

Exercise 18

Theorists are divided concerning the origin of the Moon. Some hypothesize that the Moon was formed in the same way as were the planets in the inner solar system (Mercury, Venus, Mars, and Earth)—from planet-forming materials in the presolar nebula. But, unlike the cores of the inner planets, the Moon's core contains little or no iron, while the typical planet-forming materials were quite rich in iron. Other theorists propose that the Moon was ripped out of the Earth's rocky mantle by the Earth's collision with another large celestial body after much of the Earth's iron fell to its core. One problem with the collision hypothesis is the question of how a satellite formed in this way could have settled into the nearly circular orbit that the Moon has today. Fortunately, the collision hypothesis is testable. If it is true, the mantle rocks of the Moon and the Earth should be the same geochemically. (155 words)

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

1. According to the passage, Mars and the Earth are similar in which of the following ways?

- A Their satellites were formed by collisions with other celestial bodies.
- B Their cores contain iron.
- C They were formed from the presolar nebula.

2. The author implies that a nearly circular orbit is unlikely for a satellite that

- (A) circles one of the inner planets
- (B) is deficient in iron
- (C) is different from its planet geochemically
- (D) was formed by a collision between two celestial bodies
- (E) was formed out of the planet-forming materials in the presolar nebula

3. Which of the following, if true, would be most likely to make it difficult to verify the collision hypothesis in the manner suggested by the author?

- (A) The Moon's core and mantle rock are almost inactive geologically.
- (B) The mantle rock of the Earth has changed in composition since the formation of the Moon, while the mantle rock of the Moon has remained chemically inert.
- (C) Much of the Earth's iron fell to the Earth's core long before the formation of the Moon, after which the Earth's mantle rock remained unchanged.
- (D) Certain of the Earth's elements, such as platinum, gold, and iridium, followed iron to the Earth's core.
- (E) The mantle rock of the Moon contains elements such as platinum, gold, and iridium.

关于月亮起源的两种观点;

Q1: Mars 和 earth 有什么区别?

解析: 定位至 line 3: **in the inner solar system (Mercury, Venus, Mars, and Earth)—from planet-forming materials in the presolar nebula.** 正确答案 BC;

Q2: a nearly circular orbit 不可能是怎样卫星的轨道?

解析: 定位至 **One problem with the collision hypothesis is the question of how a satellite formed in this way could have settled into the nearly circular orbit that the Moon has today,** 正确答案 D;

Q3: 哪个选项使爆炸论难以证实?

解析: 文章说 moon 几乎不含铁, 可能是地球的铁都集中到 core 去了之后, 被别的星球炸飞的地球表面的一块。而如果月亮形成过程中地表的组成发生了变化, 而月亮的成分没变, 那么这些铁到底何去何从就无从解释了, 爆炸论就站不住脚了。正确答案 B;

A long-held view of the history of the English colonies that became the United States has been that England's policy toward these colonies before 1763 was dictated by commercial interests and that a change to a more imperial policy, dominated by expansionist militarist objectives, generated the tensions that ultimately led to the American Revolution. In a recent study, Stephen Saunders Webb has presented a formidable challenge to this view. According to Webb, England already had a military imperial policy for more than a century before the American Revolution. He sees Charles II, the English monarch between 1660 and 1685, as the proper successor of the Tudor monarchs of the sixteenth century and of Oliver Cromwell, all of whom were bent on extending

centralized executive power over England's possessions through the use of what Webb calls —garrison government. Garrison government allowed the colonists a legislative assembly but real authority, in Webb's view, belonged to the colonial governor, who was appointed by the king and supported by the —garrison, that is, by the local contingent of English troops under the colonial governor's command.

According to Webb, the purpose of garrison government was to provide military support for a royal policy designed to limit the power of the upper classes in the American colonies. Webb argues that the colonial legislative assemblies represented the interests not of the common people but of the colonial upper classes, a coalition of merchants and nobility who favored self-rule and sought to elevate legislative authority at the expense of the executive. It was, according to Webb, the colonial governors who favored the small farmer, opposed the plantation system, and tried through taxation to break up large holdings of land. Backed by the military presence of the garrison, these governors tried to prevent the gentry and merchants, allied in the colonial assemblies, from transforming colonial America into a capitalistic oligarchy. Webb's study illuminates the political alignments that existed in the colonies in the century prior to the American Revolution, but his view of the crown's use of the military as an instrument of colonial policy is not entirely convincing. England during the seventeenth century was not noted for its military achievements. Cromwell did mount England's most ambitious overseas military expedition in more than a century, but it proved to be an utter failure. Under Charles II, the English army was too small to be a major instrument of government. Not until the war France in 1697 did William III persuade Parliament to create a professional standing army, and Parliament's price for doing so was to keep the army under tight legislative control. While it may be true that the crown attempted to curtail the power of the colonial upper classes, it is hard to imagine how the English army during the seventeenth century could have provided significant military support for such a policy.

