

3 GRE阅读解题方法

本章提纲：

- 1、主旨题、结构题、细节题
解题流程
- 2、错误选项标签

题目分类

- 1、主旨题（primary / main idea / mainly discuss）
- 2、结构题（function / in order to / role）
- 3、直接细节题 / 间接细节题（according to / imply / suggest / infer）

占90%比重

4、其他小众题目

- 1) 词汇题
- 2) 类比题
- 3) 加强题
- 4) 削弱题

题目分类

1、主旨题 (primary / main idea / mainly discuss)

The primary purpose of the passage is to.....

The main idea of the passage is.....

The passage is primarily concerning with.....

题目分类

1、主旨题（primary / main idea / mainly discuss）

The primary purpose of the passage is to.....

The main idea of the passage is.....

The passage is primarily concerning with.....

不同的问法，
一样的意思。

题目分类

2、结构题（function / in order to / role）

Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

The author of the passage mentions “XXX” primarily in order to.....

考察读者客观分析文章的能力

题目分类

3、直接细节题 / 间接细节题 (according to / imply / suggest / infer)

According to the passage, which of the following is true about ...

It can be inferred from the passage that the author would.....

By mentioning XXX, the author suggests that....

考察以英语为基础的言语逻辑推理 (Argument)

GRE阅读解题方法

1、主旨题：寻找逻辑最上层 / 总结作者的逻辑论述过程。

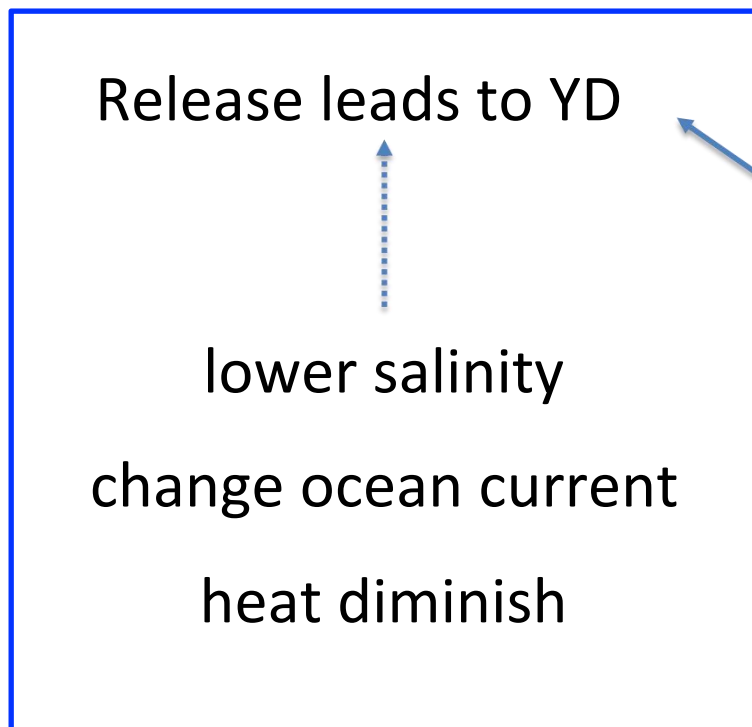
定位	分析	常见错误
定位全文	没有作者观点时：总结全文逻辑最上层的核心内容。 有作者观点时：总结作者的逻辑论述过程。	相反：态度 / 内容相反 无关：不重要的细节 / 次要内容 没有证据：无中生有的概念，没出现的内容。

主旨题 练习

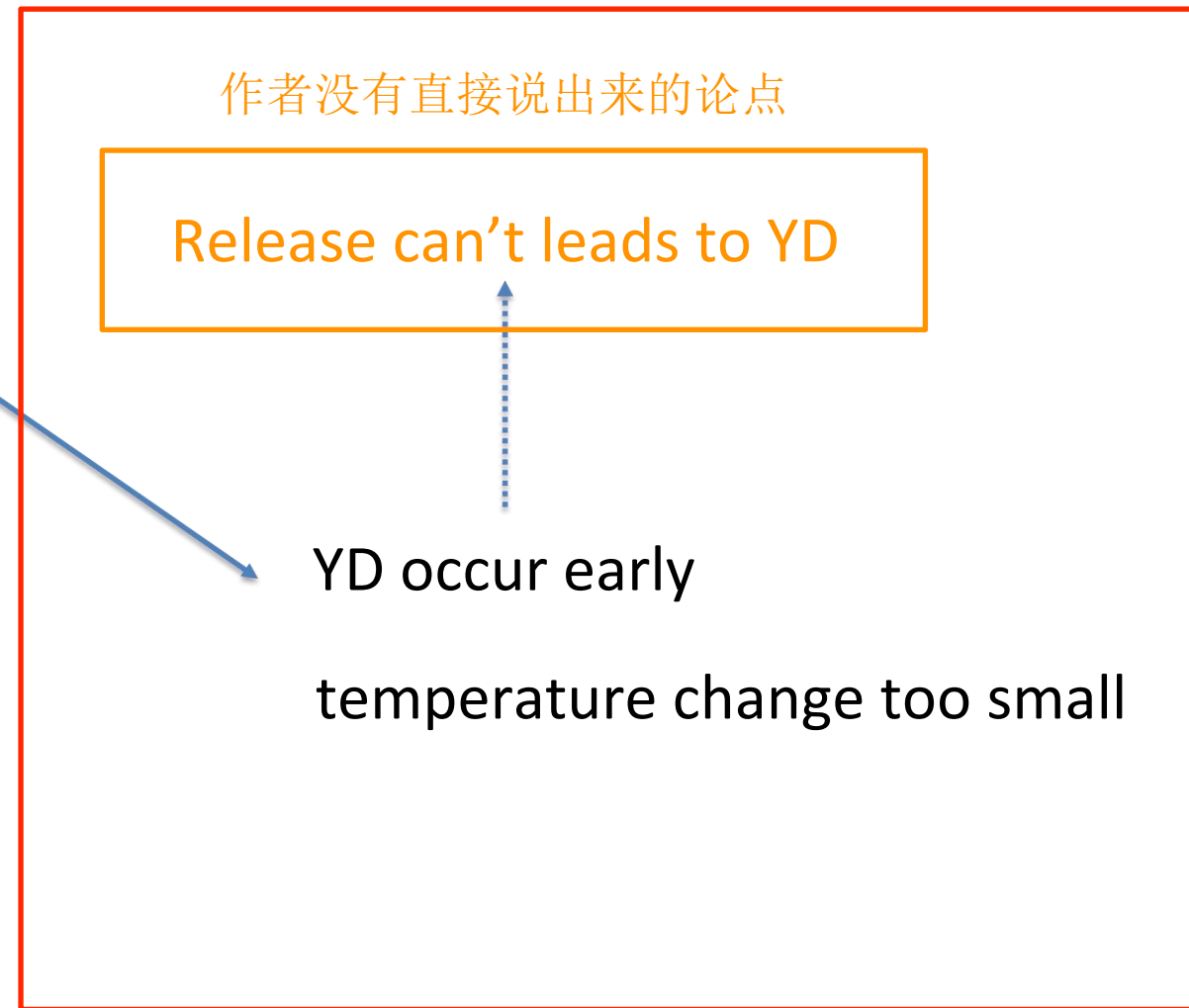
Passage 60

For years, the leading theory for what caused the Younger Dryas (a dramatic reversal, about 12,900 years ago, in a global warming trend) was a release of water from Glacial Lake Agassiz. The theory posited that this meltwater flooded into the North Atlantic, lowering the salinity and intensity of surface waters enough to prevent them from sinking. Ocean currents were changed in such a way that northward transport of heat in the ocean diminished, and the North Atlantic regions plunged back into near-glacial conditions. However, evidence has emerged that the Younger Dryas began long before freshwater flooded the North Atlantic. Additionally, the temperature changes included by a shutdown in the North Atlantic heat conveyor system are too small to explain the Younger Dryas.

