



## 智课网 GRE 备考资料



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### Exercise 33

Writing of the Iroquois nation, Smith has argued that through the chiefs' council, tribal chiefs traditionally maintained complete control over the political affairs of both the Iroquois tribal league and the individual tribes belonging to the league, whereas the sole jurisdiction over religious affairs resided with the shamans. He contended that this division was maintained until the late nineteenth century. However, Smith fails to recognize that this division of power between the tribal chiefs and shamans was not actually rooted in Iroquois tradition; rather, it resulted from the Iroquois' resettlement on reservations early in the nineteenth century. Prior to resettlement, the chiefs' council controlled only the broad policy of the tribal league; individual tribes had institutions—most important, the longhouse—to govern their own affairs. In the longhouse, the tribe's chief influenced both political and religious affairs.

(137 words)

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage regards Smith's argument as
  - (A) provocative and potentially useful, but flawed by poor organization
  - (B) eloquently presented, but needlessly inflammatory
  - (C) accurate in some of its particulars, but inaccurate with regard to an important point.
  - (D) historically sound, but overly detailed and redundant
  - (E) persuasive in its time, but now largely outdated
2. The author of the passage implies that which of the following occurred after the Iroquois were resettled on reservations early in the nineteenth century?
  - (A) Chiefs became more involved in their tribes' religious affairs.
  - (B) The authority of the chiefs' council over the affairs of individual tribes increased.
  - (C) The political influence of the Iroquois shamans was diminished.
  - (D) individual tribes coalesced into the Iroquois tribal league.
  - (E) The longhouse became a political rather than a religious institution.

Over the years, biologists have suggested two main pathways by which sexual selection may have shaped the evolution of male birdsong. In the first, male competition and intrasexual selection produce relatively short, simple songs used mainly in territorial behavior. In the second, female choice and intersexual selection produce longer, more complicated songs used mainly in mate attraction; like such visual ornamentation as the peacock's tail, elaborate vocal characteristics increase the male's chances of being chosen as a mate, and he thus enjoys more reproductive success than his less ostentatious rivals. The two pathways are not mutually exclusive, and we can expect to find examples that reflect their interaction. Teasing them apart has been an important challenge to evolutionary biologists.

Early research confirmed the role of intrasexual selection. In a variety of experiments in the field, males responded aggressively to recorded songs by exhibiting territorial behavior near the speakers. The breakthrough for research into intersexual selection came in the development of a new technique for investigating female response in the laboratory. When female cowbirds raised in isolation in soundproof chambers were exposed to recordings of male song, they responded by exhibiting mating behavior. By quantifying the responses, researchers were able to determine what particular features of the song were most important. In further experiments on song sparrows, researchers found that when exposed to a single song type repeated several times or to a repertoire of different song types, females responded more to the latter. The beauty of the experimental design is that it effectively rules out confounding variables; acoustic isolation assures that the female can respond only to the song structure itself.

If intersexual selection operates as theorized, males with more complicated songs should not only attract females more readily but should also enjoy greater reproductive success. At first, however, researchers doing fieldwork with song sparrows found no correlation between larger repertoires and early mating, which has been shown to be one indicator of reproductive success; further, common measures of male quality used to predict reproductive success, such as weight, size, age, and

territory, also failed to correlate with song complexity.

The confirmation researchers had been seeking was finally achieved in studies involving two varieties of warblers. Unlike the song sparrow, which repeats one of its several song types in bouts before switching to another, the warbler continuously composes much longer and more variable songs without repetition. For the first time, researchers found a significant correlation between repertoire size and early mating, and they discovered further that repertoire size had a more significant effect than any other measure of male quality on the number of young produced. The evidence suggests that warblers use their extremely elaborate songs primarily to attract females, clearly confirming the effect of intersexual selection on the evolution of birdsong.

(462 words)

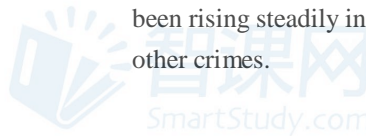


3. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) showing that intrasexual selection has a greater effect on birdsong than does intersexual selection
  - (B) contrasting the role of song complexity in several species of birds
  - (C) describing research confirming the suspected relationship between intersexual selection and the complexity of birdsong
  - (D) demonstrating the superiority of laboratory work over field studies in evolutionary biology
  - (E) illustrating the effectiveness of a particular approach to experimental design in evolutionary biology
4. The author mentions the peacock's tail in the first paragraph most probably in order to
- (A) cite an exception to the theory of the relationship between intrasexual selection and male competition
  - (B) illustrate the importance of both of the pathways that shaped the evolution of birdsong
  - (C) draw a distinction between competing theories of intersexual selection
  - (D) give an example of a feature that may have evolved through intersexual selection by female choice
  - (E) refute a commonly held assumption about the role of song in mate attraction
5. The passage indicates that researchers raised female cowbirds in acoustic isolation in order to
- (A) eliminate confounding variables
  - (B) approximate field conditions
  - (C) measure reproductive success
  - (D) quantify repertoire complexity
  - (E) prevent early mating
6. According to the passage, the song sparrow is unlike the warbler in that the song sparrow
- (A) uses songs mainly in territorial behavior
  - (B) continuously composes long and complex songs
  - (C) has a much larger song repertoire
  - (D) repeats one song type before switching to another
  - (E) responds aggressively to recorded songs

