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新新高高频阅读篇（更新完毕）

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第一部分：高频单题

SECTION 1（3.25 更新）

XGPR001

People who watch television for an average of three hours per day are twice as likely to be overweight as those who watch television very rarely. It can be concluded that by watching television for as much as three hours each day, a person increases his or her chances of becoming overweight.

The argument is vulnerable to criticism on the ground that it

- A) takes it for granted that the condition of being overweight predisposes overweight people to watch television
- B) takes it for granted that no one who watches television more than three hours a day engages in regular physical exercise
- C) overlooks the possibility that those who watch television for an average of three hours per day are physically active at work
- D) overlooks the possibility that a dislike of physical exercise makes certain people more likely both to spend time watching television and to be overweight
- E) overlooks the possibility that there are some people who are overweight and yet watch no television at all

XGPR002

In an attempt to reduce the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles, the city of Fiera imposed a curfew requiring juveniles—everyone younger than eighteen—to be indoors between the hours of 11 P.M. and 6 A.M. In the two years since the curfew was imposed, the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles in Fiera has fallen by almost ten percent. Clearly, therefore, the curfew has proven effective at reducing violent juvenile crime.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A) The majority of nonviolent crimes committed by juveniles in Fiera occur between 3 P.M. and 8 P.M.
- B) The overall rate of violent crime in Fiera has gone up slightly over the past two years.
- C) After varying around an apparently stable average for several years, the number of violent crimes committed by juveniles in Fiera increased by twelve percent the year before the imposition of the curfew.
- D) Over the last two years, the city of Fiera has substantially increased the size of its police department and made some changes in the crime-fighting tactics the police use.
- E) Over the past two years, fewer juveniles have been arrested in Fiera for curfew violations than have been arrested for violent crimes.

XGPR003

Editorial

Last year in Metron County, more than 75 percent of all school cafeterias, large and small, consistently received the county health department's "excellent" rating for cleanliness, the highest rating possible. Thus, although 75 percent is far from perfection, at least we know that over three-quarters of the lunches served to children in Metron County school cafeterias were served in conditions of cleanliness that the health authorities rated as "excellent."

The conclusion of the argument is properly drawn if which of the following is assumed?

- A) Metron County's health department rates school cafeterias not only on their cleanliness but also on the overall nutritional quality of the meals they serve
- B) Every year for the past five years, whenever a school cafeteria in Metron County received a rating of "excellent" for cleanliness, the proportion of students in that school who regularly ate in the cafeteria increased sharply.
- C) Last year Metron County imposed strict sanctions to ensure that cafeterias receiving less than an "excellent" rating took measures to increase cleanliness
- D) Last year, those school cafeterias in Metron County that did not receive an "excellent" rating served fewer lunches, on average, than did school cafeterias in Metron County as a whole.
- E) In those Metron County schools that do not serve lunches to students, any areas in which students regularly eat lunches are rated for cleanliness by the county health department.

SECTION 2 (3.25 更新)

XGPR004

James: Why is it that fish living in the ocean's dark depths do not swim around very much? It must be that the scarcity of food available there prevents them from having much energy for swimming.

Marie: But fish swim around only to approach or avoid other creatures that they can see, and in such conditions of darkness, almost nothing can be seen.

1. Marie responds to James by

- A. offering a reason to think that the question James poses is too vague to be satisfactorily answered
- B. pointing out that what James presents as an explanation is the very thing that needs to be explained
- C. objecting that James's explanation accounts for only some of the cases that it is claimed to cover
- D. presenting a reason to doubt that what James tries to explain really happens
- E. providing a reason to doubt that the phenomenon James attempts to explain requires any explanation of the kind he offers

XGPR005

Editorial

A year ago, the government of Portran predicted that Torre City would experience strong net job growth for the following year but that Glanville, Portran's other major city, would not. Events have clearly proved otherwise, however; in Torre City, but not in Glanville, the number of people who are unemployed is greater now than it was a year ago.

1. Which of the following is an assumption on which the editorial's argument depends?

- A. The unemployment rate is higher in Torre City than in Glanville.
- B. The unemployment rate in Torre City is higher now than it has ever been.
- C. Since making the prediction year ago, the government of Portran has taken no steps to improve job growth in the country.
- D. Few, if any, unemployed people moved to Torre City from Glanville during the year.
- E. Government predictions about the economy in Portran are generally not reliable.

XGPR006

Insect predators usually keep the number of aphids in crop fields low. However, sometimes the aphid population explodes in size, causing major damage. Such explosions happen when unusually cold weather keeps the number of aphids low in the spring. One possible explanation is that, with fewer aphids to feed on, the predator population also drops, and in summer when the aphid population starts to grow there are not enough predators to keep it in check.

1. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the explanation given for aphid population explosions?

- A. When a pesticide that affects both aphids and aphid predators is applied to a field, once the pesticide washes away there is an aphid population explosion.
- B. Insect predators of aphids can survive for long periods without food as long as the weather remains cold.
- C. When weather is unusually cold in the spring, certain crops grow more abundantly in the following summer increasing the food supply for aphids.
- D. The predators of aphids can die from causes other than starvation, such as disease and severe weather.
- E. Aphids can reproduce very quickly if they have sufficient food.

SECTION 3 (3.25 更新)

XGPR007

Certain nonantibiotic medications are ineffective when antibiotics are taken along with them. CYP3A4, an enzyme produced by the liver, has been found to inactivate these same nonantibiotic medications when it is present in the body in higher-than-normal levels. CYP3A4, however, is chemically quite dissimilar from any antibiotic in current use.

1. The statements given, if true, best support which of the following as a hypothesis?

- A. CYP3A4, when present in the body in higher-than-normal levels, reduces the effectiveness of at least some antibiotics.
- B. CYP3A4 inactivates certain toxins and prevents them from being absorbed into body tissues.
- C. When taken in combination with other medications, antibiotics reduce the level of CYP3A4 in the body.
- D. Antibiotics boost the liver's production of the enzyme CYP3A4.
- E. Medications used to treat liver disorders are likely to be the ones whose effectiveness is most seriously compromised when patients take them in combination with antibiotics.

XGPR008

Many shipwrecks dating from the period between A.D. 300 and 600 have been discovered in the Doridian Sea. Among those wrecked ships, well over half of those carrying cargo were carrying some or all of their cargo in large ceramic jars, many of which were preserved intact. During that period, such jars were used only to transport liquids. Therefore, liquid cargo was probably carried by a majority of the cargo ships that navigated the Doridian Sea during that period.

1. Which of the following would it be most useful to establish in order to evaluate the argument?

- A. Whether carrying large ceramic jars containing liquid cargo increased the likelihood that a ship on the Doridian Sea in that period would be wrecked
- B. Whether the total volume of shipping across the Doridian Sea varied significantly from century to century during that period
- C. Whether in the Doridian Sea during that period cargo ships were significantly more likely than other ships to be shipwrecked
- D. Whether the majority of wrecked ships discovered in the Doridian Sea that date from that period carried any other merchandise in addition to cargo stored in large ceramic jars
- E. Whether there is a method of reliably identifying the specific cargoes carried in large ceramic jars found in the vicinity of ancient shipwrecks

XGPR009

Scientific studies have confirmed the effectiveness of certain ancient botanical remedies in treating common ailments. As a result, many people now advocate these remedies as a first line of treatment, since the studies vouch for their effectiveness and their safety is confirmed by their frequent use in antiquity with no known ill effects. That confirmation is inadequate, since, quite apart from the questionable reliability of the evidence about ancient experience with these remedies, the average human life span was far shorter then than it is now. Thus, even supposing that long-term ill effects from using these remedies might have been identified as such, those long-term ill effects would probably not have had time to manifest themselves.

1. In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A) The first gives an intermediate conclusion that is used to support further conclusion stated in the second.
- B) The first gives an intermediate conclusion that is used to support a further conclusion stated in the argument, the second gives additional evidence in support of that further conclusion.
- C) The first states a criticism of a line of reasoning: the second provides evidence to defend that reasoning against the criticism.
- D) The first gives the main conclusion of the argument: the second cites evidence that was used in support of an opposite conclusion.
- E) The first gives the main conclusion of the argument; the second states an intermediate conclusion supporting the main conclusion.

SECTION 4 (3.25 更新)

XGPR010

Alaska's climate has been gradually warming over the past two decades. Over the same period the spruce-bark beetle has killed unprecedented millions of acres of Alaska's spruce trees. Clearly, this devastation is attributable to the warming trend: not only have the recent warm summers in Alaska halved the time it takes a beetle to develop from an egg, leading to a dramatic increase in the beetle's population but _____.

1. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A) warmer conditions have also increased the population of the spruce-bark beetle's main predator
- B) warmer conditions might also mean that trees with a more southerly range than that of spruce trees will gradually expand their range northward
- C) warmer conditions have also severely stressed spruce trees, making them more vulnerable to insect attack
- D) it has also been impossible to use the most effective pesticide for combating the spruce-bark beetle, because that pesticide has harmful effects on birds and mammals
- E) also the spruce-bark beetle tends to attack relatively young trees rather than mature or dying trees

XGPR011

Crows, herring gulls, and sparrows all live on the island of Firsten. Crows feed on sparrow eggs and therefore pose a threat to the sparrow population. Although gulls are not nearly as good at finding sparrow nests as crows are, sparrows typically also lose some eggs to gull predation. Nevertheless, sparrows that nest near gull nests tend to lose fewer eggs to predators than sparrows nesting far away from gull nests, since _____.

1. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A) the presence of gulls frightens away Crows
- B) crows pose no threat to adult sparrows
- C) gulls find sparrow nests by watching female sparrows enter the nest
- D) there are far more crows on Firsten than there are sparrows
- E) sparrows on Firsten typically hide their nests very carefully

XGPR012

Along one part of California's San Andreas Fault, the land sometimes shifts slightly. Some researchers hypothesize that such shifts occur a few days before virtually all earthquakes measuring above 3.3 on the Richter scale of magnitude. Therefore, if these researchers are right, and if such shifts can be reliably detected when they occur, then it is possible to predict, merely by watching for shifts, whether such an earthquake will occur within a few days.

1. The argument is most vulnerable to which of the following criticisms?

- A) It does not take into account that slight shifts and earthquakes of magnitude 3.3 or greater might both be caused by some third factor.
- B) It treats one particular indicator of earthquakes of a given magnitude as if it were the only such indicator.
- C) It mistakes evidence that earthquakes of a given magnitude can be predicted for evidence that all earthquakes can be predicted.
- D) It fails to establish that the shifts can be reliably predicted.
- E) The evidence offered is consistent with the majority of shifts' not being followed by an earthquake.

SECTION 5 (3.25 更新)

XGPR013

Eighty percent of the writers in the National Press Association attended college, as opposed to only sixty percent of the newscasters in the association. One can conclude therefore, that writers in general are more likely to have attended college than are newscaster.

1. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A) On average, writers who belong to the National Press Association have had about the same amount of formal education as other writers have had.
- B) Some of the newscasters who belong to the National Press Association once worked as writers.
- C) A greater proportion of the writers than of the newscasters in the National Press Association successfully completed college.
- D) Taken together, writers and newscasters are more likely to have attended college than are people in general.
- E) A number of the writers in the National Press Association attained graduate degrees in the years after they attended college.

XGPR014

The hypothesis that paranormal phenomena are real but lie outside the limits of science is supported by considerable evidence. The Society for Psychical Research has collected stories of ordinary people apparently demonstrating paranormal abilities. Entirely anecdotal, this evidence has nothing to do with science, since it cannot be reproduced under controlled conditions. But the society took great trouble to interview first-hand witnesses and to document the stories carefully. One fact that emerges clearly from the stories is that paranormal events occur, if they occur at all, only when people are experiencing strong emotion. This would immediately explain why paranormal phenomena are not observable under the conditions of a well-controlled scientific experiment. Strong emotion is inherently incompatible with controlled scientific procedures.

1. Regarding the evidence collected by the Society for Psychical Research, which of the following can properly be concluded from the passage?

- A) The society's attempts to confirm paranormal phenomena using controlled scientific methodology have all been frustrated.
- B) The society collected stories of paranormal phenomena with the intent of demonstrating the limitations of scientific methodology.
- C) The society has not documented cases of people apparently able to produce paranormal effects dispassionately and under any given conditions.
- D) Because the society scrupulously examines and documents the stories it reports, few charlatans attempt to convince the society's members with fraudulent phenomena.
- E) When investigation discredits what was claimed to be a paranormal phenomenon, the society does not publicly document the fact.

XGPR015

"Passive" safety systems, which rely on such natural processes as excess liquid's overflowing a container, are much less likely to fail than corresponding active ones, such as systems relying on pumps. Since complex installations, such as nuclear plants incorporate passive safety systems wherever feasible, it follows that such installations are as safe as possible, given the safety systems currently available.

1. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument given?

- A) Since many active safety systems are never used in complex installations, failures of those systems typically cause only limited damage
- B) Because of the high reliability of passive safety systems, backup safety systems for them are sometimes dispensed with
- C) Passive safety systems, though often much more expensive to install, cost about as much to operate as active ones
- D) For some active safety systems there are no suitable alternatives that are passive safety systems
- E) Malfunctions in passive safety systems can be detected as readily as malfunctions in active safety systems

SECTION 6 (3.25 更新)

XGPR103

Partha's five-year-old embargo on the importation of fruit from Vallone was intended to keep a fungus from being accidentally brought into Partha. The fungus was nevertheless discovered to be present in Partha about a year ago. At about that time, it was also discovered in neighboring Morland. Clearly, what must have happened is that Vallonean fruit exporters circumvented the embargo by exporting fruit to Morland and then reexporting it from there to Partha.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A. Morland's annual crop of fruit is just large enough to supply its own domestic market adequately.
- B. The fungus colonies discovered in Partha and in Morland were of a distinct strain that has never been found to occur in Vallone.
- C. The yields from Vallonean fruit crops have been well below normal in the last two years because of unexpected late frosts.
- D. The fungus had been only a minor nuisance in Vallone until Vallone's Great Valley was converted, about ten years ago, into a major fruit-growing area
- E. Partha's embargo on Vallonean fruit was put in place after Parthan fruit growers had suffered losses because of accidentally imported insect pests.

XGPR104

A certain strikingly colorful parrot whose habitat today is restricted to a few regions of South America is depicted in a 1,300-year-old Mayan mural painted on a palace wall in what is now Mexico. Although the parrot's depiction is so accurate and evocative that the artist must have been thoroughly familiar with the bird, the mural by itself provides no compelling evidence that this species' habitat ever extended into North America as far as Mexico, since_____.

1. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. 1300 years ago there was regular trade among the Mayans of Mexico and the inhabitants of several regions of South America
- B. no other murals from the same time period that depict this species of parrot have been found in Mexico
- C. the mural also depicts a species of parrot that is common in Mexico today
- D. there are no tropical forests in Mexico today that could provide a habitat for the parrot

E. of all the animals and birds that are depicted in the mural, this parrot is the only one that does not inhabit Mexico today

XGPR105

Pfiesteria is an aquatic microorganism that can change from its normally harmless form to a form poisonous to fish. Nutrients from agricultural runoff have been blamed for triggering these transformations. Recent discoveries demonstrate, however, that the transformations are triggered by chemicals from fish themselves, and that given high concentrations of Pfiesteria, these transformations can occur even in nutrient-poor waters. Therefore, curtailing agricultural runoff would not help protect fish from Pfiesteria poisoning.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A. Most scientists agree that curtailing agricultural runoff would improve water quality and be good for aquatic organisms.
- B. The amount of nutrients in agricultural runoff has increased significantly in recent years.
- C. High nutrient levels help create an environment rich in the algae that Pfiesteria use as a food supply.
- D. Even some rivers in which toxic transformations of Pfiesteria have not occurred have long contained nutrients from agricultural runoff.
- E. Many rivers are rich in the plankton on which the kinds of fish susceptible to Pfiesteria poisoning feed, but are not rich in the algae on which Pfiesteria feed.

第二部分：高频双题

SECTION 1 (3.11 更新)

XGPR016

As a classic text on alchemy, George Ripley's *Compound of Alchemy* (1471) has received substantial scholarly attention primarily focused on the English print editions published Ralph Rabbards (591). However, the work known to sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century Europe was not the *Compound* known today from Rabbards' editions. Rabbards strived to produce the fullest possible version of the text, including two prefatory poems, “Prologue” and “Preface”, and an associated dedicatory poem. Yet no authoritative “master text” dates from Ripley's lifetime in which all of these elements are preserved. Rather, the *Compound's* text was adapted over century of circulation in the form of multiple copies, later reassembled by **diligent scribes**—a process that continued even after the work's translation into Latin and European vernaculars.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about “Prologue” and “Preface”?

- A. They may have been originally written by someone other than George Ripley.
- B. They were not included in copies of the *Compound* until long after Ripley's death.
- C. They have been largely ignored by scholars who focused on the Rabbards editions.
- D. They may not have appeared together in every sixteenth-century copy of the *Compound*.
- E. Their overall content and style changed considerably over a century of circulation.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The passage suggests which of the following about “diligent scribes”?

- A. They were instrumental in translating the Compound into Latin in the seventeenth century.
- B. Their efforts had a considerable impact on later scholarly investigations of the Compound.
- C. Many of them were guided in their work by Ralph Rabbards' print editions of the Compound.

XGPR017

The writings of seventeenth-century philosopher and poet Margaret Cavendish are filled with tensions. She often seems torn between conflicting endorsements. For example, in some places she argues that it is not a woman's place to rule, but empowered female characters in other texts are competent leaders. Her corpus is also filled with forensic tensions [tensions in which fictional characters engage in debates within a single text] presenting arguments for both sides of ethical issues. Cavendish herself, however, rarely intrudes to decide the issue. **Some commentators** claim this demonstrates that she did not intend her literary works to serve serious philosophical purposes. But perhaps the use of tensions was deliberate and helps explain her choice of fictional genres to explore ethical issues.

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

- A) It makes an observation and provides two possible interpretations of it.
- B) It introduces a historical phenomenon and provides a narrative for it.
- C) It cites an empirical observation as an explanation for a hypothesis
- D) It presents a deductive argument in the form of premises and a conclusion.
- E) It discusses the significance of a particular episode in its subject's career.

2. It can be inferred that "some commentators" assume a text can serve serious philosophical purposes only if its author

- A) avoids using fictional characters to explore ethical issues
- B) uses fictional characters to convey forensic tensions
- C) takes an unambiguous position on philosophical issues
- D) carefully considers the audience's perspective
- E) impartially presents arguments for both sides of ethical issues

XGPR018

The most common type of fishing gear found in Chumash archaeological sites in present-day coastal California is the single-piece curved fishhook made from bone or shell. The best archaeological evidence that the Chumash also used nets are grooved and notched stones. Such stones could have weighted nets and have been found at a number of late period sites, although ethnographic sources suggest that these **apparent** sinkers may have been attached to a line for a fishhook. At one Chumash site, the 7,655 identified otoliths (ear bones) from white croaker fish were close to the same size. Archaeologists have proposed that the uniformity of the otoliths indicates that the croakers were captured with gill nets, which would trap fish within a narrow size range.

1. From the passage, it can be inferred that items found at Chumash archaeological sites did NOT include

- A) multipiece fishhooks
- B) gill nets
- C) fish remains other than otoliths

- D) remains of boats
- E) weights for fishing lines

2. In the context in which it appears, “apparent” most nearly means

- A) car
- B) illusory
- C) ostensible
- D) visible
- E) specious

SECTION 2 (3.12 更新)

XGPR019

Conspicuous structural inconsistencies distinguish the *Ephesiaka* of Xenophon from other ancient Greek novels. Its narrative texture is uneven, the story's pace varies erratically, and compared with other novels, it is inferior in composition. The quality of the *Ephesiaka* was first questioned by Burger who maintained that much of the work is an epitome (summary). This idea was used to account for the work's narrative shortcomings: the choppy pace, the lack of motivation for certain events, the abrupt introduction of characters. However, it is doubtful that *Ephesiaka* is an epitome because, as an epitome, it is a worse job than it is as a novel. Even in passages Burger thinks are epitomized, inconsequential details such as **Anthia feeding her dogs** are retained, but potentially significant actions of gods are excised.

1. The author mentions “Anthia feeding her dogs” primarily in order to support

- A. a comparison between the *Ephesiaka* and other ancient Greek novels
- B. a criticism of Burger's view about what the *Ephesiaka* is
- C. an explanation of the *Ephesiaka*'s narrative shortcomings
- D. reassessment of the *Ephesiaka*'s quality as a work of literature
- E. a claim about the effect of inconsequential details on the overall quality of *Ephesiaka*

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage disagrees with Burger about which of the following?

- A. Whether it can be determined which ancient Greek texts are epitomes
- B. The explanation for some apparent deficiencies in the *Ephesiaka*
- C. The overall literary quality of the *Ephesiaka*

XGPR020

Academics have been reconsidering the meaning of “wilderness” and its usefulness to conservation strategies. The idea of pristine wilderness is historically inaccurate, argue scholars of Native American history, who have demonstrated that Native Americans shaped their environments with their agricultural practices and residential patterns. **Other scholars argue that wilderness is simply a cultural construct created in opposition to modern society, not a real place untouched by humans.** Scientists in turn, have argued that the goal of wilderness preservation is based on a model in which ecosystems progress toward a stable equilibrium state, a model replaced in the 1970s with one **stressing constant change.** These insights complicate wilderness management which critics charge aims to preserve a supposedly stable environment that existed prior to human disturbance.

1. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It undermines a claim made in the previous sentence.
- B. It introduces a perspective that the author disputes.
- C. It elaborates on a claim made earlier in the passage.
- D. It introduces a traditional point of view.
- E. It describes a recent scholarly controversy.

2. The author suggests that the model “stressing constant change” is significant because it

- A. points to a way in which wilderness management can be conducted in modern society
- B. undermines an assumption underlying wilderness management
- C. helps to explain why wilderness management efforts have been unsuccessful
- D. calls into question the idea that wilderness is a cultural construct
- E. suggests that wilderness areas are more threatened than was previously thought

XGPR021

In the late 1970s, bird populations were found to be declining in India’s Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Rajasthan. Grazing cattle and buffalo were the suspected culprits: they were entering the preserve in sufficient numbers to disrupt what was believed to be an otherwise balanced ecosystem. Accordingly, grazing was banned in Bharatpur. Yet by the mid-1980s, studies found that bird diversity within the preserve had declined further since the ban, and it continued to plummet. The absence of grazing animals, it turns out, had disturbed the park’s ecology. **Weed species** were taking over wetlands and choking canals, thereby reducing the **fish populations** that had once attracted so many birds, and avian species then went elsewhere in search of more suitable nesting places.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the “fish populations”?

- A) They were more diverse in the late 1970s than observers recognized at the time.
- B) They were more adversely affected by the growth of vegetation after the ban on grazing than by avian predation.
- C) They required a habitat that could not be sustained without measures to limit animal grazing.
- D) They proliferated following changes to Bharatpur’s ecosystem introduced by the ban on grazing.
- E) They migrated to habitats that were inhospitable to grazing cattle and buffalo.

2. Which of the following statements, if true, would best explain the changes in “weed species”?

- A) The species were not native to Bharatpur but spread rapidly once they were introduced.

- B) The species had been kept in check by the large avian populations that once nested in Bharatpur.
- C) The species were among the preferred forage plants grazed on by cattle and buffalo.
- D) The species were necessary for maintaining suitable habitats for fish populations in Bharatpur's wetlands.
- E) The species were unable to tolerate changing water conditions the canals of Bharatpur.

SECTION 3 (3.12 更新)

XGPR022

Kam-Biu Liu's examination of sediments from Western Lake, Florida, on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, shows strikes by twelve very severe hurricanes in the past 3,400 years. Yet almost all occurred more than 1,000 years ago suggesting that hurricane activity was much higher then. **What would account for this change?** Liu believes long-term changes in the position and strength of the Bermuda high could be responsible. The Bermuda high, an annual area of high pressure in the North Atlantic, helps determine whether hurricanes forming in the Caribbean head west into the Gulf or veer north. Thus, there were not more hurricanes; it is just that more hit the Gulf Coast. **Sediments** from the Atlantic coast farther north, from Cape Cod to Virginia Beach, support this hypothesis.

1. Which of the following best describes the issue raised by the question in the highlighted portion of the passage?

- A. What caused occurrences of a phenomenon to be unevenly distributed across time?
- B. What caused occurrences of a phenomenon to be more severe when they happened in an earlier period and less severe in a later one?
- C. Why is a physical record of a phenomenon less reliable for a more recent period than it is for an earlier one?
- D. Why is a particular location more prone to a certain kind of occurrence than are other apparently similar locations?
- E. Can a particular methodology be relied on, given that it has produced an anomalous result?

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. It can be inferred that the "sediments" mentioned in the final sentence of the passage provide evidence that

- A. during the last 3,400 years, the point at which North Atlantic hurricanes most commonly strike the North Atlantic coast has been moving steadily northward
- B. the Bermuda high did not affect weather patterns in the North Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico until about 1,000 years ago
- C. compared with what occurred at Western Lake, between Virginia Beach and Cape Cod hurricanes became more common in the last 1,000 years

XGPR023

While buying and selling were the primary interests of people who gathered at flourishing medieval markets, these were not the only activities people engaged in there. Trips to the market were also social occasions, providing a good place to see and be seen, as indirectly **attested** by texts deriding those who adorned themselves more elegantly to visit a market than to visit a church. Markets also provided a good place to hear and be heard. As venues for royal proclamations, markets' chief advantage lay in their popularity with the peasantry. In theory, parish churches were equally suitable in this respect, but in practice, royal administrators found that markets better enabled them to integrate rural areas into institutional chains of communication.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. Which of the following conclusions regarding royal proclamations can reasonably be drawn from the passage?

- A. If made in parish churches, royal proclamations would be unlikely to be heard by peasants.
- B. Royal administrators regarded it as important that the peasantry should know the content of at least some royal proclamations.
- C. Markets were the most effective venue for communicating royal proclamations to rural populations.

2. In the context in which it appears, “attested” most nearly means

- A. borne out
- B. made sure of
- C. proclaimed
- D. decided
- E. vindicated

XGPR024

The Wall Street millionaire Alfred Loomis was an amateur physicist who made significant contributions to scientific research. In 1928 he purchased three identical clocks, the most accurate available at that time. Loomis set up the clocks in a triangular orientation to one another, to break the gravitationally induced synchronic action among their pendulums, and by analyzing their minute variations, verified a theoretically predicted tidal effect of the Moon on clocks. These results later contributed to the development of LORAN (Long-Range Navigation), which triangulates the positions of ships and aircraft by comparing the difference in arrival times of signals coming from multiple radio beacons at various groundbased locations, a calculation that depends on accurate timekeeping.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the development of LORAN was made possible in part by

- A. Loomis' refutation of previously accepted theoretical predictions about the tidal effect of the Moon
- B. Loomis' ability to finance multiple major research efforts with his own money
- C. the ability to direct multiple radio beacons from an aircraft or ship to various locations on land
- D. the ability to measure discrepancies between timekeeping instruments caused by the Moon
- E. the ability to synchronize a clock on board an aircraft with one on board a ship

2. According to the passage, Loomis' clock experiment accomplished which of the following?

- A. It enabled Loomis to achieve his goal of using highly accurate timekeeping to make scientific advances in navigation.

