

# 新 GRE 阅读讲义

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重点在 1-1.5mm 范围

从每页中容易找到，排列小图

① 做  
P1-2 3 P13-18 文章 P21-22 6912

② P.0

P14-16 P21-28

17-19 序 2.3.4

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# 1. The Test / 考试基本信息

## Computer-based

Analytical Writing: Issue 30min; Argument 30min

Quantitative Reasoning Two sections, 35min, 20~questions

Verbal Reasoning Two sections, 30min, 20~questions

**Paper-Based-** 06 机考同卷 Sec3 Sec4 (pp.309-328)

Reading Comprehension 12 13

Text Completion 4, 4 4, 4

Sentence Equivalence 5 4

Unscored section unidentified, 30/35min, 20~questions

Total: 30+30+35+35+30+30+30~35=225~min = 3.75 hours

## 2. Reading Comprehension / 阅读理解

### 1.1. Abilities

- 1 "understanding the meaning of individual words" 个别单词含义
- 2 understanding the meaning of individual sentences 个别句子含义
- 3 understanding the meaning of paragraphs and larger bodies of text 段落及更大文本的意义, 知道文章在说什么
- 4 distinguishing between minor and major points 区分小论点和主要论点 { 总论点-分论点, 分论点-论据
- 5 summarizing a passage 概括文章大意 (首末段)
- 6 drawing conclusions from the information provided 结论 (末段)
- 7 reasoning from incomplete data, inferring missing information (从不完整信息作推理), 从论据到结论
- 8 understanding the structure of a text, how the parts relate to one another 结构的理解, 关联 { 论点 vs 论据, 论据 vs 论据
- 9 identifying the author's perspective 识别作者的观点
- 10 identifying the author's assumptions 识别作者的假设 (即论点与前提)
- 11 analyzing a text and reaching conclusions about it 结论 (末段)
- 12 identifying strengths and weaknesses 优缺点 (末段)
- 13 developing and considering alternative explanations" 观点之间的对比

不是专业知识理解, 不用都读懂, 不是生词, 不是新词

### 1.2. Passages

Ten passages 10篇文章! 多数文章 1~2 篇文章 40字, 120字, 160字 8种字  
 Subject physical sciences, biological sciences, social sciences, arts and humanities, and everyday topics (一篇, 针对 logic)  
 Source books and periodicals, both academic and nonacademic. 1~4 篇占一篇, 1 为 logic

### 1.3. Questions

- Select One Answer Choice (单选 - 材料题) 分析别人如何展开其论点, 占 1/3 阅读题  
 Select One or More Answer Choices (多选 - 正确) 而批判别人观点是时选错  
 Select-in-Passage (文章中选句子题) 考一个词的功能作用, 1~2 题

### 3. Sample / 样文

Topic words (TW)

G = pop music, ≠ pop

人+作品 → 评价对象 / TW

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following reading passage.

- ① Reviving the practice of using elements of popular music in classical composition, an approach that had been in hibernation in the United States during the 1960s, composer Philip Glass (born 1937) embraced the ethos of popular music without imitating it.
- ② Glass based two symphonies on music by rock musicians David Bowie and Brian Eno, but the symphonies' sound is distinctively his. Popular elements do not appear out of place in Glass's classical music, which from its early days has shared certain harmonies and rhythms with rock music. Yet this use of popular elements has not made Glass a composer of popular music. His music is not a version of popular music packaged to attract classical listeners; it is high art for listeners steeped in rock rather than the classics. (129 words)

revive 复兴

hibernate 冬眠 休眠

embrace 拥抱 支持

↓ 拥护

逻辑上认为相同

without imitate 逻辑上

认为不同

Select only one answer choice.

1. The passage addresses which of the following issues related to Glass's use of popular elements in his classical compositions? TW

- A How it is regarded by listeners who prefer rock to the classics
- B How it has affected the commercial success of Glass's music 无关 commercial
- C Whether it has contributed to a revival of interest among other composers in using popular elements in their compositions 遇到错误就停止
- D Whether it has had a detrimental effect on Glass's reputation as a composer of classical music 无关
- E Whether it has caused certain of Glass's works to be derivative in quality 派生

① 首句的逻辑提取 有相同+有不同

找出不同背后的逻辑关系

② 是论据 必有重复论点的部分

• distinctively = without imitating

找逻辑新作用

论据要抓住核心

• 必有“同义词”重复

• based on = embrace

③④ 合在一起与②形成共同证据

分句的逻辑内容是次要

只字不提主干

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

2. The passage suggests that Glass's work displays which of the following qualities?

- A A return to the use of popular music in classical compositions
- B An attempt to elevate rock music to an artistic status more closely approximating that of classical music 无关
- C A long-standing tendency to incorporate elements from two apparently disparate musical styles

⑤ 陈述性; 肯定陈述

形成对比

3. Select the sentence that distinguishes two ways of integrating rock and classical music.

integer integrity 完整

选择2句

Cues 提示词 Core 核心 Function

① embraced = TW (Topic word)

without imitating ≠ pop music (p)

② based on, but distinctively =, ≠ p

③ do appear ④ yet p. v. s. not p

⑤ it is not; is high art

a (表证据1)

b<sub>1</sub> b<sub>2</sub> 4

b<sub>2</sub> 从属于④

1. 信息题: 首句 TW

信息无法直接精确定位

从选项找线索

带核心去排除

Key: E; AC; last

(2-3个与核心相反或无关)

余下用 noun phrase 定位原句 (NP)

标题位置分析:

1. 信息题: 首句

2. 信息题: 首句

3. 句. 旧句功能

②④句内容证据

设题点

#### 4. Basic Skills / 基本技巧 <sup>09P4</sup>

"all the questions can be answered on the basis of the information provided in the passage, and you are not expected to rely on any outside knowledge."

无须背景 头脑空白 定位解题

阅读书籍 abilities

- Try to distinguish **main ideas** from **supporting ideas or evidence**.
- Try to distinguish ideas that the author is **advancing** from those he or she is merely **reporting**.
- Similarly, try to distinguish ideas that the author is strongly committed to from those he or she advances as **hypothetical** or **speculative**.
- Try to identify the **main transitions** from one idea to the next.
- Try to identify the **relationship between different ideas**. For example:
  - Are they **contrasting**? Are they **consistent**?
  - Does one **support** the other?
  - Does one **spell another out** in **greater detail**?
  - Is one an **application** of another to a particular circumstance?

总论点-分论点. 论点-论据  
作者本人观点及引用他人观点

作者态度程度 假设. 推测

识别过渡句子

逻辑  
论点

段中 keywords (KW)

However, by contrast alternative, on the other hand, opposing view

a more compelling explanation another theory. in addition  
Similarly:

找不同 (此时如果遇到, 可重复)  
找点 (找对 KW) 下句. 找逻辑关系

KW<sub>1</sub> (a, b)

KW<sub>2</sub> (x, y)

关系 1. 对比. 转折  
2. 顺承. 总结  
并列

逻辑理解 > 细节读懂

文字上 -- 对应答案 提正确答案.

## 5. Examples / 例文 问题解决型文章

## Mendelssohn

**Questions 2 to 5 are based on the following reading passage.**

Was Felix Mendelssohn (1809–1847) a great composer? On its face, the question seems absurd. One of the most gifted prodigies in the history of music, he produced his first masterpiece at sixteen. From then on, he was recognized as an artist of preternatural abilities, not only as a composer but also as a pianist and conductor. But Mendelssohn's enduring popularity has often been at odds — sometimes quite sharply — with his critical standing. Despite general acknowledgment of his genius, there has been a noticeable reluctance to rank him with, say, Schumann or Brahms. As Haggini put it, Mendelssohn, as a composer, was a "minor master . . . working on a small scale of emotion and texture." (117 words)

odd 奇数  $n$  even 偶数  
odd 神祕  $n$  奇怪  
odd 奇 with =  
conflict,  
antagonistic,  
discrepancy,  
inconsistent

2. Select a sentence in the passage whose function is to indicate the range of

Mendelssohn's musical talents. (27/11) (20/10) <sup>4/2</sup> Attitude words (Aw. 2/3/3)

3. The passage suggests that anyone attempting to evaluate Mendelssohn's career must confront which of the following dichotomies?

- A The tension between Mendelssohn's career as a composer and his career as a pianist and conductor
- B The contrast between Mendelssohn's popularity and that of Schumann and Brahms
- C The discrepancy between Mendelssohn's popularity and his standing among critics
- D The inconsistency between Mendelssohn's reputation during his lifetime and his reputation since his death
- E The gap between Mendelssohn's prodigious musical beginnings and his decline in later years

Function	Core M?
KW1(a, b)	great(+, +)
v.s KW2(x, y)	critical
	( $\neq$ SB.H)

4. It can be inferred that the "reluctance" mentioned in the passage is being ascribed to

- A most composers since Mendelssohn B Schumann and Brahms  
C the music-listening public D music critics generally  
E Haggin exclusively (swey, thky) 程彦婧: 一错误选项

5. The author mentions Schumann and Brahms primarily in order to

- A provide examples of composers who are often compared with Mendelssohn
- B identify certain composers who are more popular than Mendelssohn popular
- C identify composers whom Mendelssohn influenced
- D establish the milieu in which Mendelssohn worked context
- E establish a standard of comparison for Mendelssohn as a composer

人名：优先定位。  
 \* 张华清  $\leftarrow$  张华清。  
 or 是 But 之前内容。 前后逻辑混乱。

## women's employment

Questions 6 and 7 are based on the following reading passage.

While most scholarship on women's employment in the United States recognizes that the Second World War (1939–1945) dramatically changed the role of women in the workforce, these studies also acknowledge that few women remained in manufacturing jobs once men returned from the war. But in agriculture, unlike other industries where women were viewed as temporary workers, women's employment did not end with the war. Instead, the expansion of agriculture and a steady decrease in the number of male farmworkers combined to cause the industry to hire more women in the postwar years. Consequently, the 1950s saw a growing number of women engaged in farm labor, even though rhetoric in the popular media called for the return of women to domestic life. (122w)

帶過及打情  
多受心足矣

6. It can be inferred from the passage that the manufacturing and agricultural sectors in the United States following the Second World War differed in which of the following respects?

5. But, unlike 其他 10分

- A The rate of expansion in each sector ✓
- B The percentage of employees in each sector who were men ✓
- C The trend in the wages of men employed in each sector ✓
- D The attitude of the popular media toward the employment of women in each sector
- E The extent to which women in each sector were satisfied with their jobs ✓

17 7. Which of the following statements about women's employment in the United States during and after the Second World War is most clearly supported by the passage?

