

前面四个题答案: 1.D 2.C 3.C 4.E C

1-18 的答案: 1.B

- 2 C
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 D
- 6 E
- 7 D
- 8 C
- 9 C
- 10 D
- 11 B
- 12 D
- 13 C
- 14 E
- 15 E
- 16 B
- 17 D
- 18 A

Extensive housing construction

Extensive housing construction is underway in Pataska Forest, the habitat of a large population of deer. Because deer feed at the edges of forests, these deer will be attracted to the spaces alongside the new roads being cut through Pataska Forest to serve the new residential areas. Consequently, once the housing is occupied, the annual number of the forest's deer hit by cars will be much higher than before construction started.

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

- A. The number of deer hit by commercial vehicles will not increase significantly when the housing is occupied.
- B. Deer will be as attracted to the forest edge around new houses as to the forest edge alongside roads.
- C. In years past, the annual number of deer that have been hit by cars on existing roads through Pataska Forest has been very low.
- D. The development will leave sufficient forest to sustain a significant population of deer.**
- E. No deer hunting will be allowed in Pataska Forest when the housing is occupied.

解析: 答案 D。这题是典型的 variable change 型的题, 原文的逻辑是随着住宅的建设, 附近开的车会增多, 车撞鹿的例数会增多, 但影响车撞鹿的例数的因素还有鹿的数量 (原文的逻辑似乎在假设鹿的数量不变)。如果说住宅建设使得鹿在此处无处栖身 (影响基数), 也就影响到车撞鹿的例数, 而 D 排除了这种潜在反驳, 可以支撑论证, 也可以作为一个假设。

有同学可能误选 E，但是 E 错在不知道之前有没有 deer hunting，以及 deer hunting 是否显著减少鹿的数量（原文的结论是 much higher，猎杀可能只是极少数），而且如果之前有 deer hunting 现在也有 deer hunting，且对鹿减少的程度相同，那么原文的论证仍然可能成立，所以 E 不成立原文的论证也可以成立。即同时也并非必需。

Passage 10. Last year, Mayor Stephens

Last year, Mayor Stephens established a special law-enforcement task force with the avowed mission of eradicating corruption in city government. The mayor's handpicked task force has now begun prosecuting a dozen city officials. Since all of these officials were appointed by Mayor Bixby, Mayor Stephens' predecessor and longtime political foe, it is clear that those being prosecuted have been targeted because of their political affiliations.

2. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the editorial's argument?

- A. Complaints of official corruption in city government have decreased since the anticorruption task force began operating.
- B. Former mayor Bixby did not publicly oppose Mayor Stephens' establishment of the anticorruption task force.
- C. Almost all of the officials who have served in city government for any length of time are appointees of Mayor Bixby.
- D. All of the members of the anticorruption task force had other jobs in city government before the task force was formed.
- E. During the last mayoral election campaign, then-Mayor Bixby hotly disputed the current mayor's claim that there was widespread corruption in city government.

解析：答案 C。这题的逻辑好比“吃面包的人最终都死了，所以吃面包会导致死亡”。这非常的荒诞，因为所有人最终都会死。类似的，如果几乎所有政府官员都是 Mayor Bixby 任命的，那么出于什么目的的反腐，最终落马的官员都几乎一定是 Mayor Bixby 任命的。A 的话容易误选，但请注意即便接着反腐的目的清理政敌，仍然可以达到反腐的目的（比如只调查和打击对方的腐败官员，庇护己方的腐败官员），腐败官员会有一部分被打击，complaints 也会有所减少。

Passage 14. As an example of

As an example of the devastation wrought on music publishers by the photocopier, one executive noted that for a recent choral festival with 1,200 singers, the festival's organizing committee purchased only 12 copies of the music published by her company that was performed as part of the festival.

7. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the support the example lends to the executive's contention that music publishers have been devastated by the photocopier?

- A. Only a third of the 1,200 singers were involved in performing the music published by the executive's company.

- B. Half of the singers at the festival had already heard the music they were to perform before they began to practice for the festival.
- C. Because of shortages in funding, the organizing committee of the choral festival required singers to purchase their own copies of the music performed at the festival.
- D. Each copy of music that was performed at the festival was shared by two singers.
- E. As a result of publicity generated by its performance at the festival, the type of music performed at the festival became more widely known.

