

长难句课程讲义

1 寻找连接词

2 寻找动词构成的每句话的主要结构

3 寻找介词引导的后置修饰成分 a friend of mine in London

4 提炼主干

5 特别注意: 插入成分 介词扩展 be ignorant of a, b, c ,and d= be ignorant of a, of b, of c ,and of d 比较关系

句子案例分析

老版新概念第四册 14 课《How to grow old》典型长难句

Young men who have reason to fear that they will be killed in battle may justifiably feel bitter in the thought that they have been cheated of the best things that life has to offer.

那些有理由恐惧在战场上将被杀死的年轻人，一想到被骗走了生命能提供的最美好的事情，就有充分理由感到痛苦。

Men may feel bitter.

老版新概念第四册 7 课《The Sporting Spirit》典型断句

At the international level sport is frankly mimic warfare.

But the significant thing is not the behaviour of the players but the attitude of the spectators and, behind the spectators, of the nations who work themselves into furies over these absurd contests, and seriously believe - at any rate for short periods - that running, jumping and kicking a ball are tests of national virtue.

国际级的体育（比赛）就是一场模拟战争。

但是最重要的并不是选手的行为，而是观众的态度，以及观众背后，那些因为这些荒谬竞赛陷入愤怒的国家（的态度），他们煞有介事地相信——至少在短期内——跑跑步，跳跳高，踢踢球对于民族美德的测试。

The thing is not the behaviour, but the attitude.

Exercise 39 长 91-4-4

Although it has been possible to infer from the goods and services actually produced what manufactures and servicing trades thought their customers wanted, only a study of relevant personal documents written by actual consumers will provide a precise picture of who wanted what.

尽管能从实际生产的商品和服务中推断出厂家和服务商认为他们的顾客要的是什么，但只有针对真正消费者所写的相关个人档案的研究才能提供精确的关于到底是谁需要什么描述。

A study will provide a picture.

Exercise 45 短 93-10-3

Anthropologists and others are on much firmer ground when they attempt to describe the cultural norms for a small homogeneous tribe or village than when they undertake the formidable task of discovering the norms that exist in a complex modern nation state composed of many disparate groups.

人类学家和其他人是基于一个更为坚实的基础上的（更有把握），当他们试图去描述一个小而且同种族的部落或村庄的文化标准时，比起当他们肩负起发现标准的艰巨任务，后者的标准存在于一个包含了众多异类族群的复杂现代民族国家。

Anthropologists are on much firmer ground when they 1 than when they 2

老版新概念第四册 37 课《On Telling Truth》典型大段插入成分

We, for our part, admitting the fact that no feat of intelligence and character is so exacting as that required of

two people who desire to live permanently together on a basis of amity, are obsessed by the problem of how to render the basic facts of cohabitation simpler and more reasonable, in order that unhappy marriage may less frequently result.

就我们而言，承认什么努力会要求如此之多，（比起）两人渴求白头偕老恩恩爱爱；我们感到困扰的问题是如何提供一个同居的基础实施，以期产生较少的不幸福的婚姻。

对于我们而言，承认两人与白头偕老恩恩爱爱相敬如宾，必须在性格和智力上下足功夫；我们感到困扰的问题是如何提供一个同居的基础事实，以期产生较少的怨偶婚姻。

We are obsessed by the problem.

Exercise 32 长 90-10-4

The increase in the numbers of married women employed outside the home in the twentieth century had less to do with the mechanization of housework and an increase in leisure time for these women than it did with their own economic necessity and with high marriage rates that shrank the available pool of single women workers, previously, in many cases, the only women employers would hire.

二十世纪已婚妇女离家被雇用的数目增长，与其说是同家务劳动的机械化以及这些妇女空闲时间的增加有关，不如说是与她们的经济需求和高结婚率有关，（这种结婚率）减少了单身女工的有效资源，从前，多数情况下，惟有（单身女工）是雇主们想雇用的。

The increase had less to do with mechanization and increase than it did with necessity and rates.

Exercise 42 长 91-10-2

Such philosophical concerns as the mind-body problem or, more generally, the nature of human knowledge they believe, are basic human questions whose tentative philosophical solutions have served as the necessary foundations on which all other intellectual speculation has rested.

他们相信，这种哲学关注，比如灵与肉的问题（物质与意识），或者更普遍地讲，人类认知的本质，是人类的基本问题，（这些问题的）尝试性的哲学解释是其他所有学术探讨基于其上的必要基础。

Concerns are questions.

老版新概念第四册 47 课 《Plato Today》

But the plight of the world compels his unwilling attention, and when he sees that human stupidity and greed are about to plunge Europe into chaos and destroy the most glorious civilization which the world has known, he feels that it is high time for men of good sense and good will to intervene and to take politics out of the hands of the plutocrats of the Right and the woolly-minded idealists of the Left.

但是现世的困境迫使他不得不情愿的予以注意，当他看到人类的愚蠢和贪婪即将使整个欧洲陷入混乱并毁灭世界文明的最灿烂的文明的时候，他感到当务之急是有识有心之士来干预并将政治从右翼财阀和左翼头脑糊涂的理想主义者手中拯救出来。

The plight compels his attention.

Exercise 51 长 94-10-2

This doctrine has broadened the application of the Fourteenth Amendment to other non-racial forms of discrimination, for while some justices have refused to find any legislative classification other than race to be constitutionally disfavoured, most have been receptive to arguments that at least some non-racial discriminations, sexual Discrimination in particular, are 'suspect' and deserve this heightened scrutiny by the courts.

这一信条把第 14 条修正案的适用范围拓宽到了其它的非种族形式的歧视，因为尽管一些法庭拒绝将任何种族以外的立法分类为违宪，大多数人已经接受一种观点，（此观点认为）至少一些非种族歧视，尤其是性别歧视是“应受怀疑的”，并应受

到法院的严格审查。

Doctrine has broadened application.

老版新概念第四册 55 课《Patterns of Culture》

John Dewey has said in all seriousness that the part played by custom in shaping the behaviour of the individual as over against any way in which he can affect traditional custom, is as the proportion of the total vocabulary of his mother tongue over against those words of his own baby talk that are taken up into the vernacular of his family.

约翰·杜威曾经非常严肃地指出，风俗在塑造个人行为方面所起到的作用同个人影响传统风俗的任何方式相比，就如同一个人母语的全部词汇同他咿呀学语时被家庭方言所吸收的那些单词相比。

John Dewey said

Part as against any way is as proportion against those words.

Exercise 40 长 92-2-6 史上最长句

These questions are political in the sense that the debate over them will inevitably be less an exploration of abstract matters in a spirit of disinterested inquiry than an academic power struggle in which the careers and professional fortunes of many women scholars - only now entering the academic profession in substantial number - will be at stake, and with them the chances for a distinctive contribution to humanistic understanding, a contribution that might be an important influence against sexism in our society.

这些问题有政治意味，对于这些问题的争论将不可避免地成为，与其说是在公平竞争精神下的一种对抽象事物的探索，还不如说是一种学术权力的斗争，在这种斗争中，很多女性学者的工作和职业命运——仅仅是现在才大量进入学术界的（女性）——都将处于危机之中，同时她们对于人文学理解做出贡献的可能性（也会处于危机），这种贡献可能是我们社会中抵制性别歧视的重大影响。

Questions are political

Debate will be less exploration than struggle.

老版新概念第四册 60 课《On Moral Courage》史上最难句子

The only arguable plea for capital punishment is the right of society to retribution in this world with the prospect of life in another, but since what used to seem to the great majority of civilized humanity the assurance of another life beyond the grave has come to seem to more and more people less certain, a feeling for the value of human life has become deeper and more widespread.

死刑唯一可争辩的托辞是，这个社会拥有一种权利，（这种权利是）在现世（施行）因果报应，伴随下辈子对生命的前景，但是因为对于文明人的大多数人相信那种坟墓之后下辈子的确定性，（现在）越来越多的人不再确定（这种确定性），一种对于人类生命价值的感情变得愈发深邃而且广泛了。

死刑唯一可争辩的托辞是，社会拥有以来世再生为指望尔在此世予以报应的权利，但是由于越来越多的人不再相信原先大多数文明人一直认为的什么来生，对人生价值的感情才变得愈发深邃和广泛。

Plea is right.

Feeling becomes deeper and widespread.

- 第一节 文章的一次分类
- 第二节 文章的二次分类
- 第三节 长文章的分析方法
- 第四节 主旨题以及文章作者态度分析
- 第五节 作者态度分析的实际运用
- 第六节 细节题的分类以及解答方法
- 第七节 做题思路的总结
- 第八节 习题课
- 第九节 习题课
- 第十节 习题课以及留学准备与其他

第一节 文章的一次分类

1 GRE 阅读的通则

- 1.1 专业背景无用论
- 1.2 出题无序性：阅读顺序，先文章，后习题
- 1.3 单词背诵顺序：先动词，后形容词，再其它

2 文章的一次分类（按写作方式分类）

- 2.1 Presentation 立论型
- 2.2 Argumentation 驳论型
 - 2.2.1 Argumentation I 经典驳论型
 - 2.2.2 Argumentation II 实际驳论型

3 文章阅读的基本原则

- 3.1 阅读速度
 - 3.1.1 精读：逐字逐句
 - 3.1.2 速读：扫描，不要求任何有效的逻辑回馈

3.2 阅读中心：逻辑关系，结构层次

- 3.3 阅读的反馈
 - 3.3.1 文章类型
 - 3.3.2 文章所探讨的主要事物
 - 3.3.3 作者对于探讨事物或正或负的态度

初始评价将维持到最后

4 实际操作

4.1 Presentation 文章案例

4.1.1 No4-3 Great Comic Art

Great comic art is never other-worldly, it does not seek to mystify

超凡脱俗的

worldly: 现世凡尘的

us, and it does not deny ambiguity by branding as evil whatever differs from good. Great comic artists assume that truth may bear all lights, and thus they seek to accentuate contradictions in social action, not gloss over or transcend them by appeals to extrasocial symbols of divine ends, cosmic purpose, or laws of nature. The moment of transcendence in great comic art is a social moment, born out of the conviction that we are human, even though we try to be gods. The comic community to which artists address themselves is a community of reasoning, loving, joyful, compassionate beings, who are willing to assume the human risks of acting rationally. Without invoking gods or demons, great comic art arouses courage in reason, courage which grows out of trust in what human beings can do as humans.

