



## 智课网 GRE 备考资料



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### Exercise 34

Only an effective collaboration between filmmakers and art historians can create films that will enhance viewers' perceptions of art. Filmmakers need to resist the impulse to move the camera quickly from detail to detail for fear of boring the viewer, to frame the image for the sake of drama alone, to add music for fear of silence. Filmmakers are aware that an art object demands concentration and, at the same time, are concerned that it may not be compelling enough—and so they hope to provide relief by interposing "real" scenes that bear only a tangential relationship to the subject. But a work of art needs to be explored on its own terms. On the other hand, art historians need to trust that one can indicate and analyze, not solely with words, but also by directing the viewer's gaze. The specialized written language of art history needs to be relinquished or at least tempered for the screen. (158 words)

1. The passage suggests that a filmmaker desiring to enhance viewers' perceptions of art should do which of the following?
  - (A) Rely on the precise language of art history when developing scripts for films on art.
  - (B) Rely on dramatic narrative and music to set a film's tone and style.
  - (C) Recognize that a work of art by itself can be compelling enough to hold a viewer's attention
  - (D) Depend more strongly on narration instead of camera movements to guide the viewer's gaze.
  - (E) Emphasize the social and the historical contexts within which works of art have been created.
2. According to the passage, art historians desiring to work with filmmakers to enhance the public's appreciation of art need to acknowledge which of the following?
  - (A) The art historian's role in the creation of a film on art is likely to be a relatively minor one.
  - (B) Film provides an ideal opportunity to acquaint viewers with a wide range of issues that relate incidentally to a work of art.
  - (C) An in-depth analysis of a work of art is not an appropriate topic for a film on art.
  - (D) Although silence may be an appropriate background when viewing a work of art in a museum, it is inappropriate in a film.
  - (E) Film can use nonverbal means to achieve some of the same results that a spoken or written discourse can achieve.

As people age, their cells become less efficient and less able to replace damaged components. At the same time their tissues stiffen. For example, the lungs and the heart muscle expand less successfully, the blood vessels become increasingly rigid, and the ligaments and tendons tighten.

Few investigators would attribute such diverse effects to a single cause. Nevertheless, researchers have discovered that a process long known to discolor and toughen foods may also contribute to age-related impairment of both cells and tissues. That process is nonenzymatic glycosylation, whereby glucose becomes attached to proteins without the aid of enzymes. When enzymes attach glucose to proteins (enzymatic glycosylation), they do so at a specific site on a specific protein molecule for a specific purpose. In contrast, the nonenzymatic process adds glucose haphazardly to any of several sites along any available peptide chain within a protein molecule.

This nonenzymatic glycosylation of certain proteins has been understood by food chemists for decades, although few biologists recognized until recently that the same steps could take place in the body. Nonenzymatic glycosylation begins when an aldehyde group (CHO) of glucose and an amino group (NH<sub>2</sub>) of a protein are attracted to each other. The molecules combine, forming what is called a Schiff base within the protein. This combination is unstable and quickly rearranges itself into a stabler, but still reversible, substance known as an Amadori product.

If a given protein persists in the body for months or years, some of its Amadori products slowly dehydrate and rearrange themselves yet again, into new glucose-derived structures. These can combine with various kinds of molecules to form irreversible structures named advanced glycosylation end products (AGE's). Most AGE's are yellowish brown and fluorescent and have specific spectrographic properties. More important for the body, many are also able to cross-link adjacent proteins, particularly ones that give structure to tissues and organs. Although no one has yet satisfactorily described the origin of all such bridges between proteins, many investigators agree that extensive cross-linking of proteins probably contributes to the stiffening and loss of elasticity characteristic of aging tissues.