- B. It provided confirmatory evidence for an effect for which a scientific explanation had already been proposed
- C. It enabled Loomis to refine his theory about the tidal effect of the Moon on clocks.
- D. It spurred the development of clocks that are not affected by gravity.
- E. It brought Loomis' work to the attention of professional physicists.

SECTION 4 (3.15 更新)

XGPR025

More appropriate water pricing would promote the treatment and reuse of urban wastewater for agricultural irrigation and also encourage improvements in irrigation efficiency. Treatment and reuse is more expensive than most irrigation-related conservation and efficiency measures but often less expensive than developing new water sources. Wastewater contains nitrogen and phosphorus, which can be pollutants when released to lakes and rivers but are nutrients when applied to farmland. Moreover, unlike many other water sources, treated wastewater will be both an expanding and fairly reliable supply, since urban water use will likely double by 2025. Many large cities located along coastlines currently dump their wastewater, treated or untreated, into the ocean, rendering it unavailable for any other purpose and harming coastal marine life.

1. Which of the following does the author suggest as an incentive to the development of more efficient irrigation?

- A) Treatment and reuse of urban wastewater
- B) Revised pricing of water
- C) Reduced costs for urban wastewater treatment
- D) Development of new water sources
- E) Reduced urban water use

2. Which of the following does the author present as generally the most cost-effective way of meeting demand for water for irrigation?

- A) Reducing the amount of water consumed by large cities
- B) Treating wastewater that is currently being dumped
- C) Increasing the efficiency of current irrigation systems
- D) Having new wells drilled
- E) Increasing the efficiency of current wastewater treatment projects

XGPR026

For good reasons, economists prefer to study people's revealed preferences; that is, to look at individuals' actual choices and decisions rather than their (sometimes deceptive) stated intentions or their subjective reports of likes and dislikes. Yet people's choices often bear a **mixed** relationship to their own happiness. Studies from behavioral economics and psychology find that people depart from the standard model of the rational economic agent in various ways: they **make inconsistent choices**, fail to learn from experience, and base their own satisfaction on how their situation compares with that of others. If people display bounded rationality when it comes to maximizing utility, then their choices do not necessarily reflect their "true" preferences, and an exclusive reliance on choices to infer what people desire loses some appeal.

1. Why does the author note that people “make inconsistent choices”?

- A) To account for why people’s stated intentions and their actual behavior often do not coincide
- B) To explain why most economists no longer adhere to the standard model of the rational economic agent
- C) To identify a prevailing theory among economists about people’s behavior
- D) To cast doubt on a particular assumption about people’s revealed preferences
- E) To suggest that economists should draw more heavily from behavioral economics and psychology

2. In the context in which it appears, “mixed” most nearly means

- A) ambiguous
- B) combined
- C) associated
- D) convoluted
- E) adulterated

XGPR027

Among the scientific anachronisms in the United States Endangered Species Act is the absence of specific reference to interactions among species, which can greatly affect ecological and species diversity. It is now understood that the disappearance of a strongly interactive species can cause profound changes in ecosystem composition and structure. For instance, decimation of great whales by industrial whaling affected other species that, like the whales, consume krill (small, shrimplike crustaceans), and the dynamics of coastal marine ecosystems worldwide have been greatly altered by overfishing of certain species. Decreased numbers and reduced geographic range may render a species **functionally extinct** in terms of its interactions well before the species itself has completely disappeared. Nevertheless, most conservation laws emphasize short-term, single-species demographic viability in only a few circumscribed areas.

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following statements about the United States Endangered Species Act?

- A) It has become outdated as a result of critical scientific advances.
- B) It suffered as a result of a lack of input from scientists.
- C) It was overly influenced by the interests of industry.
- D) It should have focused more on short-term, single-species demographic viability.
- E) Its primary goal is the preservation of strongly interactive species.

2. The author alludes to functional extinction primarily in order to imply that

- A) functional extinction is a more common form of extinction than is the death of a species
- B) the extinction of a species serves an important ecological function
- C) population level and geographic range are not the only predictors of species extinction
- D) in order to maintain species interactions, more is required than that interactive species do not die out
- E) in order to avoid extinction, species must interact with other species

SECTION 5 (3.16 更新)

XGPR028

As originally formulated, the selfish-herd theory of prey species aggregation assumed that predatory attacks were equally likely to be launched from any position within the environment. In **some circumstances** (e.g., avian predators attacking prey from above), such an approach is appropriate. However, as **James** et al. argue, in many predator-prey associations, attacks are unlikely to occur from positions within the group. For example, it is likely that an ambushing predator waiting in the path of a group would be detected before the group moves over its position. Hence, in **many ecological situations**, predatory attacks on grouped prey will occur exclusively from outside the group. In such circumstances, there is a strong premium to a group member in being in the interior of the group.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. The passage suggests that compared to members of the prey groups in “some circumstances,” certain members of the prey groups in “many ecological situations” are likely to be less

- A) skilled at detecting ambushing predators
- B) vulnerable to predator attacks
- C) able to reach escape routes to avoid predators

2. James would most likely describe the original formulation of the selfish-herd theory as

- A) completely untenable in its explanation of predator-prey associations
- B) ill-equipped to explain exceptions to standard predator-prey associations
- C) insufficiently attentive to the diversity of predator-prey associations
- D) excessively concerned with the outcomes of predator-prey associations
- E) problematically neglectful of the cooperative elements of predator-prey associations

XGPR029

Although women worked as book printers in sixteenth-and century Europe, their activities in this field have received little attention. Only Novati’s 1907 study has examined the work of Renaissance Italian women printers. **Subsequent studies either provide a very general survey of the phenomenon or focus exclusively on women printers in France.** While much recent work has been done on Italian printing during the period, scholars have not extended Novati’s initial findings in light of such studies. Several factors contribute to this oversight. Few women signed their works, and documents relating to their business activities are scarce. Yet the subject merits attention, not only because it casts light on Renaissance women but also because it illuminates the book trade of this period.

1. The passage mentions documents relating to women printers’ business activities primarily in order to

- A) point out a source of information neglected by many scholar
- B) help explain why so few scholarly studies of women printers have been published
- C) identify Novati’s primary source of information about women printers
- D) account for the disparity between the number of studies on women printers in France and in Italy
- E) challenge an erroneous assumption about the number of women working as printers in Renaissance Europe

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The passage suggests which of the following about studies mentioned in the highlighted sentence?

- A) The authors were unaware of Novati's study.
- B) Their treatment of Renaissance Italian women printers is slight.
- C) They underestimate the number of women printers in Renaissance Italy.

XGPR030

Because they accumulate in an ordered manner that records changes within a lake and its drainage basin, lake sediments are particularly valuable for reconstructing ancient climate conditions.

Natural materials such as pollen grains, minerals, diatoms, and animal microfossils preserved in sediments can be used to infer past conditions as these materials are affected by environmental variables. Pollen grains composed of sporopollenin, for example, can be used to infer past vegetation shifts. Because both natural climate change and human agricultural practices can lead to changes in vegetation, however, differentiation of these effects using pollen alone is difficult. In many areas of Mesoamerica, for instance, changes in the relative abundance of pollen types after 1000 BC were highly influenced by human-induced land clearance.

1. The author mentions “sporopollenin” primarily in order to

- A) suggest that the conclusion set forth in the preceding sentence is overly general
- B) support, by means of an illustration, an assertion made in the preceding sentence
- C) introduce a concept for which a more specific example is given in the following sentence
- D) identify a possible reason for the problem that is described in the following sentence
- E) give an example that appears to contradict a principle set forth in the preceding sentence

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. Which of the following does the passage present as a reason that lake sediments are of particular value in the reconstruction of ancient climate conditions?

- A) They allow scientists to distinguish between naturally occurring and human-induced vegetation changes
- B) They contain natural materials that are relatively unaffected by environmental variables during accumulation.
- C) They collect over time in an ordered fashion.

SECTION 6 (3.17 更新)

XGPR031

Agricultural historians theorize that farming originated when the pressures of growing populations or shrinking resources imposed the need to find new species to adapt for food. This hypothesis is supported by impressive work by anthropologists who have observed transitions to agriculture that happened in recent times. But, as an explanation for why agriculture arose in the first place, it seems ill matched to the **facts of chronology**. Extinctions or even significant diminutions—in hunters' prey species cannot be shown to have happened in any of the right places at any of the right times. Populations certainly grew in the most dedicated farming cultures—but, in most places, more probably as a consequence than as a cause.

1. The author would likely include which of the following evidence in the “facts of chronology”?

- A) The number of centuries separating the earliest transitions to agriculture from those observed by anthropologists
- B) The earliest dates for which evidence of farming practices has been established
- C) The known dates, if any, of extinctions of prey species that formed an important part of the diet of ancient human societies

2. The author of the passage would be most likely to disagree with the “agricultural historians” over whether

- A) preagricultural societies frequently adapted new species for food
- B) preagricultural societies were vulnerable to fluctuations in the populations of species they hunted
- C) The earliest transitions to agriculture resulted in population growth
- D) recent transitions to agriculture and the earliest such transitions were triggered by similar conditions
- E) the first adoption of agriculture immediately created dramatic changes in social structure

XGPR032

Massive moons could potentially support liquid water—and life—even if they orbit a planet located beyond a star’s habitable zone. Extra warmth could come from the reflected light and emitted heat of a host planet, as well as the planet’s gravitational pull. Just as the Moon raises tides in Earth’s ocean, the gravitational tug of a gas-giant planet could flex the interior of a nearby moon, pumping it full of frictional heat. Indeed, recent work by astrophysicists suggests that if a moon orbits too near its gas-giant planet, it could experience so much tidal heating that it boils off its atmosphere. In wider lunar orbits, the right amount of tidal heating could keep moons temperate, even if the planet is far from its star.

1. The passage suggests that which of the following is a factor in the potential habitability of a moon?

- A) The distance between the star and the moon’s host planet
- B) The composition of the moon’s atmosphere
- C) The distance between the moon and its host planet

2. The author of the passage mentions “Earth’s ocean” primarily to

- A) emphasize that liquid water is a prerequisite for life
- B) suggest that the size of tidal effects on a planet depends on the size of the moon
- C) illustrate the phenomenon of gravitational pull through a familiar example
- D) clarify the role of tidal heating in warming Earth’s oceans
- E) imply that gravitational pull acts mutually on both planet and moon

XGPR033

The intense self-awareness in the soliloquies of Shakespeare's *Hamlet* (1599) is a breakthrough that was given tremendous impetus by the playwright's interest in a new literary form, the essay. Although Montaigne, the form's originator, published his first volumes of personal essays in France in 1580, English writers such as Shakespeare did not discover Montaigne until the late 1590s. **Shakespeare could easily have turned to the essay earlier in his career—his French was good enough to read Montaigne in the original—**but he didn't. Only at the end of the century, a cultural moment marked by a deepening interest in how subjective experience could be expressed, did Montaigne begin to speak to Shakespeare and other English writers with great immediacy.

1. In the passage, the function played by the highlighted portion is to

- A) support the contention that Montaigne influenced Shakespeare's early writings
- B) emphasize the extent to which writers of Shakespeare's time borrowed ideas and plotlines from one another
- C) argue that Shakespeare's interest in Montaigne was shaped by the prevailing cultural concerns of his time
- D) introduce a discussion of the factors that discouraged most English writers from reading French works in the origin language
- E) point out that Shakespeare's education was superior to that of most other English playwrights of his time

2. According to the passage, interest in the essay in England was spurred during the late 1590s by

- A) an increasing attention to and knowledge of French language and culture
- B) a wider interest in experimenting with new literary forms
- C) the culture's growing fascination with giving voice to the intricacies of personal experience

SECTION 7 (3.18 更新)

XGPR034

Sensationalism—the purveyance of emotionally **charged** content, focused mainly on violent crime, to a broad public—has often been decried, but the full history of the phenomenon has yet to be written. Scholars have tended to dismiss sensationalism as unworthy of serious study, based on two pervasive though somewhat incompatible assumptions: first, that sensationalism is essentially a commercial product, built on the exploitation of modern mass media, and second, that it appeals almost entirely to a simple, basic emotion and thus has little history apart from the changing technological means of spreading it. An exploration of sensationalism's early history, however, challenges both assumptions and suggests that they have tended to obscure the complexity and historicity of the genre.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. According to the passage, scholars have not given sensationalism serious consideration because they believe sensationalism

- A) possesses largely emotional rather than rational content
- B) is produced with an eye to making money
- C) lacks historical complexity

2. In the context in which it appears, “charged” most nearly means

- A) electrified
- B) accused
- C) attacked
- D) fraught
- E) admonished

XGPR035

Because densely populated urban centers concentrate human activity, we think of them as pollution crisis zones. Ecology-minded discussions often focus on ways to make cities seem somewhat less oppressively man-made, such as increasing the area devoted to parks or easing the intensity of development. But most such changes would actually undermine cities' extraordinary energy efficiency. Per unit of area, cities in the United States generate more greenhouse gases, use more energy, and produce more solid waste than most other American regions of comparable size. On a map depicting negative environmental impacts in relation to surface area, therefore, cities would look like intense hot spots. If you plotted the same negative impacts by resident or household, however, the reverse would hold.

1. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- A) Increasing the space devoted to parks in urban areas would not necessarily make cities seem less man-made.
- B) Because they are densely populated, cities tend to have a disproportionately negative impact on the environment.
- C) Although densely populated cities are relatively energy efficient, they are still the largest contributors to environmental pollution.
- D) Decreasing the density of urban populations might in some respects worsen their environmental impact.
- E) The extraordinary energy efficiency of cities suggests that concerns about the environment in urban areas may be unwarranted.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The passage implies that in the United States relatively sparsely populated areas exceed cities in per capita rate of

- A) solid-waste production
- B) intensity of development
- C) greenhouse-gas emissions

XGPR036

The fiction of American writer William Gilmore Simms (1806-1870) is frequently too verbose, sentimental, and melodramatic for modern literary tastes. While something similar could be said of many of Simms's near contemporaries, including Melville and Poe, these others were fortunate in having their works rescued from the dustbin of time. Simms, however, was unfortunate in at least one respect: his only biographer for a hundred years, William P. Trent (1892), was unwilling to grant Simms the credit due for his insistence on a so-called American literature and for his constant experimentation with the themes and forms of that fledgling literature. Simms's insistence on a literary independence grounded in intrinsically American subject matter constitutes an important contribution to American literatures development.

1. The passage indicates that in contrast to the works of Simms, the works of Melville and of Poe

- A) were less sentimental
- B) were less wordy
- C) were less insistent on intrinsically American subject matter
- D) have enjoyed greater renown
- E) have constituted a more significant contribution to American literature

2. In the context in which it appears, “grant” most nearly means

- A) garner
- B) accord
- C) secure
- D) promise
- E) show

SECTION 8 (3.18 更新)

XGPR037

Despite today's more efficient electrical generators, modern electric-only power plants waste more of their fuel sources' potential energy than did Thomas Edison's power plants of the late 1800s. Edison used cast-off steam from his generators to warm nearby homes and factories. But few modern power plants use this residual heat, instead venting it into the air. When newer, larger plants required more real estate, they were built farther from customers. Moreover, because electricity travels easily, plants were located wherever they could tap the energy of a river or where local coal was especially cheap. The heat generated during the production of electricity does not travel far, however, so when power plants moved out to the horizon the steam went to waste.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that, in general, locating modern power plants closer to population centers would have

- A) compromised efforts to conserve energy in populated area
- B) decreased the demand for heating within those population centers
- C) resulted in higher costs for the fuel used by those plants
- D) required much larger plants than those currently operating
- E) obliged power companies to find an alternative to coal as a fuel source

2. The author suggests that steam generated by modern power plants is not used for heating because

- A) me generally proves incompatible with most modern industrial needs
- B) other means of heating have become more cost-effective
- C) steam is no longer produced in sufficient quantities to be useful
- D) insufficient demand for heating exists nearby
- E) transporting steam long distances would prove to be prohibitively expensive

XGPR038

From a biological perspective, culture may be broadly defined as shared variation in behavior that is generated and maintained by social learning—through imitation or teaching, for example. Social learning in animals is often difficult to demonstrate directly. But the presence of culture can be established by observation and deduction: when behavioral differences exist that cannot be accounted for by genetic or environmental factors, cultural transmission must be occurring. Critics respond that it is often difficult to rule out hypotheses that genes or learned individual responses to differing environments are responsible for behavioral patterns. Often implicit in this argument is the notion that social learning, considered a more complex and more cognitively demanding phenomenon than individual learning, should be invoked only as an explanation of last resort.

1. According to the passage, the occurrence of social learning can be established by

- A) identifying the presence of a shared variation in behavior
- B) establishing whether a learned behavior is complex or simple
- C) examining whether a behavioral difference is maintained over time
- D) eliminating alternative explanations for a shared behavioral pattern
- E) comparing behavior learned through teaching with that learned through imitation

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

8. The passage suggests which of the following about individual learning?

- A) It does not occur as a result of imitation or teaching.
- B) It is thought to be less complex than social learning.
- C) It can occur as a response to environmental factors.

XGPR039

Snow algae, the most prolific and colorful microbial species colonizing snow and ice surfaces, have been studied in many polar and alpine settings. As part of their life cycle and as a mechanism of protection from high irradiation, snow algae species produce red pigments (carotenoids). Through this protective reaction, algal blooms color snow and ice surfaces and cause a darkening of glacial surfaces, which in turn leads to a decrease in surface albedo (a measure of the reflectivity of the Earth's surface). Such a decrease of albedo may speed up melting processes and is of special interest in Iceland, where glaciers are retreating fast and where albedo is also affected by the presence of volcanic dust and ash on snow and ice surfaces.

1. It can be inferred that the presence of volcanic dust and ash on snow surfaces in Iceland is likely to

- A) offset any decrease in albedo caused by snow algae
- B) slow the growth of snow algal species in the affected area
- C) lead to changes in the life cycle of local snow algal species
- D) have an effect on glacial melting similar to that of snow algae
- E) increase the number of microbial species colonizing Iceland's snow surfaces

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. According to the passage, snow algal species produce red pigments for which of the following reasons?

- A) As an atypical adaptation in response to climate change
- B) As a mechanism of protection from extreme temperatures
- C) As a normal phase of development in snow and ice habitats

SECTION 9 (3.20 更新)

XGPR040

In California's Mojave Desert, archaeologists found two fluted projectile points, one on the surface, one buried, both similar to classic Clovis stone points from the American Plains. They obtained a radiocarbon date of 8,470 years from material associated with the buried point, a date far more recent than the known time range for Clovis points. There are three ways of accounting for this date. First, it is possible that fluted points were in use in this region around 8,470 years ago. Second, this point may somehow have been deposited at the California site long after its creation. Third, the 8,470-year date may be wrong: a second date from the same context providing an age of 4,360 years was rejected by archaeologists as incorrect.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. If the first explanation is the only one of the three that is correct, then it can be inferred that

- A) the material associated with the buried point and the point itself are not from the same time period
- B) there may be other fluted points in the region that date from about 8,470 years ago
- C) the accepted time range for classic Clovis points may need to be reconsidered

2. It can be inferred that the second and the third explanations have which of the following in common?

- A) Each implies that the known time range for classic Clovis points will need to be revised.
- B) Each leaves open the possibility that the California fluted points were created contemporaneously with classic Clovis points.
- C) Each suggests that the radiocarbon dating used at the California site produced unreliable results.
- D) Each implies that 8,470 years ago, fluted points were more widely used on the American Plains than in the region of the California site.
- E) Each is based on the assumption that the buried fluted point did not originate at the California site.

XGPR041

Important historical differences between Europe and North America may explain why many European migratory songbirds, in contrast to North American migratory songbirds, thrive in forest habitats fragmented by human activity. First, the Pleistocene glaciations may have been more severe in Europe than in North America. **Virtually all Europe's forests were erased during the most recent Ice Age.** Any European songbirds dependent upon large, intact blocks of forest were unlikely to survive. In the southern part of North America, however, some forests managed to persist through the coldest times, to the advantage of some forest-dwelling songbirds. Second, European forests were being abused by humans for thousands of years before the North American forests were. Consequently, European birds have had more time to adapt to a human-dominated landscape.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true about today's European migratory songbirds?

- A) They generally are not dependent on large, intact blocks of forest.
- B) They generally are less sensitive to cold temperatures than are North American songbirds.
- C) They tend to be unevenly distributed across Europe because of differences in habitat.
- D) Most would be unlikely to survive additional fragmentation of their preferred habitat.
- E) Most represent species that evolved after the Pleistocene glaciations.

2. In the author's argument, the observation made in the highlighted portion of the passage primarily serves to

- A) identify a factor that helps explain why Europe's songbird population is significantly smaller than North America's
- B) help explain a distinctive characteristic of European songbirds
- C) shed light on why there is less habitat available for songbirds in Europe than for songbirds in North America
- D) point to a reason why European songbirds have had more time to adapt to a human-dominated landscape than have North American birds
- E) emphasize the long duration of the Pleistocene glaciations in North America relative to the Pleistocene glaciations in Europe

XGPR042

The participation of women in the economy of Britain's North American colonies in the eighteenth century has been underrated because of the assumption that household production could not become commercial. Such an assumption ignores the reality that women produced goods at home for exchange and sale. Barter among neighbors knitted the women of a community into vital trade networks that constituted the **underground** economy of eighteenth-century colonial North America. Unlike other informal local trade networks in early America, the economy of women never totally ceased to exist. The informal nature of the transactions did not provide the women who made them with much economic power, but it did allow them a small measure of control over how they spent their time.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. According to the passage, the underground economy of women in eighteenth-century colonial North America differed from other informal trade networks in which of the following ways.

- A) It continued after other informal trade networks had disappeared.
- B) It did not provide its participants with much economic power.
- C) It gave its participants a certain degree of control over how they spent their time.

2. In the context indicated, "underground" most nearly means

- A) subversive
- B) secretive
- C) subterranean
- D) alternative

E) antiestablishment

SECTION 10 (3.20 更新)

XGPR043

While avant-garde twentieth-century visual art is widely associated with artists revolutionary political aspirations, recent Anglo American musicologists accounts of avant-garde music tend to emphasize its **disavowal of such concerns**. Avant-garde composers' subversion of musical conventions does not obviously challenge social hierarchy. Their pursuit of rarefied musical experimentation has effectively confined the music's appeal to an initiated elite. Yet the intense social involvement of many avant-garde musicians should not be obscured. For instance, composers associated with the 1950s' Darmstadt school, sometimes seen as epitomizing the avant-garde's narrow preoccupation with compositional technique devised musical responses to anti-Imperialist struggles in Latin America and to the United States Civil Rights movement. **And in some countries, totalitarian regimes efforts to suppress avant-garde techniques have made avant-garde music a symbol of resistance.**

1. The highlighted sentence could best be used to support which of the following claims

- A) Efforts to suppress art that is considered disruptive can never fully succeed.
- B) Avant-garde techniques reveal little about a composer's political inclinations.
- C) The significance of a work of art may derive partly from the way in which it is received.
- D) A work of art created in one country can be completely misunderstood in another country.
- E) Art is inevitably threatening to totalitarian regimes because it emanates from the imagination.

2. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following claims about avant-garde music's "disavowal of such concerns"?

- A) It has often been overemphasized by Anglo-American musicologists.
- B) It is difficult to reconcile with avant-garde music's appeal to an initiated elite.
- C) It was most clearly exhibited in the 1950s by composers associated with the Darmstadt school.
- D) It was part of what underlay some twentieth-century avant-garde composers' experiments with musical form.
- E) It could be seen as undermining some musicologists' tendency to contrast avant-garde music with avant-garde visual art.

XGPR044

Becker hypothesizes that the mass extinction 250 million years ago was caused by environmental consequences from a meteorite or comet impact like the one that many think caused the extinction of the dinosaurs 65 million years ago. Evidence of the latter impact includes the unusually high iridium content in **European clay sediments** dating from the period. Iridium is a rare metal that comes mostly from meteorites, interplanetary dust, and other cosmic debris. An iridium spike has also been found in 250-million-year-old sediments, but it is only about a tenth as large as the one in the 65-million-year-old sediments. This finding could imply a modest-size meteorite, not one big enough to cause a worldwide extinction. **But some meteorites contain very little iridium, and comets which are mostly ice, contain none.**

1. The author of the passage mentions "European clay sediments" primarily in order to

- A) explain how evidence of impact 65 million years ago was initially discovered

- B) make a distinction between different kinds of evidence scientists use to determine the cause of a mass distinction
- C) suggest that evidence pointing to an impact 250 million years ago is as compelling as the evidence pointing to an impact 65 million years ago
- D) help to rule out explanations other than an impact for a mass extinction 65 million years ago
- E) identify some of the grounds for concluding that a mass extinction 65 million years ago was caused by an impact

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the last sentence of the passage?

- A) It corrects a misinterpretation of Becker's hypothesis.
- B) It suggests an alternative to Becker's hypothesis.
- C) It provides information that could reconcile Becker's hypothesis with certain evidence
- D) It clarifies a distinction central to Becker's hypothesis
- E) It illustrates a paradox central to Becker's hypothesis

XGPR045

One surprising claim about the ancient terra-cotta warrior statues unearthed from pits in northwest China is that a supposedly twentieth-century innovation chemical chrome-plating, was used by the makers of the bronze swords carried by the figures. These swords' blades are free of rust, a state attributed to a coating of about 10 to 15 microns of chromium salt oxide. Yet there is some dispute about whether this was a deliberate process. **Modern metallurgists** carried out experiments in which they were able to replicate the coatings by using relatively simple methods to process chrome ore with mature vinegar and **saltpeter**. More skeptical experts theorize that chrome molecules in the soil of the pits permeated the blades' surfaces, thereby forming the chromic salt oxidation coatings.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the experiments performed by the "modern metallurgists" support which of the following theories?

- A) The swords' chromium salt oxide coatings prevented the formation of rust.
- B) Concentrations of chromic molecules in the soil from which the statues were unearthed have changed since ancient times.
- C) The thin coating of chromium salt oxide found on the swords was applied before the swords were placed into the pits.
- D) The swords were originally used for other purposes before they were buried with the terra-cotta warrior statues.
- E) The thickness of the chromium salt oxide coatings on the swords has likely remained unchanged since ancient times.

2. The use of "saltpeter" in the modern metallurgists' experiments is relevant to the argument discussed in the passage given which of the following assumptions?

- A) Ancient Chinese sword makers might have had access to saltpeter.
- B) Saltpeter was used by weapon makers in ancient China to remove rust.
- C) Modern chrome-plating technologies no longer use saltpeter.
- D) Saltpeter naturally occurs in conjunction with chromic molecules in soils.

