

GRE模考3

阅读

M A K E I T E A S Y

Section 4

Question 7 and 8 are based on this passage

According to the traditional view of commerce in colonial Mexico, the substantial merchants of Mexico City, acting in concert with Spanish exporters, colluded to inflate prices. Price fixing would have required a significant degree of collaboration, since no single merchant came close to enjoying monopoly power. According to Hoberman, the number of wholesale merchants in Mexico varied from 252 in 1598 to 177 in 1689 to around 200 in the late eighteenth century. **Hoberman's figures may be conservative, however.** As Kicza notes, many prominent merchants did not use the formal titles—*mercader* or *almacenero*—that Hoberman looked for in compiling her data. Yet even if we accept Hoberman's numbers, that still leaves far too many to have successfully cooperated to fix prices.

7. In the context of the overall argument, the highlighted sentence primarily functions to
- A. imply that evidence against the view the author opposes could be understated
 - B. provide evidence to support a point that is made in the subsequent sentence
 - C. suggest that evidence that might appear relevant is invalidated by a hidden bias
 - D. indicate the need for further evidence to support the author's position
 - E. point to a weakness in evidence that has been used against the author's position

8. Hoberman's data are important to the author's argument primarily because they
- A. show the dangers of generalizing about colonial commerce in Mexico
 - B. highlight the wide variation in the number of merchants in Mexico during the colonial period
 - C. provide the basis for a view about colonial commerce in Mexico that the author disputes
 - D. call into question a basic assumption of the established view of colonial commerce in Mexico
 - E. point to the highly competitive nature of colonial commerce in Mexico

Question 9 and 12 are based on this passage

Jane Austen's relationship to Romanticism has long been a vexed one. Although her dates (1775-1817) place her squarely within the period, she traditionally has been studied apart from the male poets whose work defined British Romanticism for most of the twentieth century. In the past her novels were thought to follow an Augustan mode at odds with the Romantic ethos. Even with the advent of **historicist and feminist criticism**, which challenged many previous characterizations of Austen as detached from the major social, political and aesthetic currents of her time, she continued to be distinguished from her male contemporaries. Jerome McCann, for example, insists that Austen does not espouse the Romantic ideology. Anne Mellor declares that Austen, along with other "leading women intellectual and writers of the day", "did not" participate in the Romantic "spirit of the age" but instead embraced an alternative ideology that Mellor labels "**feminine Romanticism**".

To be sure, some critics throughout the years have argued for Austen's affinities with one or more of the male Romantic poets. A special issue of the *Wordsworth Circle* (Autumn, 1976) was devoted to exploring connections between Austen and her male contemporaries. Clifford Siskin in his historicist study of Romanticism argued that Austen does participate in the same major innovation, the naturalization of belief in a developing self, as that characterized in Wordsworth's poetry and other key works from the period. Recently, three books have appeared (by Clara Tuite, William Galperin, and William Deresiewicz) that in various ways treat Austen as a Romantic writer and together signal a shift in the tendency to segregate the major novelist of the age from the major poets.

The present essay seeks to contribute to this goal of firmly integrating Austen within the Romantic movement and canon. It does so by pointing out affinities between Austen and a writer with whom she has not commonly been associated, John Keats. Most comparisons of Austen and the Romantic poets have focused on Wordsworth and Byron, whose works we know she read. Although Austen could not have read Keats's poems, which only began to appear in print during the last years of her life, and there is no evidence that Keats knew Austen's novels, a number of important similarities can be noted in these writers' works that provide further evidence to link Austen with the Romantic movement, especially the period of second-generation Romanticism when all of her novels were published.

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. reconcile two competing positions in an ongoing critical debate
 - B. develop a counterargument against a recent interpretation of a writer's work
 - C. provide support for a new approach to a writer's work
 - D. illustrate the contradictions experienced by women writers during a certain period
 - E. explain a writer's detachment from the major intellectual currents of a period

10. The author of the passage describes Austen's relationship to Romanticism as "vexed" mainly because

- A. her novels do not follow the Augustan mode to the extent the poetry of her contemporaries did
- B. her views seem to be at odds with those of male writer whose works defined British Romanticism
- C. her novels were written during the Romantic period, yet she is not treated as a Romantic writer
- D. her novels are critical of the Romantic ideology, embracing instead an alternative ideology sometimes described as "feminine Romanticism"
- E. she achieved recognition for her novels, whereas the Romantic era is better known for its poetry

11. According to the passage, compared to critics trained in “historicist and feminist criticism” earlier critics of Austen were

- A. more likely to represent her as isolated from the major intellectual currents of her period
- B. more likely to represent her as departing from Augustan modes of thought
- C. more likely to find connections between her novels and Romantic poetry
- D. less likely to neglect the influence of Romantic ideology on her work
- E. less likely to notice affinities between Austen and her female counterparts

12. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the concept of “feminine Romanticism”?

