sardonic social critiques with her elusive celebrations of many conventional values**. Attempting to resolve this contradiction, Harris concludes that Fern employed flowery rhetoric strategically to disguise her subversive goals beneath apparent conventionality. However, Tompkins proposes an alternative view of sentimentality itself, suggesting that sentimental writing could serve radical, rather than only conservative, ends by swaying readers emotionally, moving them to embrace social change.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select **all that** apply.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the contradiction mentioned in the highlighted sentence?

- A. It was not generally addressed by critics before the 1970s.
- B. It is apparent in only a small number of Fern's writings.
- C. It has troubled many feminist critics who study Fern.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Tompkins would be most likely to agree with which of the following about the critics mentioned in the passage?

- A. They accurately characterize the overall result Fern is aiming to achieve.
- B. They are not as dismissive of Fern as some feminist critics have suggested.
- C. They exaggerate the extent to which Fern intended her writing to serve a social purpose.
- D. They wrongly assume that sentimental must be a pejorative term.
- E. They fail to recognize that sentimental rhetoric plays to readers' emotions.

Tom认为S有两个含义，前面人自认为一个含义

笔记区

辨别出观点和事实

相互关联的细节！

一、GRE 阅读方法论综述

1. GRE 阅读考察能力

2. GRE 文章阅读方式：PEAR

Pause 以句子为单位分析文本

Evaluate 提炼句子单句句意重点 + 判断单句功能（论点/观点；论/事实）

Anticipate 预判句间逻辑 + 下文内容

Reassess 反推前句功能 + 句间逻辑

3. 阅读文章的三个重点分别是 _____、_____、_____

抓句间逻辑

看文章结构

找句间重点

做题两原则：逻辑不发散 + 互相关联的细节 因爱生 _ _

4. GRE 文章的难度与 _____ 和 _____ 有关

相互关联的细节

逻辑的转折和碰撞

5. GRE 阅读文章的逻辑关系是指 _____ 逻辑关系和 _____ 逻辑关系

顺承 语义取同

转折 语义取反

无转即顺

三、句间逻辑转折

1. 句间逻辑转折标志词

共有 _____、_____、_____、_____、_____、_____、
_____，分别讲解如下。

标志词 No.1

Because the subject matter was so personal, the work of several prominent mid-twentieth century poets has been termed “confessional” poetry.

But confession is a bad metaphor for what those poets did.

讲解知识点提要

1) 判断句意重点

主句

2) 相互关联的细节

confessional = confession

3) 陌生单词的处理方式

回原文寻找取同/取反的相关联细节

标志词 No.2

Feminist scholars have tended to regard women in the nineteenth-century United States who elected to remain single as champions of women’s autonomy and as critics of marriage as an oppressive institution.

Yet this view of single women tends to distort the meaning of their choices.

讲解知识点提要

1) 熟词辟义

逻辑先行，语义验证

2) 平行结构

3) 论点后加转折的处理方式

先找转折的验证词，再找相关细节。

标志词 No.3

For years, the leading theory for what caused the Younger Dryas (a dramatic reversal, about 12,900 years ago, in a global warming trend) was a release of water from Glacial Lake Agassiz.

However, evidence has emerged that the Younger Dryas began long before freshwater flooded the North Atlantic.

讲解知识点提要

1) 句子功能的判断方法

2) 插入语的阅读方式

先读主干，再读插入语

3) 相互关联的细节 **理解抽象概念，预测行文方向**

practice: 38-2

标志词 No.4

One reason researchers have long believed that Mars never enjoyed an extensive period of warm and wet climate is that much of the surface not covered by wind-borne dust appears to be composed of unweathered material. It turns out, though, that the scientists were not looking closely enough.

讲解知识点提要

1) though 的用法与位置

完全转折 / 部分转折

标志词 No.5

Members of the two major political parties still attacked each other for ideological differences. **nevertheless** 自带语义 in spite

Nevertheless, Gerteis argues, these disparate party affiliations did not diminish the actuality of reformer unity, most prominent in the 1830s.

讲解知识点提要

1) 让步转折的考点 1

部分转折，前面只有观点，部分承认观点
承认观点，换讨论对象

标志词 No.6

An influential early view held that competition for resources among species—whether native or nonnative invading ones—determines ecosystems' species composition. scientists have found gray squirrels to be more efficient foragers than red ones. For example, the American grey squirrel, often cited as a classic example of competitively superior invading species, was introduced in England in 1876 and now thrives, while the native red squirrel population has declined.

Nonetheless, factors other than competition often help explain invading species' success.

讲解知识点提要

1) 让步转折的考点 2

承认事实，反对观点

2) 辨识文章的视角 (perspective)

引用的or作者本身的

引用观点：人事物 + 表观点的动词
，或者观点的被动表达，或者观点的名词形式

标志词 No.7

According to a GISP 2 scientist, the weight of flowing glacial ice above has stressed the lower sections of both cores. This may have deformed the lower ice, disrupting its annual layers and thereby causing the discrepancy between the records. Still, some climatologists believe GRIP's record may be the more reliable of the two. It was drilled closer to a location called the ice divide, where stresses would have been lower, they say.

A比B好，不代表B好

3. 换观点

Among academics involved in the study of Northern Renaissance prints (reproducible graphic artworks), an orthodox position can be said to have emerged. This position regards Renaissance prints as **passive** representations of their time — documents that reliably record contemporary events, opinions, and beliefs — and therefore as an important means of accessing the popular contemporary consciousness. In contrast, pioneering studies such as those by Scribner and Moxey take a strikingly different approach, according to which Northern Renaissance prints were **purposeful, active, and important shaping** forces in the communities that produced them. Scribner, for example, contends that religious and political prints of the German Reformation (ca.1517–1555) functioned as popular propaganda: tools in a vigorous campaign aimed at altering people’s behavior, attitudes, and beliefs.

Replacement of the word “passive” which of the following words results in the least change in meaning for the passage?

- A. disinterested
- B. submissive
- C. **flaccid**
- D. supine
- E. unreceptive

讲解知识点提要

单词题的解题方法

4. 句间逻辑转折复习

nonetheless . nevertheless . still 部

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.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. 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

2. **For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

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

3. The author suggests that the realization described in the final sentence of the passage had which of the following effects?

- A. It introduced a new topic for study by astronomers interested in planetary formation.
- B. It led astronomers to adopt a number of different strategies in trying to determine the composition of cometary interiors
- C. It called into question an assumption that astronomers had made about comets
- D. It cast doubt on astronomers' ability to study the interior parts of comets.
- E. It caused astronomers to revise their account of the composition of the outer planets.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

4. 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 comet
- B. Astronomers were initially reluctant to accept what 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.

不怼事实，默认支持

讲解知识点提要

- 1) 复习句间逻辑转折

没有作者观点，即承认所有！

- 2) 复习相互关联的细节

四、句内逻辑转折

1. 句内逻辑转折常见的表达方式

though although .despite .while .whereas
for all .
albeit notwithstanding even if ...

2. 句内逻辑转折与句间逻辑转折的优先级

all but 接 n, = anything
除此之外, all but = almost

句间逻辑 > 句内逻辑

A is good in general. However, sometimes it is —. Despite its +, it is —. Although some people think that A is +, A is —. But it does not mean that A is —, since it is more + than —. Therefore, A is + rather than —.

3. 句内逻辑转折进阶知识点 1——主动的承认 = 让步

讲解知识点提要

1) 该语言现象的本质

论据：句内逻辑转折词拆成了句间转折

2) 出现过的辨识标志

It is true; of course; certainly; to be sure

3) 通用的辨识方法

Standard interpretations of “hand-in” offer observations of correspondence—demonstrating either that it mirrors actual social behavior or that it borrows from classical statuary. Such explanations, however, illuminate neither the source of this curious convention nor the reason for its popularity.