信息题

- A Most women who joined the workforce during the Second World War wanted to return to domestic life when the war ended. ✓
- B The great majority of women who joined the workforce during the Second World War were employed in manufacturing jobs. ✗
- C The end of the Second World War was followed by a large-scale transfer of women workers from manufacturing to agriculture. ✓ ✗
- D The increase in women's employment that accompanied the Second World War was longer lasting in agriculture than it was in manufacturing. ✓
- E The popular media were more forceful in calling for women to join the workforce during the Second World War than in calling for women to return to domestic life after the war. ✗

## transport of plant seeds

Questions 8 and 9 are based on the following reading passage.

Since the Hawaiian Islands have never been connected to other land masses, the great <sup>diversity</sup> variety of plants in Hawaii must be a result of the long-distance dispersal of seeds, a process that requires both a method of transport and an equivalence between the ecology of the source area and that of the recipient area. There is some dispute about the method of transport involved. Some biologists argue that ocean and air currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii. Yet the results of flotation experiments and the low temperatures of air currents cast doubt on these hypotheses. More probable is bird transport, either externally, by accidental attachment of the seeds to feathers, or internally, by the swallowing of fruit and subsequent excretion of the seeds. While it is likely that fewer varieties of plant seeds have reached Hawaii externally than internally, more varieties are known to be adapted to external than to internal transport. (157 words)

8. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
- A discussing different approaches biologists have taken to testing theories about the distribution of plants in Hawaii
  - B discussing different theories about the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii
  - C discussing the extent to which air currents are responsible for the dispersal of plant seeds to Hawaii
  - D resolving a dispute about the adaptability of plant seeds to bird transport
  - E resolving a dispute about the ability of birds to carry plant seeds long distances

9. The author mentions the results of flotation experiments on plant seeds (lines 7-8) most probably in order to

- A support the claim that the distribution of plants in Hawaii is the result of the long-distance dispersal of seeds
- B lend credibility to the thesis that air currents provide a method of transport for plant seeds to Hawaii
- C suggest that the long-distance dispersal of seeds is a process that requires long periods of time
- D challenge the claim that ocean currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii
- E refute the claim that Hawaiian flora evolved independently from flora in other parts of the world

Notes:

1. the result of dispersal TW<sub>1</sub>
2. dispute about dispute TW<sub>2</sub>
3. some biologists current KW<sub>1</sub>
4. Yet, cast doubt doubt AW-
5. More probable bird KW<sub>2</sub>
6. (b. ex/in-) X (CR/PR)

把作者的评价与事实 (AWG) Attitude words

相同词在可以用相同的词来评价，而快速定位选项与事实。



## 6. An Introduction to Logical Structures / 基本逻辑结构

Passage / Topic (每段作一个逻辑)

Topic Words (TW)	Development/2-3 KWs	Key words (AW) Attitude Words	Topic Sentence & conclusion sentence TS & CS
<p>现象解释 phenomenon, fact; (problem, difficulty puzzle, question) observation behaviour, why, how</p> <p>问题解: 现象解释 一个现象, 对它解释 Topic Sentence 2-3 句</p>	<p>Phen. (Prob.) 1st explanation=kw1 aw: -- (负评价) 2nd interpretation=kw2 (solutions, way) 解词 有时 TW=Phen. / Prob. Author's explanation</p>	<p>前负后正 唯一解释 + (正评价)</p>	<p>TS: (explain + 现象; way + 问题) 一般在首句 (短文章) 首段 (长文章) CS: 少见</p>
<p>新老对比 has been, traditionally, kw 老 until recently; 用现在时态说观点 [ however, recently ] frequently, widely, many [ however, now ] 用过去时态说观点</p>	<p>however + 反驳 = aw-- kw 新 (评价)</p>	<p>老: 否定或次要 新: 正评价 (正评价一般放在最后)</p>	<p>TS: 反驳或新观点 → 在 however/but/yet 句中 CS: 少见</p>
<p>论点说明 Thesis Dev. can, may, should, must attitude words: ⊕, --; 态度词 recent study, work 作者判断/观点 围绕一个东西, 作者说明</p>	<p>Thesis (TW) kw1 kw2 (Conclusion)</p>	<p>态度无规律</p>	<p>TS = Thesis → 多为 首句 CS: 多为末句</p>
<p>评述的文章 (Review) 作者判断/观点 围绕一个东西, 作者说明</p>	<p>评述文章多混合 评价 正反评价都有, 主题</p>	<p>无 TS CS: 综合各个</p>	<p>评述文章多混合 评价 正反评价都有, 主题</p>

From Long Passage to Short Passage

1/11/48

# Paragraph / Thesis

(Notes)

Cues

首句线索词与句间关联词

把握重点 提取关键词 结构题

(100-120 字 → 2-3 字)

## I 并列

首句描述一个事物 A has NPs

并列所属的大主题 = 的

1. in order to → 首句

Juxtaposition

/is adj./does sth. = 首句论点

并列找并列词

2. 列举, 并列内容之一

/parallelism (2) 中间 for example, for instance;

(2-3 个并列, 找并列词)

例 P3, B 本

(3) 或者 In addition, Moreover, also

4-5 个并列, 位置 > 内容

another, furthermore

论证位置, 位置定位

## II 因果

(1) 首句 A effects/causes /correlates

(2) 首句: 因果找双方

1. 因果双方; 尤其数量因

Causation with B. parallel causation

双方在主谓宾实语

果 (正相关或负相关: A

例 P4 第 3 段 并列因果 A → B (A1:B1; A2:B2)

increases as B increases/

declines)

## III 机制

连续动词 serial causation

Mechanism A → B (A → x → y → z → B)

首末句: 机制找末句

① 2 个细节 结果 → 末句

也 序列 关键词

## IV 对比

对比首句 differ, more than, conflict

(3) 有无对比或程度对比

1. 细节取非 → 对比内容

Contrast & (A ≠ B; a1a2 vs. b1b2)

对比找反义词, 反义词在宾语

(谁和谁比, 比的什么) →

Comparison On the contrary, however,

④ A vs. B → 相互取非, 反义词

## V 对象对比

on the other hand, different,

In contrast, alternative, other.

## VI 时间对比

(1) 首句 change, contribute,

同上

同上

early vs. recently

例: P16 第 3 段 most, typical vs. recent/new

## VII \*让步(转折)

Granted, ... [However, ...]

转折或一对反义词

1. 细节取非 → 标记 →

Concession one may argue that... [But...]

(anticipate objections)

答案出现对比词

[Refutation]

(while, though, without,

少数例子, 作者用有力证据反驳

unlike, not the same)

2. 若含态度则必考

给一个替代的观点, 貌似挑战作者的观点, 但作者又用有力证据反驳

## Critical Writing

KW (a,b,c) hypothesis - testing

非KW (反面意见) - Transition (KW)

让步转折: 自创结构

Concession (反面意见 KW) - Tran

KW ab True... KW, but KW

否定

⊕

⊕

True

⊕

But

⊕

## Linking Words 关联词

举例提示词: for example.

并列关联词: 要求大主题与作者态度都一致。同等层次。

in addition, also 等词在其前后态度一致可位置互换。

因果关联词? depend on, determine.

对比关联词: 同等重要 but, on the contrary.

转折关联词: 不仅表示两个观点之间的对比关系, 而且确定后者否定前者。态度对比地更强烈。

nevertheless, nonetheless: 纯表转折?

however, but, yet: 用法较灵活, 以下4种。

1. 在别人观点之后, 表示否定, 如 however + fail to: 首段前句
2. 转换主题: 背景+Yet 新主题; 转换态度: 并列内容; but 另一并列内容
3. 递进: a b c / Many factors, but X. a, b, c 已并列
4. 单纯对比

\* thus, then, hence, therefore, as a result, in summary 是引出结论句 (而不是因果关联词)。

让步转折词 可放句间或句内 (广义的对比结构)

although, though, while; despite, in spite of + NP [主句转折]

did/does, has, may/might, may/might seem, there might be, there is some evidence [But]

of course, certainly; undoubtedly, no doubt, no problem [But]

It is true that, to be sure, Granted; this is not to deny [But]

无上述提示词而突然出现的相反态度或内容为让步 [But]

\*否定肯定 not... but/instead/rather...

Why GRE?

a: 为了USA. b: 为了工作 c: 为爱情

But/however/yet 为了 GRE-4.6

U.S. Finally

a

also b

in addition c. But/yet/how

But/yet 作用: 指出重要

U.S. finally 层次感

时间对比, 极端词。

early, before, prior to, until,

initial, previously, originally,

recent, now, new

强调对比: most + adj, first, only (文章原文中出现, 一旦出现要关注)

句子中比较/对比词汇: unlike, whereas, opposed to, compare, distinguish

≠ like, similar to.

中间的若出现人名及文字, 常出主题

常出题位置

首末句. 转折句. 对比结构, 人名地名文字, 让步转折, 比较对比

敲章注意三点: (把握逻辑)

1. 末句, 转折句, 态度句

2. 左边的绿色页码, 20字原则

3. 句内部特殊语言问题 (大词/人名/对比, 比较/让步转折)

(跟据机翻我对比我)

S: 主语:  
np: noun phrase 名词短语

## Long Sentence

主干>修饰; 主句>从句

如 *One of my friend in America*

S = np1 of np2 in np3 during np4; O=S;

S = np1-4

that/which/who...

v-ing/v-ed...

(with) np that...

谓宾

SVO = np1-4 V np1-4

that/which/who...

v-ing/v-ed...

, (with) np that...

把握: <sup>主语</sup>NP1 和 从句谓宾 V 和 宾语 NP1

把握: 主语 NP1、谓宾、宾语 NP1

SVO = np1-4 that..., which..., V np1-4, which...and which..., v-ed..., np1 of np2 that..., which...

修饰

并列从句

把握: NP1、谓宾 NP1

把握: 主句的 NP1 谓宾、NP1 及 宾语。

把握: NP1 谓 NP1, NP1 谓 NP1

SVO if / because / when SVO

Although / While / Whereas SVO, SVO

主语的从句 ≤ 2 层.

宾语中的从句 ≤ 4 层. 层次太多无用.

把握: 从句

(从句一般出现在及物动词的宾语位置)

## 7. More Examples / 更多例文

### A Dream

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the following reading passage.

I enjoyed *A Dream of Light & Shadow: Portraits of Latin American Women Writers* for

the same reasons that, as a child, I avidly consumed women's biographies: the fascination with how the biographical details of another female's life are represented and interpreted.

*A Dream* offers a rich read, varied in both the lives and texts of the women portrayed, and the perspectives and styles of the sixteen essayists. Yet, as an adult, I have come to demand of any really "great" book a self-consciousness about the tenuous nature of representations of reality, a critical contextualization of florid detail, and a self-awareness of the role of ideology in our lives. In these critical senses, *A Dream* is inadequate. (117 words)

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

1. The author of the passage suggests that *A Dream* falls short in which of the following respects?

- A It does not appear to recognize that representations of reality can be unreliable.
- B It seems to focus on stylistic variety at the expense of accuracy of detail.
- C It offers a wealth of detail without sufficient critical examination of that detail.

