

GWC 阅读讲义
(GWC-R1——GWC-R40)

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使用说明

本讲义属于 GWC 练习的阅读部分，供 2016 年 GRE 冲刺班使用，共 4 个部分，合计 40 篇阅读文章。

其中文章的编号为 GWC-R1——R40，R 代表 Reading Comprehension，也就是 GRE 考试中的阅读部分。这些文章出自 2014 年 GRE 考试中的真题，我们将其中在最近 3 年考试中反复出现的高频文章进行挑选，组成这本 GWC 阅读讲义。

我们将这 40 篇文章分为 4 个部分。

第 1 部分为短文章，从 GWC-R1——R15，合计 15 篇文章。

第 2 部分为中文章，从 GWC-R16——R24，合计 9 篇文章。

第 3 部分为逻辑题，从 GWC-R25——R34，合计 10 篇文章。

第 4 部分为长文章，从 GWC-R35——R40，合计 6 篇文章。

在课程开始之前，在拿到讲义之后，在课前应当进行讲义的预习，不计时间，完成讲义上所有题目的练习。

在课程进行之中，应当每天跟随老师讲解的节奏，认真细致地弄明白每一句话和每一篇文章的 3s 版本，和句间关系，保证没有生词和读不懂的长难句。同时每天下课后，要进行当日笔记的整理与总结。

在课程结束之后，用空白版本的讲义，掐时间，对每篇文章进行计时训练。其中每篇短文章 3.5min 内完成，中文章 5.5min 内完成，逻辑题 2min 内完成，长文章 8.5min 内完成。在对答案之后，要能自己讲出正确选项为什么对，以及错误选项为什么错。

上考场前，GWC 的所有文章务必烂熟于心，同时，记住了这些题目的答案并不意味着真的会了这些题目，大家掌握的应该不仅仅是这 40 篇文章，掌握方法才是王道，才是这些题目背后更大的价值。

最后，祝各位考试顺利，早日杀 G 成功。

短文章（GWC-R1——GWC-R15）

GWC-R1

Although the passenger pigeons, now extinct, were abundant in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America, archaeological studies at twelfth-century Cahokian sites in the present day United States examined household food trash and found that traces of passenger pigeon were quite rare. Given that the sites were close to a huge passenger pigeon roost documented by John James Audubon in the nineteenth century and that Cahokians consumed almost every other animal protein source available, ^{Q2}**the archaeologists conducting the studies** concluded the passenger pigeon population had once been very limited before increasing dramatically in post-Columbian America. Other archaeologists have criticized those conclusions on the grounds that passenger pigeon bones would not be likely to be preserved. But all the archaeological projects found plenty of bird bones- and even ^{Q1}**tiny bones from fish**.

1. The author of the passage mentions “tiny bones from fish” primarily in order to
 - A. explain why traces of passenger pigeon are rare at Cahokian sites
 - B. support a claim about the wide variety of animal proteins in the Cahokian diet
 - C. provide evidence that confirms a theory about the extinction of the passenger pigeon
 - D. cast doubt on the conclusion reached by the archaeologists who conducted the studies discussed in the passage
 - E. counter an objection to an interpretation of the data obtained from Cahokian sites
2. Which of the following, if true, would most call into question the reasoning of “the archaeologists conducting the studies”?
 - A. Audubon was unable to correctly identify twelfth-century Cahokian sites
 - B. Audubon made his observations before passenger pigeon populations began to decline.
 - C. Passenger pigeons would have been attracted to household food trash
 - D. Archaeologist have found passenger pigeon remains among food waste at eighteenth-century human settlements
 - E. Passenger pigeons tended not to roost at the same sites for very many generations

GWC-R2

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

1. According to the passage, Alpers would say that the assumptions underlying the “paradigm” were
 - A. inconsistent with the way some mapmakers prior to 1800 understand their own work
 - B. dependent on a seventeenth-century conception of mapmaking visual engineering
 - C. unconcerned with the difference between the aesthetic and technical questions of mapmaking
 - D. insensitive to divisions among cartographers working in the period after 1800
 - E. supported by the demonstrable technical superiority of mapmaking made after 1800
2. It can be inferred from the passage that, beginning in the 1980s, historians of cartography
 - A. placed greater emphasis on the beauty of maps made after 1800
 - B. expanded their range of study to include more material created after 1800
 - C. grew more sensitive to the way mapmakers prior to 1800 conceived of their work
 - D. came to see the visual details of maps as aesthetic objects rather than practical cartographic aids
 - E. reduced the attention they paid to the technical aspects of mapmaking

GWC-R3

Some researchers claim that cetaceans—whales and dolphins—have culture, which the researchers define as the ability to learn from one another. Skeptics, however, demand clear evidence that cetaceans can acquire new behaviors through some form of social learning, preferably clear-cut instances of imitation or teaching. But such evidence is difficult to obtain. While few people doubt that captive cetaceans are adept at imitation or that they reproduce behaviors taught by researchers, biologists seeking insight into cetaceans' behavior in their natural habitats must rely on deduction rather than experiments. **If members of a particular group share behaviors that do not result from genetic inheritance or environmental variation, then they have almost certainly learned them by watching, following, or listening to other animals.**

1. Which of the following best describe the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It identifies a factor that complicates biologists' ability to draw conclusions about the behavior of cetaceans in their natural environments.
- B. It illustrates the kind of deduction mentioned in the preceding sentence.
- C. It explains why skeptics have remained unpersuaded by evidence that has been put forward in support of the claim that cetaceans have culture.
- D. It introduces a claim that would be dismissed by both supporters and opponents of the view that cetaceans have culture.
- E. It notes a previously overlooked factor that might shed light on the question of whether cetaceans have culture.

2. The passage suggests which of the following about captive cetaceans?

- A. Whether they are engaged in social learning is a subject of disagreement among biologists.
- B. Their ability to imitate new behaviors is more extensive than that of noncaptive cetaceans.
- C. They exhibit few behaviors that have not also been observed in cetaceans in their natural habitats.
- D. They appear to adopt new behaviors more quickly than noncaptive cetaceans.
- E. They exhibit tendencies that suggest a capacity for the kind of behavior that qualifies as cultural.

GWC-R4

Writing about nineteenth-century women's travel writing, Lila Harper notes that the four women she discussed used their own names, in contrast with the nineteenth-century female novelists who either published anonymously or used male pseudonyms. The novelists doubtless realized that they were breaking boundaries, whereas three of the four daring, solitary travelers espoused traditional values, eschewing radicalism and women's movements. Whereas the female novelist criticized their society, the female travelers seemed content to leave society as it was while accomplishing their own liberation. In other words, they lived a **contradiction**. For the subjects of Harper's study, solitude in both the private and public spheres prevailed—a solitude that conferred authority, hitherto a male prerogative, but that also precluded any collective action or female solidarity.

1. Which of the following best characterizes the “contradiction” that the author refers to?
 - A. The subjects of Harper's study enjoyed solitude, and yet as travelers they were often among people.
 - B. Nineteenth-century travel writers used their own names, but nineteenth-century novelists used pseudonyms.
 - C. Women's movements in the nineteenth-century were not very radical in comparison with those of the twentieth-century.
 - D. Nineteenth-century female novelists thought they were breaking boundaries, but it was the nineteenth-century women who traveled alone who were really doing so.
 - E. While traveling alone in the nineteenth-century was considered a radical act for a woman, the nineteenth-century solitary female travelers generally held conventional views.
2. According to the passage, solitude had which of the following effects for the nineteenth century female travelers?
 - A. It conferred an authority typically enjoyed only by men.
 - B. It prevented formation of alliances with other women.
 - C. It relieved peer pressure to conform to traditional values.