It is true that in real life the “hand-in” was a common stance for elite men.

Still, there were other ways of comporting the body that did not become winning portrait formulas.

In the context of the passage as a whole, the primary function of the highlighted sentence is to

- A. emphasize the influence of a particular social class on the conventions of eighteenth-century English portraiture
- B. account for the origin of a particular type of behavior frequently represented in eighteenth-century English portraiture
- C. acknowledge a historical basis for two competing hypotheses about a particular portrait type
- D. question the relevance of certain evidence frequently cited in support of an explanation for a particular portrait type
- E. concede that one explanation for the prevalence of a particular portrait type has a basis in fact

让步句功能：admit / concede / acknowledge
对立观点的合理性
qualify a previous statement 限制削弱

4. 句内逻辑转折进阶知识点 2——并列结构

A critical consensus has emerged that Mary McCarthy will be remembered primarily as an essayist rather than as a novelist. But despite her formidable gifts as a polemical and **discursive** writer, and for all her reputation as an intellectual who sacrificed feeling to intelligence, what powers McCarthy's best essays are her fictional rather than strictly intellectual gifts. She makes her points by telling stories or by way of vivid description, arresting images and subtle characterization. And for all her exacting sense of fact, McCarthy's greatest contribution was to blur the distinctions between different kinds of prose writing: to show how fiction could be opened up to the thinking mind and how essays could profit from the techniques of fiction.

In the context in which it appears, "discursive" most nearly means

- A. Prolific
- B. Sophistic
- C. Rambling
- D. Analytical
- E. Circuitous

讲解知识点提要

1) 单词题的解法复习

2) 文章结构的分析

3) 并列的判断标志?

论据 / 论点
无标识词，直接呈现。
and . also . moreover . further
final

五、典型文章结构分析



Passage 1

One reason researchers have long believed that Mars never enjoyed an extensive period of warm and wet climate is that much of the surface not covered by wind-borne dust appear to be composed of unweathered material. If water flowed for an extended period, researchers reasoned, it should have altered and weathered the volcanic minerals, creating clays or other oxidized, hydrated phases (minerals that incorporate water molecules in their crystal structure).

It turns out, though, that the scientists were not looking closely enough. New high-resolution mapping data and close-up surface studies have revealed clays and other hydrated minerals in many regions. The clay deposits are scattered all over, in ancient volcanic surfaces and heavily cratered highland regions, some of which have apparently been exposed by erosion only recently.

Passage 2

According to the conventional view, serfdom in nineteenth-century Russia inhibited economic growth. In this view Russian peasants' status as serfs kept them poor through burdensome taxes in cash, in labor, and in kind; through restrictions on mobility; and through various forms of coercion. Melton, however, argues that serfdom was perfectly compatible with economic growth, because many Russian serfs were able to get around landlords' rules and regulations. If serfs could pay for passports, they were usually granted permission to leave the estate. If they could pay the fine, they could establish a separate household; and if they had the resources, they could hire laborers to cultivate the communal lands, while they themselves engaged in trade or worked as migrant laborers in cities.

讲解知识点提要

1) 文章结构的划分



 AaBb + Cc / A / 承认 B, 换讨论对!

2) 文章视角的复习



不会转观点了
 只是顺承

Passage 3

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.

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

- A. It clarifies a point introduced in the preceding sentence.
- B. It reiterates a point introduced in the first sentence of the passage.
- C. It questions the accuracy of some of the evidence used to support the argument of the historians.
- D. It introduces a perspective that runs contrary to the view of those who endorse the "belief."
- E. It qualifies the interpretation made by the historians.

讲解知识点提要

- 1) 文章结构的分析
- 2) 选项中让步转折的表达方式

Passage 4

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 “nation-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.

1. 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 it
- 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

2. The author of the passage quotes Urban and Sherzer most probably in order to

- A. introduce a discussion of the legal ramifications of expanding the nation-state concept
- B. summarize a claim about one possible effect of asserting cultural differences within a state
- C. shift the focus of discussion from internal threats that states face to external threats that they face
- D. point out similarities between the threats to states seen by Urban and Sherzer and those seen by Hill
- E. describe one way an ethnocentric practice has affected attempts to assert cultural differences within a state

主权
管辖

按时间
顺序

因果 nations

因果倒置

3. According to the passage, Hill and Spicer define nations as which of the following?

- A. coalitions of distinct ethnic groups with similar concerns
- B. Distinct ethnic groups
- C. Culturally homogeneous states
- D. Linguistically diverse states
- E. Territorially bounded states

五个单选
三个多选

六、阅读句子的方法论

主干 + 修饰 + 从句 + 平行结构

1. 复杂句的处理方式

Sentence 1

Under the force of this view, it was perhaps inevitable that the art of rhetoric should pass from the status of being regarded as of questionable worth (because although it might be both a source of pleasure and a means to urge people to right action, it might also be a means to distort truth and a source of misguided action) to the status of being wholly condemned.

讲解知识点提要

1. 左右错位

defend A as B = defend as B A

Sentence 2

In what, as one reviewer put it, was "clearly intended to be a realistic novel," many reviewers perceived violations of the conventions of the realistic novel form, pointing out variously that late in the book, the narrator protagonist Celie and her friends are propelled toward a happy ending with more velocity than credibility, that the letters from Nettie to her sister Celie intrude into the middle of the main action with little motivation or warrant, and that the device of Celie's letters to God is especially unrealistic inasmuch as it forgoes the concretizing details that traditionally have given the epistolary novel (that is, a novel composed of letters) its peculiar verisimilitude: the ruses to enable mailing letters, the cache, and especially the letters received in return.

讲解知识点提要

拆语片
核逻辑
提重点

因为

七、解题方法论

1. 官方指南内容摘录

- ☑ 基于文章中的信息回答每一个问题，不要借助文章之外的信息。
- ☑ 有时候个人观点可能会和文中观点发生冲突；在这种情况下，一定要在文章所营造的上下文语境中回答问题。
- ☑ 在考试中，你无须与阅读文章中的任何内容持相同的看法。

2. 官方指南解题建议

- ☑ Read all the answer choices before making your selection, even if you think you know what the answer is in advance.
- ☑ The correct answer is the one that most accurately and most completely answers the question posed: be careful not to be misled by answer choices that are only partially true or only partially answer the question.

3. 官方指南题型划分

- ☑ Multiple-Choice - Select One Answer Choice
- ☑ Multiple-Choice - Select One or More Answer Choices
- ☑ Select-in-Passage

有限推理原则
处理逻辑问题

4. 直接细节题的解题方法

One reason researchers have long believed that Mars never enjoyed an extensive period of warm and wet climate is that much of the surface not covered by wind-borne dust appears to be composed of unweathered material. If water flowed for an extended period, researchers reasoned, it should have altered and weathered the volcanic minerals, creating clays or other oxidized, hydrated phases (minerals that incorporate water molecules in their crystal structure). It turns out, though, that the scientists were not looking closely enough. New high-resolution mapping data and close-up surface studies have revealed clays and other hydrated minerals in many regions. The clay deposits are scattered all over, in ancient volcanic surfaces and heavily cratered highland regions, some of which have apparently been exposed by erosion only recently.

According to the passage, scientists are able to discover weathered material on the Martian surface because they have benefited from which of the following?

- Based on
- A. A new method to analyze volcanic craters created on the Martian surface.
 - B. An improved ability to detect hydrated materials on the Martian surface
 - C. A more sophisticated understanding of the effect of wind-borne dust on the Martian surface
 - D. A decision to look for water primarily in heavily cratered highland regions.
 - E. A better understanding of how erosion might affect clay deposits.

