



## 智课网 GRE 备考资料



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## Exercise 27

The more that is discovered about the intricate organization of the nervous system, the more it seems remarkable that genes can successfully specify the development of that system. Human genes contain too little information even to specify which hemisphere of the brain each of a human's  $10^{10}$  neurons should occupy, let alone the hundreds of connections that each neuron makes. For such reasons, we can assume that there must be an important random factor in neural development, and in particular, that errors must and do occur in the development of all normal brains.

(93 words)

1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the paragraph?

- (A) A specific case is presented, its details are analyzed, and a conclusion is drawn from it.
- (B) A discovery is announced, its most significant application is discussed, and possibilities for the future are suggested.
- (C) A generalization is made, specific situations in which it is applicable are noted, and problems with it are suggested.
- (D) An observation is made, specifics are provided to support it, and a generalization is derived.
- (E) A hypothesis is presented, its implications are clarified, and applications of it are discussed.



Some recent historians have argued that life in the British colonies in America from approximately 1763 to 1789 was marked by internal conflicts among colonists. Inheritors of some of the viewpoints of early twentieth-century Progressive historians such as Beard and Becker, these recent historians have put forward arguments that deserve evaluation.

The kind of conflict most emphasized by these historians is class conflict. Yet with the Revolutionary War dominating these years, how does one distinguish class conflict within that larger conflict? Certainly not by the side a person supported. Although many of these historians have accepted the earlier assumption that Loyalists represented an upper class, new evidence indicates that Loyalists, like rebels, were drawn from all socioeconomic classes. (It is nonetheless probably true that a larger percentage of the well-to-do joined the Loyalists than joined the rebels.) Looking at the rebel side, we find little evidence for the contention that lower-class rebels were in conflict with upper-class rebels. Indeed, the war effort against Britain tended to suppress class conflicts. Where it did not, the disputing rebels of one or another class usually became Loyalists. Loyalism thus operated as a safety valve to remove socioeconomic discontent that existed among the rebels. Disputes occurred, of course, among those who remained on the rebel side, but the extraordinary social mobility of eighteenth-century American society (with the obvious exception of slaves) usually prevented such disputes from hardening along class lines. Social structure was in fact so fluid --- though recent statistics suggest a narrowing of economic opportunity as the latter half of the century progressed --- that to talk about social classes at all requires the use of loose economic categories such as rich, poor, and middle class, or eighteenth-century designations like "the better sort." Despite these vague categories, one should not claim unequivocally that hostility between recognizable classes cannot be legitimately observed. Outside of New York, however, there were very few instances of openly expressed class antagonism.

Having said this, however, one must add that there is much evidence to support the further claim of recent historians that sectional conflicts were common between 1763 and 1789. The "Paxton Boys" incident and the Regulator movement are representative examples of the widespread, and justified, discontent of western settlers against colonial or state governments dominated by eastern interests. Although undertones of class conflict existed beneath such hostility, the opposition was primarily geographical. Sectional conflict ---which also existed between North and South ---deserves further investigation.

In summary, historians must be careful about the kind of conflict they emphasize in eighteenth-century America. Yet those who stress the achievement of a general consensus among the colonists cannot fully understand that consensus without understanding the conflicts that had to be overcome or repressed in order to reach it.

(461 words)

2. The author most likely refers to "historians such as Beard and Becker" in the first paragraph in order to
- (A) isolate the two historians whose work is most representative of the viewpoints of Progressive historians
  - (B) emphasize the need to find connections between recent historical writing and the work of earlier historians
  - (C) make a case for the importance of the views of the Progressive historians concerning eighteenth-century American life
  - (D) suggest that Progressive historians were the first to discover the particular internal conflicts in eighteenth-century American life mentioned in the passage
  - (E) point out historians whose views of history anticipated some of the views of the recent historians mentioned in the passage
3. According to the passage, Loyalism during the American Revolutionary War served the function of
- (A) eliminating the disputes that existed among those colonists who supported the rebel cause
  - (B) drawing upper, as opposed to lower, socioeconomic classes away from the rebel cause
  - (C) tolerating the kinds of socioeconomic discontent that were not allowed to exist on the rebel side
  - (D) channeling conflict that existed within a socioeconomic class into the war effort against the rebel cause
  - (E) absorbing members of socioeconomic groups on the rebel side who felt themselves in contention with members of other socioeconomic groups
- For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply**
4. The passage suggests that the author would be likely to agree with which of the following statements about the social structure of eighteenth-century American society?
- ☐ A It allowed greater economic opportunity than it did social mobility.
  - ☐ B It permitted greater economic opportunity prior to 1750 than after 1750.
  - ☐ C It did not contain rigidly defined socioeconomic divisions.
5. The author suggests which of the following about the representativeness of colonial or state governments in America from 1763 to 1789 ?
- (A) The governments inadequately represented the interests of people in western regions.
  - (B) The governments more often represented class interests than sectional interests.
  - (C) The governments were less representative than they had been before 1763 .
  - (D) The governments were dominated by the interests of people of an upper socioeconomic class.
  - (E) The governments of the northern colonies were less representative than were the governments of the southern colonies.