GWC-R5

There have long been dead zones—water too low in oxygen to sustain most forms of life—in the Gulf of Mexico, which receives the waters of the Mississippi River. Scientists studied sediment cores from areas where the gulf’s most recent dead zone occurred. The scientists dated the sediment and counted species of foraminifera (marine protozoans) in the sediment; these species thrive in low-oxygen waters. As far back as 1823, the foraminifera thrived especially during Mississippi River flood years (during which nutrients levels increase), suggesting that nutrients in floodwaters can trigger low-oxygen water. **The foraminifera in the core samples were most abundant after 1950, when farmers began using some fertilizer, which is rich in nutrients.** Researchers believe that increased use of fertilizer leads to more-extreme dead zones.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It reconciles two opposing theories that were discussed earlier in the passage.
 - B. It suggests what the initial impetus was for the studies mentioned earlier in the passage.
 - C. It undermines a hypothesis that was presented in the preceding sentence.
 - D. It describes a problem with the methodology of the studies discussed in the passage.
 - E. It provides evidence supporting the belief mentioned in the final sentence of the passage.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the “researchers” would agree with which of the following statements about the use of fertilizer?
 - A. If farmers near the Mississippi River decreased the amount of fertilizer that they used, the severity of the dead zones could be diminished.
 - B. If farmers near the Mississippi River continue their dependence upon fertilizers, foraminifera population will eventually decline.
 - C. If farmers near the Mississippi River stopped using fertilizers altogether, there would no longer be dead zones.

GWC-R6

In the early 20th century, some small magazines and the innovative graphics used on them created the face of avant-garde. Avant-garde has a look that signals progressive ideas and unconventionality, because it dispensed the cardinal rule of graphic design: to take an idea and make it visually clear, concise, and instantly understood. Rather, the graphics these avant-garde artists made exclusively for avant-garde (as opposed to those graphics they made for advertisements), are usually difficult to decipher, ambiguous, and nonsensical. This overturn of convention, this assailing to the standard graphic and typographic formats, is a part of search for intellectual freedom. The impulse towards liberation enables the avant-gardes to see with fresh eyes the untried possibilities of arranging words and images on the papers.

1. According to the passage, the primary purpose of conventional graphic design is to
 - A. render unpopular ideas palatable to a wider audience
 - B. capture readers' attention with bold fonts
 - C. communicate nonsensical notions to a wide public
 - D. communicate ideas as efficiently and unambiguously as possible
 - E. introduce previously unknown ideas to the general public
2. According to the passage, avant-garde artists of the early twentieth-century created ambiguous or nonsensical graphics as part of an attempt to
 - A. expand the potential for expression through visual art
 - B. compete with advertisements for reader's attention
 - C. encourage the expansion of small magazines

GWC-R7

A bird's plumage, while contributing to structural integrity and participating in aerial locomotion, completely obscures a bird's internal activity from human view, greatly impeding our attempts to understand birds as functioning animals. Plumage has even made it difficult to describe bird movement. When describing the movement of mammals, writers turn to well-worn clichés like “grace in motion.” A mammal's rippling muscles slide smoothly over one another in eye-catching ways. With a mammal, whether a mouse or hippopotamus, we recognize that the underlying body parts are similar to our own and we know these parts will act predictably. Not so with a bird. For centuries, we knew little more about a bird's movement than that it was a mystery that seemed to be based on the flapping of wings.

1. The passage mentions which of the following as an effect of bird plumage?
 - A. It contributes to a bird's ability to fly.
 - B. It hides the inner workings of birds.
 - C. It contributes to the structural soundness of birds.

2. The author implies which of the following about the “underlying body parts” of nonhuman mammals?
 - A. They are more similar to humans' underlying body parts than most people assume.
 - B. They are more predictable in their workings than are the underlying body parts of humans.
 - C. Their smooth and graceful actions belie how complicated they actually are.
 - D. They work in much different ways than do the underlying body parts of most birds.
 - E. They are easier to observe and understand than are underlying parts of birds.

GWC-R8

An influential **early view** held that ecosystems contain niches for a limited number of species and that competition for resources among species—whether native or nonnative invading ones—determines ecosystems’ species composition. However, factors other than competition often help explain invading species’ success. For example, the American grey squirrel, often cited as a classic example of competitively superior invading species, was introduced in England in 1876 and now thrives, while the native red squirrel population has declined. Although scientists have found gray squirrels to be more efficient foragers than red ones, they also note that even before the gray squirrel’s arrival, Britain’s red squirrel populations had a periodic tendency to die out, only to be subsequently reintroduced. Furthermore, many gray squirrels are silent carriers of a disease fatal to red squirrels.

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the “early view?”

- A. It reflects a mistaken assumption about the means by which nonnative species are introduced into ecosystems.
- B. Its basic premise is shown to be valid by the effect of American gray squirrels on Britain’s red squirrel population.
- C. It presents a simplistic picture of the means by which species composition within ecosystems is determined.
- D. It can effectively explain the formation of ecosystems that contain few species but cannot adequately account for the formation of complex ecosystems.
- E. It understates the importance of competition as a factor determining species composition within ecosystems.

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions the efficiency with which gray squirrels forage primarily in order to

- A. identify a factor that explains a certain phenomenon
- B. call attention to an inconsistency in a particular theory
- C. suggest that competition cannot be the factor responsible for a particular outcome
- D. acknowledge a fact that appears to support a view that the author intends to qualify
- E. cite evidence that is not consistent with an early influential view about species competition

GWC-R9

Animals live longer when their calorie intake is restricted to two-thirds of what is considered normal for their species. Animals so restricted are also generally healthier: most disease, including cancer, diabetes, and neurodegenerative illness, are forestalled. ^{Q2}**This phenomenon was long attributed to a simple slowing of metabolism** (cells' production of energy from fuel molecules) and consequent reproduction of its toxic by-products in response to less food. In fact, however, calorie restriction does not slow mammalian metabolism, and ^{Q1}**in yeast and worms, metabolism is both sped up and altered.** Some scientists now theorize that calorie restriction is a biological stressor that, like natural food scarcity, induces a more complex defensive response, which in mammals includes changes in cellular defenses and repair.

1. In the passage, the function of the highlighted portion is to

- A. Provide specific examples of organisms whose longevity does not increase in response to calorie restriction.
- B. Illustrate the probable means by which organisms placed on a calorie-restriction diet compensate for the reduction in available food-based level.
- C. Suggest the mechanism that is responsible for prolonging the life of organism whose calorie intake is significantly reduced.
- D. Give an example that explain why scientists' thinking about the physiological effects of calorie restriction changed.
- E. Distinguish the different ways that mammalian and non-mammalian metabolisms respond to significant reductions in calorie intake

2. The passage implies which of the following about the explanation mentioned in the highlighted text?

- A. There are empirical findings that conflict with a presumption of the explanation.
- B. The explanation predicts that the effect of calorie restriction on longevity will be the greatest for the species with the highest rate of metabolism.
- C. The explanation predicts that the effects of calorie restriction will be uniformly positive.

GWC-R10

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

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It provides an example of the kind of problems that often complicate investigations into environmental change.
 - B. It calls into question the reliability of the established dates for later Holocene agricultural development.
 - C. It describes the nature of localized agricultural developments during the later Holocene.
 - D. It outlines a hypothesis that draws on evidence discussed earlier in the passage.
 - E. It limits the scope of a particular complication mentioned earlier in the passage.
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding environmental changes 4,000 years ago?
 - A. No localized increases in grass pollen were caused by agricultural development.
 - B. Increases in grass pollen were at least sometimes a reflection of an increase in aridity.
 - C. Wholesale ecosystem changes probably resulted from agricultural development.
 - D. Any small-scale changes occurring then would not be detectable now.
 - E. Environmental change helped induce the adoption of agricultural technologies.

GWC-R11

Feminist scholars have tended to regard women in the nineteenth-century United States who elected to remain single as champions of women's autonomy and as critics of marriage as an oppressive institution. Indeed, many nineteenth-century American women who participated in reform movements or who distinguished themselves as writers and professionals were single. Yet this view of single women tends to distort the meaning of their choices. The nineteenth century saw the elevation of marriage for love as a spiritual ideal. Consequently, it became socially acceptable for women not to marry if such an ideal marriage could not be realized with an available suitor. Thus, many women's choice to remain single reflected not a negative view of marriage but a highly idealistic one.