讲解知识点提要

- 1) 直接细节题的判断标志
- 2) 直接细节题的解题思路
- 3) 错误选项的判断标准

5. 间接细节题的解题方法

Ralph Ellison was passionately interested in the visual arts. He immersed himself in Harlem's art scene in the 1930s, even apprenticing with sculptor Richmond Barthe for a time. Yet he was wary of projects aiming to provide a visual rendering of his novel *Invisible Man*. He reluctantly allowed Franklin Library to publish two illustrated versions of the novel but found the results disappointing and repeatedly rejected proposed film versions of the book. Despite his involvement in visual arts, Ellison insisted that only language could capture the complexity of American identity. This complexity consisted of the **tension** arising from the collision of the United States' written ideals, as outlined in the founding documents, and the historical and contemporary experiences molding the national consciousness.

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

- C*
- A. It partly resulted from social injustices that Ellison worked to alleviate.
 - B. It came to Ellison's attention partly as a result of his experience with proposed film versions of *Invisible Man*. *Language* *→ despite* *visual arts*
 - C. Ellison thought that it could not be adequately represented by sculpture.
 - D. Ellison believed that it arose from contradictions within the United States' founding ideals.
 - E. Ellison felt that it was an issue that could not adequately be addressed through the depiction of fictional characters.

讲解知识点提要

1) 间接细节题的判断标志

2) 间接细节题的解题思路

3) 错误选项的判断标准

4) 复习插入语和平行结构

论据 ↔ 论点
↓
论据

一：论据细节
二：论据 & 论点 / 论点 vs 论点
三：论据 vs 论据

6. 没有逻辑转折的文章主旨题解题方法

personalize

Early life insurers in the United States found themselves facing the problem of obtaining reliable information, as they needed to rely on applicants themselves to provide truthful, complete answers to a standard set of questions. In an attempt to personalize the relationship between insurers and their individual applicants, firms selected highly respected local citizens to act as their agents. These agents were expected to evaluate the appearance of candidates, unearth evidence of unhealthy family histories or questionable habits, and attest to the respectability of the people writing testimonial letters on an applicant's behalf. In short, the initial purpose of the agency system was not to actively solicit customers, but, rather, to recreate the glass-bowl mentality associated with small towns or city neighborhoods.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. explain the original function of life insurance agents
- B. evaluate the effectiveness of early life insurance agents
- C. describe how life insurance was first introduced
- D. illustrate how the life insurance agency system changed over time
- E. compare the strategies used by life insurance in cities and in small towns

2. The author suggests which of the following about "city neighborhoods?"

- A. They were places where family histories were difficult to establish
- B. They were places where unhealthy behaviors had been successfully addressed
- C. They were locations that were well suited for recruiting insurance agents
- D. They offered a high degree of transparency about a resident's personal history and character
- E. They offered potentially fruitful markets for the life insurance industry

讲解知识点提要

1) 没有逻辑转折的文章主旨题解题方法

动词:

有作者: 强 > 弱 (情感色彩)

无作者: 强 < 弱

2) 复习相互关联的细节

构成: 动词 + 抽象名词 + 具体名词

论题主要讨论对象
作何事设表名词范围
遇错即停

7. 有逻辑转折的文章主旨题解题方法

MacArthur and Wilson suggested that the biodiversity of an island will vary in direct proportion to a function of the island's size (i.e., larger islands can support a greater number of species) and in inverse proportion to a function of its distance from the mainland (i.e., many remote islands will tend to support fewer species). Reduced biodiversity in an island context is likely to require significant adaptation on the part of colonizing human populations. Evans argues that this limitation makes islands ideal laboratories for the study of human adaptations to the natural environment, whilst Renfrew and Wagstaff, in the introduction to their study of Melos, focus on this limitation in biodiversity as a "significant characteristic of the island ecosystem." For human communities, however, this limitation may potentially be offset by other factors. The reduced biodiversity of an island ecosystem applies only to terrestrial resources: the resources of the sea will be as rich as on any other coastal area, and may be equally important to human communities. A small island such as Malta or Melos allows all communities direct access to the sea, providing an important nutritional "safety net," as well as an element of dietary diversity, which may actually give island communities an advantage over their landlocked counterparts. Islands may also have specific nonbiological resources (such as obsidian on Melos), which may be used in exchange with communities on other islands and adjacent mainlands.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. evaluate two contrasting approaches to island biodiversity
- B. discuss the relevance of certain data pertaining to island biodiversity
- C. call into question a particular understanding of island biodiversity
- D. consider various reasons for reduced biodiversity on islands
- E. contrast large and small islands in terms of overall biodiversity

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. According to the author, factors of potential importance to human communities on islands include

- A. the accessibility of the sea's resources
- B. a diet superior in some respects to the diet of landlocked communities
- C. nonbiological resources that can be exploited

3. The author suggests that in considering the biodiversity of islands, Evans

- A. focuses too exclusively on terrestrial resources
- B. misunderstands the relationship between an island's size and its terrestrial resources
- C. misinterprets the work of MacArthur and Wilson
- D. is wrong to assume that more remote islands support fewer species
- E. downplays the ways that human communities adapt to island biodiversity

讲解知识点提要

1) 有逻辑转折的文章主旨题解题方法

2) 复习文章的结构

3) 复习并列结构

8. 功能题（目的题）的解题方法

注意证据

→ idea
→ information
解题方法论

The manuscripts of the eight extant Latin tragedies identify the plays as 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.

引用→时间

The author mentions Medea primarily in order to

方向及了

- A. given an example of a play in which references to certain authors can be used to determine when the Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae were composed
- B. acknowledge the possibility that the Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae may have been written by Quintilian rather than Seneca
- C. suggest that certain of the Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae may have been written near the end of Seneca's lifetime
- D. argue that Marci may have been one of the last of the eight plays in the Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae to be written
- E. indicate how the latest possible date for the time period during which the Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae were composed might be established

讲解知识点提要

1) 功能题（目的题）的判断标志

2) 功能题（目的题）的解题思路

Practice 1

Archaeologists studying Bonito phase (ca. A.D. 900-1140) Native American ceramics from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, observed that many pots had been altered after firing to revise their decorative designs — usually, intricate geometric patterns painted in black on white slipped surfaces. In some cases, a new design was imposed over an earlier one; less often, the original design was simply covered with white slip. **Crown and Wills** doubt that the alterations were made to correct design errors. Many Chaco pots with design errors were left unaltered. Furthermore, when errors were corrected, revisions were made prior to firing — either by painting directly over the error or by scraping off designs and applying new slip and paint, which is a less time-consuming method than repainting and refiring flawed pots.

The author of the passage mentions Crown and Wills primarily in order to

- A. Distinguish among different factors that might have caused Chaco potters to alter their pots' decorative designs.
- B. Introduce new evidence related to the question of why Chaco potters altered their pots' decorative designs.
- C. Show how one potential explanation for the alteration of Chaco pots has been discounted.
- D. Present a hypothesis about why Chaco pots were altered to revise their decorative designs.
- E. Explain how archaeologists discerned the method by which Chaco pots were originally decorated.

Handwritten red notes: 作者提出这个观点是为了排除其他可能性

9. 单词题解题方法复习

Passage 1

Computers cannot accurately predict climate change unless the mathematical equations fed into them adequately capture the natural meteorological processes they are intended to simulate. Moreover, there are processes that influence climate, such as modifications in land use, that scientists do not know how to simulate. The failure to incorporate such a process into a computer climate model can lead the model astray because a small initial effect can initiate a feedback cycle: a perturbation in one variable modifies a second variable, which in turn **amplifies** the original disturbance. An increase in temperature, for example, can boost the moisture content of the atmosphere, which then causes further warming because water vapor is a greenhouse gas.

