

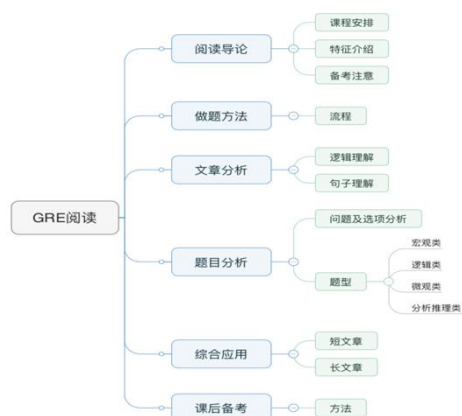
# GRE

## 阅读-姜维东

学GRE  
就上新东方在线

## 第一节课 GRE 阅读导论

### 一、GRE 阅读课程安排

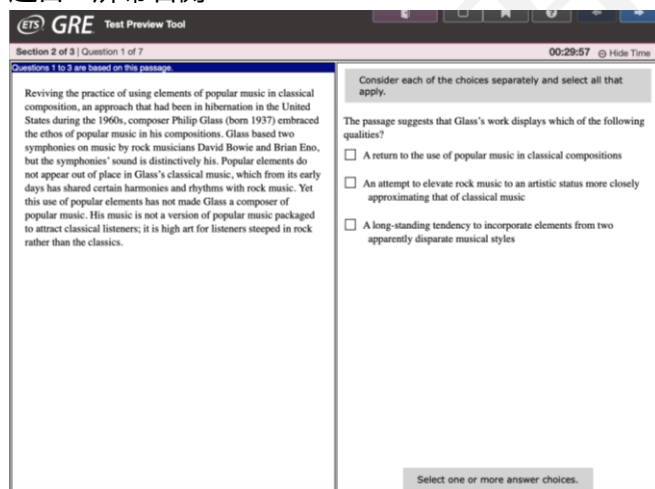


### 二、特征介绍

#### (一) 阅读形式

文章：屏幕左侧

题目：屏幕右侧



#### (二) 文章特征

文章长度	题目数量	字数	数量
短文章	1 题	50 words	1 / section
	2 题	120 words	2-4 / section
长文章	3 题	160 words	2-3 / section
	4 题	450 words	0-1 / section

## 1 题

ETS GRE Practice Test 1

Section 4 of 5 | Question 12 of 20

00:24:20 Hide Time

Question 12 is based on this passage.

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.

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?

- ☐ Only a third of the 1,200 singers were involved in performing the music published by the executive's company.
- ☐ Half of the singers at the festival had already heard the music they were to perform before they began to practice for the festival.
- ☐ 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.
- ☐ Each copy of music that was performed at the festival was shared by two singers.
- ☐ As a result of publicity generated by its performance at the festival, the type of music performed at the festival became more widely known.

Select one answer choice.

## 2 题

ETS GRE Practice Test 1

Section 4 of 5 | Question 10 of 20

00:29:31 Hide Time

Questions 10 and 11 are based on this passage.

Objectively, of course, the various ecosystems that sustain life on the planet proceed independently of human agency, just as they operated before the hectic ascendancy of *Homo sapiens*. But it is also true that it is difficult to think of a single such system that has not, for better or worse, been substantially modified by human culture. Nor is this simply the work of the industrial centuries. It has been happening since the days of ancient Mesopotamia. It is coeval with the origins of writing, and has occurred throughout our social existence. And it is this irreversibly modified world, from the polar caps to the equatorial forests, that is all the nature we have.

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

It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which of the following statements?

- ☐ Over time, the impact of human culture on the natural world has been largely benign.
- ☐ It is a mistake to think that the natural world contains many areas of pristine wilderness.
- ☐ The only substantial effects that human agency has had on ecosystems have been inadvertent.

Select one or more answer choices.

## 3 题

ETS GRE Practice Test 1

Section 4 of 5 | Question 9 of 20

00:29:37 Hide Time

Questions 7 to 9 are based on this passage.

In *A Raisin in the Sun*, Lorraine Hansberry does not reject integration or the economic and moral promise of the American dream; rather, she remains loyal to this dream while looking, realistically, at its incomplete realization. Once we recognize this dual vision, we can accept the play's ironic nuances as deliberate social commentaries by Hansberry rather than as the "unintentional" irony that Bigsby attributes to the work. Indeed, a curiously persistent refusal to credit Hansberry with a capacity for intentional irony has led some critics to interpret the play's thematic conflicts as mere confusion, contradiction, or eclecticism. Isaacs, for example, cannot easily reconcile Hansberry's intense concern for her race with her ideal of human reconciliation. But the play's complex view of Black self-esteem and human solidarity as compatible is no more "contradictory" than Du Bois' famous, well-considered ideal of ethnic self-awareness coexisting with human unity, or Fanon's emphasis on an ideal internationalism that also accommodates national identities and roles.

In the context in which it appears, "realization" most nearly means

- ☐ understanding
- ☐ accomplishment
- ☐ depiction
- ☐ recognition
- ☐ discovery

Select one answer choice.

## 4 题

ETS GRE Practice Test 1

Section 2 of 5 | Question 8 of 20

00:29:29 Hide Time

Questions 4 to 11 are based on this passage.

Recent studies of sediment in the North Atlantic's deep waters reveal possible cyclical patterns in the history of Earth's climate. The rock fragments in these sediments are too large to have been transported there by ocean currents; they must have reached their present locations by traveling in large icebergs that floated long distances from their point of origin before melting. Geologist Gerard Bond noticed that some of the sediment grains were stained with iron oxide, evidence that they originated in locales where glaciers had overrun outcrops of red sandstone. Bond's detailed analysis of deep-water sediment cores showed changes in the mix of sediment sources over time: the proportion of these red-stained grains fluctuated back and forth from lows of 5 percent to highs of about 17 percent, and these fluctuations occurred in a nearly regular 1,500-year cycle. Bond hypothesized that the alternating cycles might be evidence of changes in ocean-water circulation and therefore in Earth's climate. He knew that the sources of the red-stained grains were generally closer to the North Pole than were the places yielding a high proportion of "clean" grains. At certain times, apparently, more icebergs from the Arctic Ocean in the far north were traveling south well into the North Atlantic before melting and shedding their sediment. Ocean waters are constantly moving, and water temperature is both a cause and an effect of this movement. As water cools, it becomes denser and sinks to the ocean's bottom. During some periods, the

According to the passage, which of the following is true of the rock fragments contained in the sediments studied by Bond?

- ☐ The majority of them are composed of red sandstone.
- ☐ They must have reached their present location over 1,500 years ago.
- ☐ They were carried by icebergs to their present location.
- ☐ Most of them were carried to their present location during a warm period in Earth's climatic history.
- ☐ They are unlikely to have been carried to their present location during the Little Ice Age.

Select one answer choice.

### (三) 题目特征

#### 1. 数量

10 questions/section

#### Verbal 1 个 section 题目分配

- 1 – 6 Text Completion
- 7 – 11 Reading Comprehension
- 12 – 15 Sentence Equivalence
- 16 – 20 Reading Comprehension

#### 2. 形式

Select One Answer Choice (5 选 1)

Select One or More Answer Choices (3 选 N)

Select-in-Passage (选择句子)

### (四) 时间安排

Verbal

30 min – 20 questions

填空: 10 min + 阅读: 20 min

阅读: 平均 2 min/question

如: 2 题文章

2 questions \* 2 min/question = 4 min

4 min = 读文章 (1 min) + 做题 (3 min)

### (五) 考察能力

#### Official Guide

Reading Comprehension questions are designed to test a wide range of abilities required to read and understand the kinds of prose commonly encountered in graduate school. Those abilities include:

- understanding the meaning of individual words
- understanding the meaning of individual sentences
- understanding the meaning of paragraphs and larger bodies of text
- distinguishing between minor and major points
- summarizing a passage
- drawing conclusions from the information provided
- reasoning from incomplete data, inferring missing information
- understanding the structure of a text, how the parts relate to one another
- identifying the author's perspective
- identifying the author's assumptions
- analyzing a text and reaching conclusions about it
- identifying strengths and weaknesses
- developing and considering alternative explanations

#### 总结

#### Critical Reading (批判式阅读)

As this list implies, reading and understanding a piece of text requires far more than a passive understanding of the words and sentences it contains — it requires active engagement with the text, asking questions, formulating and evaluating hypotheses, and reflecting on the relationship of the particular text to other texts and information.

- Try to distinguish main ideas from supporting ideas or evidence.
- Try to distinguish ideas that the author is advancing from those he or she is merely reporting.

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

### 三、备考注意

听课：学到方法

练习：Official Guide, POWERPREP Online 等

## 第二节课 阅读方法

### 一、流程

先文章——再题目——回文章

原理

- 考察文章整体理解及逻辑能力
- 题目不一定按行文顺序

### 二、文章

#### (一) 出题

##### 1. 选材

对象：指定学术期刊

方法：用工具 SourceFinder 进行打分

##### 2. 删改

- 删除离题、无关紧要以及不符合 GRE 考查范围的信息
- 改动为 GRE 考试的难度，与测试能力匹配

#### (二) 理解

信息 + 逻辑

- 信息：词义 & 句义
- 逻辑：词，句，段间关系
  - 建立文章整体框架（文章的 framework）
  - 帮理解信息（如举例关系）

话题

- 自然科学
- 生物科学
- 社会科学
- 人文学科

### 三、题目

#### (一) 出题

根据阅读能力要求

根据改编后的文章

#### (二) 做题

审题——定位——对应选项

### Passage 1

Most mammals reach sexual maturity when their growth rates are in decline, whereas humans experience a growth spurt during adolescence. Whether apes experience an adolescent growth spurt is still undecided. In the 1950s, data on captive chimpanzees collected by James Gavan appeared devoid of evidence of an adolescent growth spurt in these apes. In a recent reanalysis of Gavan's data, however, zoologist Elizabeth Watts has found that as chimpanzees reach sexual maturity, the growth rate of their limbs accelerates. Most biologists, however, are skeptical that this is a humanlike adolescent growth spurt. While the human adolescent growth spurt is physically obvious and affects virtually the entire body, the chimpanzee's increased growth rate is detectable only through sophisticated mathematical analysis. Moreover, according to scientist Holly Smith, the growth rate increase in chimpanzees begins when 86% of full skeletal growth has been attained, whereas human adolescence generally commences when 77 percent of full skeletal growth has occurred.

1. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?
  - A. Researchers have long disagreed about whether data collected in the 1950s indicate that chimpanzees and other apes experience an adolescent growth spurt.
  - B. Research data collected on chimpanzees living in captivity are inconclusive with respect to chimpanzees living in the wild.
  - C. The notion that apes do not experience an adolescent growth spurt has been confirmed by research conducted since.



- D. Although the idea that apes experience an adolescent growth has received some support, most biologists remain unconvinced.
- E. Although researchers agree that chimpanzees do not experience an adolescent growth spurt, they are divided in their opinions of whether this is true of other apes.
2. The passage mentions which of the following as one of the reasons why most biologists remain skeptical that chimpanzees experience a humanlike adolescent growth spurt?
- A. Chimpanzees do not experience a demonstrable increase in growth rate until they are fully sexually mature.
- B. The increase in growth rate that chimpanzees undergo at sexual maturity is less apparent than that of humans.
- C. The increase in growth rate once regarded as a humanlike adolescent growth spurt in chimpanzees is too sporadic to be regarded as significant.
- D. Not all chimpanzees undergo a calculable growth spurt.
- E. Watt's approach to analyzing data is considered to be highly unorthodox.
3. The passage suggests which of the following about the adolescent growth spurt that takes place in humans?
- A. Its primary effects are found in parts of the body other than the limbs.
- B. It is generally completed by the time 77 percent of full skeletal growth is attained.
- C. It is normally detectable without the assistance of sophisticated mathematical analysis.
- D. The rate of growth is much faster at the beginning of puberty than at any other time.
- E. The estimated growth rate varies depending on the methods of measurement that are used.

## Passage 2

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 anthropologists 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 to continue with empirical methodologies.

1. 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.
  
2. 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.

### Passage 3

**“Blues is for singing,” writes folk musicologist Paul Oliver, and “is not a form of folk song that stands up particularly well when written down.”** A poet who wants to write blues can attempt to avoid this problem by poeticizing the

form—but literary blues tend to read like bad poetry rather than like refined folk song. For Oliver, the true spirit of the blues inevitably eludes the self-conscious imitator. However, Langston Hughes, the first writer to grapple with these difficulties of blues poetry, in fact succeeded in producing poems that capture the quality of genuine, performed blues while remaining effective as poems. In inventing blues poetry, Hughes solved two problems: first, how to write blues lyrics in such a way that they work on the printed page, and second, how to exploit the blues form poetically without losing all sense of authenticity.

There are many styles of blues, but the distinction of importance to Hughes is between the genres referred to as “folk blues” and “classic blues.” Folk blues and classic blues are distinguished from one another by differences in performers (local talents versus touring professionals), patronage (local community versus mass audience), creation (improvised versus composed), and transmission (oral versus written). It has been a commonplace among critics that Hughes adopted the classic blues as the primary model for his blues poetry, and that he writes his best blues poetry when he tries least to imitate the folk blues. In this view, Hughes’ attempts to imitate the folk blues are too self-conscious, too determined to romanticize the African American experience, too intent on reproducing what he takes to be the quaint humor and naïve simplicity of the folk blues to be successful.

But a more realistic view is that by conveying his perceptions as a folk artist ought to—through an accumulation of details over the span of his blues oeuvre, rather than by overloading each poem with quaintness and naivety—Hughes made his most important contributions to the genre. His blues poems are in fact closer stylistically to the folk blues on which he modeled them than to the cultivated classic blues. Arnold Rampersad has observed that virtually all of the poems in the 1927 collection in which Hughes essentially originated blues poetry fall deliberately within the “range of utterance” of common folk. This surely applies to “Young Gal’s Blues,” in which Hughes avoids the conventionally “poetic” language and images that the subjects of death and love sometimes elicit in his ordinary lyric poetry. To see what Hughes’ blues poetry might have been like if he had truly adopted the classic blues as his model, one need only look to “Golden Brown Blues,” a song lyric Hughes wrote for composer W.C.

Handy. Its images, allusions, and diction are conspicuously remote from the common “range of utterance.”

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. describe the influence of folk and classic blues on blues poetry.
  - B. analyze the effect of African American culture on blues poetry.
  - C. demonstrate that the language used in Hughes’ blues poetry is colloquial.
  - D. defend Hughes’ blues poetry against criticism that it is derivative.
  - E. refute an accepted view of Hughes’ blues poetry style.
  
2. The author of the passage uses the highlighted quotation primarily to
  - A. indicate how blues poetry should be performed.
  - B. highlight the difficulties faced by writers of blues poetry.
  - C. support the idea that blues poetry is a genre doomed to fail.
  - D. illustrate the obstacles that blues poetry is unable to overcome.
  - E. suggest that written forms of blues are less authentic than sung blues.
  
3. It can be inferred from the passage that, as compared with the language of “Golden Brown Blues,” the language of “Young Gal’s Blues” is
  - A. more colloquial.
  - B. more melodious.
  - C. marked by more allusions.
  - D. characterized by more conventional imagery.
  - E. more typical of classic blues song lyrics.
  
4. According to the passage, Hughes’ blues poetry and classic blues are similar in which of the following ways?
  - A. Both are improvised.
  - B. Both are written down.
  - C. Both are intended for the same audience.
  - D. Neither uses colloquial language.

E. Neither is professionally performed.

#### Passage 4

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*.

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.