1. The author of the passage implies that many nineteenth-century American women chose to remain single because they
 - A. believed that marriage required them to give up much of their autonomy
 - B. had attitudes toward marriage that were influenced by contemporary reform movements
 - C. wanted to take advantage of increasing opportunities to distinguish themselves as professionals
 - D. doubted that their own marriage would live up to their notion of what a marriage ought to be
 - E. had a negative view of marriage fostered by a change in social attitudes during the nineteenth century
2. The author of the passage suggests that the feminist scholars mentioned in the first sentence distort the meaning of certain nineteenth-century American women's choices by
 - A. ascribing those choices to a particular attitude toward marriage
 - B. ignoring evidence about single women's motives for becoming writers or professionals
 - C. overestimating the number of nineteenth-century American women who were single by choice.

GWC-R12

The editors of the essay collection *Romantic Biography* tell us repeatedly that biography is an invention of the Romantic period in British literature (late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries), yet we are never shown that process of invention in motion. Hazlitt, the most prominent example of the Romantic biographer, is almost invisible. The Romantic period was not just the period in which biography was invented—or, rather, the period in which some of its informing principles were invented, since biography could just as easily be said to have originated in the **scandalous memoirs** that formed part of the pre-Romantic culture of the novel. It was also the period in which biography, through its sheer ubiquity, became an object of major ideological significance within British culture.

1. The passage mentions the “scandalous memoirs” that were written prior to the Romantic period primarily in order to
 - A. indicate an alternative account of the origins of biography
 - B. compare these memoirs to Romantic biography
 - C. explain how biography became ubiquitous in British culture
 - D. question the ideological significance accorded to biography
 - E. suggest that biographies were not as popular as memoirs

2. According to the passage, biography attained great significance within British culture during the Romantic period because biographies
 - A. were associated with scandal
 - B. were easy to read and comprehend
 - C. were so widespread in Britain at the time
 - D. challenged conventional British ideologies
 - E. contributed to the development of the novel

GWC-R13

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

1. The passage points out which of the following in order to explain the appeal of the notion that some attine ants cultivate and control fungus?
 - A. The ants play the behaviorally active role in the symbiotic relationship.
 - B. The ants purposefully carry vegetation into their nests for their own consumption.
 - C. Fungus is physiologically a passive substance.
 - D. Other organisms are able to manipulate their symbiotic partners.
 - E. The chemical and physiological properties of the fungus are subject to ant influence.

2. In the context in which it appears, the word “manipulate” most nearly means
 - A. influence
 - B. oversee
 - C. coerce
 - D. deceive
 - E. outmaneuver

GWC-R14

Meggers argued that agriculture depends on extracting nutrients from soils into edible crops, so premodern societies in Amazonia could never grow large because underlying soils are impoverished. **In Meggers' view the population size that a culture could reach depended upon the agricultural potential of its environment.** Meggers accepted that fish and turtle resources of the Amazon made possible the long riverside villages the explorer Orellana described in 1542, but she dismissed as exaggerated Carvajal's estimates of tens of thousands of people in those settlements, and she was sure those settlements did not have inland counterparts. Supporting this point, the Omagua, a riverbank people and one of the greatest chiefdoms observed by Carvajal as a member of Orellana's expedition, regarded hinterland forests as unpopulated wilderness.

1. From the passage it can be inferred that Omagua depended on
 - A. overland transport to communicate between villages
 - B. foraging inland to obtain foodstuffs not available locally
 - C. some form of fertilization to boost agricultural production
 - D. fish and turtles for at least part of their diet
 - E. trade with other peoples for some raw materials
2. In the context of the passage the highlighted sentence serves to
 - A. explain the broader rationale for a conclusion described in the preceding sentence
 - B. suggest some of the drawbacks of the riverbank location of the villages described in the following sentence
 - C. acknowledge information that appears to undermine a description attributed to Orellana
 - D. introduce a principle that appears to be contradicted by the agricultural development of premodern Amazonia
 - E. give a reason for an upward revision in earlier estimates for premodern Amazonia

GWC-R15

Where Carlos Bulosan aimed through fiction and personal testimony to advance both Filipino civil rights in the United States and the social transformation of the Philippines, Yen Le Espiritu has set herself the task of recovering life histories of Filipino Americans. Her work brings Filipino Americans of the generation following the 1934-1965 immigration hiatus **graphically** to life. A special strength is the representation of Filipino American women, who were scarce among immigrants before the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration but composed more than half of the immigrants to America since liberalization in 1965. Espiritu's subjects document their changing sense of Filipino identity in the United States, much as Bulosan did as a member of the first substantial wave of immigrants.

1. According to the passage, both Bulosan and Espiritu do which of the following in their work?
 - A. Consider generational differences in Filipino immigrants' responses to life in the United States
 - B. Attempt to make allowance for the demographic variations among Filipino immigrants to the United States
 - C. Employ fiction in addition to documenting actual life histories of Filipino immigrants to the United States
 - D. Represent how life in the United States has affected immigrants' sense of Filipino identity
 - E. Examine the effects on Filipinos in the United States of the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration
2. In the context in which it appears, "graphically" most nearly means
 - A. in writing
 - B. by means of drawing
 - C. impressionistically
 - D. diagrammatically
 - E. vividly

中文章（GWC-R16——GWC-R24）

GWC-R16

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

1. The author's primary purpose is that
 - A. the evidence used in support of a particular argument is questionable
 - B. a distinction between two genres of writing has been overlooked
 - C. a particular issue is more complex than it might appear
 - D. two apparently different works share common features
 - E. two eighteenth-century authors held significantly different attitudes toward a particular
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Hume's reputation in the late eighteenth century?
 - A. He was more regarded as a historian than Gibbon
 - B. His historical writing, like his philosophical writing, came to be regarded as problematic
 - C. He was more well-known for his historical writing than for his philosophical writing
 - D. His historic writing came to be regarded as morally questionable because of his association with Gibbon
 - E. His views about classical paganism brought him disapproval among the general reading public
3. The highlighted sentence exemplifies which of the following?
 - A. Cultural authorities' attempt to use novels to support their view about the value of reading fiction
 - B. Eighteenth-century women authors' attempts to embody in their work certain cultural authorities' views about reading
 - C. A point about the educational value of reading books about history
 - D. An instance in which a particular judgment about the value of reading history is apparently presupposed
 - E. A challenge to an assumption about eighteenth-century women's reading habits

GWC-R17

Many theorists now doubt that heat loss from Earth's core and radioactive decay are sufficient by themselves to produce all the energy driving the tectonic plates whose movements have helped shaped Earth's surface. This leaves a loose end in current geological theory. Herbert Shaw argues that because scientists have underestimated the input of substantial amounts of energy from extraterrestrial impactors (asteroids and comets striking Earth), they have difficulty accounting for the difference between the quantity of energy produced from sources intrinsic to Earth and that involved in plate tectonics. Whereas most geologists have treated the addition of energy through the bombardment of Earth's surface by such impactors as a process separate and independent from the movement of Earth's tectonic plates, Shaw asserts that these processes are indivisible. Shaw's revolutionary "open-system" view recognizes a **continuum** between terrestrial and extraterrestrial dynamics, whereas modern plate tectonic theory, like the classical geology developed during the nineteenth century, is founded on the view that Earth's geological features have changed through gradual, regular processes intrinsic to Earth, without reference to unique catastrophic events. Classical geology borrowed a decisive, if unspoken, premise from Newton—the independence of Earth's processes from any astronomical context.

1. The author of the passage mentions the "continuum" in order to
 - A. point out a relationship between plate tectonics and the nineteenth-century geology
 - B. explain how a theory of Newton's could influence geology and plate tectonic theory.
 - C. distinguish between two sources of energy that contributed to the development of Earth's surface.
 - D. point out a similarity between the surface of impactors and the surface of Earth.
 - E. identify a feature of Shaw's view that deviate from current scientific theories.
2. The passage suggests which of the following about tectonic theory?
 - A. It has led scientists to overlook an important contribution to classical geologists from Newton.
 - B. It has been more successful than was classical geology in accounting for heat loss from Earth core.
 - C. It is based on premise about Earth's processes discerned in Newton's thought.
 - D. It has correctly explained the effects of extraterrestrial impactors on Earth's surface.
 - E. It corrects a fundamental flaw in classical geology.