2. Which of the following best describes the function of the second sentence ("A Dream . . . essayists") in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A To give examples of how *A Dream* presents fascinating portraits that display awareness of the tenuous nature of representations of reality
- B To elaborate on how *A Dream* fulfills the author's childhood criteria for a pleasurable book
- C To suggest that the author enjoyed *A Dream* for reasons more sophisticated than the reasons she enjoyed certain books as a child
- D To illustrate ways in which the author finds *A Dream* to be inadequate in certain critical senses
- E To imply that *A Dream* is too varied in focus to provide a proper contextualization of the biographical details it offers

{ describe  
prescribe 规定, 预规定  
represent (表现)  
interpret (解释)  
clear  
clarify  
remain  
remnant

1# 考同义并列, 选同义词  
2# 考矛盾句功能作用, 第二句否定(读): 谁与论据关系  
答案.

adj + 9131 where that (x5) SUC which

# Pessen's study

那倍是adj 同义反复

equality 权利机会平等 R. rights, opportunity

平等主义 result, egalitarian

## Questions 4 and 5 are based on the following reading passage.

Tocqueville, apparently, was wrong. (Jacksonian America was not a fluid, egalitarian society where individual wealth and poverty were ephemeral conditions.) At least so argues E. Pessen in his iconoclastic study of the very rich in the United States between 1825 and 1850.)

changing, transitory, ephemeral phenomenon  
out appear  
人物研究 形及章 - 一般评论  
phantom 幻影, 幻觉

Pessen does present a quantity of examples, together with some refreshingly intelligible statistics, to establish the existence of an inordinately wealthy class. Though active in commerce or the professions, most of the wealthy were not self-made but had inherited family fortunes. In no sense mercurial, these great fortunes survived the financial panics that destroyed lesser ones. Indeed, in several cities the wealthiest one percent constantly increased its share until by 1850 it owned half of the community's wealth. Although these observations are true, Pessen overestimates their importance by concluding from them that the undoubted progress toward inequality in the late eighteenth century continued in the Jacksonian period and that the United States was a class-ridden, plutocratic society even before industrialization. (162 words)

survive the first semester  
只有首轮即可知段

阶级统治 class-governed / class-dominated

4. According to the passage, Pessen indicates that all of the following were true of the very wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 EXCEPT

- A They formed a distinct upper class. = wealthy class.
- B Many of them were able to increase their holdings wealth.
- C Some of them worked as professionals or in business.
- D Most of them accumulated their own fortunes. x
- E Many of them retained their wealth in spite of financial upheavals. =

例举款: 常建建年列有元  
年列例举要表

马太效应

5. Which of the following best states the author's main point?

- A Pessen's study has overturned the previously established view of the social economic and economic structure of early-nineteenth-century America.
- B Tocqueville's analysis of the United States in the Jacksonian era remains the definitive account of this period.
- C Pessen's study is valuable primarily because it shows the continuity of the social system in the United States throughout the nineteenth century.
- D The social patterns and political power of the extremely wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 are well documented.
- E Pessen challenges a view of the social and economic systems in the United States from 1825 to 1850, but he draws conclusions that are incorrect.

主题: 找到的转折句 (本段 - 一般来句)

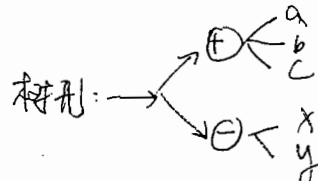
态度: 有让步转折  
两个观点集于一身  
还有来句也是肯定

社会

{ class  
gender: 男人压制女人 性别  
majority vs minority 种族

- 结构:
1. T @ 2. not fluid
  3. P: rich
  4. @: class
  5. inherit
  6. survive
  7. increase
  8. @/ @

1. TW 2. TW
- 3 TW
4.  $kw_1 \cdot aw^+(s, b, 7: a, b, c)$



8.  $aw^{\ominus} x_1, x_2 / cs$

*[This page is intentionally left blank. ]*

የግንባር ስራ ዘመናዊነት

长文的较短的有段报有奇TS或TW,少数老观点

在很大程度

in ~~the~~ due to  $T_{21}$

$^n \text{intelligence} \leftarrow \text{interaction}(h.)$   
 $A \rightarrow B : (a_1 \rightarrow b_1) \text{ ~~or~~ } (a_1 \rightarrow x \rightarrow y \rightarrow b_1)$   
 $\quad \quad \quad (a_2 \rightarrow b_2) \quad \quad \quad a_2 \rightarrow v \rightarrow w \rightarrow b_2$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \downarrow$   
 $\quad \quad \quad (a_{2.1} \rightarrow b_{2.1})$   
 $\quad \quad \quad \downarrow$   
 $\quad \quad \quad (a_{2.2} \rightarrow b_{2.2})$

process  
range from ... to ... 从...到...

Converge 收敛

novel adj. 新颖的

段: ~~interpretation~~ → attention  
passive → arousal → vigilant

→ signal → direction → concentration

→ past attention → present

$$H \neq C \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (h_1, h_2 \text{ v.s. } C_1, C_2) \\ (h_1 \text{ v.s. } C_1, h_2 \text{ v.s. } C_2) \end{array} \right.$$
 erbivores  $\neq$  carnívores.

{ fear  
 aggression

③素雅简洁

⑦ 表不同, 对比比较

Is 谨慎期待 } wariness  
→ 谨慎 } aggressive

有题空就可以做主选题了

1

3段 KWZ: different styles Bp  $h \neq c \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \neq c_1 \\ h_2 \neq c_2 \end{pmatrix}$

16



6. The author refers to a hungry lizard (line 31) primarily in order to
- A demonstrate the similarity between the hunting methods of mammals and those of nonmammals
  - B broaden the application of the argument by including an insectivore as an example
  - C make a distinction between higher and lower levels of consciousness
  - D provide an additional illustration of the brutality characteristic of predators
  - E offer an objection to suggestions that all animals lack consciousness

7. It can be inferred from the passage that in animals less intelligent than the mammals discussed in the passage
- A past experience is less helpful in ensuring survival
  - B attention is more highly focused
  - C muscular coordination is less highly developed
  - D there is less need for competition among species
  - E environment is more important in establishing the proper ratio of prey to predator

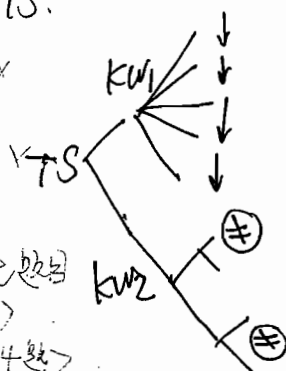
8. According to the passage, improvement in brain function among early large mammals resulted primarily from which of the following?

- A Interplay of predator and prey
- B Persistence of free-floating awareness in animals of the grasslands
- C Gradual dominance of warm-blooded mammals over cold-blooded reptiles
- D Interaction of early large mammals with less intelligent species
- E Improvement of the capacity for memory among herbivores and carnivores

9. According to the passage, as the process of arousal in an organism continues, all of the following may occur EXCEPT

- A the production of adrenaline
- B the production of norepinephrine
- C a heightening of sensitivity to stimuli
- D an increase in selectivity with respect to stimuli
- E an expansion of the range of states mediated by the brain stem

文章结构:  
 1段: Intelligence ← Interaction (TS)  
 2段: attention/consciousness.  
 (passive → ~a → ... → past experience → integration)  
 KW1 (a → b → c → d → e)  
 3段: different styles  
 = a.n. ≠ fear v.s. aggression  
 = arousal ≠ c: aggressive, etc.  
 (c < human v.s. h: wary)  
 KW2 ≠ KW1 h1 = C1  
 h2 = C2  
 C2.1 2.2 ≠ h2



文章: 两步法 (2 section 中有一个长文章)

1. 先读首段的 (0.5~1 min) → 搭建文章框架.

2. 全文浏览 (2.5~3 min): 首段慢读, 中间(记据号)快速浏览(找出关键词) 而非逐字.

遇到转折就像的一样读. (however, but; alternatively, by contrast, another theory/view)

KW1 (a, b, c) another theory KW2 (x, y, z) 最重要的是 KW1, KW2 而不用逐段的读

0.5~1 min + 3 min = 4 min 4 towards (10 篇长文章浏览以后, 就可以直接读文章)

↓ 在“命题题组”里

## new greenhouse design

评论型/说明型文章

recent study

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the following reading passage.

For hot desert locations with access to seawater, a new greenhouse design generates

freshwater and cool air. Oriented to the prevailing wind, the front wall of perforated cardboard, moistened and cooled by a trickle of seawater pumped in, cools and moistens

hot air blowing in. This cool, humidified air accelerates plant growth; little water

evaporates from leaves. Though greenhouses normally capture the heat of sunlight,

a double-layered roof, the inner layer coated to reflect infrared light outward, allows

visible sunlight in but traps solar heat between the two layers. This heated air, drawn from

down from the roof, then mixes with the greenhouse air as it reaches a second sea-

water-moistened cardboard wall at the back of the greenhouse. There the air absorbs

more moisture, which then condenses on a metal wall cooled by seawater, and thus

distilled water for irrigating the plants collects. (145 words)

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

3. It can be inferred that the process described in the passage makes use of which of the following?

- A The tendency of hot air to rise X
- B The directional movement of wind
- C The temperature differential between the sea and the desert X

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

4. It can be inferred that the greenhouse roof is designed to allow for which of the following?

- A The avoidance of intense solar heat inside the greenhouse ✓
- B The entry of sunlight into the greenhouse to make the plants grow ✓
- C The mixture of heated air with greenhouse air to enhance the collection of moisture ✓

card → ... roof → ... water. 17个动词. 不必记住所有信息, 掌握结构(顺序)

orient v. 定向

oriental adj. 东方的

orientation 定向(物理学中), 生活和职业的方向

# Wuthering Heights

<论说说明型文章>

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the following reading passage.

Many critics of Emily Brontë's novel *Wuthering Heights* see its second part as a counterpoint <sup>对比</sup>. Counter part 对 point that comments on, if it does not reverse, the first part, where a romantic reading <sup>浪漫主义</sup> receives more confirmation. Seeing the two parts as a whole is encouraged by the novel's sophisticated structure, revealed in its complex use of narrators and time shifts; <sup>支持</sup> Granted that the presence of these elements need not argue for an authorial awareness of novelistic construction comparable to that of Henry James, their presence does encourage attempts to unify the novel's heterogeneous parts. However, any interpretation that seeks to unify all of the novel's diverse elements is bound to be somewhat unconvincing. This is not because such an interpretation necessarily stiffens into a thesis (although rigidity in any interpretation of this or of any novel is always a danger), but because *Wuthering Heights* has recalcitrant elements of undeniable power that, ultimately, resist inclusion in an all-encompassing interpretation. In this respect, *Wuthering Heights* shares a feature of *Hamlet*. (166 words)

5. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the first and second parts of *Wuthering Heights*?