### 第三节课 文章分析——综述

理解

- 逻辑分析：词，句，段间关系
- 句义理解（包括词义）

## 第四节课 逻辑分析 1—综述

逻辑：词，句，段间关系

- 方向：同向 & 反向
- 结构：相似 & 主次

e.g. 1

A and B

方向：同向 & 反向

结构：相似

e.g. 2

A. For example, B.

方向：同向

结构：主次

## 第五节课 逻辑分析 2: 方向—反向—对比对立

### 一、反向逻辑包括

- 对比对立 (Contrast)
- 让步转折 (Concession)

### 万能逻辑词

“虽然”: although, while/whilst

“但是”: but, however, yet

### 二、对比对立

#### (一) 共存与取舍

共存: whereas, while

取舍: instead, rather

on the contrary, by/in contrast, conversely, alternatively

on one hand, on the other hand

#### (二) 先后; 众寡; 表里

先后

先: previous, past, long, traditional, conventional, established

后: now, today, current, recent

众寡:

众: normal, general, prevail, widespread

some/many experts (-ist; -er) /researchers

表里

表: seem, appear, on the face

里: in fact, actually, as a matter of reality, in essence

### Passage 1



Writing about nineteenth-century women's travel writing, Lila Harper notes that the four women she discussed used their own names, in contrast with the nineteenth-century female novelists who either published anonymously or used male pseudonyms. The novelists doubtless realized that they were breaking boundaries, whereas three of the four daring, solitary travelers espoused traditional values, eschewing radicalism and women's movements. Whereas the female novelists criticized their society, the female travelers seemed content to leave society as it was while accomplishing their own liberation. In other words, they lived a **contradiction**. For the subjects of Harper's study, solitude in both the private and public spheres prevailed—a solitude that conferred authority, hitherto a male prerogative, but that also precluded any collective action or female solidarity.

Which of the following best characterizes the “contradiction” that the author refers to?

- A. The subjects of Harper's study enjoyed solitude, and yet as travelers they were often among people.
- B. Nineteenth-century travel writers used their own names, but nineteenth-century novelists used pseudonyms.
- C. Women's movements in the nineteenth-century were not very radical in comparison with those of the twentieth-century.
- D. Nineteenth-century female novelists thought they were breaking boundaries, but it was the nineteenth-century women who traveled alone who were really doing so.
- E. While traveling alone in the nineteenth-century was considered a radical act for a woman, the nineteenth-century solitary female travelers generally held conventional views.

## Passage 2

Early life insurers in the United States found themselves facing the problem of obtaining reliable information, as they needed to rely on applicants themselves to provide truthful, complete answers to a standard set of questions. In an attempt to personalize the relationship between insurers and their individual applicants, firms selected highly respected local citizens to act as their agents. These agents were expected to evaluate the appearance of candidates, unearth evidence of unhealthy family histories or

questionable habits, and attest to the respectability of the people writing testimonial letters on an applicant's behalf. In short, the initial purpose of the agency system was not to actively solicit customers, but, rather, to recreate the glass-bowl mentality associated with small towns or **city neighborhoods**.

The author suggests which of the following about "city neighborhoods?"

- A. They were places where family histories were difficult to establish.
- B. They were places where unhealthy behaviors had been successfully addressed.
- C. They were locations that were well suited for recruiting insurance agents.
- D. They offered a high degree of transparency about a resident's personal history and character.
- E. They offered potentially fruitful markets for the life insurance industry.

### Passage 3

Many scholars have argued that government investment in manufacturing in the southern United States during the Second World War spurred a regional economic boom that lasted into the postwar period. But much of this investment went to specialized plants, many of them unsuitable for postwar production. Large-scale, wartime government funding led to a massive increase in the number and scale of munitions facilities. By the war's end, 216 munitions establishment costing more than \$3.5 billion had been built, many of them located in the south. Indeed, according to one estimate, more than 70 percent of federally financed manufacturing construction capital in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee went into munitions plants.

Even in the northern regions with strong prewar manufacturing economics, these plants were difficult to deal with once the imperative of war had been removed. In the south few industrialists had the capacity or desire to transform these factories to a peacetime function. Accordingly, at war's end almost all of the southern munitions facilities were shut down, placed on standby, operated at a very low capacity, or converted to nonmanufacturing functions, usually storage. Although some reopened a few years later for use during the Korean War, the impact of the special plants on the South's postwar economy was marginal at best.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. propose an alternative explanation.
- B. challenge a widely held position.
- C. contrast two views of a phenomenon.
- D. explain why a particular claim has been influential.
- E. evaluate evidence used to support a particular view.

#### Passage 4

While historian Linda Nicholson sees women's participation in voluntary associations as activities consistent with the increasing relegation of women's lives to a separate, "private" sphere in nineteenth-century Europe, historian Katherine Lynch argues that these kinds of activities enabled women to join with one another and to develop a kind of shadow citizenship within civil society, if not the formal state. These kinds of experiences were no substitute for actual political entitlements, Lynch suggests, but they deserve more attention for their importance in helping individuals forge enduring bonds of community and identity beyond domestic life. Only by limiting one's notion of public life to formal political participation, she says, can one conclude that most women in Western society have ever been literally consigned to a separate or "private" sphere.

1. The phrase "These kinds of experiences" in the passage refers to experiences that in Lynch's view are

- A. an early stage in women's political participation.
- B. insufficiently appreciated for their role in women's public life.
- C. properly assigned to the "private" sphere.
- D. a means of altering the political structure.
- E. historically atypical for women in Western society.

2. The passage implies that Lynch would agree that formal political participation

- A. was increasingly important as the nineteenth century progressed.
- B. was an underreported phenomenon among women in nineteenth century Europe

- within civil society.
- C. is crucial to helping individuals form community ties.
  - D. is a significant component of public life.
  - E. is indicative of a kind of shadow citizenship.

## 第六节课 逻辑分析 3: 方向—反向—让步转折

### 让步转折

- 让步：次要
- 转折：主要

#### (一) 让步

“虽然”

though, although, albeit, even if, even though, despite, in spite of, granted, for all, wh-ever, no matter wh-, regardless

“承认” : admit, acknowledge, recognize, concede

“确实” : certainly, of course, true, no doubt

#### (二) 转折

“但是” : nevertheless, nonetheless, notwithstanding, still, even so

### Passage 1

Some researchers contend that sleep plays no role in the consolidation of declarative memory (i.e., memory involving factual information). These researchers note that people with impairments in rapid eye movement (REM) sleep continue to lead normal lives, and they argue that if sleep were crucial for memory, then these individuals would have apparent memory deficits. Yet the same researchers acknowledge that the cognitive capacities of these individuals have never been systematically examined, nor have they been the subject of studies of tasks on which performance reportedly depends on sleep. Even if such studies were done, they could only clarify our understanding of the role of REM sleep, not sleep in general.

These researchers also claim that improvements of memory overnight can be explained by the mere passage of time, rather than attributed to sleep. But recent studies of memory performance after sleep — including one demonstrating that sleep stabilizes declarative memories from future interference caused by mental activity during wakefulness — make this claim unsustainable. **Certainly there are memory consolidation processes that occur across periods of wakefulness, some of which neither depend on nor are enhanced by sleep.** But when sleep is compared with wakefulness, and performance is better after sleep, then some benefit of sleep for

memory must be acknowledged.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence (“Certainly . . . sleep”)?

- A. It provides the reasoning behind a claim about the role of sleep in memory consolidation.
- B. It explains why a previous claim about sleep and memory is unsustainable.
- C. It demonstrates why wakefulness is central to the process of declarative memory consolidation.
- D. It emphasizes the limited role sleep plays in the process of declarative memory consolidation.
- E. It concedes that the consolidation of declarative memory does not depend entirely on one factor.

2. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. present the evidence that supports a particular claim regarding REM sleep and memory.
- B. describe how various factors contribute to the effect of sleep on memory.
- C. argue against a particular position regarding sleep’s role in memory.
- D. summarize the most prevalent theory regarding sleep and memory.
- E. defend the importance of the consolidation of declarative memory.

## Passage 2

Many researchers attribute the large number of physiological and behavioral similarities between birds and mammals, which have separate evolutionary histories, to endothermy (a thermoregulatory strategy whereby warm body temperature is maintained through internal heat sources). However, Farmer argues that parental care rather than endothermy is the key to understanding the similarities between mammals and birds. According to Farmer, while endothermy provides an explanation for a few similarities, such as the presence of body insulation, endothermy is just one characteristic among many related to parental care. The two purported advantages of endothermy that have

been most frequently cited by researchers are an expanded range of inhabitable environments and the ability to sustain vigorous exercise. But metabolism has to increase substantially (at great energy cost) therefore conferring any significant thermoregulatory advantage in terms of the former, and there is no causal biological linkage to explain why endothermy would be essential to sustain exercise. Farmer argues instead that endothermy evolved as a means to control incubation temperature and that the ability to sustain exercise evolved separately, as a means to improve a parent's ability to forage and provision its young.

According to the passage, Farmer concedes that endothermy provides an explanation for which of the following features shared by birds and mammals?

- A. The ability to forage
- B. The ability to sustain exercise
- C. The instinct to care for offspring
- D. Flexibility in habitat usage
- E. Body insulation

### Passage 3

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

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions the efficiency with which gray

squirrels forage primarily in order to

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

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the “early view?”

- A. It reflects a mistaken assumption about the means by which nonnative species are introduced into ecosystems.
- B. Its basic premise is shown to be valid by the effect of American gray squirrels on Britain’s red squirrel population.
- C. It presents a simplistic picture of the means by which species composition within ecosystems is determined.
- D. It can effectively explain the formation of ecosystems that contain few species but cannot adequately account for the formation of complex ecosystems.
- E. It understates the importance of competition as a factor determining species composition within ecosystems.

#### Passage 4

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



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

- A. It points out the most obvious implications of Johnson's letter to his patron.
- B. It suggests a motivation for Johnson's rejection of Chesterfield's patronage.
- C. It provides information that qualifies the assertion that Johnson's letter sharply defined the end of a publishing era.
- D. It provides a possible defense for Chesterfield's alleged neglect of Johnson.
- E. It refutes the notion that patrons are found primarily among the nobility.

## 第七节课 逻辑分析 4: 结构—相似

### 一、结构

相似：成分地位相同

主次：成分有上下级关系

### 二、相似

#### (一) 并列

and, or

also, besides, in addition, plus, too, as well

then, next, following

first, to begin with, second, finally

further(more), moreover

meanwhile, at the same time, simultaneously

similarly, equally, likewise

other, another

分号

#### Passage 1

The *tlamatinime* (those who know) were able to use this rich stock of abstract terms to express the nuances of their thought. They also availed themselves of other forms of expression with metaphorical meaning, some probably original, some derived from Toltec coinages.

In the context in which it appears, “coinages” most nearly means

- A. adaptations
- B. creations
- C. idiosyncrasies
- D. pronunciations
- E. currencies

#### Passage 2

According to the conventional view, serfdom in nineteenth-century Russia inhibited economic growth. In this view Russian peasants' status as serfs kept them poor through burdensome taxes in cash, in labor, and in kind; through restrictions on mobility; and through various forms of coercion. Melton, however, argues that serfdom was perfectly compatible with economic growth, because many Russian serfs were able to get around landlords' **rules and regulations**. If serfs could pay for passports, they were usually granted permission to leave the estate. If they could pay the fine, they could establish a separate household; and if they had the resources, they could hire laborers to cultivate the communal lands, while they themselves engaged in trade or worked as migrant laborers in cities.

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

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the "rules and regulations" affecting serfdom in Russia involved
  - A. responsibility for the work needed to accomplish certain defined tasks.
  - B. restrictions on freedom of movement.
  - C. limitations on the ability to set up an independent household.

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

2. The sentence "If serfs ... estate" has which of the following functions in the passage?
  - A. It provides support for an argument presented in the preceding sentence.
  - B. It provides evidence that helps undermine a view introduced in the first sentence.
  - C. It raises a question that the succeeding sentence will resolve.

### Passage 3

It would be expected that a novel by a figure as prominent as W. E. B. DuBois would attract the attention of literary critics. Additionally, when the novel subtly engages the

issue of race, as DuBois' *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* (1911) does, it would be a surprise not to encounter an abundance of scholarly work about that text. But though valuable scholarship has examined DuBois' political and historical thought, his novels have received scant attention. Perhaps DuBois the novelist must wait his turn behind DuBois the philosopher, historian, and editor. But what if the truth lies elsewhere: what if his novels do not speak to current concerns?

Which of the following best describes the central issue with which the passage is concerned?

- A. The perfunctoriness of much of the critical work devoted to DuBois' novels.
- B. The nature of DuBois' engagement with the issue of race in *The Quest of the Silver Fleece*.
- C. Whether DuBois' novels are of high quality and relevant to current concerns.
- D. The relationship between DuBois the novelist and DuBois the philosopher, historian, and editor.
- E. The degree of consideration that has been given to DuBois' novels, including *The Quest of the Silver Fleece*.

#### Passage 4

Analyzing levels of proportional representation of American Indians in state and local government jobs is important for several reasons. First, the basic idea underlying the theory of representative bureaucracy is that the demographic composition of bureaucracy should mirror the demographic composition of the general public. This is because in addition to its symbolic value, increased access to managerial position may lead to greater responsiveness on the part of policy makers to the policy interests of traditionally disadvantaged groups such as American Indians. Second, the focus on higher level jobs in bureaucracies (as opposed to non-managerial positions) is especially important because managerial positions represent a major source of economic progress for members of traditionally disadvantaged groups, as these jobs confer good salaries, benefits, status, security, and mobility. Third, it is important to know if there has been growth in the American Indian share of more desirable public sector positions over the last

two decades. For instance, Peterson and Duncan argue that the population and power of American Indians have been growing in certain states. **Peterson and Duncan also suggest that this growth may reflect the possibility that American Indian population are becoming more active in nontraditional areas of politics, assimilating into mainstream culture, and securing with greater frequency leadership positions in non-tribal government.**

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. summarize a demographic trend over time.
  - B. present findings on a demographic group.
  - C. analyze the demographic composition of a type of job.
  - D. explain the need for particular social research.
  - E. argue for the implementation of a social policy.
  
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as whole?
  - A. It hypothesizes a phenomenon that might explain a point made in the preceding sentence.
  - B. It provides evidence that undermines that assertion made in the first sentence.
  - C. It offers a projection regarding the development of a trend mentioned earlier in the passage.
  - D. It presents an interpretation of a discrepancy noted earlier in the passage.
  - E. It proposed an implementation of a policy mentioned in the preceding sentence.

## (二) 重述

...换句话说...

that is (to say), i.e., in other words, namely

## Passage 5

*Elements of the Philosophy of Newton*, published by Voltaire in 1738, was an early attempt to popularize the scientific ideas of Isaac Newton. In the book's frontispiece,

Voltaire is seen writing at his desk, and over him a shaft of light from heaven, the light of truth, passes through Newton to Voltaire's collaborator Madame du Châtelet; she reflects that light onto the inspired Voltaire. Voltaire's book commanded a wide audience, according to Feingold, because "he was neither a mathematician nor a physicist, but a literary giant aloof from the academic disputes over Newtonian ideas." In other words, Voltaire's amateurism in science "was a source of his contemporary appeal, demonstrating for the first time the accessibility of Newton's ideas to nonspecialists."

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

1. Which of the following statements about Voltaire's *Elements of the Philosophy of Newton* can be inferred from the passage?
  - A. Voltaire's literary stature helped secure a large audience for this attempt to popularize Newton's ideas.
  - B. Voltaire's status as a nonscientist was an advantage in this effort to bring Newtonian science to the attention of the general public.
  - C. The frontispiece of the book implies that Voltaire's understanding of Newton's ideas was not achieved without assistance.
2. Select the sentence that describes an allegory for Voltaire's acquisition of knowledge concerning Newton's ideas.