In the context in which it appears, “amplifies” most nearly means

- A. exacerbates**
- B. explicates
- C. expatiates
- D. adds detail to
- E. makes louder

Passage 2

Some attine ants carry vegetation into their nests and add fungal material, thereby creating “gardens” in which fungal food for the ants grow. Because the ants play the behaviorally active role, it seems compelling to say that they cultivate and control the passive fungi. But even if that is true, the symbiotic association has existed for so long that cultivar traits may have evolved in the fungi that benefit the fungi but not necessarily the ants. Furthermore, many microorganisms have developed sophisticated mechanisms to **manipulate** the physiology and behavior of their symbiotic animals. It is not implausible, therefore, that the ants’ fungi have evolved chemical and physiological schemes that alter ant behavior to serve the fungus’ reproductive interests, possibly even compromising the reproductive interests for the ant hosts.

In the context in which it appears, the word “manipulate” most nearly means

- A. influence
- B. oversee
- C. coerce
- D. deceive**
- E. outmaneuver

10. 句子点选题的解题方法

While chocolate was highly esteemed in Mesoamerica, where it originated, its adoption in Europe was initially slow. There is a common belief that Europeans needed to “transform” chocolate to make it appetizing. However, while Spaniards did put sugar, which was unknown to indigenous Americans, into chocolate beverages, this additive was not completely innovative. Mesoamericans were already sweetening chocolate with honey, and the step from honey to sugar — increasingly more available than honey because of expanding sugar plantations in the Americas — is a small one. Likewise, although Spaniards adjusted Mesoamerican recipes by using European spices, the spices chosen suggest an attempt to replicate harder-to-find native flowers. There is no indication the Spaniards deliberately tried to change the original flavor of chocolate.

Select a sentence in the passage whose function is to present a misconception that the passage challenges.

讲解知识点提要

- 1) 正确答案的判断标准

- 2) 阅读方法论的复习

11. 类比题的解题方法

Although, recent years have seen substantial reductions in noxious pollutants from individual motor vehicles, the number of such vehicles has been steadily increasing. Consequently, more than 100 cities in the United States still have levels of carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and ozone (generated by photochemical reactions with hydrocarbons from vehicle exhaust) that exceed legally established limits.

Which of the following most closely parallels the situation described in the first sentence of the passage?

- A. Although a town reduces its public services in order to avoid a tax increase, the town's tax rate exceeds that of other towns in the surrounding area.
- B. Although a state passes strict laws to limit the type of toxic material that can be disposed of in public landfills, illegal dumping continues to increase.
- C. Although a town's citizens reduce their individual use of water, the town's water supplies continue to dwindle because of a steady increase in the total population of the town.
- D. Although a country attempts to increase the sale of domestic goods by adding a tax to the price of imported goods, the sale of imported goods within the country continues to increase.
- E. Although a country reduces the speed limit on its national highways, the number of fatalities caused by automobile accidents continues to increase.

讲解知识点提要

1) 类比题的解题方法

Practice 1

Stemmata are scholars' only road maps to textual connections based on internal evidence, but they may paint a distorted picture of reality because they diagram the relationships of only those manuscripts known or inferred today. If surviving copies are few, the stemma perforce brings into proximity manuscripts that were widely separated in time and place of origin.

As described in the passage, a stemma is most closely analogous to which of the following?

- A. A department store inventory list that excludes some departments.
- B. A map from which a large section has been torn off.
- C. A chronology that includes only major historical events.
- D. A family tree in which some generations are not recorded
- E. A government organizational chart from which some agencies are omitted.

Practice 2

Biologists know that some marine algae can create clouds by producing the gas dimethyl sulphide (DMS), which reacts with oxygen in air above the sea to form solid particles. These particles provide a surface on which water vapor can condense to form clouds. Lovelock contends that this process is part of global climatic-control system. According to Lovelock, Earth acts like a super organism, with all its biological and physical systems cooperating to keep it healthy. He hypothesized that warmer conditions increase algal activity and DMS output, seeding more clouds, which cool the planet by blocking out the Sun. Then, as the climate cools, algal activity and DMS level decrease and the cycle continues.

Which of the following is most similar to the role played by marine algae in the global climate control system proposed by Lovelock?

- A. A fan that continually replaces stale air in a room with fresh air from outside.
- B. A thermostat that automatically controls an air-conditioning system.
- C. An insulating blanket that retains heat.
- D. A filter used to purify water.
- E. A dehumidifier that constantly removes moisture from the air in a room.

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Passage 1

During the Pleistocene epoch, several species of elephants isolated on islands underwent rapid dwarfing. This phenomenon was not necessarily confined to the Pleistocene, but may have occurred much earlier in the Southeastern Asian islands, although evidence is fragmentary. Several explanations are possible for this dwarfing. For example, islands often have not been colonized by large predators or are too small to hold viable predator populations. Once free from predation pressure, large body size is of little advantage to herbivores. Additionally, island habitats have limited food resources, a smaller body size and a need for fewer resources would thus be favored. Interestingly, the island rule is reversed for small mammals such as rodents, for which gigantism is favored under insular conditions.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. question the plausibility of one explanation sometimes offered for the dwarfing of certain species living on islands
- B. argue that dwarfing of certain species living on islands occurred prior to the Pleistocene
- C. cite evidence suggesting that dwarfing may have adverse consequences for some species living on islands
- D. present some possible explanations for the dwarfing of certain species living on islands**
- E. contrast the effects of insular conditions on species with large body size and species with small body

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.
- C. For most herbivorous mammals, a large body size is easier to sustain in the absence of large predators.
- 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.

Passage 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.

1. 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 an ongoing issue

2. Based on the passage, which of the following is true of the "limited evidence" from Sweden and Australia?

- A. It lends support to the increasing-disadvantage model
- B. It correlates with findings on women's mobility from most other countries.
- C. It suggests important cultural similarities between these countries.
- D. It points to a phenomenon not widely recognized in these countries.
- E. It helps explain the persistence of the glass ceiling

3. 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 experienced 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

Passage 3

Having a larger assortment to choose from increases consumers' expectations about matching their preferences. The heightened expectations seem logical, since assortments containing more or more varied items should increase the degree to which preferences can be matched. In practice, however, as assortment size increases, the degree to which consumers realize better preference matches often rises relatively little. Larger assortments may not actually offer more variety, the market may simply not supply an envisioned offering, or in the absence of sophisticated search tools, consumers may miss a better preference match even if it is available. Therefore, larger assortments can increase the likelihood that expectations will not be met, leaving consumers less satisfied with options chosen from larger rather than smaller assortments.

1. In the highlighted portion of the passage, the author assumes that

- A. consumers' attitude toward the assortment of choices they are presented with depends almost exclusively on the size of the range
- B. consumers who have clear preferences make their choices more quickly than those whose preferences are relatively vague
- C. consumers' anticipation of meeting specific expectations directly affects their satisfaction with a selected option
- D. consumers presented with an assortment of choices often adjust the preferences they had beforehand
- E. consumers presented with a larger assortment of choices often make their decisions too quickly

2. Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence in the author's argument as a whole?

- A. It states a premise on which the author's conclusion is based
- B. It provides information to support the inference made in the following sentence
- C. It introduces a concept that the author proves is illogical
- D. It summarizes a position that the author proceeds to dispute
- E. It presents the phenomenon the argument is intended to explain

Passage 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.

1. 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

2. 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

Passage 5

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.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. suggest that two different arguments about a particular historical period are both questionable
- B. present historical evidence that undermines a widely accepted viewpoint
- C. defend a revisionist historian's thesis against traditionalist criticism
- D. outline opposing interpretations of a particular historical phenomenon
- E. resolve a dispute among historians over a controversial historical episode

2. The reference to "the earliest years of English settlement in North America" serves primarily to emphasize the point that

- A. Calloway has exaggerated the ruthlessness and rapacity of White settlers in their relations with Native Americans prior to the American Revolution
- B. seizure of Native American lands by White settlers had increased dramatically throughout the time of British colonial rule
- C. at one time White settlers had negotiated with Native American peoples as independent foreign states
- D. White settlers had no legitimate grounds for claiming title to land they seized west of the Appalachian Mountains
- E. aggression by White settlers against Native Americans during and after the American Revolution was not a new phenomenon

3. 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.



