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PPO第一套verbal部分

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必考section 难度： median

1. For the urban researcher, the long lives of ancient cities can provide ample chronological data, making up for the paucity stemming from the relative _____ of most present-day cities. (1100题 35-2)

- A. complexity
- B. formlessness
- C. transparency
- D. diversity
- E. youthfulness

2. The activists' prodigious activity on behalf of both woman suffrage and the temperance movement in the late nineteenth century belies the assertion that the two movements were _____.

(OG原题改编)

- A. influential
- B. controversial
- C. inimical
- D. elitist
- E. transitory

3. In light of the decades of dueling studies about whether the extinction of the dinosaurs resulted from an asteroid strike or from volcanic eruptions, it is increasingly apparent that the relevant mineral-deposit evidence is simply (i)_____ even if the scientists advancing the various claims sound (ii)_____.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. uncontroversial	D. decisive
B. ambiguous	E. pessimistic
C. accessible	F. conciliatory

4. The Hippocratic oath and other ethical codes that guided the medical profession for centuries generally (i)_____ the notion of truth telling; indeed, one of Hippocrates' injunctions—to keep the sick from harm and injustice—encouraged the opposite behavior, (ii)_____.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. omitted	D. integrity
B. exaggerated	E. deception
C. emphasized	F. recklessness

5. Because the book is largely concerned with an examination of various (i)_____ often encountered in contemporary thinking, such as an exaggerated appreciation for meaningless coincidence and a credulous acceptance of pseudosciences, much of the writing has a (ii)_____ quality to it. Nevertheless, it avoids the overly earnest and scolding tone common to many such endeavors. (1100题17-4)

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. inadequacies	D. debunking
B. abstractions	E. speculative
C. complexities	F. generalizing

6. In science, not all errors are (i)_____. Historians have unearthed a number of instances in which an incorrect idea proved far more (ii)_____ than thousands of others that were trivially mistaken or narrowly correct. These are the (iii)_____ mistakes: errors that touch on deep, fundamental features of the world around us and prompt further research that leads to major breakthroughs. Mistakes they certainly are, but sciences would be far worse off without them.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. reported accurately	D. insidious	G. exaggerated
B. detected early	E. potent	H. unavoidable
C. created equal	F. inconsequential	I. productive

According to von Kármán, a scientist seeks to understand what is; an engineer, to create what never was. But dichotomies are seldom clear-cut. When a scientist proposes a truly new hypothesis about, say, the origin of the universe, that hypothesis “never was” prior to its articulation by that scientist. Einstein, certainly a prototypical scientist, took that view, criticizing physicist and philosopher Ernst Mach for having “thought that somehow theories arise by means of discovery rather than invention.” Science historian Thomas P. Hughes notes that to Einstein, invention was the manipulation not only of things but also of concepts. Einstein believed that an art if act was a materialized concept and that a hard-and-fast line between technology and science simply did not exist.

7. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. suggest that a certain term is often misunderstood
- B. question the basis for a particular distinction
- C. show how one field has been influenced by another
- D. argue that one view of a dichotomy has changed over time
- E. examine the origins of a scientific theory

8. The author of the passage mentions Mach most likely in order to

- A. provide a contrast that illuminates Einstein’s view
- B. identify an inspiration for von Karman’s views
- C. show how perspectives on the nature of invention have changed over time
- D. show how Einstein’s view of Mach influenced other scientists’ views about invention
- E. illustrate Einstein’s and Mach’ about the value of technology

In the late nineteenth century, art critics regarded seventeenth -century Dutch paintings as direct reflections of reality. The paintings were discussed as an index of the democracy of a society that chose to represent its classes, actions, and occupations exactly as they were; wide-ranging realism was seen as the great accomplishment of Dutch art. However, the achievement of more recent study of Dutch art has been the recovery of the fact that the “realistic” paintings are more than depictions of daily life. They are, of course, that too, but it has now become clear that such paintings are to be taken as symbolizing mortality, the transience of earthly life, and the power of God, and as messages that range from the mildly moralizing to the firmly didactic. How explicit and consistent the symbolizing process was intended to be is a much thornier matter, but anyone who has more than a passing acquaintance with Dutch literature or with the kinds of images used in

illustrated books (above all emblem books) will recognize how pervasive was the habit of investing ordinary objects and familiar scenes with meanings that go beyond their surface and outward appearance. In the mid-1960s, Eddy de Jongh published an extraordinary array of material especially from the emblem books and vernacular literature—that confirmed the unreliability of taking Dutch pictures at surface value alone.

The major or difficulty, however with the findings of critics such as de Jongh is that it is not easy to assess the multiplicity of levels in which Dutch viewers interpreted these pictures. De Jongh's followers typically regard the pictures as purely symbolic. **Not every** object within Dutch paintings need be interpreted in terms of the gloss given to its equivalent representation in the emblem books. Not every foot warmer is to be interpreted in terms of the foot warmer in Roemer Visscher's *Sinnepoppen* of 1614; **not every bridle is an emblem of restraint (though many were indeed just that).**

To maintain as Brown does, that the two children in Netscher's painting *A Lady Teaching a Child to Read* "stand for industry and idleness" is to fail to understand that the painting has a variety of possible meanings, even though the picture undoubtedly carries unmistakable symbolic meanings, too. Modern art historians may well find the discovery of parallels between a painting and a specific emblem exciting; they may, like seventeenth-century viewers, search for the double meanings that lie behind many paintings. But seventeenth-century response can hardly be reduced to the level of formula. To suggest otherwise is to imply a laboriousness of mental process that may well characterize modern interpretations of seventeenth-century Dutch art, but that was, for the most part, not characteristic in the seventeenth century. (200篇passage153)

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

- A. reconciling two different points of view about how art reflects reality
- B. criticizing a traditional method of interpretation
- C. tracing the development of an innovative scholarly approach
- D. describing and evaluating a recent critical approach
- E. describing a long-standing controversy and how it was resolved

10. The author of the passage mentions bridles in the highlighted portion of the passage most likely in order to

- A. suggest that restraint was only one of the many symbolic meanings attached to bridles
- B. provide an example of an everyday, physical object that was not endowed with symbolic meaning
- C. provide an example of an object that modern critics have endowed with symbolic meaning different from the meaning assigned it by seventeenth-century Dutch artists
- D. provide an example of an object with symbolic meaning that was not always used as a symbol
- E. provide an example of an everyday object that appears in a significant number of seventeenth-century Dutch paintings

11. Which of the following best describes the function of the last paragraph of the passage?

- A. It provides specific applications of the critical approach introduced in the preceding paragraph.
- B. It presents a caveat about the critical approach discussed in the preceding paragraph.
- C. It presents the research on which a theory presented in the preceding paragraph is based.
- D. It refutes a theory presented in the preceding paragraph and advocates a return to a more traditional approach.
- E. It provides further information about an unusual phenomenon described in the preceding paragraph.

12. The passage suggests which of the following about emblem books in seventeenth-century Holland?

- A. They confirm that seventeenth-century Dutch paintings depict some objects and scenes rarely found in daily life.
- B. They are more useful than vernacular literature in providing information about the symbolic content of seventeenth-century Dutch painting.
- C. They have been misinterpreted by art critics, such as de Jongh, who claim seventeenth-century Dutch paintings contain symbolic meaning.
- D. They are not useful in interpreting seventeenth-century Dutch landscape painting.
- E. They contain material that challenges the assumptions of late nineteenth-century critics about seventeenth-century Dutch painting.

13. In Inuit culture, elaborate carving has often been used to enhance _____ objects such as harpoon heads and other tools. (1100题21-8)

- A. utilitarian
- B. functional
- C. domestic
- D. decorative
- E. manufactured
- F. ornamental

14. People enjoy listening to the governor's inspiring speeches, and his eloquence lulls his adversaries into underestimating his _____, the tempered steel beneath the sleek suits. (1100题85-8)

- A. tenacity
- B. resolve
- C. resourcefulness
- D. kindness
- E. compassion
- F. frankness

15. Although in Europe after the First World War meteorology held the same rank as astronomy, in the United States top academic institutions did not treat it as a field _____ any physical science.

- A. unfit for
- B. equivalent to
- C. fundamental to
- D. pertinent to
- E. incongruous with
- F. commensurate with

16. In one commentator's view, modern free traders are complete _____ because they show no interest in practicality, nuance, or flexibility on the issue of free trade.

- A. ideologues
- B. cynics
- C. zealots
- D. simpletons
- E. hypocrites
- F. phonies

Compared with doctors who see patients only in their offices, doctors who see their patients in the patients' homes develop a more personal relationship with them. Their patients are also less likely to bring malpractice suits against them. This lower rate of malpractice suits clearly supports the common belief that having a close relationship with a doctor increases a patient's willingness to give that doctor the benefit of the doubt when difficulties arise.

17. Which of the following, if true of doctors who make house calls, most seriously weakens the argument?

They are more likely than are doctors who do not make house calls to believe that a doctor's bedside

manner is an important part of medical treatment.

B. They see their patients more frequently than do doctors who do not make house calls and so acquire

more information about the patients' conditions.

C. They tend to have fewer years of experience at practicing medicine than do doctors who do not make

house calls.

D. They perform all the same types of treatment as doctors who do not make house calls.

E. They are not charged any less for malpractice insurance than are doctors who do not make house calls.

Following the United States Civil War (1861-1865), many former slaves in the rural South became sharecroppers (raising a landlord's crop for a share of the profits) or tenant farmers (selling what they raised and paying a share of the profits as rent). **Most historians tend to depict these African Americans as victims of racism and the farm tenancy system.** This approach, however, overlooks the role played by such African American rural reformers as Robert Lloyd Smith, founder of the Farmers' Improvement Society of Texas, and Joseph Elward Clayton, the first African American to organize farmers' institutes for the Texas Department of Agriculture. Both men advocated comfortable homes and better schools for African Americans; both attributed poverty and illiteracy to causes other than racism, such as insect damage to crops; and both worked to keep Black farmers on the land, although Smith opposed farm tenancy. Both were also accused by their contemporaries of downplaying the devastating impact of the farm tenancy system on Black farmers and of accommodating racism. While the extent of these reformers' influence requires more study, clearly their organizations provided a voice for African American farmers seeking to improve their positions in the agrarian South. (200篇passage81)

18. The passage is primarily concerned with

restoring the reputations of two reformers whose accomplishments have long been denigrated by historians

B. refuting criticisms of two reformers made by their contemporaries by demonstrating that those criticisms are baseless

C. providing evidence to support a claim that historians' understanding of a particular phenomenon may be incomplete

D. discussing some of the reasons that two reformers who were well-known during their lifetimes are considered by historians today to have been ineffective

E. suggesting an alternative interpretation of the effect of the farm tenancy system on the economy of the rural South following the Civil War

19. Select the sentence that identifies a prevailing scholarly view.

20. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements concerning Smith and Clayton?