解析：答案 C。devastation wrought on music publishers by the photocopier-影印业对音乐出版商的打击和影响（好比 DVD/书籍/唱片都可以复制，就减少了购买需求，有点像盗版）。答案选 C，如果每个成员都购买了自己的 copy，他们自然不需要 committee 帮助他们购买 copy。如果这个前提成立，那么题目的结论（由 committee 没有购买足够所有成员使用的 copy 来暗示 committee 一定使用了 photocopy）就不成立。所以正确答案是 C。A 选项错误，因为 1200 的三分之一是 400 人，12 份 copy 不够用，是否参与与此题逻辑亦无太大关系。。C shared by two 同理，不够用。

Passage76. In 1919 Britain experienced

In 1919 Britain experienced its largest ever reduction in industrial working hours, to 48 per week. In Dowie's view the 48-hour week played a central role in Britain's poor economic performance during the 1920s. Dowie argued that the reduction, together with rapid wage growth, drove up prices. However, Greasley and Oxley found that the First World War (1914-1918) constituted a more powerful negative macroeconomic shock to Britain's competitiveness. And Scott argues that Dowie's thesis ignores considerable evidence that hourly productivity improves when hours are reduced from a high base level. Crucially, Dowie's thesis does not acknowledge that hours were reduced to around 48 hours a week for industrial workers in most industrialized nations at this time so far undermining any potential impact of reduced hours on industrial productivity relative to other nations.

16. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for Scott's argument?
- A. Companies have generally found that part-time employees are less productive than full-time ones.
- B. When the total number of hours worked at a company increases owing to the addition of more employees, the usual result is improved productivity at the company.
- C. When the total hours worked by all employees per week in two companies are equivalent, hourly productivity tends to be equivalent as well.
- D. Companies whose employees usually work a high number of hours tend to have greater total costs than do similar companies whose employees work fewer hours.
- E. Companies have found that total output per employee is not necessarily changed by reductions in the number of hours worked per employee.

解析：答案 E。scott 的 argument 是尽管总工作时间减少，但是单位时间工作效率增高了。选项提到的是工作总量并不会因为工作时间减少而减少，工作时间 * 工作效率 = 工作总量，比如 3*8 小时=4*6 小时，当工作时间从 8 降低到 6 时，单位时间工作效率从 6 提高到 8，总工作量保持不变，所以和正文表达的意思是一样的，这是一道简单的小学数学逻辑题(。-;)

17. It can be inferred from the passage that in the view of Greasley and Oxley
- A. a reduced workweek was ultimately beneficial to employees
 - B. the economic effects of the reduction in working hours in 1919 were brief
 - C. Britain became less economically competitive in the 1920s
 - D. reduced working hours were the primary cause of the economic changes observed by Dowie
 - E. the changes in economic performance in Britain in the 1920s were unforeseen

解析：答案 C。根据已有信息，可以推出：1 Dowie 认为 48 work hour 是造成经济衰退的主要原因，2 Greasley 和 Oxley 认为一战对经济的影响更大。B 选项说的是工作时间的减少造成的影响时间很短（brief），但是 B 选项没有起到强调比较的作用（因为 G 和 O 的观点是英国经济在二战之后“更”糟糕）而 C 选项提到了 **less** economically competitive，对比原文的 more powerful negative macroeconomic shock to Britain's competitiveness，C 是一个更好的选项。

1. Columnist:

Until very recently, Presorbin and Veltrex, two medications used to block excess stomach acid, were both available only with a prescription written by a doctor. In an advertisement for Presorbin, its makers argue that **Presorbin is superior** on the grounds that doctors have written 200 million prescriptions for Presorbin, as compared to 100 million for Veltrex. It can be argued that the number of prescriptions written is never a worthwhile criterion for comparing the merits of medicines, but that **the advertisement's argument is absurd** is quite adequately revealed by observing that Presorbin was available as a prescription medicine years before Veltrex was.