- A The second part has received more attention from critics.
- B The second part has little relation to the first part.
- C The second part annuls the force of the first part.
- D The second part provides less substantiation for a romantic reading.
- E The second part is better because it is more realistic.

6. Which of the following inferences about Henry James's awareness of novelistic construction is best supported by the passage?

- A James, more than any other novelist, was aware of the difficulties of novelistic construction.
- B James was very aware of the details of novelistic construction.
- C James's awareness of novelistic construction derived from his reading of Brontë.
- D James's awareness of novelistic construction has led most commentators to see unity in his individual novels.
- E James's awareness of novelistic construction precluded him from violating the unity of his novels.

7. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree that an interpretation of a novel should

- A not try to unite heterogeneous elements in the novel
- B not be inflexible in its treatment of the elements in the novel
- C not argue that the complex use of narrators or of time shifts indicates a sophisticated structure
- D concentrate on those recalcitrant elements of the novel that are outside the novel's main structure
- E primarily consider those elements of novelistic construction of which the author of the novel was aware

Cues Function

1. many 1. KW (old view)

Core

Counterpoint

2. Encouraged by a

whole

3 grant x

≠ J (不能 unify)

4 However

不能 aW/KW (new view)

(不能 4. un)

5.6

Jm. bn

5 resist 6 = H

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

对 Hamlet

8. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about *Hamlet*?

- A *Hamlet* has usually attracted critical interpretations that tend to stiffen into theses.<sup>\*</sup> (theses 的复数)
- B *Hamlet* has elements that are not amenable to an all-encompassing critical interpretation. <sup>resist inclusion</sup>
- C *Hamlet* is less open to an all-encompassing critical interpretation than is *Wuthering Heights*.

最后一句是 share  
为相同的元素  
是解轻重

对 + 反义词

5题 数量位置: 直句 + more  
(对比)

对比、比较、让步、转折为常考

6题 让步 + 比较 (comparable)

7题 although 让步

8题 末句 + share (比较)

Sham partial bias  
V.S. impartial, objective, disinterested, dispassionate

## 8. Logical Reasoning Questions / 逻辑推理题 做完后分析总结

BE

1. A person who agrees to serve as mediator between two warring factions at the request of both abandons by so agreeing the right to take sides later. To take sides at a later point would be to suggest that the earlier presumptive impartiality was a sham.

The passage above emphasizes which of the following points about mediators?

- A They should try to form no opinions of their own about any issue that is related to the dispute. 是 no sides 不是 no opinion.
- B They should not agree to serve unless they are committed to maintaining a stance of impartiality.
- C They should not agree to serve unless they are equally acceptable to all parties to a dispute.
- D They should feel free to take sides in the dispute right from the start, provided that they make their biases publicly known.
- E They should reserve the right to abandon their impartiality so as not to be open to the charge of having been deceitful.

2. During the day in Lake Constance, the zooplankton *D. hyalina* departs for the depths where food is scarce and the water cold. *D. galeata* remains near the warm surface where food is abundant. Even though *D. galeata* grows and reproduces much faster, its population is often outnumbered by *D. hyalina*.

Which of the following, if true, would help resolve the apparent paradox presented above?

- A The number of species of zooplankton living at the bottom of the lake is twice that of species living at the surface. 在底层内容多
- B Predators of zooplankton, such as whitefish and perch, live and feed near the surface of the lake during the day.
- C In order to make the most of scarce food resources, *D. hyalina* matures more slowly than *D. galeata*. X 因为生长慢
- D *D. galeata* clusters under vegetation during the hottest part of the day to avoid the Sun's rays. X
- E *D. galeata* produces twice as many offspring per individual in any given period of time as does *D. hyalina*. X 因为数量多

outnumber  
outdo  
outperform  
outrun 超过  
outpace 超过  
outstrip  
outwit 智胜对手  
outfox  
outdistance 距离上远远超过

逻辑推理题:  
One short passage, 40-80 words.  
1-2 question/section  
2-3 question/verbal

Source: nonacademic

可考到:

个体与总体关系  
完成段落 Complete the paragraph!  
假设为题

先判断别人如何推理的。  
推理的漏洞/假设、过程是否正确。

再看推理结果是否正确。

逻辑支持 逻辑反对题

题干有: if true, would support strength  
weaken/undermine/  
cast doubt on a theory  
即考  $A \rightarrow B$ .

直接: 举列 重复KW.

支持  $A \rightarrow B$   $A_1 \rightarrow B$ ,  $A_2 \rightarrow B$   
 $KW \rightarrow TW$ .

否定: 取非KW  
 $A \rightarrow B$  或  $A$  不存在

间接支持:  
否定  $A \rightarrow B$   
否定它因 (否定其他因素) 即增加  
 $(A, X, Y, Z) \rightarrow B$   $A \rightarrow B$   
肯定它因.  $X \rightarrow B$  肯定  $X \rightarrow B$   
同样效果

E 3. In the United States between 1850 and 1880, the number of farmers continued to increase, but at a rate lower than that of the general population.

Which of the following statements directly contradicts the information presented above?

- A The number of farmers in the general population increased slightly in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880. ✓ 2.5%
- B The rate of growth of the United States labor force and the rate of growth of the general population rose simultaneously in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880. 13/11 x 7.5
- C The proportion of farmers in the United States labor force remained constant in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880. 7.5%
- D The proportion of farmers in the United States labor force decreased from 64 percent in 1850 to 49 percent in 1880. ✓
- E The proportion of farmers in the general population increased from 68 percent in 1850 to 72 percent in 1880. 7.5%

比例关系:

proportion, percentage, ratio, rate, relative number, u.s. absolute number

4. A ten-year comparison between the United States and the Soviet Union in terms of crop yields per acre revealed that when only planted acreage is compared, Soviet yields were equal to 68 percent of United States yields. When total agricultural acreage (planted acreage plus fallow acreage) is compared, however, Soviet yield was 114 percent of United States yield. 1. 苏联 = 68% = 68/100 = 0.68

0.68 x 114% = 77.52%  
100%  
114% = 114/100 = 1.14  
68% = 68/100 = 0.68  
Total 77.52% = 77.52/100 = 0.7752

From the information above, which of the following can be most reliably inferred about United States and Soviet agriculture during the ten-year period?

- A A higher percentage of total agricultural acreage was fallow in the United States than in the Soviet Union. X 反3
- B The United States had more fallow acreage than planted acreage. X 7.5
- C Fewer total acres of available agricultural land were fallow in the Soviet Union than in the United States. 13.8% 53
- D The Soviet Union had more planted acreage than fallow acreage. X 10.2% 反3
- E The Soviet Union produced a greater volume of crops than the United States produced. 10 per acre. SU 68% USA 100%

	单产	可耕作面积	fallow per acre
SU	68	a	x
USA	100	b	y

$$\frac{68a}{a+x} = \frac{100b}{b+y} \times 114\%$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{y}{b} > \frac{x}{a}$$

pinniped walrus  
(seal, weasel) remain

# 9. 真题模拟训练 逻辑推理和时间 在力同样重要

新老对比, 虚让步.

Exercise 1 要在17min之内完成每个exercise, 资料8 现在要求17-25min 正确率50%!

Biologists have long maintained that two groups of pinnipeds, sea lions and walruses, are descended from a terrestrial bearlike animal, whereas the remaining line group, seals, shares an ancestor with weasels. But the recent discovery of detailed similarities in the skeletal structure of the flippers in all three groups undermines the attempt to explain away superficial resemblance as due to convergent evolution—the independent development of similarities between unrelated groups in response to similar environmental pressures. Flippers may indeed be a necessary response to aquatic life, turtles, whales, and dugongs also have them. But the common detailed design found among the pinnipeds probably indicates a common ancestor. Moreover, walruses and seals drive themselves through the water with thrusts of their hind flippers, but sea lions use their front flippers. If anatomical similarity in the flippers resulted from similar environmental pressures, as posited by the convergent-evolution theory, one would expect walruses and seals, but not seals and sea lions, to have similar flippers.

The author implies that which of the following was part of the long-standing view concerning pinnipeds?

- A Pinnipeds are all descended from a terrestrial bearlike animal. X B
- B Pinnipeds share a common ancestor with turtles, whales, and dugongs. X
- C Similarities among pinnipeds are due to their all having had to adapt to aquatic life.

2. The author implies which of the following about the fact that turtles, whales, and dugongs all have flippers?

- A It can be explained by the hypothesis that turtles, whales, and dugongs are very closely related. V
- B It can be explained by the idea of convergent evolution. V 旧观点让其中的事实是承认的
- C It suggests that turtles, whales, and dugongs evolved in separate parts of the world. V
- D It undermines the view that turtles, whales, and dugongs are all descended from terrestrial ancestors. V
- E It is the primary difference between turtles, whales, and dugongs, on the one hand, and pinnipeds, on the other.

3. Select the sentence in the passage in which the author shows that the implication of the common view is contradicted by a new finding.

文章结构.

Cues (提示词)

1. long; whereas

2. recent - undermine

3. may indeed be

4. But

5. moreover, but

6. If, one would expect

Core 核词

A+B V.S. C  
物种名字对比

similar x ev

response

V.S. common

evolution x

Function

KW 老

x: AW ①

KW 新

KW 新

y

AW ②

Question 4 is based on the following reading passage.

According to astronomer S.A. Phinney, kicking a rock hard enough to free it from Earth's gravity would require a meteorite capable of making a crater more than 60 miles across. Moreover, even if Earth rocks were freed by meteorite impact, Mars's orbit is much larger than Earth's, so Phinney estimates that the probability of these rocks hitting Mars is about one-tenth as great as that of Mars's rocks hitting Earth. To demonstrate this estimate, Phinney used a computer to calculate where 1,000 hypothetical particles would go if ejected from Earth in random directions. He found that 17 of the 1,000 particles would hit Mars.

4. Which of the following, if true, would cast most doubt on Phinney's estimate of the probability of Earth rocks hitting Mars?

- Ⓐ Rather than going in random directions, about 25 percent of all particles ejected from Earth go in the same direction into space. *random 随机*
- Ⓑ Approximately 100 meteorites large enough to make a noticeable crater hit the Earth each year.
- Ⓒ No rocks of Earth origin have been detected on Mars.
- Ⓓ The velocity of rocks escaping from Earth's gravity is lower than the velocity of meteorites hitting the Earth.
- Ⓔ No craters more than 60 miles across have been found on Mars.

假设的条件及结论, 若假设取非, 则对条件取非

① 人名取姓, 姓首字母

astro-  
astronaut  
asteroid 小行星  
aster  
astronomer

asteroid 小行星  
↓  
meteorite 陨石  
↓  
crater 陨石坑

meteorite imitator 陨石



11/11/11 分析句与句的关系 像孩子一样认真读及

先看2个题的

For each of Questions 5-8, select one answer choice unless otherwise instructed.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the following reading passage.