7. Mayor: Four years ago when we reorganized the city police department in order to save money, critics claimed that the reorganization would make the police less responsive to citizens and would thus lead to more crime. The police have compiled theft statistics from the years following the reorganization that show that the critics were wrong. There was an overall decrease in reports of thefts of all kinds, including small thefts.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously challenges the mayor's argument?

- (A) When city police are perceived as unresponsive, victims of theft are less likely to report thefts to the police.
- (B) The mayor's critics generally agree that police statistics concerning crime reports provide the most reliable available data on crime rates.
- (C) In other cities where police departments have been similarly reorganized, the numbers of reported thefts have generally risen following reorganization.
- (D) The mayor's reorganization of the police department failed to save as much money as it was intended to save.
- (E) During the four years immediately preceding the reorganization, reports of all types of theft had been rising steadily in comparison to reports of other crimes.



The term "remote sensing" refers to the techniques of measurement and interpretation of phenomena from a distance. Prior to the mid-1960's the interpretation of film images was the primary means for remote sensing of the Earth's geologic features. With the development of the optomechanical scanner, scientists began to construct digital multispectral images using data beyond the sensitivity range of visible light photography. These images are constructed by mechanically aligning pictorial representations of such phenomena as the reflection of light waves outside the visible spectrum, the refraction of radio waves, and the daily changes in temperature in areas on the Earth's surface. The advantage of digital over photographic imaging is evident: the resulting numerical data are precisely known, and digital data are not subject to the vagaries of difficult-to-control chemical processing.

8. It can be inferred from the passage that a major disadvantage of photographic imaging in geologic mapping is that such photography

- (A) cannot be used at night
- (B) cannot focus on the details of a geologic area
- (C) must be chemically processed
- (D) is always enhanced by digital reconstruction
- (E) cannot reflect changes over extended periods of time





For many years, Benjamin Quarles' seminal account of the participation of African Americans in the American Revolution has remained the standard work in the field. According to Quarles, the outcome of this conflict was mixed for African American slaves who enlisted in Britain's fight against its rebellious American colonies in return for the promise of freedom: the British treacherously resold many into slavery in the West Indies, while others obtained freedom in Canada and Africa. Building on Quarles' analysis of the latter group, Sylvia Frey studied the former slaves who emigrated to British colonies in Canada. According to Frey, these refugees -- the most successful of the African American Revolutionary War participants -- viewed themselves as the ideological heirs of the American Revolution. Frey sees this inheritances reflected in their demands for the same rights that the American revolutionaries had demanded from the British: land ownership, limits to arbitrary authority and burdensome taxes, and freedom of religion. (157 words)

9. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning Britain's rule in its Canadian colonies after the American Revolution?
- (A) Humiliated by their defeat by the Americans, the British sharply curtailed civil rights in their Canadian colonies.
  - (B) The British largely ignored their Canadian colonies.
  - (C) The British encouraged the colonization of Canada by those African Americans who had served on the American side as well as by those who had served on the British side.
  - (D) Some of Britain's policies in its Canadian colonies were similar to its policies in its American colonies before the American Revolution.
  - (E) To reduce the debt incurred during the war, the British imposed even higher taxes on the Canadian colonists than they had on the American colonists.

10. Which of the following is most analogous to the relationship between the African American Revolutionary War participants who settled in Canada after the American Revolution and the American revolutionaries, as that relationship is described in the passage?
- (A) A brilliant pupil of a great musician rebels against the teacher, but adopts the teacher's musical style after the teacher's unexpected death.
  - (B) Two warring rulers finally make peace after a lifetime of strife when they realize that they have been duped by a common enemy.
  - (C) A child who has sided with a domineering parent against a defiant sibling later makes demands of the parent similar to those once made by the sibling.
  - (D) A writer spends much of her life popularizing the work of her mentor, only to discover late in life that much of the older writer's work is plagiarized from the writings of a foreign contemporary.
  - (E) Two research scientists spend much of their careers working together toward a common goal, but later quarrel over which of them should receive credit for the training of a promising student.



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