打上烙印

bear : 带来

gloss over : 掩饰, 粉饰

transcendence : 超越

审题 定位 分析 匹配

nature material moral

17. The passage suggests that great comic art can be characterized as optimistic about the ability of humans to

E

- (A) rid themselves of pride
- (B) transcend the human condition
- (C) differentiate clearly between good and evil
- (D) avoid social conflicts
- (E) act rationally

18. It can be inferred from the passage that the author admires great comic artists primarily for their

- (A) ability to understand the frequently subtle differences between good and evil
- (B) ability to reconcile the contradictions in human behavior
- (C) ability to distinguish between rational and irrational behavior
- (D) insistence on confronting the truth about the human condition
- (E) insistence on condemning human faults and weaknesses

D

19. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the organization of the passage?

- (A) A sequence of observations leading to a prediction
- (B) A list of inferences drawn from facts stated at the beginning of the passage
- (C) A series of assertions related to one general subject
- (D) A statement of the major idea, followed by specific examples
- (E) A succession of ideas moving from specific to general

C

4.2 Argumentation 文章案例

4.2.1 No5-2 Visual Recognition

Visual recognition involves storing and retrieving memories. Neural activity, triggered by the eye, forms an image in the brain's memory system that constitutes an internal representation of the viewed object. When an object is encountered again, it is matched with its internal representation and thereby recognized. Controversy surrounds the question of whether recognition is a parallel, one-step process or a serial, step-by-step one. Psychologists of the Gestalt school maintain that objects are recognized as wholes in a parallel procedure: the internal representation is matched with the retinal image in a single operation. Other psychologists have proposed that internal representation features are matched serially with an object's features. Although some experiments show that, as an object becomes familiar, its internal representation becomes more holistic and the recognition process correspondingly more parallel, the weight of evidence seems to support the serial hypothesis, at least for objects that are not notably simple and familiar.

17. The author is primarily concerned with
 (A) explaining how the brain receives images
 (B) synthesizing hypotheses of visual recognition
 (C) examining the evidence supporting the serial-recognition hypothesis
 (D) discussing visual recognition and some hypotheses proposed to explain it
 (E) reporting on recent experiments dealing with memory systems and their relationship to neural activity

18. According to the passage, Gestalt psychologists make which of the following suppositions about visual recognition?

- I. A retinal image is in exactly the same form as its internal representation.
 - II. An object is recognized as a whole without any need for analysis into component parts.
 - III. The matching of an object with its internal representation occurs in only one step.
- (A) II only
 (B) III only
 (C) I and III only
 (D) II and III only

(E) I, II, and III

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the matching process in visual recognition is

- (A) not a neural activity
- (B) not possible when an object is viewed for the very first time
- (C) not possible if a feature of a familiar object is changed in some way
- (D) only possible when a retinal image is received in the brain as a unitary whole
- (E) now fully understood as a combination of the serial and parallel processes

20. In terms of its tone and form, the passage can best be characterized as

- (A) a biased exposition 永久错误性词汇，可以有倾向性，但是不可能偏见
- (B) a speculative study
- (C) a dispassionate presentation di spassionate=disinterested=fair
- (D) an indignant denial 愤怒的否认，永久错误性词汇
- (E) a dogmatic explanation

第二节 文章的二次分类

1 文章的二次分类（按逻辑结构分类）

- 1.1 结论说明型 在文章最开始提出结论，之后解释说明 P类
- 1.2 现象解释型 最开始提出某一个现象/问题，之后进行回答，大部分 2个回答，
- 1.3 问题回答型 作者往往支持新的解释或新的回答，在文章后面的出现的
- 1.4 新老观点型 =没有问题的现象问题解释型

在问题回答和新老观点的文章中，新回答新观点必然否定老回答老观点。

但是，在现象解释的文章中，新解释不必然否定老解释，而有可能是对于老解释的补充。

不要概念混淆

在极个别文章中，也出现过所有的解释都被推翻

2 TS (Topic Sentence) 的引入

- 2.1 TS 的普遍出现位置
- 2.2 TS 在新 GRE 阅读中的适用性与有限性

3 文章分类的深入分析

回答有唯一性，解释没有唯一性

- 3.1 现象解释型与问题回答型的具体区别
- 3.2 现象解释型，问题回答型，新老观点型的进一步归类
- 3.3 结合 TS 所作出的初步语言现象总结

新回答一定反对老回答
但是新解释不一定反对老解释，也可能所有解释都被推翻

4 语言现象的深入分析

- 4.1 第一人称观点提出的分析
- 4.2 第三人称观点提出的分析
- 4.3 非第三人称观点提出的分析

present a personal opinion
永久正确性选项

It's true... or statement

5 具体案例的分析

5.1 9204 Martin Luther King

所有被作者推翻的老解释老回答老观点都必然是
第三人称观点表达，所有的非第三人称观点表达都
必然被作者所支持

The 1960's witnessed two profound social movements: the civil rights movement and the movement protesting the war in Vietnam. Although they overlapped in time, they were largely distinct.

经常被推翻的第三人称观点表达
generally speaking
widespread thought
it is frequently assumed that
by all accounts

For a brief moment in 1967, however, it appeared that the two movements might unite under the leadership of Martin Luther King, Jr.

King's role in the antiwar movement appears to require little explanation, since he was the foremost advocate of nonviolence of his time. But King's stance on the Vietnam War cannot be explained in terms of pacifism alone. After all, he was something of a latecomer to the antiwar movement, even though by 1965 he was convinced that the role of the United States in the war was indefensible. Why then the two years that passed before he translated his private misgivings into public dissent? Perhaps he believed that he could not criticize American foreign policy without endangering the support for civil rights that he had won from the federal government.

- E 17. According to the passage, the delay referred to in lines 12-15 is perhaps attributable to which of the following?
- (A) King's ambivalence concerning the role of the United States in the war in Vietnam
 - (B) King's attempts to consolidate support for his leadership within the civil rights movement
 - (C) King's desire to keep the leadership of the civil rights movement distinct from that of the antiwar movement
 - (D) King's desire to draw support for the civil rights movement from the leadership of the antiwar movement
 - (E) King's reluctance to jeopardize federal support for the civil rights movement
- D 18. The author supports the claim that "King's stance on the Vietnam War cannot be explained in terms of pacifism alone" (lines 10-12) by implying which of the following?
- (A) There is little evidence that King was ever a student of pacifist doctrine.
 - (B) King, despite pacifist sympathies, was not convinced that the policy of the federal government in Vietnam was wrong.
 - 无比较无结果 (C) King's belief in nonviolence was formulated in terms of domestic policy rather than in terms of international issues.
 - (D) Had King's actions been based on pacifism alone, he would have joined the antiwar movement earlier than he actually did.
 - (E) Opponents of United States foreign policy within the federal government convinced King of their need for support.
- D 19. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the movement opposing the war in Vietnam?
- E
- (A) It preceded the civil rights movement.
 - (B) It began in 1965.
 - (C) It was supported by many who otherwise opposed public dissent.
 - (D) It drew support from most civil rights leaders.
 - (E) It was well underway by 1967. in process
- A 20. Which of the following best describes the passage?
- (A) It discusses an apparent inconsistency and suggests a reason for it.
 - (B) It outlines a sequence of historical events.
 - (C) It shows why a commonly held view is inaccurate.
 - (D) It evaluates an explanation and finally accepts that explanation.

evaluate; review; assess; estimate = 既讲缺点也讲优点

(E) It contrasts two views of an issue.

5.2 No6-1 Animal Migration

A mysterious phenomenon is the ability of over-water migrants to travel on course. Birds, bees, and other species can keep track of (keep track of: v.明了) time without any sensory cues from the outside world, and such “biological clocks” clearly contribute to their “compass sense.” For example, they can use the position of the Sun or stars, along with the time of day (the time of day: n. 时刻), to find north. But compass sense alone cannot explain how birds navigate the ocean: after a flock traveling east is blown far south by a storm, it will assume the proper northeasterly course to compensate. Perhaps, some scientists thought, migrants determine their geographic position on Earth by celestial navigation, almost as human navigators use stars and planets, but this would demand of (demand of: v.要求) the animals a fantastic map sense. Researchers now know that some species have a magnetic sense, which might allow migrants to determine their geographic location by detecting variations in the strength of the Earth’s magnetic field.

E 17. The main idea of the passage is that

(A) migration over land requires a simpler explanation than migration over water does

B (B) the means by which animals migrate over water are complex and only partly understood

(C) the ability of migrant animals to keep track of time is related to their magnetic sense

(D) knowledge of geographic location is essential to migrants with little or no compass sense

(E) explanations of how animals migrate tend to replace, rather than build on, one another

新的解释有可能是对老观点的支持

A 18. It can be inferred from the passage that if the flock of birds described in lines 8-12 were navigating by compass sense alone, they would, after the storm, fly

(A) east

(B) north

(C) northwest

(D) south

(E) southeast

B 19. In maintaining that migrating animals would need “a fantastic map sense” (line 17) to determine their geographic position by celestial navigation, the author intends to express

(A) admiration for the ability of the migrants

(B) skepticism about celestial navigation as an explanation

(C) certainly that the phenomenon of migration will remain mysterious

(D) interest in a new method of accounting for over-water migration

(E) surprise that animals apparently navigate in much the same way that human beings do

A 20. Of the following descriptions of migrating animals, which most strongly suggests that the animals are depending on magnetic cues to orient themselves?

强对比取非题 (A) Pigeons can properly readjust their course even when flying long distances through exceedingly dense fogs.

