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## Exercise 19

The common cold, produced most often by rhinoviruses, is intractable to antiviral defense. A defense against rhinoviruses might nonetheless succeed by exploiting hidden similarities among the rhinovirus strains. For example, most rhinovirus strains bind to the same kind of molecule (delta-receptors) on a cell's surface when they attack human cells. Colonno, taking advantage of these common receptors, devised a strategy for blocking the attachment of rhinoviruses to their appropriate receptors. Rather than fruitlessly searching for an antibody that would bind to all rhinoviruses, Colonno realized that an antibody binding to the common receptors of a human cell would prevent rhinoviruses from initiating an infection. Because human cells normally do not develop antibodies to components of their own cells, Colonno injected human cells into mice, which did produce an antibody to the common receptor. In isolated human cells, this antibody proved to be extraordinarily effective at thwarting the rhinovirus. Moreover, when the antibody was given to chimpanzees, it inhibited rhinoviral growth, and in humans it lessened both the severity and duration of cold symptoms.



- 1. It can be inferred from the passage that a cell lacking delta-receptors will be
  - (A) unable to prevent the rhinoviral nucleic acid from shedding its capsid
  - (B) defenseless against most strains of rhinovirus
  - (C) unable to release the viral progeny it develops after infection
  - (D) protected from new infections by antibodies to the rhinovirus
  - (E) resistant to infection by most strains of rhinovirus
- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that the purpose of Colonno's experiments was to determine whether
  - (A) chimpanzees and humans can both be infected by rhinoviruses
  - (B) chimpanzees can produce antibodies to human cell-surface receptors
  - (C) a rhinovirus' nucleic acid might be locked in its protein coat
  - (D) binding antibodies to common receptors could produce a possible defense against rhinoviruses
  - (E) rhinoviruses are vulnerable to human antibodies
- 3. In the context in which it appears, "thwarting" most nearly means
- (A) accelerating
- B blocking
- © warming
- (D) abetting
- © neutralizing



4. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

Alivia's government has approved funds for an electricity-generation project based on the construction of a pipeline that will carry water from Lake Cylus, in the mountains, to the much smaller Lake Tifele, in a nearby valley. The amount of electricity generated will be insufficient by itself to justify the project's cost, even if the price of imported oil-Alivia's primary source of electricity-increases sharply. Nonetheless, the pipeline project is worth its cost, because ——

- (A) the price of oil, once subject to frequent sharp increases, has fallen significantly and is now fairly stable
- (B) the project could restore Lake Tifele, which is currently at risk of drying up and thus of being lost as a source of recreation income for Alivia
- (C) the government of Alivia is currently on excellent terms with the governments of most of the countries from which it purchases oil
- (D) it would cost less to generate electricity by moving water from Lake Cylus to lake Tifele than to do so by moving water from Lake Cylus to another valley lake
- (E) Alivian officials do not expect that the amount of electricity used in Alivia will increase substantially within the next ten years









Students of United States history, seeking to identify the circumstances that encouraged the emergence of feminist movements, have thoroughly investigated the midnineteenth-century American economic and social conditions that affected the status of women. These historians, however, have analyzed less fully the development of specifically feminist ideas and activities during the same period. Furthermore, the ideological origins of feminism in the United States have been obscured because, even when historians did take into account those feminist ideas and activities occurring within the United States, they failed to recognize that feminism was then a truly international movement actually centered in Europe. American feminist activists who have been described as "solitary" and "individual theorists" were in reality connected to a movement—utopian socialism— which was already popularizing feminist ideas in Europe during the two decades that culminated in the first women's rights conference held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848.

(148 words)



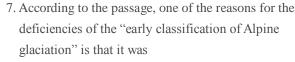
- 5. It can be inferred that the author considers those historians who describe early feminists in the United States as "solitary" to be
  - (A) insufficiently familiar with the international origins of nineteenth-century American feminist thought
  - (B) overly concerned with the regional diversity of feminist ideas in the period before 1848
  - (C) not focused narrowly enough in their geographical scope
  - (D) insufficiently aware of the ideological consequences of the Seneca Falls conference
  - (E) insufficiently concerned with the social conditions out of which feminism developed
- 6. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Seneca Falls conference on women's rights?
  - (A) It was primarily a product of nineteenthcentury Saint-Simonian feminist thought.
  - (B) It was the work of American activists who were independent of feminists abroad.
  - (C) It was the culminating achievement of the utopian socialist movement.
  - (D) It was a manifestation of an international movement for social change and feminism.
  - (E) It was the final manifestation of the women's rights movement in the United States in the nineteenth century.





Researchers of the Pleistocene epoch have developed all sorts of more or less fanciful model schemes of how they would have arranged the Ice Age had they been in charge of events. For example, an early classification of Alpine glaciations suggested the existence there of four glaciations, named the Gunz, Mindel, Riss, and Wurm. This succession was based primarily on a series of deposits and events not directly related to glacial and interglacial periods, rather than on the more usual modern method of studying biological remains found in interglacial beds themselves interstratified within glacial deposits. Yet this succession was forced willy-nilly onto the glaciated parts of Northern Europe, with hopes of ultimately piecing them together to provide a complete Pleistocene succession. Eradication of the Alpine nomenclature is still proving a Herculean task.

(132 words)



- (A) derived from evidence that was only tangentially related to times of actual glaciation
- (B) based primarily on fossil remains rather than on actual living organisms
- (C) an abstract, imaginative scheme of how the period might have been structured
- (D) based on unmethodical examinations of randomly chosen glacial biological remains
- (E) derived from evidence that had been haphazardly gathered from glacial deposits and inaccurately evaluated
- 8. Which of the following does the passage imply about the "early classification of Alpine glaciation"?
- (A) It should not have been applied as widely as it was.
- (B) It represents the best possible scientific practice, given the tools available at the time.
- (C) It was a valuable tool, in its time, for measuring the length of the four periods of glaciation.
- (D) It could be useful, but only as a general guide to the events of the Pleistocene epoch.
- (E) It does not shed any light on the methods used at the time for investigating periods of glaciation.







When speaking of Romare Bearden, one is tempted to say, "A great Black American artist." The subject matter of Bearden's collages is certainly Black. Portrayals of the folk of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, whom he remembers from early childhood, of the jazz musicians and tenement roofs of his Harlem days, of Pittsburgh steelworkers, and his reconstruction of classical Greek myths in the guise of the ancient Black kingdom of Benin, attest to this. In natural harmony with this choice of subject matter are the social sensibilities of the artist, who remains active today with the Cinque Gallery in Manhattan, which he helped found and which is devoted to showing the work of minority artists.

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

- According to the passage, all of the following are depicted in Bearden's collages
- A workers in Pittsburgh's steel mills
- B the jazz musicians of the Harlem Bearden used to know
- C people Bearden knew as a child
- 10. Bearden's social sensibilities and the subject matter of his collages are mentioned by the author in order to explain
  - (A) why one might be tempted to call Bearden a Black American artist
  - (B) why Bearden cannot be readily categorized
  - (C) why Bearden's appeal is thought by many to be ultimately universal
  - (D) how deeply an artist's artistic creations are influenced by the artist's social conscience
  - (E) what makes Bearden unique among contemporary Black American artists







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