A. More research is required to determine whether or not their organizations were typical of those established to aid African American farmers in the post-Civil War rural South.

B. Their contributions to the improvement of the living conditions of African American farmers were overshadowed by subsequent political controversy.

C. Their achievements as reformers have been exaggerated by many historians of the post-Civil War

period.

- D. There is evidence demonstrating that they were committed to aiding African American farmers in the rural South.
- E. The extent of the criticisms made about them by their contemporaries is difficult to determine.

自适应section 难度: easy

1. The main thrust of her argument was that wage differences, far from being _____, do in fact reflect education, skills, experience, and other factors that make employees more productive.(1100题104-2)

- A. rational
- B. divergent
- C. arbitrary
- D. discernible
- E. attributable

2. The government, having consistently failed in its foreign policy to apply the principle of the self-determination of peoples, has been _____ by those critics who support the universal application of that principle.

- A. impugned
- B. subdued
- C. excused
- D. extolled
- E. sustained

3. The documentation of Earth's biodiversity is complicated by the (i)_____ taxonomists. Those experts in classifying species tend to be (ii)_____ North America and Europe, whereas most of the undocumented biodiversity is likely in the tropics. (1100题27-3)

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. uneven distribution of	D. clustered in
B. theoretical commitments of	E. oblivious to
C. professional rivalries among	F. exported from

4. Folk music, having remained (i)_____ by reinforcing ethnic identities and advocating social change, has nevertheless (ii)_____ the rural areas where it originally developed.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. traditional	D. characterized
B. dormant	E. changed
C. vital	F. declined in

5. Photovoltaic cells, which convert light directly to electricity, are safe, have no moving parts, operate at ambient temperature, and last for decades. It would therefore seem that they are one of the more (i)_____ ways to harness the Sun's energy. However, there is an obvious (ii)_____ widespread application, and that is (iii)_____: electricity generated from photovoltaic cells is getting cheaper, but it still costs more than the going rate in most places.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. elaborate	D. inducement to	G. expense
B. commonplace	E. danger in	H. complexity
C. attractive	F. obstacle to	I. safety

6. It is highly significant that compared with fellow Renaissance artists Michelangelo and Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci was (i)_____ the ancient world, which many in the Renaissance viewed as a model of heroic behavior in art. To be sure, Leonardo was not (ii)_____ antiquity: a recently discovered drawing for a statue of Hercules sheds light on Leonardo's plan for a major work concerning that hero of ancient Greek mythology. But there was something in the Renaissance reverence for antiquity as a fixed value, as an ideal outside time, that (iii)_____ Leonardo's fascination with the immediate, the mutable, and the elusive.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. far less fascinated by	D. indifferent to	G. never quite accorded with
B. not at all inspired by	E. obsessed by	H. provided the rationale for
C. more slavishly devoted to	F. uncritical towards	I. served as the model for

Certain practices common in the early United States make it easy for historians to underestimate the extent of American women's paid labor. Under the legal principle called coverture, married women had no legally recognized economic existence apart from their husbands and could not receive wages for their work. Records of payments for outwork (work performed in the home on a piece-rate basis) show male names as wage recipients. One has to look in the columns recording the amount of work completed to see that female names are listed as producers. Furthermore, most wage laborers were paid partly in goods and received cash wages only quarterly or once or twice a year. The infrequency of such payments has sometimes made it difficult for historians to recognize them as wages.

7. According to the passage, payments to wage laborers in the early United States were

- A. usually lower for outwork than for other kinds of wage labor
- B. consistently higher for male workers than for female workers
- C. paid to male workers at more frequent intervals than to female workers
- D. often paid partly in forms other than cash
- E. often not recorded by employers

8. The passage suggests which of the following about records of payments for outwork?

- A. They have only recently received attention from historians.
- B. They could easily be misinterpreted by historians.
- C. They have frequently been overlooked by historians.
- D. They show a discrepancy between the amount of men's and women's wages.
- E. They fail to reflect the infrequency of payments for completed work.

The occurrence of dense aggregations of the fruit-bearing tree *Brosimum alicastrum* on or near Maya ruin complexes in Central America was initially interpreted as evidence of ancient Maya silviculture, i.e., the stands were relicts of orchards planted by the Maya. Later work, however, suggested that the stands resulted from the *Artibeus* bats that roost among the ruins. The bats fly to the forest, collect the fruit, bring it back to their roost, eat the fruit, and then discard the undamaged seed. **The continual input of bat-dispersed seed** has maintained the clumps of *B. alicastrum* around ruins for many hundreds of years. This observation, however, does not negate the possibility that *B. alicastrum* was used and managed by the Maya. In fact, if we examine the behavior, rather than the density or location of these tree populations, we are presented with strong evidence of deliberate genetic improvement. This is especially notable in the *B. alicastrum* trees that cluster around the Maya ruins at Tikal in Guatemala: these trees' productivity is almost twice that of trees in Veracruz, Mexico, under almost identical environmental conditions.

9. "The continual input of bat-dispersed seed" is mentioned in the passage as part of an explanation for

- A. the productivity of certain stands of *B. alicastrum*
- B. the presence of stands of *B. alicastrum* in certain locations
- C. the displacement of fruit trees from Maya orchards
- D. changes in the appearance of Maya ruins
- E. changes in the forest around Maya ruins

10. The passage implies which of the following about the *B. alicastrum* trees observed at Tikal?

- A. They represent a strain that may have been brought to Tikal from Mexico.
- B. They represent a strain that may have been bred by the Maya to increase its yield.
- C. Their fruit is preferred by *Artibeus* bats to the fruit of other tree species.
- D. They are more numerous around the ruins at Tikal than *B. alicastrum* trees are at other Maya sites.
- E. Their seed is able to withstand damage that might otherwise prevent germination.

11. The passage implies which of the following about the *B. alicastrum* trees observed in Veracruz

- A. They are a product of selective breeding.
- B. Their development has been influenced by bat behavior.
- C. They bear an inferior quality of fruit.
- D. They are poorly suited to the growing conditions at Veracruz.
- E. They differ significantly from the trees at Tikal in their genetic makeup.

12. Many claim that the evidence for Americans' growing social isolation is ____: families dine together a third less often than they did even in 1980 and participation in community groups and volunteer organizations has declined.

- A. undeniable
- B. indecipherable
- C. unfathomable
- D. ambiguous
- E. indefinite
- F. irrefutable

13. The excellent agreement between theory and experiment convinced many of the original opponents of atomistic theories; thenceforth they accepted the ____ of the theories.

- A. deficiency
- B. superiority
- C. potential
- D. inadequacy
- E. soundness
- F. validity

14. Although the biography never explicitly assesses what role the dynamic between Mr. Merrill's parents might have played in the development of his personality, the author offers plenty of ____.

(1100题27-7)

- A. mystification
- B. elucidation
- C. speculation
- D. reflection
- E. obfuscation
- F. conjecture

15. The ____ of ophthalmology as a field in the United States from 1820 to 1850 is evident in the opening of at least five eye hospitals during this period, offering new venues for ophthalmic treatment and experimentation. (1100题32-10)

- A. sophistication
- B. retrenchment
- C. burgeoning
- D. resurgence
- E. curtailment
- F. expansion

Homeowners often weatherize their homes, that is, they add insulation and seal up gaps to avoid drafts. In the past, many homeowners used insulation that releases formaldehyde, a gas that at high concentrations causes health problems. Such insulation is now banned. It is still possible, however, to create dangerous levels of formaldehyde by weatherizing a house, since reducing airflow increases the concentrations of any gas being released into the air of the house, and _____.

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

- A. any formaldehyde-releasing insulation installed before the ban has long since stopped releasing formaldehyde
- B. many items in a typical home release measurable quantities of formaldehyde
- C. the insulation that releases formaldehyde was easy to install in an existing house
- D. almost all of the fresh air that enters a weatherized house enters through heating and cooling vents
- E. certain other kinds of insulation present other health risks if not used properly

One might assume the most admired architecture would be the best built. This was generally true in the past, but in the twentieth century, when new materials and new aesthetic theories often drove architects to cavalier experimentation, even celebrated architects fell short. **When designing the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris, Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers turned the building literally inside out.** Previously hidden elements such as pipes, ducts, and elevators were exposed to view-and exposed to the elements. The result might have been foreseen: after only twenty years, the building was closed for a two-year renovation. Although the authorities maintained that the unexpectedly large numbers of visitors necessitated the renovation much of the budget was spent on refurbishing the facade.

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

- A. It helps substantiate the author's claims about pre- twentieth-century architecture.
- B. It provides a specific example of the trend cited in the previous sentence.
- C. It bolsters the claim that modern architecture abhors aesthetic experimentation.
- D. It restates the assumption mentioned in the passage's opening sentence.
- E. It marks a transition to a discussion of French architectural trends.

18. Which of the following qualities of the Centre Pompidou forms the basis for the author's critique of Renzo Piano and Richard Rogers' work?

- A. Its popularity
- B. Its initial construction cost
- C. Its size
- D. Its durability
- E. Its location

Despite the **extravagant colors** of the flowers bees visit, until the early 1900s it was commonly thought that bees were entirely color-blind. To test this, zoologist Karl von Frisch set out an array of dishes on cards. The dish on one card, the only blue card among varying grays, contained sugar water. Once bees learned to visit this card and dish combination, he varied its position in the matrix. Next, he replaced all the cards and dishes with a new set of identical materials, only now leaving the blue card's dish empty. The bees nonetheless returned to the blue card. If their vision

were monochromatic, they would likely have found at least some of the gray cards indistinguishable from the blue.