	句子性质	句间关系	层次
S1	观点	N/A	老观点：Release — YD
S23	观点	顺承	S23是S1的下层，给出细节。
S4	事实	转折	S4是客观事实，削弱老观点，处于S1斜下方
S5	观点	顺承	S5和S4平行，削弱老观点



大众的论点和论据



作者的论点和论据

2. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. presenting evidence that undermines an explanation
- B. explaining the nature of a climatological phenomenon
- C. questioning the timing of a particular event
- D. discussing a new explanation for a phenomenon
- E. suggesting revisions to a popular theory

2. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. presenting evidence that undermines an explanation
- B. explaining the nature of a climatological phenomenon (无关, 只是细节)
- C. questioning the timing of a particular event (无关, 只是论据)
- D. discussing a new explanation for a phenomenon (没有证据, 不存在新解释)
- E. suggesting revisions to a popular theory (态度相反)

Passage 152

Like Germany, but unlike other European nations, Norway industrialized rather late in the nineteenth century. Compared to Germany, however, Norway has a comparatively recent history of industrially based social classes and a much longer history of rather egalitarian class relations. The origin of Norwegian egalitarianism predates industrialism and the rise of the labor movement. The preindustrial economy was based largely on a small independent peasantry who combined agriculture with fishing (in the north) or with forestry (in the south). Because Norway was under foreign rule for five centuries until 1905, and because the topography is unfavorable for large estates, a strong aristocracy and landowner did not emerge in most of Norway. There were some exceptions to this pattern, especially in the southern regions where a landowner class did exist. Norway's early social and economic history engendered egalitarianism, although, as has been pointed out by several observers, it was an "equality of poverty".

	句子性质	句间关系	层次
S12	事实	N / A	介绍挪威“工业化晚”、“平等时间长”
S34	事实	顺承	给 S12 提供细节，处于 S12 下层
S5	观点	顺承	为前文的现象提供解释，处于上层
S6	事实	顺承	让步修正 S5 的观点
S7	观点	顺承	再次重申 S5 的观点

Egal > Industrialization

渔业、林业

事实

topography unfavorable for industry

作者的观点（解释事实）

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the

- A. link between poverty and equality in the preindustrial state
- B. characteristics of industrial society shared by Norway and Germany
- C. effects of industrialization on social and economic relations in Norway
- D. roots of social equality in Norway
- E. emergence of social classes in Norway and Germany

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the

- A. link between poverty and equality in the preindustrial state (无关, 只是细节)
- B. characteristics of industrial society shared by Norway and Germany (无关)
- C. effects of industrialization on social and economic relations in Norway (主体对象相反)
- D. roots of social equality in Norway
- E. emergence of social classes in Norway and Germany (内容相反, 应该是平等主义)

Passage 132

Since 1989, the size of Porcupine caribou herd in Alaska has undergone a steady downward trend, declining at a rate of 3 to 4 percent a year. Just why this is happening is not clear. Biologists have not observed marked changes in birthrate or calf survival, nor has there been an increase in the number of predators. Consequently, some biologists have turned their attention to global warming. The rise in spring temperatures may be changing conditions along the migration route in ways that make life difficult for caribou. For example, prematurely soggy snow might force the animals up onto windswept ridge tops, where they are easier prey for wolves.

	句子性质	句间关系	层次
S12	事实	N / A	提出一个现象：Caribou下降
S3	事实	顺承	补充说明S1
S45	观点	顺承	Bio提出解释：全球变暖导致的。
S6	事实	顺承	举例证明S45的观点

Caribou数量减少

事实

Global Warming change migration route

preyed by wolf

作者的观点（解释事实）和论据

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. consider possible causes of the decrease in the size of the Porcupine caribou herd since 1989.
- B. propose a solution to one of the problems faced by the Porcupine caribou herd as a result of global warming
- C. advocate a hypothesis about the nature of the Porcupine caribou herd prior to 1989.
- D. discuss how different migration routes affect the Porcupine caribou herd.
- E. predict changes to the Porcupine caribou herd that will occur as a result of global warming.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. consider possible causes of the decrease in the size of the Porcupine caribou herd since 1989.
- B. propose a solution to one of the problems faced by the Porcupine caribou herd as a result of global warming (没出现)
- C. advocate a hypothesis about the nature of the Porcupine caribou herd prior to 1989.
- D. discuss how different migration routes affect the Porcupine caribou herd. (无关)
- E. predict changes to the Porcupine caribou herd that will occur as a result of global warming. (没出现)

GRE阅读解题方法

1、主旨题：寻找逻辑最上层 / 总结作者的逻辑论述过程。

定位	分析	常见错误
定位全文	没有作者观点时：总结全文逻辑最上层的核心内容。 有作者观点时：总结作者的逻辑论述过程。	相反：态度 / 内容相反 无关：不重要的细节 / 次要内容 没有证据：无中生有的概念，没出现的内容。

GRE阅读解题方法

2、结构题：寻找逻辑上一层。

定位	分析	排查选项
根据关键词定位某一句。	寻找该句的逻辑上一层，作为定位句，提取核心内容。 如果定位点是句子主干或者全句，则优先考虑句间关系。 如果定位点是句子内部的次要成分，则优先考虑句内关系。	没有证据：没出现过的信息 相反：加强 / 削弱方向相反 无关：简单地复述细节，并未讲出结构性作用

结构题 练习

Passage 33

In 1755 British writer Samuel Johnson published an acerbic letter to Lord Chesterfield rebuking his patron for neglecting and declining further support. Johnson's rejection of his patron's belated assistance has often been identified as a key moment in the history of publishing, marking the end of the culture of patronage. However, **patronage had been in decline for 50 years, yet would survive, in attenuated form, for another 50.** Indeed, Johnson was in 1762 awarded a pension by the Crown—a subtle form of sponsorship, tantamount to state patronage. The importance of Johnson's letter is not so much historical as emotional; it would become a touchstone for all who repudiated patrons and for all who embraced the laws of the marketplace.