GWC-R18

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. presenting objection to a claim
 - B. accounting for an apparent anomaly
 - C. Outlining an alternative interpretation
 - D. Correcting a particular misconception
 - E. Questioning the validity of a comparison
2. The author of the passage implies that which of the following about 25,000 years ago?
 - A. The coastline of the region that is now the United States is longer than it was 40,000 years ago.
 - B. Rivers in what is now the United States were numerous than they are now.
 - C. Australia was less densely populated at that time than was the region that is now the United States.
 - D. Australia's climate was significantly drier than it is now.
 - E. Global sea level was lower than it is now.
3. The author of the passage implies that, in what is now the United States, archaeological evidence of inhabitation in the period from 40,000 to 25,000 years ago is lacking because that region
 - A. had its oldest habitation sites inundated following a postglacial rise in sea level
 - B. had many resource-rich rivers that facilitated the dispersal of early inhabitants from an initial concentration in coastal areas
 - C. was sparsely populated until about 25,000 years ago
 - D. was colonized less than 25,000 years ago
 - E. was inhabited only by hunter-gatherers until 25,000 years ago

GWC-R19

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

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the Civil Rights movement?
 - A. It gave rise to a rapid increase in the number of Black newspapers published in the South.
 - B. Its political effectiveness was greatly enhanced by the increased circulation of Black newspapers.
 - C. Its leadership benefited from improvements in education for African Americans.
 - D. It was the force primarily responsible for increasing per capita spending in Black schools.
 - E. It was responsible for changing many historians' view of the relation between education and African American empowerment.
2. The author of the passage refers to the fact that "disparities between Black and White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century" most likely in order to
 - A. support the argument that the economic struggles of southern Blacks were largely due to educational inequalities
 - B. give an example of the differences between Black schools in the early part of the twentieth century and Black schools starting in the 1940s
 - C. illustrate the unevenness of the progress made by Black schools in the southern United States
 - D. help explain why Black remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic job discrimination in the segregated South
 - E. provide evidence that educational progress was a precondition for economic progress in the segregated South
3. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It clarifies a point introduced in the preceding sentence.
 - B. It reiterates a point introduced in the first sentence of the passage.
 - C. It questions the accuracy of some of the evidence used to support the argument of the historians.
 - D. It introduces a perspective that runs contrary to the view of those who endorse the "belief."
 - E. It qualifies the interpretation made by the historians.

GWC-R20

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

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

1. According to the passage, the phenomenon of olfactory adaptation may cause individuals who are reexposed to an odorous environment after an extended absence to
 - A. experience a heightened perception of the odor
 - B. perceive the odor as being less intense than it was upon first exposure
 - C. return to their original level of perception of the odor
 - D. exhibit a decreased tolerance for the odorous environment
 - E. experience the phenomenon of adaptation in other sensory systems
2. The passage asserts which of the following about the exposures involved in the “research on olfactory adaptation”?
 - A. The exposures are of long enough duration for researchers to investigate many aspects of olfactory adaptation.
 - B. The exposures have rarely consisted of reexposures following extended absences from the odorous environment.
 - C. The exposures are intended to reproduce the relatively transient olfactory changes typical of exposures to odors in natural environments.
 - D. Those exposures of relatively short duration are often insufficient to produce the phenomenon of receptor fatigue in study subjects.
 - E. Those exposures lasting several hours produce reductions in receptors in the olfactory epithelium that are similar to the reductions caused by prolonged odor stimulation.
3. The author of the passage discusses “receptor fatigue” primarily in order to
 - A. explain the physiological process through which long-lasting reductions in response are thought to be produced
 - B. provide an example of a process that subjects would probably not experience during a prolonged period of odorant stimulation
 - C. help illustrate how the information gathered from most olfactory research may not be sufficient to describe the effects of extended exposures to odors
 - D. show how studies of short-term olfactory adaptation have only accounted for the reductions in response that follow relatively brief absences from an odorous environment
 - E. qualify a statement about the severity and duration of the perceptual changes caused by exposure to chronically present ambient odors

GWC-R21

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

1. The purpose of the passage is to
 - A. analyze the events that contributed to an economic phenomenon
 - B. present different views on the nature and impact of an economic phenomenon
 - C. distinguish between the short-term and long-term effects of an economic phenomenon
 - D. challenge a dominant theory about how to solve the problems created by an economic phenomenon
 - E. present new evidence to suggest that an economic phenomenon is more complex than had previously been believed
2. Which of the following, if true, would most tend to weaken the deindustrialization thesis of Bluestone and Harrison?
 - A. a survey of the spouses of former industrial workers reveals a significant increase in the number of working spouses since the mid-1960s.
 - B. data from the most recent United States census show that fewer individuals list their occupation as industrial worker than in the census from ten years earlier.
 - C. a random survey of United States consumers indicates that a majority of those surveyed would prefer to buy United States-manufacturing goods if given the opportunity.
 - D. A recent study indicates that large numbers of former industrial workers have retrained and found employment as skilled, highly-paid computer workers.
 - E. Interviews with representatives at major agencies for temporary employment in the United States suggest that they value the skills of former industrial workers.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that the highlighted “critics” believe which of the following about “hourglass” effect?
 - A. It involves the relegation of industrial workers to less desirable jobs.
 - B. It requires that workers make short-term sacrifices to achieve long-term gains.
 - C. It affects non-unionized workers more strongly than it does unionized workers.
 - D. It represents an increase in unemployment for those in the service sector.
 - E. It threatens the status of the technological and financial elite.

GWC-R22

The revival of mural painting that has occurred in San Francisco since the 1970s, especially among the Chicano population of the city's Mission District, has marked differences from its social realist forerunner in Mexico and the United States some 40 years earlier. Rather than being government sponsored and limited to murals on government buildings, the contemporary mural movement sprang from the people themselves, with murals appearing on community buildings and throughout college campuses. Perhaps the biggest difference, however, is the process. In earlier twentieth-century Mexico, murals resulted from the vision of individual artists. But today's murals are characteristically the products of artists working with local residents on design and creation.

Such community engagement is characteristic of the Chicano art movement as a whole, which evolved from the same foundations as the Chicano civil rights movement of the mid-1960s. Both were a direct response to the needs of Chicanos in the United States, who were fighting for the right to adequate education, political empowerment, and decent working conditions. Artists joined other cultural workers in making political statements and played a key role in taking these statements to the public. They developed collectives and established cultural centers that functioned as the public-relations arm of the Chicano sociopolitical movement.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. argue for the superiority of a style of art
 - B. consider the impact of an art movement
 - C. describe the political content of a certain works of art
 - D. detail the characteristic style of an art movement
 - E. place an art movement in its historical context
2. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the "cultural centers" is true?
 - A. They were the venue where many later leaders of the Chicano civil rights movement first became politically active.
 - B. Though later widespread, they originated in San Francisco area.
 - C. Springing up in a number of communities, they initially had largely apolitical goals centered on art instruction.
 - D. They constituted the nucleus from which the Chicano civil rights movement originated.
 - E. Founded by artists, they provided support for the Chicano civil rights movement.
3. Which of the following best describes the relationship between the first paragraph and the second paragraph of the passage?
 - A. The first focuses on the mural artists as individuals; the second, on their actions as a group.
 - B. The first compares the mural revival with an earlier artistic movement; the second describes the context contemporary to the revival
 - C. The first defines the revival by distinguishing it from an earlier artistic movement; the second addresses the political goals of both the revival and its forerunner
 - D. The first presents an apparently plausible account of the relationship between the revival and its forerunner, the second calls that account into question
 - E. The first is concerned with the artistic aims and ambitions behind the San Francisco murals; the second considers their political significance