1. In the columnist's argument, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?
- A. The first is a claim that the columnist's argument seeks to clarify; the second states a conclusion drawn about one possible interpretation of that claim.
 - B. The first identifies the conclusion of an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
 - C. The first states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument; the second states a conclusion that the columnist draws in defending that conclusion against an objection.
 - D. The first identifies an assumption made in an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
 - E. The first is a claim that has been offered as evidence to support a position that the columnist opposes; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.

解析：原文的意思说 P 比 V 好是不对，大家可能都能想到的一点是用的例数多并不代表效果好，It can be argued that the number of prescriptions written is never a worthwhile criterion for comparing the merits of medicines，除此之外，即便说例数多，你也要考虑到 P 存在的时间更长，统计的时间段更长，P 用的例数就不奇怪了（比如 V 刚上市，P 用了十多年）。

划线的两个句子是对立观点（1 认为 P 比较好，2 认为 1 的观点 absurd），结合全文可得知 1 是作者要反驳的观点，2 是作者自己的观点，所以选 B。

E 和 D 错误是因为 1 不是“evidence”也不是“assumption”而是观点本身。

2.

Stylistic evidence and laboratory evidence strongly support the claim that the magnificent painting Garden of Eden is a work of the Flemish master van Eyck. Nevertheless, **【the painting must have been the work of someone else,】** as anyone with a little historical and zoological knowledge can tell merely by looking at the painting. **【The animals in the painting are all vivid representations of actual animals, including armadillos. Yet armadillos are native only to Americas, and van Eyck died decades before Europeans reached the Americas.】**

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

A. The first is a position that the argument seeks to reject, the second is evidence that the argument uses against that position.

B. The first and the second are each pieces of evidence that have been used to support the position that the argument opposes.

C. The first presents the main conclusion of the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that conclusion.

D. The first is a judgment that serves as the basis for the main conclusion of the argument; the second states that main conclusion.

E. The first is an intermediate conclusion drawn in order to support a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that intermediate conclusion.

解析：答案 C。原文的逻辑很容易看懂，画中出现 armadillos 这种动物北美才有，欧洲没有，而 VE 这个人死亡之前都没有欧洲人来北美，不可能知晓这种动物，也不会出现在画中。作者这篇文章的 **conclusion** 是这幅画不是 VE 画的，和 1 意思完全相同。2 是支持 1 的论点，所以选 C。

E 提到的 **intermediate conclusion** 不对，**further conclusion** 也不对（文中并没有任何 **further conclusion**）。

3.

New methods developed in genetic research have led taxonomists to revise their views on the evolutionary relationships between many species. Traditionally the relatedness of species has been ascertained by a close comparison of their anatomy. The new methods infer the closeness of any two species' relationship to each other directly from similarities between the species' genetic codes.

3. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information?

A. The apparent degree of relatedness of some species, as determined by anatomical criteria, is not borne out by their degree of genetic similarity.

B. When they know the differences between two species' genetic codes, taxonomists can infer what the observable anatomical differences between those species must be.

- C. The degree to which individuals of the same species are anatomically similar is determined more by their genetic codes than by such environmental factors as food supply.
- D. The traditional anatomical methods by which taxonomists investigated the relatedness of species are incapable of any further refinement.
- E. Without the use of genetic methods, taxonomists would never be able to obtain any accurate information about species' degrees of relatedness to one another.

解析：答案 A。borne out，证明。文中第一句说新方法改变了人们对物种进化关系（看后文可得知是指物种相似关系）的看法，后面说新方法是基因分析，旧方法是解剖学。既然新方法“改变”了人们对于物种进化关系的看法，那就说明有一些过去通过解剖方法论证一些物种进化的观点不被现在的新方法所支持，否则就谈不上改变了，所以选 A（解剖学所界定的一些物种表面相似程度并不被新方法-基因方法所证明，比如解剖认为狼和狗物种相似，基因分析认为两种物种相似度很低，这样的情况就可以说 New methods developed in genetic research have led taxonomists to revise their views on the evolutionary relationships between many species.）。另外请注意这里用了 some-一些，也可以反过来想，如果新旧方法的结论一点不同都没有，新方法就没有改变了人们对物种进化关系

4.