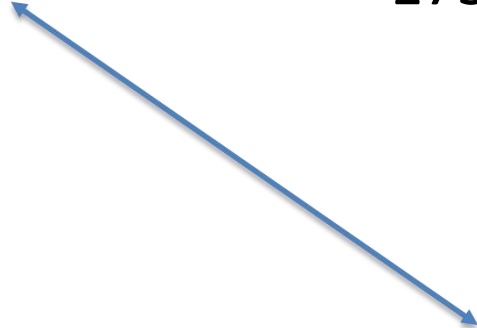
	句子性质	句间关系	层次
S1	事实	N/A	介绍背景， SJ 拒绝了赞助
S2	观点	顺承	S2 是 S1 上层，老观点：1755 key moment
S3	事实	转折	S3 削弱 S2 ，处于斜下方
S4	事实	顺承	S4 是 S3 的例子，处于下方
S5	观点	顺承	S5 是作者观点：1755 not historically important

1. The author of the passage mentions Johnson's 1762 pension award in order to

- A. Reveal that Johnson remained consistent in his rebuke of Lord Chesterfield well after 1755
- B. Provide evidence for a general trend in the later half of the eighteenth century of private patronage's being replaced by state sponsorship
- C. Situated the debate over the end of patronage within the wider realm of eighteenth-century economic history
- D. Suggest that Johnson's letter to Chesterfield was noticed by the crown only years after it was published
- E. Emphasize that patronage still helped support Johnson's writing after his letter to chesterfield

1755 key moment

1755 not key moment



1705 begin

1805 end



1762 获打赏

1. The author of the passage mentions Johnson's 1762 pension award in order to

A. Reveal that Johnson **remained consistent** in his rebuke of Lord Chesterfield well after 1755

B. Provide evidence for a general trend in the later half of the eighteenth century of private patronage's being **replaced** by state sponsorship

C. Situated the **debate over the end of patronage** within the wider realm of eighteenth-century economic history

D. Suggest that Johnson's **letter to Chesterfield was noticed by the crown** only years after it was published

E. Emphasize that patronage still helped support Johnson's writing after his letter to chesterfield

主旨题、结构题常见名词 / 动词的解
释。

请参考第六章 《关键名词解读》

Passage 68

An influential early view held that ecosystems contain niches for a limited number of species and that competition for resources among species—whether native or nonnative invading ones—determines ecosystems’ species composition. However, factors other than competition often help explain invading species’ success. For example, the American grey squirrel, often cited as a classic example of competitively superior invading species, was introduced in England in 1876 and now thrives, while the native red squirrel population has declined. **Although scientists have found gray squirrels to be more efficient foragers than red ones,** they also note that even before the gray squirrel’s arrival, Britain’s red squirrel populations had a periodic tendency to die out, only to be subsequently reintroduced. Furthermore, many gray squirrels are silent carriers of a disease fatal to red squirrels.

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions the efficiency with which gray squirrels forage primarily in order to

- A. identify a factor that explains a certain phenomenon
- B. call attention to an inconsistency in a particular theory
- C. suggest that competition cannot be the factor responsible for a particular outcome
- D. acknowledge a fact that appears to support a view that the author intends to qualify
- E. cite evidence that is not consistent with an early influential view about species competition

GRE阅读解题方法

2、结构题：寻找逻辑上一层。

定位	分析	排查选项
根据关键词定位某一句。	寻找该句的逻辑上一层，作为定位句，提取核心内容。 如果定位点是句子主干或者全句，则优先考虑句间关系。 如果定位点是句子内部的次要成分，则优先考虑句内关系。	没有证据：没出现过的信息 相反：加强 / 削弱方向相反 无关：简单地复述细节，并未讲出结构性作用

GRE阅读解题方法

3、直接细节题 / 间接细节题

定位	分析	排查选项
根据关键词定位某一句。 或 定位全文	提取该句的核心内容，根据该内容进行推断。 原文信息成立，则正确选项“必然”成立； 原文信息作为推断的基础，不牵涉外因，推断出正确答案的信息。	相反：态度 / 内容相反 无关：定位错误 没有证据：没出现过 / 无法证实或证伪

Passage 60

For years, the leading theory for what caused the Younger Dryas (a dramatic reversal, about 12,900 years ago, in a global warming trend) was a release of water from Glacial Lake Agassiz. The theory posited that this meltwater flooded into the North Atlantic, lowering the salinity and intensity of surface waters enough to prevent them from sinking. Ocean currents were changed in such a way that northward transport of heat in the ocean diminished, and the North Atlantic regions plunged back into near-glacial conditions. However, evidence has emerged that the Younger Dryas began long before freshwater flooded the North Atlantic. Additionally, the temperature changes included by a shutdown in the North Atlantic heat conveyor system are too small to explain the Younger Dryas.

1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the release of water from glacial Lake Agassiz?

- A. The notion that the release occurred has been challenged by more recent findings.
- B. The release probably occurred much earlier than scientists have generally assumed.
- C. The release would not have been sufficient to cause any temperature change in the North Atlantic.
- D. The timing of the release is such that it probably did not trigger the onset of the Younger Dryas.
- E. The release was probably unrelated to the global warming trend that was taking place.

1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the release of water from glacial Lake Agassiz?

A. The notion that the release occurred has been challenged by more recent findings. (大家都承认release发生过, 相反)

B. The release probably occurred much earlier than scientists have generally assumed. (occur earlier的是YD, 不是release, 相反)

C. The release would not have been sufficient to cause any temperature change in the North Atlantic. (最后一句说了温度发生过变化, 相反)

D. The timing of the release is such that it probably did not trigger the onset of the Younger Dryas.

E. The release was probably unrelated to the global warming trend that was taking place. (没有证据, 无法证明或证伪, 不算implication)

Passage2

.....

While the human adolescent growth spurt is physically obvious and affects virtually the entire body, the chimpanzee's increased growth rate is detectable only through sophisticated mathematical analysis. Moreover, according to scientist Holly Smith, the growth rate increase in chimpanzees begins when 86% of full skeletal growth has been attained, whereas human adolescence generally commences when 77 percent of full skeletal growth has occurred.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about the adolescent growth spurt that takes place in humans?

A. Its primary effects are found in parts of the body other than the limbs. (没证据)

B. It is generally **completed by the time 77 percent** of full skeletal growth is attained. (相反)

C. It is normally detectable without the assistance of sophisticated mathematical analysis.

D. The rate of growth is much faster at the beginning of puberty than at any other time.
(没证据)

E. The estimated growth rate varies depending on the methods of measurement that are used. (没证据)

Passage 51

When Earth formed 4.6 billion years ago, the Sun burned only 70 percent as brightly as it does today. Yet Geologic record contains no evidence for widespread glaciation until 2.3 billion years ago. Sagan and Mullen suggested in the 1970s that ammonia, a greenhouse gas, warmed early Earth's atmosphere, but subsequent research showed that the Sun's ultraviolet rays rapidly destroy ammonia in an oxygen-free environment, such as that of early Earth. Many scientists now attribute much of the warming of early Earth to oxygen-intolerant microbes—methanogens—that produce the greenhouse gas methane. **The methanogen hypothesis could help to explain the first global ice age: 2.3 billion years ago, Earth's atmosphere began to fill with oxygen produced by other microbes—cyanobacteria—causing methanogens to decline rapidly.**

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about methanogens?