- A. It brought about Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by implying that Austen embraced relatively few elements of the Romantic ideology.
- B. It contributes to Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by keeping her separate from the male writers whose poetry is central to the period.
- C. It ameliorates Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by emphasizing affinities between her and other leading women intellectuals of the day.
- D. It ameliorates Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by capturing the notion of an alternative Romantic ideology that she espoused.
- E. It resolves Austen’s vexed relationship to Romanticism by demonstrating her affinity with Romantic ideology.

Question 17 is based on this passage

When streambeds are experimentally exposed to high-intensity ultraviolet radiation, the amount of algae in those streambeds at first declines but after about three weeks increases to well beyond original levels. Some scientists hypothesize that the increase occurs because exposure to high-intensity ultraviolet radiation, which is somewhat harmful to algae, makes the stream-dwelling insects that feed on the algae unable to reproduce.

Which of the following, if true, could best serve as evidence in favor of the scientists' hypothesis?

- A. Populations of stream-dwelling insects that feed on algae can develop resistance to high-intensity ultraviolet radiation within three weeks.
- B. It takes about three weeks for a stream that has been depleted of its insect life to become repopulated.
- C. Stream-dwelling insects that feed on algae will generally turn to other food sources in the absence of algae to feed on.
- D. Many species of algae that grow in streambeds rely on the nutrients provided by animals that feed on algae-eating insects.
- E. For stream-dwelling insects that feed on algae, a three-week-long life cycle is typical, whether or not the insects have been exposed to high-intensity ultraviolet radiation.

Question 18 to 20 are based on this passage.

Because there is no direct evidence as to how smelting was discovered, its origin has long been a subject of scholarly speculation. Smelting requires, among other things, heating a metallic ore to a high temperature, so an obvious conjecture was that it first occurred when someone inadvertently dropped a piece of copper ore into a fire and noticed the results. This campfire theory is not very convincing, however, because open wood or charcoal fires rarely exceed a temperature of 700°C , whereas copper smelting requires reaching 1084°C , the melting point of copper. Furthermore, simply heating malachite [a mineral containing copper] to 1084°C will not produce metallic copper; it must be heated for hours in a “reducing atmosphere” (an oxygen-poor, carbon-rich atmosphere), which an open fire does not provide.

More persuasive is the pottery kiln theory, which suggests that metallurgy began when potters using malachite to color their pots may have found small bits of smelted copper in their kilns, prompting them to undertake deliberate experiments. The latter theory is more plausible for several reasons: first because fires in the closed kilns could reach the requisite temperature; second, because they produced a reducing atmosphere; and third, because copper smelting and high-temperature kilns make their initial appearance in the archaeological record at approximately the same time. Both the campfire and pottery-kiln theories, it should be noted, would suggest that the pioneer metallurgists may well have been women.

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

18. The author makes which of the following points about open wood fires?

- A. They were not widely used at the times melting originated.
- B. They do not get hot enough to melt copper.
- C. They do not provide the reducing atmosphere necessary for smelting to occur.

19. Which of the following is true about the two theories discussed in the passage?

- A. Both theories conclude that after its discovery, smelting quickly became widespread.
- B. Both theories assume that smelting originated with an accidental finding.
- C. Both theories receive some support from the archaeological record.
- D. One theory argues that smelting originated accidentally, while the other sees it as the result of deliberate experimentation.
- E. One theory considers smelting a commercial activity, while the other focuses on its being a form of artistic expression.

20. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly serve to weaken the pottery-kiln theory?

- A. Archaeologists have been unable to find evidence of copper smelting and evidence of closed kilns in the same archaeological sites.
- B. When smelting was first discovered, very few kilns were able to sustain high temperatures for long periods of time.
- C. When smelting was first discovered, many high-temperature kilns were open rather than closed.
- D. Remains of malachite-colored pottery are much more abundant than is evidence of closed kilns.
- E. Copper ore is generally scarce in areas where archaeologists found evidence of high temperature-kilns.

Section 6

Question 7 and 8 are based on this passage

Biologists have long debated about whether egg production in birds is biologically highly costly, some theorizing that egg production is energetically or nutritionally demanding. Lack, however, suggested that clutch size—the number of eggs a bird lays per breeding cycle—is far below the potential limit of egg production. He suggested that clutch size had instead evolved in relation to the number of young that the parents could successfully rear. Subsequently, most studies focused on limitations operating during chick rearing, particularly among altricial species (species in which the parents feed their young in the nest). Lack later recognized that in precocial species (species in which young feed themselves), clutch size might be explained by different factors—the availability of food for egg-laying females, for example.