Passage 6

The “deindustrialization” thesis of Bluestone and Harrison asserts that the replacement of domestic with foreign manufacturing begun by United States corporations in the late 1960s resulted in a “hollowing out” of American industry, whereby workers displaced from manufacturing jobs through massive plant closings found themselves moving more or less permanently into lower-paying, less secure jobs or into unemployment. Critics of the deindustrialization thesis have argued that new service and high-technology sectors of the United States economy have recently created a substantial number of jobs. While these critics do not deny the painful aspects of this transition from an industrial to a service- and information-based economy, they argue that it will be short-term, and a necessary evil if the United States is to have long-term increases in living standards. Critics of the emerging economy, however, point to disturbing evidence of an “hourglass” effect: a shrinking middle tier of managerial and blue-collar unionized workers and consequent polarization of incomes. The emergence of a technical and financial elite, they argue, has brought forth a host of low-wage jobs to service the new economy, and it is this service sector that many ex- industrial workers must seek.

1. The purpose of the passage is to

- A. analyze the events that contributed to an economic phenomenon
- B. present different views on the nature and impact of an economic phenomenon
- C. distinguish between the short-term and long-term effects of an economic phenomenon
- D. challenge a dominant theory about how to solve the problems created by an economic phenomenon
- E. present new evidence to suggest that an economic phenomenon is more complex than had previously been believed

2. Which of the following, if true, would most tend to weaken the deindustrialization thesis of Bluestone and Harrison?

- A. a survey of the spouses of former industrial workers reveals a significant increase in the number of working spouses since the mid-1960s.
- B. data from the most recent United States census show that fewer individuals list their occupation as industrial worker than in the census from ten years earlier.
- C. a random survey of United States consumers indicates that a majority of those surveyed would prefer to buy United States-manufacturing goods if given the opportunity.
- D. A recent study indicates that large numbers of former industrial workers have retrained and found employment as skilled, highly-paid computer workers.
- E. Interviews with representatives at major agencies for temporary employment in the United States suggest that they value the skills of former industrial workers.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the highlighted “critics” believe which of the following about “hourglass” effect?

- A. It involves the relegation of industrial workers to less desirable jobs.
- B. It requires that workers make short-term sacrifices to achieve long-term gains.
- C. It affects non-unionized workers more strongly than it does unionized workers.
- D. It represents an increase in unemployment for those in the service sector.
- E. It threatens the status of the technological and financial elite.

Passage 7

Most twentieth-century critics read Melville's *Pierre* as a parody of the sentimental novel. They point to its overblown prose and hyperbolic rendering of domestic manners to argue that *Pierre* is a barbed critique of bourgeois politesse. A variation of this reading stresses Melville's strategic sentimentalism, positing the *Pierre*'s romantic-familial plot was meant to engage superficial readers, while the book's deeper elements were aimed at his true audience. Both readings emphasize Melville's aloofness and authorial control, imagining the writer by turns mocking and hoodwinking a feckless readership. Such a strategy, however, implies a cool detachment of the artist from his creation, when in fact Melville is never more personally involved or more in earnest than he is in *Pierre*.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. According to the passage, twentieth-century critics cite which of the following in support of the idea that in *Pierre*, Melville is "by turns mocking and hoodwinking a feckless readership"?

- A. Melville's personal involvement in his creation
- B. Melville's use of an extravagant writing style
- C. Melville's exaggerated depiction of bourgeois society

2. Select the sentence that presents a reason for questioning twentieth century reading of *Pierre*.

Passage 8

Catherine Stimpson calls for a reassessment of literary merit based on affective standards—on how literary works make readers feel—rather than on the aesthetic standards traditionally used to define the canon, the body of literary works generally accepted as “great”. Stimpson advocates an alternative paracanon for literary works, such as Louisa May Alcott’s *Little Women*, because she believes such works have been unjustifiably neglected by unsympathetic scholars. According to Stimpson, a para canonical work may or may not have literary value by traditional standards; rather, its worth consists in its “capacity to inspire love.” Elizabeth Barnes criticizes Stimpson’s approach as subjective and therefore uncritical “Although Stimpson never actually defines ‘love,’ she implies that a lovable work is one that so engages the reader that its worldview becomes inseparable from the reader’s own” (Stimpson acknowledges that the values reflected in *Little Women* may have subconsciously influenced her invention of the paracanon). For Barnes, the conflation of ethics and aesthetics implicit in Stimpson’s approach (in which “good” can refer to something morally sound and/or above average in quality) demonstrates the ambiguity inherent in such concepts as goodness and love.

1. According to the passage, Stimpson advocated the creation of a paracanon because she
 - A. found many of the works that were included in the canon to be uninspiring
 - B. rejected the ethical standards reflected in many canonical works
 - C. failed to convince other scholars that some of her favorite works should be added to the canon
 - D. felt that the values of some works has gone unrecognized by critics who are concerned only with traditional aesthetic standards
 - E. insisted on strict adherence to traditional standards for the evaluation of literature
2. The author of the passage mentions Louisa May Alcott’s *Little Women* primarily in order to provide an example of a work that
 - A. the author of the passage feels has been inappropriately excluded from the canon
 - B. the author of the passage and Stimpson agree is emotionally satisfying
 - C. Stimpson feels has not been sufficiently appreciated by scholars
 - D. conforms to Barnes’s ethical and aesthetic standards
 - E. presents an ambiguous view of the concept of love
3. It can be inferred from the passage that Barnes would be most likely to agree with which of the following characterizations of Stimpson’s approach to assessing literary works?
 - A. It requires the application of more exacting standards than are traditionally employed
 - B. Its application would result in the exclusion from the para canon of most of the works included in the canon
 - C. It accords recognition to too large and diverse a body of literature
 - D. It involves the use of a criterion that is not rigorously defined
 - E. It results in evaluations that are more objective than those based on traditional aesthetic standards

Passage 9

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.

1. 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.
2. The author mentions "Barrett Browning's contemporaries" partly to
 - A. criticize their evaluation of the ballads in *Poems* (1844).
 - B. call into question the objectivity of some of Mermin's views about the literary tastes of Victorian readers.
 - C. qualify an assertion made earlier in the passage about an anti-sentimental bias shared by many twentieth-century scholars.
 - D. demonstrate Mermin's strategy for responding to facts that might appear to be at odds with her argument.
 - E. establish that literary taste cannot be fully understood unless situated in a historical context.

Passage 10

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.

1. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the "preoccupation"?

- A. It is an important aspect of Victorian literature that was largely neglected by scholars until the 1990s
- B. It is a less dominant aspect of Victorian literature than has been claimed by critics who take an explicitly anticapitalist position in their work
- C. It has been treated somewhat dismissively by critics who do not regard an examination of capitalism as an important aspect of literary criticism
- D. It is evident in a more diverse range of representations of capitalism in Victorian fiction than many critics have acknowledged.
- E. It has mistakenly been ascribed to some Victorian authors whose views of capitalism diverge from those of anticapitalist literary critics

2. 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.