### Passage 6

According to Hill and Spicer, the term "nation-state" is a misnomer, since the ideal model of a monolingual, culturally homogeneous state has never existed, not even among Europeans, who invented the nation-state concept and introduced it to the rest of the world. Modern European states, they argue, emerged after the Renaissance through the rise of nations (i.e., specific ethnic groups) to positions of political and economic dominance over a number of other ethnic groups within the bounded political territories.

According to the passage, Hill and Spicer define nations as which of the following?

- A. Coalitions of distinct ethnic groups with similar concerns
- B. Distinct ethnic groups
- C. Culturally homogeneous states
- D. Linguistically diverse states
- E. Territorially bounded states

### (三) 顺承

往下说

指代: it, he, she, they, this, that, these, those, the, such

### Passage 7

In the early twentieth century, small magazines and the innovative graphics used on them created the face of the avant-garde. It was a look that signaled progressive ideas and unconventionality because it dispensed with the cardinal rule of graphic design: to take an idea and make it visually clear, concise, and instantly understood. Instead, graphics produced by avant-garde artists exclusively for the avant-garde (as opposed to their advertising work) were usually difficult to decipher, ambiguous, or nonsensical. This overturning of convention, this assailing of standard graphic and typographic formats, was part of a search for intellectual freedom. The impulse toward liberation enabled avant-gardists to see with fresh eyes untried possibilities for arranging and relating words and images on paper.

1. According to the passage, the primary purpose of conventional graphic design is to
  - A. render unpopular ideas palatable to a wider audience.
  - B. capture readers' attention with bold fonts.
  - C. communicate nonsensical notions to a wide public.
  - D. communicate ideas as efficiently and unambiguously as possible.
  - E. introduce previously unknown ideas to the general public.

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

apply.

2. According to the passage, avant-garde artists of the early twentieth-century created ambiguous or nonsensical graphics as part of an attempt to
  - A. expand the potential for expression through visual art.
  - B. compete with advertisements for reader's attention.
  - C. encourage the expansion of small magazines.

### Passage 8

Among academics involved in the study of Northern Renaissance prints (reproducible graphic artworks), an orthodox position can be said to have emerged. This position regards Renaissance prints as passive representations of their time—documents that reliably record contemporary events, opinions, and beliefs—and therefore as an important means of accessing the popular contemporary consciousness. In contrast, pioneering studies such as those by Scribner and Moxey take a strikingly different approach, according to which Northern Renaissance prints were purposeful, active, and important shaping forces in the communities that produced them. Scribner, for example, contends that religious and political prints of the German Reformation (ca.1517–1555) functioned as popular propaganda: tools in a vigorous campaign aimed at altering people's behavior, attitudes, and beliefs.

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

The passage suggests that an adherent to the “orthodox position” would agree with which of the following statements?

- A. Northern Renaissance prints should be regarded as passive representations of their time.
- B. Northern Renaissance prints were part of a campaign aimed at altering contemporary thinking.
- C. Northern Renaissance prints provide reliable records of contemporary events,



opinions, and beliefs.

### Passage 9

Ralph Ellison was passionately interested in the visual arts. He immersed himself in Harlem's art scene in the 1930s, even apprenticing with sculptor Richmond Barthe for a time. Yet he was wary of projects aiming to provide a visual rendering of his novel *Invisible Man*. He reluctantly allowed Franklin Library to publish two illustrated versions of the novel but found the results disappointing and repeatedly rejected proposed film versions of the book. Despite his involvement in visual arts, Ellison insisted that only language could capture the complexity of American identity. This complexity consisted of the **tension** arising from the collision of the United States' written ideals, as outlined in the founding documents, and the historical and contemporary experiences molding the national consciousness.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "tension"?

- A. It partly resulted from social injustices that Ellison worked to alleviate.
- B. It came to Ellison's attention partly as a result of experience with proposed film versions of *Invisible Man*.
- C. Ellison thought that it could not be adequately represented by sculpture.
- D. Ellison believed that it arose from contradictions within the United States' founding ideals.
- E. Ellison felt that it was an issue that could not adequately be addressed through the depiction of fictional characters.

## 第八节课 逻辑分析 5: 结构—主次

主次

- 总论点—分论点
- 论点—论据

(一) 总论点—分论点

main argument—intermediate argument

### Passage 1

Supernovas in the Milky Ways are the likeliest source for most of the cosmic rays reaching Earth. However, calculations show that supernovas cannot produce ultrahigh-energy cosmic rays (UHECRs), which have energies exceeding 10<sup>18</sup> electron volts. It would seem sensible to seek the source of these in the universe's most conspicuous energy factories: quasars and gamma-ray bursts billions of light-years away from Earth. But UHECRs tend to collide with photons of the cosmic microwave background—pervasive radiation that is relic of the early universe. The odds favor a collision every 20 million light-years, each collision costing 20 percent of the cosmic ray's energy. Consequently, no cosmic ray traveling much beyond 100 million light-years can retain the energy observed in UHECRs.

In the context of the author's argument, the last sentence performs which of the following functions?

- A. It explains a criterion that was employed earlier in the argument.
- B. It shows that an apparently plausible position is actually self-contradictory.
- C. It is a conclusion drawn in the course of refuting a potential explanation.
- D. It overturns an assumption on which an opposing position depends.
- E. It states the main conclusion that the author is seeking to establish.

(二) 论点 —— 论据

argument—evidence

## Passage 2

At a certain period in Earth's history, its atmosphere contained almost no oxygen, although plants were producing vast quantities of oxygen. As a way of reconciling these two facts, scientists have hypothesized that nearly all of the oxygen being produced was taken up by iron on Earth's surface. Clearly, however, **this explanation is inadequate**. New studies show that **the amount of iron on Earth's surface was not sufficient to absorb anywhere near as much oxygen as was being produced**. Therefore, something in addition to the iron on Earth's surface must have absorbed much of the oxygen produced by plant life.

In the argument given, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a claim made by the argument in support of a certain position; the second is that position.
- B. The first is a judgment made by the argument about a certain explanation; the second is that explanation.
- C. The first expresses the argument's dismissal of an objection to the position it seeks to establish; the second is that position.
- D. The first sums up the argument's position with regard to a certain hypothesis; the second provides grounds for that position.
- E. The first is a concession by the argument that its initial formulation of the position it seeks to establish requires modification; the second presents that position in a modified form.

### 1. 论点

#### (1) 观点

argue, claim, generalize, conclude, position

- assertive: assert, insist, contend, maintain
- hypothetical: hypothesize, speculate, suspect

#### (2) 主观

may, might, can, could, should, would, must

likely, possibly, have to, always, never

clearly, apparently, at least

luckily, unfortunately, so-called, alleged

### (3) 总结

overall, to sum up, in conclusion, in brief, in short, in general, generally speaking, broadly speaking, thus, therefore

## Passage 3

The relevance of the literary personality—a writer’s distinctive attitudes, concerns, and artistic choices—to the analysis of a literary work is being scrutinized by various schools of contemporary criticism. Deconstructionists view the literary personality, like the writer’s bibliographical personality, as irrelevant. The proper focus of literary analysis, they argue, is a work’s intertextuality (interrelationship with other texts), subtexts (unspoken, concealed, or repressed discourses), and metatexts (self-referential aspects), not a perception of a writer’s verbal and aesthetic “fingerprints”. New historicists also devalue the literary personality, since, in their emphasis on a work’s historical context, they credit a writer with only those insights and ideas that were generally available when the writer lived. However, to readers interested in literary detective work—say scholars of classical (Greek and Roman) literature who wish to reconstruct damaged texts or deduce a work’s authorship—the literary personality sometimes provides vital clues.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. discussing attitudes toward a particular focus for literary analysis.
- B. describing the limitations of two contemporary approaches to literary analysis.
- C. pointing out the similarities among seemingly contrasting approaches to literary analysis.
- D. defending the resurgence of a particular focus for literary analysis.
- E. defining a set of related terms employed in literary criticism.

## 2. 论据

### (1) 科学

survey, experiment, test, measure, investigate, calculate, observe, finding, discovery, data,

statistics, fact, analyze, examine, study, research, report

#### Passage 4

In the 1920s, Gerstmann described a set of problems found in people who have suffered damage to the brain's left parietal lobe, problems that include being unable to understand arithmetic and having difficulty identifying one's fingers. There is still no agreement on whether the symptoms Gerstmann noticed constitute a syndrome, but the parts of the brain used for storing facts about numbers and for representing the fingers are close to each other. Mental representations of numbers and of fingers may therefore be functionally connected. A 2005 experiment had people perform some tasks requiring dexterity and others involving matching pairs of numbers, while an area of their parietal lobes—the left angular gyrus—was stimulated by a magnetic field. Facility at both sets of tasks was impaired.

The author of the passage describes the “2005 experiment” and its results primarily in order to

- A. establish the proximity between the part of the brain used for storing numerical information and the part used for representing the fingers.
- B. illustrate the implications that Gerstmann's work may have for experimental research.
- C. cast doubt on the idea that damage to the left parietal lobe causes the set of problems that Gerstmann described.
- D. support a hypothesis about a significant association between parts of the brain related to fingers and to numbers.
- E. suggest that the problems Gerstmann noted in relation to numbers and fingers have a different cause than the other problems associated with parietal lobe damage.

(2) 理由, 根据

ground, basis, reason, factor, cause, interpretation, explanation

(3) 事件, 例子

example, case

逻辑表达: for example, for instance, such as, including, consisting of, say

### Passage 5

However, such deterministic arguments fail to acknowledge that local environmental variability in the Southwest makes generalizing about that environment difficult. To examine the relationship between environmental variation and sociocultural change in the Western Pueblo region of central Arizona, which indigenous tribes have occupied continuously for at least 800 years, a research team recently reconstructed the climatic, vegetational, and erosional cycles of past centuries. The researchers found it impossible to provide a single, generally applicable characterization of environmental conditions for the region. Rather, they found that local areas experienced different patterns of rainfall, wind, and erosion, and that such conditions had prevailed in the Southwest for the last 1,400 years. Rainfall, for example, varied within and between local valley systems, so that even adjacent agricultural fields can produce significantly different yields.

The fact that “adjacent agricultural fields can produce significantly different yields” is offered as evidence of the

- A. unpredictability of the climate and environment of the southwestern United States.
- B. difficulty of producing a consistent food supply for a large population in the Western Pueblo region.
- C. lack of water and land suitable for cultivation in central Arizona.
- D. local climatic variation in the environment of the southwestern United States.
- E. high-frequency environmental processes at work in the southwestern United States.

### Passage 6

The condition of scholarship devoted to the history of women in photography is confounding. Recent years have witnessed the posthumous inflation of the role of the hobbyist Alice Austen into that of a pioneering documentarian while dozens of notable senior figures—Marion Palfi, whose photographs of civil-rights activities in the South served as early evidence of the need for protective legislation, to name one—received scant attention from scholars. And, while Naomi Rosenblum’s synoptic *History of Women*

*Photographers* covers the subject through 1920 in a generally useful fashion, once she reaches the 1920s, when the venues, forms, applications, and movements of the medium expanded exponentially, she resorts to an increasingly terse listing of un-familiar names, with approaches and careers summarized in a sentence or two.

The author of the passage cites Rosenblum's book most likely in order to

- A. suggest that the works documented most thoroughly by historians of women in photography often do not warrant that attention.
- B. offer an explanation for the observation that not all aspects of the history of women in photography have received the same level of attention.
- C. provide an example of a way in which scholarship on the history of women in photography has been unsatisfactory.
- D. suggest that employing a strictly chronological approach when studying the history of women in photography may be unproductive.
- E. provide support for the notion that certain personalities in women's photography have attained undue prominence.

### Passage 7

While the influence of British magazines in shaping public opinion predates the nineteenth century, it was during the 1800s that mass distribution became possible and an explosion in periodical readership occurred, vastly increasing magazines' opinion-shaping powers. The role of magazines as arbiters of nineteenth-century taste is seen in their depictions of the London theater. The magazines accorded some legitimacy to East End working-class theaters that mirrored the format of the fashionable West End theaters serving middle- and upper-class audiences. However, the magazines also depicted music halls—which competed for patronage with all theaters—as places where crass entertainment corrupted spectators' taste and morals. Finally, they suggested that popular demand for substandard fare created a market unfriendly to higher expressions of dramatic art.

The author of the passage mentions East End working-class theaters primarily in order to



- A. illustrate a point about the ability of magazines to sway public opinion.
- B. contrast the kinds of entertainment presented in East End and West End theaters.
- C. make a point about how spectators' tastes influenced the offerings at different kinds of theaters.
- D. explain how magazines chose which kinds of entertainment to cover.
- E. identify factors that helped make certain theaters fashionable.

### Passage 8

When marine organisms called phytoplankton photosynthesize, they absorb carbon dioxide dissolved in seawater, potentially causing a reduction in the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide, a gas that contributes to global warming. However, phytoplankton flourish only in surface waters where iron levels are sufficiently high. Martin therefore hypothesized that adding iron to iron-poor regions of the ocean could help alleviate global warming. While experiments subsequently confirmed that such a procedure increases phytoplankton growth, field tests have shown that such growth does not significantly lower atmospheric carbon dioxide. When phytoplankton utilize carbon dioxide for photosynthesis, the carbon becomes a building block for organic matter, but the carbon leaks back into the atmosphere when predators consume the phytoplankton and respire carbon dioxide.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions predators primarily in order to

- A. help explain why Martin's hypothesis is incorrect.
- B. identify one effect of adding iron to iron-poor waters.
- C. indicate how some carbon dioxide is converted to solid organic matter.
- D. help account for differences in the density of phytoplankton between different regions of the ocean.
- E. point out a factor that was not anticipated by the scientists who conducted the field tests mentioned in the passage.



## 第九节课 句义理解 1

### 一、语境

句义受到语境的影响

#### Passage 1

Matisse's art, with its spectacular immediacy and its mysterious depths, poses confounding problems for analysis. When Hilary Spurling writes of *The Piano Lesson* that "the picture cannot be confined to any single source or meaning," she might be writing of any of Matisse's works. Picasso's themes, with their collage of traditional signs and symbols, are far more susceptible to conventional iconographic analysis than anything in Matisse. Similarly, the cubism of Picasso and Braque, while rejecting traditional perspective, can nevertheless be studied as an inversion of traditional norms, using the same tools that one uses to study those norms. But the solutions that Matisse arrives at are always idiosyncratic and tend to be unrelated to any system of ideas. Intuition is his only system.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about Braque's cubism?

- A. It lends itself more readily to systematic analysis than does Matisse's work.
- B. It is more radical in terms of form than most paintings by Matisse.
- C. It was influenced by Matisse's idiosyncratic and intuitive approach.
- D. It cannot be confined to any single source or meaning.
- E. It is overly dependent on traditional signs and symbols.

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

2. The passage identifies which of the following as a reason that Matisse's art can confound analysis?

- A. Traditional analytical tools are not well suited to Matisse's art.
- B. Matisse's art is marked by a freedom from systematic influence.
- C. The norms that Picasso and Braque rejected were not ones that Matisse rejected.