GWC-R23

Many researchers attribute the large number of physiological and behavioral similarities between birds and mammals, which have separate evolutionary histories, to endothermy (a thermoregulatory strategy whereby warm body temperature is maintained through internal heat sources). However, Farmer argues that parental care rather than endothermy is the key to understanding the similarities between mammals and birds. According to Farmer, while endothermy provides an explanation for a few similarities, such as the presence of body insulation, endothermy is just one characteristic among many related to parental care. The two purported advantages of endothermy that have been most frequently cited by researchers are an expanded range of inhabitable environments and the ability to sustain vigorous exercise. But metabolism has to increase substantially (at great energy cost) therefore conferring any significant thermoregulatory advantage in terms of the former, and there is no causal biological linkage to explain why endothermy would be essential to sustain exercise. Farmer argues instead that endothermy evolved as a means to control incubation temperature and that the ability to sustain exercise evolved separately, as a means to improve a parent's ability to forage and provision its young.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. present a scientific theory that challenges a widely held theory
 - B. summarize the basis for a large body of scientific research
 - C. defend an established scientific theory in light of recent criticism
 - D. express skepticism about the results obtained by a particular researcher
 - E. compare the results of two particular scientific studies

2. Which of the following best characterizes the organization of the passage as a whole?
 - A. A position is noted, an alternative to that position is introduced, and then several points in support of the alternative are discussed.
 - B. A theory is discussed, an inconsistency within that theory is illustrated, and then a recommendation is made for further inquiry.
 - C. Certain research results are described, the significance of those results is explained, and then a novel interpretation of those results is summarized.
 - D. A question is posed, a possible answer to that question is suggested, and then evidence is provided to corroborate that answer.
 - E. A debate is outlined, contrasting viewpoints within the debate are discussed, and then one viewpoint is demonstrated to be correct.

3. According to the passage, Farmer concedes that endothermy provides an explanation for which of the following features shared by birds and mammals?
 - A. The ability to forage
 - B. The ability to sustain exercise
 - C. The instinct to care for offspring
 - D. Flexibility in habitat usage
 - E. Body insulation

GWC-R24

According to Hill and Spicer, the term “nation-state” is a misnomer, since the ideal model of a monolingual, culturally homogeneous state has never existed, not even among Europeans, who invented the nation-state concept and introduced it to the rest of the world. Modern European states, they argue, emerged after the Renaissance through the rise of nations (i.e., specific ethnic groups) to positions of political and economic dominance over a number of other ethnic groups within the bounded political territories. The term “nation-state”, Hill and Spicer argue, obscures the internal cultural and linguistic diversity of states that could more accurately be called “conquest states.” The resurgence of multiple ethnic groups within a single state, Hill says, is not “potentially threatening to the sovereign jurisdiction of the state,” as Urban and Sherzer suggest; rather, the assertion of cultural differences threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices upon which conquest states were historically founded and thus to open up the possibility for a “nations-state” in which conquered ethnic groups enjoy equal rights with the conquering ethnic group but do not face the threat of persecution or cultural assimilation into the dominant ethnic group.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. discuss issues relating to a form of political organization by raising doubts about the terminology used to refer to it
 - B. trace changes in a form of political organization by examining the evolution of the terminology used to refer to
 - C. justify the continued use of an established term for an evolving form of political organization
 - D. question the accuracy of a new term for a form of political organization
 - E. compare two terms for a form of political organization
2. The author of the passage quotes Urban and Sherzer most probably in order to
 - A. introduce a discussion of the legal ramifications of expanding the nation-state concept
 - B. summarize a claim about one possible effect of asserting cultural differences within a state
 - C. shift the focus of discussion from internal threats that states face to external threats that they face
 - D. point out similarities between the threats to states seen by Urban and Sherzer and those seen by Hill
 - E. describe one way an ethnocentric practice has affected attempts to assert cultural differences within a state
3. According to the passage, Hill and Spicer define nations as which of the following?
 - A. coalitions of distinct ethnic groups with similar concerns
 - B. Distinct ethnic groups
 - C. Culturally homogeneous states
 - D. Linguistically diverse states
 - E. Territorially bounded states

逻辑 (GWC-R25——GWC-R34)

GWC-R25

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

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

- A. Complaints of official corruption in city government have decreased since the anticorruption task force began operating.
- B. Former mayor Bixby did not publicly oppose Mayor Stephens' establishment of the anticorruption task force.
- C. Almost all of the officials who have served in city government for any length of time are appointees of Mayor Bixby.
- D. All of the members of the anticorruption task force had other jobs in city government before the task force was formed.
- E. During the last mayoral election campaign, then-Mayor Bixby hotly disputed the current mayor's claim that there was widespread corruption in city government.

GWC-R26

The Great Sphinx is a huge statue in Egypt that has a lion's body with a man's head. The face of the Sphinx has long been claimed to be that of pharaoh Khafre, who lived around 2600 B.C., but it cannot be: erosion patterns recently discovered on the lion's legs can only have been caused by heavy rains, and the Sahara has not had heavy rains in over 10,000 years.

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

- A. The face of the Sphinx bears a resemblance to the faces on certain stylized statues dating from both before and after the reign of Khafre.
- B. Other erosion patterns that appear on the body of the Sphinx are of a sort that could be caused by wind and sand alone.
- C. Other than the Sphinx, there are no surviving sculptures that have been claimed to portray the face of Khafre.
- D. In the last 10,000 years the climate of Egypt has been so dry that even rains that are not heavy have been extremely infrequent.
- E. The face of the Sphinx is small relative to the rest of the head, indicating that the face may have been recarved long after the Sphinx was built.

GWC-R27

Recently an unusually high number of dolphins have been found dead of infectious diseases, and most of these had abnormally high tissue concentrations of certain compounds that, even in low concentrations, reduce dolphins' resistance to infection. The only source of these compounds in the dolphins' environment is boat paint. Therefore, since dolphins rid their bodies of the compounds rapidly once exposure ceases, their mortality rate should decline rapidly if such boat paints are banned.

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

- A. The levels of the compounds typically used in boat paints today are lower than they were in boat paints manufactured a decade ago.
- B. In high concentrations, the compounds are toxic to many types of marine animals.
- C. The compounds break down into harmless substances after a few months of exposure to water or air.
- D. High tissue levels of the compounds have recently been found in some marine animals, but there is no record of any of those animals dying in unusually large numbers recently.
- E. The compounds do not leach out of the boat paint if the paint is applied exactly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.

GWC-R28

Extensive housing construction is underway in Pataska Forest, the habitat of a large population of deer. Because deer feed at the edges of forests, these deer will be attracted to the spaces alongside the new roads being cut through Pataska Forest to serve the new residential areas. Consequently, once the housing is occupied, the annual number of the forest's deer hit by cars will be much higher than before construction started.

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

- A. The number of deer hit by commercial vehicles will not increase significantly when the housing is occupied.
- B. Deer will be as attracted to the forest edge around new houses as to the forest edge alongside roads.
- C. In years past, the annual number of deer that have been hit by cars on existing roads through Pataska Forest has been very low.
- D. The development will leave sufficient forest to sustain a significant population of deer.
- E. No deer hunting will be allowed in Pataska Forest when the housing is occupied.

GWC-R29

Sportfishers introduced the Zander, a type of perch, to Britain's rivers and canals in the 1970s. Because zander eat large numbers of smaller fish, they have had a devastating effect on native fish populations. To protect the native fish, a government program removed a significant proportion of the zander from Britain's waterways last year. Surprisingly, this year the loss of native fish to zander has been greater than before.

Which of the following, if true, would most help to explain the greater effect of zander on the native fish population?

- A. The climate in Britain is very similar to the climate in regions to which zander are native.
- B. Most of the zander removed were fully grown, and fully grown zander eat large numbers of smaller zander.
- C. Every year a large number of zander are caught by sportfisher in Britain's waterway.
- D. Previous government program designed to remove nonnative species from Britain's waterways have failed.
- E. Zander are just one of several nonnative fish that prey on the other fish found in Britain's waterway.