Sportfishers introduced the Zander, a type of perch, to Britain's rivers and canals in the 1970s. Because zander eat large numbers of smaller fish, they have had a devastating effect on native fish populations. To protect the native fish, a government program removed a significant proportion of the zander from Britain's waterways last year. Surprisingly, this year the loss of native fish to zander has been greater than before.

4. Which of the following, if true, would most help to explain the greater effect of zander on the native fish population?

- A. The climate in Britain is very similar to the climate in regions to which zander are native.
- B. Most of the zander removed were fully grown, and fully grown zander eat large numbers of smaller zander.
- C. Every year a large number of zander are caught by sportfisher in Britain's waterway.
- D. Previous government program designed to remove nonnative species from Britain's waterways have failed.
- E. Zander are just one of several nonnative fish that prey on the other fish found in Britain's waterway.

解析：答案 B。如果被抓走的 Zander 都是会吃小 Zander 的大鱼，那么这部分鱼本身就减少种群总数量，而政府抓鱼的举动反而会导致 Zander 数量增长（小鱼不被吃，更多了），所以选 B。

文中提到的鱼的数量减少是特指被 zander 吃掉的鱼（loss to zander）而不是以其他方式消失的鱼，所以 E 不对。the loss of native fish to zander 表示由于被 zander 而被捕食而损失的 native

fish 的数量。

5.

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

5. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the critics' argument?

A. *Piers Plowman* is one of Langland's major works, whereas *House of Fame* is a minor work of Chaucer's.

B. *House of Fame* survives in only three manuscript copies, substantially fewer than the number of manuscript copies that exist of *Piers Plowman*.

C. Because *Piers Plowman* became a well-known work in its day, it is likely that the similarities between it and *House of Fame* were detected by many of the people who read *House of Fame* soon after Chaucer wrote it.

D. Many of the themes and structures of *Piers Plowman* are also found in Latin, Italian, French works with which Chaucer could well have been familiar.

E. There is no evidence that Chaucer and Langland ever met or that they corresponded with each other about literary topics.

解析：答案 D。作者认为因为 P 和 C 两个人的作品中出现的意象很相似并且这种意象在同时期的英语文学里不常见，所以 C 受到了 P 的影响。选项 D 提供了一个 alternative explanation，也就是 C 这个人可能是从其他语言的文学作品里受到的影响，所以答案是 D。

E 错误，因为一个作家并不需要和另外一个作家见面（met or corresponded with each other）才能受到影响。比如你一个作家看到另外一个作家的作品，没有见面或通信，也可以受到影响。

6.

The Great Sphinx is a huge statue in Egypt that has a lion's body with a man's head. The face of the Sphinx has long been claimed to be that of pharaoh Khafre, who lived around 2600 B.C., but it cannot be: erosion patterns recently discovered on the lion's legs can only have been caused by heavy rains, and the Sahara has not had heavy rains in over 10,000 years.

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

A. The face of the Sphinx bears a resemblance to the faces on certain stylized statues dating from both before and after the reign of Khafre.

- B. Other erosion patterns that appear on the body of the Sphinx are of a sort that could be caused by wind and sand alone.
- C. Other than the Sphinx, there are no surviving sculptures that have been claimed to portray the face of Khafre.
- D. In the last 10,000 years the climate of Egypt has been so dry that even rains that are not heavy have been extremely infrequent.
- E. The face of the Sphinx is small relative to the rest of the head, indicating that the face may have been recarved long after the Sphinx was built.

解析：答案 E。雕像的腿上出现的印记表示雕像是在 10000 年前建造的，所以作者认为雕像的脸不可能是 5000 多年前法老的脸。但是如果雕像的脸是在腿之后 recarve-拼接的，即脸和腿不是同一时间制造出来的，那么雕像是法老的脸就说得通了（注意文中并没有提到雕像脸上有 heavy rain 造成的印记）。

B 错误因为 B 仅仅解释了身体其他部分的印记而没有解释腿上的印记，和 argument 无关。（即便两个不同的时间，取最早时间，对原文论证没有任何实质性影响）

7.

Although initially symptomless, glaucoma can eventually cause blindness when not properly treated. Tests under laboratory conditions of the traditional treatment, daily administration of eyedrops, show it to be as effective in relieving the internal ocular pressure that causes glaucoma as is a new laser-surgical procedure. Yet glaucoma-related blindness occurs in a significantly smaller percentage of patients who have had the surgery than of patients for whom only the eyedrop treatment was prescribed.