7. The passage suggests that biologists who say egg production in birds is biologically highly costly would agree that clutch size is determined primarily by
- A. the nutritional and energy demands of egg production.
 - B. the number of young that the parents can rear successfully.
 - C. reproductive limitations operating during chick rearing.
 - D. the availability of food for newly hatched chicks.
 - E. the differences between altricial and precocial species.

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

8. The passage suggests that Lack would agree with which of the following statements about factors affecting clutch size in birds?

- A. In altricial species, clutch size is determined primarily by factors operating after eggs are laid.
- B. In precocial species, clutch size is determined primarily by factors operating after eggs are laid.
- C. In many bird species, clutch size generally remains well below the potential limit of egg production.

Question 9-11 are based on this question

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 16 is based on this passage.

Potatoes are naturally rich in salicylates, substances believed to reduce the risk of heart attack. Although fried potatoes contain fats that substantially increase the risk of heart attack, boiled potatoes can be prepared without any fats at all. Therefore, if what is believed about salicylates is in fact true, boiled potatoes would be a useful addition to the diet of anyone who wants to reduce his or her risk of heart attack.

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

- A. The only way to prepare potatoes without using harmful fats is to boil them.
- B. There are sufficient amounts of salicylates in fried potatoes to offset the harmful effects of the fats that fried potatoes contain.
- C. People who increase their consumption of boiled potatoes generally decrease their consumption of fried potatoes.
- D. Apart from salicylates, there are no substances in potatoes that reduce the risk of heart attack.
- E. The salicylates in potatoes do not breakdown into inactive substances at the temperatures that potatoes typically reach when they are boiled.

Question 17 and 18 are based on this passage.

In the 1790s, German astronomer Johann Schroeter postulated an Earthlike rotation period of 23 hours and 21 minutes for Venus, similar to his estimates for Mercury. Because Venus has an atmosphere nearly 100 times as dense as Earth's (it is composed primarily of carbon dioxide rather than nitrogen and oxygen), Venus's surface features are invisible from Earth, and Schroeter could not possibly have tracked them **as the planet revolved**. Rather, he was most likely trying to apply his view of a myriad of Earths above, all teeming with life, to whatever celestial bodies he saw. Still, at least until the 1960s, the view of Venus as Earth's sister planet was hard to shake: other observers either confirmed Schroeter's results or presented inconclusive counter evidence.

17. The passage implies which of the following about tracking Venus's surface features "as the planet revolved"?

- A. It was a method that Schroeter considered but found unsuitable because of Venus' extremely thick atmosphere.
- B. It would have resulted in an estimated rotational period for Venus that was very close to what Schroeter had claimed.
- C. It would have been a possible way of studying Venus' rotation had the density of Venus's atmosphere allowed it.
- D. It is a method that is suitable only for planets with extremely thin atmospheres and prominent surface features.
- E. It was a method that some of Schroeter's contemporaries used to estimate the rotational period of Mercury.

18. It can be inferred from the passage that Schroeter probably would have agreed with which of the following statements about Venus and Mercury?

- A. Both Venus and Mercury have atmospheres composed mostly of carbon dioxide.
- B. Both Venus and Mercury are home to a variety of life forms.
- C. Venus' rotational period is slightly longer than Mercury's is.
- D. Mercury's atmosphere is just as thick as Venus' is.
- E. Mercury has fewer Earthlike features than Venus does.

Question 19 and 20 are based on this passage.

Norman Lewis, the first major African American abstract expressionist painter, never enjoyed the success achieved by fellow abstract expressionists Mark Rothko and Jackson Pollock, artists who more easily built crucial art world connections. Critical neglect might also be partially attributable to Lewis' incorporation of recognizable forms drawn from European artists such as Mondrian and Picasso. As abstract expressionism's status grew through the 1950s, its value was often related to a burgeoning **mythology** of abstract expressionism as distinctively American. Lewis' visual references to European artists were sometimes perceived as imitative rather than as inventive. However, Lewis, who admired Picasso's use of African art in his cubist designs, did not see **hybridity** as antithetical to originality and continued to recontextualize European elements in his compositions.

19. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “mythology”?

- A. It remained intact after the era of the 1950s.
- B. It may have been a factor that constrained Lewis’ success.
- C. It derived in part from certain painters’ acceptance in the art world.
- D. It detracted in some ways from abstract expressionism’s status in Europe.
- E. It reflected the prestige enjoyed by artists like Mondrian and Picasso.

20. The passage suggests which of the following about “hybridity”?
- A. It served a different purpose for Picasso than it did for Lewis.
 - B. It is more apparent in Picasso’s cubist paintings than in most of his other works.
 - C. It prevented some abstract expressionists from recognizing their affinity with Picasso.
 - D. It was an aspect of Picasso’s work that Lewis regarded as part of the artist’s creativity.
 - E. It conferred a certain status on European artists that was less available to American artists.

Thanks 新东方旗下官方网络课堂
www.koolearn.com