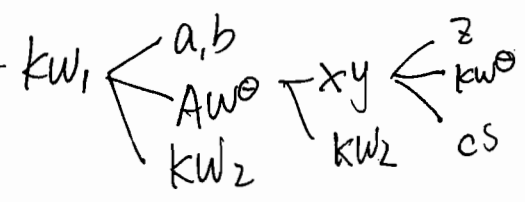
Present-day philosophers usually envision their discipline as an endeavor that has been, since antiquity, distinct from and superior to any particular intellectual discipline such as theology or science. The basis for this view, however, lies in a serious misinterpretation of the past, a projection of modern concerns onto past events. The idea of an autonomous discipline called "philosophy," distinct from and sitting in judgment on such pursuits as theology and science turns out, on close examination, to be of quite recent origin. When, in the seventeenth century, Descartes and Hobbes rejected medieval philosophy, they did not think of themselves, as modern philosophers do, as proposing a new and better philosophy, but rather as furthering "the warfare between science and theology." They were fighting, albeit discreetly, to open the intellectual world to the new science and to liberate intellectual life from ecclesiastical philosophy and envisioned their work as contributing to the growth, not of philosophy, but of research in mathematics and physics. This link between philosophical interests and scientific practice persisted until the nineteenth century, when decline in ecclesiastical power over scholarship and changes in the nature of science provoked the final separation of philosophy from both. The demarcation of philosophy from science was facilitated by the development in the early nineteenth century of a new notion, that philosophy's core interest should be epistemology, the general explanation of what it means to know something. Modern philosophers now trace that notion back at least to Descartes and Spinoza, but it was not explicitly articulated until the late eighteenth century, by Kant, and did not become built into the structure of academic institutions and the standard self-descriptions of philosophy professors until the late

nineteenth century. Without the idea of epistemology, the survival of philosophy in an age of modern science is hard to imagine. Metaphysics, philosophy's traditional core—considered as the most general description of how the heavens and the earth are put together—had been rendered almost completely meaningless by the spectacular progress of physics. Kant, however, by focusing philosophy on the problem of knowledge, managed to replace metaphysics with epistemology, and thus to transform the notion of philosophy as "queen of sciences" into the new notion of philosophy as a separate, foundational discipline: philosophy became "primary" no longer in the sense of "highest" but in the sense of "underlying."

frequently, usually, widely  
anti- ante- 预期之前 antique

anti: (p ≠ t, s)  
vs. mis  
2段 19世纪/e: p & s  
正评-证据. Aw. 只可能是  
负评所有只可能是

不同其他  
Line  
5  
10  
15  
20  
25  
30  
D.S ≠ K



考 however 与新观点, 主题

5. Which of the following best expresses the author's main point?

- A Philosophy's overriding interest in basic human questions is a legacy primarily of the work of Kant.
- B Philosophy was deeply involved in the seventeenth-century warfare between science and religion.
- C The set of problems of primary importance to philosophers has remained relatively constant since antiquity.
- D The status of philosophy as an independent intellectual pursuit is a relatively recent development.
- E The role of philosophy in guiding intellectual speculation has gradually been usurped by science.

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

6. The author of the passage implies which of the following in discussing the development of philosophy during the nineteenth century EXCEPT?

- A Nineteenth-century philosophy took science as its model for understanding the bases of knowledge.
- B Nineteenth-century philosophers carried out a program of investigation explicitly laid out by Descartes and Spinoza.
- C Kant had an overwhelming impact on the direction of nineteenth-century philosophy.

考 | 假 | 时 | 让 | 考 | 假 | 时 | 让 | 考 | 假 | 时 | 让

7. Select the sentence in the passage in which the author characterizes Descartes' support for the new science of the seventeenth century.

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

8. With which of the following statements concerning the writing of history would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?

- A History should not be distorted by attributing present-day consciousness to historical figures.
- B History should be concerned with describing those aspects of the past that differ most from those of the present.
- C History should not emphasize the role played by

看 | 词 | 的 | 目 | 的 | : | 假 | 时 | 让 | 考 | 假 | 时 | 让

overriding. fundamental, prevailing  
revolutionary dramatic  
(短程差 短程差) 程度强

transform. transcend.  
v.s extend, exploit 程度弱

Question 9 is based on the following reading passage.

Although recent years have seen substantial reductions in noxious pollutants from individual motor vehicles, the number of such vehicles has been steadily increasing. Consequently, more than 100 cities in the United States still have levels of carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and ozone (generated by photochemical reactions with hydrocarbons from vehicle exhaust) that exceed legally established limits.

类似题:

题干: similar, analogous to, parallel, consistent with.

解法: 排除具体名词.

保留文字与态度 (v. adj. 抽象名词)

如: 羊群遭到一匹狼的攻击  
鱼群遭到一个鲨鱼的攻击.

9. Which of the following most closely parallels the situation described in the first sentence of the passage?

- Ⓐ Although a town reduces its public services in order to avoid a tax increase, the town's tax rate exceeds that of other towns in the surrounding area. *选项+SB 与它相反*
- Ⓑ Although a state passes strict laws to limit the type of toxic material that can be disposed of in public landfills, illegal dumping continues to increase. *选项+SB 与它相反*
- Ⓒ Although a town's citizens reduce their individual use of water, the town's water supplies continue to dwindle because of a steady increase in the total population of the town.
- Ⓓ Although a country attempts to increase the sale of domestic goods by adding a tax to the price of imported goods, the sale of imported goods within the country continues to increase. *a, b 两者之间比较, 而D 本身矛盾*
- Ⓔ Although a country reduces the speed limit on its national highways, the number of fatalities caused by automobile accidents continues to increase. *选项+SB 与它相反*

Questions 10 to 12 are based on the following reading passage

Hank Morgan, the hero of Mark Twain's *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, is a nineteenth-century master mechanic who mysteriously awakens in

Line sixth-century Britain, launches what he hopes will be a peaceful revolution to transform Arthurian Britain into an industrialized modern democracy. The novel, written as a spoof of Thomas Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, a popular collection of fifteenth-century legends about sixth-century Britain, has been made into three upbeat

10 translations to screen and stage, however, dramatize the anarchy at the conclusion of *A Connecticut Yankee*, which ends with the violent overthrow of Morgan's three-year-old progressive order and his return to the nineteenth century, where he apparently commits suicide

15 after being labeled a lunatic for his incoherent babblings about drawbridges and battlements. The American public, although enjoying Twain's humor, evidently rejected his cynicism about technological advancement and change through peaceful revolution as antithetical to the United States doctrine of progress.

10. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the reception of *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* by the American public?

- Ⓐ The public had too strong a belief in the doctrine of progress to accept the cynicism demonstrated at the conclusion of Twain's novel.
- Ⓑ Twain's novel received little public recognition until the work was adapted for motion pictures and plays.
- Ⓒ Although the public enjoyed Twain's humor, his use of both sixth-century and nineteenth-century characters confused many people.
- Ⓓ The public has continued to enjoy Twain's story, but the last part of the novel seems too violent to American minds.
- Ⓔ Because of the cynicism at the end of the book, the public rejected Twain's work in favor of the work of Thomas Malory.

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

11. It can be inferred from the passage that Mark Twain would most probably have believed in which of the following statements about societal change?

- Ⓐ Technological advancements are limited in their ability to change society and will likely bring liabilities along with any potential benefits.
- Ⓑ The belief in the unmitigated benefits of societal change is antithetical to the American doctrine of progress.
- Ⓒ Technological advances and peaceful revolutions, although sometimes accompanied by unintended violence and resistance to societal change, eventually lead to a more progressive order.

12. The author uses the examples of "three upbeat movies and two musical comedies" (lines 9-10) primarily in order to demonstrate that

- Ⓐ well-written novels like *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, regardless of their tone or theme, can be translated to the stage and screen.
- Ⓑ the American public has traditionally been more interested in watching plays and movies than in reading novels like *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*
- Ⓒ Twain's overall message in *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* is one that had a profound impact on the American public.
- Ⓓ Twain's *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* has been a more popular version of the Arthurian legends than has Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*
- Ⓔ *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court* has been accepted as an enjoyable and humorous tale in versions that have omitted the anarchy at the novel's conclusion

核心:

core

1. T.M. mechanic

2. T(TM) → movies

3. U.S. non anarchy

4. public ⊕⊖

Function

1. TW

2. TW'

3. KW

4. AW ⊕⊖ = CS

upbeat 积极乐观的, 向上的

## Exercise 2 新时态新时态新时态

For each of Questions 1-3, select one answer choice unless otherwise instructed.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following reading passage.

(首句给出作者判断: 相当于 TS KW 进阶排他法)  
(Paula Marshall's *Brown Girl, Brownstones* (1959) was a landmark in the depiction of female characters in Black American literature.) Marshall avoided the oppressed and

Line tragic heroine in conflict with White society that had been  
5 typical of the protest novels of early twentieth century.

Like her immediate predecessors, Zora Neale Hurston and Gwendolyn Brooks, she focused her novel on an ordinary Black woman's search for identity within the context of a Black community. But Marshall extended the analysis of Black female characters begun by Hurston and Brooks by depicting her heroine's development in terms of the relationship between her Barbadian American parents, and by exploring how male and female roles were defined by their immigrant culture, which in turn was influenced by the materialism of White America. By placing characters within a wider cultural context, Marshall attacked racial and sexual stereotypes and paved the way for explorations of race, class, and gender in the novels of the 1970's.

做题: 老来句  
For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply (信息源)

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would describe *Brown Girl, Brownstones* as being
- ☒ A highly influenced by novels written in the early twentieth century (50年代相反)
  - ☐ B important in the late 1950's but dated today (20世纪末)
  - ☐ C an important influence on novels written in the 1970's (20世纪70年代)

2. According to the passage, Hurston, Brooks, and Marshall are alike in that they

- ☐ A did not examine the effects of White culture on their characters' lives
- ☐ B were heavily influenced by the protest novels of the early twentieth century
- ☐ C used Black communities as the settings for their novels.
- ☐ D wrote primarily about the difficulties their characters encountered in White culture
- ☐ E wrote exclusively about female characters and the experiences of women (P64#E)

3. The author's description of the way in which Marshall depicts her heroine's development is most probably intended to (作者作什么? 是in order to 题型)

- ☐ A continue the discussion of similarities in the works of Brooks, Hurston, and Marshall
- ☐ B describe the specific racial and sexual stereotypes that Marshall attacked
- ☐ C contrast the characters in Marshall's novels with those in later works
- ☐ D show how Marshall extends the portrayal of character initiated by her predecessors (But 2)
- ☐ E compare themes in Marshall's early work with themes in her later novels



Questions 5 and 6 are based on the following reading passage.