6. Despite a dramatic increase in the number of people riding bicycles for recreation in Parkville, a recent report by the Parkville Department of Transportation shows that the number of accidents involving bicycles has decreased for the third consecutive year.

Which of the following, if true during the last three years, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy in the facts above?

- (A) The Parkville Department of Recreation confiscated abandoned bicycles and sold them at auction to any interested Parkville residents.
- (B) Increased automobile and bus traffic in Parkville has been the leading cause of the most recent increase in automobile accidents.
- (C) Because of the local increase in the number of people bicycling for recreation, many out-of-town bicyclists ride in the Parkville area.
- (D) The Parkville Police Department enforced traffic rules for bicycle riders much more vigorously and began requiring recreational riders to pass a bicycle safety course.
- (E) The Parkville Department of Transportation canceled a program that required all bicycles to be inspected and registered each year.



The Earth's magnetic field is generated as the molten iron of the Earth's outer core revolves around its solid inner core; when surges in the molten iron occur, magnetic tempests are created. At the Earth's surface, these tempests can be detected by changes in the strength of the Earth's magnetic field. For reasons not fully understood, the field itself reverses periodically every million years or so.

Clearly, geophysicists who seek to explain and forecast changes in the field must understand what happens in the outer core. Unlike meteorologists, however, they cannot rely on observations made in their own lifetimes. Whereas atmospheric storms arise in a matter of hours and last for days, magnetic tempests develop over decades and persist for centuries.

(121 words)

7. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
- (A) analyzing a complicated scientific phenomenon and its impact on the Earth's surface features
  - (B) describing a natural phenomenon and the challenges its study presents to researchers
  - (C) discussing a scientific field of research and the gaps in researchers' methodological approaches to it
  - (D) comparing two distinct fields of physical science and the different research methods employed in each
  - (E) proposing an explanation for a geophysical phenomenon and an experiment that could help confirm that explanation

8. Select the sentence in the passage that implies the reason why geophysicists seeking to explain magnetic tempests ought to conduct research on the Earth's outer core.



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

Arrom does not discuss whether women's improved status counteracted the effects on women of instability in the Mexican economy during the nineteenth century. However, this is not so much a weakness in her work as it is the inevitable result of scholars' neglect of this period. Indeed, such gaps in Mexican history are precisely what make Arrom's pioneering study an important addition to Latin American women's history. (172 words)

9. It can be inferred from the passage that Arrom would agree with which of the following assertions?
- (A) Efforts by the Mexican government to encourage education for women during the nineteenth century were hampered by the economic instability of that period.
  - (B) The most significant advances in the rights of Mexican women during the nineteenth century occurred prior to 1857.
  - (C) Improvements in the status of women in Mexico City during the nineteenth century were accompanied by similar improvements in the status of women in other large Latin American cities.
  - (D) Scholars have in the past accorded the most significance to nineteenth-century Mexican literature that supported the status quo in women's political and marital rights.
  - (E) Scholars have in the past underestimated the number of households headed by females in Mexico City.
10. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Arrom's work?
- (A) Uncritical approval
  - (B) Enthusiasm tempered by minor reservations
  - (C) Praise for her thesis, despite skepticism regarding the sources of her evidence
  - (D) Reluctant acceptance, despite lingering doubts regarding the accuracy of her thesis
  - (E) Rejection, despite admiration for her attempt to break new ground in a hitherto neglected field

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超过10万人成功烤鸭



**黄雅生**  
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自创美式happy教学法  
曾获得美国总统学术卓越奖



**乐峰**  
雅思阅读九段超高手  
教学经验丰富，培训学员  
超过15万人



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