- A. Methanogens must have appeared on Earth later than 2.3 billion years ago. (相反)
- B. Methanogens must have been much more prevalent in some regions of the early Earth than in others. (没有证据)
- C. Methanogens produce a greenhouse gas that is more susceptible to destruction by the Sun's ultraviolet rays than is ammonia. (相反)
- D. Methanogens could not have thrived in early Earth's atmosphere without the presence of ammonia. (没有证据)
- E. Methanogens would have had a less significant effect on early Earth's atmosphere if they had evolved after the appearance of cyanobacteria.

Passage 120

Migratory songbirds breeding in Eurasia's temperate forests depend on a summer flush of insects, particularly caterpillars, to feed themselves and their offspring. In some places, these caterpillars are emerging earlier in responses to rising global temperatures. In theory, the songbirds could simply push up their departure from their winter quarters to catch the earlier flush of insect prey. If, however, the birds rely on a fixed cue such as increasing day length to begin flying north, they may be unable to adjust the timing of their migration. **Precisely this disruption in the emergence of insects relative to the timing of songbird migration has been identified as the cause of a significant decline in populations of pied flycatchers in the Netherlands.**

2. According to the passage, populations of insects preyed upon by pied flycatchers.

A. are finding less food as temperatures rise in the Eurasian forests that they inhabit

B. are endangered because of global warming （无关）

C. have recently experienced changes in the timing of their life cycles relative to the calendar

D. have recently begun inhabiting cooler climates largely unfrequented by pied flycatchers. （没证据）

E. have increased significantly because of lack of predation. （没有证据）

文中说了“虫子改套路导致鸟少了”，但不能证明“虫子数量一定会上升”。

GRE阅读解题方法

错误选项的标签

- 1) 相反：选项信息 和 文中出现过的信息相反；观点或动作方向相反。
比如：态度错误、方向错误、因果颠倒等情况。

GRE阅读解题方法

错误选项的标签

- 1) 相反：选项信息 和 文中出现过的信息相反；观点或动作方向相反。
比如：态度错误、方向错误、因果颠倒等情况。
- 2) 没有证据：选项信息 是 文中没出现过的信息，无法证实也无法证伪。
比如：极端语态、比较级、逻辑发散等情况。

GRE阅读解题方法

错误选项的标签

- 1) 相反：选项信息 和 文中出现过的信息相反；观点或动作方向相反。
比如：态度错误、方向错误、因果颠倒等情况。
- 2) 没有证据：选项信息 是 文中没出现过的信息，无法证实也无法证伪。
比如：极端语态、比较级、逻辑发散等情况。
- 3) 无关：选项信息 是 文中出现过的信息，但和本题解题无关。
比如：定位错误、关注的内容偏颇等情况。

GRE阅读解题方法

4、其他小众题目

- 1) 词汇题：考察单词的含义，重点看结合上下文的含义。
- 2) 类比题：从定位的例子中提取内在规律，和选项进行类比。
- 3) 加强 / 削弱题：和逻辑题思路类似。

T4: 解题方法 测试

（本部分建议上例题）

4 阅读中的逻辑

本章提纲：

1、识别论点和论据

2、逻辑削弱

《逻辑》和《文章分析基本法》有何关系？

文章分析基本法是从结构角度总结文章，
逻辑是从落地的关键词角度理解句意。
一个以句子为单位，一个以关键词为单位。
一个是“简单”的总结，一个是“复杂”的过程。

识别论点和论据

1、论据一定是事实，事实不一定是论据。

识别论点和论据

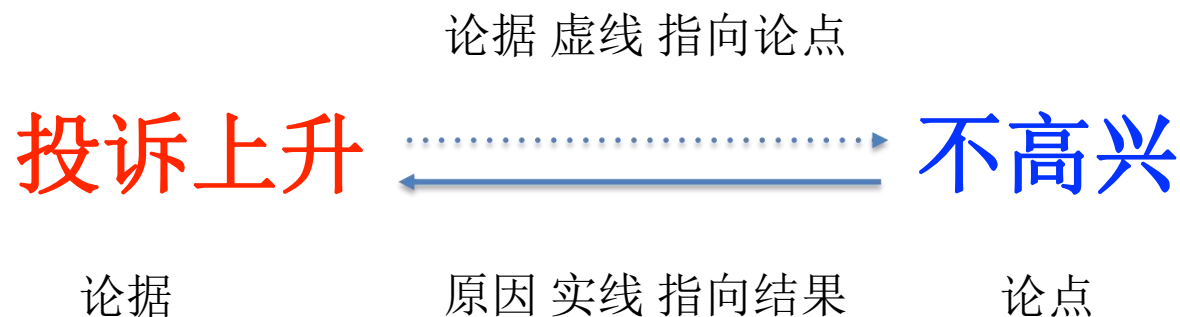
- 1、论据一定是事实，事实不一定是论据。
- 2、论点是观点、不是事实。

识别论点和论据

- 1、论据一定是事实，事实不一定是论据。
- 2、论点是观点、不是事实。
- 3、GRE不考察背景知识，所以论点和论据之间存在因果关系。

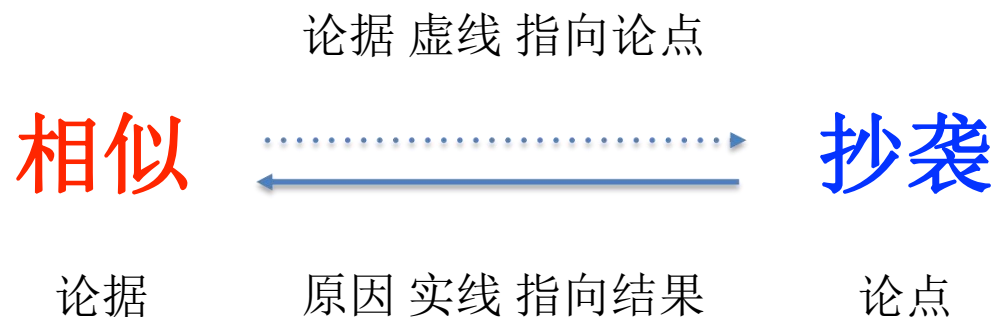
识别论点和论据

In 1998 the United States Department of Transportation received nearly 10,000 consumer complaints about airlines; in 1999 it received over 20,000. Moreover, the number of complaints per 100,000 passengers also more than doubled. In both years the vast majority of complaints concerned flight delays, cancellations, mishandled baggage, and customer service. Clearly, therefore, despite the United States airline industry's serious efforts to improve performance in these areas, passenger dissatisfaction with airline service increased significantly in 1999.