客观推理 > 主观推断

- (B) Bison are able to reach their destination by passing through a landscape that has been partially altered by a recent fire.
- (C) Elephants are able to find grounds that some members of the herd have never seen before.
- (D) Swallows are able to return to a given spot at the same time every year.
- (E) Monarch butterflies coming from different parts of North America are able to arrive at the same location each winter.

初始态度持续到结束

5.3 No6-1 Black Fiction Criticism

结论说明型

阅读敏感性！

Roger Rosenblatt's book *Black Fiction*, in attempting to apply literary rather than sociopolitical criteria to its subject, successfully alters the approach taken by most previous studies. As Rosenblatt notes, criticism of Black writing has often served as a pretext for expounding on Black history. Addison Gayle's recent work, for example, judges the value of Black fiction by overtly political standards, rating each work according to the notions of Black identity which it propounds.

Although fiction assuredly springs from political circumstances, its authors react to those circumstances in ways other than ideological, and talking about novels and stories primarily as instruments of ideology circumvents much of the fictional enterprise. Rosenblatt's literary analysis discloses affinities and connections among works of Black fiction which solely political studies have overlooked or ignored.

Writing acceptable criticism of Black fiction, however, presupposes giving satisfactory answers to a number of questions. First of all, is there a sufficient reason, other than the racial identity of the authors, to group together works by Black authors? Second, how does Black fiction make itself distinct from other modern fiction with which it is largely contemporaneous? Rosenblatt shows that Black fiction constitutes a distinct body of writing that has an identifiable, coherent literary tradition. Looking at novels written by Blacks over the last eighty years, he discovers recurring concerns and designs independent of chronology. These structures are thematic, and they spring, not surprisingly, from the central fact that the Black characters in these novels exist in a predominantly White culture, whether they try to conform to that culture or rebel against it.

逻辑关系，结构层次

Black Fiction does leave some aesthetic questions open. Rosenblatt's thematic analysis permits considerable objectivity; he even explicitly states that it is not his intention to judge the merit of the various works—yet his reluctance seems misplaced, especially since an attempt to appraise might have led to interesting results. For instance, some of the novels appear to be structurally diffuse. Is this a defect, or are the authors working out of, or trying to forge, a different kind of aesthetic? In addition, the style of some Black novels, like Jean Toomer's *Cane*, verges on expressionism or surrealism; does this technique provide a counterpoint to the prevalent theme that portrays the fate against which Black heroes are pitted, a theme usually conveyed by more naturalistic modes of expression?

In spite of such omissions, what Rosenblatt does include in his discussion makes for an astute and worthwhile study. *Black Fiction* surveys a wide variety of novels, bringing to our attention in the process some fascinating and little-known works like James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*. Its argument is tightly constructed, and its forthright, lucid style exemplifies levelheaded and penetrating criticism.

21. The author of the passage objects to criticism of Black fiction like that by Addison Gayle because it
- (A) emphasizes purely literary aspects of such fiction
- (B) misinterprets the ideological content of such fiction

- (C) misunderstands the notions of Black identity contained in such fiction
- (D) substitutes political for literary criteria in evaluating such fiction 用A替换B
- (E) ignores the interplay between Black history and Black identity displayed in such fiction

A 22. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) evaluating the soundness of a work of criticism
- (B) comparing various critical approaches to a subject
- (C) discussing the limitations of a particular kind of criticism
- (D) summarizing the major points made in a work of criticism
- (E) explaining the theoretical background of a certain kind of criticism

E 23. The author of the passage believes that Black Fiction would have been improved had Rosenblatt

- (A) evaluated more carefully the ideological and historical aspects of Black fiction
- (B) attempted to be more objective in his approach to novels and stories by Black authors
- (C) explored in greater detail the recurrent thematic concerns of Black fiction throughout its history
- (D) established a basis for placing Black fiction within its own unique literary tradition
- (E) assessed the relative literary merit of the novels he analyzes thematically

B 24. The author's discussion of Black Fiction can be best described as

- (A) pedantic and contentious
- (B) critical but admiring
- (C) ironic and deprecating
- (D) argumentative but unfocused unfocused: 永久错误性词汇
- (E) stilted and insincere insincere: 永久错误性词汇

C B 25. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be LEAST likely to approve of which of the following?

- (A) An analysis of the influence of political events on the personal ideology of Black writers
- (B) A critical study that applies sociopolitical criteria to autobiographies by Black authors
- (C) A literary study of Black poetry that appraises the merits of poems according to the political acceptability of their themes
- (D) An examination of the growth of a distinct Black literary tradition within the context of Black history
- (E) A literary study that attempts to isolate aesthetic qualities unique to Black fiction

D 26. The author of the passage uses all of the following in the discussion of Rosenblatt's book EXCEPT

- (A) rhetorical questions
- (B) specific examples

- (C) comparison and contrast
- (D) definition of terms
- (E) personal opinion

- E 27. The author of the passage refers to James Weldon Johnson' s Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man most probably in order to
- (A) point out affinities between Rosenblatt' s method of thematic analysis and earlier criticism
 - (B) clarify the point about expressionistic style made earlier in the passage
 - (C) qualify the assessment of Rosenblatt' s book made in the first paragraph of the passage
 - (D) illustrate the affinities among Black novels disclosed by Rosenblatt' s literary analysis
 - (E) give a specific example of one of the accomplishments of Rosenblatt' s work

5.4 9004 Ancient Greek Literature

Modern archaeological finds can still contribute much to the study of ancient literature. For example, forty years ago a survey of the early Greek

- (5) dramatist Aeschylus' plays would have started with The Suppliant Women. Many factors internal to the play, but perhaps most especially the prominence of the chorus (which in this play has
- (10) the main role) ,led scholars to consider it one of Aeschylus' earlier works. The consensus was that here was a drama truly reflecting an early stage in the evolution of tragedy out of choral
- (15) lyric. The play was dated as early as the 490's B.C., in any event, well before Aeschylus' play The Persians of 472 B.C. Then, in 1952, a fragment of papyrus found at Oxyrhynchus was
- (20) published stating the official circumstances and results of a dramatic contest. The fragment announced that Aeschylus won first prize with his Danaid tetralogy, of which The
- (25) Suppliant Women is the opening play, and defeated Sophocles in the process. Sophocles did not compete in any dramatic contest before 468 B.C., when he won his first victory. Hence,
- (30) except by special pleading (e.g., that the tetralogy was composed early in Aeschylus' career but not produced until the 460's B.C.) , the Danaid tetralogy must be put after 468 B.C. In
- (35) addition, a few letters in the fragment

suggest the name Archedemides, archon in 463 B.C., thus perhaps tying the plays to that precise date, almost exactly halfway between Aeschylus' (40) Seven Against Thebes of 467 B.C. and his Oresteia.

The implication of the papyrus administered a severe shock to the vast (45) majority of classical scholars, who had confidently asserted that not only the role of the chorus but also language, metrics, and characterization all pointed to an early date. The (50) discovery has resulted in no less than a total reevaluation of every chronological criterion that has been applied to or derived from Aeschylus' plays. The activity has been brisk, (55) and a new creed has now spread. The prominence of the chorus in The Suppliant Women now is seen not as a sign of primitivism but as analogous to the massive choral songs of the (60) Oresteia. Statistics have been formulated, or reformulated, to show that stylistically The Suppliant Women does actually occupy a position after The Persians and Seven Against Thebes, (65) which now become the "primitive" plays, and before the Oresteia. While the new doctrine seems almost certainly correct, the one papyrus fragment raises the specter that another may be (70) unearthed, showing, for instance, that it was a posthumous production of the Danaid tetralogy which bested Sophocles, and throwing the date once more into utter confusion. This is (75) unlikely to happen, but it warns us that perhaps the most salutary feature of the papyrus scrap is its message of the extreme difficulty of classifying and categorizing rigidly the development (80) of a creative artist.

21. The author of the passage focuses primarily on

- (A) discussing a series of modern archaeological finds and their impact on the study of Greek literature
- (B) recounting the effect of one archaeological find on modern ideas concerning a particular author's work
- (C) giving a definitive and coherent account of the chronology of a particular author's work
- (D) illustrating the many varieties of difficulties involved in establishing facts concerning ancient literature
- (E) determining the exact value of archaeological finds in relation to the history of ancient literature

22. With respect to the study of ancient literature, which of the following statements best expresses the author's main point concerning modern archaeological finds?
- (A) They can profoundly alter accepted views of ancient literary works, and can encourage flexibility in the way scholars look at the creative development of any artist.
 - (B) They can be severely shocking and can have a revivifying effect on the study of ancient literature, which has recently suffered from a lack of interest on the part of scholars.
 - (C) They can raise more questions than they answer and can be unreliable sources of information.
 - (D) They generally confirm scholars' ideas about ancient literary works and allow them to dispense with inferences drawn from the works' internal structure.
 - (E) They often undermine scholarly consensus in certain areas and create utter confusion concerning an author's work.
23. According to the passage, in the absence of definite knowledge concerning the dates of composition of ancient literary works, literary historians do which of the following when trying to establish the chronology of an author's work?
- (A) Make assumptions about a single work's date of composition if such assumptions would not seriously affect interpretations of other works by the same author.
 - (B) Draw inferences concerning the date of a work's composition based on evidence internal to that work and on the author's other works.
 - (C) Ignore the date of a work's composition which is supplied by archaeological research when literary factors internal to the work contradict that date.
 - (D) Refrain from speculation concerning a work's date of composition unless archaeological find produce information concerning it.
 - (E) Estimate the date of a work's composition without attempting to relate it to the author's development as an artist.
24. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following plays or groups of plays is considered the latest in the date of its composition?
- (A) The Persians
 - (B) The Danaid tetralogy
 - (C) The Oresteia
 - (D) Seven Against Thebes
 - (E) The Suppliant Women
25. With which of the following statements regarding the chronological criteria mentioned in line 52 would the author be most likely to agree?
- (A) Such criteria, whether applied to or derived from the plays, should only be used to confirm already existing knowledge.
 - (B) Such criteria, although derived from reliable external and internal evidence, should be changed continually to avoid rigidity in thinking.
 - (C) Such criteria, based on statistical analysis, are inherently more reliable than those of forty years ago.
 - (D) Such criteria, even when unsupported by external evidence, can resolve most questions.
 - (E) Such criteria, based on often ambiguous internal evidence, can lead to erroneous reconstructions of the chronology of an author's work.
26. The author's attitude toward the "activity" mentioned in line 54 and its consequences can best be described as one of
- (A) amused tolerance
 - (B) mocking envy
 - (C) grave doubt
 - (D) angry disapproval
 - (E) unrestrained enthusiasm

