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Exercise 24

Excavations at a Mayan site have uncovered jewelry workshops located some distance from the center of the site on roads radiating outward from the center. Since the nobility lived only in the area of the center, archaeologists conclude that these workshops made jewelry, not for the nobility, but for a middle class that must have been prosperous enough to afford it.

1. The archaeologists' argument assumes which of the following about the artisans who worked in the workshops'

(A) They were themselves prosperous members of a middle class.
(B) They lived near their workshops.
(C) Their products were not made from the same materials as was jewelry for the nobility.
(D) They worked full-time at making jewelry and did not engage in farming
(E) They did not take the jewelry they had made in the workshops to clients who were members of the nobility.

Practically speaking, the artistic maturing of the cinema was the single-handed achievement of David W. Griffith (1875-1948). Before Griffith, photography in dramatic films consisted of little more than placing the actors before a stationary camera and showing them in full length as they would have appeared on stage. From the beginning of his career as a director, however, Griffith, because of his love of Victorian painting, employed composition. He conceived of the camera image as having a foreground and a rear ground, as well as the middle distance preferred by most directors. By 1910 he was using close-ups to reveal significant details of the scene or of the acting and extreme long shots to achieve a sense of spectacle and distance. His appreciation of the camera's possibilities produced novel dramatic effects.

(131 words)

2. Select the sentence in which the author asserts that Griffith played an important role in the development of the cinema.

3. The author's attitude toward photography in the cinema before Griffith can best be described as

(A) sympathetic
(B) nostalgic
(C) amused
(D) condescending
(E) hostile

Because of its accuracy in outlining the Earth's subsurface, the seismic-reflection method remains the most important tool in the search for petroleum reserves. In field practice, a subsurface is mapped by line arranging a series of wave-train sources, such as small dynamite explosions, in a grid pattern. As each source is activated, it generates a wave train that moves downward at a speed determined uniquely by the rock's elastic characteristics. As rock interfaces are crossed, the elastic characteristics encountered generally change abruptly, which causes part of the energy to be reflected back to the surface, where it is recorded by seismic instruments. The seismic records must be processed to correct for positional differences between the source and the receiver, for unrelated wave trains, and for multiple reflections from the rock interfaces. Then the data acquired at each of the specific source locations are combined to generate a physical profile of the subsurface, which can eventually be used to select targets for drilling.

(162 words)

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

4. According to the passage, in the seismic-reflection method which of the following have a significant effect on the signal detected by the seismic instruments

A presence of unrelated wave trains
B placement of the seismic instruments
C properties of rocks through which the wave train has traveled

5. It can be inferred from the passage that the seismic-reflection method would be likely to yield an inaccurate physical profile of the subsurface in which of the following circumstances?

(A) If the speed at which the wave train moved downward changed
(B) If the receiver were not positioned directly at the wave-train source
(C) If the rock on one side of a rock interface had similar elastic characteristics to those of the rock on the other side
(D) If the seismic records obtained for the different sources in a grid were highly similar to each other
(E) If there were no petroleum deposits beneath the area defined by the grid of wave-train sources

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

(A) A method is criticized, and an alternative is suggested.
(B) An illustration is examined, and some errors are exposed.
(C) An assertion is made, and a procedure is outlined.
(D) A series of examples is presented, and a conclusion is drawn.
(E) A hypothesis is advanced, and supporting evidence is supplied.

Paradoxically, with all of our natural, intuitive, commonsense capacity to grasp human relations, the science of human relations has been one of the last to develop. Different explanations of this paradox have been suggested. One is that science would destroy the vain and pleasing illusions people have about themselves; but we might ask why people have always loved to read pessimistic, debunking writings, from Ecclesiastes to Freud. It has also been proposed that just because we know so much about people intuitively, there has been less incentive for studying them scientifically; why should one develop a theory, carry out systematic observations, or make predictions about the obvious?

(107 words)

7. The author refers to people who are attracted to "pessimistic, debunking writings" in order to support which of the following ideas?

(A) Interesting books about human relations are typically pessimistic.

(B) People tend to ignore scientific explanations of human relations.

(C) People rarely hold pleasing illusions about themselves.

(D) A scientific approach human relations would undermine the pleasing illusions people hold of themselves.

(E) It is doubtful that the science of human relations developed slowly because of a desire to maintain pleasing illusions.