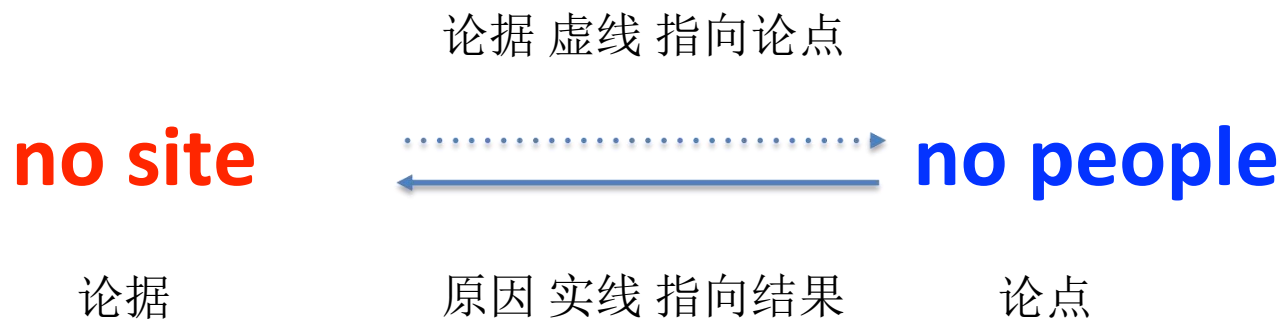
识别论点和论据

There are many structural and thematic **similarities** between *Piers Plowman* by Langland (1330-1400) and *House of Fame* by Chaucer (1342-1400), two Middle English poems relating dream visions. Some critics have argued that because **a number of the shared elements** are uncommon in Middle English poetry, and because Langland's poem probably predates Chaucer's by a few years, Chaucer was most likely **influenced** by *Piers Plowman* when writing *House of Fame*.



识别论点和论据

Some archaeologists speculate that the Americas might have been initially colonized between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago. However, to support this theory it is necessary to explain the absence of generally accepted habitation sites for that time interval in what is now the United States.

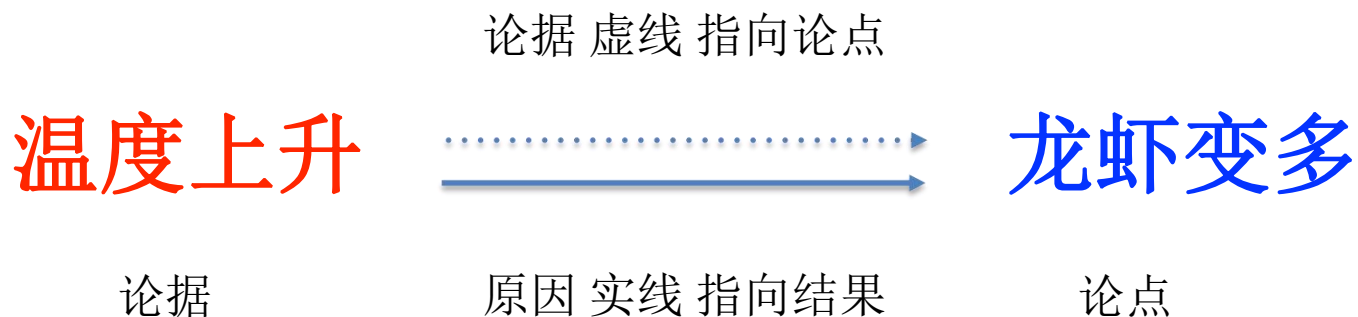


识别论点和论据

实线和虚线的方向受什么影响？

识别论点和论据

The average temperature of the lobster-rich waters off the coast of Foerkland has been increasing for some years. In warmer water, lobsters grow faster. In particular, lobster larvae take less time to reach the size at which they are no longer vulnerable to predation by young cod, the chief threat to their survival. Consequently, the survival rate of lobster larvae must be going up, and the lobster population in Foerkland's coastal waters is bound to increase.



识别论点和论据

- 1、在分析过去的时候，论据（看得见的事实）是结果，论点（看不见的）是原因；
实线虚线方向相反。

识别论点和论据

- 1、在分析过去的时候，论据（看得见的事实）是结果，论点（看不见的）是原因；
实线虚线方向相反。
- 2、在预测未来的时候，论据（看得见的事实）是原因，论点（看不见的）是结果；
实线虚线方向相同。

识别论点和论据

- 1、在分析过去的时候，论据（看得见的事实）是结果，论点（看不见的）是原因；
实线虚线方向相反。
- 2、在预测未来的时候，论据（看得见的事实）是原因，论点（看不见的）是结果；
实线虚线方向相同。
- 3、**对于阅读的启发**：先判断时间维度，其次判断论点和论据，根据实线虚线的方向确定关键词之间的因果关系，进而更好地理解文章。

T5: 寻找因果 测试

指出例子中的原因是什么（关键词）

1、 Although the percentage of first graders in Almaria who were excellent readers varied little between 1995 and 2010, the percentage of first graders who had considerable difficulty reading their schoolbooks increased markedly during that period. This evidence strongly indicates that the average reading ability of first graders decreased between 1995 and 2010.

指出例子中的原因是什么（关键词）

2、 Iridium, a hard, whitish metal similar to platinum, is extremely rare on Earth. Extremely high concentrations of iridium on Earth result from only two scenarios: massive volcanic eruptions that release iridium from deep within the Earth and meteorites that shower down on Earth from space. When scientists found concentrations of iridium 30 times higher than normal in rock stratum from 65 million years ago, they concluded that a massive meteor or comet hit the Earth and caused the massive extinction of the dinosaurs.

指出例子中的原因是什么（关键词）

3、 In the country of Seligia, where asbestos have been used extensively in construction, that use is about to be banned, because the exposure of construction workers to asbestos can cause a certain type of cancer. We can predict that the ban will result in reducing the incidence of that type of cancer in Seligia by as much as 50 percent.

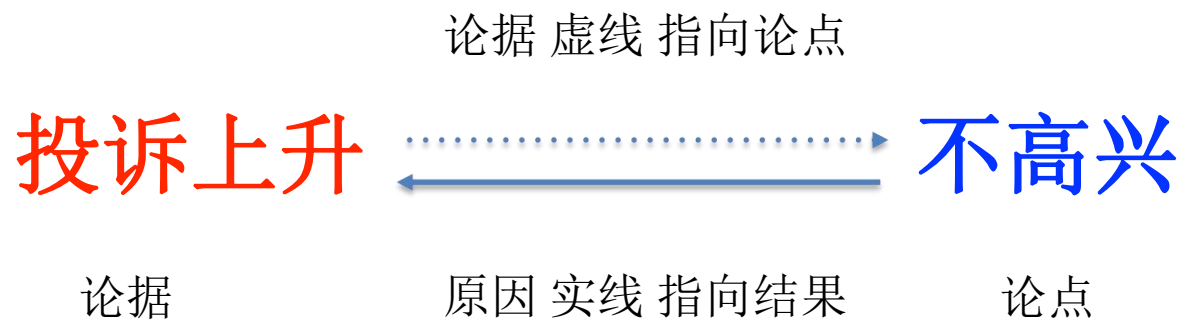
如何削弱论点呢？

削弱

Argument: : Premise + Reasoning = Conclusion

1、可以攻击论据：证明论据的基础有问题，让论据不能成为论据。

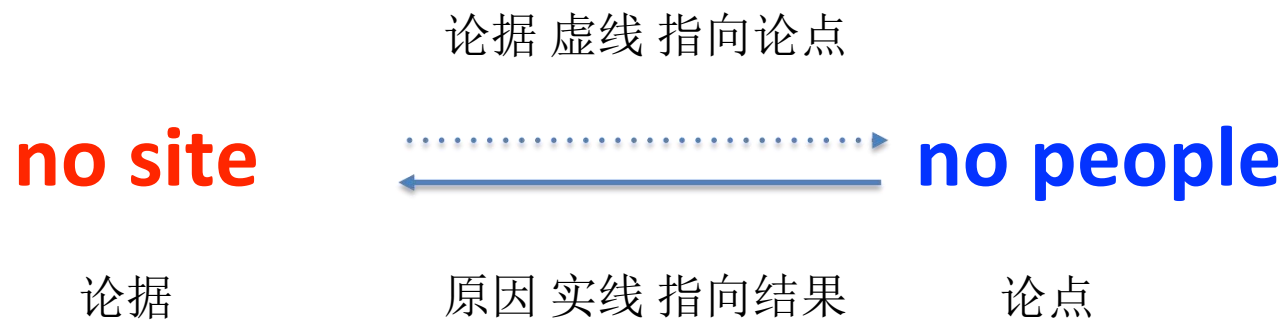
削弱



削弱1:

投诉率没上升 / 判定投诉的标准变了

削弱



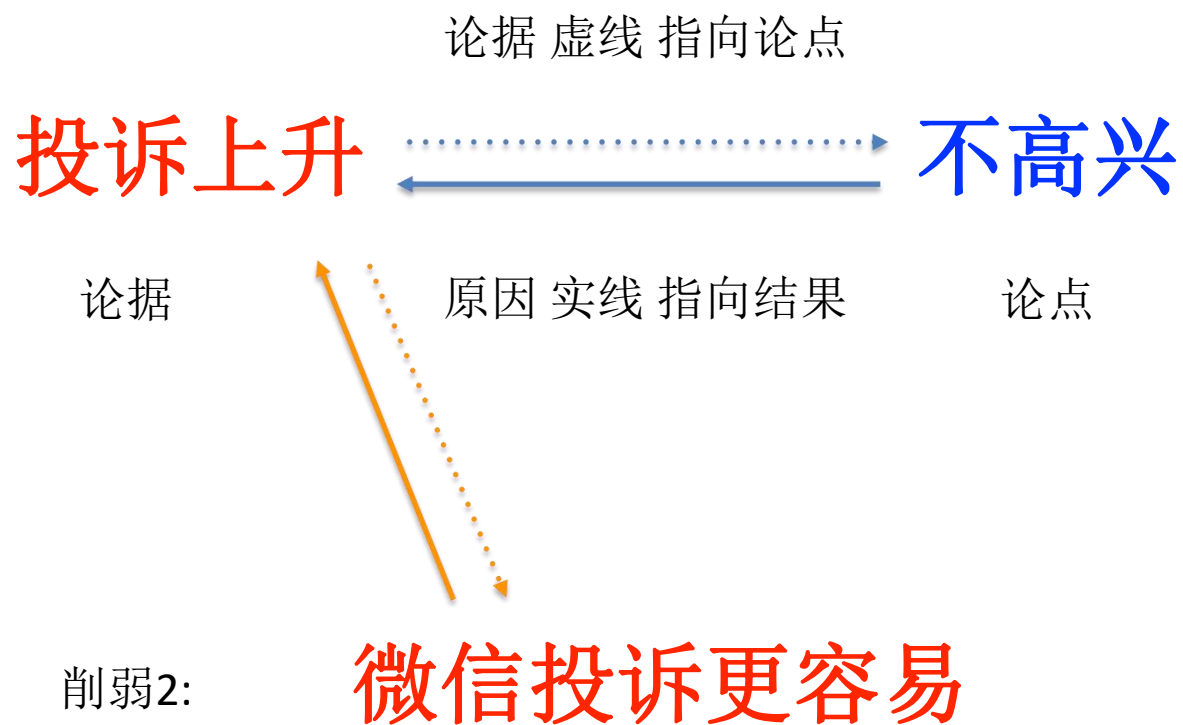
削弱1: **技术差探测不到Site**

削弱

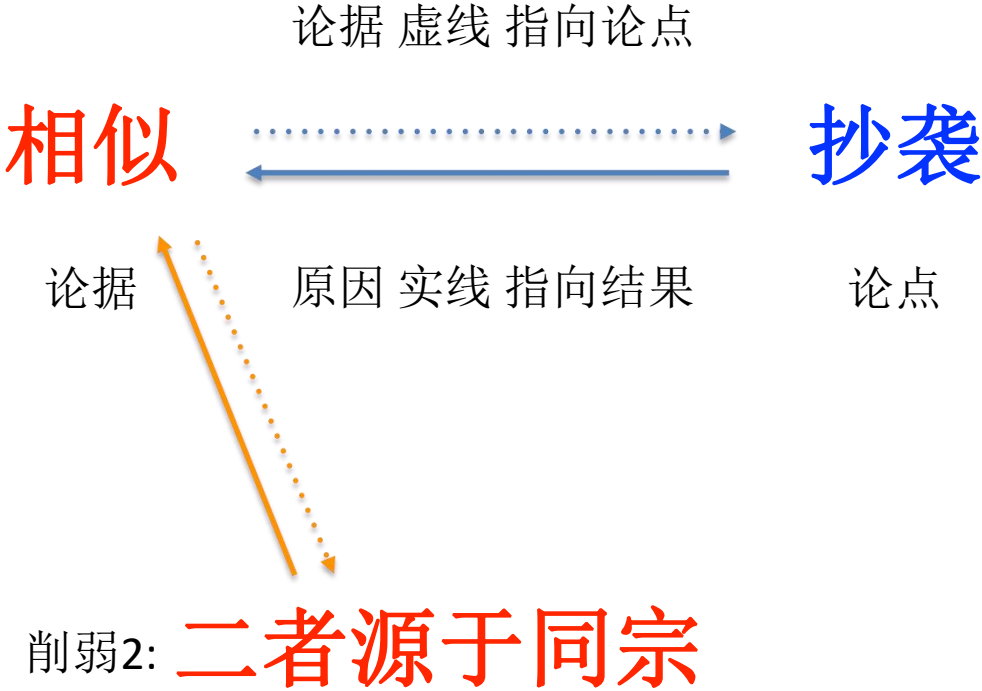
Argument: : Premise + Reasoning = Conclusion