3.3.2 过分批判类观点

4 作者的意识形态分析

4.1 六大保护主义

4.2 新兴事物接受

4.3 尊重学术，但厌恶学术自大

5 女权主义的进化与演变

第五节 作者态度分析的实际运用

1 9010 Industrial Revolution and feminism

It is frequently assumed that the mechanization of work has a revolutionary effect on the lives of the people who operate the new machines and on the society into which the machines have been introduced. For example, it has been suggested that the employment of women in industry took them out of the household, their traditional sphere, and fundamentally altered their position in society. In the nineteenth century, when women began to enter factories, Jules Simon, a French politician, warned that by doing so, women would give up their femininity. Friedrich Engels, however, predicted that women would be liberated from the “social, legal, and economic subordination” of the family by technological developments that made possible the recruitment of “the whole female sex into public industry.” Observers thus differed concerning the social desirability of mechanization’s effects, but they agreed that it would transform women’s lives.

Historians, particularly those investigating the history of women, now seriously question this assumption of transforming power. They conclude that such dramatic technological innovations as the spinning jenny, the sewing machine, the typewriter, and the vacuum cleaner have not resulted in equally dramatic social changes in women’s economic position or in the prevailing evaluation of women’s work. The employment of young women in textile mills during the Industrial Revolution was largely an extension of an older pattern of employment of young, single women as domestics. It was not the change in office technology, but rather the separation of secretarial work, previously seen as an apprenticeship for beginning managers, from administrative work that in the 1880’s created a new class of “dead-end” jobs, thenceforth considered “women’s work.” The increase in the numbers of married women employed outside the home in the twentieth century had less to do with the mechanization of housework and an increase in leisure time for these women than it did with their own economic necessity and with high marriage rates that shrank the available pool of single women workers, previously, in many cases, the only women employers would hire.

Women’s work has changed considerably in the past 200 years, moving from the household to the office or the factory, and later becoming mostly white-collar instead of blue-collar work.

Fundamentally, however, the conditions under which women work have changed little since before the Industrial Revolution: the segregation of occupations by gender, lower pay for women as a group, jobs that require relatively low levels of skill and offer women little opportunity for advancement all persist, while women’s household labor remains demanding. Recent historical investigation has led to a major revision of the notion that technology is always inherently revolutionary in its effects on society. Mechanization may even have slowed any change in the traditional position of women both in the labor market and in the home.

17. Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The effects of the mechanization of women' s work have not borne out the frequently held assumption that new technology is inherently revolutionary.
- (B) Recent studies have shown that mechanization revolutionizes a society' s traditional values and the customary roles of its members.
- (C) Mechanization has caused the nature of women' s work to change since the Industrial Revolution.
- (D) The mechanization of work creates whole new classes of jobs that did not previously exist.
- (E) The mechanization of women' s work, while extremely revolutionary in its effects, has not, on the whole, had the deleterious effects that some critics had feared.

18. The author mentions all of the following inventions as examples of dramatic technological innovations EXCEPT the

- (A) sewing machine
- (B) vacuum cleaner
- (C) typewriter
- (D) telephone
- (E) spinning jenny

19. It can be inferred from the passage that, before the Industrial Revolution, the majority of women' s work was done in which of the following settings?

- (A) Textile mills
- (B) Private households
- (C) Offices
- (D) Factories
- (E) Small shops

20. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would consider which of the following to be an indication of a fundamental alteration in the conditions of women' s work?

- (A) Statistics showing that the majority of women now occupy white-collar positions
- (B) Interviews with married men indicating that they are now doing some household tasks
- (C) Surveys of the labor market documenting the recent creation of a new class of jobs in electronics in which women workers outnumber men four to one
- (D) Census results showing that working women' s wages and salaries are, on the average, as high as those of working men
- (E) Enrollment figures from universities demonstrating that increasing numbers of young women are choosing to continue their education beyond the undergraduate level

21. The passage states that, before the twentieth century, which of the following was true of many employers?

- (A) They did not employ women in factories.
- (B) They tended to employ single rather than married women.

- (C) They employed women in only those jobs that were related to women's traditional household work.
- (D) They resisted technological innovations that would radically change women's roles in the family.
- (E) They hired women only when qualified men were not available to fill the open positions.
22. It can be inferred from the passage that the author most probably believes which of the following to be true concerning those historians who study the history of women?
- (A) Their work provides insights important to those examining social phenomena affecting the lives of both sexes.
- (B) Their work can only be used cautiously by scholars in other disciplines.
- (C) Because they concentrate only on the role of women in the workplace, they draw more reliable conclusions than do other historians.
- (D) While highly interesting, their work has not had an impact on most historians' current assumptions concerning the revolutionary effect of technology in the workplace.
- (E) They oppose the further mechanization of work, which, according to their findings, tends to perpetuate existing inequalities in society.
23. Which of the following best describes the function of the concluding sentence of the passage?
- (A) It sums up the general points concerning the mechanization of work made in the passage as a whole.
- (B) It draws a conclusion concerning the effects of the mechanization of work which goes beyond the evidence presented in the passage as a whole.
- (C) It restates the point concerning technology made in the sentence immediately preceding it.
- (D) It qualifies the author's agreement with scholars who argue for a major revision in the assessment of the impact of mechanization on society.
- (E) It suggests a compromise between two seemingly contradictory views concerning the effects of mechanization on society.

29110 Women in Mexico

In *The Women of Mexico City, 1796-1857*, Sylvia Marina Arrom argues that the status of women in Mexico City improved during the nineteenth century. According to Arrom, households headed by females and instances of women working outside the home were much more common than scholars have estimated; efforts by the Mexican government to encourage female education resulted in increased female literacy; and influential male writers wrote pieces advocating education, employment, and increased family responsibilities for women, while deploring women's political and marital inequality. Mention of the fact that the civil codes of 1870 and 1884 significantly advanced women's rights would have further strengthened Arrom's argument.

Arrom does not discuss whether women's improved status counteracted the effects on women of instability in the Mexican economy during the nineteenth century. However, this is not so much a weakness in her work as it is the inevitable result of scholars' neglect of this period. Indeed, such gaps in Mexican history are precisely what make Arrom's pioneering study an important addition to Latin American women's history.

24. The passage is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?
- (A) Reviewing a historical study of the status of women in Mexico City during the nineteenth century
 - (B) Analyzing the effects of economic instability on the status of women in Mexico during the nineteenth century
 - (C) Advancing a thesis explaining why women's status in Mexico City improved during the nineteenth century
 - (D) Rejecting the thesis that the status of women in Mexico City during the nineteenth century actually improved
 - (E) Praising an author for a pioneering attempt to bridge significant gaps in Mexico's economic history prior to 1790
25. According to the author of the passage, Arrom's study can be characterized as "an important addition to Latin American women's history" (lines 21-22) because it
- (A) offers a radical thesis concerning the status of women's civil rights in Mexican society during the nineteenth century
 - (B) relies on a new method of historical analysis that has not previously been applied to Latin American history
 - (C) focuses only on the status of women in Mexican society
 - (D) addresses a period in Mexican history that scholars have to some extent neglected
 - (E) is the first study to recognize the role of the Mexican government in encouraging women's education
26. It can be inferred from the passage that Arrom would agree with which of the following assertions?
- (A) Efforts by the Mexican government to encourage education for women during the nineteenth century were hampered by the economic instability of that period.
 - (B) The most significant advances in the rights of Mexican women during the nineteenth century occurred prior to 1857.
 - (C) Improvements in the status of women in Mexico City during the nineteenth century were accompanied by similar improvements in the status of women in other large Latin American cities.
 - (D) Scholars have in the past accorded the most significance to nineteenth-century Mexican literature that supported the status quo in women's political and marital rights.
 - (E) Scholars have in the past underestimated the number of households headed by females in Mexico City.
27. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Arrom's work?
- (A) Uncritical approval
 - (B) Enthusiasm tempered by minor reservations
 - (C) Praise for her thesis, despite skepticism regarding the sources of her evidence
 - (D) Reluctant acceptance, despite lingering doubts regarding the accuracy of her thesis
 - (E) Rejection, despite admiration for her attempt to break new ground in a hitherto neglected field

3 9102 Raisin in the Sun

In *Raisin in the Sun*, Lorraine Hansberry does not reject integration or the economic and moral promise of the American dream; rather, she remains loyal to this dream while looking, realistically, at its incomplete realization. Once we recognize this dual vision, we can accept the play's ironic nuances as deliberate social commentaries by Hansberry rather than as the "unintentional" irony that Bigsby attributes to the work. Indeed a curiously persistent refusal to credit Hansberry with a capacity for intentional irony has led some critics to interpret the play's thematic conflicts as mere confusion, contradiction, or eclecticism. Isaacs, for example, cannot easily reconcile Hansberry's intense concern for her race with her ideal of human reconciliation. But the play's complex view of Black self-esteem and human solidarity as compatible is no more "contradictory" than Du Bois' famous, well-considered ideal of ethnic self-awareness coexisting with human unity, or Fanon's emphasis on an ideal internationalism that also accommodates national identities and roles.