## 二、结构

### (一) 词汇

#### 1. 熟词

词义：一词多义；熟词僻义（本质上是一词多义）

一词多义：本意 - 转化

e.g.

novel adj. 新 n. 小说

qualify v. 限制；使有资格

license n. 许可；自由；驾照

#### 2. 生词

##### (1) 猜测

##### 1) 本身

bene-: 好

mis-: 错

pseudo-: 假

-ist: 人

-less: 没有

介词或副词的方向性

\*\* into: 进入；成为

stiffen into

harden into

##### 2) 语境

上下文猜测词汇大意或性质

- 句义不是由单词意思简单拼接而成，反倒是句义整体会影响其中单词的意思

## Passage 2

The finding that there were rock-melting temperatures on asteroids for sustained periods is puzzling: asteroids' heat source is unknown, and unlike planet-sized bodies, such small bodies quickly dissipate heat. Rubin suggests that asteroids' heat could have

derived from collisions between asteroids. Skeptics have argued that a single impact would raise an asteroid's overall temperature very little and that asteroids would cool too quickly between impacts to accumulate much heat. However, these objections assumed that asteroids are dense, solid bodies. A recent discovery that asteroids are highly porous makes Rubin's hypothesis more plausible. When solid bodies collide, much debris is ejected, dissipating energy. Impacts on porous bodies generate less debris, so more energy goes into producing heat. Heat could be retained as debris fall back into impact craters, creating an insulating blanket.

1. The passage suggests that one factor that has made it difficult to account for the temperatures once reached by asteroids is

- A. a miscalculation of the frequency of asteroid collisions.
- B. a misconception about asteroids' density.
- C. a mistaken assumption about what the heat source of the asteroids was.
- D. an underestimation of the rate at which small bodies lose heat.
- E. an erroneous view of how asteroids were formed.

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that Rubin disagrees with skeptics mentioned in the passage about which of the following?

- A. Whether porous bodies generate less debris when struck than do solid bodies.
- B. The temperatures asteroids would have to reach for their rocks to have melted.
- C. The likely effect of impacts on asteroids' temperatures.

### Passage 3

Eighteenth-century women played a significant part in British political life. Up and down the social scale they performed a variety of political acts, everything from purchasing political artifacts such as plates, handkerchiefs, and fans to penning political pamphlets, starving in civic processions, sponsoring boycotts, arguing over public issues

in their own debating societies, rioting, and uttering seditious words. Whereas historians used to see female political involvement in this century as isolated or aberrant, they now stress the continuity and normalcy of such activity, especially for aristocratic women. Given the familial nature of aristocratic politics, noble women were actually expected to act as political advisors and agents for their husbands, to canvass in elections, to serve as political hostesses, to seek and dispense political patronage. They did so routinely long before the eighteenth and deep into the nineteenth century. Patrician women had such far reaching political influence, it has been argued recently, that they actually stood to lose by expansion of the electorate to include women. Fruitful as this new historiography has been, however, it has also been criticized for its focus on the machinations of high politics and its inattention to ideology. Given the widespread hostility to “public” women in the eighteenth century, was female political activity quite so unproblematic as these new studies tend to assume? Anna Clark has pointed out that celebration of elite politicizing neglects both the condition of ordinary women and the nitpicking contemporary attacks on just this sort of upper-class influence peddling.

The author suggested which of the following about the “expansion of the electorate to include women” in the eighteenth-century Britain?

- A. It might have reduced women’s incentives to engage in such political activities as boycotts and riots.
- B. It might have reduced the political power of some people who had exerted great influence.
- C. It would have been unlikely to overturn the aristocracy’s political control of the country.
- D. It would likely have extended the vote only to aristocratic women.
- E. It was not an issue addressed by men who were engaged in politics.

(2) 当作字母组合

人名；地名；术语

## 第十节课 句义理解 2

### (二) 语法

- 词汇用法：词法（如名词，动词等）
- 词汇关系：句法（如主谓关系等）

主干 + 修饰 + 逻辑

1. 主干：主语（Noun 性） + 谓语（Verb 性）

Verb 特征：时态，语气，语态等

### Passage 4

Because the subject matter was so personal, the work of several prominent mid-twentieth century poets has been termed “confessional” poetry. But confession is a bad metaphor for what those poets did. The motive for confession is penitential or therapeutic—by speaking openly about personal guilt and suffering, the poet hopes to make them easier to bear. But these poets always approached their writing as artists, and their motive was aesthetic. Writing from experiences like madness, despair, and lust, their aim was to make effective art, not to cure themselves. To treat their poems mainly as documents of personal experience is not to diminish the poets’ achievement, but to ignore their unanimous disdain for the idea of confessional poetry.

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

1. The author of the passage suggests that applying the term “confessional” to the work of the poets discussed
  - A. is mistaken in what it seems to imply about the poets’ motivation.
  - B. might seem superficially appropriate given the subject matter of the poems.
  - C. is an error arising from the absence of any other convenient term.

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

2. The passage implies that the poets discussed did NOT
  - A. think that a poet's motivation for writing was relevant in evaluating that poet's work.
  - B. experience any relief of their personal suffering as a result of writing.
  - C. apply to their own work the label by which it has subsequently been known.

### Passage 5

One reason researchers have long believed that Mars never enjoyed an extensive period of warm and wet climate is that much of the surface not covered by wind-borne dust appears to be composed of unweathered material. **If water flowed for an extended period, researchers reasoned, it should have altered and weathered the volcanic minerals, creating clays or other oxidized, hydrated phases (minerals that incorporate water molecules in their crystal structure).**

It turns out, though, that the scientists were not looking closely enough. New high-resolution mapping data and close-up surface studies have revealed clays and other hydrated minerals in many regions. The clay deposits are scattered all over, in ancient volcanic surfaces and heavily cratered highland regions, some of which have apparently been exposed by erosion only recently.

1. According to the passage, scientists are able to discover weathered material on the Martian surface because they have benefited from which of the following?
  - A. A new method to analyze volcanic craters created on the Martian surface.
  - B. An improved ability to detect hydrated materials on the Martian surface.
  - C. A more sophisticated understanding of the effect of wind-borne dust on the Martian surface.
  - D. A decision to look for water primarily in heavily cratered highland regions.
  - E. A better understanding of how erosion might affect clay deposits.

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which of the following statements regarding the reasoning discussed in the highlighted sentence?
- A. It provides the basis for an explanation of why water on Mars has been difficult to find until recently.
  - B. It correctly identifies a consequence of water flowing on the Martian surface.
  - C. It depends on a false assumption about how water and volcanic materials interact on Mars.

### Passage 6

African American newspapers in the 1930s faced many hardships. For instance, knowing that buyers of African American papers also bought general-circulation papers, advertisers of consumer products often ignored African American publications. Advertisers' discrimination did free the African American press from advertiser domination. Editors could print politically charged material more readily than could the large national dailies, which depended on advertisers' ideological approval to secure revenues. Unfortunately, it also made the selling price of Black papers much higher than that of general-circulation dailies. Often as much as two-thirds of publication costs had to come from subscribers or subsidies from community politicians and other interest groups. And despite their editorial freedom, African American publishers often felt compelled to print a disproportionate amount of sensationalism, sports, and society news to boost circulation.

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

The passage suggest that if advertisers had more frequently purchased advertising in African American newspapers, then which of the following might have resulted?

- A. African American newspapers would have given more attention to sports and society news than they did.
- B. African American newspapers would have been available at lower prices than large national dailies were.
- C. African American newspapers would have experienced constraints on their content

similar to those experienced by large national dailies.

## 2. 修饰

Adjective/Determiner —— Noun / 类 Noun

Adverb —— 非 Noun (V, Adj, Ad, 短语, 句子)

Preposition + Noun —— 相当于 Adj 或 Adv

Conjunction + Clause —— 相当于 Adj 或 Adv

doing/ to do/ done —— Noun 性

Noun 性 —— 性

限定 vs. 非限定

He has three sons who go to college.

He has three sons, who go to college.

## Passage 7

A divide between aesthetic and technical considerations has played a crucial role in mapmaking and cartographic scholarship. Since nineteenth century cartographers, for instance, understood themselves as technicians who did not care about visual effects, while others saw themselves as landscape painters. That dichotomy structured the discipline of the history of cartography. Until the 1980s, in what Blakemore and Harley called “the Old is Beautiful **Paradigm**,” scholars largely focused on maps made before 1800, marveling at their beauty and sometimes regretting the decline of the pre-technical age. Early mapmaking was considered art while modern cartography was located within the realm of engineering utility. Alpers, however, has argued that this boundary would have puzzled mapmakers in the seventeenth century, because they considered themselves to be visual engineers.

1. According to the passage, Alpers would say that the assumptions underlying the “paradigm” were

- A. inconsistent with the way some mapmakers prior to 1800 understand their own work.
- B. dependent on a seventeenth-century conception of mapmaking visual engineering.



- C. unconcerned with the difference between the aesthetic and technical questions of mapmaking.
  - D. insensitive to divisions among cartographers working in the period after 1800.
  - E. supported by the demonstrable technical superiority of mapmaking made after 1800.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that, beginning in the 1980s, historians of cartography
- A. placed greater emphasis on the beauty of maps made after 1800.
  - B. expanded their range of study to include more material created after 1800.
  - C. grew more sensitive to the way mapmakers prior to 1800 conceived of their work.
  - D. came to see the visual details of maps as aesthetic objects rather than practical cartographic aids.
  - E. reduced the attention they paid to the technical aspects of mapmaking.

位置：前置或后置

A of B in C

A that...

结合主干

- 主语 + 修饰语 + 谓语
- 谓语动词 + 修饰语 + 宾语
- 修饰语 + 助动词 + 主语 + 核心动词

### Passage 8

Yet those who stress the achievement of a general consensus among the colonists cannot fully understand that consensus without understanding the conflicts that had to be overcome or repressed in order to reach it.

According to the passage, in order to understand the consensus among the colonists, one has to **understand the conflicts that were overcome or repressed beforehand.**

### Passage 9

What is involved in the discontinuity hypothesis is the recognition that the people of the Middle Ages and early modern Europe did not regard as belonging to a common category activities (hunting and gambling, for example) that are usually classified together today under the heading of leisure.

According to the “discontinuity hypothesis”, hunting and gambling **were classified into different types in the Middle Ages.**

### Passage 10

Only in the case of the February Revolution do we lack a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.

### 3. 逻辑

相似: and, as/than

主次: when, if, because, although, so that

### Passage 11

Isadora Duncan's masterly writings on the dance reveal the depth of her determination to create a lyric form of the art which was free of characterization, storytelling, and the theatrical exhibition of skills. She wished to discard the traditional methods and established vocabularies of such dance forms as ballet and to explore the internal sources of human expressiveness. She shunned bodily ornamentation and strove to use only the natural movements of her body, undistorted by acrobatic exaggeration and stimulated only by internal compulsion. In her recitals Duncan danced to the music of Beethoven, Wagner, and Gluck, among others, but, contrary to popular belief, she made no attempt to visualize or to interpret the music; rather, she simply relied on it to provide the inspiration for expressing inner feelings through movement. She did not regard this use of music as ideal, however, believing that she would someday dispense with music entirely. That day never came.

According to the passage, Duncan intended to develop an art form that would do all of the

following EXCEPT

- A. avoid the use of standard ballet techniques.
- B. revitalize an earlier established vocabulary.
- C. draw on internal sources of human expressiveness.
- D. create intended effects without the use of acrobatic exaggeration.
- E. derive inspiration solely from inner feelings.

### Passage 12

The increase in the numbers of married women employed outside the home in the twentieth century had less to do with the mechanization of housework and an increase in leisure time for these women than it did with their own economic necessity and with high marriage rates that shrank the available pool of single women workers, previously, in many cases, the only women employers would hire.

It can be inferred from the passage that the increase in the numbers of married women employed outside the home in the twentieth century would have been less likely to happen if which of the following were true?

Because of low marriage rates, single women workers formed a large pool of available workers that far exceeded the amount of vacant positions.

### Passage 13

The physicist rightly dreads precise argument, since an argument that is convincing only if it is precise loses all its force if the assumptions on which it is based are slightly changed, whereas an argument that is convincing though imprecise may well be stable under small perturbations of its underlying assumptions.

It can be inferred from the passage that a precise argument **can maintain its force only if all its preconditions are strictly satisfied.**

## 第十一节课 题目理解：问题及选项

### 一、问题

#### (一) 审题

核心信息 & 辅助信息

e.g. 1

Select the sentence that suggests a possible reason why Hurston wrote the version of Mules and Men that was published in 1935.

e.g. 2

The author mentions Schumann and Brahms primarily in order to

It can be inferred that Rosalind Miles refers to the third millennium B.C. primarily in order to

#### (二) 定位

问题来自文章信息

结合文章结构寻找

### 二、选项

#### (一) 被判断对象

角度：信息；逻辑

标准：正确：全部信息正确

错误：有一个或几个信息错误

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

1. Select a sentence in the passage whose function is to indicate the range of Mendelssohn's musical talents.
2. The passage suggests that anyone attempting to evaluate Mendelssohn's career must confront which of the following dichotomies?
  - A. The tension between Mendelssohn's career as a composer and his career as a pianist and conductor.
  - B. The contrast between Mendelssohn's popularity and that of Schumann and Brahms.
  - C. The discrepancy between Mendelssohn's popularity and his standing among critics.
  - D. The inconsistency between Mendelssohn's reputation during his lifetime and his reputation since his death.
  - E. The gap between Mendelssohn's prodigious musical beginnings and his decline in later years.
3. The author mentions Schumann and Brahms primarily
  - A. provide examples of composers who are often compared with Mendelssohn.
  - B. identify certain composers who are more popular than Mendelssohn.
  - C. identify composers whom Mendelssohn influenced.
  - D. establish the milieu in which Mendelssohn worked.
  - E. establish a standard of comparison for Mendelssohn as a composer.

## (二) 提示解题思路

e.g.

Which of the following best characterizes the organization of the passage as a whole?

- A. A position is noted, an alternative to that position is introduced, and then several points in support of the alternative are discussed.
- B. A theory is discussed, an inconsistency within that theory is illustrated, and then a recommendation is made for further inquiry.
- C. Certain research results are described, the significance of those results is explained, and then a novel interpretation of those results is summarized.

- D. A question is posed, a possible answer to that question is suggested, and then evidence is provided to corroborate that answer.
- E. A debate is outlined, contrasting viewpoints within the debate are discussed, and then one viewpoint is demonstrated to be correct.

## 第十二节课 题目理解: 题型

根据问题角度分类

- 宏观类 (gist)

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- 逻辑类 (logic)

The author of the passage mentions *The Man of Feeling* (1771) in order to

- 微观类 (detail)

It can be inferred from the passage that men's and women's parades were similar in that both

- 逻辑推理类 (logical reasoning)

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

## 第十三节课 题目理解: 题型 2: 宏观类 1

### 一、主题

The primary purpose of the passage is to

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

### Passage 1

According to Hill and Spicer, the term “nation-state” is a misnomer, since the ideal model of a monolingual, culturally homogeneous state has never existed, not even among Europeans, who invented the nation-state concept and introduced it to the rest of the world. Modern European states, they argue, emerged after the Renaissance through the rise of nations (i.e., specific ethnic groups) to positions of political and economic dominance over a number of other ethnic groups within the bounded political territories. The term “nation-state”, Hill and Spicer argue, obscures the internal cultural and linguistic diversity of states that could more accurately be called “conquest states.” The resurgence of multiple ethnic groups within a single state, Hill says, is not “potentially threatening to the sovereign jurisdiction of the state,” as Urban and Sherzer suggest; rather, the assertion of cultural differences threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices upon which conquest states were historically founded and thus to open up the possibility for a “nations-state” in which conquered ethnic groups enjoy equal rights with the conquering ethnic group but do not face the threat of persecution or cultural assimilation into the dominant ethnic group.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. discuss issues relating to a form of political organization by raising doubts about the terminology used to refer to it.
- B. trace changes in a form of political organization by examining the evolution of the terminology used to refer to.
- C. justify the continued use of an established term for an evolving form of political organization.
- D. question the accuracy of a new term for a form of political organization.
- E. compare two terms for a form of political organization.