19. The author of the passage refers to “extravagant colors” primarily to

- A. validate a view about bees' color vision that was once commonly accepted
- B. suggest why it might be surprising that bees were thought to be color-blind
- C. complicate the debate about bees' color vision
- D. point out a reason for bees' visual limitations
- E. anticipate an objection to the methodology of the experiment described in the passage

20. It can be inferred from the passage that by setting out new cards when replacing the dish of sugar water with an empty one Frisch

- A. was able to record accurately any changes in color that resulted from spills or drops
- B. could subtly alter the color of the card on which the sugar water was placed in each iteration of the experiment
- C. introduced new clues relevant to finding the sugar water's location
- D. succeeded in proving that bees see in only a limited spectrum of color
- E. was able to rule out the possibility that the bees had somehow marked the blue card in previous trials

自适应section 难度: median

1. The author's unfortunate predilection for mannered turns of phrase and complicated metaphors had a tendency to _____ her work's straightforward themes. (1100题52-2)

- A. propitiate
- B. accentuate
- C. augment
- D. occlude
- E. presage

2. Nylenna's study showed that errors in scientific manuscripts submitted for publication often escape reviewers' notice, results that were not _____: when Godlee conducted a study of the same phenomenon, her findings were similar. (1100题10-1)

- A. credible
- B. unwelcome
- C. anomalous
- D. quantifiable
- E. consequential

3. When people complain about their hectic lives and demanding schedules, one might be justified in suspecting that they are being somewhat (i)_____: compulsive busyness seems to be, for many, a source of (ii)_____. (1100题40-4)

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. disingenuous	D. pride
B. guarded	E. despair
C. dilatory	F. irritation

4. All the relationships the composer explored in his 1970 musical were (i)_____ and thus spoke to the culture's confusion and despair. This made him Broadway's laureate of (ii)_____.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. unremarkable	D. contemplation
B. emerging	E. self-indulgence
C. blighted	F. disenchantment

5. It would be tempting, but incorrect, to maintain that the recent conflict among the members of the chamber group (i)_____ the classical music world. The field is as rife with interpersonal conflicts as any other. But those conflicts are supposed to be (ii)_____. For a dispute to spill into the courts and the public arena as this one has is, musicians say, (iii)_____. It has consumed the lives of those involved and become a cautionary tale for chamber players.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. is unaffected by	D. irreconcilable	G. unprecedented
B. is an anomaly in	E. kept private	H. irrelevant
C. undermines	F. productive	I. illustrative

6. The smallest human societies that we can identify, either among living groups or among the populations of prehistory, do not appear to (i)_____ the image of primitive (ii)_____ that has become popular among anthropologists in the past twenty years. Hunger has clearly been at least a seasonal problem for many historic and contemporary groups, and (iii)_____ is not unknown. Contemporary hunter-gatherers appear to be chronically lean, as well as at least occasionally hungry.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. resolve	D. dexterity	G. conflict
B. call into question	E. affluence	H. innovation
C. live up to	F. restlessness	I. starvation

Abolitionist Frederick Douglass' move to Rochester, New York, in 1847 was a major step in his finding his own intellectual path. Along with much of the rest of western New York, Rochester became fertile ground for an antislavery movement that dissented from that led by William Lloyd Garrison, with whom Douglass had previously been aligned. Unlike the Garrisonians, who believed the Union established by the United States Constitution must be dissolved in order to abolish slavery, many Rochester activists began to see both the Constitution and the political process as invaluable instruments for achieving that goal. **During the 1840s and 1850s, many abolitionists had become frustrated by the failure of Garrison's method of moral persuasion.** They turned instead to politics to fight slavery.

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

- A. It emphasized Garrison's popularity among abolitionists prior to the 1840s.
- B. It points out a similarity between Garrison's position and that of Douglass prior to the latter's move to Rochester
- C. It illustrates the extent to which Garrison disdained politics as a tool to achieve abolition.
- D. It explains the motivation behind the Rochester abolitionists' split with Garrison.
- E. It suggests that the previous alliance between Douglass and Garrison had been overemphasized.

8. The author implies that Frederick Douglass' relocation to Rochester was important because

- A. many Rochester activists doubted William Lloyd Garrison's commitment to the abolitionist movement
- B. Rochester was populated by abolitionists who believed in the efficacy of moral persuasion
- C. the prevailing political climate there reinforced Douglass' growing philosophical distance from Garrison
- D. activists there recognized Douglass' capacity to become a leader in the abolitionist cause
- E. activists there were focused on how to amend the Constitution in order to advance abolitionist goals

The cycle of fluctuation in snowshoe hare populations is unusual among animal species in that it is remarkably regular—peaking every eight to eleven years—and broadly synchronized over a vast area. Declines from peak levels are initiated by markedly lower overwinter survival of young hares, sharp decreases in birth rates, and a declining survival rate for adult hares. The onset of population increases is brought about by greatly improved rates of survival and birth.

Some biologists hypothesize that the cycle begins when peak snowshoe hare populations exceed their winter food supply; resulting malnutrition triggers a populations decline. As hare numbers fall, the ration of predators to hares increases, as does the impact of predation on the hare population. This extend the decline beyond the period of winter food shortage. Hare scarcity then causes predator population declines, and with fewer predators and more abundant winter food, the hare

population begins another cyclic increase. The high mobility of predators responding to local differences in hare abundance contributes to interregional synchrony.

9. The passage suggests that population fluctuations in many other animal species differ from those of the snowshoe hare in that population fluctuations in other species

- A. are less regular due to more erratic changes in predator levels
- B. typically occur over a longer time period
- C. are synchronized over larger areas
- D. are less dependent on food availability
- E. are typically less predictable

10. According to the passage, biologists have suggested which of the following about snowshoe hare population fluctuations?

- A. Their regularity is due to the persistent threat of malnourishment that young hares face.
- B. They are similar in length to those of other species of hare.
- C. Their synchrony can be partly explained by the ability of predators to change the areas in which they hunt.
- D. Their variation from region to region is partly due to regional differences in the availability of alternate prey for predators.
- E. Their regularity is due to the constant availability of the food source hares rely on.

11. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of fluctuations in snowshoe hare populations?

- A. Changes in hare population level are not highly correlated with changes in predator populations levels.
- B. Hare populations in one region are unlikely to peak at the same time that populations in nearby regions are at the lowest point of the cycle.
- C. The regularity of hare population fluctuations is greater in regions where populations peak every eight years than in regions where they peak every eleven years.
- D. In areas where hare population cycles are greater than eleven years, predator mobility is unusually high.
- E. Fluctuations in hare populations vary greatly from region to region, depending on available winter food supply.

12. Many of the most critically successful filmmakers attract _____ who strive to emulate their style of filmmaking.

- A. detractors
- B. adherents
- C. critics
- D. disciples
- E. observers
- F. instructors

13. The difficulty of reforming electoral politics is not lack of the right tools but the need to put them into the hands of impartial agents: the goal should be to build capacity while _____ partisanship.

(1100题49-8)

- A. expediting
- B. constraining
- C. facilitating
- D. deterring
- E. exacerbating
- F. lamenting

14. Although the behavior of individuals is often simple, the collective patterns to which it leads can be _____, making common sense a faulty guide to what might happen.

- A. mysterious
- B. counterintuitive
- C. dangerous
- D. unexpected
- E. risky
- F. complex

15. The author of this study valiantly searches for commonalities among the leaders of social movements but fails; the leaders remain _____ group.

- A. an idiosyncratic
- B. a heterogeneous
- C. an inconsequential
- D. an unorthodox
- E. an ineffective
- F. a disparate

The appearance of the star Gamma Cephei varies regularly. The existence of a planet circling a star can cause regular variation in its appearance is no reason to think that there is a planet circling it, since the slow rotation of a star can also cause its appearance to vary regular and _____.

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

- A. many stars that have planets circling them rotate slowly
- B. Gamma Cephei varies more in appearance than many other stars do
- C. it is easier to determine the speed at which a star rotates than to determine whether a planet is circling it
- D. analysis of sunspot activity on Gamma Cephei shows that it rotates slowly
- E. Gamma Cephei is only one of many stars that vary regularly in appearance

The first printers in Europe modeled their books very closely on handwritten manuscripts, leading to an easy acceptance of print among readers but to significant missteps in trying to apply technology. **The attempt to replicate manuscripts' appearance encouraged experiments in two- or three-color printing.** This was intricate and expensive work, and many printers found it preferable to pay expert calligraphers to manually adorn unbound sheets with additional colors. Illuminated headings and decoration familiar from the manuscript age had helped lead readers through the text. To achieve similar effects, printers began to experiment with new arrangements of type, using large fonts for headings and substituting decorative woodcuts for hand-executed initial letters. Ultimately, readers came to accept books printed in just one color.

17. The author suggests that readers of the earliest books printed in Europe

- A. could not afford books printed in multiple colors
- B. considered the books inferior to handwritten manuscripts
- C. suggested certain improvements to printers
- D. were skeptical about an unproven technology
- E. found the books' appearance to be reassuringly familiar

18. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted portion of the passage?

- A. It provides some historical context for an earlier assertion.
- B. It provides a specific example of an approach mentioned earlier in the passage.
- C. It qualifies a claim made earlier in the passage.
- D. It corrects a misconception regarding early printed books.
- E. It anticipates an argument that is discounted by later evidence.

Noting that bison herds appear to graze selectively in areas occupied by prairie dog colonies, Coppock hypothesized that the attraction is due to improved forage quality: prairie dogs' own

grazing activities alter herbage dynamics, plant species composition, and nutrient cycling. **The colonies's territory contains relatively little low-quality mature standing herbage and is characterized by communities of plants that are high in crude protein and highly digestible.** However, such effects are not produced only by prairie dogs. Willms showed that sites selectively grazed by cattle had reduced standing dead plant material, altered species composition, and increased soil nitrates, ammonium, and available phosphorus. In fact, long-term, intensive use by any grazer will cause comparable changes in plant communities.

19. The highlighted sentence serves primarily to

- A. provide information about the kinds of forage preferred by prairie dogs
- B. refute a particular claim about the forage methods of prairie dogs
- C. specify what makes forage conditions created by prairie dogs appealing to bison
- D. suggest that prairie dogs' activities can cause environmental degradation
- E. identify characteristics that influence prairie dogs' selection of sites to colonize

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

20. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about mature standing herbage?

- A. It tends to be fairly easy for grazing animals to digest.
- B. It is likely to predominate at sites with increased soil nitrates.
- C. Its abundance at a site will make the site less attractive to bison.

自适应section 难度: hard

1. Our sixth-grade teacher was a real ____: though she was, admittedly, just and fair, any infraction of her long list of rules for conduct was immediately met with strict discipline.