GWC-R30

People widely believed that the controlled use of fire originated 200,000 years ago with the human species *Homo sapiens*. However, a site containing a deposit, estimated to be nearly 500,000 years old, consisting of charcoal, burned animal bones, and charred rocks, has recently been found. Although *homo sapiens* did not exist at that time, this discovery provides no basis to the claim that the controlled use of fire preceded the *Homo sapiens*, since _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. the use of fire might have originated independently in several different parts of the world
- B. it is possible that fire was used much earlier than 500,000 years ago
- C. the charred rocks found in the deposit included several different kinds of stone, all of which are common in the immediate vicinity of the site
- D. animal bones could have been discarded in a fire used for purposes such as protection or heat rather than for cooking
- E. it is impossible to determine whether a charred deposit dating from so long ago resulted from a fire caused by lightning or from the purposeful use of fire

GWC-R31

Before 1970, children in the United States were commonly vaccinated against smallpox. In the early 1970s, large-scale vaccinations of children against smallpox were discontinued because smallpox had virtually disappeared from the world. Recently, some scientists have cautioned that the United States could be exposed to smallpox again. Contrary to what many people believe, this exposure would probably find all age-groups within the United States population at comparable levels of risk of contracting smallpox, since_____.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. smallpox is a highly communicable disease among people who are not immune to it
- B. smallpox vaccine is not now widely available in the United States
- C. the population of the United States has been growing more slowly since 1970 than it was before then
- D. smallpox vaccinations lose their efficacy after about 20 years
- E. people in the United States travel more than they did in 1970, thereby increasing the chances that an epidemic could spread

GWC-R32

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

Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information?

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

GWC-R33

Stylistic evidence and laboratory evidence strongly support the claim that the magnificent painting Garden of Eden is a work of the Flemish master van Eyck. Nevertheless, **the painting must have been the work of someone else**, as any one with a little historical and zoological knowledge can tell merely by looking at the painting. **The animals in the painting are all vivid representations of actual animals, including armadillos.** Yet armadillos are native only to the Americas, and van Eyck died decades before Europeans reached the Americas.

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

- A. The first is a position that the argument seeks to reject; the second is evidence that the argument uses against that position.
- B. The first and the second are each pieces of evidence that have been used to support the position that the argument opposes.
- C. The first presents the main conclusion of the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that conclusion.
- D. The first is a judgment that serves as the basis for the main conclusion of the argument; the second states that main conclusion.
- E. The first is an intermediate conclusion drawn in order to support a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that intermediate conclusion.

GWC-R34

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

In the columnist's argument, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

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

长文章（GWC-R35——GWC-R40）

GWC-R35

Mary Barton, particularly in its early chapters, is a moving response to the suffering of the industrial worker in the England of the 1840s. What is most impressive about the book is the intense and painstaking effort made by the author, Elizabeth Gaskell, to convey the experience of everyday life in working class homes. Her method is partly documentary in nature: the novel includes such features as a carefully annotated reproduction of dialect, the exact details of food prices in an account of a tea party, an itemized description of the furniture of the Bartons' living room, and a transcription (again annotated) of the ballad "The Oldham Weaver". The interest of this record is considerable, even though the method has a slightly distancing effect.

As a member of the middle class, Gaskell could hardly help approaching working-class life as an outside observer and a reporter, and the reader of the novel is always conscious of this fact. But there is genuine imaginative re-creation in her accounts of the walk in Green Heys Fields, of tea at the Bartons' house, and of John Barton and his friend's discovery of the starving family in the cellar in the chapter "Poverty and Death." Indeed, for a similarly convincing re-creation of such families' emotions and responses (which are more crucial than the material details on which the mere reporter is apt to concentrate), the English novel had to wait 60 years for the early writing of D. H. Lawrence. If Gaskell never quite conveys the sense of full participation that would completely authenticate this aspect of *Mary Bartons*, she still brings to these scenes an intuitive recognition of feelings that has its own sufficient conviction.

The chapter "Old Aice's History" brilliantly dramatizes the situation of that early generation of workers brought from the villages and the countryside to the urban industrial centers. The account of Job Leigh, the weaver and naturalist who is devoted to the study of biology, vividly embodies one kind of response to an urban industrial environment: an affinity for living things that hardens, by its very contrast with its environment, into a kind of crankiness. The early chapters—about factory workers walking out in spring into Green Heys Fields, about Alice Wilson, remembering in her cellar the twig-gathering for brooms in the native village that she will never again see, about Job Leigh, intent on his impaled insects—capture the characteristic responses of a generation to **the new and crushing experience of industrialism**. The other early chapters eloquently portray the development of the instinctive cooperation with each other that was already becoming an important tradition among workers.

1. It can be inferred from examples given in the last paragraph of the passage that which of the following was part of “the new and crushing experience of industrialism” for many members of the English working class in the nineteenth century.
- A. Extortionate food prices
 - B. Geographical displacement
 - C. Hazardous working conditions
 - D. Alienation from fellow workers
 - E. Dissolution of family ties
2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes that *Mary Barton* might have been an even better novel if Gaskell
- A. concentrated on the emotions of a single character
 - B. made no attempt to re-create experiences of which she had no firsthand knowledge
 - C. made no attempt to reproduce working-class dialects
 - D. grown up in an industrial city
 - E. managed to transcend her position as an outsider
3. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude toward Gaskell’s use of the method of documentary record in *Mary Barton*?
- A. uncritical enthusiasm
 - B. Unresolved ambivalence
 - C. Qualified approval
 - D. Resigned acceptance
 - E. Mild irritation
4. Which of the following is most closely analogous to Job Leigh in *Marry Barton*, as that character is described in the passage?
- A. An entomologist who collected butterflies as a child
 - B. A small-town attorney whose hobby is nature photography
 - C. A young man who leaves his family’s dairy farm to start his own business
 - D. A city dweller who raises exotic plants on the roof of his apartment building
 - E. A union organizer who works in a textile mill under dangerous conditions

GWC-R36

The work of English writer Aphra Behn (1640–1689) changed markedly during the 1680s, as she turned from writing plays to writing prose narratives. According to literary critic Rachel Carnell, most scholars view this change as primarily motivated by financial considerations: earning a living by writing for the theatre became more difficult in the 1680s, so Behn tried various other types of prose genres in the hope of finding another lucrative medium. In fact, a long epistolary scandal novel that she wrote in the mid-1680s sold quite well. Yet, as Carnell notes, Behn did not repeat this approach in her other prose works; instead, she turned to writing shorter, more serious novels, even though only about half of these were published during her lifetime. Carnell argues that Behn, whose stage productions are primarily comedies, may have turned to an emerging literary form, the novel, in a conscious attempt to criticize, and subvert for her own ends, the conventions and ideology of a well-established form of her day, the dramatic tragedy.