## Passage 2

Constant variations in the amount of sunlight available on Earth at any given location make energy storage a necessary design feature of terrestrial solar-energy systems. For systems transforming solar to thermal energy, the thermal energy may be stored in matter as either latent heat or sensible heat. Latent heat is absorbed or released whenever matter changes phase, as when matter changes from liquid to gas, for example, or from gas to liquid. Large heat capacities are associated with certain materials, like salts, but in any substance this storage is available only at the unique fixed temperature at which the particular phase transition occurs in that substance. Moreover, materials that have transitions at the temperatures that terrestrial solar-energy systems are likely to encounter are usually destructively corrosive at those temperatures. The storage of sensible heat, on the other hand, allows flexibility as to temperature; in addition, safe substances like water and most rocks have large sensible heat capacities.

The primary purpose of the passage is to discuss which of the following?

- A. Reasons for the necessity for developing solar-energy systems.
- B. Different ways of storing solar energy as heat.
- C. New designs for devices that collect solar energy.
- D. Procedures for transferring thermal energy between materials.
- E. Differences between capacities of solids and liquids to store sensible heat.

## Passage 3

MacArthur and Wilson suggested that the biodiversity of an island will vary in direct proportion to a function of the island's size (i.e., larger islands can support a greater number of species) and in inverse proportion to a function of its distance from the mainland (i.e., many remote islands will tend to support fewer species). Reduced biodiversity in an island context is likely to require significant adaptation on the part of colonizing human populations. Evans argues that this limitation makes islands ideal laboratories for the study of human adaptations to the natural environment, whilst Renfrew and Wagstaff, in the introduction to their study of Melos, focus on this limitation in

biodiversity as a “significant characteristic of the island ecosystem.” For human communities, however, this limitation may potentially be offset by other factors. The reduced biodiversity of an island ecosystem applies only to terrestrial resources: the resources of the sea will be as rich as on any other coastal area, and may be equally important to human communities. A small island such as Malta or Melos allows all communities direct access to the sea, providing an important nutritional “safety net,” as well as an element of dietary diversity, which may actually give island communities an advantage over their landlocked counterparts. Islands may also have specific nonbiological resources (such as obsidian on Melos), which may be used in exchange with communities on other islands and adjacent mainlands.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. evaluate two contrasting approaches to island biodiversity.
- B. discuss the relevance of certain data pertaining to island biodiversity.
- C. call into question a particular understanding of island biodiversity.
- D. consider various reasons for reduced biodiversity on islands.
- E. contrast large and small islands in terms of overall biodiversity.

#### Passage 4

Some archaeologists speculate that the Americas might have been initially colonized between 40,000 and 25,000 years ago. However, to support this theory it is necessary to explain the absence of generally accepted habitation sites for that time interval in what is now the United States. Australia, which has a smaller land area than the United States, has many such sites, supporting the generally accepted claim that the continent was colonized by humans at least 40,000 years ago. Australia is less densely populated (resulting in lower chances of discovering sites) and with its overall greater aridity would have presented conditions less favorable for hunter-gatherer occupation. Proportionally, at least as much land area has been lost from the coastal regions of Australia because of postglacial sea-level rise as in the United States, so any coastal archaeological record in Australia should have been depleted about as much as a coastal record in the United States. Since there are so many resource-rich rivers leading inland from the United States

coastlines, it seems implausible that a growing population of humans would have confined itself to coasts for thousands of years. If inhabitants were present 25,000 years ago, the chances of their appearing in the archaeological record would seem to be greater than for Australia.

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

- A. Presenting an objection to a claim
- B. Accounting for an apparent anomaly
- C. Outlining an alternative interpretation
- D. Correcting a particular misconception
- E. Questioning the validity of a comparison

#### 选项词汇

客观: show, demonstrate, illustrate, present, provide  
reason (explain), effect  
different, contrast, conflict, controversy  
change, origin, development, evolution (trace)

主观:

- 支持: defend, advocate, support
- 反对: criticize, call into question, refute, challenge, undermine
- 都可以: evaluate, assess

## 二、结构

Which of the following best characterizes the organization of the passage as a whole?

### Passage 5

Many researchers attribute the large number of physiological and behavioral similarities between birds and mammals, which have separate evolutionary histories, to endothermy (a thermoregulatory strategy whereby warm body temperature is maintained through internal heat sources). However, Farmer argues that parental care rather than endothermy is the key to understanding the similarities between mammals and birds.

According to Farmer, while endothermy provides an explanation for a few similarities, such as the presence of body insulation, endothermy is just one characteristic among many related to parental care. The two purported advantages of endothermy that have been most frequently cited by researchers are an expanded range of inhabitable environments and the ability to sustain vigorous exercise. But metabolism has to increase substantially (at great energy cost) therefore conferring any significant thermoregulatory advantage in terms of the former, and there is no causal biological linkage to explain why endothermy would be essential to sustain exercise. Farmer argues instead that endothermy evolved as a means to control incubation temperature and that the ability to sustain exercise evolved separately, as a means to improve a parent's ability to forage and provision its young.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. present a scientific theory that challenges a widely held theory.
  - B. summarize the basis for a large body of scientific research.
  - C. defend an established scientific theory in light of recent criticism.
  - D. express skepticism about the results obtained by a particular researcher.
  - E. compare the results of two particular scientific studies.
  
2. Which of the following best characterizes the organization of the passage as a whole?
  - A. A position is noted, an alternative to that position is introduced, and then several points in support of the alternative are discussed.
  - B. A theory is discussed, an inconsistency within that theory is illustrated, and then a recommendation is made for further inquiry.
  - C. Certain research results are described, the significance of those results is explained, and then a novel interpretation of those results is summarized.
  - D. A question is posed, a possible answer to that question is suggested, and then evidence is provided to corroborate that answer.
  - E. A debate is outlined, contrasting viewpoints within the debate are discussed, and then one viewpoint is demonstrated to be correct.

### Passage 6

Unlike herbivores and omnivores, predators have traditionally been thought not to balance nutrient intake because of the assumption that animal tissue as a food source varies little and is nutritionally balanced. But chemical analysis of invertebrate prey reveals remarkable variation in nutrient composition among species; even within species, nutrient composition may vary considerably. Greenstone suggested that predators may select food items according to their nutrient contents. Jensen *et al* (2011) have shown experimentally that even sit-and-wait invertebrate predators with limited mobility can work to address nutrient deficiencies. The wolf spider, for instance, has been shown to regulate nutrient intake by extracting more dry mass from a prey item if it contains a higher proportion of a nutrient that was deficient in the previous prey.

Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage as a whole?

- A. A phenomenon is described, and an interpretation is offered.
- B. A claim is made, and the corroborating evidence is evaluated.
- C. A hypothesis is presented and undermined by recent findings.
- D. A contrast is noted and shown to be specious based on recent findings.
- E. A series of assumptions is presented and shown to be based on sound reasoning.

### Passage 7

The recently announced discovery of the first known planet orbiting a pulsar (the ultradense, pulsating remnant off the supernova explosion of a star) turned out to be based on faulty data. Had this discovery been confirmed, theorists would have had difficulty accounting for the existence of such a planet. The supernova would certainly have destroyed any preexisting planets. This particular pulsar is relatively young, allowing little time for a new planet to have coalesced, and it rotates relatively slowly, implying that it has not interacted with any nearby star since the supernova.

But newer evidence of a different pulsar with planets is more promising. This is a rapidly spurring “millisecond pulsar” thought to be a much older object that has pulled gaseous material from a stellar neighbor, causing its rotational speed to increase. Leftover, unconsumed gas around such a pulsar could, in theory, coalesce into planets. Or the

pulsar's radiation might have vaporized a companion star, providing new material for planetary formation.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. provide an example of the dangers of a recent discovery based on faulty data.
  - B. illustrate the difficulty of explanation concerning a recent discovery.
  - C. assess the credibility of recent findings concerning the as yet unverified existence of a class of objects.
  - D. argue that a certain hypothesis fails to account for a seemingly contradictory phenomenon.
  - E. demonstrate how difficult it might be to find out the reality of a phenomenon.
2. Which of the following best describe the organization of the passage?
  - A. Two sets of research findings relating to similar phenomenon are mentioned, and the theoretical implication of each are discussed.
  - B. A theoretical explanation of a phenomenon is presented and rejected, and a more attractive alternative is offered.
  - C. Two independent and divergent interpretations of a set of observational data are compared and one is favored over the other.
  - D. An example of careless scientific research is introduced and contrasted with a more rigorous analysis of the same material.
  - E. The state of knowledge of an unexplainable phenomenon is outlined and an approach to further investigation is recommended.

## 第十四节课 题目理解: 题型 3: 宏观类 2

### 一、态度

The author's attitude toward \*\*\* is

#### Passage 1

*Mary Barton*, particularly in its early chapters, is a moving response to the suffering of the industrial worker in the England of the 1840s. What is most impressive about the book is the intense and painstaking effort made by the author, Elizabeth Gaskell, to convey the experience of everyday life in working class homes. Her method is partly documentary in nature: the novel includes such features as a carefully annotated reproduction of dialect, the exact details of food prices in an account of a tea party, an itemized description of the furniture of the Bartons' living room, and a transcription (again annotated) of the ballad "The Oldham Weaver". The interest of this record is considerable, even though the method has a slightly distancing effect.

Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Gaskell's use of the method of documentary record in *Mary Barton*?

- A. Uncritical enthusiasm
- B. Unresolved ambivalence
- C. Qualified approval
- D. Resigned acceptance
- E. Mild irritation

#### Passage 2

Extraordinary creative activity has been characterized as revolutionary, flying in the face of what is established and producing not what is acceptable but what will become accepted. According to this formulation, highly creative activity transcends the limits of an existing form and establishes a new principle of organization. However, the idea that extraordinary creativity transcends established limits is misleading when it is applied to the arts, even though it may be valid for the sciences.



The author regards the idea that all highly creative artistic activity transcends limits with

- A. deep skepticism
- B. strong indignation
- C. marked indifference
- D. moderate amusement
- E. sharp derision

### Passage 3

Starting from the premise that mythology and legend preserve at least a nucleus of historical fact, Bachofen argued that women were dominant in many ancient societies. His work was based on a comprehensive survey of references in the ancient sources to Amazonian and other societies with matrilineal customs—societies in which descent and property rights are traced through the female line. Some support for his theory can be found in evidence such as that drawn from Herodotus, the Greek historian of the fifth century B.C.. Nonetheless, this assumption that the first recorders of ancient myths have preserved facts is problematic. Ancient Greek descriptions of those societies were meant not so much to represent observed historical fact—real Amazonian societies—but rather to offer moral lessons on the supposed outcome of women's rule in their own society. The Amazons were often characterized, for example, as the equivalents of giants and centaurs, enemies to be slain by Greek heroes; thus, their customs were presented not as those of a respectable society, but as the very antitheses of ordinary Greek practices.

The author's attitude toward Bachofen's treatise is best described as one of

- A. qualified approval
- B. profound ambivalence
- C. studied neutrality
- D. pointed disagreement
- E. unmitigated hostility

### Passage 4

In *The Women of Mexico City, 1796-1857*, Sylvia Marina Arrom argues that the status



of women in Mexico City improved during the nineteenth century. According to Arrom, households headed by females and instances of women working outside the home were much more common than scholars have estimated; efforts by the Mexican government to encourage female education resulted in increased female literacy; and influential male writers wrote pieces advocating education, employment, and increased family responsibilities for women, while deploring women's political and marital inequality. Mention of the fact that the civil codes of 1870 and 1884 significantly advanced women's rights would have further strengthened Arrom's argument.

Arrom does not discuss whether women's improved status counteracted the effects on women of instability in the Mexican economy during the nineteenth century. However, this is not so much a weakness in her work as it is the inevitable result of scholars' neglect of this period. Indeed, such gaps in Mexican history are precisely what make Arrom's pioneering study an important addition to Latin American women's history.

Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Arrom's work?

- A. Uncritical approval
- B. Enthusiasm tempered by minor reservations
- C. Praise for her thesis, despite skepticism regarding the sources of her evidence
- D. Reluctant acceptance, despite lingering doubts regarding the accuracy of her thesis
- E. Rejection, despite admiration for her attempt to break new ground in a hitherto neglected field

态度特征 (尤其是作者)

(一) 正确: 清晰

1. 客观, 中立

-说明文

-观点偏向一致的议论文

objective, neutral, unbiased, impartial, dispassionate, detached

2. 支持 or 反对

支持: support, favor, advocate, approve, positive, optimistic, sympathetic

反对: critical, disapprove, skeptical

程度的比较：极端 vs. 委婉 vs. 不合适

极端：unqualified

委婉：qualified, guarded, reserved, moderate

不合适：uncritical, resigned, compromise, tolerant

## (二) 错误

1. 模糊：ambiguous, dilemma, indifferent, puzzle, biased

2. 情绪：sad, panicked, indignant, amuse

## 二、观点

The author/Sb. holds

分清作者和某人的视角

### Passage 5

There have long been dead zones—water too low in oxygen to sustain most forms of life—in the Gulf of Mexico, which receives the waters of the Mississippi River. Scientists studied sediment cores from areas where the gulf's most recent dead zone occurred. The scientists dated the sediment and counted species of foraminifera (marine protozoans) in the sediment; these species thrive in low-oxygen waters. As far back as 1823, the foraminifera thrived especially during Mississippi River flood years (during which nutrients levels increase), suggesting that nutrients in floodwaters can trigger low-oxygen water. The foraminifera in the core samples were most abundant after 1950, when farmers began using some fertilizer, which is rich in nutrients. Researchers believe that increased use of fertilizer leads to more-extreme dead zones.

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

It can be inferred from the passage that the “researchers” would agree with which of the following statements about the use of fertilizer?

A. If farmers near the Mississippi River decreased the amount of fertilizer that they used,

the severity of the dead zones could be diminished.

- B. If farmers near the Mississippi River continue their dependence upon fertilizers, foraminifera population will eventually decline.
- C. If farmers near the Mississippi River stopped using fertilizers altogether, there would no longer be dead zones.

### Passage 6

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.

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.

### 三、段意

primary purpose of the paragraph

结合文章主题和段间关系

### Passage 7

Despite winning several prestigious literary awards of the day, when it first appeared, Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* generated critical unease over puzzling aspects of its compositions. In what, as one reviewer put it, was "clearly intended to be a realistic novel," many reviewers perceived violations of the conventions of the realistic novel form, pointing out variously that late in the book, the narrator protagonist Celie and her friends are propelled toward a happy ending with more velocity than credibility, that the letters from Nettie to her sister Celie intrude into the middle of the main action with little motivation or warrant, and that the device of Celie's letters to God is especially unrealistic inasmuch as it forgoes the concretizing details that traditionally have given the epistolary novel (that is, a novel composed of letters) its peculiar verisimilitude: the ruses to enable mailing letters, the cache, and especially the letters received in return.

Indeed, the violations of realistic convention are so flagrant that they might well call into question whether *The Color Purple* is indeed intended to be a realistic novel, especially since there are indications that at least some of those aspects of the novel regarded by viewers as puzzling may constitutes its links to modes of writing other than Anglo-European nineteenth-century realism. For example, Henry Louis Gates, Jr., has recently located the letters to God within an African American tradition deriving from slave narrative, a tradition in which the act of writing is linked to a powerful deity who "speaks" through scripture and bestows literacy as an act of grace. For Gates, the concern with finding a voice, which he sees as the defining feature of African American literature, links Celie's letters with certain narrative aspects of Zora Neale Hurston's 1937 novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, the acknowledged predecessor of *The Color Purple*.