- A. bully
- B. dissembler
- C. ascetic
- D. martinet
- E. sophist

2. The critic inaccurately described as a pastiche what was in fact ____ and original body of work.

- A. an allegorical
- B. a coherent
- C. a temperate
- D. a derivative
- E. a realistic

3. Many of the unusual behaviors attributed to crows—such as drinking coffee or presenting gifts to people who feed them—are based on (i)____ and therefore fall into the category of (ii)____ rather than science. (1100题16-4)

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. long-term observation	D. anecdote
B. controlled experiments	E. speculation
C. secondhand testimony	F. hypothesis

4. Research into butterfly wings could have (i)____ implications, since knowledge of their optical and thermal properties may be (ii)____ controlling the behavior of computer chips, which likewise consist of finely structured thin films. (1100题50-4)

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. ecological	D. tantamount to
B. aesthetic	E. germane to
C. technological	F. advanced by

5. We found the government officials' (i)____ their assessment of their country's needs and problems an astonishing departure, (ii)____ as several of us were to the usual blandness and occasional (iii)____ that typically characterizes such discussions.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. apathy underlying	D. impervious	G. humility
B. candor in	E. accustomed	H. obfuscation
C. optimism resulting from	F. antagonistic	I. raillery

6. Although the official United States poverty rate measure is now by and large taken for granted, having become widely regarded with the passage of time as the most (i)____ method of calibrating the prevalence of material deprivation in American society, the measure was originally an (ii)____ and in practical terms appears to be a (iii)____ descriptor of poverty trends in modern

America. For one thing, its results do not track well with other indicators that bear directly on living conditions across the nation.

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. subjective	D. ad hoc improvisation	G. conspicuous
B. natural	E. enormous success	H. judicious
C. tortuous	F. obvious benchmark	I. problematic

Carolina Hospital notes that Cuban-American writers who write primarily in English are dismissed from anthologies and analyses of Cuban exile literature on that account. She argues that since these writers were born in Cuba and consider themselves Cuban writers, they should not be ignored, and maintains that they represents a new phase of Cubanness, one that is expressed in the language **comfortable** to its writers: English. Moreover, another **critic** notes that the Spanish and English traditions of Cuban-American writing have different but equally viable functions. The English branch seeks to create a distinctive culture of Cuban roots in the United States, whereas the Spanish branch wishes to preserve a specifically Cuban culture while seeking affiliation with the canon of Latin American letters.

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

The “critic” mentioned would probably agree with which of the following about Cuban-American writers?

- A. Contributing to a distinctive Cuban-American culture is a worthwhile thing for Cuban-American writers to do.
- B. If Cuban-American writers choose to write in English, preserving a specifically Cuban culture in the United States will become increasingly difficult.
- C. It is appropriate for Cuban-American writers who write in Spanish to seek affiliation with the larger canon of Latin America letters.

8. In the context in which it appears, “comfortable” most nearly means

- A. prosperous
- B. sufficient
- C. agreeable
- D. restful
- E. painless

Recent studies of the Philippine fruit bat fauna have confirmed some previous hypotheses regarding bats on oceanic islands: for example, species richness[the number of different species in a particular area] and abundance are generally highest in the lowlands and decrease with increasing elevation. With few exceptions, each endemic species [species native to a particular place] is restricted to the modern islands that made up a single island during periods of low sea level, and **genetic differentiation has been influenced by the ecology of the species and the current and past geographic and geological conditions**. However, far more previous hypotheses have been overturned than supported. Some endemic Philippine species use disturbed habitat as extensively as nonendemic species that are widespread in Southeast Asia. Levels of genetic variation within all species are high, not low, and rather than showing evidence of an intrinsic vulnerability to extinction from natural causes, independent lineages of these bats have persisted in rather small areas for very long periods of time(often millions of years) in spite of frequent typhoons and volcanic eruptions. While colonization from outside areas has clearly contributed to the high species richness, speciation within the archipelago has contributed at least a quarter of the total species richness, including many of the most abundant species. (200篇 passage57)

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. draw on studies of the Philippine fruit bat in proposing a new theory regarding bats on oceanic islands
- B. show how recent research on the Philippine fruit bat reflects debates about bats on oceanic islands
- C. argue for the relevance of certain new evidence pertaining to the Philippine fruit bat or the study of bats on oceanic islands
- D. discuss recent investigations of Philippines fruit bat in light of conventional wisdom regarding bats on oceanic islands
- E. explain why the Philippine fruit bat is atypical among bats on oceanic islands in terms of genetic variation

10. The primary function of the highlighted text is to

- A. identify a finding from the Philippine fruit bat studies that will have a significant impact on how oceanic bats generally are viewed
- B. point out a hypothesis that has been the subject of considerable disagreement among researchers studying oceanic bats
- C. present evidence that is difficult to reconcile with other recent findings regarding the Philippine fruit bat
- D. illustrate a widely held view about oceanic bats generally that was confirmed by the Philippine fruit bat studies
- E. identify a feature of the Philippine fruit bat that does not appear to apply to oceanic bats generally

11. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “recent studies”?

- A. They point to the need for a significantly revised perspective on oceanic island bats generally.
- B. They were undertaken with the assumption that Philippine fruit bats were somewhat atypical among oceanic bats.
- C. They remain some what controversial among researchers because of the number of standard hypotheses that they tested.
- D. They have largely confirmed what scientists thought about the Philippine fruit bat.
- E. They suggest that bats on oceanic islands are more vulnerable to extinction than previously thought.

12. According to former coworkers, he was _____ bringing skeptical colleagues on board: one technique involved homing in on possible dissidents and absorbing their suggestions into his proposals.

- A. deft at
- B. avid about
- C. uninterested in
- D. apathetic about
- E. canny about
- F. lauded for

13. Contemporary observers liked to place Malcolm X into fixed political categories, but, as Marable powerfully demonstrates, he increasingly _____ those categories and set out to pursue his own odyssey of intellectual discovery and transformation.

- A. respected
- B. spurned
- C. resented
- D. flouted
- E. internalized
- F. redefined

14. Those who read Empson's correspondence for the first time may be disappointed that so much of it is professional rather than personal, but the distinction in this case is _____.: every letter bears the full stamp of Empson's personality.

- A. unambiguous
- B. artificial
- C. significant
- D. spurious
- E. clear-cut
- F. unique

15. The arrival of the manual describing procedures for adding content to the Web site may mark a new, more _____ phase in the site's history, and some contributors will not doubt become nostalgic for the unpredictable do-it-yourself days.

- A. fickle
- B. reticent
- C. indecisive
- D. sober
- E. prescribed
- F. staid

The immune systems of hamsters injected with laboratory cultures of *Borrelia burgdorferi*, the bacterium that causes Lyme disease, respond differently than do the immune systems of people infected with the bacterium as a result of the bites of ticks, the disease's carrier. However, when hamsters are infected with the bacterium by tick bites, their immune-system response is identical to the human one. Probably, therefore, the bacterium in the ticks has a different form from the bacterium cultured in the laboratory.

16. The argument in the passage assumes which of the following?

- A. The difference in the manner in which the infection enters the body is not what causes the difference in the hamster's immune-system response.
- B. The human immune-system response to injection with *Borrelia burgdorferi* would be identical to the hamster's immune-system response to injection with that bacterium.
- C. In the wild, hamsters are at least occasionally infected with Lyme disease by tick bites.
- D. There are no laboratory-cultured bacteria that would cause the hamster's immune system to react as it does when infected with *Borrelia burgdorferi* by a tick bite.
- E. In rodents other than hamsters, the immune-system responses to *Borrelia burgdorferi* infections both by injection and by tick bite are identical to those in hamsters.

In 1876 Edmond Duranty dubbed the style of emerging French Impressionist artists "The New Painting." More than a style, the Impressionists' luminous landscapes were regarded as a new way of seeing. Of course, it was not wholly new. **The English painters Constable and Turner, whose work French artists knew, had already painted out of doors earlier in the century and brilliantly sought to capture the impact of natural scenes on their sensibility.** Courbet's tough-minded realism and Jongkind's harbor scenes also had much to teach the emergent movement. The Impressionists never denied this ancestry; but they were aware, too, that they had taken these painters' unconventional experiments to unfamiliar levels and, consolidating themselves as a movement, had indeed made painting new.

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

- A. It provides support for an assertion made previously in the passage.
- B. It undermines a claim made earlier in the passage.
- C. It questions the usefulness of categorizing artists into particular movements.
- D. It identifies painters whose works were praised by some Impressionists.
- E. It suggests that painting out of doors was unusual during the early 1800s.

18. The passage suggests that the impact of Impressionism can be attributed in part to
- A. Duranty's enthusiastic promotion of the movement
 - B. the moribund state of painting when Impressionists first presented their works
 - C. the widespread popularity in France of works by Courbet and Jongkind
 - D. a lack of earlier examples of outdoor painting
 - E. the solidarity of its practitioners

The ability to recognize specific individuals has profound implications for the evolution of complex social behaviors such as reciprocal altruism. Many researchers assumed that recognition of individuals, a phenomenon predominantly observed in laboratory studies of fish, might also operate extensively in free-ranging fish populations, where it could underpin these complex interactions. In fact, evidence of individual recognition in free-ranging fish populations is equivocal. The possibility exists that for many species, individual recognition observed in the laboratory might be an artifact of experimental designs, which enforce prolonged interaction between individuals and which prevent the diluting effects on social structure of immigration into and emigration from the shoal, factors that in nature would erode group stability and prevent the learning of individual identities.

19. The passage is primarily concerned with
- A. resolving a controversy
 - B. describing a behavior
 - C. dismissing a theory
 - D. predicting a result
 - E. appraising an assumption

20. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the prevalence of specific individual recognition that occurred in fish in the laboratory studies discussed?
- A. It suggests that the laboratory studies were well designed to simulate the natural habitats of the fish studied.
 - B. It suggests that the advantages that individual recognition provides free-ranging fish differ significantly from those provided to fish in laboratory studies.
 - C. It might have been inflated due to continued exposure to the same individuals.
 - D. It may occur with greater frequency as the number of individuals in a population increases
 - E. It sheds light on the phenomenon of reciprocal altruism among free-ranging fish.

PPO第二套verbal部分

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必考section 难度：median

1. Because economists have yet to identify a pattern of economic indicators that consistently _____ a rise or fall in employment, they have not been able to furnish governments with a method for predicting unemployment rates.