7. Which of following, if true, most helps to explain the low rate glaucoma-related blindness among patients who had the surgery?

- A. Glaucoma-related blindness is no more common among patients who have had only the surgery than it is among patients who had the surgery after using the eyedrops
- B. Doctors rarely recommend the surgery for glaucoma patients who have already started the traditional course of treatment
- C. There is no known physiological cause of glaucoma other than increase in pressure inside the eye
- D. A significant percentage of the people for whom the eyedrop treatment has been prescribed fail to follow the prescribed daily regimen, because the eyedrops have unpleasant side effects.
- E. The eyedrops traditionally prescribed to treat glaucoma are normally prescribed to treat other disease of the eye.

解析：答案 D。本文说理论上眼药水和手术两者效果，但实际效果不同，哪个有助于解释。文中提到眼药水和手术对治疗青光眼在医学原理上同样有效的大前提下，接受手术治疗的病人的青光眼致盲率比较低，那么一定有别的原因导致眼药水的治疗效果变差。D 提供了一个

合理的解释（病人因为滴眼药水不舒服，有副作用，不遵医嘱使用，强度不够，使得眼药水没有达到理论上的疗效，如果眼药水严格按照强度执行，可能就有一样的效果），所以 D 正确。

8.

In mountainous regions, the timberline is the highest altitude at which trees grow. In the Rocky Mountains, the current timberline is at the altitude above which growing season temperatures remain cooler than 10 degrees centigrade. Fossilized remains of trees that grew 10,000 years ago have been found 100 meters above the current Rocky Mountain timberline. Clearly, therefore, the climate of the Rocky Mountains is cooler now than it was 10,000 years ago.

8. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?

A. In the past 10,000 years, the only trees to have grown above today's timberline are the trees whose fossilized remains been found.

B. No trees grew 10,000 years ago at altitudes higher than the ones at which fossilized tree remains have been found.

C. The fossils are not of species of trees that were able to tolerate cooler growing temperatures than are the species that currently grow near the timberline.

D. The Rocky Mountains have not eroded significantly over the past 10,000 years.

E. The climate of the Rocky Mountains has never been significantly warmer than during the lifetime of the trees whose fossilized remains have been found.

解析：答案 C。这题有一个大前提是海拔越高的地方越冷（常识）。题干中提到原来的树长得比现在的树高，所以现在的天气应该比原来冷否则现在的树不会长得低一些。但是这个结论要成立还有一个大前提，就是远古的树和现在的树相比不是更耐寒的树种（即答案 C）- 如果说发现化石的那种远古的树比现在的树更耐寒（而现在这种树可能由于某种原因灭绝），那么即便气候一直没有变，过去 timber line 也会更高。有人误选 A，基本是错误理解 A 的意思，A 不是说的树种一致，而是说最近 10000 万年中生长在现在 timber line 以上的树是发现化石的那种树，而且而且即便理解成树种一致也不对，这里的论证只需要耐寒性，对树种要求并非一定要一致，即便把 A 理解成树种一致，也不是必要条件（假设含有必需条件的含义，即如果不满足此假设，则论证不成立）

9.

Cotton grass, which grows only in arctic regions, has been the only summertime source of protein available to caribou. Caribou that do not get adequate amounts of protein in the summer are unable to reproduce the following year. Rising average temperatures in arctic regions, however, are causing cotton grass to disappear. Therefore, if the warming trend continues, caribou are likely to become extinct.

9. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A. cotton grass is the only one of the caribou's food sources that is becoming scarce as temperatures rise in arctic regions.
- B. caribou that do not eat enough protein to reproduce do not live as long as caribou that do.
- C. The warming trend in arctic regions will not enable other plants capable of providing protein to caribou to grow there.
- D. The caribou is the only animal that depends on cotton grass as a major source of food.
- E. If the warming trend continues and cotton grass disappears from arctic regions, then cotton grass will be extinct.