In the second paragraph, the author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- A. examining the ways in which *The Color Purple* echoes its acknowledged predecessor, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.
- B. providing an example of a critic who has adequately addressed the structural features of *The Color Purple*.
- C. suggesting that literary models other than the nineteenth-century realistic novel may inform our understanding of *The Color Purple*.

- D. demonstrating the ineffectiveness of a particularly scholarly attempt to suggest an alternative way of evaluating *The Color Purple*.
- E. disputing the perceived notion that *The Color Purple* departs from conventions of the realistic novel form.

## 第十五节课 题目理解: 题型 4: 逻辑类 1

信息作用: 词, 句, 段的作用 (或与其他信息的关系)

**Why does the author mention \*\*\*?**

**The author mentions \*\*\* in order to**

### Passage 1

According to Hill and Spicer, the term “nation-state” is a misnomer, since the ideal model of a monolingual, culturally homogeneous state has never existed, not even among Europeans, who invented the nation-state concept and introduced it to the rest of the world. Modern European states, they argue, emerged after the Renaissance through the rise of nations (i.e., specific ethnic groups) to positions of political and economic dominance over a number of other ethnic groups within the bounded political territories. The term “nation-state”, Hill and Spicer argue, obscures the internal cultural and linguistic diversity of states that could more accurately be called “conquest states.” The resurgence of multiple ethnic groups within a single state, Hill says, is not “potentially threatening to the sovereign jurisdiction of the state,” as Urban and Sherzer suggest; rather, the assertion of cultural differences threatens to reveal ethnocentric beliefs and practices upon which conquest states were historically founded and thus to open up the possibility for a “nations-state” in which conquered ethnic groups enjoy equal rights with the conquering ethnic group but do not face the threat of persecution or cultural assimilation into the dominant ethnic group.

The author of the passage quotes Urban and Sherzer most probably in order to

- A. introduce a discussion of the legal ramifications of expanding the nation-state concept.
- B. summarize a claim about one possible effect of asserting cultural differences within a state.
- C. shift the focus of discussion from internal threats that states face to external threats that they face.
- D. point out similarities between the threats to states seen by Urban and Sherzer and

those seen by Hill.

- E. describe one way an ethnocentric practice has affected attempts to assert cultural differences within a state.

## Passage 2

Unlike most Jane Austen scholarship before 1980, much recent scholarship analyzes the novels of Austen, who lived from 1775 to 1817, in the context of Austen's tumultuous times, which saw the French and American revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars. Yet Frantz notes another revolution, rarely mentioned in Austen scholarship: the Great Masculine Renunciation that altered conventions in men's dress and behavior. During the later eighteenth century, wealthy gentlemen exchanged the velvets and satins long in fashion for somber woolen suits. Frantz contends that this change reflected deeper cultural changes. The value once placed on men's expressiveness, reflected in Mackenzie's novel *The Man of Feeling* (1771), gave way to a preference for emotional restraint. In Austen's novels, the heroine often struggles to glimpse the true nature of hero beneath his reserved exterior.

The author of the passage mentions *The Man of Feeling* (1771) in order to

- A. contrast Mackenzie's reasons for writing novels with those of Austen.
- B. introduce evidence regarding the influence of particular writers on Austen.
- C. corroborate a claim that a convention of masculine behavior changed during Austen's lifetime.
- D. suggest that Austen's novels were more reflective of their historical context than Mackenzie's had been.
- E. challenge a particular misconception about the modes of behavior common among gentlemen in the later eighteenth century.

## Passage 3

Many scholars have argued that government investment in manufacturing in the southern United States during the Second World War spurred a regional economic boom that lasted into the postwar period. But much of this investment went to specialized plants,

many of them unsuitable for postwar production. Large-scale, wartime government funding led to a massive increase in the number and scale of munitions facilities. By the war's end, 216 munitions establishment costing more than \$3.5 billion had been built, many of them located in the south. Indeed, according to one estimate, more than 70 percent of federally financed manufacturing construction capital in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee went into munitions plants.

In the passage, the mention of "Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee" serves primarily to

- A. suggest that some states were better than others at anticipating postwar economic needs.
- B. identify evidence used to support a view held by scholars mentioned at the beginning of the passage.
- C. suggest that federal investment in some kinds of manufacturing was excessive.
- D. identify the states that received the largest allocations of federal funds.
- E. provide information to support a point about the nature of government investment made earlier in the paragraph.

#### Passage 4

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



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

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

### Passage 5

Biologists know that some marine algae can create clouds by producing the gas dimethyl sulphide (DMS), which reacts with oxygen in air above the sea to form solid particles. These particles provide a surface on which water vapor can condense to form clouds. Lovelock contends that this process is part of global climatic-control system. According to Lovelock, Earth acts like a super organism, with all its biological and physical systems cooperating to keep it healthy. He hypothesized that warmer conditions increase algal activity and DMS output, seeding more clouds, which cool the planet by blocking out the Sun. Then, as the climate cools, algal activity and DMS level decrease and the cycle continues. In response to biologists who question how organisms presumably working for their own selfish ends could have evolved to behave in a way that benefits not only the planet but the organisms as well, cooling benefits the algae, which remain at the ocean surface, because it allows the cooled upper layers of the ocean to sink, and then the circulating water carries nutrients upward from the depths below. Algae may also benefit from nitrogen raining down from clouds they have helped to form.

The passage mentions the possible benefit to algae of nitrogen falling down in the rain most likely in order to

- A. provide support for Lovelock’s response to an objection mentioned in the passage.
- B. suggest that the climatic effects of DMS production have been underestimated.
- C. acknowledge that Lovelock’s hypothesis is based in part on speculation.
- D. demonstrate that DMS production alters the planet in more than one way.
- E. assert that algae are the sole beneficiaries of DMS production.

## Passage 6

Some historians question the widely held belief that continually improving education led to gradual African American empowerment in the southern United States from the late nineteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. They note that the development of Black educational institutions in the segregated South was never rapid or steady: disparities between Black and White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century. And African Americans' educational gains did not bring commensurate economic gains. Starting in the 1940s, even as Black and White schools in the South moved steadily toward equality, Black southerners remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic job discrimination. Although Black schools had achieved near parity with White schools in per capita spending and teachers' salaries by 1965, African Americans' income still lagged behind that of Whites. **Nonetheless, educational progress did contribute toward economic and political empowerment.** African Americans' campaigns to support Black schools fostered a sense of community, nurtured political determination, and often increased literacy. More significantly, politically outspoken Black newspapers achieved record circulation during the 1940s, just as the literacy rate among African Americans approached 90 percent. Finally, the leadership of the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s was composed largely of graduates of Black colleges.

1. The author of the passage refers to the fact that “disparities between Black and White schools sometimes grew in the early decades of the twentieth century” most likely in order to
  - A. support the argument that the economic struggles of southern Blacks were largely due to educational inequalities.
  - B. give an example of the differences between Black schools in the early part of the twentieth century and Black schools starting in the 1940s.
  - C. illustrate the unevenness of the progress made by Black schools in the southern United States.
  - D. help explain why Black remained politically marginalized and experienced systematic

job discrimination in the segregated South.

- E. provide evidence that educational progress was a precondition for economic progress in the segregated South.

2. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It clarifies a point introduced in the preceding sentence.
- B. It reiterates a point introduced in the first sentence of the passage.
- C. It questions the accuracy of some of the evidence used to support the argument of the historians.
- D. It introduces a perspective that runs contrary to the view of those who endorse the “belief.”
- E. It qualifies the interpretation made by the historians.

#### function of the sentence

#### Passage 7

Was resource intensification—an increase in labor and time devoted to subsistence activities in order to increase food yields—by Dorset Paleo-Eskimos and Recent Indians on the island of Newfoundland simply a response to population pressure? Not exactly. On Newfoundland, population pressure did not result from a steadily growing resident population but, rather, from the arrival and lingering presence of new and significantly different populations. Newfoundland’s hunter-gatherer populations—both resident and newcomer—adjusted to the presence of other populations through niche differentiation. Building on a tradition that emphasized marine resources, Dorset Paleo-Eskimos intensified their harvest of seals in response to the arrival of Recent Indians in the first few centuries A.D. **Recent Indians who were more familiar with broad-based, interior-maritime adaptation, intensified this strategy to cope with the Dorset.**

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

- A. It points out a flaw in a theory discussed earlier in the passage.

- B. It demonstrates the need for additional research on a phenomenon mentioned earlier in the passage.
- C. It underscores the importance of a trait mentioned earlier in the passage.
- D. It supports an assertion made earlier in the passage.
- E. It questions the evidence for a tradition mentioned earlier in the passage.

### Passage 8

Having a larger assortment to choose from increases consumers' expectations about matching their preferences. The heightened expectations seem logical, since assortments containing more or more varied items should increase the degree to which preferences can be matched. In practice, however, as assortment size increases, the degree to which consumers realize better preference matches often rises relatively little. Larger assortments may not actually offer more variety, the market may simply not supply an envisioned offering, or in the absence of sophisticated search tools, consumers may miss a better preference match even if it is available. Therefore, larger assortments can increase the likelihood that expectations will not be met, leaving consumers less satisfied with options chosen from larger rather than smaller assortments.

Which of the following best describes the function of the first sentence in the author's argument as a whole?

- A. It states a premise on which the author's conclusion is based.
- B. It provides information to support the inference made in the following sentence.
- C. It introduces a concept that the author proves is illogical.
- D. It summarizes a position that the author proceeds to dispute.
- E. It presents the phenomenon the argument is intended to explain.

### Passage 9

There have long been dead zones—water too low in oxygen to sustain most forms of life—in the Gulf of Mexico, which receives the waters of the Mississippi River. Scientists studied sediment cores from areas where the gulf's most recent dead zone occurred. The scientists dated the sediment and counted species of foraminifera (marine protozoans) in

the sediment; these species thrive in low-oxygen waters. As far back as 1823, the foraminifera thrived especially during Mississippi River flood years (during which nutrients levels increase), suggesting that nutrients in floodwaters can trigger low-oxygen water. **The foraminifera in the core samples were most abundant after 1950, when farmers began using some fertilizer, which is rich in nutrients.** Researchers believe that increased use of fertilizer leads to more-extreme dead zones.

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

- A. It reconciles two opposing theories that were discussed earlier in the passage.
- B. It suggests what the initial impetus was for the studies mentioned earlier in the passage.
- C. It undermines a hypothesis that was presented in the preceding sentence.
- D. It describes a problem with the methodology of the studies discussed in the passage.
- E. It provides evidence supporting the belief mentioned in the final sentence of the passage.

### Select the sentence

#### Passage 10

Some historians have recently challenged the “party period paradigm,” the view, advanced by McCormick and others, that political parties—especially the two major parties—in the United States between the years 1835 and 1900 evoked extraordinary loyalty from voters and dominated political life. Voss-Hubbard cites the frequency of third-party eruptions during the period as evidence of popular antipathy to the two-party regime. He correctly credits third parties with helping generate the nineteenth-century’s historically high rates of voter turnout by forcing major parties to bolster supporters’ allegiance, lest minor parties siphon off their votes, and with pushing policy demands that the major parties ignored. Formisano stresses the pervasive record of nonpartisan and antiparty governance at the local level, and women’s frequent participation in nineteenth-century public life, prior to their enfranchisement, in nonpartisan and antiparty

ways as evidence of the limitations of the party period paradigm. Yet McCormick would deny that the existence of antiparty sentiment during the period undermines the paradigm, since he has always acknowledged the residual strength of such sentiment during the nineteenth century. In any case, the strength of the paradigm is its comparative thrust: the contrast it draws between the period in question and later political eras.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. correct a common misconception about a historical period.
  - B. identify a feature of a historical period that has often been overlooked.
  - C. challenge the validity of evidence used to support a claim.
  - D. discuss certain challenges to a particular view.
  - E. account for a particular feature of a historical period.
2. Select the sentence in the passage that describes how a historian might reply to attempts to call his theory into question.

### Passage 11

Buell's study of village sketches (a type of fiction popular in the United States in the 1830s and 1840s) provides a valuable summary of sketches that portray the community as homogenous and fixed, but it ignores those by women writers, which typically depicted the diversity that increasingly characterized actual village communities at that time. These women's geographical mobility was restricted (although women writers of the time were not uniformly circumscribed in this way), and their subject matter reflected this fact. Yet their texts were enriched by what Gilligan, writing in a different context, has called the ability to attend to voices other than one's own. To varying degrees, the women's sketches portray differences among community members: all stress differences among men and among women (particularly the latter) as well as differences between the sexes, and some also depict cultural diversity. These writers represent community as dynamic, as something must be negotiated and renegotiated because of its members' divergent histories, positions, expectations, and beliefs.

Select the sentence in the passage that contrasts how men and women depict life in village communities.

### Passage 12

As it was published in 1935, *Mules and Men*, Zora Neale Hurston's landmark collection of folktales, may not have been the book that its author first had in mind. In this anthropological study, Hurston describes in detail the people who tell the stories, often even inserting herself into the storytelling scene. Evidently, however, Hurston had prepared another version, a manuscript that was recently discovered and published after having been forgotten since 1929. This version differs from *Mules and Men* in that it simply records stories, with no descriptive or interpretive information.

While we cannot know for certain why Hurston's original manuscript went unpublished during her lifetime, it may have been because publishers wanted something more than a transcription of tales. Contemporary novelist and critic John Edgar Wideman has described Black literature as the history of a writing that sought to "escape its frame," in other words, as the effort of Black writers to present the stories of Black people without having to have a mediating voice to explain the stories to a non-Black audience. In this, Hurston may have been ahead of her time.

Select the sentence that suggests a possible reason why Hurston wrote the version of *Mules and Men* that was published in 1935.



## 第十六节课 题目理解: 题型 5: 逻辑类 2

### 词义猜测

#### 1. 形式

“X” mean/refer to

X 代表词或短语

#### 2. 方法

根据语境猜测

- 全文
- 局部

### Passage 1

As it was published in 1935, *Mules and Men*, Zora Neale Hurston's landmark collection of folktales, may not have been the book that its author first had in mind. In this anthropological study, Hurston describes in detail the people who tell the stories, often even inserting herself into the storytelling scene. Evidently, however, Hurston had prepared another version, a manuscript that was recently discovered and published after having been forgotten since 1929. This version differs from *Mules and Men* in that it simply records stories, with no descriptive or interpretive information.

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Replacement of the word “present” with which of the following results in the least change in meaning for the passage?

- A. hand over
- B. donate



- C. offer
- D. propose
- E. submit

## Passage 2

A critical consensus has emerged that Mary McCarthy will be remembered primarily as an essayist rather than as a novelist. But despite her formidable gifts as a polemical and **discursive** writer, and for all her reputation as an intellectual who sacrificed feeling to intelligence, what powers McCarthy's best essays are her fictional rather than strictly intellectual gifts. She makes her points by telling stories or by way of vivid description, arresting images and subtle characterization. And for all her exacting sense of fact, McCarthy's greatest contribution was to blur the distinctions between different kinds of prose writing: to show how fiction could be opened up to the thinking mind and how essays could profit from the techniques of fiction.

In the context in which it appears, "discursive" most nearly means

- A. prolific
- B. sophistic
- C. rambling
- D. analytical
- E. circuitous

## Passage 3

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

in the United States, much as Bulosan did as a member of the first substantial wave of immigrants.