- A. withstand
- B. result from
- C. amplify
- D. precede
- E. factor out

2. The geologist suggested that as the most productive oil reservoirs begin to dry up, the high costs and potential risks of drilling in more marginal locations will come to seem less _____ and more acceptable. (1100题106-1改编)

- A. efficacious
- B. onerous
- C. paltry
- D. redundant
- E. auspicious

3. The question of whether or not a novel species is accepted by local ecological scientists as a natural component of a given ecosystem is not (i)_____: if a species believed to be exotic is also categorized as potentially harmful, then expensive, laborious, and even ecologically destructive eradication initiatives may (ii)_____.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. trivial	D. ensue
B. answerable	E. be delayed
C. difficult	F. be evaluated

4. Modern attempts to find a dark, brooding layer in Mozart's psychology have been (i)_____. True, in his correspondence he once or twice displays depressive symptoms—alluding to his “black thoughts” and describing sensations of coldness and emptiness—but the context is (ii)_____: in the first instance he is begging for money, and in the second he is telling his wife how much he misses her.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. uncommon	D. all-important
B. unconvincing	E. barely relevant
C. ubiquitous	F. giddily exotic

5. In his study of the physical feeling of disgust, Kelly makes claims that are both (i)_____ and (ii)_____ : he advances arguments about how disgust evolved over time and what triggers it.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. inchoate	D. inductive

B. esoteric	E. causal
C. historical	F. arbitrary

6. People love to talk their commutes to and from work: those with an easy commute tend to (i)_____, while those who hate their commute think and speak of it as a core affliction, like a chronic illness. Once you raise the subject, the testimonies pour out, and, if your ears are tuned to it, you begin overhearing commute talk everywhere. People who are normally (ii)_____ may, when describing their commutes, be unexpectedly (iii)_____ divulging the intimate details of their lives.

(1100题70-6)

blank(i)	blank(ii)	blank(iii)
A. grumble	D. inattentive	G. candid in
B. commiserate	E. garrulous	H. economical in
C. gloat	F. circumspect	I. flustered about

San Lorenzo, center of the ancient Mesoamerican Olmec culture, is famous for its massive stone statuary and distinctive ceramic figurines. Archaeologists disagree, however, about why Olmec-style ceramics have also been found at sites very distant from the Olmec heartland. Proponents of the mother-culture interpretation point to the statuary as indicative of unprecedented social organization and interpret the distribution of the ceramics as evidence of Olmec influence on less complex societies. According to the sister-cultures interpretation, however, these Olmec-style objects are simply a visual expression of religious beliefs shared by numerous Mesoamerican cultures whose contact with one another increased over time. The Olmec were neither solely responsible for the creation and spread of the style nor more advanced than the cultures they contacted.

7. It can be inferred that proponents of the sister-culture interpretation would be LEAST likely to agree with proponents of the mother-culture interpretation on which of the following issues?

- A. The importance of religion in Olmec society
- B. The degree of contact between San Lorenzo and other Mesoamerican cultures
- C. The place where Olmec-style objects discovered far from San Lorenzo were produced
- D. The relative contribution the center of the Olmec culture made to the Olmec style of ceramics
- E. The level of social organization needed to produced the Olmec stone statuary in San Lorenzo

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

Which of the following discoveries would provide evidence favoring either one or the other of the two interpretations?

- A. The discovery that a high proportion of the Olmec-style pottery found in San Lorenzo was made in settlements outside the Olmec heartland.
- B. The discovery that while many settlements outside the Olmec heartland had ceramics that had been made in San Lorenzo, none had ceramics that had been made in other such settlements.
- C. The discovery that one particular style of Olmec-style ceramic was found in a number of settlements outside the Olmec heartland but not in San Lorenzo.

Observations of social play in several species of mammals indicate that individuals often depart from the usual social conventions by, for example, alternating dominant and subordinate positions in ways that do not occur outside the play context. Some researchers have even suggested that individuals must follow a 50:50 rule during dyadic play (play between two individuals), so that each participant wins an equal proportion of play encounters. Commonly cited cooperative tactics used to equalize play include self-handicapping (participants make themselves more vulnerable to

attacks by their opponents) and role reversal (individuals that are dominant in the nonplay context appear subordinate during play). Where such tactics occur among unevenly matched opponents, they appear to facilitate play by making play more appealing to the less advantaged player.

When Bauer and Smuts set out to study play behavior in domestic dogs, they made several predictions. They expected to find no significant sex differences in dogs' play behavior. The motor skills dogs use in play fighting parallel those used in nonplayful aggression and hunting, areas in which dogs' behavior is relatively undifferentiated by sex. They also predicted that the advantages imparted by larger relative size, by the experience of age, and by higher dominance status would affect dogs' dyadic play. **Existing research** on a variety of animal species suggests that individuals with such advantages often refrain from attacks and pursuits or engage in self-handicapping so as not to intimidate their play partners. **If this held true for dogs, larger, older, more dominant dogs would show more self-handicapping than their partners.** But Bauer and Smuts predicted instead that dogs would deviate from the hypothetical 50:50 rule, with advantaged individuals retaining their positions by performing the majority of attacks and pursuits and engaging in fewer self-handicapping behaviors than their partners, thus reinforcing existing hierarchies.

Bauer and Smuts' three-year study of dogs' dyadic play found that most dyads showed some degree of asymmetry (one dog winning more encounters than the other) and some dyads showed complete asymmetry. They also found that in general, older dogs performed more attacks and pursuits and that younger dogs engaged in more self-handicapping. Role reversal between dominant and subordinate individuals varies widely: several dyads never reversed dominance roles, a few reversed them frequently, and most reversed them occasionally.

Bauer and Smuts' finding about asymmetry in dyadic play has several implications. First, it indicates that active self-handicapping and role reversals are not necessarily required for play to occur. Indeed, play often continued at length even when one partner always won. Second, since frequent role reversals occurred, it appears that normal status asymmetries are often significantly more relaxed in the play context. This suggests that role reversals, while not always necessary, probably do facilitate play.

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. contrast two different but closely related animal behaviors
 - B. present the findings of a particular study of animal behavior
 - C. account for a particular behavior observed in mammals
 - D. question the evidence used to support a hypothesis about a particular animal behavior
 - E. explain how the methodology of a particular study of animal behavior affected its findings
10. It can be inferred from the passage that the "existing research" found which of the following about animals' play behavior?
- A. Most animal species show significant sex differentiation when engaged in dyadic play.
 - B. Dominant animals often appear to adjust their behavior during play in order to encourage subordinate partners to play with them.
 - C. Larger, more experienced animals generally maintain their hierarchical roles in relation to smaller, younger animals during dyadic play.
 - D. Few animal species that engage in dyadic play adhere closely to the 50:50 rule during play encounters.
 - E. Some animal species show much more asymmetry during dyadic play than other species do.
11. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the highlighted sentence?
- A. It cites certain factors that Bauer and Smuts predicted would account for dogs' deviation from the 50:50 rule.
 - B. It identifies certain expectations that Bauer and Smuts had at the beginning of their study of dogs' dyadic play.

- C. It explains what would occur if the subjects of Bauer and Smuts' study behaved like the subjects of the research mentioned in the previous sentence.
- D. It speculates about why the play behavior of dogs might resemble that of animal species previously studied.
- E. It challenges an assumption about the behavior of dominant dogs that had been held by many researchers.

12. Which of the following can be inferred about the behavior of the dogs observed in Bauer and Smuts' study?

- A. The play behavior of most dogs remained constant from one encounter to another, regardless of the age of the play partner.
- B. A dog's play tactics were determined more by its partner's size and age than by its own size and age.
- C. Play among unevenly matched partners generally did not conform to the 50:50 rule postulated by some previous researchers.
- D. Older dogs almost never engaged in self-handicapping when playing with younger dogs.
- E. Most dogs engaged in dyadic play did not deviate from the roles of dominance and subordination that governed their behavior outside the play context.

13. As clucks of disapproval about Americans' political _____ have grown louder in recent years, many historians have looked for contrast to the decades before the Civil War as a time when Americans were enthusiastically engaged in politics. (1100题93-7)

- A. zealotry
- B. apathy
- C. hypocrisy
- D. partisanship
- E. insincerity
- F. passivity

14. As a proponent of women's traditional roles, Sarah Hale was adamantly against women's suffrage as thrusting women into an improper sphere; yet she _____ female textile strikers when they publicly protested their mistreatment at mills. (1100题101-10)

- A. opposed
- B. supported
- C. criticized
- D. championed
- E. challenged
- F. welcomed

15. Manga—illustrated Japanese books that are read from right to left—are beginning to win fans, _____ the enormous success of anime films such as Miyazaki's breathtaking *Spirited Away*.

- A. bringing about
- B. buoyed by
- C. contrasted with
- D. helped by
- E. independent of
- F. leading to

16. When food companies seek to inflate their revenues by reducing the amount of food in each package without offering a corresponding price reduction, their marketing campaigns are often _____, claiming that the smaller versions are healthier, with fewer calories than before.

- A. inept
- B. uninformed
- C. shrewd
- D. ignorant

- E. artful
- F. disorienting

Last year, Fillmore County's farmers used Sordane, a highly effective nonpersistent pesticide, on their crops. Though crop yields were satisfactory, aerial spraying of Sordane increased the country's incidence of respiratory illness. This year, farmers sprayed with the weaker pesticide Kaskanine instead. Crop yields were unchanged, while the country experienced a significant decline in respiratory illness. Therefore, if farmers use only Kaskanine next year, the reduced incidence of respiratory illness will be maintained without sacrificing crop yields.

17. Which of the following would it be most useful to establish in order to evaluate the argument?
- A. Whether Sordane is the most effective pesticide available to farmers in Fillmore Country
 - B. Whether, as a result of last year's spraying of Sordane, this year's population of harmful insects was smaller than it would have been in a year following one in which farmers used only Kaskanine
 - C. Whether the increase in the incidence of respiratory illness in Fillmore Country caused by aerial spraying of Sordane was the only consideration in the farmers' decision to switch to Kaskanine
 - D. Whether the use of Sordane has been discontinued in other countries for the same reasons as in Fillmore Country
 - E. Whether restrictions on the use of Sordane could have produced a significant reduction in the incidence of respiratory illness

Among some Native American peoples, the oral tradition of one group has sometimes influenced that of another; indeed, tracing such influence has been one major task of scholars of Native American oral literature. European influences are often regarded, understandably, as another matter. Nellie Barnes, for example, in an early stylistic study of Native American oral literature, considered only forms preceding the influence of Europeans. Yet the example of the Zuni version of the Italian folk tale "The Cock and the Mouse" suggests that, notwithstanding the opinions of scholars of Native American oral literature, European influence is not always synonymous with the waning of Native American traditions. The Zuni narrator utilized the European story as an opportunity to exercise his narrative genius, thus leaving his tradition enhanced rather than diminished by the European influence. Such examples should cause scholars researching influences on Native American oral narratives to reassess their notions of the proper domain of such studies.