- 1、可以攻击论据：证明论据的基础有问题，让论据不能成为论据。
- 2、可以攻击逻辑：证明Reasoning有问题，得不到结论。

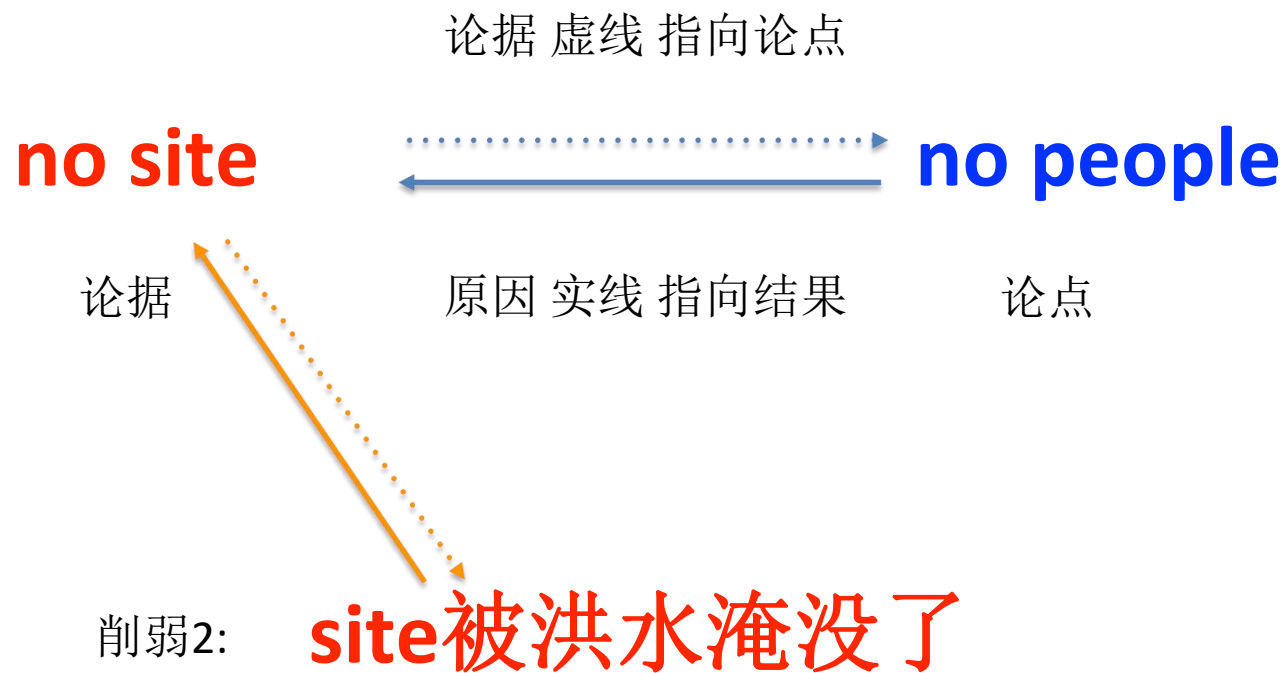
削弱



削弱



削弱



削弱



1、可以攻击论据：证明论据的基础有问题，让论据不能成为论据。

2、可以攻击逻辑：证明Reasoning有问题。

对于：论据是论点的结果，就给论据找个其他原因。

对于：论据是论点的原因，就给论据找个其他结果。

3、不可以攻击Conclusion

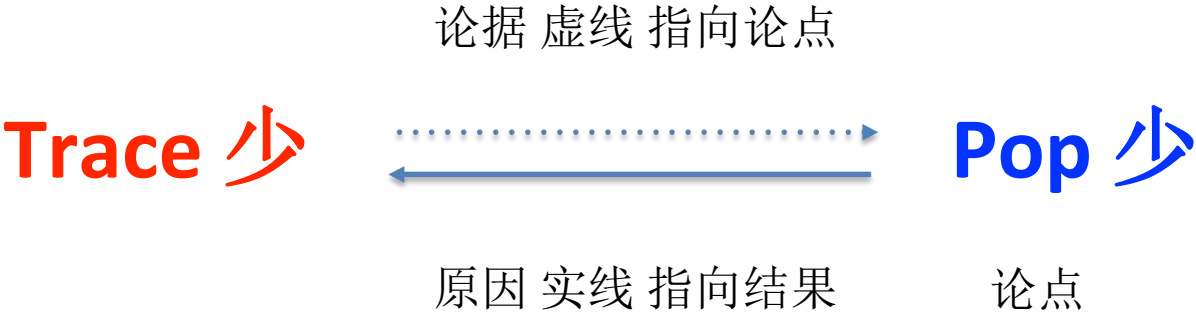
处理论点和论据 练习

Passage 29

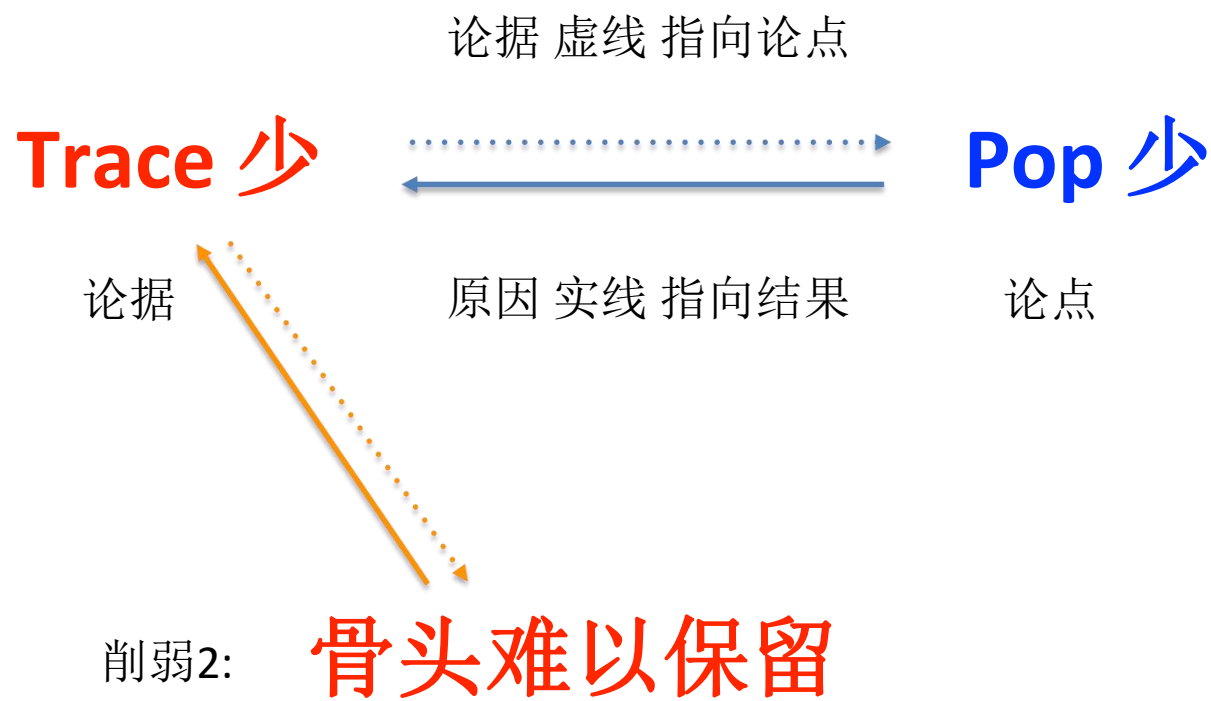
Although the passenger pigeons, now extinct, were abundant in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America, archaeological studies at twelfth-century Cahokian sites in the present day United States examined household food trash and found that traces of passenger pigeon were quite rare. Given that the sites were close to a huge passenger pigeon roost documented by John James Audubon in the nineteenth century and that Cahokians consumed almost every other animal protein source available, ^{Q2}**the archaeologists conducting the studies** concluded the passenger pigeon population had once been very limited before increasing dramatically in post-Columbian America. Other archaeologists have criticized those conclusions on the grounds that passenger pigeon bones would not be likely to be preserved. But all the archaeological projects found plenty of bird bones- and even ^{Q1}**tiny bones from fish.**

	句子性质	句间关系	层次
S1	事实	N/A	
S2	观点	顺	S2是S1的上层
S3	观点	反	S3和S2平行
S4	事实	反	S4处于S3的斜下方，反对S3，间接支持S2