In the context in which it appears, “graphically” most nearly means

- A. in writing
- B. by means of drawing
- C. impressionistically
- D. diagrammatically
- E. vividly

#### Passage 4

The relevance of the literary personality—a writer’s distinctive attitudes, concerns, and artistic choices—to the analysis of a literary work is being scrutinized by various schools of contemporary criticism. Deconstructionists view the literary personality, like the writer’s bibliographical personality, as irrelevant. The proper focus of literary analysis, they argue, is a work’s intertextuality (interrelationship with other texts), subtexts (unspoken, concealed, or repressed discourses), and metatexts (self-referential aspects), not a perception of a writer’s verbal and aesthetic “fingerprints”. New historicists also devalue the literary personality, since, in their emphasis on a work’s historical context, they **credit a writer with** only those insights and ideas that were generally available when the writer lived. However, to readers interested in literary detective work—say scholars of classical (Greek and Roman) literature who wish to reconstruct damaged texts or deduce a work’s authorship—the literary personality sometimes provides vital clues.

In the context in which it appears, “credit a writer with” most nearly means

- A. trust a writer with.
- B. applaud a writer for.
- C. believe a writer created.
- D. presume a writer had.
- E. accept a writer for.

### Passage 5

Ecologists study how millions of species share the world, rather than take on the whole planet at once; they generally focus on a single ecosystem, be it a prairie, a tidal flat, or a sand dune. Even within those limits, they are frustrated by **porous frontiers**. As a result, ecologists have done some of their most important work on islands, nature's own **isolated** laboratories, which may be colonized only a few times over the course of millions of years. On them, ecologists have figured out how the size of a given habitat determine how many species it can support. They have then applied that knowledge to the mainland, showing how fragmented ecosystems become like archipelagoes, where extinctions can strike.

1. It can be inferred that the term "porous frontiers" is used to refer to
  - A. a tendency for the area of an ecosystem to shrink.
  - B. human-caused processes that alter the character of an ecosystem.
  - C. movement of species into an ecosystem from outside.
  - D. variation in what the term "ecosystem" signifies.
  - E. lack of protection for endangered habitats.
  
2. In the context in which it appears, "isolated" most nearly means
  - A. completely uncontaminated
  - B. somewhat unusual
  - C. extremely rare
  - D. relatively inaccessible
  - E. strictly confined

## 第十七节课 题目理解: 题型 6: 微观类

### 1. 特征

角度: subject, action, feature

reason, effect

问法: true, mention

infer, imply, indicate, suggest, would

NOT, EXCEPT

### 2. 方法

文章: 用论点读细节

定位: 结合文章结构, 从大到小

### Passage 1

From 1910 to 1913, women suffragists in the United States organized annual parades—activity traditionally conducted by men to proclaim solidarity in some cause—not only as a public expression of suffragist solidarity but also a conscious transgression of the **rules of social order**: women’s very presence in the streets challenged traditional notions of femininity and restrictions on women’s conduct. While recognizing the parade’s rhetorical force as a vehicle for social change, scholars have recently begun to examine its drawbacks as a form of protest. Lumsden characterizes the American suffrage parade as a “double-edged sword”, arguing that women’s efforts to proclaim their solidarity left them open to patronizing commentary from press and public and to organized opposition from antisuffragists.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that men’s and women’s parades were similar in that both
  - A. were employed as rhetorical vehicles for social change.
  - B. were regarded as violating contemporary standards of public decorum.
  - C. made participants vulnerable to organized opposition.
  - D. were largely ineffective as forms of protest.
  - E. were intended by their participants as public declarations of solidarity.

2. The passage suggests which of the following about proponents of the “rules of social order?”

- A. They frowned upon public displays such as parades.
- B. They had ulterior motives for objecting to women’s participation in suffrage parades.
- C. They formed the core of the organized opposition to women suffrage.
- D. They believed that it was unfeminine for women to march in suffrage parades.
- E. They supported women’s rights to vote but disapprove some of the methods that suffragists employed to gain that right.

## Passage 2

Feminist scholars have tended to regard women in the nineteenth-century United States who elected to remain single as champions of women’s autonomy and as critics of marriage as an oppressive institution. Indeed, many nineteenth-century American women who participated in reform movements or who distinguished themselves as writers and professionals were single. Yet this view of single women tends to distort the meaning of their choices. The nineteenth century saw the elevation of marriage for love as a spiritual ideal. Consequently, it became socially acceptable for women not to marry if such an ideal marriage could not be realized with an available suitor. Thus, many women’s choice to remain single reflected not a negative view of marriage but a highly idealistic one.

1. The author of the passage implies that many nineteenth-century American women chose to remain single because they

- A. believed that marriage required them to give up much of their autonomy.
- B. had attitudes toward marriage that were influenced by contemporary reform movements.
- C. wanted to take advantage of increasing opportunities to distinguish themselves as professionals.
- D. doubted that their own marriage would live up to their notion of what a marriage ought to be.
- E. had a negative view of marriage fostered by a change in social attitudes during the nineteenth century.

2. The author of the passage suggests that the feminist scholars mentioned in the first sentence distort the meaning of certain nineteenth-century American women's choices by
- A. ascribing those choices to a particular attitude toward marriage.
  - B. ignoring evidence about single women's motives for becoming writers or professionals.
  - C. overestimating the number of nineteenth-century American women who were single by choice.

### Passage 3

The chapter "Old Aice's History" brilliantly dramatizes the situation of that early generation of workers brought from the villages and the countryside to the urban industrial centers. The account of Job Leigh, the weaver and naturalist who is devoted to the study of biology, vividly embodies one kind of response to an urban industrial environment: an affinity for living things that hardens, by its very contrast with its environment, into a kind of crankiness. The early chapters—about factory workers walking out in spring into Green Heys Fields, about Alice Wilson, remembering in her cellar the twig-gathering for brooms in the native village that she will never again see, about Job Leigh, intent on his impaled insects—capture the characteristic responses of a generation to the new and crushing experience of industrialism. The other early chapters eloquently portray the development of the instinctive cooperation with each other that was already becoming an important tradition among workers.

Which of the following is most closely analogous to Job Leigh in Mary Barton, as that character is described in the passage?

- A. An entomologist who collected butterflies as a child.
- B. A small-town attorney whose hobby is nature photography.
- C. A young man who leaves his family's dairy farm to start his own business.
- D. A city dweller who raises exotic plants on the roof of his apartment building.
- E. A union organizer who works in a textile mill under dangerous conditions.

#### Passage 4

Researchers on two teams, the Greenland Ice-Core Project (GRIP) and the Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2 (GISP2), have analyzed two different cylinders of ice, each about two miles in depth, pulled up from the Greenland ice sheet. Such ice cores trap gases, bits of dust, and other chemicals that were present in the snow that fell over Greenland for thousands of years and then became compressed into ice. By studying these components, scientists have obtained a detailed archive of many aspects of climate, including air temperatures, snowfall, and concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Which of the following describes research that is most clearly analogous to the testing done by GRIP scientists?

- A. Scientists studying the formation of the Sahara desert measure the rate of topsoil erosion in the region.
- B. Scientists seeking to determine the age of a particular fossil measure the percentage of its carbon atoms that have decayed.
- C. Scientists researching vision in flies measure and compare the amounts of vitamin A found in the retinas of several fly species.
- D. Scientists investigating the development of life on Earth measure and compare the amount of oxygen used by various organisms along the evolutionary scale.
- E. Scientists plotting the fluctuations in rainfall in the early rain forests measure the presence of certain gases trapped in tree rings of older trees.

## 第十八节课 题目理解: 题型 7: 逻辑推理类 1

### 1. 形式

信息作用

归纳

演绎

完成文章

### 2. 原理

Logical Reasoning

Premise—Conclusion

- constructing an argument
- evaluating an argument

#### (1) 推理逻辑的结构特征

Premise, Background, Evidence

Conclusion: Main, Intermediate

### Passage 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.

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.

## Passage 2

In most coastal regions, the level of the sea is rising in relation to the land by one to two millimeters a year, and this trend would be explained by the hypothesis that at the North and South Poles, the amount of ice that melts during the summer now exceeds the amount forms during the winter. The hypothesis is not undermined by observations that **sea levels are falling relative to the Scandinavian coast by four millimeters a year**. Much land in northern latitudes, including Scandinavia, is still rising in response to being freed of the enormous weight of the ice that used to cover it during the last ice age, and **in Scandinavia the land is now rising faster than the sea**.

In the passage, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first states observations the accuracy of which is challenged in the passage; the second is part of the ground on which that challenge is based.
- B. The first states observations that, according to the passage, are incompatible with a certain hypothesis; the second is part of the grounds offered in support of a revision of that hypothesis.
- C. The first states observations that, according to the passage, can be reconciled with a certain hypothesis; the second describes a phenomenon that is the factual basis of that reconciliation.
- D. The first presents a phenomenon, two competing explanations of which are

considered in the passage; the second is the explanation of the phenomenon that the passage argues is correct.

- E. The first provides evidence against a position; the second is that position.

### Passage 3

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.

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.

### Passage 4

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

It is true that **no more than 30 percent of the death certificates of Seligians who have died of that cancer have “constructions” listed as the deceased’s occupation.**

The cancer takes about 2 years after exposure to develop, however, and Seligians who have worked in construction commonly turn to less strenuous occupations as they age. Slogan death certificates indicate only the deceased’s last occupation.

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

- A. The first is a prediction that the argument seeks to defend; the second presents evidence that if not supplemented would cast doubt on that judgment.
- B. The first is a prediction that the argument seeks to defend; the second is a finding, the accuracy of which is disputed by the argument as a whole.
- C. The first is a prediction that the argument as a whole rejects; the second presents evidence on which that rejection is based.
- D. The first is a prediction that the argument as a whole seeks to defend; the second is evidence that the defense can be at best partly successful.
- E. The first is a prediction that is cited in order to justify a stated conclusion; the second is a consideration that has been raised against that conclusion.

## (2) 由信息推理合理结论

### Passage 5

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.

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.

### Passage 6

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

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

- A. A higher percentage of total agricultural acreage was fallow in the United States than in the Soviet Union.
- B. The United States had more fallow acreage than planted acreage.
- C. Fewer total acres of available agricultural land were fallow in the Soviet Union than in the United States.
- D. The Soviet Union had more planted acreage than fallow acreage.
- E. The Soviet Union produced a greater volume of crops than the United States produced.

## 第十九节课 题目理解：题型 8：逻辑推理类 2

(3) 深度分析推理逻辑链

文章：逻辑链

问题：strengthen, weaken, assume, explain, evaluate

### Passage 1

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. Since mature butterflies retain the glycosides, 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.

### Passage 2

An alarming number of Mediterranean monk seals, an endangered species, have recently died. Postmortem analysis showed the presence of an as yet unidentified virus, as well as evidence of a known bacterial toxin. Seawater samples from the area where the seals died did contain unusually high concentrations of the toxic bacterium. Therefore, although both viruses and bacterial toxins can kill seals, it is more likely that these deaths were the result of the bacterial toxin.

Which of the following, if true, provides additional evidence to support the conclusion?

- A. Viruses are much more difficult to identify in postmortem analysis than bacteria are.
- B. Mediterranean monk seals are the only species of seal in the area where the bacterium was found.
- C. The bacterium is almost always present in the water in at least small concentrations.
- D. Nearly all the recent deaths were among adult seals, but young seals are far more susceptible to viruses than are adult seals.
- E. Several years ago, a large number of monk seals died in the same area as a result of exposure to a different bacterial toxin.

### Passage 3

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.

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.

### Passage 4

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.

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.

### Passage 5

Princessfish are a species of coral-reef fish that are captured alive by divers who first stun the individual fish by squirting a certain poison at them. Since the divers limit their catch to a few individuals and take care not to overfish, the divers' continuing activities will clearly not result in serious harm to populations of princessfish.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weaken the argument given?

- A. Princessfish cannot be captured alive by traditional methods of fishing.
- B. The poison used to stun the princessfish has no effect on humans who eat them.
- C. Demand for princessfish has remained steady during the last decade.
- D. Traces of the poison that remain in the seawater damage the corals that create and maintain the reefs on which princessfish depend.
- E. Fish that have been stunned but have selected for capture by the divers soon recover from the temporary effect of the poison.



### Passage 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.

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.

### Passage 7

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.

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.

### Passage 8

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.

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.

### Passage 9

When rats are placed under conditions of stress, their adrenal glands immediately increase production of the hormone corticosterone, and soon thereafter the rats' white blood cell count drops substantially. Yet rats without functioning adrenal glands experience little decrease in white blood cell count when placed under conditions of stress. It is likely, therefore, that an increase in corticosterone produced by a rat's adrenal glands causes the rat's white blood cell count to decrease.

Which of the following would it be most useful to know in evaluating the reasoning of the argument?

- A. Whether the drop in white blood cell count that occurs in rats under conditions of stress is sufficient to make the rats more susceptible to diseases that white blood cells normally combat.
- B. Whether normal white blood cell counts vary widely among healthy rats that are not under conditions of stress.
- C. Whether the adrenal glands of rats that are under conditions of stress increase production of any hormone other than corticosterone.
- D. Whether the adrenal glands of rats produce elevated levels of corticosterone on occasions when the rats are not under conditions of stress.
- E. Whether rats' adrenal glands are affected by hormones produced by any of the rats' other organs.

### Passage 10

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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

### Passage 11

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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

### Passage 12

Although the passenger pigeons, now extinct, were abundant in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America, archaeological studies at twelfth-century Cahokian sites in

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

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

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

### Passage 13

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.

1. 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.

Answers

课节	Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
一	略	略			
二	1	D	B	C	
	2	C	D		
	3	E	B	A	B
	4	D			
三	略				
四	略				
五	1	E			
	2	D			
	3	B			
	4	B	D		
六	1	E	C		
	2	E			
	3	D	C		
	4	C			
七	1	B			
	2	ABC	AB		
	3	E			
	4	D	C		
	5	ABC	In...Voltaire		
	6	B			
	7	D	A		
	8	AC			
	9	C			
八	1	C			
	2	D			
	3	A			
	4	D			
	5	D			
	6	C			
	7	A			
	8	A			
九	1	A	AB		
	2	B	C		
	3	B			
十	4	AB	C		
	5	B	B		
	6	C			
	7	A	B		

	8	略			
	9	略			
	10	略			
	11	B			
	12	略			
	13	略			
十一		From...conductor	C	E	
十二	略				
十三	1	A			
	2	B			
	3	C			
	4	A			
	5	A	A		
	6	C			
	7	C	A		
十四	1	C			
	2	A			
	3	D			
	4	B			
	5	A			
	6	C			
	7	C			
十五	1	B			
	2	C			
	3	E			
	4	E			
	5	A			
	6	C	E		
	7	D			
	8	A			
	9	E			
	10	D	Yet...century		
	11	Buell's ... time			
	12	While...tales			
十六	1	C			
	2	D			
	3	E			
	4	D			
	5	C	D		
十七	1	E	D		
	2	D	A		
	3	D			
	4	E			

十八	1	B			
	2	C			
	3	C			
	4	A			
	5	A			
	6	A			
十九	1	A			
	2	D			
	3	C			
	4	C			
	5	D			
	6	E			
	7	B			
	8	D			
	9	C			
	10	C			
	11	E			
	12	E			
	13	E			



## 综合应用 1

### Passage 1

Prominent among theories of the function of sleep is Meddis' immobilization hypothesis, which holds that sleep, rather than serving a restorative function, plays a protective role during times that animals cannot be usefully engaged in other activities. Meddis reasoned that animals not immediately threatened by predators would be safer if they passed the time sleeping. **Sleep would prevent an animal from moving or responding to nonthreatening stimuli in ways that might attract the attention of predators.**

However, that hypothesis cannot easily explain why one often observes a rebound in sleep time or intensity following a period of sleep deprivation. Neither does the hypothesis explain the existence of various states of sleep, which themselves may be associated with different functions.