18. The passage is primarily concerned with
- A. assessing the extent of a particular influence on a narrative tradition
 - B. pointing out the prevalence of a type of narrative once thought to be rare
 - C. reporting results of recent research on a particular narrative tradition
 - D. proposing an expansion of the focus of a particular area of research
 - E. illustrating the use of an unconventional new research methodology
19. According to the passage, an important focus of research for scholars of Native American oral literature has been
- A. tracing the influence of European tales on Native American narrative traditions
 - B. reconstructing the form in which Native American tales existed prior to being influenced by European narrative elements
 - C. documenting how Native American oral traditions have influenced one another
 - D. identifying features of Native American narratives that betray European influences
 - E. analyzing the significance of differences that appear in particular Native American narratives after exposure to European influence
20. The author of the passage refers to Nellie Barnes' study most probably in order to do which of the following?
- A. Point out a weakness common to early stylistic studies of most oral literature
 - B. Illustrate a research approach commonly taken by scholars of Native American oral literature

- C. Provide an example of an anomalous approach to the study of Native American oral traditions
- D. Contrast the assumptions guiding early research with those guiding study of Native American oral literature today
- E. Draw attention to an area of research that has been increasingly neglected by scholars in recent years

自适应section 难度: easy

1. Many creative photographers were delighted to find in instant photography a mode that encouraged them to stop viewing photography as _____ and start viewing it as something they could handle with spontaneity, even derision. (1100题48-2)

- A. sacrosanct
- B. ephemeral
- C. malleable
- D. egalitarian
- E. autonomous

2. Not surprisingly, a new report indicating that emissions of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases are the only likely explanation for global warming was disputed by some groups that (i)_____ carbon dioxide emissions; these groups claim that the science pointing to dangerous human-caused warming is (ii)_____.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. favor investigation into	D. tendentious
B. attribute global warming to	E. comprehensive
C. oppose restrictions on	F. irrefutable

3. As Toronto-based documentary filmmaker Katerina Cizek notes, even as new technologies forge connections between people, they can also deepen cultural and political (i)_____, eroding our common public arena for discussion instead of (ii)_____ it.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. divides	D. challenging
B. understanding	E. broadening
C. identities	F. precluding

4. Behavioral economists have come to believe that a (i)_____ of choices can be paralyzing as Schwartz pointed out in the recent book *The Paradox of Choice*. Studies of retirement plans show that the more investment choices a plan offers, the less likely people are to participate in it. It may follow, then, that a lack of flexibility in certain plans may actually be a (ii)_____. People reasonably (iii)_____ some advantages in exchange for peace of mind. (1100题22-5)

A. surfeit	D. virtue	G. foresee
B. reduction	E. conundrum	H. forestall
C. stabilization	F. revelation	I. forgo

5. For years the prime minister was made to sound articulate and convincing through the efforts of his talented speech writers. Yet there was a downside to the speech writers' (i)_____: as the prime minister's government began to (ii)_____, his rhetorical (iii)_____ stood in stark contrast to his political inadequacies.

A. considerable achievement	D. diversify	G. infelicities
B. vague indifference	E. unravel	H. candor
C. steady improvement	F. thrive	I. eloquence

6. One reason for the (i)_____ of the Victorian novel is our recognition that Victorian society, despite its differences from the contemporary world, confronted its novelists with problems that (ii)_____ our own: how to reconcile democracy with traditional humanistic culture and how to create a humane existence in the welter of urban life. In short, foreshadowings of our present-day (iii)_____ abound in the Victorian novel.

A. appeal	D. are dwarfed by	G. dilemmas
B. difficulty	E. originate in	H. paradoxes
C. superficiality	F. prefigure	I. resolutions

The most dramatic changes that took place during the seventeenth century in French culinary techniques concern seasoning. The strong flavors of the Middle Ages still had some adherents but were increasingly rejected in favor of sauces made with fat, which were thought to preserve more natural flavor. While spices still figured in about two-thirds of recipes, a proportion just as high as in the Middle Ages, they were used more sparingly. This statement is difficult to prove on the basis of cookbooks alone, because recipes were still imprecise. However, there are the reports of French travelers, who complained of foreign cooking too spicy to eat. Such complaints, which do not appear until the mid-seventeenth century, attest to a change of **sensibilities**.

7. According to the passage, during the seventeenth century the French increasingly developed a taste for

- A. foreign travel
- B. milder sauces
- C. sweet delicacies
- D. spicy recipes
- E. recipes from the Middle Ages

8. In the context in which it appears, “sensibilities” most nearly means

- A. eccentricities
- B. susceptibilities
- C. preferences
- D. sensations
- E. emotions

According to the prevailing view, *Homo erectus*, an ancestor of *Homo sapiens*, lacked the intellectual and technological sophistication to have achieved controlled use of fire; that had to wait for the emergence of *H. sapiens* 40,000 years ago. However, recent evidence seriously undermined this view. At two sites in Kenya, many small, **lens-shaped patches** of discolored earth were uncovered along with bones and stone tools of *H. erectus*. Analysis showed that the patches, which, like the tools and bones, dated from 1.6 million years ago, were almost certainly the result of deliberately built fires, since those fires were evidently much hotter than typical naturally occurring bush fires. The size of the patches rules out lightning strikes, which could have explained the fires’ high temperatures. Furthermore, the fires were fed by a mixture of grasses and woods that strongly suggests deliberately collected fuel. In addition, **many of *H. erectus*’ tools were made of basalt or quartz**, stones which, when exposed to the intense heat near a campfire, form characteristic dimples on their surface. A recent study found that such dimples never appear on tools dating earlier than 1.6 million years ago but do consistently appear on later tools.

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. challenge an entrenched interpretation of certain well-known findings
- B. defend a widely held view from particular criticisms
- C. reconcile two competing interpretations of certain findings

- D. present evidence that calls a popular view into question
- E. point out the scientific implausibility of particular interpretations of certain findings

10. The temperature of the fires that produced the “lens-shaped patches” is mentioned primarily in order to

- A. offer an explanation for the small size of the patches
- B. present evidence to support a hypothesis about the cause of those fires
- C. show how scientists determined the type of fuel that fed those fires
- D. present data that helped to ascertain the age of the patches
- E. acknowledge that certain characteristics of those fires present an unresolved contradiction

11. The fact that “many of *H. erectus*’ tools were made of basalt or quartz” is relevant to the argument of the passage for which of the following reasons?

- A. No tools made from these stones have been found in sites associated with *H. sapiens*.
- B. These stones must have been deliberately collected for tool use.
- C. These stones rarely appear in sites dating later than 40,000 years ago.
- D. The tools formed from these stones could not have been formed without the use of intense heat.
- E. These stones develop certain characteristics in response to high temperatures.

12. Zadie Smith’s *White Teeth* is ecstatically _____. Smith seems to have omitted no incident, no character, no metaphor, no joke that struck her fancy.

- A. comic
- B. empathetic
- C. cerebral
- D. inclusive
- E. all-encompassing
- F. intellectual

13. The growing competition among the science journals for the most-important research may contribute to mistakes and fabrications, even in the most _____ of the bunch.

- A. vigilant
- B. innovative
- C. ambitious
- D. careful
- E. motivated
- F. unfortunate

14. Even though the survey course was designated as interdisciplinary, it involved no real _____ of subject matter.

- A. exegesis
- B. synthesis
- C. analysis
- D. fusion
- E. distillation
- F. explication

15. Experimentation in the arts often generates befuddlement, and even _____ of innovative art generally have voiced perplexity regarding this new, experimental artwork. (1100题94-8)

- A. luminaries
- B. vilifiers
- C. vendors
- D. belittlers
- E. champions
- F. advocates

According to ancient records, the first sales tax that the government of Selea imposed was a tax of two centima coins on every jar of cooking oil sold in Selea. Tax records show that despite a stable population, revenues from the oil tax declined steeply over the first two years that the tax was in effect. Therefore, a significant proportion of Seleans must have failed to pay taxes on the cooking oil they purchased.

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

- A. The penalty for failing to pay the tax on a jar of cooking oil was not significantly greater than the price of the jar of oil.
- B. Even with the tax, the total cost of a jar of cooking oil for a Selean household declined steadily in the years just before and just after the tax was instituted.
- C. During the first two years after the tax was in effect, Selean law required merchants to sell cooking oil in jars of the same size as before the tax was instituted.
- D. The amount of oil used for cooking by Selean households increased after the implementation of the tax.
- E. The proportion of Selean households that produced their own cooking oil increased significantly after the implementation of the tax.

Because different mammalian species favor different environments, identifying and counting bones from prehistoric deposits in caves can reveal much about climatic changes. However, using large mammals' bones can be problematic. Some species, such as **red deer**, are very adaptable—at home both on open grassland and in thick woodland. Moreover, some large-animal bones may have traveled considerable distances before being discarded: both carnivores and humans can have large hunting territories and bring home large animals quite unlike those near their den or campsite. Consequently, the bones of the small mammals found within cave sediments provide a better index of climate change: they are generally more numerous, the species are more sensitive to environmental conditions, and few travel far with their short lives.

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

17. The passage mentions which of the following as an obstacle to using animal bones to reconstruct past climate changes?

- A. The size of some carnivorous species' hunting territories
- B. The range over which some small mammals travel
- C. The ability of some species to thrive in multiple types of environment

18. The passage mentions "red deer" as an instance of an animal that

- A. is likely to be transported long distances by carnivores or humans
- B. is frequently represented in prehistoric bone deposits
- C. can be used to reconstruct past climate changes
- D. can travel considerable distances over the course of its life
- E. yields limited information about past environmental conditions

One way to determine which planets outside the solar system might harbor life is to look for telltale signs in their light. Living organisms create a chemical disequilibrium in their environment, typically indicated by a molecule whose presence can be explained only if some process is continually regenerating it. For example, **Earth's atmosphere contains oxygen** because photosynthesis produces it faster than it is lost through processes such as the rusting of iron in rocks. However, chemical disequilibrium does not necessarily indicate the presence of life because, as in the case of methane on Mars, the imbalance could arise through nonbiological processes.

19. The passage mentions that "Earth's atmosphere contains oxygen" primarily in order to

- A. contribute to a discussion of the nature of photosynthesis
- B. give an example of a chemical disequilibrium
- C. identify an element that scientists are looking for on Mars
- D. illustrate a process that occurs only on Earth

E. introduce a contrast between oxygen and methane

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

20. According to the passage, which of the following about the presence of a chemical disequilibrium is true?

- A. It may indicate the presence of life.
- B. It may be the product of a nonbiological process.
- C. It is something that typically is short-lived.