E) Saltpeter was a component of the glaze applied to ancient terra-cotta warrior statues.

SECTION 11 (3.20 更新)

XGPR046

Robert Bakker suggested that plant-eating dinosaurs “invented” flowering plants. He concluded that while Late Jurassic browsers fed on foliage in the **canopy and subcanopy layers**, the later Cretaceous dinosaurs were predominately grazers that indiscriminately clipped flora to near-ground levels. And because angiosperms (flowering plants) grow and reproduce quickly, early angiosperms would have recovered from this clear-cutting faster than non-flowering gymnosperms, giving them a **competitive advantage** that eventually led to their dominance. Some argue, however that most Cretaceous dinosaurs probably did not graze vegetation to the ground and that both angiosperm and gymnosperm things would have survived. They also object to Bakker’s comparison of widespread dinosaur herbivory to mammalian grazing on grasslands, given the absence of evidence that such habitats occurred during the Cretaceous.

1. The author mentions “canopy and subcanopy layers” primarily in order to

- A) identify a factor that prevented certain kinds of prehistoric plants from becoming dominant during the Late Jurassic epoch
- B) account for the ability of some plants to thrive in areas populated by plant-eating dinosaurs
- C) characterize certain ecological features of the habitats of Late Jurassic plant-eating dinosaurs
- D) Introduce a critical distinction that may help to explain the evolution of angiosperms
- E) help to explain how the development of prehistoric flowering plants may have affected gymnosperms

2. The passage suggests which of the following about the “competitive advantage”?

- A) It would have been less likely to arise if Cretaceous dinosaurs had selectively grazed on angiosperms.
- B) It is likely to have benefited only a subset of angiosperms rather than all of them.
- C) It may have been one factor contributing to the dominance of certain types of plant-eating dinosaurs during the Cretaceous epoch.
- D) It is more likely to have benefited Late Jurassic gymnosperms than Cretaceous angiosperms.
- E) It probably depended on the survival of both angiosperm and gymnosperm seedlings in areas grazed by plant-eating dinosaurs.

XGPR047

At first glance, the nineteenth-century Atlantic halibut fishery fit the typical pattern of fisheries collapse. It followed predictable boom-and-bust cycles of commercial potential, enthusiastic fishing, resource strain, declining productivity and ultimately, collapse. Yet, unlike many other species, halibut was long disdained by fishers and consumers despite its abundance. Lack of commercial value did not entirely protect halibut, since fishers frequently caught halibut along with their target fish, cod, though they discarded halibut as worthless. **Between 1840 and 1880, however, consumer demand shifted, elevating halibut to a desirable commodity.** The threat to halibut stocks was compounded because fish dealers imposed a selection process based on grading the catch, a system that encouraged fishers to jettison all but the highest-graded, most valuable among the fish they caught.

1. The passage implies that a similarity of the time before 1840 and the time after that date was that in both periods

- A) practices that fish dealers chose to follow had a major impact on the fishing of halibut
- B) fishers' practices were completely uninfluenced by size of the populations of their target fish
- C) many halibut were caught by fishers without ever being brought to market
- D) cod populations were more seriously affected by fishing than halibut populations were
- E) most fishers preferred to catch cod, when it was accessible, rather than halibut

2. In the context of the passage, the highlighted sentence serves primarily to

- A) rule out a possible explanation for the timing of a particular historical event
- B) identify a historical circumstance that disrupted an otherwise common cycle
- C) provide a clue that might help to explain an unexpected outcome
- D) suggest that a pattern that has widely been considered typical is actually somewhat unusual
- E) identify what triggered a chain of events that has come to seem predictable

XGPR048

In his splendid new biography of Flaubert, Frederick Brown deftly dismantles the most durable myth concerning the novelist—that Flaubert was miraculously transformed into a committed realist with the writing of *Madame Bovary*. Robert Baldick offers one version of the myth: “In his early works... Flaubert tended to give free rein to his flamboyant imagination, but on the advice of his friends he later disciplined his romantic exuberance in an attempt to achieve total objectivity and a harmonious prose style.” The only problem with this account is that it doesn’t stand up to scrutiny. **Flaubert followed the realism of *Madame Bovary* with the fantastical *Salammbô*, and paired “*A Simple Heart*” with his hothouse fantasy, “*Hérodias*.”**

1. The primary function of the highlighted sentence is to

- A) suggest the range of Flaubert’s accomplishment as a novelist
- B) identify certain of Flaubert’s works that are often overlooked by readers
- C) show that *Madame Bovary* was a turning point in Flaubert’s stylistic development
- D) provide evidence undermining a conventional view regarding Flaubert
- E) suggest that critics have tended to overrate *Madame Bovary*

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. In the context of the passage, the reference to Baldick’s “version” serves to

- A) flesh out a conventional view regarding Flaubert
- B) present a framework for further research into Flaubert
- C) offer a useful corrective to Brown’s approach to Flaubert

SECTION 12 (2.23 更新)

XGPR049

Robert Philip argues that the advent of recorded music has directed performance style into a search for greater precision and perfection, with a consequent loss of spontaneity and warmth. Various expressive **devices** once common in classical music have been almost outlawed, including portamento (sliding from one note to another on a stringed instrument), playing the piano with the hands not quite synchronized, and flexibility of tempo. Philip fully documents these changes. However, other forces independent of recording were also at work. For example, the freedom of tempo so valued by Philip was, in its time, both a necessary expedient and disastrously abused. Recording alone did not cause the reaction against it, although hearing a particularly unintelligent use of it on disc may have reinforced the prejudice.

1. A criticism of Philip implied by the passage is that he

- A) exaggerates the extent of a change in performance style
- B) attributes a change in performance style to a single cause
- C) ignores unintelligent uses of certain performance techniques
- D) values performance techniques that have lost their effectiveness
- E) limits his discussion of performance style to classical music

2. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the “devices”?

- A) Increases in the technical proficiency of performers have made their use superfluous.
- B) They are not useful tools for musical expressivity.
- C) The advent of recorded music had little or no effect on their popularity.
- D) Their use cannot usually be detected in a recording, even when they were used in the recorded performance.
- E) At least some of them have been used inappropriately in the past.

XGPR050

In 1838, twenty-nine years before publishing his translation of Dante’s *Inferno*, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow wrote that “to understand Dante... it is absolutely necessary to understand the Italian Language.” How true was Longfellow to his own dictum? Judging by the problems he had in composing a simple inscription, his ability to express himself in Italian was probably modest. However, this does not mean his understanding of the written language was inadequate. Longfellow’s translation is on the whole not only correct but accurate and attentive to the semantic nuances of the original. Indeed, the literalness of his translation shows he understood Dante’s language so well that he felt duty bound to render into English its extraordinary precision, richness, and variety.

1. The author cites Longfellow’s remarks from 1838 in order to

- A) emphasize the number of years Longfellow had spent lecturing and writing about Dante before publishing his translation
- B) contrast Longfellow’s approach to Dante as a scholar with his approach as a translator
- C) summarize Longfellow’s approach to literary study
- D) provide a criterion by which to evaluate Longfellow’s translation
- E) clarify the objection made by Longfellow during the 1830s to previous translations of Dante’s work

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. Which of the following does the author cite as support in assessing Longfellow's knowledge of the Italian language?

- A) The difficulty with which he composed in Italian
- B) The richness and variety of his scholarly writings on Dante
- C) The literal nature of his translation

XGPR051

Harriet Monroe, who founded Poetry: A Magazine of Verse in 1912, argued that the more heterogeneous and sprawling the modern world became, the more poetry needed "an entrenched place, a voice of power" But this goal could only be realized if poets were valued in ways that encouraged them to participate in the world and made writing verse economically viable. Monroe argued that poets needed sites of institutional opportunity like those that had been developed for visual artists, architects, and musicians She believed that the hand-wringing anticapitalism dominating genteel literary culture particularly the idea that poetry ought to be removed from "sordid" pecuniary considerations -- brought no economic and only illusory aesthetic benefits, instead severing poets from meaningful participation in the modern world.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. The passage suggests that Monroe believed that finding "an entrenched place, a voice of power for poetry" would rely on which of the following?

- A) Providing poets with a refuge from the sprawling modern world
- B) Ensuring that poetry as an art could remain free of economic considerations
- C) Creating institutional opportunities for poets to make their work economically viable

The author mentions "visual artists, architects and musicians" primarily to

- A) note a challenge that Monroe faced when attempting to implement her ideas
- B) highlight what Monroe regarded as a contrast between the economic needs of poets and those of other artists
- C) explain Monroe's ideas about measures that would advance poetry
- D) acknowledge that anticapitalism had not had undesirable consequences for all art forms
- E) illustrate the point that some art forms are inherently more economically viable than others

SECTION 13 (3.23 更新)

XGPR052

Bowles et al. posit a positive relationship between Scandinavian settlement locations during the period of Viking expansion, beginning in the 8th century, and availability of bog iron at these locations. They cite Eriksson's 1961 map that plots locations of major settlements in relation to known areas where bog iron could have been extracted. Two settlements in particular. Telemark and Bergslagen, were near numerous pockets of available bog iron. The map shows a lack of settlements where evidence for bog iron deposits is lacking. Trondheim is the only settlement of a noticeable distance from any deposit. It may be that our knowledge is incomplete regarding the location of bog iron deposits at that time, or Trondheim may have been used to gather **other resources**.

1. The author mentions "other resources" primarily in order to

- A) acknowledge that bog iron was only one of many resources required by Viking settlements
- B) provide an interpretation of a particular ambiguity in Eriksson's map of Viking settlements
- C) offer a possible explanation for differences in the ways in which various Viking settlements exploited natural resources.
- D) challenge a particular assumption about the resemblance of Trondheim to Telemark and Bergslagen
- E) introduce a possible explanation for a discrepancy between the evidence provided by Eriksson's map and the view put forth by Bowles et al.

2. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following assertions about Trondheim?

- A) It was likely established as a settlement before the Vikings began to use bog iron
- B) It could possibly have resembled Telemark and Bergslagen in its proximity to bog iron deposits
- C) It was more distant from other population centers than were Telemark and Bergslagen.
- D) Its inhabitants likely had access to a wider range of natural resources than did those who lived in Telemark and Bergslagen.
- E) Its location may have prevented it from becoming as important a settlement as were those nearer to bog iron deposits.

XGPR053

Invasions of nonnative species are clearly reducing species diversity on a global scale. On the regional scale, these invasions cause a change in species composition, but the impact of these invasions on diversity is less certain. **Changes in diversity within a region depend on the number of extinctions of native species.** In some cases, broad losses of native diversity have followed the establishment of nonnative species; for example, the introduction of the brown tree snake led to the extinction of several bird species on Guam. In other cases, many nonnative species have had no detectable effects on native flora and fauna. Consequently, in regions where many nonnative species have become established without coincident extinctions, diversity has increased.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence within the context of the passage as a whole?

- A) It calls into question a distinction made in the previous sentence.
- B) It responds to a criticism made in the previous sentence.
- C) It helps explain an assertion made in the previous sentence.
- D) It introduces a problem that is discussed later in the passage.
- E) It anticipates a dispute that is discussed later in the passage.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The author of the passage would be likely to agree with which of the following statements about the effects of invasions by nonnative species on species diversity?

- A) Invasions of nonnative species have led to an overall reduction in global species diversity.
- B) In regions where several native species have become extinct following the invasion of a nonnative species, the diversity of those regions has decrease.

C) In regions where invasions of nonnative species have not led to extinctions of native species, the diversity of those regions has Increase.

XGPR054

Mark Twain relished the huge cutthroat trout fished from Lake Tahoe but reported them uncommonly difficult to catch. Tahoe's extraordinary clarity may be one reason: Twain thought it an advantage that he could see the trout but did not realize that they could see him. Light bends when it enters water, rendering floating objects outside a given circle invisible from underwater. The radius of such a circle, known as Snell's Window, expands with the relative depth of the viewer's position. The Tahoe cutthroats lived very deep and could have seen Twains boat long before it came to rest overhead. **Moreover, the eyes of trout continue to grow along with their overall body size, and larger eyes, having more cones, provide sharper vision.**

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

- A) It qualifies an assertion made earlier in the passage
- B) It helps explain why Twain made a particular assumption.
- C) It presents a fact that helps to explain the functioning of Snell's Window
- D) It introduces a fact that complicates an explanation presented in the previous sentence
- E) It provides information that helps to explain a phenomenon mentioned in the first sentence

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The passage suggests which of the following about Snell's Window?

- A) It is smaller for viewers in shallow water.
- B) Its radius is affected by the amount of light entering the water.
- C) Its size is not correlated with the size of a viewer's eyes.

SECTION 14 (3.23 更新)

XGPR055

About 40 percent of the native plant species found in the Canary Islands are unique to that island chain, with the remainder also found in neighboring parts of Africa or the Mediterranean. Because the majority of Canarian flora is shared with adjacent continents, it was believed until recently that many of the Canaries unique species were surviving relics of populations that once also existed in Africa or the Mediterranean but that became extinct in those regions at the time the climate there became drier. Indeed the laurel forests on some Canary Islands contain trees resembling fossils from the Mediterranean. **However, recent research has regularly found that the plant groups containing the largest numbers of unique Canary Island species evolved and diversified within the island chain itself.**

1. The passage implies which of the following about the climate in the Canary Islands?

- A) It is wetter than it was during the time when certain plant extinctions occurred on nearby landmasses.
- B) It is more arid now than it was in previous millennia.
- C) It is wetter than parts of the Mediterranean were when certain plant extinctions occurred.
- D) It is uniquely suited to the growth of certain species of laurel plants.

E) It is generally cooler than adjacent locales in the Mediterranean on Africa.

2. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

A) It amends an estimation referred to in the first sentence of the passage.

B) It presents evidence that invalidates the resemblance mentioned in the previous sentence.

C) It provides the basis for a widely held belief referred to earlier in the passage.

D) It limits the applicability of a generalization mentioned earlier in the passage.

E) It suggests an explanation for the extinction referred to earlier in the passage.

XGPR056

Normally, business leaders would welcome such a huge market as that which exists in the area of environmental improvement—it is worth more than 500 billion dollars worldwide. But the terminology and rhetoric of the environmental improvement field have so confused and polarized thinking that the implications of such a valuable market are generally overlooked. **Despite the huge economic gains shown by virtually every careful study, environmental improvement is generally referred to as a “cost” by most business executives, political figures, and policy makers.** Yet, like other industries, environmental improvement responds to a valid demand, and it creates jobs, profits, and positive benefits for citizens. Environmental improvement, according to management expert James Quinn, should be viewed as a market rather than as a cost.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?

A) It undermines an idea introduced in the first sentence.

B) It suggests a direction for research that is described later in the passage.

C) It elaborates a point introduced in the preceding sentence

D) It proposes an alternative to the confusing terminology mentioned in the preceding sentence

E) It describes why the market mentioned in the first sentence should be considered a special case

2. In the context in which it appears, “Normally” most nearly means

A) Naturally

B) As a rule

C) Without hesitation

D) Left unchecked

E) Understandably

XGPR057

The highly dispersed nature of Panzaleo pottery throughout present-day Ecuador has led archaeologists to speculate about the pottery's origins and significance. Jijón y Caamaño attributed the pottery's distribution to trade, and based on the large quantities of pottery recovered in the Ambato-Latacunga region of the central Ecuadorian highlands, he proposed that region as the probable locus of production. However, Porras suggests that inhabitants of the subtropical eastern Andean slopes, or montaña, were the original producers of Panzaleo. Porras' theory involves the forced migration of the montaña population from their homeland in the Quijos River valley into the Ecuadorian highlands. The gradual exodus and ensuing dispersal of the makers of this ware could account for the diffuse distribution of the materials.

1. The passage cites evidence supporting which of the following hypotheses?

- A. Jijón y Caamaño's hypothesis about the relationship between trade and the distribution of Panzaleo pottery
- B. Jijón y Caamaño's hypothesis about the probable locus of Panzaleo pottery production
- C. Porras' hypothesis about who the original producers of Panzaleo pottery were
- D. Porras' hypothesis about the forced migration of certain peoples
- E. Porras' hypothesis about the dispersal of the original makers of Panzaleo pottery

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Jijón y Caamaño would probably agree with which of the following statements about the distribution of Panzaleo pottery throughout Ecuador?

- A. This distribution is not primarily the result of the relocation of the original makers of the pottery.
- B. This distribution originally took place over a relatively short period of time
- C. This distribution could not have occurred without the forced migration of certain peoples.
- D. This distribution was largely limited to the Ambato-Latacunga region.
- E. This distribution indicates that the Ambato-Latacu region was known primarily as a trading center.

SECTION 15 (3.25 更新)

XGPR058

Communications in Europe and America were radically transformed in the 1600s and 1700s, but not because of any technological revolution. A printer from the 1500s magically catapulted into a print shop of the late 1700s would have found hand-operated wooden presses little altered from his own time. Viewed from the standpoint of social practices, politics, and institutions, however, the change in communications was enormous. Regular, publicly available postal service was introduced. The first newspapers, scientific journals, and other periodicals appeared and with them emerged journalism in its earliest forms. The market for print expanded, and the law of intellectual property began to take its modern shape. Most important from these developments a new sphere of public information, public debate, and public opinion emerged.

1. The main idea of the passage is that in Europe and America

- A. developments in the 1600s and 1700s laid the foundation for modern intellectual property law
- B. factors other than communications technology brought about a profound change in communications in the 1600s and 1700s
- C. public discourse through print produced changes in social practices, politics, and institutions in the 1600s and 1700s
- D. at least since the 1600s and 1700s, public discourse has been shaped by the technology of communications media
- E. communications changes in the 1600s and 1700s anticipated later technological advances that would influence public discourse

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements concerning the first newspapers in Europe and America?

- A. Their appearance encouraged the introduction of scientific journals and other periodicals.
- B. They were produced on hand-operated wooden printing presses.
- C. They did not appear until well after the technology that made them possible was in place.

XGPR059

In his history of algebra, John Derbyshire asserts that when Descartes chose the letter x to represent the principal unknown, he did so for the printer's convenience, because x is used less often in French than y or z . In fact, according to cryptography texts, x is used more often than y in French. Derbyshire's source for his assertion is *Classic Math*, whose author, Art Johnson, gives no footnote for the claim but who may have misunderstood a conjecture made in 1905--almost 300 years after Descartes--by Gustav Enestrom and mentioned in a book included in Johnson's bibliography. Enestrom supposed that x was chosen because it occurs more often than y and z , and printers therefore would have had more x 's available.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following statements about the relationship between Enestrom's conjecture and Derbyshire?

- A. Derbyshire's assertion derives ultimately from a misunderstanding of Enestrom's conjecture.
- B. Derbyshire's bibliography suggests that he was familiar with Enestrom's conjecture.
- C. Derbyshire wrote his work almost 300 years after Enestrom's conjecture was published.

2. The highlighted text serves primarily to

- A. establish that Enestrom published his conjecture before Derbyshire authored his history
- B. allude to the speculative nature of Enestrom's explanation
- C. account for the absence of any plausible explanation for Descartes's choice of x for centuries after his work was published.
- D. point out the continuity of mathematical notation over extended periods of time
- E. suggest that the frequency with which letters are used might have changed since Descartes's time.

XGPR060

Where Carlos Bulosan aimed through fiction and personal testimony to advance both Filipino civil rights in the United States and the social transformation of the Philippines, Yen Le Espiritu has set herself the task of recovering life histories of Filipino Americans. Her work brings Filipino Americans of the generation following the 1934-1965 immigration hiatus graphically to life. A special strength is the representation of Filipino American women, who were scarce among immigrants before the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration but composed more than half of the immigrants to America since liberalization in 1965. Espiritu's subjects document their changing sense of Filipino identity in the United States, much as Bulosan did as a member of the first substantial wave of immigrants.

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the period in which Bulosan immigrated to the United States?

- A. Legal restrictions on Filipinos who wished to immigrate to the United States were tighter then than they have been since 1965.
- B. Filipinos generally had different reasons for immigrating to the United States then than they have had since 1965.

- C. Relatively few of the Filipinos who immigrated to the United States then were women.
- D. No one was then working to factually document the lives of Filipino immigrants in the United States.
- E. During that period, the movement to advance civil rights for Filipino Americans attempted to ease legal restrictions on immigration.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. Regarding Espiritu's work, the passage implies which of the following?

- A. Her work attempts to give expression to the experiences of a number of Filipino Americans.
- B. Her work documents how some people's lives were affected by the 1965 liberalization of immigration.
- C. Her work represents the experiences of Filipino women in the United States more than does Bulosan's.

SECTION 16 (3.25 更新)

XGPR061

Harriet Martineau's *Illustrations of Political Economy*, a series of didactic novellas about industrialists and workers that were immensely popular upon their publication(1832-1834), are considered the first industrial novels. But instead of foregrounding suffering individuals, as other industrial novels do, they champion the impersonal economic laws that determine individuals' behavior. Martineau's explicit aim is to convince her readers of the truth of the principles laid out by such economic philosophers as Thomas Malthus. Yet the novellas' embrace of predetermined truths blunts their narrative force. **Their claim to be "illustrations," in which stories of human choice serve only to make vivid an abstract law, contravenes the relation in most realist fiction between abstract law and lived experience, in which the former is found inadequate to explain the latter.**

1. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It contrasts Martineau's industrial novellas favorably with realist fiction that gives less attention to abstract law.
- B. It suggests that the claim of Martineau's novellas to be "illustrations" misrepresents their true purpose
- C. It questions the view, evident in most realist fiction, that abstract law is necessarily inadequate to explain lived experience.
- D. It identifies a tendency in Martineau's novellas that distinguishes them from most realist fiction.
- E. It points out an unexpected way in which Martineau's novellas anticipate certain qualities of later realist fiction

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The author of the passage makes which of the following points about Martineau's novellas?

- A. They are regarded as the first examples of a particular type of fiction.
- B. They emphasize economic principles at the expense of their success as stories.
- C. They were intended to serve a pedagogical function.

XGPR062

The widespread abandonment of Classic Mayan settlements began in the southern and central Yucatan, with the northern lowlands undergoing their own decline a century later. Some Mayanists think that extended drought caused these abandonments, while others object that the pattern does not match modern patterns of rainfall, which diminishes markedly from south to north. However, access to underground water sources should also be considered. In the north, the Maya could reach groundwater via sinkholes or wells. Further south, the landscape rises in elevation, and the depth to the water table increases, making direct access to groundwater unfeasible via Mayan technology. Thus the more southern settlements, totally dependent on rainfall and reservoirs for water, were more likely to be susceptible to the effects of prolonged drought.

1. Select the sentence that points to a conflict that is resolved in the passage.

- A) The widespread abandonment of Classic Mayan settlements began in the southern and central Yucatan, with the northern lowlands undergoing their own decline a century later.
- B) Some Mayanists think that extended drought caused these abandonments, while others object that the pattern does not match modern patterns of rainfall, which diminishes markedly from south to north.
- C) However, access to underground water sources should also be considered.
- D) In the north, the Maya could reach groundwater via sinkholes or wells.
- E) Further south, the landscape rises in elevation, and the depth to the water table increases, making direct access to groundwater unfeasible via Mayan technology.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The passage identifies which of the following as a possible reason for the chronology described in the first sentence?

- A. The lower elevation of the Mayan settlements in the north
- B. Variations in the time of onset of drought between the north and the south
- C. The higher level of technical expertise reached by the Mayan settlements in the north

XGPR063

The fact that certain musical qualities were shared by African American and White jazz musicians in the mid-1950s was sometimes explained by claiming that jazz was “color-blind.” Yet a look at how the discourse of color blindness was deployed in 1950s jazz periodicals helps explain why many African American jazz musicians began to emphasize differences, rather than similarities, between the aesthetic styles of Black and White musicians. The discourse of “color blindness” tended to exaggerate the permeability of racial boundaries by failing to address the **power relationships** involved in a social climate where evasiveness about race was often used to silence African American perspectives on the meaning of jazz. While the expression of color-blind sentiments was not necessarily disingenuous, structural racial stratification remained powerful beyond the bandstand.

1. The passage suggests that some authors writing in 1950s jazz periodicals

- A. promoted a view of jazz that would remain influential well beyond the 1950s
- B. failed to grasp the full extent of the similarities between Black and White jazz musicians
- C. were sincere in their belief that race played no role in shaping the aesthetic aspects of jazz
- D. criticized the general public's obliviousness to the reality of racial boundaries within jazz
- E. claimed that the differences between Black and White musicians had been underestimated

2. The author mentions “power relationships” primarily to

- A. help summarize an argument that the author wishes to refute
- B. account for the inadequacy of a particular idea about jazz
- C. demonstrate a link between social and aesthetic factors affecting Jazz musicians
- D. emphasize the commitment of some jazz musicians to a particular view of jazz
- E. cite evidence to support a claim about stylistic developments within jazz in the 1950s

SECTION 17 (3.25 更新)

XGPR064

Recently, controversial findings were released that suggest that the amount of carbon dioxide absorbed by United States forests might be greater than the amount emitted by the nation's fossil-fuel combustion. This conclusion has two astonishing implications. First, the United States may not be directly contributing to rising atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide. Second, the atmosphere seems to be benefiting from young forests, which are particularly efficient at absorbing carbon dioxide. But these young forests exist only because old-growth forests were clear-cut in earlier centuries. The possibility that the United States absorbs more carbon dioxide than it produces thus does not reflect efforts to protect the environment; rather, it reflects a history of deforestation and development.

1. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the author's argument that the ability of the United States to absorb more carbon dioxide than it produces is not a result of efforts to protect the environment?

- A. The United States has intentionally increased its consumption of energy derived from non-fossil-fuel sources.
- B. The United States has intentionally decreased its carbon dioxide emissions from fossil-fuel combustion in recent decades
- C. The United States has changed its stance on environmental concerns in recent years.
- D. Carbon dioxide is not the only gas that is emitted during fossil-fuel combustion
- E. Carbon dioxide emissions from fossil-fuel combustion do not account for most of the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author assumes which of the following about United States carbon dioxide emissions?

- A. The United States does not produce a significant amount of carbon dioxide from sources other than fossil-fuel combustion.
- B. Carbon dioxide emissions in the United States have not increased in the recent past.
- C. Fossil-fuel combustion in the United States produces less carbon dioxide than does fossil-fuel combustion in other countries

XGPR065

In the mid-1970s, historians often debated the motives of the American Revolutionaries. For neo-Progressive, the Revolution was rooted in the experience of social inequity and in a democratic striving against privilege. These scholars focused less frequently on great men of the Revolution than on ordinary people -farmers, artisans, and laborers-and marginalized groups.