3. 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

Passage 1

In a critique of Mrs. Elizabeth Norman's *The Child of Woe: A Novel* (1789), *the Analytical Review* (February 1789) remarked that having no other virtues to recommend it, the book could only be termed "a truly feminine novel," the vast majority of which were "so near akin to each other, that with a few trifling alterations, the same review would serve for almost all of them." *The Analytical Review's* rather arch dismissal of novels by women has all too often been reflected in the literary histories of English fiction, where it has been popular to view the rise of the novel as the exclusive history of "the five greats" (Defoe, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne) and to ignore or at best to minimize the contributions of eighteenth-century women novelists. Serious readers of eighteenth-century fiction have finally come to admit, however, that the novel did not spring fully formed from the mind of Richardson, but was the child of many parents and the outgrowth of narrative techniques and fictional conventions first developed by writers of popular fiction, many of them women. In short, literary historians and critics have begun to give eighteenth-century women novelists their due, process of reassessment that owes much to the rise of women's studies and a parallel growth in critical interest in eighteenth-century fiction in general.

Today's critical focus on the "feminine novel" as a category suggests that in one sense *the Analytical Review* was right: women novelists of the eighteenth century were "akin to each other," sharing common interests, common themes, common techniques, and as women of the eighteenth century, a common fate. But *the analytical Review* was also quite mistaken, for if, as popular writers, eighteenth-century women produced a large body of eminently forgettable (if not unreadable) works, the many modern readers of the new paperback editions of these women's novels remind us that eighteenth-century women novelists also created an abundance of works marked by their quality and originality, as well as their historical interest. Moreover, the sheer variety of modern critical responses to the "feminine novel" and the liveliness of the critical debate surrounding them prove beyond question that never again will the same review "serve for almost all of them". Of course, as in all areas of literary study, much has been written that was perhaps better left unsaid, some scholarship seems superfluous, some merely dull. But the general critical controversy is a healthy sign, indicating that eighteenth century women writers are finally being judged as intentional artists worthy of such consideration. What seems clearest of all is that the rediscovery of the eighteenth-century woman novelist has resulted in the skillful mapping of a kind of new literary territory that, although not entirely unknown, had until recently been infrequently visited and remained largely unexplored.

- 1. The passage identifies which of the following factors as contributing to scholarly reevaluations of such novels as *The Child of Woe*?**
 - A. Renewed scholarly interest in the development of narrative techniques
 - B. Growing critical distaste for the works of “the five greats”
 - C. The availability of new editions of such works and modern readers’ interest in them
 - D. The rise of women’s studies and interest in eighteenth-century fiction
 - E. Critics’ awareness of the need to investigate conventions used in eighteenth-century fiction
- 2. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of eighteenth century women novelists?**
 - A. In the eighteenth century, such writers were more widely known than were “the five greats”
 - B. Their reputation among serious readers of fiction declined substantially after the eighteenth century
 - C. One cannot adequately describe the origins of the novel without considering the works of such writers
 - D. Their works embraced certain literary conventions already established by writers of earlier periods
 - E. It is important to recognize that such novelists’ works are of greater historical significance than those of “the five greats”
- 3. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about critical controversy?**
 - A. When critics disagree vigorously about how to read a literary work, that very disagreement is some evidence of the work’s significance.
 - B. Scholarly argument concerning a literary work is likely to be less spirited if the work has always been valued by scholars in the past.
 - C. Heated debate concerning a literary work ought to be resolved quickly by a concerted effort among scholars to assess the work objectively.
 - D. Although critical controversy about a literary work usually results in some degree of overstatement, it constitutes the strongest evidence that the work is valued by the reading public.
 - E. When a work is praised by critics at its publication, it is unlikely to remain popular among critics of later generations.
- 4. The author of the passage criticizes some recent scholarship of the eighteenth-century feminine novel for being**
 - A. unobjective and polemical
 - B. unnecessary and tedious
 - C. insubstantial and frivolous
 - D. overly technical and complex
 - E. arch in tone and dismissive

Passage 2

In the late nineteenth century, art critics regarded seventeenth-century Dutch paintings as direct reflections of reality. The paintings were discussed as an index of the democracy of a society that chose to represent its class, action, and occupations exactly as they were; wide-ranging realism was seen as the great accomplishment of Dutch art. However, the achievement of more recent study of Dutch art has been the recovery of the fact that such paintings are to be taken as symbolizing mortality, the renaissance of earthly life, and the power of God, and as message that range from the mildly moralizing to the firmly didactic. How explicit and consistent the symbolizing process was intended to be is a much thornier matter, but anyone who has more familiarity than a passing acquaintance with Dutch literature or with the kinds of images used in illustrated books (above all emblem books) will know how much less pervasive was the habit of investing ordinary objects than of investing scenes with meaning that go beyond their surface and outward appearance. In the mid-1960s, Eddy de Jongh published an extraordinary array of material—especially from the emblem books and vernacular literature—that confirmed the unreliability of taking Dutch pictures at surface value alone.

The major difficulty, however, with the findings of critics such as de Jongh is that it is not easy to assess the multiplicity of levels in which Dutch viewers interpreted these pictures. De Jongh's followers typically regard the pictures as purely symbolic. Not every object within Dutch paintings need be interpreted in terms of the gloss given to its equivalent representation in the emblem books. Not every foot warmer is to be interpreted in terms of the foot warmer in Rowmer Visscher's *Sinnepoppen* of 1614, not every **bridle** is an emblem of restraint (though many were indeed just that).

To maintain as Brown does, that the two children in Netscher's painting *A Lady Teaching a Child to Read* stand for industry and idleness is to fail to understand that the painting has a variety of possible meanings, even though the picture undoubtedly carries unmistakable symbolic meanings, too. Modern Art historians may well find the discovery of parallels between a painting and a specific emblem exciting; they may, like seventeenth-century viewers, search for the double that lie behind many paintings. But seventeenth-century response can hardly be reduced to the level of formula. To suggest otherwise is to imply a laboriousness of mental process that may well characterize modern interpretations of seventeenth-century Dutch Art, but that was, for the most part, not characteristic in the seventeenth century.

- 1. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?**
 - A. Reconciling two different points of view about how art reflects
 - B. Criticizing a traditional method of interpretation
 - C. Tracing the development of an innovative scholarly approach
 - D. Describing and evaluating a recent critical approach
 - E. Describing a long-standing controversy and how it was resolved
- 2. The author of the passage mentions bridles in the highlighted portion of the passage most likely in order to**
 - A. Suggest that restraint was only one of the many symbolic meanings attached to bridles
 - B. Provide an example of an everyday, physical object that was not endowed with symbolic meaning
 - C. Provide an example of an object that modern critics have endowed with symbolic meaning different from the meaning assigned it by seventeenth-century Dutch artists
 - D. Provide an example of an object with symbolic meaning that was not always used as a symbol
 - E. Provide an example of an everyday object that appears in a significant number of seventeenth century Dutch paintings
- 3. Which of the following best describes the function of the last paragraph of the passage?**
 - A. It provides specific applications of the critical approach introduced in the preceding paragraph
 - B. It present a caveat about the critical approach discussed in the preceding paragraph
 - C. It presents the research on which a theory presented in the preceding paragraph is based
 - D. It refutes a theory presented in the preceding paragraph and advocates a return to a more traditional approach
 - E. It provides further information about the unusual phenomenon described in the preceding paragraph
- 4. The passage suggests which of the following about emblem books in seventeenth-century Holland?**
 - A. They confirm that seventeenth century Dutch painting depict some objects and scenes rarely found in daily life.
 - B. They are more useful than vernacular literature in providing information about the symbolic content of seventeenth-century Dutch painting.
 - C. They have been misinterpreted by art critics, such as de Jongh, who claim seventeenth-century Dutch paintings contain symbolic meaning
 - D. They are not useful in interpreting seventeenth-century Dutch landscape painting.
 - E. They contain material that challenges the assumptions of the nineteenth-century critics about seventeenth-century Dutch painting.

Passage 3

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.

1. 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

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Hume's reputation in the late eighteenth century?