自适应section 难度: median

1. The physical layout of the laboratory, although well adapted to the research being pursued when it was built, was not _____, making a thorough redesign necessary before a proposed new experimental program could be undertaken. (1100题65-1)

- A. compromised
- B. imprecise
- C. convoluted
- D. ubiquitous
- E. plastic

2. Attending with equal (i)_____ to any question that presents itself, the sociologist's work has strengths and weaknesses that flow from this energetically (ii)_____ approach.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. skepticism	D. hybrid
B. lethargy	E. indiscriminate
C. fervor	F. conciliatory

3. Memoirs are inherently (i)_____ but Larry McMurtry's volume of reminiscences about his life with books—not as a novelist but as a reader and bookstore owner—is especially (ii)_____: nearly every page sounds a note of farewell to an age of books that he sees as passing. (1100题71-3)

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. unreliable	D. whimsical
B. wistful	E. ungracious
C. self-serving	F. valedictory

4. Early in her career the music critic had written a review (i)_____ one composer's debut symphony; abashed by her youthful exuberance, the critic later (ii)_____ the most encomiastic sections of the review when she republished it in her collected works.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. excoriating	D. compounded
B. analyzing	E. recapitulated
C. extolling	F. suppressed

5. The researchers (i)_____ saw in crawfish frogs the behaviors, such as closed eyes or limbs tucked in toward the body, that indicate sleep in amphibians. Indeed, as is not the case for tree frogs and true toads, classic sleep behavior is (ii)_____ true frogs, including crawfish frogs, although bullfrogs, which are also true frogs, are quiescent at night.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. frequently	D. beneficial for
B. rarely	E. undocumented in
C. never	F. common among

6. Both very good and very bad books are easy to review. Praise and (i)_____ come easily. But what of books that contain a muddle of virtues and vices? Here the reviewer's task is more (ii)_____: the author's useful and thought-provoking observations need to be (iii)_____ the useless and tedious. (1100题3-6)

A. ambivalence	D. evident	G. supplanted by
B. compliment	E. demanding	H. sifted from
C. censure	F. manageable	I. overshadowed by

Meltzoff and Moore reported experiments showing that human newborns possess the ability to imitate certain facial expressions, such as a protruding tongue or an open mouth. Yet numerous researchers challenge **Meltzoff's interpretation** that such neonatal imitation is the origin of later imitation, which appears at approximately eight to twelve months of age. These researchers point out that the neonatal imitative response disappears or is lessened at approximately two months. Moreover, since in follow-up studies only one type of imitative response toward a facial expression (that is, tongue protrusion) was observed, some researchers assert that neonatal imitation is not imitation at all but may simply be a form of exploratory behavior in response to interesting stimuli.

7. According to the passage, those who challenge "Meltzoff's interpretation" do so on the basis that it

- A. implies inaccurate predictions
- B. lacks testable consequences
- C. assumes a discredited theory
- D. leaves an unexplained gap
- E. involves circular reasoning

8. The passage implies which of the following about the experimental results reported by Meltzoff and Moore?

- A. They were, at best, only partially borne out by subsequent studies.
- B. They cast doubt on the validity of a particular claim about newborns.
- C. They formed the basis for revised interpretations of other behaviors of newborns.
- D. They derived from a methodology that turned out to be flawed.
- E. They challenged the distinction between imitative and nonimitative behavior in newborns.

A **widespread concern** in early eighteenth-century Britain that the institution of marriage was deteriorating into a mere business agreement, a cynical means of increasing wealth, was reflected in the media of the time. In the theater, for example, the Restoration comedy of manners, with its celebration of libertinism and portrayal of marriage as a social, and therefore artificial, institution, gave way to sentimental comedies like ***The Conscious Lovers***, which celebrated the pure, instinctive love of its central characters while downplaying matters of wealth and status. New periodicals, such as the wildly popular *Spectator*, devoted many issues to the evils of mercenary marriages and to the glories of choosing love over money.

However, the very popularity of such works calls into question the existence of any real trend toward mercenary marriage. Admittedly, the growing use and complexity of marriage settlements (the transfer of family property from one generation to the next upon a daughter's marriage) during this period meant that among the elite, at least, marriage contracts looked increasingly like business contracts. However, it should be noted that marriage had long been used by the elite to cement political or social bonds and to enhance family wealth.

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. question whether early eighteenth-century British concerns about an increase in the instances of mercenary marriage were supported in fact
- B. illustrate the increasingly mercenary condition of marriage in early eighteenth-century Britain by means of examples from the media of the time
- C. suggest that current scholarship concerned with early eighteenth-century British views of marriage is flawed
- D. examine some of the factors that caused a trend toward mercenary marriage in early eighteenth-century Britain
- E. compare two different views of marriage as they were reflected in certain media of early eighteenth-century Britain

10. The author of the passage states that which of the following casts doubt on the validity of the “widespread concern”?

- A. The popularity of the Restoration comedy of manners
- B. The growing complexity of marriage settlements
- C. Increasing similarities between marriage and business contracts
- D. A rising tendency among the elite classes to marry for love rather than money
- E. The success of works in different media celebrating love over money

11. The author of the passage mentions *The Conscious Lovers* in order to

- A. give a representative example of a Restoration comedy of manners
- B. show how a particular concern was reflected in the media
- C. provide support for the assertion that marriage
- D. suggest that certain anxieties were exacerbated by the media
- E. provide an example of a theatrical work that challenged the institution of marriage

12. An apparent paradox led the scientists to pursue their present line of research: they were struck by the fact that a single mathematical formula can be used to describe physical phenomena that appear to be so _____. (1100题34-10)

- A. rudimentary
- B. interdependent
- C. interrelated
- D. complex
- E. heterogeneous
- F. dissimilar

13. Even in the querulous culture of the university’s economics department, Posada stood out for his _____.

- A. prudence
- B. belligerence
- C. cognizance
- D. partisanship
- E. pugnacity
- F. circumspection

14. Even manifest flaws in the sculptor’s work have not _____ its respectful reception by most modern critics. (1100题37-10)

- A. determined
- B. controlled
- C. undermined
- D. prevented
- E. overshadowed
- F. precluded

15. The senator showed a fierce commitment to achieving an accord, spending months coaxing a consensus out of an often _____ assembly. (1100题19-9改编)

- A. apathetic
- B. fractious
- C. restive
- D. cynical
- E. compliant
- F. tractable

The great majority of extant decorated artifacts from the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire are objects that were designed for ecclesiastical use. But even those decorated artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function are almost all decorated with religious scenes and symbols. This material evidence strongly indicates that in the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire, there was little scope for artisans to create decorative works of an entirely secular nature.

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

- A. Since Byzantine monasteries tended to be centers of learning, even those extant manuscripts from the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that discuss purely secular subjects were produced by monks living in religious communities.
- B. Unlike objects stored in private houses and palace treasuries, objects stored in Byzantine ecclesiastical treasuries were generally treated with reverence by invaders over the centuries.
- C. Textiles of the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that were decorated with religious motifs were as likely to be used for the decoration of private houses as they were to be used for the decoration of religious sanctuaries.
- D. Nearly all of the extant artifacts of the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that were not decorated were artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function.
- E. Some of the most richly adorned of the extant Middle Period Byzantine objects decorated with religious motifs were artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function.

Pikas are small, rabbitlike mammals that live high in the mountains on rocky slopes in western North America. During the 1990s, ecologist Eric Beever revisited 24 locations—all in the Great Basin of the western United States—where pikas had been observed between 1898 and 1947, and he found that seven of the original sites no longer had pikas. The pika populations that had vanished were those at lower, warmer elevations, which suggests climate warming is involved. Generally, when climate warming changes habitat, animals move either to higher, colder elevations or farther north. However, pikas in the Great Basin are not easily able to migrate in this way. They live on mountain ranges that are separated from other mountains by inhospitable valleys. **Further, even the most widely roving pikas tend to move less than one kilometer from their birthplaces during their lifetimes.**

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

17. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the argument that climate change was involved in the disappearance of certain pika populations?

- A. Outside the Great Basin, many pika populations are dwindling.
- B. Some plants that used to be part of pika habitats at lower elevations are now found only at higher elevations.
- C. Certain other animal populations in the Great Basin region have actually experienced modest increases in numbers.

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

- A. To elaborate on an explanation of a difference between pikas and other animal populations
- B. To help explain the statement about pikas that was made in the preceding sentence

- C. To present new information that qualifies the findings presented in the second sentence
- D. To minimize the significance of information about pikas presented in the preceding sentence
- E. To provide evidence that apparently contradicts the observation initially described in the passage

This passage is adapted from material published in 2002.

In 1971, hot on the heels of plate-tectonic theory's acceptance, J. W. Morgan suggested that hotspots—areas of intense volcanism such as Hawaii, Yellowstone, and Iceland—are fueled by plumes of hot material arising in the deep mantle and punching through the mobile shallow mantle and crust to the surface. Morgan's theory was developed to explain the time-progressive trails of volcanoes associated with some hotspots and the hotspots' apparent fixity relative to one another. If the sources of the volcanism were rooted in the immobile deep mantle, they would not move relative to one another and the plates at the surface would drift above, bearing away trails of volcanism. According to a recent article by geologist G. R. Foulger, however, although hotspots do exist, they do not have time-progressive volcanic trails and are not fixed relative to one another.

19. The passage implies that Morgan's suggestion was
- A. presented as a challenge to a newly accepted theory
 - B. made on the basis of considerations that have since been questioned
 - C. rejected despite its success in explaining the phenomena it was intended to explain
 - D. supplanted by a theory that was more general in scope
 - E. intended to account for observations that appeared to contradict an accepted theory

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

20. The passage suggests which of the following about the relationship between the theory of plate tectonics and Morgan's suggestion?
- A. Morgan's suggestion indirectly helped to discredit certain aspects of the theory of drifting tectonic plates.
 - B. Morgan's suggestion assumes that the theory of drifting tectonic plates is correct.
 - C. Evidence that contradicts Morgan's suggestion must also, by virtue of that fact, contradict the theory of drifting tectonic plates.

自适应section 难度: hard

1. Theories about the interaction between people and their environment in the workplace have been prevalent in the management literature for almost a hundred years, making this one of the more _____ lines of psychological theorizing.