Conversely, neo-Whig scholars believed that republican political ideas determined the actions of the Revolutionaries. Their Revolution followed from the shared belief that powerful men had always sought, and would always seek, to deprive their fellow citizens of liberty and property. Ironically in the conservative act of defending their own liberties and estates, the decidedly elitist gentlemen who articulated revolutionary ideals also liberated egalitarian impulses that would produce a democratic society.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. According to the neo-Whig scholars as described in the passage, which of the following were motives for the American Revolution?

- A. The desire of elitist gentlemen to defend their liberty
- B. The desire to thwart the actions of powerful men
- C. The desire to create an egalitarian society

2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

- A. The neo-Whig scholars suggested that powerful men recognized the impact the American Revolution would have on ordinary people.
- B. The motivations behind the American Revolution were politically conservative for the most part.
- C. The neo-Progressive scholars underestimated the extent to which powerful men benefited from the American Revolution.
- D. One result of the American Revolution was a furthering of the goal that the neo-Progressive scholars attributed to the Revolutionaries.
- E. Powerful men ultimately had less influence than marginalized groups did on the direction of the American Revolution.

XGPR066

Historical demographers have generally agreed on two interrelated features of the urban populations in early-modern Germany. First, in accordance with the law of natural decrease, extremely high mortality rates in cities (urban areas with more than 10,000 inhabitants) meant that their populations could not be sustained by reproduction alone. Population density, inadequate sanitary conditions, and poor housing made cities too vulnerable to disease and death. Second, when city populations did increase, it was as a result of in-migration sufficient to overcome the population losses caused by the high mortality. But because the parish registers of urban communities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants show that the annual number of births usually equaled or exceeded that of death, historical demographers assume that the law of natural decrease did not apply to small towns.

1. The author suggests that according to historical demographers, the birth rate in early-modern German cities

- A. was affected by sanitary conditions
- B. increased as a result of in-migration
- C. was lower than the annual death rate

- D. decreased as population density increased
- E. was lower than the rate in communities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. It can be inferred that historical demographers generally believe which of the following about communities of fewer than 10,000 people in early-modern Germany?

- A. Mortality rates were lower than those in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants.
- B. In-migrations were not a significant factor in population trends.
- C. Population levels remained quite stable for extended periods.

SECTION 18 (3.25 更新)

XGPR106

Snow algae, the most prolific and colorful microbial species colonizing snow and ice surfaces, have been studied in many polar and alpine settings. As part of their life cycle and as a mechanism of protection from high irradiation, snow algal species produce red pigments (carotenoids). Through this protective reaction, algal blooms color snow and ice surfaces and cause a darkening of glacial surfaces, which in turn leads to a decrease in surface albedo (a measure of the reflectivity of the Earth's surface). Such a decrease of albedo may speed up melting processes and is of special interest in Iceland, where glaciers are retreating fast and where albedo is also affected by the presence of volcanic dust and ash on snow and ice surfaces.

1. It can be inferred that the presence of volcanic dust and ash on snow surfaces in Iceland is likely to

- A. Offset any decrease in albedo caused by snow algae.
- B. Slow the growth of snow algal species in the affected area.
- C. Lead to changes in the life cycle of local snow algal species
- D. Have an effect on glacial melting similar to that of snow algae
- E. Increase the number of microbial species colonizing Iceland's snow surfaces.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. According to the passage, snow algal species produce red pigments for which of the following reasons?

- A. As an atypical adaptation in response to climate change
- B. As a mechanism of protection from extreme temperatures
- C. As a normal phase of development in snow and ice habitats.

XGPR107

Many self-taught artists start creating later in life; Thornton Dial's singularity lay in the nature of his production. Instead of recording memories or Bible stories, he tackled ambitious subjects that were often political: women's roles; the Vietnam War; and the travails and progress of African Americans, for which he often chose a tiger figure to symbolize himself or African Americans generally challenging the world. Moreover, where most self-taught artists gravitate to some form of relatively tidy representation, however idiosyncratic, Dial's style from the beginning was expressionist and even abstract. Although he had never visited an art museum, Dial's gestural boldness, large scale, heavily encrusted surfaces, and disdain for prettiness gave his work a look that was more downtown than down-home and very much aligned with the 1980s contemporary-art scene.

1. In the context in which it appears, “recording” most nearly means

- A. stating
- B. indicating
- C. representing
- D. logging
- E. confirming

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. According to the passage, Dial was similar to other self-taught artists in which of the following ways?

- A. Dial did not value prettiness in his work.
- B. Dial used his memories as inspiration for his work.
- C. Dial did not begin his artistic career in his youth.

XGPR108

New Zealand's lesser short-tailed bat, *Mystacina tuberculata* is one of only two bat species to use a true walking gait when maneuvering on the ground. It has been assumed that the specialized terrestrial habits of mystacinids evolved in New Zealand following their isolation there. Absence of native terrestrial mammalian predators in New Zealand has been hypothesized to have facilitated evolution of terrestriality. However, although it is likely that terrestrial foraging by extant *Mystacina tuberculata* makes it vulnerable to introduced mammalian predators, there is as yet limited available data on the actual risk of terrestriality. Indeed, Lloyd argues that although some individuals may be caught on the ground, generally they would not be easy prey: they are cryptic, fast-moving, with acute hearing and olfaction and can quickly take flight.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. outlining certain difficulties associated with the study of a particular species
- B. suggesting that the development of a phenomenon was not predicated upon a particular condition
- C. pointing out that a particular event is rarely known to occur
- D. detailing evidence that refutes a commonly held notion
- E. evaluating rival interpretations of a phenomenon

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about *Mystacina tuberculata*

- A. It derives benefits from ground foraging that outweigh the risks of predation.

- B. Its flying ability is in some respects diminished in comparison with most other bat species.
- C. Its isolation in New Zealand has led to a misunderstanding regarding its abilities.
- D. It has developed keener hearing than most other bat species.
- E. It is not subject to predation by other bat species.

SECTION 19 (3.25 更新)

XGPR109

Higgins has pointed out the perplexing absence of a single musical composition attributed to a woman in Europe from 1300 to 1566 as a phenomenon more apparent than real. During that period, anonymous creativity by both men and women of European nobility was encouraged; hence improvised songs by women would have been so common as to deserve no particular attention. In addition, many courtly women had sufficient musical training to enable them to commit their songs to paper, even though it would have been unseemly for them to sign their work. The existence of many anonymous works increases the likelihood that music by women of that period has indeed been preserved and that the circumstances of its composition and preservation have prevented us from identifying it.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. Which of the following statements about women and music in Europe from 1300 to 1566 is supported by the passage?

- A. Only women of European nobility had the opportunity to receive musical training.
- B. More songs were improvised by women in the European nobility than by men in the European nobility.
- C. Signing their own musical work would not have been an accepted standard of good taste.

2. Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence in the passage?

- A. It provides a basis for understanding the nature of musical compositions in Europe from 1300 to 1566
- B. It presents a reason to explain the lack of musical compositions attributed to women from 1300 to 1566.
- C. It introduces a hypothesis to account for unexpected inconsistencies.
- D. It establishes a point of view regarding a phenomenon
- E. It raises concerns about the unorthodox interpretation of a phenomenon

XGPR110

Between 2500 and 2000 B.C., numerous statues representing real, historical people were produced in southern Mesopotamia. In the standard Western division of genres, mimetic resemblance is the first criterion of portraiture. However, the Mesopotamian images are portraits in that they represent individuals even though they do not mimetically imitate the individual's features. These statues were to be placed in temples where they stood in for the individual as a worshipper and could function as form of presence of that individual. They were therefore linked to the person in ways even closer than the modern notion of portrait, since the person's essence continued to exist in the image: numerous ancient texts demonstrate that images, for the Mesopotamians, had agency and were therefore powerful objects.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. The passage states which of the following about the Mesopotamian statues?

- A. They lack mimetic resemblance to their historical subjects.
- B. They had a religious function for the individuals represented.
- C. Their uniformity makes it impossible to link the statues with specific individuals.

2. The author of the passage mentions “numerous ancient texts” primarily in order to

- A. support contention about how Mesopotamians' toward the statues differed from modern notions of portraiture
- B. identify source for information about what kinds of images the Mesopotamians considered to be portraiture
- C. explain how modern scholars know that the statues were intended to be placed in temples
- D. argue that the standard Western division of genres is too recently developed for it to be applied appropriately to the statues
- E. defend the notion that the statues were made as representations of real, historical people

XGPR111

Some economists suggest that all firms would be expected to pay workers doing identical jobs the same wage. However, studies show that high-profit industries tend to pay more. While some of this observed wage gap could be due to difficulties in measuring workers' talent, it is unlikely that such measurement problems can explain everything. Although talent is hard to measure, factors with which it is presumably correlated, such as education and tenure, are not. Yet studies that control for those factors still find big wage disparities. Moreover, although receptionists, for example, do not become less talented when they leave a high-profit industry to work in an industry with lower profits, their pay tends to drop in line with the wage gap between the two.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding difficulties in measuring workers' talent?

- A. These difficulties cannot fully explain the observed wage gap.
- B. These difficulties are greater in high-profit industry than in low-profit industries.
- C. These difficulties can be eliminated by controlling for education and tenure

2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A. To analyze an unusual trend regarding measurement problems that was referred to earlier in the passage
- B. To offer a hypothesis that explains the measurement problems referred to earlier in the passage
- C. To cite an instance that supports an assumption about measurement problems that was made earlier in the passage
- D. To evaluate an assertion regarding the wage disparity that was mentioned in the preceding sentence
- E. To qualify the claim regarding workers doing identical jobs that was made in the first sentence

SECTION 20 (3.25 更新)

XGPR112

Scientists have long debated the exact timing of the lunar cataclysm, a period approximately 4 billion years ago when Earth and the Moon were pummeled with asteroids. A clue to this puzzle may come from spherules, millimeter-sized droplets of molten rock formed after an asteroid collides explosively with a planet. Upon impact, the asteroid vaporizes both itself and the target rock, producing a vapor plume that condenses into spherules. These form a layer preserved in rock, whose age can be estimated using radiometric dating. Scientists know of fourteen of these spherule layers scattered across Earth, but none dates to the theorized lunar cataclysm time period. Four layers, however, are from between 3.47 and 3.24 billion years ago, indicating perhaps a slow decline in collisions.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. challenge a basic assumption underlying a theory
- B. analyze a flaw in a novel approach to a problem
- C. describe different processes that could have produced the same phenomenon
- D. explain how a class of data might be useful for answering a question
- E. outline a theory that may reconcile conflicting interpretations of a phenomenon

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. Which of the following might plausibly account for the findings in the highlighted sentence?

- A. Spherule layers older than 3.47 billion years exist, but they have not been discovered yet.
- B. Spherule layers older than 3.47 billion years once existed, but they have since been destroyed.
- C. Fewer asteroids collided with Earth than with the Moon during the lunar cataclysm.

XGPR113

In aquatic habitats, locomotion is expected to be more energetically expensive in rapidly moving water. This suggests that fish body shape should be more streamlined in habitats with higher flow and, furthermore, that the natural selection advantage of streamlining should accrue more quickly as locomotion costs go up. However, a streamlined body shape may impair maneuverability: thus ecological factors that may necessitate rapid starts, stops, and turns, such as the presence of predators, may instead favor a less streamlined body. In addition, the optimal balance between the costs and benefits of a streamlined body may vary not only among populations occupying different habitats, but among individuals within populations. For example, enlarged sexually dimorphic dorsal fins in male fish are common ornaments that may carry a locomotion cost.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) highlight benefits and drawbacks of a physical trait
- B) dispute a widely accepted evolutionary theory
- C) discuss the unique features of a natural habitat
- D) compare two theories of aquatic locomotion
- E) offer an explanation for an unusual phenomenon

2. The passage suggests which of the following about male fish with enlarged dorsal fins?

- A) They are equally vulnerable to predators in fast-and slow-water habitats.
- B) Their energy expenditure in rapid currents may be greater than that of female fish of the same population.

- C) They have several unusual adaptations that help them evade aquatic predators.
- D) They generally expend less energy on locomotion than female fish do.
- E) Their prominent dorsal fins make it easy for them to turn around rapidly.

XGPR114

It was only in the 1990s that marine scientists became aware of shifting baseline syndrome—the problem of establishing the size of historical populations of marine life in a given species or community. **Just what, for example, is a healthy number of red snapper in the Gulf of Mexico?** As one fisheries biologist notes, each generation of scientists takes as a baseline “the size and species composition that occurred at the beginning of [that generations] career.” The result is that, over time, the expectation of the natural number of fish gets smaller and smaller. Eventually, the population is so small that even a modest environmental perturbation, or slightly more fishing, causes it to unexpectedly collapse.

1. The function of the highlighted sentence is primarily to

- A) identify a situation that is especially vulnerable
- B) point to a problem that is unlikely to be solved
- C) reformulate a problem into concrete terms
- D) pose a question that has only recently been answered
- E) introduce a topic for additional consideration

2. Of the following, which is the most likely outcome of not being aware of shifting baseline syndrome?

- A) Exaggerating the threat that overfishing poses to marine species generally
- B) Failing to see how a healthy fish population is a function of both the number of fish and the number of species in a community
- C) Being pessimistic as to whether a short-term decline in certain fish species can be reversed
- D) Assuming that the declining number of fish species in a community is the result of human activity rather than natural fluctuations
- E) Treating historical accounts of extremely abundant marine life with skepticism

第三部分：高频三题

SECTION 1 (3.13 更新)

XGPR067

This passage is adapted from an essay published in 2010.

As I write, the Large Hadron Collider, the world's biggest atom-smasher at CERN in Geneva, has switched on with almost unprecedented media jamboree. Asked about the practical value of it all, Stephen Hawking has said that “modern society is based on advances in pure science that were not foreseen to have practical applications.” It's a common claim, and it subtly reinforces the hierarchy that Medawar identified: technology and engineering are the humble offspring of pure science, the casual cast-offs of a more elevated pursuit.

I don't believe that such pronouncements are intended to denigrate applied science as an intellectual activity; they merely speak into a culture in which that has already happened. Pure science undoubtedly does lead to applied spin-offs, but this is not the norm. Rather, most of our technology has come from **explicit and painstaking efforts** to develop it. And this is simply a part of the scientific enterprise. A dividing line between pure and applied science makes no sense at all, running as it does in a convoluted path through disciplines, departments, even individual scientific papers and careers. Research aimed at applications fills the pages of the leading journals in physics, chemistry, and the life and Earth sciences; curiosity-driven research with no real practical value is abundant in the "applied" literature of the materials, biotechnological, and engineering sciences. The fact that "pure" and "applied" science are useful and meaningful terms seduces us sometimes into thinking that they are real, absolute, and distinct categories.

1. In the context of the passage, the mention of the Large Hadron Collider primarily serves to

- A) demonstrate the attention that is paid to what some consider pure science
- B) introduce a change in the prevailing attitude toward science
- C) call into question the currently existing priorities for scientific research
- D) illustrate the contributions that applied science has made to pure science
- E) cast doubt on the hierarchy identified by Medawar

2. According to the passage, the "explicit and painstaking efforts" are

- A) part of the same overall endeavor as pure science research
- B) the foundation of the techniques that allow advances in pure science
- C) needed before the findings of pure science have practical benefit
- D) in danger of dying out because of the attractions of pure science
- E) ultimately of greater importance than the great majority of work in pure science

3. The passage implies that the statement made by Stephen Hawking has which shortcoming?

- A) It overstates the importance of technology for modern society.
- B) It fails to recognize the distinct goals of pure and applied science.
- C) It ignores the work involved in turning initial insights into useful technology.
- D) It treats somewhat unusual cases as if they were the general rule.
- E) It inappropriately understates the value of pure science.

XGPR068

Studies comparing children's memory for television news stories with their recall of print versions containing exactly the same verbal information generally show that television news is remembered best. Parvoo's dual-coding hypothesis, a frequent explanation, suggests that audiovisual information is stored in memory as two separate but associated codes—one verbal and one visual—whereas text-only information is stored as a verbal code only. During recall, the visual-memory code serves as an extra retrieval cue, which could account for the superior recall of television stories.

However, experiments show that learning is enhanced only by the addition of "redundant" pictures, which convey the same basic meaning as the words. When pictures and words do not coincide, children do not remember more and sometimes remember less from television presentations than from purely verbal presentation. Theories based on the concept of "limited attentional capacity" posit that when verbal and visual information do not correspond, viewers attentional capacity is exceeded and part of the information is lost. In the case of nonredundant audiovisual information, viewers tend to direct their attention to the visual images because meaning is conveyed more readily through pictures, this preference may hinder learning because the main message in television news is usually provided in the spoken commentary.

1. The primary purpose of the passage s to

- A) illustrate the processes through which a particular phenomenon takes place
- B) introduce additional information in order to qualify a particular explanation for a phenomenon
- C) explain an apparent contradiction in the results of an experiment concerning a particular phenomenon
- D) describe two experiments concerning a particular phenomenon in order to compare opposing theories about that phenomenon
- E) outline the types of evidence that are typically used to support a particular theory about a phenomenon

2. According to the passage. Paivio's dual-coding hypothesis suggests that the difference between viewers' ability to recall television news stories and their ability to recall print versions of the same stories is primarily the result of the fact that viewers can do which of the following?

- A) Reduce information conveyed in two different forms to a single type of memory code.
- B) Remain within their attentional capacity by avoiding the storage of redundant information.
- C) Translate text-only information into both verbal-memory and visual-memory codes.
- D) Determine whether the pictures and words in a television news story coincide.
- E) Retrieve information through the use of more than one type of memory code.

3. If theories of limited attentional capacity, as described in the passage, are correct which of the following is most likely to be true of the news stories used in the "studies comparing children's memory"?

- A) The main message in the television news stories was provided through visual images.
- B) The effort required to process the print versions of the news stories exceeded the attentional capacity of the children in the studies.
- C) The visual component of the television news stories provided information that was redundant with the spoken commentary.
- D) The difficulty of the print versions of the news stories prevented the children from storing the information presented in the stories as a verbal code.
- E) The television news stories included less verbal information than did the print versions of the stories.

XGPR069

With scientific advances and the emergence of new diamond- producing regions (e., the Slave craton of Canada), research into natural diamonds has become invaluable for understanding the deep Earth. Although diamond merchants typically regard diamonds with visible inclusions [foreign bodies] as flawed, such diamonds are the most valuable for research, carrying samples of mantle minerals from depths as great as 800 km beneath the surface. Diamonds provide the perfect containers for these minerals, isolating them from the high pressure and temperature reactions within the Earth for geological time spans. Because **even low elemental concentrations and minute features in diamonds can now be analyzed** using instruments with higher sensitivity and resolution, studies combining the inclusions and their diamond hosts are powerful tools for geological research.

1. The author's reference to the fact that "even low elemental concentrations and minute features in diamonds can now be analyzed" serves primarily to

- A. identify characteristics of diamonds that are particularly commercially desirable
- B. note a property that limits the use of diamonds for geological research
- C. cite evidence to qualify a claim made earlier in the passage
- D. point out an exception to a general rule stated earlier in the passage
- E. explain what enables trend described earlier in the passage

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that natural diamonds are of geological interest because they provide information about

- A. remote periods in the history of Earth's formation
- B. regions in the deep Earth that might otherwise be inaccessible
- C. elements in the deep Earth that are unstable at surface pressures and temperatures

3. The passage suggests that, in comparison with the diamonds most prized by geologists, commercially valuable diamonds are likely to be

- A. less resistant to high pressures and temperatures
- B. less accessible for examination by geologists
- C. less consequential for geological research
- D. more widely distributed in Earth's crust
- E. formed closer to Earth's surface

SECTION 2 (3.13 更新)

XGPR070

Until the mid-1980s, Swedish workers' wages were largely determined through centralized collective bargaining at a national level, a policy aimed at achieving equal pay for equal work across companies and industries. This policy, designed to raise the relative wages of low-wage workers, resulted in a decrease in overall wage inequality in Sweden's labor market. Furthermore, this policy may have indirectly resulted in a relatively small gender wage gap (difference between women's wages and those of similarly qualified men): several recent studies have demonstrated that decentralized wage bargaining produces relatively large wage inequality in general and large gender wage differentials in particular, and international comparisons show that a society's overall wage inequality is positively related to the gender wage gap.

Therefore, in designing a study of organizational factors that perpetuate inequities in women's wages, researchers decided to gather data on the current situation in Swedish companies. The researchers reasoned that the occurrence of discriminatory wage-setting practices in Swedish companies could provide a conservative estimate of the prevalence of such practices in other developed countries. Despite increasing decentralization of Sweden's wage-bargaining process since the mid-1980s, they reasoned, the effects of the earlier policy on current wages should still be evident to some extent.

1. It can be inferred that the highlighted "studies" lend support to which of the following statements about women workers wages?

- A. In most countries, women workers' wages would not likely be affected by centralized collective bargaining in the same way as they were in Sweden prior to the mid-1980s
- B. In most countries, women workers' wages are closer to the wages of similarly qualified men than they are in Sweden
- C. Women workers' wages are generally less affected by centralized collective bargaining than are men's wages.
- D. Women workers' wages are sometimes adversely affected by wage-setting practices that are intended to remedy overall wage inequality
- E. Women workers' wages are generally closer to the wages of similarly qualified male workers where wages are set through centralized wage bargaining than where they are set through decentralized wage bargaining

2. The author of the passage attributes the highlighted "decrease" to which of the following?

- A. A decline in Sweden's gender wage gap
- B. A decline in low-wage workers' wages in Sweden
- C. A decline in women's wages in Sweden.
- D. A policy governing wage bargaining in Sweden
- E. A change in Sweden's wage-bargaining practices initiated in the mid-1980s

3. If the researchers' reasoning presented in the last paragraph of the passage is correct, then which of the following would be most likely to be true?

- A. Organizational factors that perpetuate inequities in women's wages are less prevalent in Swedish companies today than they were prior to the mid-1980s.
- B. The gender wage gap in Sweden is larger today than it was prior to the mid-1980s but smaller than that in many other developed countries.
- C. Discriminatory wage-setting practices have declined in Sweden since the mid-1980s but not as sharply as they have declined in many other developed countries.

D. Overall wage inequality in Sweden has declined more sharply since the mid-1980s than it did during the period when centralized wage-bargaining processes prevailed in Sweden.

E. Women workers occupy more high-level positions in Swedish companies than they do in companies in many other developed countries

XGPR071

In river science, as in all sciences, there is an accepted way of analyzing problems. This standardized way of collecting and analyzing data allows a cleaner comparison of results between sites or time periods, or an evaluation of the effectiveness of different management activities. Often this involves a preconceived reference frame for types of problems. What is gained in the efficient production of knowledge, however, is potentially lost for the potential of novel observations

In the case of sediment transport, during the last century, river scientists have shown much less concern for sediment storage than for sediment movement, even though any given sediment particle is likely to spend centuries to millennia in storage on a floodplain or in bars [submerged banks of sediment] and only days to weeks in actual transport. **Meade** suggests that were geomorphologists to have focused on individual sediment particles' movements beyond just the reach [a short, straight segment of a river] scale, emphasis from the research community would have inevitably focused on sediment storage, and thus on the processes that sediment undergoes during storage rather than on the processes of mobilizing sediment. Fluvial geomorphology would probably then have been dominated by studies of chemical weathering rather than fluid mechanics. The reference for Eulerian-based studies of sediment fluxes and the processes that determine those fluxes have arguably biased the research agenda of geomorphologists for several decades.

1. Which statement best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. The first paragraph describes a general scientific approach and the second paragraph discusses how a specific instance of that approach might have turned out differently.
- B. The first paragraph articulates a scientific theory and the second paragraph provides evidence validating that theory.
- C. The first paragraph provides an overview of a common practice and the second paragraph describes the benefits and drawbacks of that practice.
- D. The first paragraph outlines a widespread problem and the second paragraph shows one way the effects of that problem have been mitigated.
- E. The first paragraph discusses line of research and the second paragraph speculates on how that line of research has changed in response to new evidence.

2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about river scientists?

- A. The emphasis they have placed on particle movements within the reach scale has led to a misuse of Eulerian-based studies.
- B. Their preference for studies of fluid mechanics has given them an inaccurate understanding of the processes sediment undergoes during storage.
- C. Their use of multiple preconceived reference frames has led to a distorted view of sediment transport.
- D. The novel observations about sediment storage they have forgone are offset by their insights into chemical weathering.
- E. The attention they have paid to sediment movement is disproportionate to the amount of time sediment is in motion.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

3. If, instead of doing what they did, geomorphologists had done what Meade suggests, which of the following would likely have been a consequence

- A. More research focused on floodplains and bars
- B. A richer understanding of chemical weathering
- C. Considerably fewer studies of fluid mechanics in river science

XGPR072

Due to the importance they accorded roads, railways, rivers, and bridges, the French Impressionist painters were able to create a new iconography of landscape for the industrial age. Most contemporaries saw nothing in these paintings but trivial subjects and retained only the visual shock of the Impressionists' completely new technique and style. The impressionist canvases were, however, much more complex than their apparent simplicity indicated: Impressionist landscapes balanced traditional images of France with elements representing industrial progress and thereby introduced modernity into painting. While retaining a part of the heritage they had received from their artistic predecessors, who had painted virgin forests and quaint old mills and farms, the Impressionists did not hesitate to place these traditional motifs next to factories and other signs of modernity in order to give as complete a vision as possible of their land. In their own way they were helping to celebrate the reconstruction of France that followed the Franco-Prussian War.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. examining the reaction of nineteenth-century critics to french impressionist painting
- B. analyzing the influence of french impressionists on modern landscape painting.
- C. pointing out certain negative effects of modernization and industrialization on French painting
- D. discussing french impressionists' use of traditional and innovative elements in landscape painting.
- E. explaining some of the reasons for the french impressionists' lack of early success.

2. Which of the following does the passage imply about the nineteenth-century reaction to French Impressionist landscape paintings?

- A. The majority of viewers regarded landscape as a relatively uninteresting genre of painting.
- B. Most viewers regarded the French Impressionists' style and technique as innovative, but they found the subject matter to be conventional.
- C. The French Impressionists' failure to achieve wide acceptance was due to a widespread distrust of industrial progress.
- D. Even those favorable to the French Impressionists' visual techniques deplored the painters' new subject matter.
- E. Very few viewers appreciated the significance of the choice of subject matter in such paintings.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about French Impressionist painters of landscapes?

- A. They produced paintings with certain aspects that many of their contemporaries found shocking.
- B. They presented a more comprehensive image of their time and place than many of their contemporaries recognized.

C. They incorporated into their paintings the sorts of pastoral images that were common in works by earlier artists.

SECTION 3 (3.21 更新)

XGPR073

W.C. Handy wrote and published the celebrated 1914 composition “St Louis Blues.” Despite achieving fame and fortune with that and other songs, some of which incorporated and developed common blues material, Handy has been dismissed by some critics as inauthentic: “real” blues musicians, it is said, neither read nor write music; instead, they live the blues. Yet Handy's cardinal sin seems to have been that he profited from a genre whose practitioners are defined, in these critics' mythology, by their subjection to economic exploitation. **Far from signifying inauthenticity, however, Handy's stubborn pursuit of profit through the blues places him squarely within a well-established tradition: blues music as a means to escape the blues of poverty.**

1. Which of the following can be inferred about blues music from the passage?

- A. Genuine blues music is transmitted orally.
- B. Creating blues music by using extant blues material was rare before W.C. Handy.
- C. “SL Louis Blues” was the first piece of blues music to achieve widespread success.
- D. Blues music is often intimately related to economic deprivation.
- E. W.C. Handy was the first person to transcribe and publish blues music.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding Handy's musical career and blues music?