One of the principal themes of Walzer's critique of liberal capitalism is that it is insufficiently egalitarian. Walzer's case against the economic inequality generated by

Line capitalism and in favor of "a radical redistribution of  
5 wealth" is presented in a widely cited essay entitled "In Defense of Equality." The most striking feature of Walzer's critique is that, far from rejecting the principle of reward according to merit, Walzer insists on its validity. People who excel should receive the superior benefits appropriate to their excellence. But people exhibit a great variety of qualities — "intelligence, physical strength, agility and grace, artistic creativity, mechanical skill, leadership, endurance, memory, psychological insight, the capacity for hard work — even moral strength, sensitivity, the ability to express compassion." Each deserves its proper recompense, and hence a proper distribution of material goods should reflect human differences as measured on all these different scales. Yet, under capitalism, the ability to make money ("the green thumb of bourgeois society") enables its possessor to acquire almost "every other sort of social good," such as the respect and esteem of others.

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

5. The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions EXCEPT?

- ☐ A What weight in relation to other qualities should a quality like sensitivity have, according to Walzer, in determining the proper distribution of goods?
- ☐ B Which quality does Walzer deem too highly valued under liberal capitalism?
- ☐ C Which are the social goods that are, according to Walzer, outside the reach of the power of money?

6. The author implies that Walzer's interpretation of the principle of reward according to merit is distinctive for its

- ☐ A insistence on maximizing everyone's rewards
- ☐ B emphasis on equality
- ☐ C proven validity
- ☐ D broad conception of what constitutes merit
- ☐ E broad conception of what constitutes a reward

文章结构:

词汇:  
merit  
excellence  
virtue (偏道德)  
arête 优点

1. W: insufficient
2. "DE"
3. merit-reward
4. variety/qualities
5. each deserve
6. us. make money

1. TW
2. TW'
3. KW
- (4+6 证据)
- (abc)

National character 民族性格

It eludes me. 他逃避我 (我) 难理解  
accessible 可理解的

Questions 7 to 9 are based on the following reading passage. 让考技巧, 转折找相同相似

National character is not formally considered by social scientists in discussing economic and social development today. They believe that people differ and Line that these differences should be taken into account somehow, but they have as yet discovered no way to include such variables in their formal models of economic and social development. The difficulty lies in the nature of the data that supposedly define different national characters. (Anthropologists and others are on much firmer ground when they attempt to describe the cultural norms for a small homogeneous tribe or village than when they undertake the formidable task of discovering the norms that exist in a complex modern nation-state composed of many disparate groups.) The situation is further complicated by the nature of judgments about character, since such judgments are overly dependent on impressions and since, furthermore, impressions are usually stated in qualitative terms, it is impossible to make a reliable comparison between the national characters of two countries.)

文章结构:

1. n. C (national character) : not
2. ① vs. no way
3. ← data
4. tribe v.s state / homogeneous v.s disparate
5. judgement

Function

1. TW: ①  
① → ① → ①
2. ① / TW: ①
3. KW1.

(4. x1 v.s. x2)

5. KW2 (m1, m2)  
总分+并列 错误相同

7. The author's main point in the passage is that national character

- Ⓐ is too elusive to merit attention by anthropologists and other social scientists.
- Ⓑ is of greater interest to social scientists today than it has been in the past.
- Ⓒ is still too difficult to describe with the precision required by many social scientists.
- Ⓓ has become increasingly irrelevant because of the complexity of modern life.
- Ⓔ can be described more accurately by anthropologists than by other social scientists.

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

老韵和让步转折句 (1, 2句)

8. It can be inferred from the passage that the social scientists mentioned in the first two sentences would agree with which of the following statements?

- Ⓐ It is extremely difficult to create models that account for both economic and social development
- Ⓑ Models of economic and social development would be improved by the inclusion of adequate descriptions of national character.
- Ⓒ it is important to supplement formal models of economic and social development with qualitative impressions of national character.

老结构/各句关系

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

- Ⓐ A problem is presented and reasons for its existence are supplied.
- Ⓑ A controversial view is presented and evidence for its validity is supplied.
- Ⓒ A hypothesis is presented and possible means of verifying it are suggested.
- Ⓓ A recent development is described and then analyzed
- Ⓔ A dispute is summarized and one side defended.



Questions 10 and 11 are based on the following reading passage.

It is now established that the Milky Way is far more extended and of much greater mass than was hitherto thought. However, all that is visible of the constituents of the Milky Way's corona (outer edge), where much of the galaxy's mass must be located, is a tiny fraction of the corona's mass. Thus, most of the Milky Way's outlying matter must be dark.

Why? Three facts are salient. First, dwarf galaxies and globular clusters, into which most of the stars of the Milky Way's corona are probably bound, consist mainly of old stars. Second, old stars are not highly luminous. Third, no one has detected in the corona the clouds of gaseous matter such as hydrogen and carbon monoxide that are characteristic of the bright parts of a galaxy.

10. The passage as a whole is primarily concerned with

- (A) analyzing a current debate
- (B) criticizing a well-established theory
- (C) showing how new facts support a previously dismissed hypothesis
- (D) stating a conclusion and adducing evidence that may justify it
- (E) contrasting two types of phenomena and showing how they are related

11. Select the sentence that the author implicitly indicates what astronomers believed about the Milky way until fairly recently.

Question 12 is based on the following reading passage.

In electrides, the anions (negative ions) are completely replaced by electrons, which are trapped in naturally formed cavities within a framework of regularly stacked cations (positive ions). Unlike other types of anions, anionic electrons do not behave as if they were simple charged spheres. The properties of an electride depend largely on the distance between the cavities that hold trapped electrons. When the trapped electrons are far apart, they do not interact strongly, and so behave somewhat like an array of isolated negative charges. When they are closer together, they begin to display properties associated with large ensembles of identical particles. When they are still closer, the ensemble properties dominate and the electrons "delocalize".

12. It can be inferred from the passage that an electride behaves most like a normal ionic crystal when the electride has which of the following features?

- (A) The anionic cavities are widely separated.
- (B) All of the trapped electrons are able to delocalize.
- (C) The trapped electrons are liberated by impinging photons.
- (D) The ions are tightly packed together.
- (E) Most of the cations have lost their electrical charge.

距离 → 性质  
 $d \rightarrow p$  有 3 种方式  $\begin{cases} d \rightarrow p (d_1 \rightarrow p_1, d_2 \rightarrow p_2, d_3 \rightarrow p_3) \\ d \rightarrow x \rightarrow y \rightarrow z \rightarrow p \end{cases}$

ions 离子

交叉作用: 距离  
 1. e. 2. a ≠ e

初始作用词  
 1. tw1. 2. tw2

3 distance → properties. 3 kw/depend on (d → p)

4 apart → not interact 4.5.6 (abc)

5. closer → large (d<sub>1</sub> → p<sub>1</sub>, d<sub>2</sub> → p<sub>2</sub>, d<sub>3</sub> → p<sub>3</sub>)

6. still closer → delocalize

平行因果

## Exercise 3

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following reading passage.

When a molten metal or metallic alloy is cooled to a solid, a crystalline structure is formed that depends on the particular alloy composition. In contrast, molten  
Line nonmetallic glass-forming materials, when cooled, do not  
5 assume a crystalline structure, but instead retain a structure somewhat like that of the liquid--an amorphous structure. At room temperature, the natural long-term tendency for both types of materials is to assume the crystalline structure. The difference between the two is in  
10 the kinetics or rate of formation of the crystalline structure, which is controlled by factors such as the nature of the chemical bonding and the ease with which atoms move relative to each other. Thus, in metals, the kinetics favors rapid formation of a crystal line structure, whereas  
15 in nonmetallic glasses the rate of formation is so slow that almost any cooling rate is sufficient to result in an amorphous structure. For glassy metals to be formed, the molten metal must be cooled extremely rapidly so that crystallization is suppressed.

1. The author implies that the rate at which the molten materials discussed in the passage are cooled is a determinant of the

- (A) chemical composition of the resulting solids
- (B) strength of the chemical bonds that are formed
- (C) kinetics of the materials' crystalline structure
- (D) structure the materials assume
- (E) stability of the materials' crystalline structure

2. It can be inferred from the passage that, theoretically, E molten nonmetallic glasses assume a crystalline structure rather than an amorphous structure only if they are cooled

- (A) very evenly, regardless of the rate
- (B) rapidly, followed by gentle heating
- (C) extremely slowly
- (D) to room temperature
- (E) to extremely low temperatures

3. Select the sentence in which the author illustrates the causes of the rate of formation of the crystalline structure.

Line 9. The difference

Questions 4 and 5 are based on the following reading passage.

The complications frequently accompanying diabetes, such as impairment of vision and of kidney function, are now thought to result from the lack of continuous control of blood glucose concentrations. The healthy pancreas, in response to increases in blood glucose concentration, releases small quantities of insulin throughout the day and thereby maintains the concentration within physiological limits (normoglycemia). But the diabetic generally receives only one large dose daily. The diabetic's blood glucose concentration can thus fluctuate greatly during the interval between doses, and it has been suggested that the complications result from the periods of high concentrations of blood glucose (hyperglycemia). Many investigators thus believe that restoration of normoglycemia might halt the progression of such complications and perhaps even reverse them.

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

4. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions?

- ☐ A What is hyperglycemia?
- ☐ B What is one cause of hyperglycemia?
- ☐ C What are some of the organs that can be adversely affected by hyperglycemia?

5. Select the sentence that shows the cause of radical changes in the diabetic's blood glucose concentration.

*But the diabetic*

Questions 6 to 8 are based on the following reading passage.

The success of fluoride in combating dental decay is well established and, without a doubt, socially beneficial. However, fluoride's toxic properties have been known for a century. In humans excessive intake (for adults, over 4 milligrams per day) over many years can lead to skeletal fluorosis, a well-defined skeletal disorder, and in some plant species, fluoride is more toxic than ozone, sulfur dioxide, or pesticides.

Some important questions remain. For example, the precise lower limit at which the fluoride content of bone becomes toxic is still undetermined. And while fluoride intake from water and air can be evaluated relatively easily, it is much harder to estimate how much a given population ingests from foodstuffs because of the wide variations in individual eating habits and in fluoride concentrations in foodstuffs.

6. The passage suggests that it would be easier to calculate fluoride intake from food if
- ☐ A adequate diets were available for most people.
  - ☐ B individual eating habits were more uniform
  - ☐ C the fluoride content of food was more varied
  - ☐ D more people were aware of the fluoride content of food
  - ☐ E methods for measuring the fluoride content of food were more generally agreed on
7. One function of the second paragraph of the passage is to
- ☐ A raise doubts about fluoride's toxicity
  - ☐ B introduce the issue of fluoride's toxicity
  - ☐ C differentiate a toxic from a nontoxic amount of fluoride
  - ☐ D indicate that necessary knowledge of fluoride remains incomplete
  - ☐ E discuss the foodstuffs that are most likely to contain significant concentrations of fluoride

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

8. The passage suggests which of the following about the effect of fluoride on humans?
- ☐ A The effect of fluoride intake from water and air is relatively difficult to monitor.
  - ☐ B An intake of 4 milligrams over a long period of time usually leads to a skeletal disorder in humans.
  - ☐ C An intake of slightly more than 4 milligrams for only a few months is not likely to be life-threatening.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the following reading passage.