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

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. tracing how Behn's view of the nature of tragedy changed over time
 - B. explaining one author's view of Behn's contribution to the development of an emerging literary form
 - C. differentiating between the early and the late literary works of Behn
 - D. contrasting the approaches to tragedy taken by Behn and by Dryden
 - E. presenting one scholar's explanation for a major development in Behn's literary career

2. The passage suggests that Carnell sees Behn's novels featuring male protagonists as differing from dramatic tragedies such as Dryden's featuring male protagonists in that the former
 - A. depict these characters as less than heroic in their public actions
 - B. emphasize the consequences of these characters' actions in the private sphere
 - C. insist on a parallel between the public and the private spheres
 - D. are aimed at a predominantly female audience
 - E. depict family members who disobey these protagonists

3. The passage suggests that Carnell believes Behn held which of the following attitudes about the relationship between the private and public spheres?
 - A. The private sphere is more appropriate than is the public sphere as the setting for plays about political events.
 - B. The structure of the private sphere should not replicate the hierarchical order of the public sphere.
 - C. Actions in the private sphere are more fundamental to ensuring the good of the nation than are actions in the public sphere.
 - D. Crimes committed in the private sphere are likely to cause tragedy in the public sphere rather than vice versa.
 - E. The private sphere is the mirror in which issues affecting the public sphere can most clearly be seen.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the "artificial distinction" refers to the
 - A. practice utilized in dramatic tragedies of providing different structural models for the public and the private spheres
 - B. ideology of many dramatic tragedies that advocate passive obedience only in the private sphere and not in the public sphere
 - C. convention that drama ought to concern events in the public sphere and that novels ought to concern events in the private sphere
 - D. assumption made by the authors of conventional dramatic tragedies that legitimate tragic action occurs only in the public sphere
 - E. approach taken by the dramatic tragedies in depicting male and female characters differently, depending on whether their roles were public or private

GWC-R37

Although recent years have seen substantial reductions in noxious pollutants from individual motor vehicles, the number of such vehicles has been steadily increasing. Consequently, more than 100 cities in the United States still have levels of carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and ozone (generated by photochemical reactions with hydrocarbons from vehicle exhaust) that exceed legally established limits. There is a growing realization that the only effective way to achieve further reductions in vehicle emissions—short of a massive shift away from the private automobile—is to replace conventional diesel fuel and gasoline with cleaner-burning fuels such as compressed natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, ethanol, or methanol.

All of these alternatives are carbon-based fuels whose molecules are smaller and simpler than those of gasoline. These molecules burn more cleanly than gasoline, in part because they have fewer, if any, carbon-carbon bonds, and the hydrocarbons they do emit are less likely to generate ozone. The combustion of larger molecules, which have multiple carbon-carbon bonds, involves a more complex series of reactions. These reactions increase the probability of incomplete combustion and are more likely to release uncombusted and photochemically active hydrocarbon compounds into the atmosphere. On the other hand, alternative fuels do have drawbacks. Compressed natural gas would require that vehicles have a set of heavy fuel tanks—a serious liability in terms of performance and fuel efficiency—and liquefied petroleum gas faces fundamental limits on supply.

Ethanol and methanol, on the other hand, have important advantages over other carbon-based alternative fuels: they have a higher energy content per volume and would require minimal changes in the existing network for distributing motor fuel. Ethanol is commonly used as a gasoline supplement, but it is currently about twice as expensive as methanol, the low cost of which is one of its attractive features. Methanol's most attractive feature, however, is that it can reduce by about 90 percent the vehicle emissions that form ozone, the most serious urban air pollutant.

Like any alternative fuel, methanol has its critics. Yet much of the criticism is based on the use of “gasoline clone” vehicles that do not incorporate even the simplest design improvements that are made possible with the use of methanol. It is true, for example, that a given volume of methanol provides only about one-half of the energy that gasoline and diesel fuel do; other things being equal, the fuel tank would have to be somewhat larger and heavier. However, since methanol-fueled vehicles could be designed to be much more efficient than “gasoline clone” vehicles fueled with methanol, they would need comparatively less fuel. Vehicles incorporating only the simplest of the engine improvements that methanol makes feasible would still contribute to an immediate lessening of urban air pollution.

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. countering a flawed argument that dismisses a possible solution to a problem
 - B. reconciling contradictory points of view about the nature of a problem
 - C. identifying the strengths of possible solutions to a problem
 - D. discussing a problem and arguing in favor of one solution to it
 - E. outlining a plan of action to solve a problem and discussing the obstacles blocking that plan

2. According to the passage, incomplete combustion is more likely to occur with gasoline than with an alternative fuel because
 - A. the combustion of gasoline releases photochemically active hydrocarbons
 - B. the combustion of gasoline involves an intricate series of reactions
 - C. gasoline molecules have a simple molecular structure
 - D. gasoline is composed of small molecules.
 - E. gasoline is a carbon-based fuel

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

4. It can be inferred from the passage that a vehicle specifically designed to use methanol for fuel would
 - A. be somewhat lighter in total body weight than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
 - B. be more expensive to operate than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
 - C. have a larger and more powerful engine than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline
 - D. have a larger and heavier fuel tank than a "gasoline clone" vehicle fueled with methanol
 - E. average more miles per gallon than a "gasoline clone" vehicle fueled with methanol

GWC-R38

The history of the transmission of ancient Roman texts prior to invention of the printing press is reconstructed from evidence both internal and external to the text themselves. Internal evidence is used to reconstruct the relationship of the surviving manuscripts of a Roman text to one another, as represented in a modern stemma codicum: a diagram depicting the genealogical relationship of surviving manuscripts and those the stemma's editor believes existed at one time. Stemmata are scholars' only road maps to textual connections based on internal evidence, but they may paint a distorted picture of reality because they diagram the relationships of only those manuscripts known or inferred today. If surviving copies are few, the stemma perforce brings into proximity manuscripts that were widely separated in time and place of origin. Conversely, the stemma can also bestow a semblance of separation on manuscripts written within a few months of one another or even in the same room.

One type of external evidence that may shed light on the transmission of Roman texts is the availability of a work in the Middle Ages, when many classical texts were circulated. Too often, though, too much is inferred about a particular work's circulation in the Middle Ages from the number of manuscripts surviving today. When a work survives in a single manuscript copy, editors call the manuscript, rather glamorously, the "lone survivor"--implying that all its (presumably rare) companions were destroyed sometime early in the Middle Ages by pillaging barbarians. It is equally possible that the work survived far into the Middle Ages in numerous copies in monastic libraries but went unnoticed due to lack of interest. The number of extant manuscripts, however few, really does not allow scholars to infer how many ancient Latin manuscripts of a work survived to the ninth, the twelfth, or even the fifteenth century.

Quotations from a Roman text by a medieval author are another category of external evidence. But does the appearance of a rare word or grammatical construction--or even a short passage--really indicate a medieval author's firsthand knowledge of this or that ancient work, or does such usage instead derive from some intermediate source, such as a grammar book or a popular style manual? Medieval authors do quote extensively from ancient authors, while such quotations provide some evidence of the work's medieval circulation, as well as define its evolving fortunes and the various uses to which it was put, they may be far less useful in reconstructing the text of an ancient work.

Much as scholars want to look for overall patterns and formulate useful generalizations, the transmission of each text is a different story and each manuscript's history is unique. Scholars must be careful not to draw conclusions that go beyond what evidence can support.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with which of the following?
 - A. Tracing certain changes in the methods used to study the transmission of ancient Roman texts.
 - B. Contrasting two types of evidence used in investigating the transmission of ancient Roman texts.
 - C. Outlining certain difficulties associated with studying the transmission of ancient Roman texts.
 - D. Advocating the use of one type of evidence about ancient Roman texts over the use of another type.
 - E. Explaining the development and potential uses and drawbacks of stemmata in the study of ancient Roman texts.

2. As described in the passage, a stemma is most closely analogous to which of the following?
 - A. A department store inventory list that excludes some departments
 - B. A map from which a large section has been torn off
 - C. A chronology that includes only major historical events
 - D. A family tree in which some generations are not recorded
 - E. A government organizational chart from which some agencies are omitted

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

3. In its discussion of external evidence, the passage suggests which of the following about manuscripts of ancient Roman texts during the Middle Ages?
 - A. It is possible that fewer manuscripts were destroyed by barbarians in the early Middle Ages than scholars frequently suppose.
 - B. Additional copies of some so-called lone survivor manuscripts may have existed well into the Middle Ages.
 - C. If an ancient Roman text is quoted in a work by a medieval author, then it is likely that at least one manuscript copy of that text survived into the Middle Ages.

4. Choose the sentence in the first paragraph that suggests that scholars might be led to underestimate the extent of the connection between certain manuscripts.

GWC-R39

For most of the twentieth century, scholars generally accepted the proposition that nations are enduring entities that predated the rise of modern nation-states and that provided the social and cultural foundations of the state. This perspective has certainly been applied to Korea; most historians have assumed that the Korean nation has existed since the dawn of historical time. In recent years, however, Western scholars have questioned the idea of the nation as an enduring entity. Both Gellner and Anderson have argued, in their studies of **European, Latin American, and Southeast Asian cases**, that the nation is strictly a modern phenomenon, a forging of a common sense of identity among previously disparate social groups through the propagandizing efforts of activities of the modern state. In short, it was the state that created the nation, not the other way around.