解析：答案 C。作者认为因为 cotton grass 是驯鹿夏天唯一的食物来源，所以如果 cotton grass 因为天气变化的原因减少了驯鹿就会灭绝。但是有人可能会反驳，如果天气变暖的过程中驯鹿生活的地方长出了它们可以当作食物的新品种植物，那么即便 cotton grass 减少，驯鹿也不会灭绝了（因为有其他食物饿不死），而 C 彻底排除掉这种可能性，所以 C 正确。

另外请注意原文说 Cotton grass, which grows only in arctic regions, has been the only summertime source of protein available to caribou，是指现在的温度下的情况，温度变化的情况下，此句未必成立

E 错误是因为 cotton grass 并不需要彻底灭绝才能导致驯鹿灭绝，只要数量显著减少就够了（原文并没有提到 extinct）。E 没有排除掉潜在反驳中的可能性

10.

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

10. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest additional support for the argument?

- A. The number of hours devoted to reading activities in first-grade classrooms in Almaria did not vary significantly, on average, between 1995 and 2010.
- B. The percentage of first graders in Almaria who had difficulty solving arithmetic problems did not increase as much between 1995 and 2010 as did the percentage of first graders who had reading difficulties.
- C. The number of children in Almaria who were enrolled as first graders decreased steadily between 1995 and 2010.
- D. The average difficulty of the schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria decreased between 1995 and 2010.
- E. The average number of schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria increased between 1995 and 2010.

解析：答案 D。如果阅读难度在 15 年里增加了，原本的 excellent reader 的能力一定比现在

的 excellent reader 要强，因为参照体系改变了。同理，现在的 poor reader 会比原本的 poor reader 更差（在这个前提下，好的没有原来好，糟糕的更糟糕）。所以 D 是最合适的答案，其他的选项都和题目没有关系。

11.

The Minoan civilization flourished on the island of Crete around 2000 B.C. The discovery on Crete of large numbers of bronze implements and the furnaces used in their manufacture shows that the Minoans had a thriving bronze industry. Moreover, many bronze artifacts from this period that are similar in style to those produced on Crete have been found in southern Greece. Hence it is probable that, besides making bronzeware for domestic use, the Minoans exported bronzeware to southern Greece.

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

- A. Copper and tin, the main ingredients of bronze, were present in Southern Greece.
- B. No furnaces dating from the Minoan era and suitable for the manufacture of bronze implements have been found in southern Greece.
- C. The Minoans exported a great deal of pottery, which was highly valued by other ancient civilizations.
- D. The fuel needed for Minoan bronzeware furnaces was provided by a variety of local species of hardwood.
- E. Some of the pieces of bronzeware found on Crete were non-Minoan in origin.

解析：答案 B。古希腊人有铜器，原文就下结论-古希腊的铜器是从 Minoans 运过来的，许多人可能会反驳，铜器可能是古希腊人自己炼铜造出来的，而 B 选项（说没有炼铜的迹象）排除了希腊人自己制造铜器的可能性，所以进一步支持了题目的主要观点（希腊的铜器是从克里特岛进口的）。

12.

Although several ancient cultures practiced mummification, mummies from ancient Egypt are generally more well-preserved than mummies of similar antiquity from other cultures. One possible explanation for this difference is that the mummification techniques or material used by ancient Egyptians were better than those of other cultures. A second, more likely, explanation is that the extremely dry climate of ancient Egypt was largely responsible, given that dryness promotes the preservation of organic remains generally.

12. Which of the following provide the most support for the argument?

- A. The materials used by ancient Egyptians for mummification were not used by any other ancient culture that practiced mummification
- B. Some ancient Egyptian mummies are better preserved than other ancient Egyptian mummies form around the same time.

C. No ancient people living in very damp areas practiced mummification.

D. Bodies from ancient Egyptian tombs dating from before the practice of mummification began are almost as well preserved as ancient Egyptian mummies.

E. Ancient mummies discovered in places other than Egypt have typically not been as well protected from the elements as ancient Egyptian mummies were.