24. The author's primary purpose in this passage is to
- (A) explain some critics' refusal to consider *Raisin in the Sun* a deliberately ironic play
 - (B) suggest that ironic nuances ally *Raisin in the Sun* with Du Bois' and Fanon's writings
 - (C) analyze the fundamental dramatic conflicts in *Raisin in the Sun*
 - (D) justify the inclusion of contradictory elements in *Raisin in the Sun*
 - (E) affirm the thematic coherence underlying *Raisin in the Sun*
25. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about Hansberry's use of irony in *Raisin in the Sun*?
- (A) It derives from Hansberry's eclectic approach to dramatic structure.
 - (B) It is justified by Hansberry's loyalty to a favorable depiction of American life.
 - (C) It is influenced by the themes of works by Du Bois and Fanon.
 - (D) It is more consistent with Hansberry's concern for Black Americans than with her ideal of human reconciliation.
 - (E) It reflects Hansberry's reservations about the extent to which the American dream has been realized.
26. In which of the following does the author of the passage reinforce his criticism of responses such as Isaacs' to *Raisin in the Sun*?
- (A) The statement that Hansberry is "loyal" (line 3) to the American dream
 - (B) The description of Hansberry's concern for Black Americans as "intense" (line 13)
 - (C) The assertion that Hansberry is concerned with "human solidarity" (line 15)
 - (D) The description of Du Bois' ideal as "well-considered" (line 17)
 - (E) The description of Fanon's internationalism as "ideal" (line 19)
27. The author of the passage would probably consider which of the following judgments to be most similar to the reasoning of critics described in lines 8-12?
- (A) The world is certainly flat; therefore, the person proposing to sail around it is unquestionably foolhardy.
 - (B) Radioactivity cannot be directly perceived; therefore, a scientist could not possibly control it in a laboratory.

- (C) The painter of this picture could not intend it to be funny, therefore, its humor must result from a lack of skill.
- (D) Traditional social morals are beneficial to culture; therefore, anyone who deviates from them acts destructively.
- (E) Filmmakers who produce documentaries deal exclusively with facts; therefore, a filmmaker who reinterprets particular events is misleading us.

第六节 细节题的分类以及解答方法

1 细节题的分类以及解答方法

1.1 可定位细节题

1.2 in order to/serve to 题型

1.3 多选题（原罗马数字题）

1.4 强对比取非题

1.4.1 简单明示强对比 取反，出风头

1.4.2 时间强对比 同一个事物的不同时间取非，小学生六个月

1.4.3 优缺点强对比

1.4.3.1 优点强对比 优点取非

1.4.3.2 缺点强对比 考的更多，改进的地方

2 实际的案例分析

2.1 No6-1 Black Fiction Criticism

2.2 9004 Ancient Greek Literature

2.3 Luxury Goods

Historians have only recently begun to note the increase in demand for luxury goods and services that took place in eighteenth-century England. McKendrick has explored the Wedgwood firm's remarkable success in marketing luxury pottery; Plumb has written about the proliferation of provincial theaters, musical festivals, and children's toys and books. While the fact of this consumer revolution is hardly in doubt, three key questions remain: Who were the consumers? What were their motives? And what were the effects of the new demand for luxuries?

An answer to the first of these has been difficult to obtain. Although it has been possible to infer from the goods and services actually produced what manufactures and servicing trades thought their customers wanted, only a study of relevant personal documents written by actual consumers will provide a precise picture of who wanted what. We still need to know how large this consumer market was and how far down the social scale the consumer demand for luxury goods penetrated. With regard to this last question, we might note in passing that Thompson, while rightly restoring laboring people to the stage of eighteenth-century English history, has probably exaggerated the opposition of these people to the inroads of capitalist consumerism in general; for example, laboring people in eighteenth-century England readily shifted from home-brewed beer to standardized beer produced by huge, heavily capitalized urban breweries.

To answer the question of why consumers became so eager to buy, some historians have pointed to the ability of manufacturers to advertise in a relatively uncensored press. This, however, hardly

seems a sufficient answer. McKendrick favors a Veblen model of conspicuous consumption stimulated by competition for status. The “middling sort” bought goods and services because they wanted to follow fashions set by the rich. Again, we may wonder whether this explanation is sufficient. Do not people enjoy buying things as a form of self-gratification? If so, consumerism could be seen as a product of the rise of new concepts of individualism and materialism, but not necessarily of the frenzy for conspicuous competition.

Finally, what were the consequences of this consumer demand for luxuries? McKendrick claims that it goes a long way toward explaining the coming of the Industrial Revolution. But does it? What, for example, does the production of high-quality pottery and toys have to do with the development of iron manufacture or textile mills? It is perfectly possible to have the psychology and reality of a consumer society without a heavy industrial sector.

That future exploration of these key questions is undoubtedly necessary should not, however, diminish the force of the conclusion of recent studies: the insatiable demand in eighteenth-century England for frivolous as well as useful goods and services foreshadows our own world.

17. In the first paragraph, the author mentions McKendrick and Plumb most probably in order to

- (A) contrast their views on the subject of luxury consumerism in eighteenth-century England
- (B) indicate the inadequacy of historiographical approaches to eighteenth-century English history
- (C) give examples of historians who have helped to establish the fact of growing consumerism in eighteenth-century England
- (D) support the contention that key questions about eighteenth-century consumerism remain to be answered
- (E) compare one historian's interest in luxury goods such as pottery to another historian's interest in luxury services such as musical festivals

18. Which of the following items, if preserved from eighteenth-century England, would provide an example of the kind of documents mentioned in lines 16-17?

- (A) A written agreement between a supplier of raw materials and a supplier of luxury goods
- (B) A diary that mentions luxury goods and services purchased by its author
- (C) A theater ticket stamped with the date and name of a particular play
- (D) A payroll record from a company that produced luxury goods such as pottery
- (E) A newspaper advertisement describing luxury goods and services available at a seaside resort

19. According to the passage, Thompson attributes to laboring people in eighteenth-century England which of the following attitudes toward capitalist consumerism?

- (A) Enthusiasm
- (B) Curiosity
- (C) Ambivalence
- (D) Stubbornness
- (E) Hostility

20. In the third paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with

- (A) contrasting two theses and offering a compromise
 - (B) questioning two explanations and proposing a possible alternative to them
 - (C) paraphrasing the work of two historians and questioning their assumptions
 - (D) examining two theories and endorsing one over the other
 - (E) raising several questions but implying that they cannot be answered
21. According to the passage, a Veblen model of conspicuous consumption has been used to
- (A) investigate the extent of the demand for luxury goods among social classes in eighteenth-century England
 - (B) classify the kinds of luxury goods desired by eighteenth-century consumers
 - (C) explain the motivation of eighteenth-century consumers to buy luxury goods
 - (D) establish the extent to which the tastes of rich consumers were shaped by the middle classes in eighteenth-century England
 - (E) compare luxury consumerism in eighteenth-century England with such consumerism in the twentieth century
22. According to the passage, eighteenth-century England and the contemporary world of the passage's readers are
- (A) dissimilar in the extent to which luxury consumerism could be said to be widespread among the social classes
 - (B) dissimilar in their definitions of luxury goods and services
 - (C) dissimilar in the extent to which luxury goods could be said to be a stimulant of industrial development
 - (D) similar in their strong demand for a variety of goods and services
 - (E) similar in the extent to which a middle class could be identified as imitating the habits of a wealthier class
23. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would most probably agree with which of the following statements about the relationship between the Industrial Revolution and the demand for luxury goods and services in eighteenth-century England?
- (A) The growing demand for luxury goods and services was a major factor in the coming of the Industrial Revolution.
 - (B) The Industrial Revolution exploited the already existing demand for luxury goods and services.
 - (C) Although the demand for luxury goods may have helped bring about the Industrial Revolution, the demand for luxury services did not.
 - (D) There is no reason to believe that the Industrial Revolution was directly driven by a growing demand for luxury goods and services.
 - (E) The increasing demand for luxury goods and services was a cultural phenomenon that has been conclusively demonstrated to have been separate from the coming of the Industrial Revolution.

第七节 做题思路的总结

1 错误选项的特征

- 1.1 文章未提及
- 1.2 与文章相反
- 1.3 无比较无结果
- 1.4 过选项 over—description
- 1.5 偏选项 under—description

2 做题步骤分析

- 2.1 审题
- 2.2 定位
- 2.3 分析
- 2.4 匹配

3 做题思路的总结

- 3.1 POE (Process of Elimination) 的运用
- 3.2 错误选项的排查 (名词优先原则)
- 3.3 无比较无结果的排查
- 3.4 句子与段落的匹配关系
- 3.5 段落与文章的匹配关系

4 实际案例分析

4.1 No9-1

Many critics of Family Bronte's novel Wuthering Heights see its second part as a counterpoint that comments on, if it does not reverse, the first part,

5 where a "romantic" reading receives more confirmation. Seeing the two parts as a whole is encouraged by the novel's sophisticated structure, revealed in its complex use of narrators and time

10 shifts. Granted that the presence of these elements need not argue an authorial awareness of novelistic construction comparable to that of Henry James, their presence does

15 encourage attempts to unify the novel's heterogeneous parts. However, any interpretation that seeks to unify all of the novel's diverse elements is bound to be somewhat unconvincing. This

20 is not because such an interpretation necessarily stiffens into a thesis

(although rigidity in any interpretation of this or of any novel is always a danger) , but because Wuthering Heights
25 has recalcitrant elements of undeniable power that, ultimately, resist inclusion in an all-encompassing interpretation. In this respect, Wuthering Heights shares a feature
30 of Hamlet.

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

- (A) The second part has received more attention from critics.
- (B) The second part has little relation to the first part.
- (C) The second part annuls the force of the first part.
- (D) The second part provides less substantiation for a "romantic" reading.
- (E) The second part is better because it is more realistic.

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

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

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

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

20. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about Hamlet?