- A. Handy profited from blues music.
- B. The critics who dismiss Handy as inauthentic include several blues musicians.
- C. In some of his most successful songs, Handy used music that he had not himself composed.

3. Within the context of the passage, the function of the highlighted sentence is to

- A. challenge the claim that Handy profited from blues music
- B. discredit a myth about the origins of blues music
- C. explain why Handy can be considered an authentic blues artist
- D. suggest that Handy's stubbornness was responsible for casting a shadow on his reputation
- E. acknowledge Handy's effectiveness at improving the financial position of blues musicians

XGPR074

Stylistic analysis of ancient works of visual art can help in determining their time and place of origin. It is therefore important to identify the elements that constitute style and their relative value for establishing relationships among artworks. Most helpful in this regard is Schapiro's breakdown of style into the three properties of art: form, elements, form relationships, and qualities (including overall expression). Particularly helpful is his distinction between the first two categories. Citing the wide distribution over time of pointed and rounded arches in architecture, for example. Schapiro points out that form elements alone are insufficient for characterizing a style: one must also look at the different ways that the elements are combined—the compositional pattern or syntax. He compares style directly to language, as having a similar internal order and expressiveness; this order (or grammar) can distinguish one stylistic group from another. The way visual motifs are articulated and combined is crucial when dealing with themes that are shared by a number of different cultures contemporary with one another. As Winter has noted, subject matter or iconography then becomes much less important than style in determining the place of origin of a particular artwork.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?

- A. Comparing two writers' definitions of style
- B. Refining a classification of stylistic elements
- C. Describing a tool for the study of ancient works of art
- D. Drawing a comparison between visual and verbal arts
- E. Discussing formal characteristics of ancient works of art

2. In the passage, the point of comparing visual style to language is to emphasize that

- A. similar cultures often share similar form elements in their visual art.
- B. subject matter is relatively unimportant in determining the place of origin of a work of visual art
- C. the elements that constitute visual style differ in their value for establishing relationships between artworks
- D. the arrangement of form elements in works of visual art observes certain conventions
- E. the distinguishing features of a particular visual style are likely to have analogs in the literary style that prevails in the same time and place

3. Pointed arches are mentioned in the passage in order to do which of the following?

- A. Underscore the importance of compositional pattern for the stylistic analysis of works of visual art
- B. Highlight a connection between form elements and visual motifs in works of visual art
- C. illustrate a means of dating ancient architectural works through form elements
- D. Cite a means of identifying ancient architectural works that may lead to errors in dating
- E. Provide an example of a visual motif used by Schapiro in the iconographical analysis of ancient architectural works

XGPR075

This photographer's recent portraits make no effort to show the subject within a social setting or among the objects that express his or her way of life. The signature **white background** against which little more than the subject's head is shown is meant, one supposes, to suggest the metaphor of a soul stripped bare. By eliminating superficial means of signalling psychology and status, the photographer, some critics assert, heroically challenges himself to find expressive means to reveal his subject's truth.

Arguably, however, the photographer's fierce scrutiny—a kind of visual interrogation—in the portraits tells us little about the essence of their subjects. In these images the subjects often seem stripped of dignity and worth so that the portraits appear to be merely transcriptions of an aggressiveness, a cutting down to size, on the photographer's part. It would be greatly to his artistic benefit if he were to leave the studio behind and return to the real world where some of his best portraits were made in the 1950s and 1960s.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. criticizing an artistic approach
- B. evaluating a photographic movement
- C. reassessing an often-repeated criticism
- D. explaining how a style of portraiture reveals the subject's character
- E. analyzing an increasingly popular style of photographic portraits

2. Given the point of view expressed in the passage, the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about photographic portraiture?

- A. It can reveal the attitude of the photographer as well as that of the subject.
- B. It tends to mask a subject's psychology and status by focusing on the social setting and objects that are related to that person.
- C. It is most revealing when the subject is unaware that a photograph is being taken.
- D. It is resistant to attempts on the part of the photographer to strip a subject of dignity and worth.
- E. It reached a height of excellence in the 1950s and 1960s that has not been matched in more recent times.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

3. With which of the following statements about the “white background” in the series of portraits described in the passage would the author probably agree?

- A. The white background is intended by the photographer to make the portrait reveal the subject without relying on conventional clues to the subject's social status.
- B. The white background allows the portraits to reveal things about the subjects that would otherwise be masked
- C. The use of a white background does not represent an artistic advance from the portraiture the photographer did earlier in his career

SECTION 4 (3.22 更新)

XGPR076

According to one current hypothesis the typical evolutionary history of a species involves a quick origin, followed by a long period of stability of form, or stasis and then rapid disappearance. The sudden appearance of new species, once attributed to supposed gaps in the fossil record, is thought to represent accurately the histories of species.

There is, however, **doubt** about some of the scientific evidence for this evolutionary **pattern**, particularly the extent to which species exhibit stasis. For example, species with a large population are more likely to exhibit relative stasis, but they are also more likely to be found in the fossil record. Moreover, it is invariably only the hard body parts of any organism that are fossilized. Variations over time in soft body parts, in biochemistry, and in behavior largely escape the fossil record; thus, fossil traces preserve only a minute portion of a species' traits. Furthermore, since so few individual organisms leave fossils the record of a species is likely to understate variation in that species.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. Regarding the “doubt” mentioned in the passage, the author would probably agree that it

- A) will be resolved once scientists have gathered more data relevant to certain critical cases
- B) arises only because scientists assume that the sudden appearance of new species in the fossil record accurately represents the speed with which new species arose
- C) results partially from tendencies in the fossil record that allow for uncertainty

Select one answer choice.

2. The author of the passage provides evidence to refute which of the following aspects of the hypothesis described in the first paragraph?

- A) The belief that species disappear rapidly
- B) The contention that form remains stable over long periods of time
- C) The notion that gaps occur in the fossil record
- D) The assertion that new species appear suddenly
- E) The presumption that an evolutionary history can be typical

3. In the context in which it appears, “pattern” most nearly means

- A) archetype
- B) precedent
- C) model
- D) relationship
- E) grouping

XGPR077

Faced with the paucity of surviving texts by mid-eighteenth-century American women, historians interested in women's experience have proven resourceful at using nontextual sources. Recently, Laurel Thatcher Ulrich has turned to objects hand-sewn by New England women, maintaining that objects such as sheets, pillowcases, and quilts reveal the "flow of common life" while providing a context for political events. Discerning the historical significance of these handmade objects is not easy, however. Between today and eighteenth-century New England there looms a formidable nineteenth-century mythology that romanticized that earlier, colonial era, with its household production system, as a simpler time of hard work and virtuous self-sufficiency. This **myth** emerged as compensation for the extreme wealth and poverty generated by industrialization. As household production declined, and factory-made, store-bought goods became widespread, antiquarians avidly collected and displayed the handmade objects of their idealized forebears. Attentive to the ideological distortions of nineteenth-century mythmaking, most historians are wary of trying to discern the original meaning of colonial objects, assuming that, nowadays, such objects reveal more about nineteenth-century collectors than about eighteenth-century users. By contrast, rather than disparaging the mythmakers, Ulrich thanks them for saving so many objects made and used by ordinary women.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing

- A) reasons that it is difficult to find sources relevant to women's past experience
- B) the emergence of a particular historical myth during the mid-nineteenth century
- C) attitudes regarding the usefulness of certain historical sources for studying a particular period
- D) attempts by a historian to discern the significance of certain handmade objects
- E) a debate among historians regarding the experience of women during a particular historical period

2. The passage identifies which of the following as a source of difficulty for historians attempting to draw conclusions from the hand-sewn objects referred to in the passage?

- A) The relative shortage of such objects in comparison with other handmade objects
- B) Historians insufficient understanding of the household production system that produced these objects
- C) Historians disagreements over why such objects became especially prized during the nineteenth century
- D) An interpretive context applied to these objects during the nineteenth century
- E) A lack of textual sources that might supplement and explain such objects

3. Regarding the "myth," it can be inferred that Ulrich would probably disagree with most historians over

- A) the extent to which this myth interferes with the use of certain objects as historical source material
- B) the extent to which this myth emerged in response to forces unleashed by industrialization
- C) whether this myth contains clues to the original meaning of handmade objects from the colonial period
- D) whether this myth was especially widespread during the nineteenth century
- E) whether this myth was able to compensate adequately for the inequities of industrialization

XGPR078

Geologists can determine the ages of rocks and fossils by using natural clocks including the natural decay of unstable, radioactive atoms into stable forms. The element uranium occurs in minute concentrations in seawater, and certain types of organisms, particularly corals, absorb it as they grow. One isotope of uranium, ^{238}U , decays through a series of steps to ^{230}Th , an isotope of thorium. As a coral grows, it adds tiny amounts of ^{238}U to its skeleton. Over time, this ^{238}U steadily transforms into ^{230}Th . The proportion of the two isotopes changes in a predictable way over time, allowing us to calculate the ages of fossil corals in marine terraces back as far as five hundred thousand years.

A drawback of uranium-thorium dating is that it doesn't work on most fossils. Shells of molluscs like clams and snails are common in marine terrace deposits, but molluscs don't take up uranium from seawater. Here, though, we have another trick: amino acid racemization. The proteins of living creatures contain amino acids in a specific molecular shape known as the *L-configuration*. **Upon death, some of these amino acids begin shape-shifting to a new arrangement called the *D-configuration*—a process called racemization.** Molluscs are particularly useful for amino acid dating because they live practically everywhere in shallow ocean habitats and because their shells are bound together with matrixes of amino acid-rich proteins. By measuring the ratio of the two types of amino acids in mollusc shell proteins, we can estimate the time since death.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A) explaining the development of two methods of determining the ages of fossils
- B) suggesting similarities between two methods of determining the ages of fossils
- C) describing the uses of two methods of determining the ages of fossils
- D) analyzing the advantages of a method of determining the ages of fossils
- E) pointing out the drawbacks of a method of determining the ages of fossils

2. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about ^{238}U ?

- A) Prior to five hundred thousand years ago, its concentrations in seawater were probably less than they are today.
- B) It is absorbed in different amounts by corals in different ocean habitats.
- C) Its rate of decay prior to five hundred thousand years ago cannot be determined.
- D) It is useful in dating corals that lived more than five hundred thousand years ago.
- E) It is not useful in dating shells of clams or snails.

3. The highlighted sentence serves primarily to

- A) provide a rationale for a procedure frequently used by geologists
- B) distinguish one biological process from another, closely related process
- C) explain why the ages of some marine terrace deposits are difficult to pin down
- D) cite a natural development that can be exploited for a scientific purpose
- E) identify a factor that complicates efforts to estimate the ages of mollusc shells

SECTION 5 (3.22 更新)

XGPR079

The theory of motivated reasoning suggests that, in legal decisions, different judges will assess the same information differently, depending on their backgrounds and fundamental values. Attitudinalists [theorists who contend that judges' decisions are driven by their own policy preferences] have concurred thorns their findings on ideological decision making could be explained by the "human reflex" to "convince oneself of the propriety of what one prefers to believe—motivated reasoning."

Motivated reasoning, however, is subject to "reasonableness constraints." For example, the accuracy of decision making is enhanced when the stakes for the decision are higher, when the decision must be justified, and when the decision will be made public. Such circumstances often apply to judicial decisions. The presence of stronger arguments contrary to preferences reduces the influence of motivations. The limitations of the power of motivated reasoning are apparent from the numerous unanimous opinions of the United States Supreme Court [whose members generally represent a range of ideological predispositions] and other cases in which justices appear to vote contrary to their ideological preferences. One would anticipate that the influence of such motivated reasoning is at its apex when the law is relatively less determinate, which is consistent with the findings of empirical research.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) introduce and qualify a theory
- B) identify a flaw in a line of reasoning
- C) propose an alternative explanation for a phenomenon
- D) compare two circumstances to which a theory might apply
- E) suggest that a theory is not supported by empirical evidence

2. It can be inferred that in the kinds of "cases" referred to in the passage,

- A) the laws at issue could be considered relatively less determinate
- B) judges' policy preferences can be shown to have influenced the outcome
- C) the stakes are likely to have been considered fairly low by the presiding judge
- D) reasonableness constraints are likely to have prevailed over motivated reasoning
- E) ideology is unlikely to have been a significant factor in how judges thought about the legal issues

3. The author would most likely agree with which of the following assertions about "reasonableness constraints"?

- A) Their impact on judicial decisions has been less significant than attitudinalists have often claimed.
- B) Their effect on motivated reasoning is more difficult to determine in situations where the stakes of a decision are high than where the stakes are lower.
- C) They are less likely to be a factor in decisions made by judges than in decisions made by people outside the judicial context.
- D) They are assumed to exert greater pressure on judges' decision making processes than they probably do.
- E) They are likely to prevent judges from rendering judicial decisions that might appear to be ideologically driven.

XGPR080

The archaeological evidence of the use of waterpower in Great Britain is even more substantial for Britain's Roman period than for the subsequent medieval period, when historians know that water mills were common. This kind of evidence casts doubt on the widely held theory that the introduction of powered milling (using waterpower to grind grain into flour) stimulated economic growth during the Middle Ages and encouraged a new attitude to the possibilities of exploiting the natural world. On the contrary, medieval people inherited a world in which water mills were already commonplace. And, furthermore, the excavated remains of Roman and medieval water mills prove that the design first described by the Roman engineer Vitruvius 2,000 years ago was scarcely modified until the eighteenth century. While a second type of water mill was introduced during the Middle Ages, it did not represent a technological advance, but was a simpler, less powerful mill that was cheaper to build than the more complex Vitruvian mill.

1. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

- A) summarizing a traditional point of view
- B) comparing two opposing points of view
- C) refuting an accepted thesis
- D) resolving an inconsistency between two similar theories
- E) presenting evidence supporting a new thesis

2. The passage supports which of the following inferences about water mills in Great Britain?

- A) A greater number of water mills were built during Britain's Roman period than during the Middle Ages.
- B) More remains have been discovered of water mills that were built during Britain's Roman period than of those that were built during the Middle Ages.
- C) Water mills did not have a significant effect on economic growth in Great Britain until the eighteenth century.
- D) The first water mill in Great Britain was built by the romans approximately 2,000 years ago.
- E) The Vitruvian water mill was the model for the type of water mill introduced in Great Britain during the eighteenth century.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about the historical documentation of water mills in Great Britain?

- A) Historians have had to depend on archaeological evidence to prove that water mills were used in medieval Great Britain.
- B) Historians have had difficulty documenting when changes in the design of the water mill used in Great Britain took place.
- C) The best historical documentation of the use of water mills in Great Britain has been provided by records kept by the Romans.
- D) Historical records document the widespread use of water mills in medieval Great Britain.
- E) Historical records discredit the theory that powered milling stimulated economic growth in Great Britain.

XGPR081

As of the late 1980s, 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. With such discrepancies plaguing the models, scientists could not easily predict how quickly the world's climate would change, nor could they tell which regions would face dustier droughts or deadlier monsoons.

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- A) confirming a theory
- B) supporting a statement
- C) presenting new information
- D) predicting future discoveries
- E) reconciling discrepant findings

2. It can be inferred one reason the fourteen models described in the passage failed to agree was that

- A) they failed to incorporate the most up-to-date information about the effect of clouds on climate
- B) they were based on faulty information about factors other than clouds that affect climate
- C) they were based on different assumptions about the overall effects of clouds on climate
- D) their originators disagreed about the kinds of forecasts the models should provide
- E) their originators disagreed about the factors other than clouds that should be included in the models

3. The information in the passage suggests that scientists would have to answer which of the following questions in order to predict the effect of clouds on the warming of the globe?

- A) What kinds of cloud systems will form over the Earth?
- B) How can cloud systems be encouraged to form over the ocean?
- C) What are the causes of the projected planetwide temperature increase?
- D) What proportion of cloud systems are currently composed of cirrus clouds?
- E) What proportion of the clouds in the atmosphere form over land masses?

SECTION 6 (3.25 更新)

XGPR082

Paintings of property—anything that was possessed—such as those created by eighteenth-century British painter George Stubbs were condemned by several of Stubbs's contemporaries: objects thus “individualized” would appeal to our appetite to own and enjoy them, whereas “generalized” objects in other paintings were no longer merely things but abstract ideas. To collect or commission paintings displaying lofty unconcern with materiality was considered by these commentators a mark of taste and civic virtue the ability to subordinate private material interests to the abstract, public interest. Yet this notion of disinterested taste and virtue was founded on private interest: it was because the “public” man or woman already owned enough that he or she was presumed to be free from the urge to own more. Political power and status were thus based on the ownership of property, while at the same time they were legitimated by the claim that the avaricious behavior associated with the acquisition of property was somehow transcended by those who had already acquired it.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. examine the origins of a particular style of painting
- B. analyze the paintings of a particular school
- C. point out the weakness that underlies a criticism
- D. compare two different approaches to the painting of objects
- E. rebut a criticism of a particular painter's integrity

2. Which of the following best describes the relationship of the first sentence to the passage as a whole?

- A. It introduces a topic that is then placed in historical context.
- B. It introduces two contradictory approaches that are ultimately reconciled.
- C. It presents an argument that is then strengthened by evidence.
- D. It argues in favor of a position that is subsequently modified.
- E. It describes a viewpoint whose inconsistencies are later probed.

3. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the painting of property as it is described in the passage?

- A. It was typified in the work of George Stubbs.
- B. It was usually commissioned by persons who had great political power.
- C. It was regarded in the eighteenth century as a mark of good taste.
- D. It was at its most popular in eighteenth-century Britain.
- E. It was advocated primarily by those who owned a great deal of property.

XGPR083

Educated people in the Renaissance learned their Latin from contemporary collections, like Erasmus' *Adages and Ravisius Textor's Epitheta*, that grouped pithy expressions not by author or period but by subject. Thus Renaissance students encountered the many variations ancient Roman writers (ca. 100 B.C.-ca. A.D. 200) had for maxims like "War is pleasant to those who haven't tried it." They could even use these sayings flawlessly themselves, for example, urging friends who worked to long on one book to "take your hand off the writing tablet" But they had no sense of context: instead they associated the quotations not with the original sources, but with the other identical, similar, or opposite sayings cited in their textbooks. **Modern scholarship** has explored this point to explain the **idiosyncratic** nature of most Renaissance allusions to classical texts. The prevalence of this sort of secondhand classical culture in the Renaissance should figure in any effort to assess the degree and kind of influence that Roman writers had on the educated class of the sixteenth century in Europe.

1. With which of the following views of modern scholarship on the Renaissance period would the author of the passage most likely agree?

- A. Its devotion to the study of Renaissance allusions to classical texts has blinded it to issues that are more central to an understanding of the period.
- B. It needs to consider the means by which educated Renaissance people learned Latin in order to understand how these people were influenced by the literature of ancient Rome.
- C. It has adequately assessed the way in which Renaissance writers used ancient Roman texts, but it still needs to examine the original sources of these Roman texts.
- D. It has spent most of its time exploring firsthand classical culture in the Renaissance and now needs to take on its secondhand classical culture.
- E. It should incorporate a broader, interdisciplinary approach, one that addresses the overall social conditions of education in the Renaissance, if it hopes to gain a more complete understanding of this period.

2. The term "idiosyncratic" is used by the author of the passage to characterize the

- A. manner in which educated people of Renaissance Europe learned Latin
- B. interpretations by some modern scholars of Renaissance allusions to classical texts
- C. way in which allusions to classical texts were usually employed by Renaissance writers
- D. secondhand nature of classical culture in Renaissance Europe
- E. influence that ancient Roman writers had on the educated class of sixteenth-century Europe

3. The author of the passage suggests that when a Renaissance student quoted a Latin expression, that student would typically

- A. use the expression in an inappropriate context
- B. be unfamiliar with the original source of the expression
- C. employ a garbled variation of the original expression
- D. modify the expression from the form in which it appeared in contemporary collections
- E. use the expression with a similar or opposite saying learned from the same textbook

XGPR084

Recently, Pyare and Longland conducted a three-year study of the mechanisms employed by northern flying squirrels to detect truffles—subterranean, edible fungi that serve as a primary food source for the squirrels. In a foraging area, squirrels successfully retrieved buried truffles that lacked aboveground, visual clues in 19 of 30 trials and did not search near sites that lacked truffles altogether, confirming the importance of olfaction (sense of smell) as the primary factor in the squirrels' foraging behavior. The study also sought to evaluate the effect of the presence of decaying logs and woody debris, since such material is often associated with fungi such as truffles. **Sites with a single log, but no truffle, failed to elicit a search attempt in nearly all trials.** However, the initial detection rate at truffle-and-log sites was significantly greater than at truffle-only sites. Thus, although olfaction remains primary, squirrels may also benefit by foraging near woody debris as an aboveground clue to truffle locations. Pyare and Longland also note that during the course of their study, truffles often appeared to fruit in the same locations each year; hence, squirrels may improve their foraging efficiency by returning to fruiting sites on a year-to-year basis.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss

- A. the utility of a study regarding truffle-foraging behavior in northern flying squirrels
- B. contradictory results from a study of the truffle-detection mechanisms used by northern flying squirrels
- C. certain findings from a study examining the truffle-foraging behavior of northern flying squirrels
- D. a study examining the distribution and fruiting patterns of truffles in areas frequented by northern flying squirrels
- E. a study examining the various olfactory strategies employed by northern flying squirrels when foraging for truffles

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the fact that sites with a single log, but no truffle, almost always failed to elicit a search attempt is significant to Pyare and Longland because this finding

- A. provides evidence suggesting that olfaction is a greater factor in some search attempts than in others
- B. undermines the notion that visual clues play a significant role in squirrels' foraging behavior
- C. indicates that only certain squirrels are capable of exploiting the presence of visual clues
- D. indicates that woody debris is less important in truffle foraging than other visual clues are
- E. suggests that the presence of woody debris is not the determining factor in the decision to forage

3. Based on Pyare and Longland's study as it is presented in the passage, which of the following can be inferred about truffle-foraging among northern flying squirrels?

- A. When using only olfactory clues, squirrels will sometimes fail to retrieve buried truffles.
- B. When visual clues are present, squirrels will often initiate a search attempt even if there are no truffles.
- C. The rate at which squirrels successfully retrieve truffles is unrelated to the presence of visual clues.
- D. An exclusive reliance on olfaction can often lead squirrels to search in areas where there are no truffles.
- E. Squirrels that forage in the same locations every year are less likely to be successful than are squirrels that vary their foraging sites.

SECTION 7 (3.25 更新)

XGPR115

The relative isolation of Brittany into the early twentieth century allowed its regional costumes and certain other aspects of local culture to endure longer there than such traditions did elsewhere in France, though historical and ethnographic accounts of Breton costume have robustly challenged many outsiders' assumptions that there was a timeless Breton traditionalism in dress. Although it would come to be seen as the distinctive marker of Breton cultural continuity, the region's costume was in fact a modern and evolving phenomenon. It had been the relaxation of sumptuary laws (regulations restricting people from wearing clothing considered above their station) during the late-eighteenth-century French revolutionary period that first allowed rural populations to be more expressive in their dress. They did this by incorporating formerly restricted items, such as silks, ribbons, and lace, into peasant dress that had formerly been fairly uniform across France. Moreover, nineteenth-century mechanization of fabric production made cloth available more cheaply in Brittany, and expanded commerce brought at least the larger Breton towns into contact with styles from Paris. Innovation and even fashion thus shaped the forms of Brittany's purportedly traditional costume, which in fact varied by locality within Brittany. Nevertheless, tourists tended to view Breton costumes as a legible marker of cultural cohesion and continuity.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about Breton costume?

- A. It was introduced into Brittany from other parts of France.
- B. It did not achieve its distinctive form until the late nineteenth century.
- C. Historical and ethnographic accounts of Brittany have largely ignored it.
- D. Non-Bretons often assumed that it was an unchanging aspect of Breton culture.
- E. Outsiders mistakenly thought it to have been worn by Bretons of all classes.

2. The passage indicates which of the following about outsiders' views of Breton costumes?

- A. They have been more varied than many scholars have recognized.
- B. They began to change as commerce expanded and more tourists were able to visit Brittany.
- C. They have not tended to include an accurate sense of the local variations within Breton costume.
- D. They have tended to be influenced by historical and ethnographical accounts that misrepresented the stylistic continuity of Breton costumes.
- E. They began to influence the way Bretons themselves used elements like ribbon and lace to embellish their clothing.

3. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. draw a contrast between nineteenth-century Breton costume and that of earlier periods
- B. discuss factors that distinguished Breton costume from the dress found elsewhere in France
- C. trace the history of a misconception about Breton costume
- D. explain why the use of Breton costume declined over time
- E. show why a common view about Breton costume was mistaken

XGPR116

Business historians differ from economic historians on the subject of economic markets. When analyzing economic progress, many economic historians see markets as central and individual businesses as only incidental. While entrepreneur may determine the strategies of their businesses, market competition selects the businesses that pursue the most efficient strategies, thereby determining the patterns of business success and failure. Business historians, by contrast, have traditionally seen firms as much more autonomous and markets as mainly responsive to firms. Until 1980, under the influence of Alfred D. Chandler, Jr., business history focused heavily on the evolution of the modern corporation. The study of markets was, to some extent, reduced to the study of the marketing activities of large firms—the creation of demand through salesmanship and advertising, and their use of first-mover advantage to gain monopoly power. Since 1980, however, there has been significant convergence between economic and business history, although a considerable gap remains. For example, both economic and business historians have examined the history of antitrust, the regulation of utilities and the evolution of modern financial markets from broadly similar points of view.

1. The passage implies that business historians and economic historians would be most likely to disagree regarding which of the following?

- A. The extent to which the evolution of the large corporation was conducive to economic growth and progress
- B. The extent to which some large firms were able to use first-mover advantage to gain monopoly power
- C. Whether the history of antitrust is an appropriate field of study for both business and economic historians
- D. Whether overall market conditions are more determinative of business success than is the behavior of individual firms
- E. Whether the evolution of the small business affected the evolution of the large corporation

2. The author mentions “their use of first-mover advantage to gain monopoly power” most likely to

- A. criticize certain business historians for the narrowness of their focus
- B. show how some firms can gain an unfair advantage over others
- C. provide an example of the limited topics related to markets examined by business historians prior to 1980
- D. identify a topic that has become increasingly popular among the newest generation of business historians
- E. point out an area of convergence between business and economic history

3. The passage suggests which of the following about the “convergence”?

- A. It does not apply to every aspect of business and economic history.
- B. It has been pursued more aggressively by business historians than by economic historians.
- C. It has been exaggerated by both business and economic historians.
- D. It has brought about new understanding of the evolution of the corporation.
- E. It applies most directly to areas of specialization that have emerged since the 1980s.

