

GRE阅读理解

第六节课 逻辑分析3: 方向一反向一让步转折

M A K E I T E A S Y

逻辑—方向—反向

- 一对比对立
- 让步转折

逻辑—方向—反向

让步转折

- 让步：弱
- 转折：强

逻辑—方向—反向

(一) 让步

“虽然”，“承认”，“确实”

逻辑—方向—反向

“虽然”

though, although, albeit,

even if, even though,

despite, in spite of,

granted, for all,

wh-ever, no matter wh-, regardless

逻辑—方向—反向

“承认”: admit, acknowledge, recognize, concede

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

逻辑—方向—反向

(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.

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