- A. ambitious
- B. haphazard
- C. provocative
- D. elusive
- E. venerable

2. The argument that some knowledge can be derived without appealing to facts about the world seems tenable: there are many examples, drawn from mathematics and logic, of knowledge that does not appear to be _____.

- A. empirical
- B. plausible
- C. axiomatic
- D. conveyable
- E. immutable

3. The strategists who created the European Union practiced piecemeal social engineering. Recognizing that perfection is (i)_____, they set limited objectives then mobilized the political will for a small step forward knowing full well that when they achieved it, its (ii)_____ would become apparent and necessitate further measures. (1100题78-5)

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. unattainable	D. potential
B. indisputable	E. inadequacy
C. ephemeral	F. resilience

4. The novel is a stylistic (i)_____: sparse, vivid, and gripping. But it is limited by the (ii)_____ of its characters, who are as two-dimensional as the lives they are leading.

blank(i)	blank(ii)
A. hodgepodge	D. audacity
B. triumph	E. incongruity
C. anomaly	F. shallowness

5. During the 1970s, the university's first president brought about (i)_____ changes in the institution. Indeed, so (ii)_____ was the transformation that subsequent administrators have been in the fortunate position of being unable to (iii)_____ the kind of challenges she once faced.

A. disconcerting	D. detrimental	G. imagine
B. fundamental	E. acclaimed	H. forestall
C. superfluous	F. profound	I. ignore

6. The building's address at 88 East Broadway is an ostensibly (i)_____ one. In Chinese numerology, 88 means "double prosperity," but this meaning becomes (ii)_____ when one considers how few of the businesses in the building could be described as (iii)_____.

A. foreboding	D. underscored	G. successful
B. irrelevant	E. manifest	H. traditional
C. auspicious	F. incongruous	I. fashionable

This passage is adapted from material published in 2000.

Many cultural anthropologists have come to reject the scientific framework of empiricism that dominated the field until the 1970s and now regard all scientific knowledge as socially constructed. They argue that information about cultures during the empiricist era typically came from anthropologists who brought with them a prepackaged set of conscious and unconscious biases. Cultural anthropology, according to the post-1970s critique, is unavoidably subjective, and the anthropologist should be explicit in acknowledging that fact. Anthropology should stop striving to build a better database about cultural behavior and should turn to developing a more humanistic interpretation of cultures. The new framework holds that it may be more enlightening to investigate the biases of earlier texts than do continue with empirical methodologies.

7. The author implies which of the following about most cultural anthropologists working prior to the 1970s?

- A. They argued that scientific knowledge was socially constructed.
- B. They were explicit in acknowledging the biases inherent in scientific investigation.
- C. They regarded scientific knowledge as consisting of empirical truths.
- D. They shared the same conscious and unconscious biases.
- E. They acknowledged the need for a new scientific framework.

8. According to the passage, “many cultural anthropologists” today would agree that anthropologists should

- A. build a better, less subjective database about cultural behavior
- B. strive to improve the empirical methodologies used until the 1970s
- C. reject the notion that scientific knowledge is socially constructed
- D. turn to examining older anthropological texts for unacknowledged biases
- E. integrate humanistic interpretations with empirical methodologies

Projecting the idea of a distinctive female demand in seventeenth-and eighteenth-century England was a groundbreaking departure in the history of marketing. **The pioneers were the booksellers and printers who addressed specialist titles to the ladies in the 1600s, while the post-1688 print boom saw the publication of custom-designed ladies’ pocket diaries, a proliferation of female manuals of all kinds, the *Female Spectator* in the 1740s and the long-running *Lady’s Magazine* from 1770.** The leap to objects was made when leading furniture makers started classifying furniture by the sex, age, and specialist needs of the implied user in the new illustrated catalogs of the 1760s. Of course, sex distinctions in clothes are as old as civilization, while the idea of furniture suited to female needs is not unprecedented (think of birthing stools), but making difference systematic and concrete by means of word, image, and object was a decisive innovation. The rapid diffusion of ladies’ and gentlemen’s furniture suggests that gender distinctions already resonated powerfully with male and female consumers, but in the extension of the range of differentiated furniture, the projection of the trope by manufacturers thereafter, and its acceptance by consumers, conventional ideas of masculine importance and feminine delicacy were amplified and fixed. In the process, femininity was expressed in a specific and narrowly defined aesthetic register.

9. According to the passage, which of the following is true about furniture prior to the 1760s?

- A. Some furniture made specifically for women already existed.
- B. Most furniture design was already influenced by women’s preferences.

- C. Custom-designed furniture was rare.
- D. The range of available furniture was small.
- E. Advertising had rarely been used to generate consumer demand for furniture.

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

- A. It mitigates a claim that was presented in the first sentence of the passage.
- B. It interprets an example that was introduced in the first sentence of the passage.
- C. It provides historical context for the phenomenon that is analyzed in the remainder of the passage.
- D. It introduces a distinction between two historical approaches that the remainder of the passage elaborates on.
- E. It gives an overview of a historical development that the rest of the passage explores in more detail.

11. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements regarding the effect of marketing gender-differentiated furniture?

- A. It introduced new ideas of femininity and masculinity to consumers.
- B. It was more successful than was the marketing of age-differentiated furniture.
- C. It undermined conventional ideas of masculine importance.
- D. It contributed to an increase in custom-designed furniture.
- E. It promulgated a limited definition of femininity.

12. Today the writer's prodigious output of prose and poetry enjoys _____ notice, but in his lifetime his works commanded huge sales in Italy and abroad.

- A. limited
- B. vigorous
- C. occasional
- D. sporadic
- E. dutiful
- F. lively

13. Unlike the violent thunderstorms of summer, which _____ water in widely scattered downpours, winter rains in the Sonoran Desert come in a gradual procession, soaking into the land and swelling every desert pore with liquid life.

- A. channel
- B. disgorge
- C. direct
- D. dump
- E. collect
- F. concentrate

14. When the Spanish brought potatoes to Europe in the sixteenth century, the locals were _____, in part because they found potatoes to be unsightly.

- A. unimpressed
- B. skeptical
- C. indignant
- D. contrite
- E. distracted
- F. preoccupied

15. The Leipzig academy for painting and architecture opened in 1764, but its emphasis, in keeping with the city's _____ attitude, had become more practical by the end of the nineteenth century.

- A. idealistic

- B. businesslike
- C. hands-off
- D. ambitious
- E. no-nonsense
- F. noninterventionist

Historian: Plato, writing in the fourth century B.C., describes an island he calls Atlantis, where an ancient civilization, famous for pottery made from clay of an unusual shade of red, flourished before being destroyed by volcanic eruptions. It has traditionally been held that **Atlantis is entirely a creation of Plato's imagination**. However, archaeologists now believe that volcanic eruptions destroyed a civilization on a Greek island today called Santorini roughly when Plato's Atlantis was supposedly destroyed. And because Santorini also has unusual red clay deposits, some scholars now contend that Santorini was Plato's Atlantis. Yet the fact remains that writers before Plato never mention an Atlantis-like civilization. Since they would certainly have done so if such a civilization had existed, **the traditional view is surely correct**.

16. In the historian's argument, the two portions highlighted play which of the following roles?
- A. The first is a position that the historian considers; the second states the historian's conclusion concerning that position.
 - B. The first is a position that the historian rejects; the second is a conclusion drawn to justify that rejection.
 - C. The first presents a position that is upheld by the historian; the second presents the historian's conclusion concerning a different position.
 - D. The first presents evidence in support of the historian's conclusion; the second presents that conclusion.
 - E. The first is a position that the historian evaluates; the second provides evidence to support the historian's assessment of that position.

Octopuses show surprising cognitive abilities: solving mazes, learning cues, and remembering solutions. Furthermore, recent studies suggest that octopuses may display the first "personalities" ever measured in an invertebrate: confronted with the same threats and food stimuli, individual octopuses react differently. Until recently, such traits were thought to be exclusive to higher vertebrates and to develop primarily among long-lived, social animals. **Longevity, it was thought, justifies the biological "investment" in big, complex brains**. Why would the short-lived, solitary octopus develop such traits? Mather postulates that animals that pursue varied food sources in changeable, perilous habitats must develop a wide range of hunting and defensive strategies. Variation in the temperament of individuals enhances survival in a volatile, competitive milieu by ensuring that different individuals respond differently to changing conditions so some will thrive.

17. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
- A. It articulates a conjecture central to Mather's theory
 - B. It identifies a trait that is thought to be unique to social species.
 - C. It presents evidence that undermines a formerly widely held view.
 - D. It explains the logic underlying a view that has recently been challenged.
 - E. It points out a crucial distinction between cognitively complex species and other species.
18. It can be inferred that prior to the findings on octopuses discussed in the passage, a dominant view held that
- A. hunting and defensive strategies are unrelated to brain size
 - B. longevity has no relation to a species' development of advanced cognitive skills
 - C. in changeable, perilous habitats, social animals are better able to survive than solitary animals
 - D. the behavior of invertebrates of the same species is likely to vary little in response to a particular stimulus
 - E. individuals of an invertebrate species and individuals of a vertebrate species are equally likely to display individual "personalities"

This passage is adapted from material published in 2002.

In 1971, hot on the heels of plate-tectonic theory's acceptance, J. W. Morgan suggested that hotspots—areas of intense volcanism such as Hawaii, Yellowstone, and Iceland—are fueled by plumes of hot material arising in the deep mantle and punching through the mobile shallow mantle and crust to the surface. Morgan's theory was developed to explain the time-progressive trails of volcanoes associated with some hotspots and the hotspots' apparent fixity relative to one another. **If the sources of the volcanism were rooted in the immobile deep mantle, they would not move relative to one another and the plates at the surface would drift above, bearing away trails of volcanism.** According to a recent article by geologist G. R. Foulger, however, although hotspots do exist, they do not have time-progressive volcanic trail and are not fixed relative to one another.

19. The passage implies that Morgan's suggestion was
- A. presented as a challenge to a newly accepted theory
 - B. made on the basis of considerations that have since been questioned
 - C. rejected despite its success in explaining the phenomena it was intended to explain
 - D. supplanted by a theory that was more general in scope
 - E. intended to account for observations that appeared to contradict an accepted theory
20. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
- A. It points out some unintended consequences of a theory.
 - B. It elucidates the thinking behind Morgan's suggestion.
 - C. It explains why the theory of plate tectonics had been accepted.
 - D. It expresses the author's attitude toward Morgan's suggestion.
 - E. It introduces an alternative to Morgan's suggested explanation.