- A. He was more regarded as a historian than Gibbon
- B. His historical writing, like his philosophical writing, came to be regarded as problematic
- C. He was more well-known for his historical writing than for his philosophical writing
- D. His historic writing came to be regarded as morally questionable because of his association with Gibbon
- E. His views about classical paganism brought him disapproval among the general reading public

3. The highlighted sentence exemplifies which of the following?

- A. Cultural authorities' attempt to use novels to support their view about the value of reading fiction
- B. Eighteenth-century women authors' attempts to embody in their work certain cultural authorities' views about reading
- C. A point about the educational value of reading books about history
- D. An instance in which a particular judgment about the value of reading history is apparently presupposed
- E. A challenge to an assumption about eighteenth-century women's reading habits

4. The author mentions the "widespread doubts" in order to

- A. support a point about the scholarly merit of Hume's writings
- B. contrast Hume's philosophical writing with his writing on historical subjects
- C. suggest that Hanway did not understand the implicit controversy depicting her heroine as reading Hume
- D. identify an ambiguity in Hanway's depiction of the philosopher in *The Northern Wanderer*
- E. illustrate a point about a way eighteenth-century fiction sometimes represented historians

逻辑单题

Question Type One: Boldface

At a certain period in Earth's history, its atmosphere contained almost no oxygen, although plants were producing vast quantities of oxygen. As a way of reconciling these two facts, scientists have hypothesized that nearly all of the oxygen being produced was taken up by iron on Earth's surface. Clearly, however, **this explanation is inadequate**. New studies show that **the amount of iron on Earth's surface was not sufficient to absorb anywhere near as much oxygen as was being produced**. Therefore, something in addition to the iron on Earth's surface must have absorbed much of the oxygen produced by plant life.

1. In the argument given, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?
- A. The first is a claim made by the argument in support of a certain position; the second is that position.
 - B. The first is a judgment made by the argument about a certain explanation; the second is that explanation.
 - C. The first expresses the argument's dismissal of an objection to the position it seeks to establish; the second is that position.
 - D. The first sums up the argument's position with regard to a certain hypothesis; the second provides grounds for that position.
 - E. The first is a concession by the argument that its initial formulation of the position it seeks to establish requires modification; the second presents that position in a modified form.

Rain-soaked soil contains less oxygen than does drier soil. **The roots of melon plants perform less efficiently under the low-oxygen 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.

2. In the argument given, the two portions in boldface 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 provides support for the conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second provides evidence that supports an objection to that conclusion.
 - C. The first provides support for an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second states that intermediate conclusion.
 - D. The first serves as an intermediate conclusion that supports 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.

Columnist: Until very recently, Presorbin and Veltrex, two medications used to block excess stomach acid, were both available only with a prescription written by a doctor. In an advertisement for Presorbin, its makers argue that **Presorbin is superior** on the grounds that doctors have written 200 million prescriptions for Presorbin, as compared to 100 million for Veltrex. It can be argued that the number of prescriptions written is never a worthwhile criterion for comparing the merits of medicines, but that **the advertisement's argument is absurd** is quite adequately revealed by observing that Presorbin was available as a prescription medicine years before Veltrex was.

3. In the columnist's argument, **the two highlighted portions** play which of the following roles?
- A. The first is a claim that the columnist's argument seeks to clarify; the second states a conclusion drawn about one possible interpretation of that claim.
 - B. The first identifies the conclusion of an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
 - C. The first states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument; the second states a conclusion that the columnist draws in defending that conclusion against an objection.
 - D. The first identifies an assumption made in an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
 - E. The first is a claim that has been offered as evidence to support a position that the columnist opposes; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.

Question Type Two: Inference

A ten-year comparison between the United States and the Soviet Union in terms of crop yields per acre revealed that when only planted acreage is compared, Soviet yields were equal to 68 percent of United States yields. When total agricultural acreage (planted acreage plus fallow acreage) is compared, however, Soviet yield was 114 percent of United States yield.

1. From the information above, which of the following can be most reliably inferred about United States and Soviet agriculture during the ten-year period?
 - A. A higher percentage of total agricultural acreage was fallow in the United States than in the Soviet Union.
 - B. The United States had more fallow acreage than planted acreage.
 - C. Fewer total acres of available agricultural land were fallow in the Soviet Union than in the United States.
 - D. The Soviet Union had more planted acreage than fallow acreage.
 - E. The Soviet Union produced a greater volume of crops than the United States produced.

New methods developed in genetic research have led taxonomists to revise their views on the evolutionary relationships between many species. Traditionally the relatedness of species has been ascertained by a close comparison of their anatomy. The new methods infer the closeness of any two species' relationship to each other directly from similarities between the species' genetic codes.

2. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information?
 - A. The apparent degree of relatedness of some species, as determined by anatomical criteria, is not borne out by their degree of genetic similarity.
 - B. When they know the differences between two species' genetic codes, taxonomists can infer what the observable anatomical differences between those species must be.
 - C. The degree to which individuals of the same species are anatomically similar is determined more by their genetic codes than by such environmental factors as food supply.
 - D. The traditional anatomical methods by which taxonomists investigated the relatedness of species are incapable of any further refinement.
 - E. Without the use of genetic methods, taxonomists would never be able to obtain any accurate information about species' degrees of relatedness to one another.

Years ago, consumers in Frieland began paying an energy tax in the form of two Frieland pennies for each unit of energy consumed that came from nonrenewable sources. Following the introduction of this energy tax, there was a steady reduction in the total yearly consumption of energy from nonrenewable sources.

3. If the statements in the passage are true, then which of the following must on the basis of them be true?
 - A. There was a steady decline in the yearly revenues generated by the energy tax in Frieland.
 - B. There was a steady decline in the total amount of energy consumed each year in Frieland.
 - C. There was a steady increase in the use of renewable energy source in Frieland.
 - D. The revenues generated by the energy tax were used to promote the use of energy from renewable sources.
 - E. The use of renewable energy sources in Frieland greatly increased relative to the use of nonrenewable energy sources.

Question Type Three: Contradiction

In the United States between 1850 and 1880, the number of farmers continued to increase, but at a rate lower than that of the general population.

1. Which of the following statements directly contradicts the information presented above?
 - A. The number of farmers in the general population increased slightly in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880.
 - B. The rate of growth of the United States labor force and the rate of growth of the general population rose simultaneously in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880.
 - C. The proportion of farmers in the United States labor force remained constant in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880.
 - D. The proportion of farmers in the United States labor force decreased from 64 percent in 1850 to 49 percent in 1880.
 - E. The proportion of farmers in the general population increased from 68 percent in 1850 to 72 percent in 1880.

Question Type Four: Explanation

During the day in Lake Constance, the zooplankton *D. hyalina* departs for the depths where food is scarce and the water cold. *D. galeata* remains near the warm surface where food is abundant. Even though *D. galeata* grows and reproduces much faster, its population is often outnumbered by *D. hyalina*.

1. Which of the following, if true, would help resolve the apparent paradox presented above?
 - A. The number of species of zooplankton living at the bottom of the lake is twice that of species living at the surface.
 - B. Predators of zooplankton, such as whitefish and perch, live and feed near the surface of the lake during the day.
 - C. In order to make the most of scarce food resources, *D. hyalina* matures more slowly than *D. galeata*.
 - D. *D. galeata* clusters under vegetation during the hottest part of the day to avoid the Sun's rays.
 - E. *D. galeata* produces twice as many offspring per individual in any given period of time as does *D. hyalina*.

In the past ten years, there have been several improvements in mountain-climbing equipment. These improvements have made the sport both safer and more enjoyable for experienced climbers. Despite these improvements, however, the rate of mountain climbing injuries has doubled in the past ten years.