Younger Koreanists, with Em prominent among them, have begun to apply this approach to Korea. These scholars, noting the isolated nature of village life in premodern Korea and the sharp difference in regional dialects, suggest that ordinary villagers could not possibly have thought of themselves as fellow countrymen of villagers in other regions. These scholars also note that elites, conversely, often had outward-looking, universalistic orientations, as did aristocracies elsewhere, such as in premodern Europe. Finally, they observe that the very word for “nation” in Korean, *minjok*, is a neologism first employed by Japanese scholars as translation of the Western concept and that it was first appropriated by Korean activists in the early twentieth century. They argue, therefore, that a Korean “nation” came into being only after that time.

In short, in the case of Korea we have an argument between “primordialists”, who contend that nations are natural and universal units of history, and “modernists”, who assert that nations are historically contingent products of modernity. The positions of both groups seem problematic. It seems unlikely that in the seventh century the peoples of the warring states of Koguryo, Paekche, and Shilla all thought of themselves as members of a larger “Korean” collectivity. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the Korean peninsula had a much longer history—well over one thousand years—as a unified political collectivity than did the peoples studied by Gellner and Anderson. Not only does the remarkable endurance of the Korean state imply some sort of social and cultural basis for that unity, but the nature of the premodern Korean state as a centralized bureaucratic polity also suggests the possibility that the organizational activities of the state may have created a homogenous collectivity with a sense of shared identity much earlier than happened in the countries of western Europe that provide the model for “modernist” scholarship.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. evaluate two competing views regarding the origin of the Korean nation
 - B. rebut a controversial perspective on the origin of the Korean nation
 - C. question the idea of the Korean nation as an enduring entity
 - D. consider the influence of the modernist position on younger Koreanists
 - E. explain some of the unique features of the Korean nation

2. Select the sentence in the third paragraph that provides some information that supports the position of younger Koreanists regarding the creation of the Korean nation.

3. The author would probably agree with which of the following statements regarding the work of Gellner and of Anderson?
 - A. Neither Gellner's nor Anderson's work has had a significant influence on the study of the Korean nation.
 - B. Their argument that the nation is a strictly modern phenomenon does not hold in the case of Korea.
 - C. Both of them have downplayed the propagandizing efforts of Korean intellectuals as a means of forging a Korean identity.
 - D. Both of them have exaggerated the homogenizing impact of the state as a factor in the case of nations.
 - E. Both of them have overestimated the extent to which disparate social groups find a common sense of identity through belonging to the same nation.

4. According to the author of the passage, a difference between Korea and the "European, Latin American, and Southeast Asian cases" has to do with
 - A. the extent of the differences among various regional dialects prior to the establishment of a national language
 - B. the number of disparate social groups that existed prior to the creation of a national identity
 - C. when a nationally unified political entity came into existence
 - D. whether the bureaucratic state played a role in the creation of the nation
 - E. the extent to which the creation of the nation fostered significantly greater social and cultural unity

GWC-R40

In 1995 the Galileo spacecraft captured data about Jupiter's atmosphere---namely, the absence of most of the predicted atmospheric water---that challenged prevailing theories about Jupiter's structure. The unexpectedness of this finding fits a larger pattern in which theories about planetary composition and dynamics have failed to predict the realities discovered through space exploration. Instead of "normal planets" whose composition could be predicted by theory, the planets populating our solar system are unique individuals whose chemical and tectonic identities were created through numerous contingent events. One implication of this is that although the universe undoubtedly holds other planetary systems, the duplication of the sequence that produced our solar system and the development of life on Earth is highly unlikely.

Recently planetary scientists have suggested that the external preconditions for the development of Earth's biosphere probably included four paramount contingencies. First, a climate conducive to life on earth depends upon the extraordinarily narrow orbital parameters that define a continuously habitable zone where water can exist in a liquid state. If Earth's orbit were only 5 percent smaller than it is, temperatures during the early stages of Earth's history would have been high enough to vaporize the oceans. If the Earth-Sun distance were as little as 1 percent larger, runaway glaciations on Earth about 2 billion years ago would have caused the oceans to freeze and remain frozen to this day.

Second, Jupiter's enormous mass prevents most Sun-bound comets from penetrating the inner solar system. It has been estimated that without this shield, Earth would have experienced bombardment by comet-sized impactors a thousand times more frequently than has actually been recorded during geological time. Even if Earth's surface were not actually sterilized by this bombardment, it is unlikely that any but the most primitive life-forms could have survived. This suggests that only planetary system containing both terrestrial planets like Earth and gas giants like Jupiter might be capable of sustaining complex life-forms.

Third, the gravitational shield of the giant outer planets, while highly efficient, must occasionally fail to protect Earth. Paradoxically, while the temperatures required for liquid water exist only in the inner solar system, the key building blocks of life, including water itself, occur primarily beyond the asteroid belt. Thus the evolution of life has depended on a frequency of cometary impacts sufficient to convey water, as well as carbon and nitrogen, from these distant regions of the solar system to Earth while stopping short of an impact magnitude that would destroy the atmosphere and oceans.

Finally, Earth's unique and massive satellite, the Moon, plays a crucial role in stabilizing the obliquity of Earth's rotational axis. This obliquity creates the terrestrial seasonality so important to the evolution and diversity of life. Mars, in contrast, has a wildly oscillating tilt and chaotic seasonality, while Venus, rotating slowly backward, has virtually no seasonality at all.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. Enumerating conditions that may have been necessary for a particular development
 - B. Outlining the conditions under which scientists may be able to predict certain events.
 - C. Explaining how a particular finding affected scientists' understanding of a phenomenon
 - D. Suggesting reasons why a particular outcome was more likely to occur than other possible outcomes.
 - E. Assessing the relative significance of factors that contributed to a particular occurrence.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the "planetary scientists" would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements concerning the development of complex life forms on Earth?
 - A. It might have occurred earlier in Earth's history if cometary impacts had been less frequent than they were.
 - B. It could have occurred if Earth's orbit were 1 percent larger than it is but not if Earth's orbit were 5 percent smaller.
 - C. It probably follows a pattern common on other terrestrial planets that occupy planetary systems containing gas giants.
 - D. Its dependence on the effect that Jupiter's gravitational shield has on Earth was difficult to recognize prior to 1995.
 - E. It has been contingent on conditions elsewhere in Earth's solar system as well as on conditions on Earth itself.

3. The author of the passage most likely mentions Mars' "oscillating tilt" primarily in order to
 - A. Provide evidence for a proposition about the potential effects of cometary impacts
 - B. Emphasize the absence from our solar system of "normal planets"
 - C. Contrast the rotational axis of Mars with that of Venus.
 - D. Characterize the role of other planets in the solar system in earth's development.
 - E. Emphasize the importance of the Moon to the development of life on Earth.

4. The passage suggests each of the following about water on Earth except:
 - A. It was conveyed to Earth by comets.
 - B. It appeared on Earth earlier than did carbon and nitrogen.
 - C. Its existence in a liquid state is contingent on Earth's orbital parameters.
 - D. Much of it came from a part of the solar system where water cannot exist in a liquid state.
 - E. It is unlikely that there would be much of it available to support life if the gravitational shield of the outer planets did not limit the frequency with which comets strike Earth.

答案

1. EE
2. AB
3. BE
4. E/AB
5. EA
6. DA
7. ABC/E
8. CD
9. DA
10. EB
11. DA
12. AC
13. AE
14. DA
15. DE
16. ABD
17. EC
18. AED
19. CCE
20. BAC
21. BDA
22. EEB
23. AAE
24. ABB
25. C
26. E
27. C
28. D
29. B
30. E
31. D
32. A
33. C
34. B
35. BECD
36. EBB D
37. DBCE
38. C/D/ABC/第一段最后一句
39. A/第三段第三句/B/C
40. AE E B