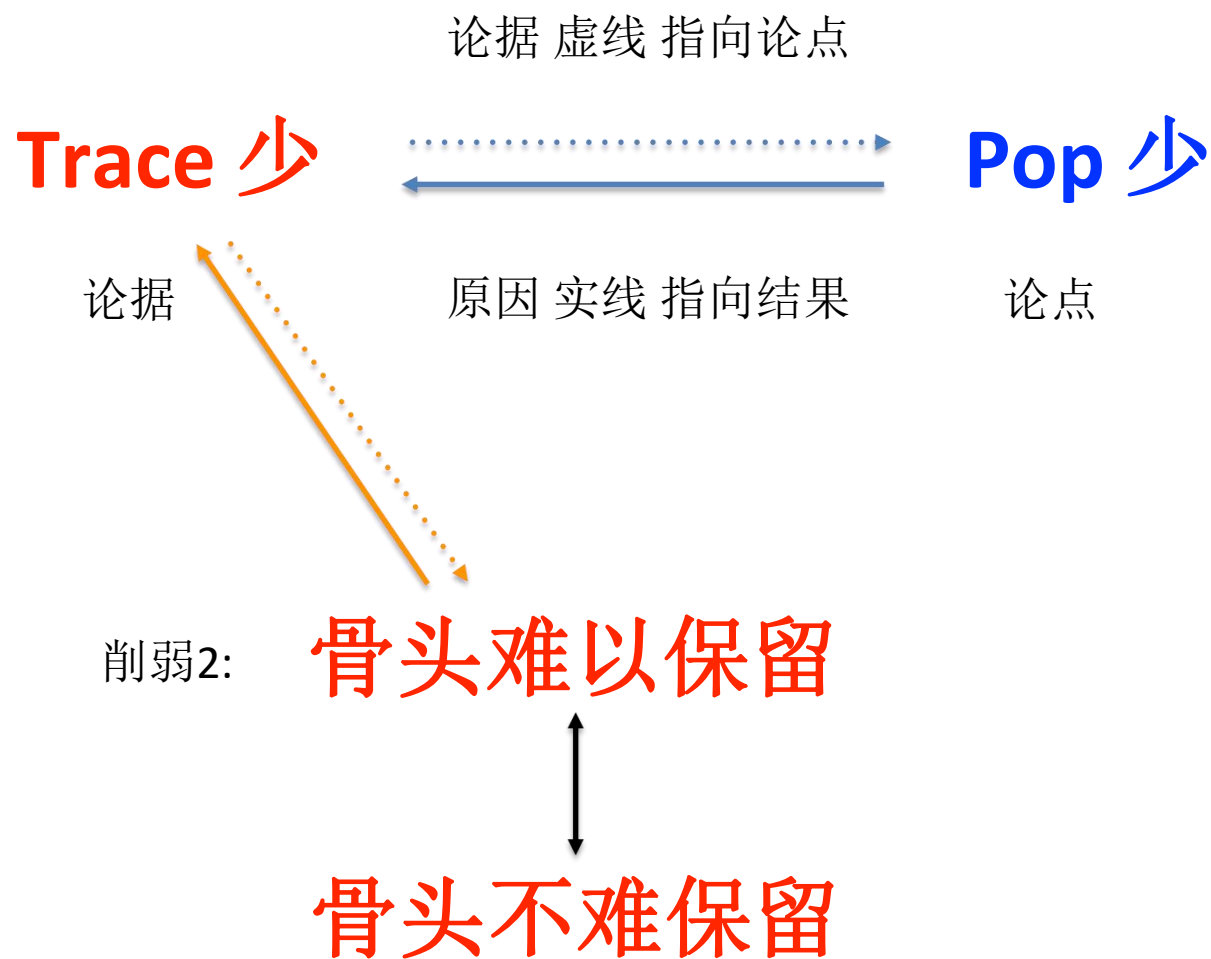
削弱



削弱



削弱



1. The author of the passage mentions “tiny bones from fish” primarily in order to
 - A. explain why traces of passenger pigeon are rare at Cahokian sites
 - B. support a claim about the wide variety of animal proteins in the Cahokian diet
 - C. provide evidence that confirms a theory about the extinction of the passenger pigeon
 - D. cast doubt on the conclusion reached by the archaeologists who conducted the studies discussed in the passage
 - E. counter an objection to an interpretation of the data obtained from Cahokian sites

1. The author of the passage mentions “tiny bones from fish” primarily in order to

A. explain why traces of **passenger pigeon are rare** at Cahokian sites (无关)

B. support a claim about the **wide variety of animal proteins in the Cahokian diet** (无关)

C. provide evidence that confirms **a theory about the extinction** of the passenger pigeon (没出现过，没有证据)

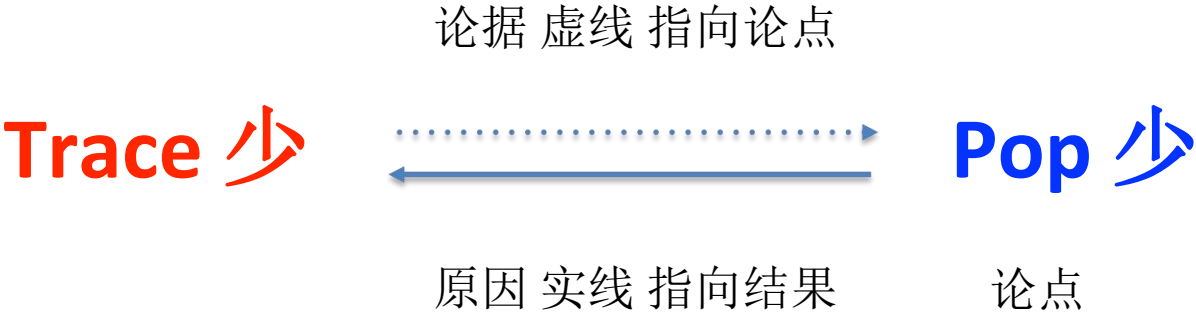
D. cast doubt on the conclusion reached by the **archaeologists** who conducted the studies discussed in the passage (相反)

E. **counter an objection to an interpretation of the data obtained from Cahokian sites**

2. Which of the following, if true, would most call into question the reasoning of “the archaeologists conducting the studies”?

- A. Audubon was unable to correctly identify twelfth-century Cahokian sites
- B. Audubon made his observations before passenger pigeon populations began to decline.
- C. Passenger pigeons would have been attracted to household food trash
- D. Archaeologist have found passenger pigeon remains among food waste at eighteenth-century human settlements
- E. Passenger pigeons tended not to roost at the same sites for very many generations

削弱



2. Which of the following, if true, would most call into question the reasoning of “the archaeologists conducting the studies”?

- A. Audubon was unable to correctly identify twelfth-century Cahokian sites (premise)
- B. Audubon made his observations before passenger pigeon populations began to decline. (无关)
- C. Passenger pigeons would have been attracted to household food trash (无关)
- D. Archaeologist have found passenger pigeon remains among food waste at eighteenth-century human settlements (无关)
- E. Passenger pigeons tended not to roost at the same sites for very many generations (外因)