XGPR117

Based on a division between written and oral history, the term “prehistory” is problematic for archaeologists in several ways. In Australia, for example, this division creates a false dichotomy, masking the coexistence of written and oral history in many parts of the country. Written language was introduced by British settlers, but settlement of the continent continued over an extended period- from 1788 in Sydney until well into the twentieth century in the Western Desert. Thus, any distinction in archaeology between “historic” (written) and “prehistoric” (oral) creates an artificial boundary within a period of continuous transition. More important, though, the term privileges written histories over oral ones. As Rhonda Craven argues, the term denies the validity of traditional Aboriginal experience and knowledge, which may then achieve legitimation only when oral evidence is transformed into written texts. In fact, oral histories are not only valid in and of themselves, but also they can have demonstrable antiquity, even longer than that of written histories. For example, the Aboriginal Ngarrindjeri people have a Dreaming story of seawaters' rising and cutting off land from the mainland, creating the island now known as Kangaroo Island, an event that in fact occurred around 8,000 years ago, according to the scientific record.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. outline a debate over the use of a particular term
- B. propose an alternative to a problematic term
- C. reevaluate the origin of a term in light of new evidence
- D. discuss why a term is inappropriate in a particular context
- E. correct a misconception regarding the meaning of particular term

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Rhonda Craven would agree with which of the following statements regarding oral history?

- A. It is more reliable than written history as a source of information regarding Australia prior to 1788.
- B. It is the only form of history available for studying the Aboriginal experience.
- C. It must be corroborated by scientific evidence in order to be considered valid.
- D. Its validity does not depend on its being presented in written form.
- E. It covers events only prior to the beginnings of British settlement in Australia.

3. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding the “dichotomy” mentioned?

- A. It resulted from Australian archaeologists' imperfect grasp of the autonomous nature of oral history.
- B. It creates an artificial dependence on scientific evidence as a means to legitimize oral and written forms of history.
- C. It was caused in part by historical inaccuracies introduced during the transformation of oral histories into written texts.
- D. It has led to inconsistencies between written and oral accounts of the same events in Australian history.
- E. It obscures the fact that written and oral histories were practiced simultaneously in many areas of Australia.

SECTION 8 (3.25 更新)

XGPR118

A significant proportion of meteorites contain chondrules, small, glassy silicate spheres. The importance of chondrules is that they show that at some time the temperature was so high that the chondrule material was vaporized. The vapor then cooled quickly and the liquid silicates, condensing out of the vapor, formed small silicate spheres under the influence of surface tension. When these spheres solidified, they were incorporated into silicate fragments, and the material was eventually compressed into rock by gravitational forces. The fact that the chondrules cooled very quickly is revealed by the composition of the minerals within them. **In the vapor phase, whole minerals would not have existed, but there would have been components that, combined in various ways, can form different minerals.** Combinations of these components produced an initial collection of minerals within chondrules when they formed and while the silicate was hot the components changed partners to form more stable minerals—meaning ones of lower energy. Given enough time, the minerals in chondrules would have had the lowest possible energy consistent with using all available components: the mixture of minerals would then be equilibrated. However, the mixtures of minerals in chondrules are nonequilibrated—corresponding to a total energy far greater than the minimum possible. This shows that the chondrules became solid and cooled so quickly that the nonequilibrium state became frozen in, since individual components did not have enough energy to jostle their way through the material to form more stable minerals.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that if a newly formed chondrule were to cool slowly, then

- A. its surface tension would be dissipated
- B. it would be less susceptible to compression by gravitational forces
- C. it would contain different minerals than if it had cooled quickly
- D. its final mixture of minerals would closely resemble the initial collection
- E. its components would lack sufficient energy to form minerals

2. According to the passage, chondrules are significant because they

- A. facilitate a better understanding of the chemical properties of silicates
- B. explain why silicate fragments are common in meteorites
- C. illuminate the interactions between chemical and gravitational forces
- D. provide information about the mineral components present at the time of their formation
- E. point to episodes involving extremely high temperatures

3. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A. It describes condition that is required for a critical process discussed in the passage.
- B. It discusses an empirical possibility that is ruled out later in the passage
- C. It presents evidence that confirms a suggestion made earlier in the passage.
- D. It helps reconcile two seemingly contradictory findings described in the passage.
- E. It outlines a feature common to several physical processes mentioned in the passage

XGPR119

The seemingly unrelated aims of functional strength and aesthetic appeal had been not only successfully integrated in many of the classic suspension bridges of the past two centuries but also commonly achieved by engineers alone or leading teams. Thomas Telford was in fact both engineer and architect of his Menai Suspension Bridge, and John Roebling was both engineer and architect of his Brooklyn Bridge. That these engineering structures especially have come to be regarded as architectural icons demonstrates the aesthetic heights that an engineer can achieve.

Engineers less artistically confident than Telford and Roebling have engaged consulting architects to advise them on the design of everything from the facades placed on massive anchorages and skyscraper-high towers to the finishing details like deck railings and lampposts. **Othmar Ammann**, the chief engineer of the George Washington and many other New York City bridges, often sought the help of famous architects. When the George Washington was but an idea on paper, Ammann engaged Cass Gilbert, the architect of the Woolworth Building and other landmarks, to depict how the towers might be finished in stone. Since money was tight when the bridge was being completed, however, the steel-framed towers were left bare—a look that the Swiss architect Le Corbusier found extremely appealing—and bare steel became the new aesthetic standard for monumental bridge towers.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. explore the interplay between two professional disciplines
- B. discuss the personal qualities needed to succeed in a particular endeavor
- C. consider what qualities give aesthetic appeal to structures of a particular kind
- D. present the evolution of a relationship between competing goals
- E. explain how apparently disparate goals actually support each other

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The passage implies that Othmar Ammann was

- A. responsible for a design that became an aesthetic touchstone for later bridges
- B. financially constrained from hiring the architects he wished for the George Washington Bridge
- C. less certain of his aesthetic design abilities than Telford and Roebling were of theirs

3. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Cass Gilbert's ideas for finishing the towers of the George Washington Bridge?

- A. They had to be abandoned during construction.
- B. They impressed Le Corbusier.
- C. They were judged to be too costly when the project was initially proposed
- D. They derived from themes Gilbert had explored in the Woolworth Building.
- E. They started fashion that was followed in later bridge towers.

XGPR120

The theatrical practice in Renaissance England of using boys to play women's roles has traditionally been explained as the product both of European Renaissance social prohibitions against public performances by women and of the establishment of an all-male performance tradition during the Middle Ages by craft guilds and civic groups whose members, all men, staged religious plays. However, considerable evidence shows that craft guilds in medieval England were not exclusively male and that women sometimes performed religious plays: records from Chester, for example, indicated that "wives of the town" performed such a play in the late fifteenth century. Moreover, during the Renaissance, French, Italian, and Spanish women acted in public plays in their own countries and even performed in London, where they were sometimes received favorably despite London audiences' extreme xenophobia. That English women performed on the public stage in the non-acting capacity of singing further complicates any understanding of the English practice of using boys to play women's roles.

1. According to the passage, which of the following was true about public theatrical performances in Renaissance England?

- A) The only women performers they included were of other than English origin.
- B) They included some women performing in a capacity other than acting.
- C) They increasingly included performances by French, Italian, and Spanish actors.
- D) They were heavily influenced by French, Italian, and Spanish performance traditions that developed during the Middle Ages.
- E) They were typically staged by the members of craft guilds and civic groups.

2. The passage suggests that which of the following was true of Renaissance theatrical practices in Europe?

- A) Even though women occasionally performed in religious plays, they were unlikely to perform secular plays.
- B) The influence of religious plays on secular theatrical traditions was less pronounced in France, Italy, and Spain than it was in England.
- C) The practice of using boys to play women's roles arise primarily from an all-male theatrical tradition developed during the Middle Ages.
- D) The practice of using boys to plays women's roles was widespread not only in England but also in other European countries.
- E) The practice of using women as performers in public plays was more common in France, Spain, and Italy than it was in England.

3. The author of the passage refers to the xenophobia of London audiences most probably in order to

- A) point out a circumstance that might have been expected to impede their acceptance of foreign women as performers in public plays
- B) suggest that English audiences were less tolerant of innovative theatrical practices than were audiences in France, Italy, and Spain
- C) note a characteristic of English audiences that became more pronounced during the Renaissance than it had ben dung the Middle Ages
- D) offer a further reason why English audiences' approval of French, Italian, and Spanish women actors was rare

E) highlight an exception to the way in which English audiences characteristically received actors from foreign countries

第四部分：高频四题

SECTION 1 (3.14 更新)

XGPR085

The graphic elements of Mesoamerican codex writing appear as figural representations, icons, and symbols that signify thought, ideas, and imagery rather than visible speech. Although ancient Mexicans designated some symbols to voice specific words, their larger graphic system did not correspond directly with spoken language. Because the symbols did not replicate any single linguistic system, speakers of various languages could translate the pictographs into their own respective tongues. Readers evaluated a combination of naturalistic images, pictorial conventions, and abstract symbols recorded within an organized structure. By knowing the basic conventions and the meanings of the symbols and recognizing their general arrangement, readers interpreted the pictographic messages. **Precise reading orders are not always set, however; thus, different readings and interpretations remain possible.**

1. Which statement best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A. It questions the validity of a system described earlier in the passage.
- B. It explains the basis of a misunderstanding described in the preceding sentence.
- C. It presents a potential impediment to a process discussed in the preceding sentence.
- D. It rebuts a possible objection to an interpretation presented in the preceding sentence.
- E. It points out a contradiction in an argument presented in the second sentence of the passage.

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the reading order of Mesoamerican codex symbols?

- A. It was harder to establish when the content of the symbols was abstract.
- B. It remained the same regardless of the language of the reader.
- C. It was governed by the pictorial conventions of the graphic system.
- D. It helped to determine interpretation of the symbols.
- E. It corresponded with the order of spoken language.

3. According to the passage, which of the following is true regarding the symbols of the Mesoamerican codex graphic system?

- A. Some of the symbols represent multiple concepts.
- B. Some of the symbols correspond with particular words.
- C. Most of the symbols originate from a single spoken language.
- D. The symbols were primarily made up of abstract images.
- E. The individual symbols were hard to translate because their arrangement varied.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the nature of the Mesoamerican codex graphic system enabled which of the following?

- A. The sharing of the system among speakers of different languages
- B. The visible representation of different language systems
- C. The changing of the system's conventions by speakers of different languages

XGPR086

During the early years of the United States environmental movement in the 1960s and 1970s, alarmed activists, warning that nature was in danger of being irredeemably destroyed by human activity, demanded a variety of environmental protections, including the preservation of wilderness areas as national parks. But these environmentalists' **conceptual framework** came under scrutiny shortly thereafter as cultural critics - especially those who were part of the theory revolution that transformed and preoccupied literary study into the end of the century-began to spread the postmodern wisdom that these parks museumized nature and that the wilderness they tried to preserve was not the primeval wild but a social construction. A consensus was growing that all areas of human life-from people's personal attitudes to the mediascapes they inhabited to the ideas they formed and the **built worlds** in which they dwelt-were socially constructed; and these attitudes were quickly extended to nature, especially since ecologists and environmental historians had become so clear in demonstrating the determinative effects on nature of human beings, from ancient to modern times.

One important result of this **change** in thought was that a number of qualities that 1960s and '70s activist ecologists had felt nature self-evidently possessed seemed to be suddenly undercut-and in a startling and provocatively contrarian manner. Most important, nature's once apparent-Otherness seemed suddenly to be no more. In fact, it seemed to vanish in a number of different ways. Human beings had so encroached on nature, the apocalypticists had shown, that nature was no longer independent of people. Supplementing this sense of radical contemporary change were environmental historians insights into how radically the earth's ecosystems had been reshaped over the course of human history, from the emergence of mankind to the invention of agriculture to the rise of modern society. Ideas of a timeless or pure nature were thus discredited. Finally, on the level of intellectual history, nature's "otherness" was undermined in an equally decisive manner when cultural theorists began to argue that this supposed attribute was not only a socially constructed ideology, but an ideology of surprisingly recent vintage. The "otherness" of nature was an ideology that had been put in place during the romantic period of the nineteenth century-and put in place so decisively that it seemed to be the nature of nature.

1. Which of the following most accurately characterizes the "change"?

- A. A new rationale for preserving wilderness areas emerged as an earlier one lost ground
- B. The idea that nature was being affected by human activities was no longer accepted.
- C. A philosophical belief about nature was applied to all areas of human life.
- D. A view that had underlain discussions about environmentalism began to seem untenable.
- E. The environmental movement was increasingly considered to be ineffective and unnecessary.

2. The author mentions "built worlds" primary in order to

- A. demonstrate how a particular claim has failed to provide support for an argument
- B. explain why certain distinctions can be difficult to recognize as socially constructed
- C. highlight a contrast between the primeval environment and the environments created by humans
- D. qualify a point about one of the ways in which the natural environment is threatened by human activity

E. elucidate an argument used to challenge a particular understanding of nature

3. The passage suggests which of the following about the “conceptual framework”?

- A. It has been misrepresented by certain postmodern thinkers.
- B. It was based on ideas that were rooted in the nineteenth century
- C. It originated with activists eager to protect the natural environment.
- D. It was popularized by theoretical trends that influenced literary studies.
- E. It has enjoyed a resurgence since the early years of the environmental movement

4. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following assertions about the “ideology”?

- A. It probably owes more to the cultural milieu of the later twentieth century than it does to the romantic period.
- B. It might have been more influential if those who adhered to it had understood the origins of that ideology.
- C. It has mistakenly been characterized as having once been widely held even though few people actually accepted it.
- D. Its influence on environmental activists is surprising, given those activists' aspirations to preserve natural areas.
- E. Its historically specific origins were apparently not known to activists who participated in the environmental movement of the 1960s and 1970s.

XGPR087

Ethnographers have debated whether early-sixteenth-century feasts on the Indonesian island of Nias represented what Beatty refers to as “challenge” feasts. In a competitive or challenge feast, a primary goal was to achieve political domination through an ever-escalating cycle of feasting one-upmanship and public displays of generosity hostility toward rival chiefs, surpassing the abilities of political rivals to amass, display, distribute and, in some cases, destroy property. Numerous ethnographers cite the massive pig slaughters and ostentatious gifts of gold ornamentation as evidence of the strongly competitive ethos of Nias feasts. **However, other ethnographers claim that overtly antagonistic feasts were historically rare in Nias society, that most feasts had highly reciprocal ethos in which enhanced status was transitory, and that social merit and political legitimacy were gained only slowly over the course of an individual's lifetime of ceremonial exchanges.**

Some of the contention derives from lack of clarity in distinguishing feasts in which the social merit transacted is transitory and reciprocal from those in which the aim is to accumulate permanent wealth and long-term, **inheritable political power**. Feasts that confer social merit but are not overtly competitive occur in cycles of balanced reciprocity, in which surplus accumulation and status enhancement for any individual or kin group are transitory and eventually negated through the necessity of reciprocal exchanges with partners in the feasting cycle. In competitive feasts, there is an escalation of labor mobilization and of the surplus that is needed to finance future feasts, with the aim of translating feasting success into long-term political power and economic profit.

1. Select the sentence in the passage that points to a reason why ethnographers have not reached agreement as to whether sixteenth-century feasts on Nias were challenge feasts.

- A. Ethnographers have debated whether early-sixteenth-century feasts on the Indonesian island of Nias represented what Beatty refers to as “challenge” feasts.

- B. In a competitive or challenge feast, a primary goal was to achieve political domination through an ever-escalating cycle of feasting one-upmanship and public displays of generosity hostility toward rival chiefs, surpassing the abilities of political rivals to amass, display, distribute and, in some cases, destroy property.
- C. Numerous ethnographers cite the massive pig slaughters and ostentatious gifts of gold ornamentation as evidence of the strongly competitive ethos of Nias feasts.
- D. However, other ethnographers claim that overtly antagonistic feasts were historically rare in Nias society, that most feasts had highly reciprocal ethos in which enhanced status was transitory, and that social merit and political legitimacy were gained only slowly over the course of an individual's lifetime of ceremonial exchanges.
- E. Some of the contention derives from lack of clarity in distinguishing feasts in which the social merit transacted is transitory and reciprocal from those in which the aim is to accumulate permanent wealth and long-term, inheritable political power.

2. It can be inferred that the author would agree that which of the following is true of the “inheritable political power” mentioned in the passage?

- A. It is typically based on social merit acquired without overt competition.
- B. It is generally maintained through cycles of balanced reciprocity.
- C. Its accumulation represents defining goal of a competitive feast
- D. It can be gained only slowly, through a lifetime of participation in competitive feasting.
- E. It has been as rare in Nias society as antagonistic feasts have been

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the ethnographers referred to in the highlighted sentence would agree that which of the following was true about the feasts they believe to have been most common on Nias?

- A. Those feasts did not involve the slaughter of pigs or exchange of gifts of gold ornamentation.
- B. Those feasts often resulted in long-term political power for the participants.
- C. Those feasts generally did not involve the distribution of significant amounts of wealth and property.
- D. Those feasts followed a cyclical pattern that tended to equalize the accumulation of wealth
- E. Those feasts were focused on the status enhancement of kin groups rather than of individuals.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

4. The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following statements about the two groups of ethnographers discussed in the first paragraph?

- A. The two groups disagree about the primary goal of competitive feasts.
- B. The two groups disagree about the nature and purpose of feasts in Nias society.
- C. The two groups fail to adequately distinguish feasts with respect to their nature and purpose.

SECTION 2 (3.24 更新)

XGPR088

Conservationists have usually viewed populations on oceanic islands as being intrinsically vulnerable to extinction. This is based in part on observations that many species from very small oceanic islands have become extinct due to overhunting, exotic predators, overgrazing, severe deforestation, and so forth. However, an independent perspective from biogeography has reinforced the databased concerns about extinction potential. The equilibrium model developed by MacArthur and Wilson is cited in nearly every conservation textbook as providing a conceptual framework in which to view the dynamics of populations and species on islands. In this model, species richness on any given island is said to result from a balance between frequent colonization [i.e., the process by which a species spreads into new areas] and extinction. The colonization and extinction take place in the absence of any external factors, including hunting, exotic species, logging, and so forth: high rates of colonization and extinction are assumed to be intrinsic to the functioning of island ecosystems. The rate at which colonization and extinction occur is often not stated specifically, but the examples that MacArthur and Wilson cited, and the studies cited in textbooks, operate on the scale of years to decades, and only rarely centuries.

Studies of islands that are very small and very close to species-rich source areas have often been found to function in the manner described by MacArthur and Wilson's model. However, increasing evidence indicates that most island faunas do not operate in the manner described by the model in the absence of human disturbance; colonization and extinction are quite uncommon, and there are few situations in which an equilibrium between them exists. Moreover, on large, old islands **many species persist for very long periods of time** (measured in millions of years), and speciation is a prominent process.

A second assumption is often made regarding island populations of mammals: that genetic variation is naturally low, making the populations especially vulnerable to the negative effects of inbreeding. This is certainly true when populations are very small, with effective populations measured in the hundreds, especially less than 100. Many captive and introduced populations have suffered from inbreeding, and populations on islands that have been reduced to small numbers by some human agent or activity also show the effects of inbreeding. However, few data have been available on the extent of natural genetic variation on fairly to very large islands (hundreds to thousands of square kilometers), and little information has been available that provides a perspective on long-term trends in genetic variation, especially on tropical oceanic islands.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. discuss how biogeography has informed the study of island populations
- B. propose a new hypothesis regarding island populations
- C. examine certain suppositions about island populations
- D. compare two models of island population growth
- E. question the internal consistency of certain theories regarding island populations

2. The author of the passage would probably agree with which of the following statements about MacArthur and Wilson's equilibrium model?

- A. It is increasingly being questioned by conservationists.
- B. It posits an overly variable rate of colonization and extinction.
- C. It exaggerates the threat of human disruptions.
- D. It does not apply to most oceanic island faunas.
- E. It depends on outmoded conceptions of colonization and extinction.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the view discussed in the first sentence?

- A. It appears to have some empirical support.
- B. It is consistent with MacArthur and Wilson's equilibrium model.
- C. It is a view that the author of the passage questions.

4. The fact that “many species persist for very long periods of time” is significant to the author's discussion primarily because it

- A. suggests some species are better able to adapt to conditions on large islands than are other species
- B. undermines an assumption about extinction rates that the author regards as central to the equilibrium model
- C. suggests that genetic variation on large islands may be higher than previously thought
- D. supports a revision to the equilibrium model that the author is proposing
- E. indicates that the extinction threat posed by human disturbance on large islands may be exaggerated

XGPR089

A clue that Saturn's moon Enceladus harbors hydrothermal vents arose when the Cassini spacecraft detected a huge plume of water vapor and ice grains jetting from Enceladus'. The grains were determined to be pure silica, a surprise since its only plausible source would be within Enceladus' rocky core, where silicon mostly exists in mineral deposits chemically bound with other elements such as **iron and magnesium**. Collisional grinding of those minerals, producing ever smaller pieces, might conceivably create silica nanoparticles. Yet such particles would come in a wide range of sizes, not the very **narrow range** Cassini observed. Only one other natural explanation remained: the nanopartic could have crystallized from a super-saturated silica-rich solution of hot alkaline water flowing through rock as hydrothermal vents.

1. The author mentions “iron and magnesium” primarily in order to

- A. explain how the likely source of Enceladus' silica particles was identified
- B. clarify why the form of silica observed on Enceladus was unexpected
- C. challenge an assumption about the composition of Enceladus' rocky core
- D. identify a surprising finding about the mineral deposits in Enceladus' rocky core
- E. differentiate those minerals from minerals that are common in hydrothermal vents

2. The passage suggests which of the following about silica nanoparticles?

- A. They are rarely found in sizes as small as the ones observed by Cassini
- B. They do not exist on Enceladus in sufficient volume to form the plumes detected by Cassini
- C. They are probably rarer on Enceladus than are particles of iron and magnesium.
- D. They may sometimes be created by processes unrelated to hydrothermal vents
- E. They are seldom found in plumes of water vapor and ice grains.

3. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. establishing a context that helps shed light on scientific debate
- B. describing how scientists developed hypotheses about a particular observation

- C. explaining how different physical processes can contribute to a particular outcome
- D. deducing a likely explanation for a finding by ruling out an alternative explanation
- E. contrasting competing theories developed by scientists to account for a particular finding

4. The author would be most likely to agree with which of the following claims about the “narrow range”?

- A. It would likely have been broader if Enceladus had a larger number of hydrothermal vents containing alkaline water
- B. It differentiates the silica nanoparticles found on Enceladus from those found on other rocky bodies
- C. It constitutes sufficient evidence to eliminate one possible source of Enceladus' silica nanoparticles
- D. It is difficult to reconcile with the idea that silica may be one of the minerals composing Enceladus' rocky core
- E. It initially appeared to confirm the idea that Enceladus' silica nanoparticles derived from collisional grinding.

XGPR090

In 1961, Julia Child published *Mastering the Art of French Cooking*, frequently described as revolutionary. According to **legend**, Child inspired Americans to exchange their bland cooking for French cuisine's rich flavors. Yet Child's book was hardly singular among cookbooks. One publishing catalog lists almost as many books about French cooking in the decade before Child's book as in the decade after. While Child's book influenced a particular American **cohort**, its effect on the American publishing industry was minimal, a fact at odds with **popular assumptions** both about publishers and about Child's importance. We might expect Child's success to foster many imitators. Instead American cookbooks pursued themes popular before Child's book was published, including a growing interest in the American cooking styles allegedly vanquished by Child.

1. The passage suggests that the “popular assumptions”

- A. arose from a mistaken view of Child's intentions
- B. likely increased publishers' interest in publishing new cookbooks
- C. more accurately reflected a reality that existed prior t1961 than later
- D. were a significant factor driving the sales of Child's book
- E. are difficult to reconcile with certain publishing industry data

2. Which of the following, if true, could be most plausibly cited as evidence in support of the “legend”?

- A. The segment of the American public that purchased cookbooks grew significantly after 1961.
- B. Child's *Mastering the Art of French Cooking* outsold all other books on French cooking in 1961.
- C. American cooking became less marked by regional differences than it had been prior to 1961.
- D. Many American dishes typically prepared by home cooks prior to 1961 declined in popularity.
- E. Culinary experts in France came to regard American cooking differently than they had prior to 1961.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the “growing interest”

- A. has been mischaracterized by some observers of American culinary trends of the 1960s

- B. would not have occurred if child's book had been the watershed some believed it was
- C. reflected Americans' aspirations to be perceived as sophisticated about food and cooking
- D. bolstered certain trends in the publishing industry that accelerated the release of new cookbooks
- E. confirms child's influence on at least one segment of the American public

4. The author mentions the "cohort" primarily to

- A. refute the supposed homogeneity of American preferences in food
- B. place a particular debate within its relevant historical context
- C. acknowledge some truth in a view that is otherwise inaccurate
- D. emphasize the inadequacy of a common assumption about french cuisine
- E. challenge a particular view of what made child's book popular

SECTION 3 (3.24 更新)

XGPR091

The question of the antecedent causes of the Industrial Revolution in nineteenth-century Europe has been of much concern to historians during the last four decades. According to W. W. Rostow's deceptively simple but once widely accepted model of an economic process of "takeoff" led by the textile mills, rates of investment and output increased so dramatically in the period preceding the Industrial Revolution that new production techniques became inevitable and sustained economic growth became automatic. Having rejected Rostow's model, historians were still at a loss for an explanation of how the stage was set for the massive shift from an agricultural-based to a manufacturing-based economy.

In the early 1970s, such German historians as Peter Kriedte and Hans Medick stepped in with a new hypothesis and a new word: "proto-industrialization," by which they meant the eighteenth-century development of small, rural-based industries—usually the manufacture of textiles by rural laborers in their homes—that they saw as a precursor to urban factory-based mass production. In this model, other laborers were drawn from subsistence farming into commercial agriculture in order to feed those workers engaged in manufacturing; nearby towns supplied the market for the manufactured goods produced and furnished a population of capitalist entrepreneurs who financed the whole enterprise; and the products themselves were exported, as well as sold locally. The results, these historians argue, effectively set the stage for an industrial revolution: increased population growth due to the need for more laborers in home-based businesses; an eventual shift from home labor to workshops organized for greater efficiency and cost reduction; the development of a cadre of export-oriented merchants; and a commercial agricultural sector.