In February 1848 the people of Paris rose in revolt against the constitutional monarchy of Louis-Philippe. Despite the existence of excellent narrative accounts, the February Days, as this revolt is called, have been largely ignored by social historians of the past two decades. For each of the three other major insurrections in nineteenth-century Paris—July 1830, June 1843, and May 1871—there exists at least a sketch of participants' backgrounds and an analysis, more or less rigorous, of the reasons for the occurrence of the uprisings. Only in the case of the February Revolution do we lack a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.

Two reasons for this relative neglect seem obvious. First, the insurrection of February has been overshadowed by that of June. The February Revolution overthrew a regime, to be sure, but met with so little resistance that it failed to generate any real sense of historical drama. Its successor, on the other hand, appeared to pit key socioeconomic groups in a life-or-death struggle and was widely seen by contemporary observers as marking a historical departure. Through their interpretations, which exert a continuing influence on our understanding of the revolutionary process, the impact of the events of June has been magnified, while, as an unintended consequence, the significance of the February insurrection has been diminished. Second, like other "successful" insurrections, the events of February failed to generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage: these failed insurrections created a mass of invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities' efforts to search out and punish the rebels.

Quite different is the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848.

Experiences are retold, but participants typically resume their daily routines without ever recording their activities. Those who played salient roles may become the objects of highly embellished verbal accounts or in rare cases, of celebratory articles in contemporary periodicals. And it is true that the publicly acknowledged leaders of an uprising frequently write memoirs. However, such documents are likely to be highly unreliable, unrepresentative, and unsystematically preserved, especially when compared to the detailed judicial dossiers prepared for everyone arrested following a failed insurrection. As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.

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

9. According to the passage, a useful description of participants (lines 11-12) exists for which of the following insurrections of nineteenth-century France?

- ☒ The July insurrection of 1830
- ☒ The February Revolution of 1848
- ☒ The May insurrection of 1871

第2段结构

10. Which of the following best describes the organization of the second paragraph?

- A The thesis of the passage is stated and supporting evidence systematically presented.
- B Two views regarding the thesis presented in the first paragraph are compared and contrasted.
- C Evidence refuting the thesis presented in the first paragraph is systematically presented.
- D The thesis presented in the first paragraph is systematically supported.
- E The thesis presented in the first paragraph is further defined and a conclusion drawn.

11. Which of the following can be inferred about the "detailed judicial dossiers" referred to in line 50?

- A Information contained in the dossiers sheds light on the social origins of a revolution's participants.
- B The dossiers closely resemble the narratives written by the revolution's leaders in their personal memoirs.
- C The information that such dossiers contain is untrustworthy and unrepresentative of a revolution's participants.
- D Social historians prefer to avoid such dossiers whenever possible because they are excessively detailed.
- E The February Revolution of 1848 produced more of these dossiers than did the June insurrection.

3段首句批/取非

12. Which of the following is the most logical objection to the claim made (lines 38-39)?

- A The February Revolution of 1848 is much less significant than the July insurrection of 1830.
- B The backgrounds and motivations of participants in the July insurrection of 1830 have been identified (however cursorily).
- C Even less is known about the July insurrection of 1830 than about the February Revolution of 1848.
- D Historical records made during the July insurrection of 1830 are less reliable than those made during the May insurrection of 1871.
- E The importance of the July insurrection of 1830 has been magnified at the expense of the significance of the February Revolution of 1848.

长文章：两步法：0.5~1min：各段首句  
2~3min 全文详略取舍阅读  
+ 2.5~4min 全文读完

1. V.S. few records V.S. F  
2. participants (m)  
3. articles x n.  
4. 5. memoirs V.S. L1 V.S. L2)  
unreliable  
6. difficult CS/consequence

core 核心问题 Function  
1. F 1. TW  
2. Ignored 2. TW\*  
3. other: sketch 3 x  
V.S. 4. F: lack 4. V.S. y 只/only

2步：1. reasons - kw. kw1  
2. F < J  
3 F: no drama. f1 V.S. j1  
V.S. f. J: departure  
4. magnified vs. diminished. f2 ≠ j2  
6. no records kw2 (x)  
7. (partial document)

## Exercise 4

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following reading passage.

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

One advantage of breeding African bees with other bee types (Africanization) may be resistance to the parasitic mite *Varroa jacobsoni*, a major threat to modern  
Line beekeeping. In parts of Europe, this mite is devastating  
5 honeybees and killing many colonies despite preventive measures by beekeepers. But in Brazil *Varroa jacobsoni* has been present in Africanized bees since 1972 without the loss of a single colony, even though beekeepers there undertook no preventive measures. The mites lay eggs  
10 within the brood cells of immature bees, and developing mites feed on the hemolymph (blood) of bee pupae. But fewer mites reproduce in Africanized bees than in European bees. Some researchers point out that this resistance may be related to the Africanized worker bee's  
15 shorter development period, which prevents some mites from reaching maturity. Recently the mite has become a serious problem in colonies of European bees in North America. Africanization of these bees may be the best safeguard against this parasite.

1. The author cites all of the following as evidence that Africanized bees' resistance to *Varroa jacobsoni* is superior to that of European bees:

- ☐ A *Varroa jacobsoni* is killing many bee colonies in Europe.
- ☐ B Beekeepers in Brazil have not used preventive measures to protect their colonies.
- ☐ C At least some European bee colonies have been saved by preventive measures.

2. Select the sentence that indicates one possible reason the Africanized bees in Brazil have successfully resisted *Varroa jacobsoni*.

*Some researchers*

3. The author's argument regarding the resistance of Africanized bees to *Varroa jacobsoni* would be most weakened if which of the following were true?

- ☐ A The bees in Brazil were resistant before being Africanized.
- ☐ B The number of bee colonies in North America increased dramatically whereas the number in Brazil remained unchanged.
- ☐ C Mites found in European bees reproduce at a faster rate than mites of identical species found in the bees in Brazil.
- ☐ D Africanized bees retain many of the characteristics of European bees.
- ☐ E Bee colonies in Europe continue to produce greater quantities of honey than do those in Brazil.



Questions 4 and 5 are based on the following reading passage.

Innovative as it is, Valdez' *acto* owes much to the theater traditions or other periods and regions. Like early Spanish American religious dramas, secular folk dramas, and the Mexican *carpas* of a somewhat later period, *actos* are usually performed outdoors by traveling groups of players or by local theater groups. The improvised comic satire of the *actos* is often attributed to Valdez' study of the Italian *commedia dell'arte* of the sixteenth century, although some critics see it as a direct reflection of the comic and improvisational qualities of the more contemporary and local *carpas* of Mexican theater. The Italian influence is likely, whatever Valdez immediate source: the Mexican *carpas* themselves are said to have originated from the theater pieces of a sixteenth-century Spanish writer inspired by encounters with Italian *commedia dell'arte* troupes on tour in Spain.

4. Which of the following best describes the author's evaluation of the views of the critics?

- (A) Their views, if correct, do not preclude the existence of an Italian influence on the *acto*.
- (B) Their views are unlikely to be correct, given the differences existing between Mexican and Mexican American theater.
- (C) Their views concerning the Mexican *carpa* are essentially correct, but they lack familiarity with the *acto*.
- (D) Their views are probably more correct than the views of those who have attributed the comic and improvisational elements of the *acto* to earlier sources.
- (E) Their views betray a lack of familiarity with the *commedia dell'arte*.

5. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the author's argument concerning the debt of the *acto* to the theater traditions of other periods and regions?

- (A) Many popular forms of theater rely heavily on improvisation.
- (B) Plays resembling the *acto* in structure were written in the 1970's by West African playwrights who are interested in dramatizing the richness of their own cultures.
- (C) The use of masks has, at one time or another, been characteristic of the theater traditions of almost all cultures, even those most isolated from outside influences.
- (D) During a strike, it is common for union members to present musical skits dramatizing the values of solidarity and resistance.
- (E) Before 1965 Luis Valdez had attended many performances of traditional Mexican theater groups touring the western United States.

文章结构  
 traditions → Valdez 文科文章为平行结构  
 (t<sub>1</sub> → V, t<sub>2</sub> → V, t<sub>3</sub> → V)  
 1. KW  
 2. a  
 3. b<sub>1</sub>  
 4. b<sub>2</sub>  
 1. traditions → V  
 2. SA/M  
 3. I v.s. M  
 4. I → S → M

Questions 6 and 7 are based on the following reading passage.

The appreciation of traditional oral American Indian literature has been limited, hampered by poor translations and by the difficulty, even in the rare culturally sensitive

Line and aesthetically satisfying translation of completely conveying the original's verse structure, tone, and syntax.

By writing in English and experimenting with European literary forms, contemporary American Indian writers have broadened their potential audience, while clearly retaining many essential characteristics of their ancestral oral traditions.

For example, Pulitzer-prize-winning author N. Scott Momaday's poetry often treats art and mortality in a manner that recalls British romantic poetry, while his poetic response to the power of natural forces recalls Cherokee oral literature. Similarly, his novels, an

art form European in origin, display an eloquence that echoes the oratorical grandeur of the great nineteenth-century American Indian chiefs.

6. Which of the following is most likely one of the reasons that the author mentions the work of N. Scott Momaday?

- (A) To illustrate how the author believes that some American Indian writers have broadened their potential audience
- (B) To emphasize the similarities between Momaday's writings and their European literary models
- (C) To demonstrate the contemporary appeal of traditional Native American oral literature
- (D) To suggest that contemporary American Indian writers have sacrificed traditional values for popular literary success
- (E) To imply the continuing popularity of translations of oral American Indian literature

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

7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about written translations of oral Native American poetry?

- ☐ They were often made by writers who were intimately familiar with both English and Native American languages.
- ☐ They were less widely read than are the works of contemporary Native American poets writing in English.
- ☐ They were less dependent on European literary models than are the works of contemporary Native American poets writing in English.

结构 -  
1. traditional: 1. KW1  
limited.  
2. contemporary: broaden<sup>+</sup> 2. ≠ KW2  
E + oral.  
3. M 3. X1.  
4. M: E + oral 4. X2  
对比 + 并列举例.

Question 8 is based on the following reading passage.

Line Both Fuchs and Sanborn have suggested that the effect  
of discrimination by consumers on the earnings of  
self-employed women may be greater than the effect of  
5 either government or private employer discrimination on  
the earnings of women employees. To test this hypothesis,  
Brown selected a large sample of White male and female  
workers from the 1970 Census and divided them into  
three categories: private employees, government  
10 employees, and self-employed. Brown's results suggest  
that men and women are not treated the same by  
employers and consumers. For men, self-employment is  
the highest earnings category, with private employment  
next, and government lowest. For women, this order is  
reversed. <sup>= we can infer from the passage</sup> One can infer from Brown's results that  
15 consumers discriminate against self-employed women. In  
addition, self-employed women may have more difficulty  
than men in getting good employees and may encounter  
discrimination from suppliers and from financial  
institutions.