In an attempt to link this process with the development of cataracts (the browning and clouding of the lens of the eye as

people age), researchers studied the effect of glucose on solutions of purified crystallin, the major protein in the lens of the eye. Glucose-free solutions remained clear, but solutions with glucose caused the proteins to form clusters, suggesting that the molecules had become cross-linked. The clusters diffracted light, making the solution opaque. The researchers also discovered that the pigmented cross-links in human cataracts have the brownish color and fluorescence characteristic of AGE's. These data suggest that nonenzymatic glycosylation of lens crystallins may contribute to cataract formation. (454 words)

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

3. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT characteristic of enzymatic glycosylation of proteins?
- ☐ A Proteins affected by the process are made unstable.
- ☐ B Glucose attachment impairs and stiffens tissues.
- ☐ C Glucose is attached to proteins for specific purposes.
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true of Amadori products in proteins?
- (A) They are more plentiful in a dehydrated environment.
- (B) They are created through enzymatic glycosylation.
- (C) They are composed entirely of glucose molecules.
- (D) They are derived from Schiff bases.
- (E) They are derived from AGE's
5. Which of the following best describes the function of the third paragraph of the passage?
- (A) It offers evidence that contradicts the findings described in the first two paragraphs.
- (B) It presents a specific example of the process discussed in the first two paragraphs.
- (C) It explains a problem that the researchers mentioned in the second paragraph have yet to solve.
- (D) It evaluates the research discoveries described in the previous paragraph.
- (E) It begins a detailed description of the process introduced in the previous two paragraphs.
6. The passage suggests that which of the following would be LEAST important in determining whether nonenzymatic glycosylation is likely to have taken place in the proteins of a particular tissue?
- (A) The likelihood that the tissue has been exposed to free glucose
- (B) The color and spectrographic properties of structures within the tissue.
- (C) The amount of time that the proteins in the tissue have persisted in the body
- (D) The number of amino groups within the proteins in the tissue
- (E) The degree of elasticity that the tissue exhibits

7. It takes a particular talent to be a successful business manager. Business courses can help people to solve management problems, but such courses can do so only for those people with managerial talent. Such people should take business courses to acquire ideas that they can subsequently use to good advantage if management problems happen to arise.

If the statements above are true, which of the following must also be true on the basis of them?

- (A) People who are helped by business courses in solving management problems also have managerial talent.
- (B) People who are already skilled at solving management problems are unlikely to benefit from business courses.
- (C) Most ideas that are used successfully in solving management problems are those acquired in business courses.
- (D) People who lack managerial talent are more likely to take business courses than are people who have managerial talent.
- (E) Those people who have never taken business courses are unable to solve management problems when such problems arise.



The age at which young children begin to make moral discriminations about harmful actions committed against themselves or others has been the focus of recent research into the moral development of children. Until recently, child psychologists supported pioneer developmentalist Jean Piaget in his hypothesis that because of their immaturity, children under age seven do not take into account the intentions of a person committing accidental or deliberate harm, but rather simply assign punishment for transgressions on the basis of the magnitude of the negative consequences caused.

However, in recent research, Keasey found that six- year-old children not only distinguish between accidental and intentional harm, but also judge intentional harm as naughtier, regardless of the amount of damage produced. Both of these findings seem to indicate that children, at an earlier age than Piaget claimed, advance into the second stage of moral development, moral autonomy, in which they accept social rules but view them as more arbitrary than do children in the first stage. (163 words)

8. According to the passage, Piaget and Keasey would not have agreed on which of the following points?

- (A) The kinds of excuses children give for harmful acts they commit
- (B) The age at which children begin to discriminate between intentional and unintentional harm
- (C) The intentions children have in perpetrating harm
- (D) The circumstances under which children punish harmful acts
- (E) The justifications children recognize for mitigating punishment for harmful acts

9. According to the passage, Keasey's findings support which of the following conclusions about six-year-old children?

- (A) They have the ability to make autonomous moral judgments.
- (B) They regard moral absolutism as a threat to their moral autonomy.
- (C) They do not understand the concept of public duty.
- (D) They accept moral judgment made by their peers more easily than do older children.
- (E) They make arbitrary moral judgments.



As of the late 1980's, neither theorists nor large-scale computer climate models could accurately predict whether cloud systems would help or hurt a warming globe. Some studies suggested that a four percent increase in stratocumulus clouds over the ocean could compensate for a doubling in atmospheric carbon dioxide, preventing a potentially disastrous planetwide temperature increase. On the other hand, an increase in cirrus clouds could increase global warming.

That clouds represented the weakest element in climate models was illustrated by a study of fourteen such models. Comparing climate forecasts for a world with double the current amount of carbon dioxide, researchers found that the models agreed quite well if clouds were not included. But when clouds were incorporated, a wide range of forecasts was produced.

(125 words)

10. Select the sentence that indicates one reason the fourteen models described in the passage failed to agree.



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