However, research focusing on England leads to the conclusion that proto-industrialization flourished here and there at various times from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, but in most cases it eventually just petered out. Proto-industrialization, at least in England, seems not to have been a sufficient, or even a necessary, cause of industrial revolution. The suggestion has even been made that the Industrial Revolution in England was more closely related to locale than to the general economic, psychological, and social modernizing processes that were admittedly going on in eighteenth-century England. For example, there appears to have been an inverse correlation between literacy, the key indicator of modernization, and industrialization, the former actually at its maximum in remote and barren Westmorland and declining in the areas of high industrial growth from 1760 to 1840. **On the other hand, the geographical accidents of a plentiful water supply or the close proximity of underground iron and coal do seem to be necessary causes, although certainly not sufficient causes, of the development of such symbols of the Industrial Revolution as mills and mines.**

1. The passage mentions all of the following as elements that the proponents of the hypothesis of proto-industrialization consider to have set the stage for the Industrial Revolution EXCEPT a

- A) sustained period of economic growth
- B) move from home-based to workshop-based production
- C) population increase
- D) group of merchants who specialized in exporting goods
- E) commercial agricultural sector

2. Which of the following best describes the view of the author of the passage about proto-industrialization in England?

- A) Proto- industrialization was a short-lived phenomenon that occurred in the years immediately prior to mass industrialization.
- B) Proto- industrialization occurred over a longer period of time and had more profound consequences than has generally been acknowledged.
- C) Most instances of proto- industrialization were isolated occurring sporadically over a period of several centuries and then vanishing.
- D) Most instances of proto-industrialization in England occurred where other manifestations of modernization were most apparent.
- E) Proto-industrialization is best understood as a period characterized by great social upheaval, only one of whose products was the growth of industry.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the originators of the theory of proto- industrialization considered which of the following to be characteristic of modern factory-based mass production?

- A) An agricultural sector that is economically independent of the manufacturing sector
- B) A workforce that is both literate and capable of being trained
- C) An abundance of such natural resources as water and natural energy sources located near the manufacturing site
- D) Plentiful deposits of raw material located near the manufacturing site
- E) Mechanisms for selling goods in markets other than local markets

4. In the last sentence of the passage, the author is primarily concerned with which of the following?

- A) Presenting examples to support a suggestion made earlier in the paragraph
- B) Refuting with actual data a hypothesis forwarded in the previous sentence
- C) Summarizing the salient points made in the paragraph
- D) Bolstering a theory briefly alluded to in the first paragraph
- E) Bringing modern evidence to bear on a debate about the past

XGPR092

This passage is adapted from material published in 1993.

The popular success of writers like Sandra Cisneros and Ana Castillo suggests that the universal appeal of Mexican American literature is finally being recognized by a broad readership. Indeed, in the nineties, Mexican American writers have been particularly successful, perhaps because the dramatic beginnings of Mexican American literature in the 1960s, combined with the social and political gains of Mexican Americans in the 1970s and 1980s, provided a stimulus for the production of a large body of distinguished work. Three recent examples reveal their authors ability to preserve the traditional values of their ancestors even as they present these values in new social and political contexts.

Leroy Quintana and Richard Garcia write in strikingly different styles about unforgettable moments in the lives of their families. In *The History of Home*, Quintana creates moving character sketches in the form of very short poems. As a New Mexico native, Quintana draws on a unique blend of Spanish and Native American culture to create poems that flash across the page in small, poetic moments of humor, sadness, and nostalgia. In *The Flying Garcias*, Garcia, who is more of a stylist than Quintana, combines long and short poems with finely crafted prose poetry to present family portraits that are no less vibrant. Poems like "Chickens Everywhere" and "Held at Gunpoint, I Remember the Fourth Grade" call on the same sorts of memories as those that allow Quintana to poke fun at himself and others. Indeed, both of these collections celebrate the family with such rich humor that they significantly broaden the emotional range of Mexican American poetry.

As Mexican American poetry and fiction continue to thrive, some authors have discovered that essays and autobiographies offer them more options in re-creating, explaining, and sharing what it has been like to grow up as a Mexican American in United States society. A recent example is Mary Helen Ponce's *Hoyt Street: An Autobiography*. Ponce's reputation as a fine fiction writer will be enhanced by this journey into her childhood in Pacoima, California. Like Quintana's *History of Home*, *Hoyt Street* builds on the lives of Ponce's family and friends; her ability to create detailed descriptions of the language, clothes, houses, and food Mexican Americans embraced during the Second World War and later in the fifties results in a vivid portrayal of how tradition builds and sustains all cultures. The publication of *Hoyt Street* and *The Flying Garcias* by university presses serves as a reminder that small presses are still the major publishers of Mexican American writing, but as the recent publication of Ana Castillo's *So Far From God* by W.W. Norton illustrates, contemporary Mexican American literature is now beginning to show up on the lists of larger presses, particularly as these authors continue to produce work that speaks to us all.

1. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

- A) explaining why certain Mexican American writers find autobiography preferable to fiction
- B) comparing and contrasting the styles of two Mexican American poets
- C) reviewing recent works of Mexican American literature
- D) discussing why Mexican American poetry has become popular in recent years
- E) examining the impact of Mexican American literature's increasing popularity on small presses

2. According to the passage, which of the following is characteristic of both Ponce's and Quintana's work?

- A) The inclusion of both poetry and prose poems in the same work
- B) The influence of more popular writers such as Castillo or Cisneros
- C) A preference for autobiography and essays rather than fiction and poetry
- D) A tendency to draw on the experiences of their families
- E) A prose style that contains certain poetic elements

3. The passage suggests which of the following about Mexican American literature of the 1960s?

- A) It was often rejected by university presses
- B) It drew on Mexican American traditions more directly than does the work of Cisneros and Castillo
- C) It was more autobiographical than is the work of Cisneros and Castillo
- D) It did not have as broad a readership as does the work of Cisneros and Castillo
- E) It was not often autobiographical

4. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of W. W. Norton?

- A) It is larger than most university presses
- B) It was the first of a number of larger presses to have published Mexican American literature
- C) It has published works by both Cisneros and Castillo
- D) It has expressed interest in publishing the works of Quintana and Garcia
- F) It is more interested in publishing nonfiction and autobiography than in publishing fiction

XGPR093

The following passage is excerpted from an article about biographies of the wives of famous Victorian men.

The relative rarity of “wife stories” among Victorian biographies might be simply explained by reference to the relative scarcity of archival sources for such studies and the relative indifference of the reading public to biographies of obscure women. But I suspect the reluctance to deal with the biography of wives goes rather deeper. The case of Jane Franklin is instructive. [Franklin (1791-1875), a traveler and diarist, was married to John Franklin, governor of what is now Tasmania and a famed polar explorer who disappeared on an expedition in the Arctic in 1847. During the 1850s her sentimental celebrity arguably rivaled that of Florence Nightingale (the founder of modern nursing): her archive includes 158 diary volumes, supplemented by a mass of correspondence. Yet there has been no serious biographical study of Jane Franklin since 1951, compared with more than twenty-five of Nightingale. While she is a colorful, if peripheral, figure in the annals of Tasmanian history, and a more domineering presence in some polar historiography. Victorian biographers and British feminist historians have shown no interest in her. Though the theoretical preoccupations of the 1990s prompted reconsiderations of gender, sentiment, and power in many unpromising figures, including Queen Victoria herself, feminist revision has made no attempt to unsettle Franklin’s halo of tedious virtue.

The reason for this lack of attention has much to do with the success of Franklins strategic self-representation as a devoted and unassuming wife. Her skillful rhetoric, moreover, was augmented before and after her death by a succession of sentimental biographical portraits in which her identity was thoroughly subsumed by the narrative of her husband’s tragic fate. Not surprisingly, when her diaries and correspondence left private hands in 1939, they were valued not for their illumination of a woman’s life, but of a man’s. “Take out whatever is of polar interest, and burn the rest.” Louisa Lefroy instructed the archivist when she delivered the papers to the Scott Polar Research Institute. Although they escaped this fate, the papers remain immured at Cambridge in quintessentially masculine surroundings [in the Scott Polar Research Institute) where they rarely strike the attention of feminist scholars. Their physical location enforces the subordination of Franklin’s identity to her husband’s fame, and they have been plundered most often for their revelations concerning John Franklin, or the innumerable search expeditions dispatched, often at her urging, in his wake.

1. The author would most likely agree with which statement about the “scarcity of archival sources”?

- A) It is insufficient to fully explain the small number of wife stories among Victorian biographies.
- B) It results from the lack of interest many Victorian women had in documenting their own lives.

- C) It has frequently posed problems for both Victorian biographers and British feminist historians.
- D) It reflects the tendency of librarians to subordinate female-authored materials to male-authored materials.
- E) It is indicative of the relative indifference of the reading public to the lives of obscure Victorian women.

2. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) argue that Franklin's biographers have subsumed her identity in her husband's
- B) demonstrate that Franklin is a worthy subject for biographers
- C) account for the paucity of modern biographies of Franklin
- D) explain the features of Franklin's life that make her typical of most Victorian women
- E) contend that feminist historians have largely misrepresented Franklin's life

3. The author suggests that the "theoretical preoccupations of the 1990s" were

- A) at odds with reconsideration of Franklin occurring at the time
- B) partly prompted by the scarcity of sources for Victorian women's lives
- C) apparently well suited to induce new treatments of Franklin's life
- D) supportive of Franklin because of her emphasis on personal virtue
- E) primarily appropriate for assessing powerful or prominent Victorian women

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

4. The author explains the "subordination" by discussing which of the following earlier in the passage?

- A) The way Franklin presented herself to the public
- B) The view of Franklin put forward by early biographers
- C) The theoretical preoccupations of feminist historians

SECTION 4 (3.24 更新)

XGPR094

The modern short story anthology has its roots in **annual giftbooks** that were published during the nineteenth. Before then, short fiction occasionally appeared in random publications, such as miscellanies and chapbooks, but these titles were not devoted exclusively to fiction and made no stipulations upon the length of the texts. From the second quarter of the nineteenth century, elegant publications such as *The keepsake* (1828-1857) in Britain and *Godey's Lady's Book* (1830-1898) in the United States published original fiction on the basis that it was no more than ten thousand words. The success of the annuals depended upon their "appearance, an impressive list of contributors, a variety (or at least multiplicity) of offerings, and the eschewal of anything which anybody might find offensive." The giftbooks were, consequently, an important outlet for the development of the short story, but while they featured [respected] writers such as [William] Harrison Ainsworth, Mary Russell Mitford and Walter Scott (in Britain) and Nathaniel Hawthorne, Edgar Allan Poe and Harriet Beecher Stowe (in the United States), much of what they published were sentimental tales of love and heroism. Despite the restriction upon length, the giftbooks did little to enhance the aesthetics of short fiction. Many of the contributions tended to be sketches or remnants from longer works.

What the giftbooks did introduce, however, was the idea of an edited anthology, in which tales were included according to criteria other than a miscellaneous arrangement. While they were morally and artistically conservative, the giftbooks lent their fictions a recognizable identity and a niche within the marketplace. Moreover, the influence of annuals in America can be seen in the cultural tastes of periodicals, such as *Harper's*, which began publishing in the second half of the century. The subsequent boom in short story publication further encouraged the use of anthologies as compendium of recently published fiction. Anthologies become a means of highlighting the best in short fiction, of marking the current state of the art in the fast-moving traffic of magazine publication, and of informing the reader's own appreciation. Whereas stories published in newspapers and periodicals were disposable, anthologies lent them a degree of permanence. Whereas stories published in newspapers and periodicals were disposable, anthologies lent them a degree of permanence. Today, this illusion (or "aura" as it might be termed) is defined by the type of anthology in which the stories appear: the published and the choice of editor, the selection of material, the intended uses and readership. At the same time, anthologies that publish new writing do so with clear commercial and aesthetic aims; to play upon current trends in publishing or to reinvigorate the tradition of the short story.

1. According to the passage, the "annual giftbooks" were unprecedented in that they

- A) were presented in a format designed primarily for elegance
- B) were intended for readers who rarely bought periodicals
- C) published fiction alongside other literary kinds of writing
- D) comprised a collection of writings selected for genre and length
- E) catered to an audience seeking inoffensive but entertaining content

2. The author mentions "sentimental tales of love and heroism" primarily to

- A) convey the limited range of content published in annual giftbooks
- B) distinguish *The Keepsake* and *Godey's Lady's Book* from other publications
- C) describe a popular trend among respected authors of the time
- D) elucidate the preferences of readers for particular types of fiction
- E) trace a change in the way short fiction was marketed in the nineteenth century

3. The author suggests that the "idea of an edited anthology"

- A) enhanced the popularity of publications such as *Harper's*
- B) was a significant innovation in the history of the short story as a genre
- C) may have been conceived as a way to draw submissions from prominent writers
- D) was somewhat reluctantly adopted by publishers of short fiction
- E) likely inspired publishers to set new standards for annual giftbooks

4. The author suggests which of the following about anthologies of short fiction?

- A) Their advent as a distinct type of publication coincided with certain changes in the practices of fiction writers.
- B) Their commercial success has relied on their editors' selection of short stories that reinforce certain kinds of aesthetic values.

- C) They attract a particular segment of the literary marketplace that had not previously received much attention from publishers.
- D) They appeal particularly to sophisticated readers who are interested in innovations in the short-story genre.
- E) They serve certain purposes that had not been served by publications that could be considered their predecessors.

XGPR095

In 1939, Dewan Sharar emphasized the appeal of Indian films depicting legends of gods and goddesses to a devoutly Hindu mass audience. The audiences for these early-twentieth-century mythological or *pauranika* films of pioneering filmmaker Dhundiraj Govind Phalke were assumed to resemble cinema's mythical first audiences—the terrified spectators of the Lumière Brothers' *Arrival of a Train at the Station*, who reportedly reared back in terror upon perceiving the cinematic train as the real thing. **It is true that Phalke invited the spectator, through means such as the reactions of an on-screen audience, to relate to the image in the manner of a devotee before an idol, as in the Hindu religious practice of darshan. It is also undoubtedly true that many spectators did assume this particular viewing position.** However, we need to be careful about assuming that this was the only spectatorial position or about ascribing to the Indian mass public a naïve readiness to believe in the divinity and reality of the screen image. To begin with, Indian viewers were not unfamiliar with the reenactment of the *pauranika* myths, folk performances and Parsi theater provided an immediate context for the mythological films. Phalke himself called his films new plays or silent plays, contrasting them with the old or stage plays. A significant percentage of his audiences would probably have regarded a mythological film as another performance based on religious myth, albeit a relatively novel one, and one in which the absent presence of the performers added a uniquely thrilling dimension to the supernatural spectacles on display.

Moreover, these early films' mode of presentation would have undermined any naively realist or purely religious reading. Contemporary audiences would have customarily encountered these films in a less-than-spiritual exhibition context, watching them in conjunction with topical newsreels, American serials, or live performances such as magic shows, comic skits, or exotic dances. [Phalke's film] *Raja Harishchandra*, for instance, was first screened at Bombay's Coronation Cinema as part of an hour-and-a-half-long variety show featuring a dance by Miss Irene Delmar, a "comical sketch" by the McClements, and the talents of Alexandroff, "The Wonderful Foot-Juggler," in addition to the film. The discontinuity and variety of this form of cinema program were typical of exhibition practices in the first decades of cinema across the world. In his essay, "The Cult of Distraction. On Berlin's Picture Palaces," Siegfried Kracauer writes about the role of the variety format of the cinema program in creating "a fragmented sequence of splendid sense impressions" or an aesthetic of distraction that undermined an illusionistic absorption in the images. Extending Kracauer's logic to the exhibition context of the early mythologicals, one can argue that the variety format would have had a similar effect.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) situate certain early-twentieth-century Indian films in the wider context of international cinema
- B) argue against a particular theory regarding the reception of certain early-twentieth-century Indian films
- C) discount the argument that the way in which certain early-twentieth-century Indian films were presented influenced how they were received
- D) compare the reception of certain early-twentieth-century Indian films with that of contemporary works in other countries
- E) present evidence documenting how certain early-twentieth-century Indian films were typically produced

2. Which of the following circumstances is mentioned in the passage as a reason to doubt the assumption that the original audiences for Phalke's mythological films resembled "cinema's mythical first audiences"?

- A) The absence from Phalke's films of nonreligious material such as comic interludes or exotic dances
- B) The absence from Phalke's films of alarming subject matter such as an approaching train
- C) The exposure of Phalke's audiences to an on-screen audience evoking the practice of darshan
- D) The exposure of Phalke's audiences to similar subject matter presented in other forms
- E) The exposure of Phalke's audience to similar reenactment of other subject matter

3. Which of the following statements best describe the function of the highlighted sentences in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A) They provide evidence that supports a claim presented earlier in the passage.
- B) They offer support of the author's primary conclusion drawn later in the passage.
- C) They suggest similarities between two seemingly distinct artistic formats.
- D) They highlight problems with an assumption supporting an established theory.
- E) They introduce the author's rationale for proposing a new theory.

4. The passage suggest that the heterogeneity of the material accompanying the premiere of Raja Harishchandra

- A) increased the likelihood of its audience seeing all of the features on the program
- B) increased the likelihood of its audience attending future film screenings
- C) reduced the likelihood of its audience reacting in a manner similar to audience reactions described by Siegfried Kracauer
- D) reduced the likelihood of its audience confusing the film's cinematic images with reality
- E) reduced the likelihood of its audience thinking that the production of films and that of stage plays was similar

XGPR096

The positioning of Diane Arbus as a documentary photographer stems from the two exhibits that made her reputation, both curated by John Szarkowski: the group show *New Documents* in 1967 claimed to show documentary photography's new direction, which Szarkowski said aimed "not to reform life, but to know it", and Diane Arbus, the posthumous one-woman show five years later, which turned her into an icon. Even as Szarkowski identified Arbus' work with the documentary tradition, both the American reformist line and the European taxonomic line represented by August Sanders (who came to be known in the United States in the 1960s), he also indicated the ways in which her work did not fit. If the documentary tradition displayed a consistent style of clarity and directness toward reality, it also displayed in the American tradition a particular emphasis on human suffering and a blend of realism and emotional charge, which was meant, in the words of Roy Stryker, the director of the Farm Security Administration, which sponsored the great documentary photography of the Depression era, to "incite change" by mobilizing sympathy. These two documentary modes—that of "knowing" and that of "reforming"—were tangling and untangling in the 1960s. For instance Walker Evans, who made his name with the Farm Security Administration in the 1930s, delivered his important lecture on "lyric documentary" at Yale in 1964 in which he eschewed the social reform agenda; in 1966, the year before *New Documents*, the Farm Security Administration spirit had been revived by Cornell Capa's exhibition *The Concerned Photographer*, and its similarly titled catalog, and the documentary practices it celebrated made for some of the most arresting images and photo-essays of the Vietnam War.

That Arbus fulfilled the realist impulse of the documentary tradition could hardly be more obvious, whatever her subject matter. But documentary stuck to Arbus through the powerful intervention not only of Szarkowski but also of Susan Sontag, Arbus' first and still most influential critic. **Sontag's essay on the 1972 exhibit**, which launched her inquiry into the medium of photography, is still routinely cited in reviews and scholarship on Arbus' work. Sontag framed the problem of Arbus's photographs within the documentary tradition following Szarkowski, and defined her work as a misappropriation of its form. Sontag claimed that Arbus photographed and collected other people's pain but offered no "compassionate purpose" to the viewer. In these terms, Arbus lacked empathy and the photographs offered a "self-willed test of hardness," one that inured the viewer to ugliness and pain. Sontag attached Arbus to one version of the documentary tradition, the US reformist agenda, and found Arbus' ability to mobilize sentiment not only deficient but also corrosive of sympathetic sensibilities more broadly.

1. The passage suggests that the photographs of August Sanders were

- A) an important influence on Diane Arbus' work
- B) likely viewed in Europe as misappropriating the documentary form
- C) probably not familiar to most viewers of Arbus' work
- D) included in exhibits that were curated by Szarkowski
- E) not intended to elicit sympathy from viewers

2. According to the passage, which of the following is a way in which the American documentary tradition and European documentary tradition differed?

- A) The American tradition encompassed a greater diversity of subjects than was typically found in the European tradition.
- B) The European tradition drew on long-standing aesthetic precedents derived from other representational arts, whereas the American tradition did not.
- C) The American tradition was meant to evoke an empathetic response in the viewer, whereas the European tradition was not.
- D) Photographs in the European tradition displayed a more consistent clarity of style than those in the American tradition.
- E) The American tradition was motivated by a greater realist impulse than the European tradition was.

3. The author of the passage mentions “Sontag’s essay on the 1972 exhibit” primarily in order to

- A) show how Arbus’ work altered Sontag’s view of documentary photography
- B) suggest that Arbus’ motivations were revealed in her selection of subjects
- C) give evidence for the claim that Sontag is Arbus’ harshest critic
- D) illustrate how Sontag affected discussion surrounding Arbus’ work
- E) support the idea that Arbus’ work does not fit in any specific documentary tradition

4. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about Arbus’ photographs?

- A) They exemplified the contradictions inherent in the American tradition of documentary photography.
- B) Their inclusion in Szarkowski’s 1967 group show accounts for much of the attention received by that exhibition.
- C) They adhered to the norms established by the European tradition of documentary photography in many ways.
- D) They were representative of the practice of documentary photography in American in the 1960s.
- E) They were an essential part of a larger global project to reform the practice of documentary photography.

SECTION 5 (3.25 更新)

XGPR097

The human colonization of Europe took place in at least two stages. After half a million years ago, settlement is widespread and well documented in both the northern and the southern regions of Western Europe. Sites in most regions yield hand axes and the skeletal remains of people who appear to have been ancestral to the Neanderthals. But prior to 500,000 years ago, the pattern of settlement is different. Firmly dated sites are extremely rare and currently confined to southern Europe. Although scarce, human skeletal remains must be assigned to other hominid taxa. Hand axes and other bifacial tools are largely—if not wholly-absent.

The earlier phase of occupation, which began at least 800,000 years ago, appears to represent one or more colonization events by relatively small numbers of humans. Both their skeletal morphology and their tools suggest that they may have had little connection with the people who colonized Europe after 500,000 years ago, and they might have failed to establish long-term settlement. The lack of known sites in northern Europe suggests that the initial occupants may have been unable to cope with environments above 41°-42° North (that is, above latitudes already settled by Homo erectus in Asia).

Documenting the early phase of European colonization is difficult because of its limited visibility in the archaeological record. The density of the early European population was probably low, and occupation sites may have been small. Few of the sites are likely to have been preserved, and even these may be particularly difficult to find. Most caves and rock shelters—which protect archaeological remains and are easy to identify as potential sites—erode away in a few hundred thousand years. The majority of the early European sites are buried in sediments deposited by streams, lakes, or springs.

The lack of hand axes presents a special problem for the European sites that antedate half a million years. Such tools are unmistakable products of the human hand, and their presence in later deposits—even in isolated settings—is firm evidence of human occupation. But prior to 500,000 years ago, Europeans were making simple pebble and flake tools that differed little from the original Oldowan industry [the earliest tools in human history]. These artifacts are often difficult to distinguish from naturally fractured rock, and they are frequently recovered from geologic contexts (such as high-energy stream deposits) likely to contain naturally chipped and broken cobbles and pebbles. As a consequence, most of the reported European sites dating to more than 500,000 years ago are highly problematic.

1. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the tools used by Europeans prior to 500,000 years ago is true?

- A) They look very similar to naturally broken rocks.
- B) They are unlike the original Oldowan industry.
- C) They have been found above 41°-42° North.
- D) They closely resemble the tools used by Neanderthals.
- E) They have only been found in obscuring geologic contexts.

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the people who colonized Europe after 500,000 years ago?

- A) Their settlements are hard to accurately date.
- B) Their settlements were quite small.
- C) Their settlements were less densely populated than those of earlier colonies.
- D) They used stone tools that closely resembled naturally fractured rock.
- E) They were able to survive in locations where there is no evidence of earlier colonizers.

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a reason for the difficulty in documenting the early phase of European colonization?

- A) The size of occupation sites
- B) The density of the population
- C) The location of early European sites
- D) The erosion of caves and rock shelters
- E) The absence of human skeletal remains

4. The passage suggests which of the following about the people who colonized Europe prior to 500,000 years ago?

- A) They probably did not use stone tools.
- B) They were probably not ancestors of the Neanderthals.
- C) They colonized latitudes above those settled by Homo erectus in Asia.
- D) Their skeletons were morphologically similar to later colonizers.
- E) Their shelters were more prone to erosion than those of later colonizers.

XGPR098

During the past 1,000 years, the climates of the British Isles and continental Europe have undergone various episodes of change. It has long been believed that the demographic and economic expansion of Europe between the tenth and thirteenth centuries coincided with, and was perhaps encouraged by, a **period of relative warmth**, favorable to the expansion of cereal cultivation and the colonization of previously inhospitable environments. This benign phase, although variously dated, was seen to lie between a period of less favorable conditions in the late and post-Roman centuries and the so-called Little Ice Age of the early modern period, which was characterized by an overall cooling of the climate and, in particular, by an increased severity of winters. Climatic deterioration was seen to have begun by circa 1300, presaged by an increase in stormy conditions in Europe, and associated with runs of wet and cool summers and the widespread harvest failures and livestock mortality of the years 1315-1322.

The integrity of the so-called medieval warm period, once considered a global phenomenon, has, however, been called into question by recent paleoenvironmental research. The picture that now emerges is of a less coherent and perhaps more geographically restricted phase—variously dated—of relative warmth, when temperatures in northwest Europe and the North Atlantic area were on average higher than in the post-Roman and early modern periods, although probably not warmer than in the late twentieth century. Some types of evidence, including the records of the advance and retreat of Alpine glaciers, suggest that the later fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries may have seen a notable climatic downturn, followed by a temporary amelioration around 1500, before renewed cooling into the Late Maunder Minimum period of 1675-1715. The relationship between glacial advance or retreat and temperature is however, complex. A study of winter severity in central Europe during the fourteenth century found no clear trend, rather the alternation of runs of cold and mild winters, with the most sustained period of severe winters falling in the period 1301-1328. English documentary sources have been used to suggest a cooling trend from circa 1240-1340 with a subsequent amelioration followed by renewed cooling from circa 1510, but the sporadic nature of this data series necessitates caution. A long-term cooling trend in the northern hemisphere between the twelfth/thirteenth and the seventeenth centuries does, however, emerge from a plethora of sources, including tree-ring data, the study of lake and ocean sediments, and analysis of Greenland ice cores.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) summarize a scholarly debate about a particular phenomenon
- B) discuss a shift in scholarly views of a particular phenomenon
- C) note a discrepancy in the data supporting an account of a particular phenomenon
- D) present an unexpected finding about the causes of a particular phenomenon
- E) dispute the relevance of the evidence on which a long-standing view of a particular phenomenon has been based

2. It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements about glaciers?

- A) The advance and retreat of glaciers is a more reliable measure of weather patterns than are tree-ring data.
- B) The advance and retreat of glaciers during the medieval period is not well enough documented for researchers to identify clear patterns.
- C) The retreat of glaciers cannot be assumed to correlate consistently with periods of warmer weather.
- D) Glaciers remained stable in fourteenth-century central Europe despite alternating cold and mild winters.
- E) Glaciers in northern Europe were more significantly affected by changes in climate during the fourteenth century than were glaciers in central Europe.

3. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A) A once-dominant theory is presented, competing theories are considered, and a new scholarly consensus is identified.
- B) An established view is summarized, some aspects of that view are reconsidered in light of new evidence, and some elements of the earlier view are confirmed.
- C) A phenomenon is described, the chronology of the phenomenon is detailed, and evidence supporting that chronology is presented.
- D) Possible causes of an event are considered, evidence pertaining to those causes is assessed, and a conclusion is drawn.
- E) The consequences of a particular change are identified, some new findings about those consequences are presented, and a direction for future research is proposed.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “period of relative warmth”?

- A) It may not have begun until the early modern period.
- B) It was probably not responsible for increases in European cereal cultivation.
- C) It appears to have occurred across a less extensive area than was once thought.

XGPR099

Black holes radiate like hot coals, sending off energy in all directions. They still absorb everything that comes too close, but quantum mechanics tells us that particles evaporate from a black hole's surface through this Hawking radiation carrying away energy so that it slowly goes back out. The process allows even a large black hole to eventually radiate away all its energy and disappear.

Because the LHC [Large Hadron Collider—a particle accelerator] would have at best just barely enough energy to make a black hole, the only **black holes it could conceivably form** would be small ones. If a black hole started off small and hot, such as one that could potentially be produced at the LHC, it would pretty much disappear immediately. The decay due to Hawking radiation would very efficiently deplete it to nothing. So even if higher-dimensional black holes did form (assuming this whole story is correct in the first place), they wouldn't stick around long enough to do any damage. Big black holes evaporate slowly, but tiny black holes are very hot and lose their energy almost right away. In this respect, black holes are rather strange. Most objects, coals for instance, cool down as they radiate. Black holes, on the other hand, heat up. The smallest ones are the hottest, and therefore radiate the most efficiently.

Now technically, a **potential caveat** to the above argument based on Hawking radiation and black hole decay does exist. We understand black holes only when they are sufficiently big, in which case we know precisely the equations that describe their gravitational system. The well-tested laws of gravity give a reliable mathematical description for black holes. However, we have no such credible formulation of what extremely small black holes would look like. For these very tiny black holes quantum mechanics would come into play—not just for their evaporation but in describing the nature of the objects themselves.

No one really knows how to solve systems in which both quantum mechanics and gravity play an essential role. String theory is physicists' best attempt, but we don't yet understand all its implications. This means that in principle there could be a loophole. Extremely tiny black holes, which we will understand only with a theory of quantum gravity, are unlikely to behave the same way as the big black holes we derive using classical gravity. Perhaps such very tiny black holes don't decay at the rates we expect.

Even this isn't a serious loophole, however. Few people, if any, are worried about these objects. Only black holes that can grow to be big can possibly be dangerous. Small black holes can't accrete enough matter to pose any problem.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. assess and dismiss the possibility that the LHC is capable of creating black holes
- B. show that claims about any black holes created by the LHC cannot be evaluated at present
- C. discuss one possible exception to the assertion that the LHC cannot create black holes
- D. account for the difference in behavior between large and small black holes
- E. argue that there are no grounds for concern about the creation of black holes by the LHC

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The author would likely agree with which of the following statements about the “black holes [the LHC] could conceivably form”?

- A. They would not be satisfactorily described by any extant theory.
- B. They would radiate energy at a rate significantly different from what physicists have predicted
- C. They would be unlikely to absorb enough matter to be damaging.

3. The author presents the “potential caveat” as

- A. credible but of no vital consequence
- B. applicable but so unlikely as to be irrelevant
- C. counterintuitive but supported by empirical evidence
- D. overstated but not without scientific merit
- E. inaccurate but initially plausible

4. The author suggests that the argument advanced in the second paragraph of the passage may be challenged for which of the following reasons?

- A. The LHC may be able to generate black holes so small that they radiate energy faster than they absorb energy.
- B. The particle evaporation that occurs in black holes that may be created by the LHC will run contrary to quantum mechanics
- C. The LHC may be able to produce black holes that cannot be fully described without reference to quantum gravity.
- D. The rate of decay of the small black holes the LHC may be able to create is comparable to the rate of decay of larger black holes
- E. The extent to which the black holes the LHC may be able to produce are subject to Hawking radiation depends on their initial temperature.

SECTION 6 (3.23 更新)

XGPR100

Novelist Zora Neale Hurston's memoir *Dust Tracks on a Road* (1942) is remarkable for stepping outside well-established patterns of its genre. African American autobiography, whose origins lay in narratives written or told by slaves or former slaves, became firmly established in the nineteenth century as a literary form that permitted African Americans to combine the telling of individual life stories with protest against an intolerable political, social, and economic system. Long after the abolition of slavery, this element of protest continued to draw on the common experiences of African American authors and readers, reinforcing the collective nature of the civil rights endeavor. Thus, the individual as a representative of an oppressed group opposed to the larger forces of racial oppression is the central focus in African American autobiography well into the twentieth century. Such twentieth-century autobiographies as those of novelist Richard Wright, writer and lecturer Claude Brown, and civil rights leader Malcolm X continue the tradition. Among literary women who adopted the traditional model, poet Nikki Giovanni devoted her autobiography to her involvement with the Black liberation movement of the 1960s, while poet Maya Angelou adopted a literary model, making excellent use of the traditional European *Bildungsroman*—or “coming of age novel”—in her 1969 memoir about growing up Black in the segregated South.

In sharp contrast to this narrative model of individual struggle, Hurston in *Dust Tracks* employs two distinct strategies in different sections of the book. In the early chapters, speaking as an ethnographic interpreter of Black folk culture without prolonged reference to racial oppression, Hurston situates herself in the context of the folkways and history of her all-Black hometown of Eatonville, Florida, describing a serene and secure childhood, never focusing on the larger, oppressive society. Later chapters take the form of impersonal essays dealing with such topics as “Love” and “Books and Things”; in these chapters, Hurston gives her own highly independent views on these topics but never illustrates those views by means of her own personal experiences.

As the first Black woman writer to venture outside the group framework in which Black autobiography had existed since the late eighteenth century, Hurston received a good deal of negative criticism. Her contemporaries complained that *Dust Tracks* failed to contribute positively to the ongoing struggle against racism, while today's critics find it frustrating in its lack of self-disclosure. But *Dust Tracks*, while unconventional, nevertheless represents a significant contribution to the genre of African American autobiography. By using selected elements in her life to discover an alternative version of the Black female self to those already prevalent in Black autobiographical literature, Hurston forces the reader to redefine the meanings and uses of the genre.

1. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- A. *Dust Tracks on a Road*, although condemned for violating the conventions of its genre, is an important contribution to African American autobiography.
- B. *Dust Tracks on a Road*, condemned in its own time by critics and the public alike, has nonetheless served as a model for much contemporary African American autobiography.
- C. Zora Neale Hurston's place in the forefront of African American literature has been secured by the recent rediscovery by critics of *Dust Tracks on a Road*.
- D. In *Dust Tracks on a Road*, Zora Neale Hurston explicitly condemns the time-honored conventions of African American autobiography and proposes a whole new direction for the genre.
- E. The genre of African American autobiography, which originated with the eighteenth-century slave narrative, reaches its apex in the writings of Zora Neale Hurston.

2. Which of the following pieces of writing would be most similar to one of the early chapters of *Dust Tracks on a Road*, as the book is described in the passage?

- A. A journalist's negative depiction of the political practices of various countries
- B. A reporter's grave account of being held prisoner of war in a foreign land

- C. An essayist's fond memories of the social customs of the region where he grew up
- D. A historian's study of burial customs in an ancient civilization
- E. A poet's essay about the process by which she composed her most famous collection of poems

3. The author of the passage mentions the "abolition of slavery" most probably for which of the following reasons ?

- A. To identify a turning point after which African American autobiography was transformed
- B. To provide a historical referent for a central event in *Dust Tracks on a Road*
- C. To highlight the contrast between political history and literary history
- D. To emphasize the endurance of an element of African American autobiography
- E. To orient the reader to the historical era in which Hurston was writing

4. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning the slave narratives?

- A. The literary elements of these narratives have fused with traditional European literary genres to create the modern African American autobiography.
- B. Certain conventions established by these narratives are applicable outside the context of slavery and were used by writers well into the twentieth century.
- C. These narratives are for the most part associated with the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and had been supplanted by a new genre by the time slavery was abolished.
- D. These narratives seldom contained either reminiscences of childhood activities or descriptions of family activities.
- E. The authors of these narratives recorded their experiences for the benefit of family and friends, not for consumption by the wider reading public.

XGPR101

In 1776, the state of New Jersey adopted a constitution that ignored gender in its suffrage clause, defining voters simply as adult residents worth at least fifty pounds. After 1776 women routinely participated in the state's electoral process, until, in 1807, the state legislature passed a law redefining voters solely as adult White male taxpaying citizens. Political historians have been perplexed by New Jersey's deviation from the established norm of exclusive male suffrage, finding no sign of public agitation either for or against the voting rights of women prior to their enfranchisement in 1776 or disenfranchisement in 1807. Consequently **historians**, downplaying the extent to which women actually voted, have treated female suffrage as the result of careless constitutional construction and viewed the 1807 disenfranchisement as a legislative effort to remedy this carelessness. Yet examination of revolutionary-era manuscripts indicates that the 1776 suffrage clause underwent close legislative scrutiny that led to several **significant changes**: thus, the absence of gender references in the final version was probably not accidental. Indeed, the evidence suggests that New Jersey's legislators believed that all who possessed sufficient net worth were entitled to vote. However, they also saw the net worth qualification as serving to prevent an overdemocratization of the voting process.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. challenge the prevailing historical explanation for the lack of public agitation regarding women's voting rights in New Jersey in the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century
- B. question a widely accepted argument regarding the consequences of the disenfranchisement of women in New Jersey in 1807

- C. evaluate various explanations for why New Jersey adopted certain constitutional provisions in 1776 that were contrary to those of other states
- D. dispute the prevailing explanation of a particular feature of the state constitution adopted by New Jersey in 1776
- E. consider certain inconsistencies in a conventional argument about the extent to which women in New Jersey voted after 1776

2. Which of the following best describes the function of the last sentence of the passage?

- A. To suggest that New Jersey legislators in 1776 were insincere in their commitment to voting rights for women
- B. To indicate that there was a lack of consensus among New Jersey legislators regarding the final version of the 1776 suffrage clause
- C. To indicate that the New Jersey legislators in 1776 did not favor unqualified access to voting rights
- D. To undermine the evidence suggesting that New Jersey legislators in 1776 believed that all who possessed sufficient net worth were entitled to vote
- E. To suggest that the absence of gender references in the final version of the 1776 suffrage clause may have been accidental

3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would probably disagree with the “historians” over the extent to which

- A. there was public agitation in New Jersey regarding voting rights for women prior to the adoption of the 1776 state constitution
- B. the suffrage clause adopted in New Jersey in 1776 was the product of deliberate intent
- C. the disenfranchisement law passed in New Jersey in 1807 was carelessly constructed
- D. New Jersey deviated from the established norm of exclusive male suffrage after 1776
- E. New Jersey legislators were concerned in 1776 about the overdemocratization of the voting process

4. The author of the passage takes the “significant changes” to be an indication of which of the following?

- A. That the 1776 suffrage clause was not established without critical examination.
- B. That there was little consensus among legislation regarding the final version of the 1776 suffrage clause.
- C. That the 1776 suffrage clause was not a deviation from the norm that prevailed in other states.
- D. That there was at least some public agitation in favor of voting rights for women prior to 1776.
- E. That legislation in 1776 were seriously concerned about the overdemocratization of the voting process.

XGPR102

The importance of the Bill of Rights in twentieth-century United States law and politics has led some historians to search for the “original meaning” of its most controversial clauses. This approach, known as “originalism,” presumes that each right codified in the Bill of Rights had an independent history that can be studied in isolation from the histories of other rights, and its proponents ask how formulations of the Bill of Rights in 1791 reflected developments in specific areas of legal thinking at that time. Legal and constitutional historians, for example, have found originalism especially useful in the study of provisions of the Bill of Rights that were innovative by eighteenth-century standards, such as the Fourth Amendment’s broadly termed protection against “unreasonable searches and seizures.” Recent calls in the legal and political arena for a return to a “jurisprudence of original intention,” however, have made it a matter of much more than purely scholarly interest when originalists insist that a clause’s true meaning was fixed at the moment of its adoption, or maintain that only those rights explicitly mentioned in the United States Constitution deserve constitutional recognition and protection. These two claims seemingly lend support to the notion that an interpreter must apply fixed definitions of a fixed number of rights to contemporary issues, for the claims imply that the central problem of rights in the Revolutionary era was to precisely identify, enumerate, and define those rights that Americans felt were crucial to protecting their liberty.

Both claims, however, are questionable from the perspective of a strictly historical inquiry, however sensible they may seem from the vantage point of contemporary jurisprudence. Even though originalists are correct in claiming that the search for original meaning is inherently historical, historians would not normally seek to determine exactly what a specific clause or right meant when the Bill of Rights was adopted in 1791, because historians would not normally feel compelled to support attempts to make that “original meaning” binding today. The strictly historical purpose for an inquiry into the original meaning of specific rights would be to determine why a particular clause was adopted and to establish a baseline from which its subsequent evolution could be traced and evaluated.

Because of its proponents’ pressing need to find determinate meaning at a fixed historical moment originalism cannot capture everything that was dynamic and creative uncertain and problematic-in Revolutionary constitutionalis, nor can it easily accommodate the diversity of views that explains why the debates of the Revolutionary era were so lively. A strictly historical approach, on the other hand, makes it clear that the framers and ratifiers of the Bill of Rights were struggling with complex questions, the novelty of which had carried them away from the received wisdom of their time and was forcing their ideas about rights and the protection of those rights to continually evolve.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. reconcile opposing views of a modern-day political and legal issue
- B. introduce an innovative approach to particular legal and political issue
- C. criticize the application of a certain scholarly methodology to contemporary legal issues
- D. trace the origin and development of a certain scholarly methodology
- E. explain complementary scholarly approaches to a historical question

2. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. reconcile opposing views of a modern-day political and legal issue
- B. introduce an innovative approach to a particular legal and political issue
- C. criticize the application of a certain scholarly methodology to contemporary legal issues
- D. trace the origin and development of a certain scholarly methodology
- E. explain complementary scholarly approaches to a historical question

3. The author of the passage mentions the Fourth Amendment in the first paragraph for which of the following reasons?

- A. To identify a right the meaning of which has changed significantly since the adoption of the Bill of Rights
- B. To provide an example of the difficulty historians encounter in their attempts to determine the original meaning of the Bill of Rights
- C. To help explain why the framers of the Bill of Rights used such generalized language
- D. To illustrate one area of research in which originalism has been useful to certain historians
- E. To demonstrate how the methodology of originalism is used when originalists study a particular right

4. It can be inferred from the passage that a jurisprudence of original intention is based on which of the following assumptions about the Bill of Rights?

- A. Its framers and ratifiers sought to protect individual rights in as many situations as possible by describing each right in broad terms.
- B. Its framers and ratifiers originally intended the rights enumerated in the various individual clauses to be interpreted in relation to one another
- C. Each clause has a meaning that can be determined by studying its history and can be applied to contemporary issues.
- D. Each right reflects the diversity of views that its framers held about individual rights.
- E. A study of interpretations of the Bill of Rights suggests that the Bill can legitimately be read in more than one way.

SECTION 7 (3.25 更新)

XGPR121

Medieval authors continually reworked their own manuscripts, producing a variety of competing texts during their own lifetimes. Later editors often merged, reorganized, supplemented, or suppressed parts of these manuscripts when they were having them copied by scribes, who were themselves sometimes unreliable. Thus, the proper ordering of tales within *The Canterbury Tales* and the proper sequential reconstruction of the framing narrative that surrounds them remain topics of dispute in Chaucer studies. In recent years, the usefulness of the Ellesmere manuscript as a guide to Chaucer's own intentions has been severely criticized, especially in relation to another, very early (though incomplete) manuscript, Hengwrt. In asserting that Hengwrt is closer to Chaucer's original than Ellesmere is, scholars deploy a number of arguments: that the text of some of the Tales is more comprehensible in Hengwrt than in Ellesmere; that although both manuscripts were written within a decade after Chaucer's death, Hengwrt is, by paleographic means, demonstrably the earlier; that the very fact that Hengwrt presents the Tales in a jumbled sequence more accurately reflects the probably chaotic state of Chaucer's papers at the time of his death; and that the same scribe wrote both the Ellesmere and the Hengwrt manuscripts, and since a scribe was unlikely to undo a sensible established sequence, the coherent arrangement of Ellesmere is later and more representative of editorial intervention than authorial intention.

Not all of these assertions can be unequivocally accepted and even those that can be serve as much to support as to undermine the authority of Ellesmere's presentation of the Tales. The chronological priority of Hengwrt, for example, is by no means certain: some expert paleographers find themselves unable to pronounce on the question.

And even if one were to accept the outmoded assumption that the medieval manuscript created earliest is automatically the least corrupt, and could demonstrate that Hengwrt was earlier, its chronological priority would prove little. Ellesmere could, after all, have been a copy of an even earlier manuscript, one unrelated to Hengwrt but now lost to us. Nor is it certain that Hengwrt and Ellesmere were written by the same scribe: certain divergences in spelling strongly suggest they were not. More importantly, while Ellesmere certainly does present the Tales in a more artistic and satisfying sequence than does Hengwrt, this hardly proves that the jumbled ordering of Hengwrt is closer either to what was available after Chaucer's death or to his intention. If Chaucer left no finished manuscript of the Tales, Hengwrt too is the product of editorial intervention: someone gathered the materials for it and put them in a set order for a scribe to copy. Editors cannot put such posthumous materials together without making some hypothesis about authorial intentions: the accuracy of such hypotheses has always depended on the information available to them and on the intelligence with which they used it.

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage and the "scholar" would agree that which of the following is a valid principle for preferring one manuscript version of a work over another?

- A. After scrutinizing the best evidence available about authorial intent, scholars should prefer the manuscript that is most faithful to it.
- B. After determining when each manuscript was produced, scholars should prefer the manuscript that was produced closest to the time of the author's death.
- C. After determining when each manuscript was produced, scholars should prefer the one based on the author's earliest version of the work.
- D. After analyzing the manuscript texts, scholars should prefer the manuscript that appears to be the most complete.
- E. After evaluating the relative aesthetic qualities of the manuscripts, scholars should prefer the manuscript that is most artistically satisfying.

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most confident about scholars' ability to determine which posthumous manuscript best reflects the proper ordering of The Canterbury Tales if the scholars could determine which of the following?

- A. The actual dates at which various posthumous manuscripts of the Tales were created
- B. The relative expertise of paleographers who have examined manuscripts of the Tales
- C. The amount of information available to and the intelligence of the earliest editors of the Tales
- D. The skill and intelligence of the scribes involved in copying the Tales
- E. The identities of the scribes who copied each manuscript of the Tales

3. The author of the passage disputes the relevance of scholarly efforts to establish which of the following as a partial basis for inferring the proper sequence of The Canterbury Tales?

- A. Whether the same scribe wrote both the Hengwrt and the Ellesmere manuscripts
- B. Whether Chaucer had established an order for the Tales during his own lifetime
- C. Which manuscript of the Tales is most aesthetically enjoyable to readers
- D. What kinds of editorial interventions produced the early manuscripts of the Tales
- E. Whether the Hengwrt manuscript is older than the Ellesmere manuscript

4. The author of the passage attributes the ongoing dispute in Chaucer scholarship regarding the sequencing of The Canterbury Tales to the fact that

- A. paleographic evidence concerning the age of manuscripts is equivocal at best, and expert paleographers often disagree
- B. it is difficult today to estimate the degree of knowledge and skill possessed by past editors of medieval manuscripts
- C. some critics prefer to make critical judgments based on evidence about authorial intention rather than on aesthetic considerations
- D. medieval editors and scribes lacked critical acumen and frequently chose to override the wishes of authors
- E. quite different versions of medieval literary works were in simultaneous circulation both before and after their authors' deaths

XGPR122

Comets-detritus from the formation of outer solar system bodies-represent one possible source of Earth's water. Although hundreds of Earth masses of comets now reside in orbits far from the Sun. early in the history of the solar system comets were more commonly in orbits that intersected the orbits of Mars, Earth, and Venus (based on computer studies of solar system formation). Collisions of comets with the planets would have released the cometary ices and gases into the atmospheres of the target planets. Early in Earth's history, the first couple of hundred million years, cometary material including water might have been episodically added to the atmosphere. However, the ratio of deuterium to hydrogen(D/H) in the water ice portion of most (but not all) comets that have been measured is twice that in ocean water on the Earth. No plausible way has been found to lower the value after it has been added to the Earth. Therefore, comets do not appear to be the primary source of Earth's water

Two alternative possibilities have been proposed. Bodies in the asteroid belt would have been richer in water than material near the Earth. and Jupiter perturbed that material into orbits that could have allowed accretion by the Earth. Most of this material would have been in the form of bodies as large as the Moon or even Mars, so that these collisions would have been violent. Nonetheless. the net effect would have been the addition of water to the growing Earth. **Carbonaceous meteorites**, some of which may have been derived from the asteroid belt. have a D H range that averages out to the value present in the Earth's oceans. However. some of the details of the elemental and isotopic abundances in the carbonaceous chondrites [a type of meteorite] limit to 1 percent the amount of this material that could have been added to the Earth. It is possible that **other types of chondrites** were present in the asteroid belt that today are poorly known, such as a new class of bodies represented by a handful of so-called-main belt comets. but for the moment this is speculative. Alternatively, water could have been adsorbed [gathered on a surface in a condensed layer] on rocky grains closer to the Earth, and brought in through a gentle rain of this material. While laboratory studies show that enough water might have stuck to the grains to explain the abundance of the Earth's oceans, the presence of such a water-laden dust layer in the nebula remains speculative.

1. The “carbonaceous meteorites” are important to the first of the two alternative possibilities discussed in the passage because these meteorites

- A. appear to account for an issue left unresolved by the comet-based theory
- B. show a wider range of H values than do other known meteorites
- C. shed light on how the H values of Earth's water might have changed over time
- D. support a recently developed theory about the composition of the asteroid belt
- E. are representative of the bodies that were once present in the asteroid belt

2. The author discusses “other types of chondrites” primarily because

- A. it is likely that many of these chondrites collided with Earth early in Earth's history
- B. these chondrites suggest that the asteroid belt is much more diverse than once thought
- C. these chondrites have elemental and isotopic abundances similar to those of carbonaceous meteorites
- D. among meteorites analyzed thus far none have D H values that correspond to those of Earth's ocean water
- E. it appears unlikely that carbonaceous meteorites could have been the sole source of Earth's water

3. It can be inferred from the passage that an important difference between the “two alternative possibilities” is that the second one

- A. remains somewhat speculative
- B. does not require massive collision involving Earth
- C. assumes that carbonaceous meteorites are the primary source of Earth's water
- D. cannot account for the H values of Earth's water
- E. depends on the existence of certain types of main belt comets

4. Which of the following can be inferred about the “carbonaceous meteorites” discussed in the passage?

- A. They were once the most common type of meteorite intersecting Earth's orbit.
- B. They are atypical among the meteorites that come from the asteroid belt.
- C. They have isotopic abundances similar to those of the main belt comets.
- D. Some have H values that are lower than the D H value of Earth's ocean water.
- E. Most have H values that are higher than the d H value of Earth's ocean water.

XGPR123

Market economies are notoriously difficult to identify in the archeological record. This is particularly true in the subtropical Maya lowlands of Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize. (As we use the term here, a market economy means the production of goods or services with the express purpose of receiving goods or services of approximately equal or greater value in return; that is, at least some surplus production is generated and destined for exchange for other needed or highly desirable items or services rather than for consumption within the household or to pay taxes and tribute.)

Some Maya archaeologists have postulated Classic period Maya markets based on formal masonry architectural arrangements that resemble modern arcades. Open spaces at or near the heart of an ancient Maya city, especially those that have small stone scatters or alignments consistently aligned in parallel rows separated by areas that resemble aisles or walkways, have also been tentatively identified as the permanent foundations of market stalls. However, except for Chunchucmil, these hypothesized architectural markers of marketplaces have so far not been supported by other lines of evidence other than their central locations and accessibility via sacbeob [elevated white limestone roads built by the Maya].

As counterintuitive as it may seem, it is not much easier to infer a market economy from artifactual evidence. While it is often relatively easy to demonstrate that durable exotic items have been transported from a foreign source to their point of consumption, it does not necessarily follow that such items were imported using a market mechanism; artifacts made from nonlocal materials might have come from direct extraction of the resource by household members, or through **reciprocal agreements between kinsmen** (or trading partners) who are dispersed in different resource zones, or, finally, from distribution through some sort of hierarchical authority whose function was to gather resources from diverse resource zones through taxation or tribute and then redistribute them throughout the realm. Nor does it follow that importation of foreign luxury items, no matter how voluminous, necessarily implies reliance on a market economy for day-to-day utilitarian and subsistence goods. **The case for an ancient Maya market economy is strengthened, however, where household inventories are both ample and diverse.**

Finally, given the rapid biodegradation of most of Mayan material culture, the absence of evidence for craft production or household resource specialization within household production units does not constitute evidence of the absence of a market economy; it is at least theoretically possible that a society could have been intensely specialized in craft production and we wouldn't have a clue since all their crafts used perishable materials.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A) summarize recent research that has been conducted in the subtropical Maya lowlands
- B) propose a way that archaeologists might be able to overcome a difficult aspect of research in the subtropical Maya lowlands
- C) outline certain impediments to determining whether the ancient Maya had a market economy
- D) argue that the ancient Maya probably did not have a market economy as it is defined by economists today
- E) question the validity of certain evidence that has been used to suggest that the ancient Maya had a market economy

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The passage implies which of the following about foreign luxury items found in Maya sites?

- A) They are rare because of their perishable components.
- B) Their presence does not prove widespread reliance on a market economy.
- C) They are generally found only in households with large inventories.

3. The author mentions “reciprocal agreements between kinsmen” primarily in order to

- A) illustrate how market economies might have originated
- B) consider potential alternatives to the direct extraction of resources
- C) speculate about explanations for the presence of certain artifacts
- D) distinguish the mechanisms for importing luxury items from those used for subsistence goods
- E) challenge the notion that certain durable items were actually imported from foreign sources

4. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A) It summarizes the argument put forth in the paragraph as a whole.

- B) It offers an alternative to an explanation presented earlier in the paragraph.
- C) It questions the theory outlined in the first sentence of the paragraph.
- D) It cites an exception to the assertion made in the preceding sentence.
- E) It points out an inherent contradiction that weakens the claim made in the preceding sentence.