解析：答案 D。作者观点是埃及干燥的天气而不是特殊的技术让埃及人制造的木乃伊保存得特别完好。请注意 A second, more likely, explanation is that the extremely dry climate of ancient Egypt was largely responsible, given that dryness promotes the preservation of organic remains generally.这句话在原文的最后一句，是作者最主要的，最想强调的观点，有点转折的意味，在此之前谈到的一点并不是作者最想强调的-A second, more likely, explanation is....。D 选项支持了这个观点（在木乃伊制造技术出现之前的位于埃及的尸体保存得和木乃伊同样完好，那么只能是因为天气的原因）。

C 没有 D 好是因为就算你证明了只有干燥地区的人可以制造木乃伊，你也无法证明埃及人的木乃伊做得好是因为天气原因而不是因为技术原因，别人依然可以 argue：尽管干燥的天气是一个制造木乃伊的前提条件，但埃及人的木乃伊质量好是因为埃及人技术好。

13.

The economy of Colonia has been in recession for the past eight years. Most companies that have not been forced into bankruptcy have survived thanks to the high efficiency of the employees they retained, which helped the companies control costs. In recent months, however, the Colonian economy has begun to recover, and companies are beginning to expand their workforces. Colonia, therefore, will soon experience a drop in average worker efficiency, since_____.

13. Which of the following, if true, most logically complete the argument?

A. people who have been employed throughout the recession will, no doubt, continue to be employed

B. Colonia is expected to begin importing more goods from other countries

C. most companies will find that few of the workers available for hiring are as efficient as those they retained during the recession.

D. during the recession, workers did not receive any raise in their pay.

E. many companies that were forced into bankruptcy in the past eight years had a fair number of efficient workers.

解析：答案 C。因为所有最好的 high efficient worker 在经济低迷时期都已经留在公司里了，就业市场不好时，市场上剩下的工人都是些不如这些精英的次等工人。因此，当公司再次招人的时候，它们的平均工作效率会下降（二等工人拉低了总体工作效率），所以选 C。

14.

A hoard of coins recently unearthed at an ancient Carthagian site bear an image of a face in profile with what appears to be a large mole on the cheek. Pointing out that an artist would be unlikely to include such a specific detail in a generalized portrayal of a face, some archaeologists have concluded that these coins portray an actual individual rather than an idealized type. However, this conclusion is unwarranted, since_____.

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

- A. archaeologists cannot determine the actual identity of the individual portrayed just from the likeness that appears on the coins
- B. it cannot be established with certainty that Carthagian artists were on the whole less skillful at portraying human face than artists of other cultures
- C. none of the other designs of Carthagian coins that have been discovered features a face with a mole on it
- D. in ancient times it was quite common for the money circulated in a city or country to include coins that originated in other jurisdictions.
- E. the relatively soft metal used for Carthagian coin molds sometimes resulted in the production of series of coins with unintended bumps

解析：答案 E。mole 是痣的意思。作者要寻找的是一个推翻他 counterargument（硬币的人脸上有痣，所以硬币上的人脸一定是某个特定的人脸而不是一张大众脸，不然不会刻意画得这么细）的合理解释，而 E 就是一个合理解释（那颗痣并不是痣，只是制造过程中随机产生的气泡，请注意原文中的 with what appears to be a large mole on the cheek，看上去像个痣，未必一定是痣，而 E 提供这不是痣的一种解释），其他选项都不能 complete 原文的逻辑。

15.

People widely believed that the controlled use of fire originated 200,000 years ago with the human species Homo sapiens. However, a site containing a deposit, estimated to be nearly 500,000 years old, consisting of charcoal, burned animal bones, and charred rocks, has recently been found. Although homo sapiens did not exist at that time, this discovery provides no basis to the claim that the controlled use of fire preceded the Homo sapiens, since_____.

15. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. the use of fire might have originated independently in several different parts of the world
- B. it is possible that fire was used much earlier than 500,000 years ago
- C. the charred rocks found in the deposit included several different kinds of stone, all of which are common in the immediate vicinity of the site
- D. animal bones could have been discarded in a fire used for purposes such as protection or heat rather than for cooking
- E. it is impossible to determine whether a charred deposit dating from so long ago resulted from a fire caused by lightening or from the purposeful use of fire

解析：答案 E。简单来说这个题的意思火的迹象不一定是由于人使用火而产生的，也可能由于自然原因-由于闪电而产生的，作者认为在智人时期之前发现的考古场里火烧的痕迹并不能推翻智人是第一个学会使用火的种族的结论，因为 E（我们无法判断火生成的原因，火可能是由闪电造成的），其余选项与题目完全无关。

16.

