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## Exercise 30

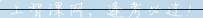
Sex-defined protective laws have often been based on stereotypical assumptions concerning women's needs and abilities, and employers have frequently used them as legal excuses for discriminating against women. After the Second World War, for example, businesses and government sought to persuade women to vacate jobs in factories, thus making room in the labor force for returning veterans. The revival or passage of state laws limiting the daily or weekly work hours of women conveniently accomplished this. Employers had only to declare that overtime hours were a necessary condition of employment or promotion in their factory, and women could be quite legally fired, refused jobs, or kept at low wage levels, all in the name of "protecting" their health. At the same time, even the most well-intentioned lawmakers, courts, and employers have often been blind to the real needs of women. The lawmakers and the courts continue to permit employers to offer employee health insurance plans that cover all known human medical disabilities except those relating to pregnancy and childbirth.

(170 words)



- 1. According to the author, which of the following resulted from the passage or revival of state laws limiting the work hours of women workers?
- (A) Women workers were compelled to leave their jobs in factories.
- (B) Many employers had difficulty in providing jobs for returning veterans.
- (C) Many employers found it hard to attract women workers.
- (D) The health of most women factory workers improved.
- (E) Employment practices that addressed the real needs of women workers became common.
- 2. The author places the word "protecting" in quotation marks most likely in order to suggest that
- (A) she is quoting the actual wording of the laws in question
- (B) the protective nature of the laws in question should not be overlooked
- (C) protecting the health of workers is important to those who support protective labor laws
- (D) the laws in question were really used to the detriment of women workers, despite being overtly protective in intent
- (E) the health of workers is not in need of protection, even in jobs where many hours of overtime work are required







3.A society can achieve a fair distribution of resources only under conditions of economic growth. There can be no economic growth unless the society guarantees equality of economic opportunity to all of its citizens. Equality of economic opportunity cannot be guaranteed unless a society's government actively works to bring it about.



If the statements given are true, it can be properly concluded from them that

- (A) no government can achieve a fair distribution of resources under conditions of economic growth
- (B) all societies that guarantee equality of economic opportunity to all of their members are societies that distribute resources fairly
- (C) a society can achieve a fair distribution of resources only if its government actively works to bring about equality of economic opportunity
- (D) there can be no economic growth in a society unless that society guarantees a fair distribution of resources
- (E) some societies that experience economic growth fail to guarantee equality of opportunity to all of their citizens









The sweep of narrative in A. N. Wilson's biography of C. S. Lewis is impressive and there is much that is acute and well argued. But much in this work is careless and unworthy of its author. Wilson, a novelist and an accomplished biographer, has failed to do what any writer on such a subject as Lewis ought to do, namely work out a coherent view of how the various literary works by the subject are to be described and commented on. Decisions have to be made on what to look at in detail and what to pass by with just a mention. Wilson has not thought this problem out. For instance, Till We Have Faces, Lewis' treatment of the Eros and Psyche story and one of his best-executed and most moving works, is merely mentioned by Wilson, though it illuminates Lewis' spiritual development, whereas Lewis' minor work Pilgrim's Regress is looked at in considerable detail. (156 words)

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

- 4. The author of the passage implies that Wilson's examination of *Pilgrim's Regress*
- A was disproportionately long relative to the amount of effort Lewis devoted to writing *Pilgrim's Regress*
- B was more extensive than warranted because of the relative unimportance of *Pilgrim's Regress*
- is not as coherent as his treatment of *Till We Have*Faces



- 5. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding *Till We Have Faces*?
  - (A) It is an improvement over the Eros and Psyche story on which it is based.
  - (B) It illustrated Lewis' attempt to involve his readers emotionally in the story of Eros and Psyche.
  - (C) It was more highly regarded by Wilson than by Lewis himself.
  - (D) It is one of the outstanding literary achievements of Lewis' career.
  - (E) It is probably one of the most popular of Lewis' works.
- 6. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
  - (A) An evaluation is made, and aspects of the evaluation are expanded on with supporting evidence.
  - (B) A theory is proposed, and supporting examples are provided.
  - (C) A position is examined, analyzed, and rejected.
  - (D) A contradiction is described, then the points of contention are evaluated and reconciled.
  - (E) Opposing views are presented and evaluated, then modifications are advocated.





The two claws of the mature American lobster are decidedly different from each other. The crusher claw is short and stout; the cutter claw is long and slender. This bilateral asymmetry begins to appear in the juvenile sixth stage of development. One possible explanation is that differential use of the claws determines their asymmetry; the claw that is used more becomes the crusher.

To test this hypothesis, researchers raised lobsters in the juvenile fourth and fifth stages of development in a laboratory environment in which the lobsters could manipulate oyster chips. Under these conditions, the lobsters developed asymmetric claws, half with crusher claws on the left, and half with crusher claws on the right. In contrast, when juvenile lobsters were reared in a smooth tank without the oyster chips, the majority developed two cutter claws. This unusual configuration of symmetrical cutter claws did not change when the lobsters were subsequently placed in a manipulatable environment or when they lost and regenerated one or both claws.

(165 words)

- 7. The passage is primarily concerned with
  - (A) drawing an analogy between asymmetry in lobsters and handedness in humans
  - (B) developing a method for predicting whether crusher claws in lobsters will appear on the left or right side
  - (C) explaining differences between lobsters' crusher claws and cutter claws
  - (D) discussing a possible explanation for the way bilateral asymmetry is determined in lobsters
  - (E) summarizing the stages of development of the lobster

- 8.It can be inferred that of the two laboratory environments mentioned in the passage, the one with oyster chips was designed to
  - (A) prove that the presence of oyster chips was not necessary for the development of a crusher claw.
  - (B) prove that the relative length of time that the lobsters were exposed to the oyster-chip environment had little impact on the development of a crusher claw
  - (C) eliminate the environment as a possible influence in the development of a crusher claw
  - (D) control on which side the crusher claw develops
  - (E) simulate the conditions that lobsters encounter in their natural environment
- 9. Which of the following conditions does the passage suggest is a possible cause for the failure of a lobster to develop a crusher claw?
  - (A) The loss of a claw during the third or earlier stage of development
  - (B) The loss of a claw during the fourth or fifth stage of development
  - (C) The loss of a claw during the sixth stage of development
  - (D) Development in an environment devoid of material that can be manipulated
  - (E) Development in an environment that changes frequently throughout the stages of development







10. Which of the following, if true, most logically completes the passage?

Every fusion reaction releases neutrinos. To test a hypothesis about the frequency of fusion reactions in the Sun, physicists calculated the number of neutrinos the Sun would produce annually if the hypothesis were correct. From this they estimated how many neutrinos should pass through a particular location on Earth. The fact that far fewer neutrinos were counted than were predicted to pass through the location would seem to prove that the hypothesis is wrong, except that-----.

- (A) the physicists, using a different method for estimating how many neutrinos should reach the location, confirmed their original estimate
- (B) there are several competing hypotheses about the frequency of solar fusion reactions
- (C) there is not enough energy in the Sun to destroy a neutrino once it is released
- (D) the method used to count neutrinos detects no more than approximately ten percent of the neutrinos that pass through
- (E) neutrinos released in the fusion reactions of other stars also reach the Earth