- I. Hamlet has usually attracted critical interpretations that tend to stiffen into theses.
 - II. Hamlet has elements that are not amenable to an all-encompassing critical interpretation.
 - III. Hamlet is less open to an all-encompassing critical interpretation than is Wuthering Heights.
 - IV. Hamlet has not received a critical interpretation that has been widely accepted by readers.
- (A) I only

- (B) II only
- (C) I and IV only
- (D) III and IV only
- (E) I, II, and III only

The determination of the sources of copper ore used in the manufacture of copper and bronze artifacts of Bronze Age civilizations would add greatly to our knowledge of cultural contacts and trade in that era. Researchers have analyzed artifacts and ores for their concentrations of elements, but for a variety of reasons, these studies have generally failed to provide evidence of the sources of the copper used in the objects. Elemental composition can vary within the same copper-ore lode, usually because of varying admixtures of other elements, especially iron, lead, zinc, and arsenic. And high concentrations of cobalt or zinc, noticed in some artifacts, appear in a variety of copper-ore sources. Moreover, the processing of ores introduced poorly controlled changes in the concentrations of minor and trace elements in the resulting metal. Some elements evaporate during smelting and roasting; different temperatures and processes produce different degrees of loss. Finally, flux, which is sometimes added during smelting to remove waste material from the ore, could add quantities of elements to the final product.

An elemental property that is unchanged through these chemical processes is the isotopic composition of each metallic element in the ore. Isotopic composition, the percentages of the different isotopes of an element in a given sample of the element, is therefore particularly suitable as an indicator of the sources of the ore. Of course, for this purpose it is necessary to find an element whose

isotopic composition is more or less constant throughout a given ore body, but varies from one copper ore body to another or, at least, from one geographic region to another.

The ideal choice, when isotopic composition is used to investigate the source of copper ore, would seem to be copper itself. It has been shown that small but measurable variations occur naturally in the isotopic composition of copper. However, the variations are large enough only in rare ores; between samples of the common ore minerals of copper, isotopic variations greater than the measurement error have not been found. An alternative choice is lead, which occurs in most copper and bronze artifacts of the Bronze Age in amounts consistent with the lead being derived from the copper ores and possibly from the fluxes. The isotopic composition of lead often varies from one source of common copper ore to another, with variations exceeding the measurement error; and preliminary studies indicate virtually uniform isotopic composition of the lead from a single copper-ore source. While some of the lead found in an artifact may have been introduced from flux or when other metals were added to the copper ore, lead so added in Bronze Age processing would usually have the same isotopic composition as the lead in the copper ore. Lead isotope studies may thus prove useful for interpreting the archaeological record of the Bronze Age.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) discuss the techniques of analyzing lead isotope composition
 - (B) propose a way to determine the origin of the copper in certain artifacts
 - (C) resolve a dispute concerning the analysis of copper ore
 - (D) describe the deficiencies of a currently used method of chemical analysis of certain metals
 - (E) offer an interpretation of the archaeological record of the Bronze Age

22. The author first mentions the addition of flux during smelting (lines 27-31) in order to
- (A) give a reason for the failure of elemental composition studies to determine ore sources
 - (B) illustrate differences between various Bronze Age civilizations
 - (C) show the need for using high smelting temperatures
 - (D) illustrate the uniformity of lead isotope composition
 - (E) explain the success of copper isotope composition analysis
23. The author suggests which of the following about a Bronze Age artifact containing high concentrations of cobalt or zinc?
- (A) It could not be reliably tested for its elemental composition.
 - (B) It could not be reliably tested for its copper isotope composition.
 - (C) It could not be reliably tested for its lead isotope composition.
 - (D) It could have been manufactured from ore from any one of a variety of sources.
 - (E) It could have been produced by the addition of other metals during the processing of the copper ore.
24. According to the passage, possible sources of the lead found in a copper or bronze artifact include which of the following?
- I. The copper ore used to manufacture the artifact
 - II. Flux added during processing of the copper ore
 - III. Other metal added during processing of the copper ore
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
25. The author rejects copper as the "ideal choice" mentioned in line 48 because
- (A) the concentration of copper in Bronze Age artifacts varies
 - (B) elements other than copper may be introduced during smelting
 - (C) the isotopic composition of copper changes during smelting
 - (D) among common copper ores, differences in copper isotope composition are too small
 - (E) within a single source of copper ore, copper isotope composition can vary substantially
26. The author makes which of the following statements about lead isotope composition?
- (A) It often varies from one copper-ore source to another.
 - (B) It sometimes varies over short distances in a single copper-ore source.
 - (C) It can vary during the testing of artifacts, producing a measurement error.
 - (D) It frequently changes during smelting and roasting.
 - (E) It may change when artifacts are buried for thousands of years.
27. It can be inferred from the passage that the use of flux in processing copper ore can alter the lead isotope composition of the resulting metal EXCEPT when
- (A) there is a smaller concentration of lead in the flux than in the copper ore
 - (B) the concentration of lead in the flux is equivalent to that of the lead in the ore
 - (C) some of the lead in the flux evaporates during processing

- (D) any lead in the flux has the same isotopic composition as the lead in the ore
- (E) other metals are added during processing

第八节 习题课

No9-1, No9-2

Since the Hawaiian Islands have never been connected to other land masses, the great variety of plants in Hawaii must be a result of the
 5 long-distance dispersal of seeds, a process that requires both a method of transport and an equivalence between the ecology of the source area and that of the recipient area.

- 10 There is some dispute about the method of transport involved. Some biologists argue that ocean and air currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii. Yet
 15 the results of flotation experiments and the low temperatures of air currents cast doubt on these hypotheses. More probable is bird transport, either externally, by accidental attachment of
 20 the seeds to feathers, or internally, by the swallowing of fruit and subsequent excretion of the seeds. While it is likely that fewer varieties of plant seeds have reached Hawaii externally
 25 than internally, more varieties are known to be adapted to external than to internal transport.

17. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) discussing different approaches biologists have taken to testing theories about the distribution of plants in Hawaii
 - (B) discussing different theories about the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii
 - (C) discussing the extent to which air currents are responsible for the dispersal of plant seeds to Hawaii
 - (D) resolving a dispute about the adaptability of plant seeds to bird transport
 - (E) resolving a dispute about the adaptability of birds to carry plant seeds long distances

18. The author mentions the results of flotation experiments on plant seeds (lines 14-17) most probably in order to
- (A) support the claim that the distribution of plants in Hawaii is the result of the long-distancedispersal of seeds
 - (B) lend credibility to the thesis that air currents provide a method of transport for plant seeds to Hawaii
 - (C) suggest that the long-distance dispersal of seeds is a process that requires long periods of time
 - (D) challenge the claim that ocean currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii
 - (E) refute the claim that Hawaiian flora evolved independently from flora in other parts of the world
19. It can be inferred from information in the passage that the existence in alpine regions of Hawaii of a plant species that also grows in the southwestern United States would justify which of the following conclusions?
- (A) The ecology of the southwestern United States is similar in important respects to the ecology of alpine regions of Hawaii.
 - (B) There are ocean currents that flow from the southwestern United States to Hawaii.
 - (C) The plant species discovered in Hawaii must have traveled from the southwestern United States only very recently.
 - (D) The plant species discovered in Hawaii reached there by attaching to the feathers of birds migrating from the southwestern United States.
 - (E) The plant species discovered in Hawaii is especially well adapted to transport over long distances.
20. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?
- (A) Why does successful long-distance dispersal of plant seeds require an equivalence between the ecology of the source area and that of the recipient area?
 - (B) Why are more varieties of plant seeds adapted to external rather than to internal bird transport?
 - (C) What varieties of plant seeds are birds that fly long distances most likely to swallow?
 - (D) What is a reason for accepting the long-distance dispersal of plant seeds as an explanation for the origin of Hawaiian flora?
 - (E) What evidence do biologists cite to argue that ocean and air currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii?

A long-held view of the history of the English colonies that became the United States has been that England's policy toward these colonies before 1763 was dictated by commercial interests and that a change to a more imperial policy, dominated by expansionist militarist objectives, generated the tensions that ultimately led to the American Revolution. In a recent study,

Stephen Saunders Webb has resented a formidable challenge to this view. According to Webb, England already had a military imperial policy for 15 more than a century before the American Revolution. He sees Charles II, the English monarch between 1660 and 1685, as the proper successor of the Tudor monarchs of the sixteenth century and 20 of Oliver Cromwell, all of whom were bent on extending centralized executive power over England's possessions through the use of what Webb calls "garrison government." Garrison 25 government allowed the colonists a legislative assembly, but real authority, in Webb's view, belonged to the colonial governor, who was appointed by the king and supported by 30 the "garrison," that is, by the local contingent of English troops under the colonial governor's command.

According to Webb, the purpose of garrison government was to provide 35 military support for a royal policy designed to limit the power of the upper classes in the American colonies. Webb argues that the colonial legislative assemblies represented the interests not 40 of the common people but of the colonial upper classes, a coalition of merchants and nobility who favored self-rule and sought to elevate legislative authority at the expense of the executive. It 45 was, according to Webb, the colonial governors who favored the small farmer, opposed the plantation system, and tried through taxation to break up large holdings of land. Backed by the military 50 presence of the garrison, these governors tried to prevent the gentry and merchants, allied in the colonial assemblies, from transforming colonial America into a capitalistic oligarchy. 55 Webb's study illuminates the political alignments that existed in the colonies in the century prior to the American

Revolution, but his view of the crown's use of the military as an instrument of colonial policy is not entirely convincing. England during the seventeenth century was not noted for its military achievements. Cromwell did mount England's most ambitious overseas military expedition in more than a century, but it proved to be an utter failure. Under Charles II, the English army was too small to be a major instrument of government. Not until the war with France in 1697 did William III persuade Parliament to create a professional standing army, and Parliament's price for doing so was to keep the army under tight legislative control. While it may be true that the crown attempted to curtail the power of the colonial upper classes, it is hard to imagine how the English army during the seventeenth century could have provided significant military support for such a policy.