8. A study of the practices of financial institutions that  
revealed no discrimination against self-employed women  
would tend to contradict which of the following?

- (A) Some tentative results of Fuchs's study
- (B) Some explicit results of Brown's study
- (C) A suggestion made by the author
- (D) Fuchs's hypothesis
- (E) Sanborn's hypothesis

1. F.S : c > e      KW1  
2. Br test      ← KW2  
3. man : self >      a  
4. woman self <      b  
5. consumers.      CS1.  
6. other      CS2

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following reading passage.

If people are regarded only as machines guided by logic, as they were by some "scientistic" thinkers, rhetoric is likely to be held in low regard; for the most obvious truth about rhetoric is that it speaks to the whole person. It presents its arguments first to the person as a rational being. Logical argument is the plot, as it were, of any speech or essay that is respectfully intended to persuade people. Yet it is a characterizing feature of rhetoric that it goes beyond this and appeals to the parts of our nature that are involved in feeling, desiring, acting, and suffering. It recalls relevant instances of the emotional reactions of people to circumstances—real or fictional—that are similar to our own circumstances.)

9. The passage suggests that the disparagement of rhetoric by some people can be traced to their
- (A) reaction against science
  - (B) lack of training in logic
  - (C) desire to persuade people as completely as possible
  - (D) misunderstanding of the use of the term "scientistic"
  - (E) view of human motivation

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

10. Which of the following states the author's main point about logical argument?
- ☐ A It is a sterile, abstract discipline, of little use in real life.
  - ☒ B It is an essential element of persuasive discourse, but only one such element.
  - ☐ C It is essential to persuasive discourse because it deals with universal truths.

文章结构:

- 1. r: low logic  
v.s. r: whole
- 2. rational
- 3. logical
- 4. v.s. feeling
- 5. emotion

- 1. KW1  
≠ KW2
- 2. FW2.1
- 3. a
- 4. KW2.2
- 5. x

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following reading passage.

Typically the queen honeybee is mother to all the bees in a hive; after mating with several male drones from other colonies, she lays fertilized eggs that develop into all-female worker bees and lays unfertilized eggs that become all-male drones. According to natural selection theory, a worker would enhance her fitness --or ability to propagate her genes--by hatching her own eggs in addition to or in place of the queen's. But a typical worker's fitness would be diminished if other workers' sons, who have less genetic material in common with the worker, supplanted the queen's sons (the worker's brothers). Researchers, testing the hypothesis that workers usually somehow block each other's attempts to reproduce, put unfertilized eggs laid by workers and by the queen into a hive. Other workers quickly devoured the workers' eggs while leaving the queen's eggs alone.

11. Select the sentence that is used as evidence that workers worker bees are capable of thwarting each other's attempts to reproduce. *10*

12. The inner workings in a honeybee hive that regulate reproduction, as they are described in the passage, are most similar to which of the following types of human societies?

- (A) A totalitarian society in which citizens' "policing" of each other's actions helps to maintain the status quo. ✓
- (B) A pacifist state in which the individuals are strongly opposed to the use of violence or aggression to settle disputes. ✓
- (C) A democratic society in which the voice of the majority rules. ✓
- (D) A parliamentary society in which a few members, organized as a cabinet wield executive power.
- (E) An anarchic state in which order and stable social structures are lacking ✓

13. The passage best supports which of the following inferences about the fitness of honeybees?

- (A) Reproduction diminishes any individual honey-bee's fitness. ✗
- (B) An individual worker's fitness can be maintained without the individual herself reproducing. ✓
- (C) A hierarchy of stronger and weaker individuals among the worker bees determines which individuals will reproduce when a queen dies. ✗
- (D) While a queen reigns, the fitness of the worker bees is increased and that of the drones is diminished. ✗
- (E) Fitness encourages worker bees to hatch honeybee eggs without regard for the relatedness of the young to the "parent".

## 10. 基本题型

核心题 问主题或态度或结构。

### 1. 主题题与结构题

题干有如下形式。定位到 TW, TS, CS, KW, AW. 可问内容或结构。

The primary purpose of the passage is to

Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with discussing

Which of the following is the most accurate description of the organization?

结构：综合各段或各个意群首句逻辑顺序

### 2. 态度题

选项为态度词

### 3. 写法题

问 the author does which of the following? , 按逻辑关系解题;

问哪种方法原文没有使用 (EXCEPT), 排除法解题。

信息题 发问对象涉及多句或全文内容, 无法精确定位单独某个句子。

### 4. 信息题: 选项明确对应原文句。方法是先选项找线索 带障碍核心词排除相反和无关的选项。

The author would be likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding the pressure of grazers on phytoplankton numbers? 此处 pressure 本为某段主题, 故全段定位

The passage supplies information that would answer which of the following questions? 全文定位

常为多选题

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

3 选多

### 定点题

题干往往出现 according to (直接事实), infer, imply, suggest (取非常见) 等词, 考察某句内容, 不牵涉上下文。定位之后直接将原句改写即为正确答案。

## 5. 细节题 / 直接事实题

针对某一细节内容发问。提炼题干名词, 比较各段首句 KW, 确定定位段落后再到段中寻找。

答案为定位句的句法改写、或说逐字逐句改写, 最常见为同义词改写。

例

Rhetoric, then, is addressed to human beings living  
(35) at particular times and in particular places. From the  
point of view of rhetoric, we are not merely logical  
thinking machines, creatures abstracted from time and  
space.

- The passage suggests that to consider people as  
"thinking machines" (line 37) is to consider them as
- (A) beings separated from a historical context ✗
  - (B) replaceable parts of a larger social machine ✗
  - (C) more complex than other animals ✓
  - (D) liars rather than honest people ✓
  - (E) infallible in their reasoning ✗

## 6. 列举题

连续列举 原文连续并列 3-4 个内容, 问哪个有(或没有)提到: mention/cite/refer to/state (EXCEPT)  
常为多选题

例

Although much has been accomplished for the modern period, premodern cultures have proved more difficult: sources are restricted in number, fragmentary, difficult to interpret, and often contradictory.

All of the following are stated by the author as problems connected with the sources for knowledge of premodern cultures EXCEPT

- (A) partial completeness    (B) restricted accessibility    (C) difficulty of interpretation  
(D) limited quantity        (E) tendency toward contradiction



## 7. 改善取非题

题干问如果怎样, 文中某个观点会得到改进: if..., would have been more convincing / would be improved)。Would/might/could 与 AW+一起, 暗示发问对象 AW--。解法: 定位缺陷、找出原因、取非原因或缺陷

例 The first theories of such grazer control were merely based on observations of negative correlations between algal and zooplankton numbers. A low number of algal cells in the presence of a high number of grazers suggested, but did not prove, that the grazers had removed most of the algae.

It can be inferred from the passage that the “first theories” of grazer control mentioned in line 4 **would have been more convincing if** researchers *had been* able to

- (A) observe high phytoplankton numbers under natural lake conditions
- (B) discover negative correlations between algae and zooplankton numbers from their field research
- (C) understand the central importance of environmental factors in controlling the growth rates of phytoplankton
- (D) **make verifiable correlations** of cause and effect between zooplankton and phytoplankton numbers
- (E) invent laboratory techniques that would have allowed them to bypass their field research concerning grazer control

## 8. In order to / 作用题

题干问文中提到某个句子成分、句子、观点为了干什么。题干常用词: in order to, serve to, intend。解法: 所问对象指向的逻辑上一层主题。答案多往前找, 偶尔也在后文。此类题极其常见。

上一层

句子成分 → 句子主干  
句子(a b c) → 论点  
观点(kw) → 主题

例 In spite of such omissions, what Rosenblatt does include in his discussion **makes for an astute and worthwhile study**. *Black Fiction surveys a wide variety of novels*, bringing to our attention in the process some fascinating and little-known works *like James Weldon Johnson's Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*.

The author of the passage refers to James Weldon Johnson's *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man* most probably **in order to**

- (A) point out affinities between Rosenblatt's method of thematic analysis and earlier criticism
- (B) clarify the point about expressionistic style made earlier in the passage
- (C) qualify the assessment of Rosenblatt's book made in the first paragraph of the passage
- (D) *illustrate* the affinities among Black novels disclosed by Rosenblatt's literary analysis
- (E) *give a specific example of* one of **the accomplishments** of Rosenblatt's work

## 8' 选择句子题 Select the sentence in the passage that....

## 9. 推理题

逻辑、类比、举例应用：答案有原文未出现内容。

1. During the day in Lake Constance, the zooplankton *D. hyalina* departs for the depths where food is scarce and the water cold. *D. galeata* remains near the warm surface where food is abundant. Even though *D. galeata* grows and reproduces much faster, its population is often outnumbered by *D. hyalina*.

Which of the following, if true, would help resolve the apparent paradox presented above?

- A The number of species of zooplankton living at the bottom of the lake is twice that of species living at the surface.
- B Predators of zooplankton, such as whitefish and perch, live and feed near the surface of the lake during the day.
- C In order to make the most of scarce food resources, *D. hyalina* matures more slowly than *D. galeata*.
- D *D. galeata* clusters under vegetation during the hottest part of the day to avoid the Sun's rays.
- E *D. galeata* produces twice as many offspring per individual in any given period of time as does *D. hyalina*.

2. In the United States between 1850 and 1880, the number of farmers continued to increase, but at a rate lower than that of the general population.

Which of the following statements directly contradicts the information presented above?

- A The number of farmers in the general population increased slightly in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880.
- B The rate of growth of the United States labor force and the rate of growth of the general population rose simultaneously in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880.
- C The proportion of farmers in the United States labor force remained constant in the 30 years between 1850 and 1880.
- D The proportion of farmers in the United States labor force decreased from 64 percent in 1850 to 49 percent in 1880.
- E The proportion of farmers in the general population increased from 68 percent in 1850 to 72 percent in 1880.

## 答案

### Exe. 1.

1. C 2. B 3. But the recent discovery...
4. A
5. D. 6. AB 7. They were fighting, albeit discreetly, ... 8. A
9. C
10. A 11. A 12. E

### Exe. 2.

1. C. 2. C 3 D
4. B
5. A C 6. D.
7. C 8. B. 9. A
10. D 11. It is now established...
12. A

### Exe. 3.

1. D 2. C 3. The difference between the two is ...
4. A B C 5. But the diabetic generally receives ...
6. B 7. D 8. C
9. AC 10. D 11. A 12. B

### Exe. 4.

1. AB 2. Some researchers point out that... 3. A
4. A 5. E
6. A 7. BC
8. C
9. E 10. B
11. Other workers quickly devoured... 12. A 13. B

[THE END.]