Because of strong overall stylistic similarities, prehistoric cave paintings in El Castillo, Spain and others in Altamira, Spain, were thought to date from the same period. Recent pigment analyses, however, established the Altamira paintings as by far the older and as about the same age as a third group of paintings done in a different overall style. Nevertheless, this case does not prove that stylistic similarities cannot be a reliable indicator of closeness in age, since _____.

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

A. experts who knew the results of the pigment analyses reexamined these paintings and found no previously unnoticed stylistic similarities between the Altamira paintings and the paintings in the third group

B. there are certain stylistic features that the Altamira paintings share with all known paintings of their period and do not share with the El Castillo paintings

C. before dating by pigment analysis was widely practiced, stylistic similarities were the only means of determining whether two prehistoric cave paintings dated from the same period

D. determining the age of a prehistoric cave painting simply by reference to the age of the pigments used in that painting substitutes technology for artistic judgment

E. there are experts who maintain that the results of the recent pigment analyses leave the striking stylistic similarities between the El Castillo paintings and the Altamira paintings unexplained

解析：答案 B。题目中提到，A 的壁画和 C 的壁画风格相近，年代却不同，这个发现并不能证明风格不能作为判断壁画年代的依据，因为选项 B（A 壁画也有很多风格和其他年代相近的壁画相近却和 C 不相近）。比如画 X 和画 Y 都是清朝，X 和 Y 有一些特征不一样，是因为清朝有一些特征在 X 中有体现，但在 Y 中无体现，这种情况下风格的不同无助于反驳两种时代不一样。

这里注意“唯一依据”“绝对可靠的依据”和“完全不能作为依据”的区别：风格不是判断壁画年代的唯一依据也不是绝对可靠的依据，但我们并不能由此推出它就完全不能作为依据。

17.

Members of the San, a hunter-gatherer society, have a diet far richer in fruits and vegetables and lower in salt than is typical in industrialized societies. They also differ from industrialized societies in that they have extremely low rates of high blood pressure and obesity. However, contrary to what some have claimed, if people in industrialized societies adopted the San's diet, the incidence of high blood pressure and obesity in these societies might not be dramatically reduced, because _____.

17. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. psychological stress, which can also cause high blood pressure, occurs in both industrialized and nonindustrialized societies
- B. the San's low-salt diet is due, not to preference, but to the limited availability of salt in their region
- C. a few members of the San have been found to suffer from circulatory system ailments other than high blood pressure
- D. members of the San are far more physically active than are most members of industrialized societies**
- E. not all individuals with high blood pressure are obese

解析：答案 D。除了饮食之外，还可能有的原因导致 San 部落的人比现代人健康，而 D 选项提供了这样的一个合理解释（San 部落的人比起现代人更喜欢运动）。

18.

Upon maturity, monarch butterflies travel hundreds of miles from their places of origin and lay their eggs on milkweed. The caterpillars that emerge feed on milkweed and absorb the glycosides in milkweed sap. The specific glycosides present in milkweed differ from region to region within the monarch butterfly's range. Mature butterflies retain the glycosides in a mature monarch butterfly could be used to determine its place of origin.

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

- A. Mature monarch butterflies do not feed on parts of milkweed that contain glycosides.**
- B. The glycosides in milkweed sap are slightly toxic to caterpillars of other species.
- C. The vast majority of the monarch butterflies that are laying eggs in a given region will have traveled there from a single region.
- D. There are substances other than glycosides in milkweed sap that accumulate in a monarch caterpillar and are retained in the body of the mature butterfly.
- E. There are certain glycosides that are found in the sap of all milkweeds, no matter where they grow within the monarch butterfly's range.

解析：答案 A。有人可能会 argue 这些蝴蝶成年后依然会吸收 G 这种物质，而选项 A 彻底排除了这种可能性，进一步支持了文中的结论（成年蝴蝶身上的 G 物质含量只有可能是未成年的时候吸收的，所以通过分析 G 含量就可以知道蝴蝶小时候是在什么地方长大的）。