2. Which of the following, if true, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy presented in the passage?
 - A. Many climbers, lulled into a false sense of security, use the new equipment to attempt climbing feats of which they are not capable.
 - B. Some mountain-climbing injuries are caused by unforeseeable weather conditions.
 - C. Mountain climbing, although a dangerous sport, does not normally result in injury to the experienced climber.
 - D. In the past ten years there have been improvements in mountain-climbing techniques as well as in mountain-climbing equipment.
 - E. Although the rate of mountain-climbing injuries has increased, the rate of mountain-climbing deaths has not changed.

Although initially symptomless, glaucoma can eventually cause blindness when not properly treated. Tests under laboratory conditions of the traditional treatment, daily administration of eyedrops, show it to be as effective in relieving the internal ocular pressure that causes glaucoma as is a new laser-surgical procedure. Yet glaucoma-related blindness occurs in a significantly smaller percentage of patients who have had the surgery than of patients for whom only the eyedrop treatment was prescribed.

8. Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the low rate glaucoma-related blindness among patients who had the surgery?
 - A. Glaucoma-related blindness is no more common among patients who have had only the surgery than it is among patients who had the surgery after using the eyedrops
 - B. Doctors rarely recommend the surgery for glaucoma patients who have already started the traditional course of treatment
 - C. There is no known physiological cause of glaucoma other than increase in pressure inside the eye
 - D. A significant percentage of the people for whom the eyedrop treatment has been prescribed fail to follow the prescribed daily regimen, because the eyedrops have unpleasant side effects.
 - E. The eyedrops traditionally prescribed to treat glaucoma are normally prescribed to treat other disease of the eye.

Question Type Five: Weaken

In 1998 the United States Department of Transportation received nearly 10,000 consumer complaints about airlines; in 1999 it received over 20,000. Moreover, the number of complaints per 100,000 passengers also more than doubled. In both years the vast majority of complaints concerned flight delays, cancellations, mishandled baggage, and customer service. Clearly, therefore, despite the United States airline industry's serious efforts to improve performance in these areas, passenger dissatisfaction with airline service increased significantly in 1999.

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

- A. Although the percentage of flights that arrived on time dropped slightly overall, from 77 percent in 1998 to 76 percent in 1999, some United States airlines' 1999 on-time rate was actually better than their 1998 on-time rate.
- B. The number of passengers flying on United States airlines was significantly higher in 1999 than in 1998.
- C. Fewer bags per 1,000 passengers flying on United States airlines were lost or delayed in 1999 than in 1998.
- D. The appearance in 1999 of many new Internet sites that relay complaints directly to the Department of Transportation has made filing a complaint about airlines much easier for consumers than ever before.
- E. Although the number of consumer complaints increased for every major United States airline in 1999, for some airlines the extent of the increase was substantial, whereas for others it was extremely small.

The average temperature of the lobster-rich waters off the coast of Foerkland has been increasing for some years. In warmer water, lobsters grow faster. In particular, lobster larvae take less time to reach the size at which they are no longer vulnerable to predation by young cod, the chief threat to their survival. Consequently, the survival rate of lobster larvae must be going up, and the lobster population in Foerkland's coastal waters is bound to increase.

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

- A. There are indications that in recent years the fishing fleet operating off the coast of Foerkland has been taking cod at an unsustainably high rate.
- B. The increase in water temperatures off Foerkland has not been as pronounced as the increase in average soil temperatures in Foerkland.
- C. Because of their speeded-up growth, lobsters now get large enough to be legal catch before they reach reproductive maturity.
- D. Even though lobsters grow faster in warmer waters, warmer waters have no effect on the maximum size to which a lobster can eventually grow.
- E. Cod are a cold-water species, and the increasing water temperatures have caused a northward shift in Foerkland's cod population.

Even after numerous products made with artificial sweeteners became available, sugar consumption per capita continued to rise. Now manufacturers are introducing fat-free versions of various foods that they claim have the taste and texture of the traditional high-fat versions. Even if the manufacturers' claim is true, given that the availability of sugar-free foods did not reduce sugar consumption, it is unlikely that the availability of these fat-free foods will reduce fat consumption.

3. Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the argument?

- A. Several kinds of fat substitute are available to manufacturers, each of which gives a noticeably different taste and texture to products that contain it.
- B. The products made with artificial sweeteners did not taste like products made with sugar.
- C. The foods brought out in sugar-free versions did not generally have reduced levels of fat, but many of the fat-free versions about to be introduced are low in sugar.
- D. People who regularly consume products containing artificial sweeteners are more likely than others to consume fat-free foods.
- E. Not all foods containing fat can be produced in fat-free versions.

Low bone density is the primary risk factor for bone fractures. People with a physically inactive lifestyle provide a case in point: their bone density decreases and, as a result, they become increasingly prone to bone fractures. People who routinely take Omega sleeping pills are also uncommonly prone to bone fractures, even as compared to users of other sleeping pills. Clearly, when data on Omega users' bone density are collected, what they will show is below-average bone density.

9. Which of the following, if true, casts most doubt on the prediction?

- A. When taken regularly, Omega sleeping pills, more than other sleeping pills, cause people to be unsteady on their feet.
- B. Omega sleeping pills, when taken regularly, can be taken in gradually decreasing dose without any diminution of the desired effect.
- C. Measuring a person's bone density is not currently a part of a routine medical checkup.
- D. In people whose bone density decreases, the likelihood of a hip fracture increases at a greater rate than does

the likelihood of any other kind of bone fracture.

E. People who regularly take Omega sleeping pills are no more likely than people in general are to have a physically inactive lifestyle.

Use of conventional flu medications remains common. However, in recent years, use of Sabocin, a nonconventional herbal remedy for the flu, has increased. Sabocin's effectiveness relative to conventional medications is unproven, but it is clear Sabocin is less likely to cause unpleasant side effects: Only 35 percent of people who have used Sabocin recall an unpleasant side effect, whereas 55 percent of those people recall having experienced an unpleasant side effect when they took conventional flu medication.

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

A. Sabocin is not the most popular nonconventional herbal remedy for the flu.

B. Most people with the flu will recover within a week even if they do not take any sort of remedy.

C. People who have experienced unpleasant side effects from a conventional flu medication are more likely to try Sabocin.

D. The makers of Sabocin do not manufacture any conventional flu medication.

E. Any particular case of the flu tends to be medicated with either conventional flu medications or nonconventional remedies, but not with both.

Question Type Eight: Strengthen

Sparva, unlike Treland's other provinces, requires automobile insurers to pay for any medical treatment sought by someone who has been involved in an accident; in the other provinces, insurers pay for nonemergency treatment only if they preapprove the treatment. Clearly, Sparva's less restrictive policy must be the explanation for the fact that altogether insurers there pay for far more treatments after accidents than insurers in other provinces, even though Sparva does not have the largest population.

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

A. Car insurance costs more in Sparva than in any other province.

B. The cost of medical care in Sparva is higher than the national average.

C. Different insurance companies have different standards for determining what constitutes emergency treatment.

D. Fewer insurance companies operate in Sparva than in any other province.

E. There are fewer traffic accidents annually in Sparva than in any of the provinces of comparable or greater population.

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.

2. 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.

Question Type Six: Assumption

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.

1. 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 have 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.

The surface of Venus contains calcite, a mineral that absorbs the gas sulfur dioxide. Sulfur dioxide is often produced by volcanic activity and is plentiful in Venus' atmosphere, so there must be a source, perhaps volcanic, producing sulfur dioxide on Venus.

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

- A. In the recent past, the level of sulfur dioxide in Venus' atmosphere was not much higher than it is now.
- B. If there is volcanic activity on the surface of Venus, it is not adequate to maintain the observed amount of sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere.
- C. The sulfur dioxide in Venus' atmosphere forms clouds that prevent direct observation of the surface.
- D. Sulfur dioxide produced by volcanic activity on the Earth's surface is also absorbed by minerals other than calcite.
- E. The calcite on the surface of Venus is in sufficient supply to continue to absorb sulfur for millions of years to come.