8. In the context in which it appears, "paradox" most nearly means

Ⓐ diametrical opposition

Ⓑ unintended irony

Ⓒ stark dichotomy

Ⓓ exact counterpoint

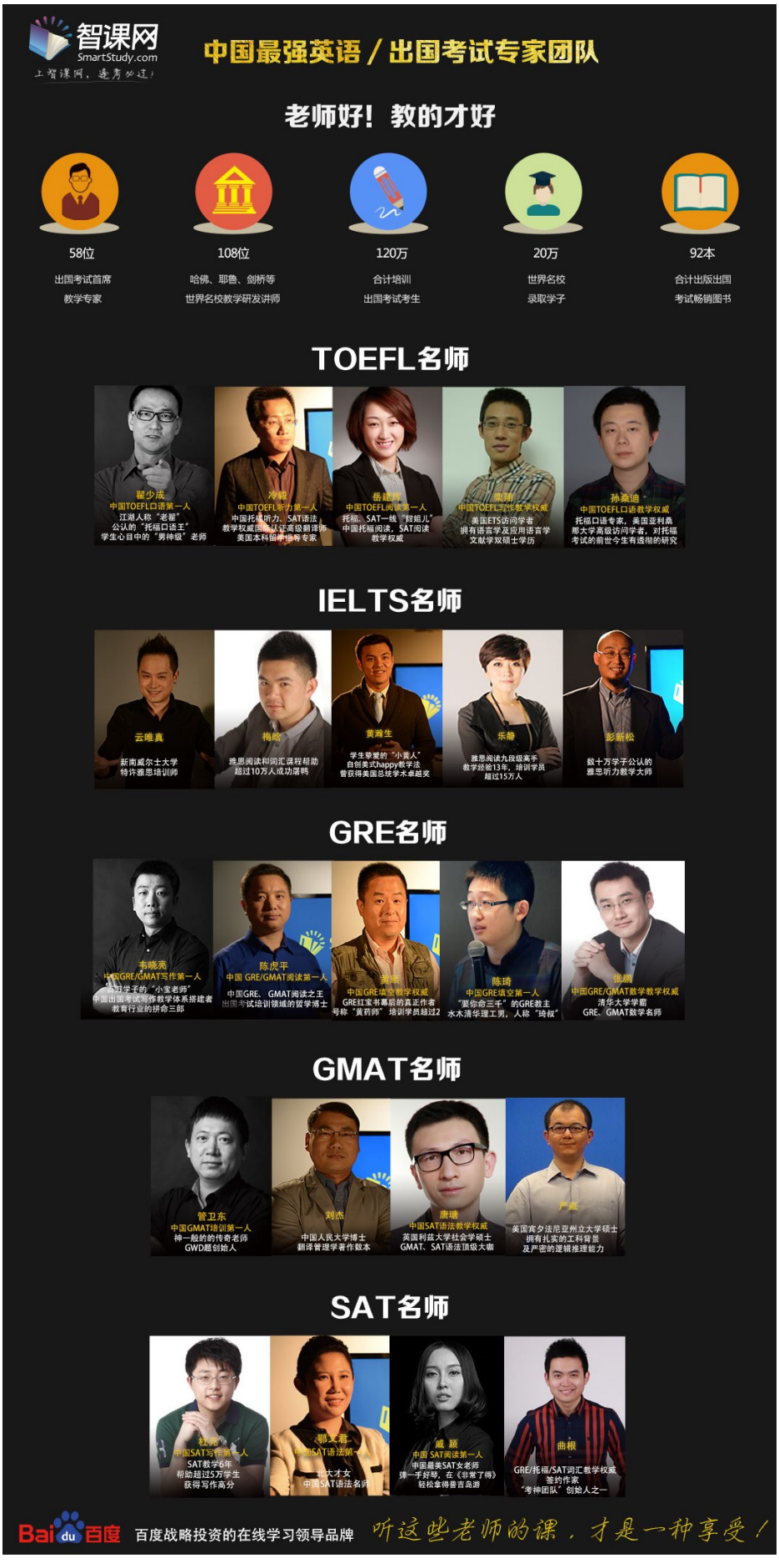
Ⓔ contradiction to common sense

Why during sickness should body temperature of warm-blooded animal rise? It has long been known that the level of serum iron in animals falls during infection. Garibaldi first suggested a relationship between fever and iron. He found that microbial synthesis of siderophores -- substances that bind iron -- in bacteria of the genus *Salmonella* declined at environmental temperatures above 37 ℃ and stopped at 40.3 ℃. Thus, fever would make it more difficult for an infecting bacterium to acquire iron and thus to multiply. Cold-blooded animals were used to test this hypothesis. Kluger reported that of iguanas infected with the potentially lethal bacterium *A. hydrophilia*, more survived at temperatures of 42 ℃ than at 37 ℃, even though healthy animals prefer the lower temperature. When animals at 42 ℃ were injected with an iron solution, however, mortality rates increased significantly.

(135 words)

9. According to the passage, Garibaldi determined which of the following?
(A) That serum iron is produced through microbial synthesis
(B) That microbial synthesis of siderophores in warm-blooded animals is more efficient at higher temperatures.
(C) That only iron bound to other substances can be used by bacteria.
(D) That there is a relationship between the synthesis of siderophores in bacteria of the genus *Salmonella* and environmental temperature.
(E) That bacteria of the genus *Salmonella* require iron as a nutrient.

10. If it were to be determined that similar phenomena occur in warm-blooded animals, which of the following, assuming each is possible, is likely to be the most effective treatment for warm-blooded animals with bacterial infections?
(A) Administering a medication that lowers the animals' body temperature
(B) Injecting the animals with an iron solution
(C) Administering a medication that makes serum iron unavailable to bacteria
(D) Providing the animals with reduced-iron diets
(E) Keeping the animals in an environment with temperatures higher than 37 ℃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戴颖 中国SAT阅读第一人 中国最美SAT女老师 弹一手好琴，在《非常了得》 轻松拿得普吉岛游
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听这些老师的课，才是一种享受！