21. The passage can best be described as a
- (A) survey of the inadequacies of a conventional viewpoint
 - (B) reconciliation of opposing points of view
 - (C) summary and evaluation of a recent study
 - (D) defense of a new thesis from anticipated objections
 - (E) review of the subtle distinctions between apparently similar views
22. The passage suggests that the view referred to in lines 1-10 argued that
- (A) the colonial governors were sympathetic to the demands of the common people
 - (B) Charles II was a pivotal figure in the shift of English monarchs toward a more imperial policy in their governorship of the American colonies.
 - (C) the American Revolution was generated largely out of a conflict between the colonial upper classes and an alliance of merchants and small farmers
 - (D) the military did not play a major role as an instrument of colonial policy until 1763
 - (E) the colonial legislative assemblies in the colonies had little influence over the colonial governors
23. It can be inferred from the passage that Webb would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding garrison government?
- (A) Garrison government gave legislative assemblies in the colonies relatively little authority, compared to the authority that it gave the colonial governors.

- (B) Garrison government proved relatively ineffective until it was used by Charles II to curb the power of colonial legislatures.
- (C) Garrison government became a less viable colonial policy as the English Parliament began to exert tighter legislative control over the English military.
- (D) Oliver Cromwell was the first English ruler to make use of garrison government on a large scale.
- (E) The creation of a professional standing army in England in 1697 actually weakened garrison government by diverting troops from the garrisons stationed in the American colonies.

24. According to the passage, Webb views Charles II as the "proper successor" (line 18) of the Tudor monarchs and Cromwell because Charles II

- (A) used colonial tax revenues to fund overseas military expeditions
- (B) used the military to extend executive power over the English colonies
- (C) wished to transform the American colonies into capitalistic oligarchies
- (D) resisted the English Parliament's efforts to exert control over the military
- (E) allowed the American colonists to use legislative assemblies as a forum for resolving grievances against the crown

25. Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the author's assertion in lines 75-82?

- (A) Because they were poorly administered, Cromwell's overseas military expeditions were doomed to failure.
- (B) Because it relied primarily on the symbolic presence of the military, garrison government could be effectively administered with a relatively small number of troops.
- (C) Until early in the seventeenth century, no professional standing army in Europe had performed effectively in overseas military expeditions.
- (D) Many of the colonial governors appointed by the crown were also commissioned army officers.
- (E) Many of the English troops stationed in the American colonies were veterans of other overseas military expeditions.

26. According to Webb's view of colonial history, which of the following was (were) true of the merchants and nobility mentioned in lines 41-42?

- I. They were opposed to policies formulated by Charles II that would have transformed the colonies into capitalistic oligarchies.
- II. They were opposed to attempts by the English crown to limit the power of the legislative assemblies.
- III. They were united with small farmers in their opposition to the stationing of English troops in the colonies.

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and II only
- (D) II and III only
- (E) I, II, and III

27. The author suggests that if William III had wanted to make use of the standing army mentioned in line 72 to administer garrison government in the American colonies, he would have had to.

- (A) make peace with France
- (B) abolish the colonial legislative assemblies
- (C) seek approval from the English Parliament
- (D) appoint colonial governors who were more sympathetic to royal policy
- (E) raise additional revenues by increasing taxation of large landholdings in the colonies

第九节 习题课

No 8-1

Geologists have long known that the Earth's mantle is heterogeneous, but its spatial arrangement remains unresolved—is the mantle essentially layered or 5 irregularly heterogeneous? The best evidence for the layered-mantle thesis is the well-established fact that volcanic rocks found on oceanic islands, islands believed to result from mantle 10 plumes arising from the lower mantle, are composed of material fundamentally different from that of the midocean ridge system, whose source, most geologists contend, is the upper mantle. 15 Some geologists, however, on the basis of observations concerning mantle xenoliths, argue that the mantle is not layered, but that heterogeneity is created by fluids rich in "incompatible 20 elements" (elements tending toward liquid rather than solid state) percolating upward and transforming portions of the upper mantle irregularly, according to the vagaries 25 of the fluids' pathways. We believe, perhaps unimaginatively, that this debate can be resolved through further study, and that the underexplored midocean ridge system is the key.

17. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Current theories regarding the structure of the Earth's mantle cannot account for new discoveries regarding the composition of mantle xenoliths.
- (B) There are conflicting hypotheses about the heterogeneity of the Earth's mantle because few mantle elements have been thoroughly studied.
- (C) Further research is needed to resolve the debate among geologists over the composition of the midocean ridge system.
- (D) There is clear-cut disagreement within the geological community over the structure of the Earth's mantle.
- (E) There has recently been a strong and exciting challenge to geologists' long-standing belief in the heterogeneity of the Earth's mantle.

18. According to the passage, it is believed that oceanic islands are formed from

- (A) the same material as mantle xenoliths
- (B) the same material as the midocean ridge system
- (C) volcanic rocks from the upper mantle
- (D) incompatible elements percolating up from the lower mantle
- (E) mantle plumes arising from the lower mantle

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the supporters of the "layered-mantle" theory believe which of the following?

- I. The volcanic rocks on oceanic islands are composed of material derived from the lower part of the mantle.
- II. The materials of which volcanic rocks on oceanic islands and midocean ridges are composed are typical of the layers from which they are thought to originate.
- III. The differences in composition between volcanic rocks on oceanic islands and the midocean ridges are a result of different concentrations of incompatible elements.

- (A) I only
- (B) III only
- (C) I and II only
- (D) II and III only
- (E) I, II, and III

20. The authors suggest that their proposal for determining the nature of the mantle's heterogeneity might be considered by many to be

- (A) pedestrian
- (B) controversial
- (C) unrealistic
- (D) novel
- (E) paradoxical

Many literary detectives have pored over a great puzzle concerning the writer Marcel Proust: what happened in 1909? How did Contre Saint-Beuve, an essay attacking the methods of the critic Saint-Beuve, turn into the start

of the novel Remembrance of Things Past? A recently published letter from Proust to the editor Vallette confirms
10 that Fallois, the editor of the 1954 edition of Contre Saint-Beuve, made an essentially correct guess about the relationship of the essay to the novel. Fallois proposed that Proust had tried
15 to begin a novel in 1908, abandoned it for what was to be a long demonstration of Saint-Beuve's blindness to the real nature of great writing, found the essay giving rise to personal memories and
20 fictional developments, and allowed these to take over in a steadily developing novel.

Draft passages in Proust's 1909 notebooks indicate that the transition
25 from essay to novel began in Contre Saint-Beuve, when Proust introduced several examples to show the powerful influence that involuntary memory exerts over the creative imagination. In
30 effect, in trying to demonstrate that the imagination is more profound and less submissive to the intellect than Saint-Beuve assumed, Proust elicited vital memories of his own and, finding
35 subtle connections between them, began to amass the material for Remembrance. By August, Proust was writing to Vallette, informing him of his intention to develop the material as a novel. Maurice
40 Bardeche, in Marcel Proust, romancier, has shown the importance in the drafts of Remembrance of spontaneous and apparently random associations of Proust's subconscious. As incidents
45 and reflections occurred to Proust, he continually inserted new passages altering and expanding his narrative. But he found it difficult to control the drift of his inspiration. The
50 very richness and complexity of the meaningful relationships that kept presenting and rearranging themselves on all levels, from abstract intelligence

to profound dreamy feelings, made it
55 difficult for Proust to set them out
coherently. The beginning of control
came when he saw how to connect the
beginning and the end of his novel.

Intrigued by Proust's claim that he had
60 "begun and finished" *Remembrance* at
the same time, Henri Bonne: discovered
that parts of *Remembrance*'s last book
were actually started in 1909. Already
in that year, Proust had drafted
65 descriptions of his novel's characters
in their old age that would appear in
the final book of *Remembrance*, where
the permanence of art is set against the
ravages of time. The letter to Vallette,
70 drafts of the essay and novel, and
Bonnet's researches establish in broad
outline the process by which Proust
generated his novel out of the ruins
of his essay. But those of us who
75 hoped, with Kolb, that Kolb's newly
published complete edition of Proust's
correspondence for 1909 would docu-
ment the process in greater detail are
disappointed. For until Proust was
80 confident that he was at last in sight
of a viable structure for *Remembrance*,
he told few correspondents that he was
producing anything more ambitious than
Contre Saint-Beuve.

21. The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) the role of involuntary memory in Proust's writing
- (B) evidence concerning the genesis of Proust's novel *Remembrance of Things Past*
- (C) conflicting scholarly opinions about the value of studying the drafts of *Remember Things Past*
- (D) Proust's correspondence and what it reveals about *Remembrance of Things Past*
- (E) the influence of Saint-Beuve's criticism on Proust's novel *Remembrance of Things Past*

22. It can be inferred from the passage that all of the following are literary detectives who have tried, by means of either scholarship or criticism, to help solve the "great puzzle" mentioned in line 2 EXCEPT

- (A) Bardeche
- (B) Bonnet
- (C) Fallois
- (D) Kolb

(E) Vallette

23. According to the passage, in drafts of Contre Saint-Beuve Proust set out to show that Saint-Beuve made which of the following mistakes as a critic?

I. Saint-Beuve made no effort to study the development of a novel through its drafts and revisions.

II. Saint-Beuve assigned too great a role in the creative process to a writer's conscious intellect.

III. Saint-Beuve concentrated too much on plots and not enough on imagery and other elements of style.

(A) II only

(B) III only

(C) I and II only

(D) I and III only

(E) I, II, and III

24. Which of the following best states the author's attitude toward the information that scholars have gathered about Proust's writing in 1909?

(A) The author is disappointed that no new documents have come to light since Fallois's speculations.

(B) The author is dissatisfied because there are too many gaps and inconsistencies in the drafts.

(C) The author is confident that Fallois's 1954 guess has been proved largely correct, but regrets that still more detailed documentation concerning Proust's transition from the essay to the novel has not emerged.

(D) The author is satisfied that Fallois's judgment was largely correct, but feels that Proust's early work in designing and writing the novel was probably far more deliberate than Fallois's description of the process would suggest.

