

阅读

**Passage 133**

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.

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**Passage 135**

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.

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### **Passage 139**

Analyzing levels of proportional representation of American Indians in state and local government jobs is important for several reasons. First, the basic idea underlying the theory of representative bureaucracy is that the demographic composition of bureaucracy should mirror the demographic composition of the general public. This is because in addition to its symbolic value, increased access to managerial position may lead to greater responsiveness on the part of policy makers to the policy interests of traditionally disadvantaged groups such as American Indians. Second, the focus on higher level jobs in bureaucracies (as opposed to non-managerial positions) is especially important because managerial positions represent a major source of economic progress for members of traditionally disadvantaged groups, as these jobs confer good salaries, benefits, status, security, and mobility. Third, it is important to know if there has been growth in the American Indian share of more desirable public sector positions over the last two decades. For instance, Peterson and Duncan argue that the population and power of American Indians have been growing in certain states.

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### **Passage 148**

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 workingclass 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.

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### **Passage 193**

In 1995, after an absence of nearly 70 years, wolves were reintroduced into Yellowstone National Park. During the wolf-free era, heavy browsing of aspen trees by elk populations spelled doom not only for trees themselves but for a host of other creatures dependent on them, such as beavers, whose population in Yellowstone crashed after wolves were removed. Without beavers to create ponds, wetland ecosystems--aquatic plants, amphibians, birds--were devastated. When wolves returned, grazers and browsers resumed normal patterns of behaviors, preferring safer, open areas over the dense cover and stream sides where carnivores can lurk. Keeping elk wary and on the move, wolves gave aspen and other young trees the opportunity to grow and become reestablished.

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## 02 填空

2-6. Within the culture as a whole, the natural sciences have been so successful that the word “scientific” is often used in (i) \_\_\_\_\_ manner: it is often assumed that to call something “scientific” is to imply that its reliability has been (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ by methods whose results cannot reasonably be (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. an ironic	D. maligned	G. exaggerated
B. a literal	E. challenged	H. anticipated
C. an honorific	F. established	I. disputed

3-4. Many of the towns that have voted to keep incinerators in the county's solid waste plan have done so not because they necessarily (i) \_\_\_\_\_ incinerators, but because they are (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ to narrow their waste-disposal options.

A. question	D. willing
B. favor	E. eager
C. oppose	F. loath

6-6. Many fairy tales are complex narratives of wish fulfillment. They teach the reader that a struggle against severe difficulties in life is (i) \_\_\_\_\_, that it is an intrinsic part of human existence, and that if one does not (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, but steadfastly meets unexpected and often unjust hardships, one masters all obstacles and at the end (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. atypical	D. preserve	G. elicits adversities
B. unavoidable	E. improvise	H. emerges victorious
C. insurmountable	F. shy away	I. evades achievements

12-3. Tagore had a sharply defined sense of the (i)\_\_\_\_\_ of scientific inquiry. The fact that science dealt in statistics and numbers, that its logic was probabilistic, meant that the domain of moral questions (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ it: moral questions, for Tagore, required certainties, not probabilities.

A. irrationality	D. guarded over
B. limits	E. lay outside
C. futility	F. was subject to

21-6. Early practitioners of the natural sciences developed methods to remove distortions caused by either the research environment or the researcher. Such methods, especially with respect to the researcher, were considered to (i)\_\_\_\_\_ those (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ subjectivity whose unbridled expression was thought to (iii)\_\_\_\_\_ research.

A. restrain	D. incursions of	G. corrupt
B. reveal	E. restrictions on	H. justify
C. disguise	F. acknowledgements of	I. expedite

43-6. While some commentators suggest that abstraction and complexity in scientific research are signs that a given direction is misguided, Lisa Randall, a professor of physics at Harvard, counters that these qualities instead reflect the success of human ingenuity in (i)\_\_\_\_\_ the increasingly (ii)\_\_\_\_\_ challenges that nature presents. They can, however, make it more (iii)\_\_\_\_\_ to communicate scientific developments, even to colleague.

A. creating	D. difficult	G. challenging
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B. meeting	E. conspicuous	H. unproductive
C. eschewing	F. pragmatic	I. advantageous

49-7. While normal floods resulting from usual monsoon rainfall are \_\_\_\_\_ the growth of crops, recently there has been an increase in the frequency of high-intensity floods that do not have such welcome effects.

- A. conducive to
- B. hindered by
- C. devastating for
- D. deleterious for
- E. essential for
- F. indispensable to

51-8. Some have argued that naming scientific discoveries after the people who make them can \_\_\_\_\_ scientific progress, because the nomenclature lacks useful clarity, having no relationship to the underlying principles that govern nature.

- A. hamper
- B. abet
- C. instigate
- D. obscure
- E. nullify
- F. impede

62-9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of biographies of antebellum capitalists is particularly striking in contrast with the abundance of life stories of industrialists in later eras.

- A. brevity

- B. banality
- C. utility
- D. paucity
- E. triteness
- F. dearth

64-3. In the years prior to the Civil War, Philadelphia's African American press encourage readers to be vaccinated against smallpox. This journalistic campaign was initially (i)\_\_\_\_, appealing to readers sense of communal duty, and became even more (ii)\_\_\_\_ once the war started, as smallpox outbreaks began to occur on Philadelphia's outskirts.

A. hortatory	D. controversial
B. ineffective	E. urgent
C. widespread	F. inopportune

69-3. Throughout much of the twentieth century, common scientific sense seemed to dictate that animals could not make a choice based on rational or aesthetic criteria. Such choices were (i)\_\_\_\_ the mental capacity of humans. Scientists who (ii)\_\_\_\_ this animal-human cognitive division were often accused of anthropomorphism.

A. reserved for	D. accepted
B. inconsistent with	E. transgressed
C. similar to	F. exacerbated

### 03 写作

Argument 题号 35, 71, 75, 132