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

1. According to the passage, the immobilization hypothesis fails to account for which of the following facts?
  - A. That sleep does not appear to be a uniform and unchanging state.
  - B. That under certain conditions animals appear to need more sleep than usual.
  - C. That animals rarely sleep when a predator has been detected nearby.
2. In the context of the passage as a whole, the highlighted portion serves primarily to
  - A. present the thinking that led scientists to qualify a widely accepted view.
  - B. describe the basis on which a hypothesis was advanced.
  - C. illustrate the kind of reasoning that is applied in a branch of science.
  - D. explain how a hypothesis can be tested empirically.
  - E. relate the analysis that refined a tentative explanation.

## Passage 2

Astronomers who study planet formation once believed that comets—because they remain mostly in the distant Oort cloud, where temperatures are close to absolute zero—must be pristine relics of the material that formed the outer planets. The conceptual shift away from seeing comets as pristine relics began in the 1970s, when **laboratory simulations** revealed there was sufficient ultraviolet radiation reaching comets to darken their surfaces and there were sufficient cosmic rays to alter chemical bonds or even molecular structure near the surface. Nevertheless, astronomers still believed that when a comet approached the Sun—where they could study it—the Sun’s intense heat would remove the corrupted surface layer, exposing the interior. **About the same time, though, scientists realized comets might contain decaying radioactive isotopes that could have warmed cometary interiors to temperatures that caused the interiors to evolve.**

1. The author suggests that the realization described in the final sentence of the passage had which of the following effects?

- A. It introduced a new topic for study by astronomers interested in planetary formation.
- B. It led astronomers to adopt a number of different strategies in trying to determine the composition of cometary interiors.
- C. It called into question an assumption that astronomers had made about comets.
- D. It cast doubt on astronomers’ ability to study the interior parts of comets.
- E. It caused astronomers to revise their account of the composition of the outer planets.

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

2. It can be inferred that the author would agree with which of the following statements about the “laboratory simulations”?

- A. The simulations showed that despite the low temperatures in the Oort cloud, there was sufficient energy there to alter comet.
- B. Astronomers were initially reluctant to accept what simulation showed about the

composition of comets.

- C. The simulations themselves did not eliminate the possibility that comets contain pristine relics of material from the early solar system.

### Passage 3

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

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

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

2. The passage is primarily concerned with

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

- E. suggesting revisions to a popular theory.

#### Passage 4

Pueblo Bonito, the most impressive of the “great houses” at the prehistoric Chaco Canyon site in New Mexico, comprised over 600 rooms and 4 to 5 stories. Traditional interpretations have viewed the great houses as almost entirely residential, with some archaeologists estimating the population of Pueblo Bonito at 1,200. But Windes recently challenged this view by pointing out the paucity of hearths recorded during the excavation of Pueblo Bonito, which revealed only 3 upper-story hearths, in contrast to 59 ground-floor hearths: habitation rooms would have required hearths for cooking and heat. It is possible, however, that the collapse of upper-story floors disturbed evidence of upper-story hearths to such an extent that they were not revealed by early excavations such as those conducted by Pepper’s field crews in the 1890s and Judd’s in the 1920s. Additionally, reliance on room features for early population estimates is complicated by the Chacoan’s later remodeling, especially given Judd’s disinclination to destroy later structures and features to expose earlier ones. The failure of early excavations to strip off intact floors may have concealed evidence of hearths in upper-story rooms.

1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Windes’ argument?
  - A. It relies on evidence that is irrelevant to the examination of structures as large as Pueblo Bonito.
  - B. It fails to acknowledge crucial evidence from great houses other than Pueblo Bonito.
  - C. It fails to incorporate crucial evidence from excavations before the 1920s.
  - D. It is based on a false notion about the significance of hearths.
  - E. It is based on evidence that may be incomplete.
  
2. It can be inferred from the passage that Windes would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about room usage in Pueblo Bonito?
  - A. Upper-story rooms were rarely used as storage areas.
  - B. Rooms that were remodeled were most likely to have been residential rooms.

- C. The majority of residential rooms were located on the ground floor.
  - D. Early excavations of Pueblo Bonito disturbed much of the evidence indication room usage.
  - E. Upper-story rooms with hearths were probably used for different purposes than were lower story rooms with hearths.
3. Which of the following can be inferred about the excavation work performed by Judd's field crew?
- A. It did not unearth many room features that existed prior to Chacoan remodeling.
  - B. It did not unearth any evidence of upper-story hearths.
  - C. It revealed only habitation rooms.
  - D. It resulted in the collapse of some room features and upper-story floors.
  - E. It confirmed traditional population estimates for Pueblo Bonito.

### Passage 5

Hotter and more massive than the Sun, stars called “stragglers” are puzzling to astronomers because such rapidly burning stars would not be expected to persist in ancient star clusters. **Some researchers believe that the typical blue stragglers are formed when two ancient, lower-mass stars collide and merge to form a more massive, hotter star.** Peter Leonard theorizes alternatively that in low density globular clusters, where mergers between single stars occur too infrequently to account for the observed quantity of blue stragglers, these stragglers are created instead by a group of stars. He suggests that a pair of stars already orbiting each other presents a larger target for a third star or another pair. Once this new grouping forms, close encounters between the stars could prompt any two to merge as a blue straggler. Leonard's model predicts that each blue straggler has a distant orbiting companion—as appears true of many blue stragglers in the M67 cluster of the Milky Way galaxy.

1. The reference to a “larger target” serves primarily to suggest why a
- A. blue straggler would be more likely to collide and merge with another star than would be a lower-mass star.

- B. pair of stars would be more likely to encounter other stars than would the typical blue straggler.
  - C. pair of stars would be more likely to interact with other stars than would a single star.
  - D. blue straggler would be more likely to interact with a pair of stars than it would with a third star.
  - E. third star would be more likely to encounter a pair than it would to encounter a blue straggler.
2. Information presented in the passage suggests which of the following about blue stragglers?
- A. They originate from stars that are hotter and more massive than the Sun.
  - B. They are burning more rapidly than other types of stars observed in ancient star clusters.
  - C. They are older than most other types of stars within the same star cluster.
  - D. They are less numerous in low-density globular clusters than are pairs of stars.
  - E. They generally originate from the oldest stars among those found in ancient star clusters.
3. The passage cites which of the following as evidence undermining the theory presented in the second sentence?
- A. A discrepancy between the number of mergers between single stars in certain low-density globular clusters and that in other low-density globular clusters.
  - B. A discrepancy between the heat and mass of blue stragglers formed by one type of process and the heat and mass of blue stragglers formed by another type of process.
  - C. A discrepancy between the frequency of star mergers in low-density globular clusters and those in high-density globular clusters.
  - D. A discrepancy between the amount of heat and mass of ancient single stars and that of blue stragglers.
  - E. A discrepancy between the number of mergers between single stars in certain star clusters and the number of blue stragglers in those clusters.

## 综合应用 2

### Passage 1

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

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

Quite different is the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848. Experiences are retold, but participants typically resume their daily routines without ever recording their activities. Those who played salient roles may become the objects of highly embellished verbal accounts or in rare cases, of celebratory



articles in contemporary periodicals. And it is true that the publicly acknowledged leaders of an uprising frequently write memoirs. However, such documents are likely to be highly unreliable, unrepresentative, and unsystematically preserved, especially when compared to the detailed judicial dossiers prepared for everyone arrested following a failed insurrection.

As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.

1. With which of the following statements regarding revolution would the author most likely agree?

- A. Revolutionary mobilization requires a great deal of planning by people representing disaffected groups.
- B. The objectives of the February Revolution were more radical than those of the June insurrection.
- C. The process of revolutionary mobilization varies greatly from one revolution to the next.
- D. Revolutions vary greatly in the usefulness of the historical records that they produce.
- E. As knowledge of the February Revolution increases, chances are good that its importance will eventually eclipse that of the June insurrection.

2. Which of the following is the most logical objection to the claim made in the last paragraph?

- A. The February Revolution of 1848 is much less significant than the July insurrection of 1830.
- B. The backgrounds and motivations of participants in the July insurrection of 1830 have been identified, however cursorily.
- C. Even less is known about the July insurrection of 1830 than about the February Revolution of 1848.
- D. Historical records made during the July insurrection of 1830 are less reliable than



- those made during the May insurrection of 1871.
- E. The importance of the July insurrection of 1830 has been magnified at the expense of the significance of the February Revolution of 1848.
3. The purpose of the second paragraph is to explain why
- A. the people of Paris revolted in February 1848 against the rule of Louis-Philippe.
  - B. there exist excellent narrative accounts of the February Days.
  - C. the February Revolution met with little resistance.
  - D. a useful description of the participants in the February Revolution is lacking.
  - E. the February Revolution failed to generate any real sense of historical drama.
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers which of the following essential for understanding a revolutionary mobilization?
- A. A comprehensive theory of revolution that can be applied to the major insurrections of the nineteenth century.
  - B. Awareness of the events necessary for a revolution to be successful.
  - C. Access to narratives and memoirs written by eyewitnesses of a given revolution.
  - D. The historical perspective provided by the passage of a considerable amount of time.
  - E. Knowledge of the socioeconomic backgrounds of a revolution's participants.

## Passage 2

Although, recent years have seen substantial reductions in noxious pollutants from individual motor vehicles, the number of such vehicles has been steadily increasing. Consequently, more than 100 cities in the United States still have levels of carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and ozone (generated by photochemical reactions with hydrocarbons from vehicle exhaust) that exceed legally established limits. There is a growing realization that the only effective way to achieve further reductions in vehicle emissions—short of a massive shift away from the private automobile—is to replace conventional diesel fuel and gasoline with cleaner-burning fuels such as compressed natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, ethanol, or methanol.

All of these alternatives are carbon-based fuels whose molecules are smaller and

simpler than those of gasoline. These molecules burn more cleanly than gasoline, in part because they have fewer, if any, carbon-carbon bonds, and the hydrocarbons they do emit are less likely to generate ozone. The combustion of larger molecules, which have multiple carbon-carbon bonds, involves a more complex series of reactions. These reactions increase the probability of incomplete combustion and are more likely to release uncombusted and photochemically active hydrocarbon compounds into the atmosphere. On the other hand, alternative fuels do have drawbacks. Compressed natural gas would require that vehicles have a set of heavy fuel tanks—a serious liability in terms of performance and fuel efficiency—and liquefied petroleum gas faces fundamental limits on supply.

Ethanol and methanol, on the other hand, have important advantages over other carbon-based alternative fuels: they have a higher energy content per volume and would require minimal changes in the existing network for distributing motor fuel. Ethanol is commonly used as a gasoline supplement, but it is currently about twice as expensive as methanol, the low cost of which is one of its attractive features. Methanol's most attractive feature, however, is that it can reduce by about 90 percent the vehicle emissions that form ozone, the most serious urban air pollutant.

Like any alternative fuel, methanol has its critics. Yet much of the criticism is based on the use of "gasoline clone" vehicles that do not incorporate even the simplest design improvements that are made possible with the use of methanol. It is true, for example, that a given volume of methanol provides only about one-half of the energy that gasoline and diesel fuel do; other things being equal, the fuel tank would have to be somewhat larger and heavier. However, since methanol-fueled vehicles could be designed to be much more efficient than "gasoline clone" vehicles fueled with methanol, they would need comparatively less fuel. Vehicles incorporating only the simplest of the engine improvements that methanol makes feasible would still contribute to an immediate lessening of urban air pollution.

1. According to the passage, incomplete combustion is more likely to occur with gasoline than with an alternative fuel because

A. the combustion of gasoline releases photochemically active hydrocarbons.

- B. the combustion of gasoline involves an intricate series of reactions.
  - C. gasoline molecules have a simple molecular structure.
  - D. gasoline is composed of small molecules.
  - E. gasoline is a carbon-based fuel.
2. Which of the following most closely parallels the situation described in the first sentence of the passage?
- A. Although a town reduces its public services in order to avoid a tax increase, the town's tax rate exceeds that of other towns in the surrounding area.
  - B. Although a state passes strict laws to limit the type of toxic material that can be disposed of in public landfills, illegal dumping continues to increase.
  - C. Although a town's citizens reduce their individual use of water, the town's water supplies continue to dwindle because of a steady increase in the total population of the town.
  - D. Although a country attempts to increase the sale of domestic goods by adding a tax to the price of imported goods, the sale of imported goods within the country continues to increase.
  - E. Although a country reduces the speed limit on its national highways, the number of fatalities caused by automobile accidents continues to increase.
3. It can be inferred from the passage that a vehicle specifically designed to use methanol for fuel would
- A. be somewhat lighter in total body weight than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline.
  - B. be more expensive to operate than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline.
  - C. have a larger and more powerful engine than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline.
  - D. have a larger and heavier fuel tank than a "gasoline clone" vehicle fueled with methanol.
  - E. average more miles per gallon than a "gasoline clone" vehicle fueled with methanol.

4. The passage suggests which of the following about air pollution?
- A. Further attempts to reduce emissions from gasoline-fueled vehicles will not help lower urban air-pollution levels.
  - B. Attempts to reduce the pollutants that an individual gasoline-fueled vehicle emits have been largely unsuccessful.
  - C. Few serious attempts have been made to reduce the amount of pollutants emitted by gasoline-fueled vehicles.
  - D. Pollutants emitted by gasoline-fueled vehicles are not the most critical source of urban air pollution.
  - E. Reductions in pollutants emitted by individual vehicles have been offset by increases in pollution from sources other than gasoline-fueled vehicles.

### Passage 3

When on an airplane, Consuelo never enjoys movies that have been widely recommended because the poor quality of the picture spoils her enjoyment. Since in no circumstances does she ever enjoy movies that have been widely derided, it follows that she never enjoys movies on airplanes.

Which of the following, if true, would enable the conclusion of the argument to be properly drawn?

- A. The only place where Consuelo enjoys widely recommended movies is a movie theater.
- B. Widely recommended movies are never shown on airplane.
- C. If a movie shown on an airplane is not widely derided, then it is invariably widely recommended.
- D. If the picture quality of the movies shown on airplanes was better, Consuelo would enjoy the widely recommended movies.
- E. Some movies are neither widely recommended nor widely derided.

### Passage 4

Newspaper Editorial: 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.

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.

### Passage 5

In the shallow end of Lake Tomwa, there are remains of numerous Jeffery pine trees that grew there during a lengthy drought. Researchers had believed that this drought lasted at least 150 years, but carbon dating reveals that pines were growing in the lake bed for only 120 years, from 1200 until 1320. Since the Jeffrey pines, which cannot survive in water, must have died at the end of the drought, the dating shows that the drought lasted less than 150 years.

The argument given relies on which of the following as an assumption?

- A. No other species of tree started growing in the bed of Lake Tomwa after 1200.
- B. No tree remains of any kind are present at the bottom of deeper parts of Lake Tomwa.
- C. There was at least one tree in the lake bed that was alive for the entire period from 1200 to 1320.

- D. There has not been a more recent drought that caused a drying up of the shallow end of the lake.
- E. The shallow end of the lake had been dry for less than 30 years by the time Jeffrey pines started growing in the lake bed.

### Passage 6

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

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

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

### Passage 7

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 \_\_\_\_\_.

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

Answers

综合应用	Passage	第一题	第二题	第三题	第四题
1	1	AB	B		
	2	C	AC		
	3	D	A		
	4	E	C	A	
	5	C	B	E	
2	1	D	B	D	E
	2	B	C	E	A
	3	C			
	4	C			
	5	E			
	6	B			
	7	C			



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