(E) The author is satisfied that the facts of Proust's life in 1909 have been thoroughly established, but believes such documents as drafts and correspondence are only of limited value in a critical assessment of Proust's writing.

25. The author of the passage implies that which of the following would be the LEAST useful source of information about Proust's transition from working on Contre Saint-Beuve to having a viable structure for Remembrance of Things Past?

(A) Fallois's comments in the 1954 edition of Contre Saint-Beuve

(B) Proust's 1909 notebooks, including the drafts of Remembrance of Things Past

(C) Proust's 1909 correspondence, excluding the letter to Vallette

(D) Bardeche's Marcel Proust, romancier

(E) Bonnet's researches concerning Proust's drafts of the final book of Remembrance of Things Past

26. The passage offers information to answer which of the following questions?

(A) Precisely when in 1909 did Proust decide to abandon Contre Saint-Beuve?

(B) Precisely when in 1909 did Proust decide to connect the beginning and the end of Remembrance of Things Past?

- (C) What was the subject of the novel that Proust attempted in 1908?
- (D) What specific criticisms of Saint-Beuve appear, in fictional form, in *Remembrance of Things Past*?
- (E) What is a theme concerning art that appears in the final book of *Remembrance of Things Past*?

27. Which of the following best describes the relationship between *Contre Saint-Beuve* and *Remembrance of Things Past* as it is explained in the passage?

- (A) Immediately after abandoning *Contre Saint-Beuve*, at Vallette's suggestion, Proust started *Remembrance* as a fictional demonstration that Saint-Beuve was wrong about the imagination.
- (B) Immediately after abandoning *Contre Saint-Beuve*, at Vallette's suggestion, Proust turned his attention to *Remembrance*, starting with incidents that had occurred to him while planning the essay.
- (C) Despondent that he could not find a coherent structure for *Contre Saint-Beuve*, an essay about the role of memory in fiction, Proust began instead to write *Remembrance*, a novel devoted to important early memories.
- (D) While developing his argument about the imagination in *Contre Saint-Beuve*, Proust described and began to link together personal memories that became a foundation for *Remembrance*.
- (E) While developing his argument about memory and imagination in *Contre Saint-Beuve*, Proust created fictional characters to embody the abstract themes in his essay.

Traditional research has confronted only Mexican and United States interpretations of Mexican-American culture. Now we must also examine the culture as we

- 5 Mexican Americans have experienced it, passing from a sovereign people to compatriots with newly arriving settlers to, finally, a conquered people—a charter minority on our own land.
- 10 When the Spanish first came to Mexico, they intermarried with and absorbed the culture of the indigenous Indians. This policy of colonization through acculturation was continued when Mexico
- 15 acquired Texas in the early 1800's and brought the indigenous Indians into Mexican life and government. In the 1820's, United States citizens migrated to Texas, attracted by land suitable for
- 20 cotton. As their numbers became more substantial, their policy of acquiring land by subduing native populations began to dominate. The two ideologies clashed repeatedly, culminating in a

25 military conflict that led to victory
for the United States. Thus, suddenly
deprived of our parent culture, we had
to evolve uniquely Mexican-American
modes of thought and action in order to
30 survive.

17. The author's purpose in writing this passage is primarily to
- (A) suggest the motives behind Mexican and United States intervention in Texas
 - (B) document certain early objectives of Mexican-American society
 - (C) provide a historical perspective for a new analysis of Mexican-American culture
 - (D) appeal to both Mexican and United States scholars to give greater consideration to economic interpretations of history
 - (E) bring to light previously overlooked research on Mexican Americans
18. The author most probably uses the phrase "charter minority" (line 9) to reinforce the idea that Mexican Americans
- (A) are a native rather than an immigrant group in the United States
 - (B) played an active political role when Texas first became part of the United States
 - (C) recognized very early in the nineteenth century the need for official confirmation of their rights of citizenship
 - (D) have been misunderstood by scholars trying to interpret their culture
 - (E) identify more closely with their Indian heritage than with their Spanish heritage
19. According to the passage, a major difference between the colonization policy of the United States and that of Mexico in Texas in the 1800's was the
- (A) degree to which policies were based on tradition
 - (B) from of economic interdependency between different cultural groups
 - (C) number of people who came to settle new areas
 - (D) treatment of the native inhabitants
 - (E) relationship between the military and the settlers
20. Which of the following statements most clearly contradicts the information in this passage?
- (A) In the early 1800's, the Spanish committed more resources to settling California than to developing Texas.
 - (B) While Texas was under Mexican control, the population of Texas quadrupled, in spite of the fact that Mexico discouraged immigration from the United States.
 - (C) By the time Mexico acquired Texas, many Indians had already married people of Spanish heritage.
 - (D) Many Mexicans living in Texas returned to Mexico after Texas was annexed by the United States.
 - (E) Most Indians living in Texas resisted Spanish acculturation and were either killed or enslaved.

This passage was adapted from an
article published in 1982.

Until about five years ago, the very idea that peptide hormones might be made anywhere in the brain besides the hypothalamus was astounding. Peptide hormones, scientists thought, were made by endocrine glands and the hypothalamus was thought to be the brains' only endocrine gland. What is more, because peptide hormones cannot cross the blood-brain barrier, researchers believed that they never got to any part of the brain other than the hypothalamus, where they were simply produced and then released into the bloodstream.

But these beliefs about peptide hormones were questioned as laboratory after laboratory found that antiserums to peptide hormones, when injected into the brain, bind in places other than the hypothalamus, indicating that either the hormones or substances that cross-react with the antiserums are present. The immunological method of detecting peptide hormones by means of antiserums, however, is imprecise. Cross-reactions are possible and this method cannot determine whether the substances detected by the antiserums really are the hormones, or merely close relatives. Furthermore, this method cannot be used to determine the location in the body where the detected substances are actually produced.

New techniques of molecular biology, however, provide a way to answer these questions. It is possible to make specific complementary DNA's (cDNA's) that can serve as molecular probes to seek out the messenger RNA's (mRNA's) of the peptide hormones. If brain cells are making the hormones, the cells will contain these mRNA's. If the products the brain cells make resemble the hormones but are not identical to them, then the cDNA's should still bind to these mRNA's, but should not bind as

50 tightly as they would to mRNA's for the
true hormones. The cells containing
these mRNA's can then be isolated and
their mRNA's decoded to determine just
what their protein products are and
55 how closely the products resemble the
true peptide hormones.

The molecular approach to detecting
peptide hormones using cDNA probes
should also be much faster than the
60 immunological method because it can
take years of tedious purifications
to isolate peptide hormones and then
develop antiserums to them. Roberts,
expressing the sentiment of many
65 researchers, states: "I was trained
as an endocrinologist. But it became
clear to me that the field of
endocrinology needed molecular biology
input. The process of grinding out
70 protein purifications is just too slow."

If, as the initial tests with cDNA
probes suggest, peptide hormones really
are made in the brain in areas other
than the hypothalamus, a theory must be
75 developed that explains their function
in the brain. Some have suggested that
the hormones are all growth regulators,
but Rosen's work on rat brains indicates
that this cannot be true. A number of
80 other researchers propose that they
might be used for intercellular
communication in the brain.

21. Which of the following titles best summarizes the passage?

- (A) Is Molecular Biology the Key to Understanding Intercellular Communication in the Brain?
- (B) Molecular Biology: Can Researchers Exploit Its Techniques to Synthesize Peptide Hormones?
- (C) The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Immunological Approach to Detecting Peptide Hormones
- (D) Peptide Hormones: How Scientists Are Attempting to Solve Problems of Their Detection and to Understand Their Function
- (E) Peptide Hormones: The Role Played by Messenger RNA's in Their Detection

22. The passage suggests that a substance detected in the brain by use of antiserums to peptide hormones may

- (A) have been stored in the brain for a long period of time

- (B) play no role in the functioning of the brain
- (C) have been produced in some part of the body other than the brain
- (D) have escaped detection by molecular methods
- (E) play an important role in the functioning of the hypothalamus

23. According to the passage, confirmation of the belief that peptide hormones are made in the brain in areas other than the hypothalamus would force scientists to

- (A) reject the theory that peptide hormones are made by endocrine glands
- (B) revise their beliefs about the ability of antiserums to detect peptide hormones
- (C) invent techniques that would allow them to locate accurately brain cells that produce peptide hormones
- (D) search for techniques that would enable them to distinguish peptide hormones from their close relatives
- (E) develop a theory that explains the role played by peptide hormones in the brain

24. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a drawback of the immunological method of detecting peptide hormones?

- (A) It cannot be used to detect the presence of growth regulators in the brain.
- (B) It cannot distinguish between the peptide hormones and substances that are very similar to them.
- (C) It uses antiserums that are unable to cross the blood-brain barrier.
- (D) It involves a purification process that requires extensive training in endocrinology.
- (E) It involves injecting foreign substances directly into the bloodstream.

25. The passage implies that, in doing research on rat brains, Rosen discovered that

- (A) peptide hormones are used for intercellular communication
- (B) complementary DNA's do not bind to cells producing peptide hormones
- (C) products closely resembling peptide hormones are not identical to peptide hormones
- (D) some peptide hormones do not function as growth regulators
- (E) antiserums cross-react with substances that are not peptide hormones

26. Which of the following is a way in which the immunological method of detecting peptide hormones differs from the molecular method?

- (A) The immunological method uses substances that react with products of hormone-producing cells, whereas the molecular method uses substances that react with a specific component of the cells themselves.
- (B) The immunological method has produced results consistent with long-held beliefs about peptide hormones, whereas the molecular method has produced results that upset these beliefs.
- (C) The immunological method requires a great deal of expertise, whereas the molecular method has been used successfully by nonspecialists.
- (D) The immunological method can only be used to test for the presence of peptide hormones within the hypothalamus, whereas the molecular method can be used throughout the brain.

(E) The immunological method uses probes that can only bind with peptide hormones, whereas the molecular method uses probes that bind with peptide hormones and substances similar to them.

第十节 习题课以及留学准备与复习建议

留学准备与复习建议