(473 words)

4. The passage can best be described as a
(A) survey of the inadequacies of a conventional viewpoint

- (B) reconciliation of opposing points of view
- (C) summary and evaluation of a recent study
- (D) defense of a new thesis from anticipated objections
- (E) review of the subtle distinctions between apparently similar views

5. The passage suggests that the long-standing view referred to in the first paragraph argued that

- (A) the colonial governors were sympathetic to the demands of the common people
- (B) Charles II was a pivotal figure in the shift of English monarchs toward a more imperial policy in their governorship of the American colonies.
- (C) the American Revolution was generated largely out of a conflict between the colonial upper classes and an alliance of merchants and small farmers
- (D) the military did not play a major role as an instrument of colonial policy until 1763
- (E) the colonial legislative assemblies in the colonies had little influence over the colonial governors

6. According to the passage, Webb views Charles II as the —proper successor (in the first paragraph) of the Tudor monarchs and Cromwell because Charles II

- (A) used colonial tax revenues to fund overseas military expeditions
- (B) used the military to extend executive power over the English colonies
- (C) wished to transform the American colonies into capitalistic oligarchies
- (D) resisted the English Parliament's efforts to exert control over the military
- (E) allowed the American colonists to use legislative assemblies as a forum for resolving grievances against the crown

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

7. According to Webb's view of colonial history, which of the following was (were) true of the merchants and nobility mentioned in the second paragraph?

- A They were opposed to policies formulated by

Charles II that would have transformed the colonies into capitalistic oligarchies.

B They were opposed to attempts by the English crown to limit the power of the legislative assemblies.

C They were united with small farmers in their opposition to the stationing of English troops in the colonies.

我们先来看一下，这里面一个有名的难句：

A long-held view of the history of English colonies that became the United States has been that England's policy toward these colonies before 1763 was dictated by commercial interests and that a change to a more imperial policy , dominated by expansionist militarist objectives , generated the tensions that ultimately led to the American Revolution . (4+)

一个对于后来成了美国的英国殖民地的历史的长久以来的观点，认为英国在 1763 年以前对于这些殖民地的政策被经济利益所支配，而且认为一种向着更大程度帝国制度的政策上的转变——为扩张主义的军事目标所左右——产生了最终导致美国革命的紧张气氛。

难句类型：复杂修饰、插入语

解释：主架构简单，可是主语和表语从句都不让人省心。句子的主干其实就是：A long-held view has been that.....。但是主语 A long-held view 之后却是修饰它的一个三层的定语：of the history of the english colonies that became the United States.系动词 has been 之后所接的表语从句其实不止一个，其实原句是用了 and 来连接两个并列的表语从句，has been that...and has been that...。后面的 has been 照例被省略。

Q4. 旧观点-被挑战-作者再质疑新观点，所以是对新观点的 evaluation，选 C；

Q5. 第一句恶心的长难句表达的意思是在 1763 年之前英格兰的政策是倾向商业的，而之后一个逐渐向军事统治扩张的变化，导致了独立战争。如果读着费劲，可以对 Webb 的观点取反。答案选 D。

Q6. 关键词回文定位：“all of whom were bent on extending centralized executive power over England's possessions through the use of what Webb calls —garrison government.”答案 B

Q7. Except 题：

A. “Backed by the military presence of the garrison, these governors tried to prevent the gentry and merchants, allied in the colonial assemblies, from transforming colonial America into a capitalistic oligarchy.”动作的发出者搞错了。

B. the purpose of garrison government was to provide military support for a royal policy designed to limit the power of the upper classes

C. 没提“the stationing of English troops” 正确答案 B；

At the Shadybrook dog kennel, all the adult animals were

given a new medication designed to reduce a dog's risk of contracting a certain common infection. Several days after the medication was administered, most of the puppies of these dogs had elevated temperatures. Since raised body temperature is a side effect of this medication, the kennel owner hypothesized that the puppies' elevated temperatures resulted from the medication's being passed to them through their mothers' milk.

8. Which of the following, if true, provides the most support for the kennel owner's hypothesis?

- (A) Some puppies have been given the new medication directly but have not suffered elevated temperatures as a side effect.
- (B) The new medication has been well received by dog breeders as a safe and effective way of preventing the spread of certain common canine infections.
- (C) None of the four puppies in the kennel who had been bottle-fed with formula had elevated temperatures.
- (D) an elevated temperature is a side effect of a number of medications for dogs other than the new medication administered at the kennel.
- (E) Elevated temperatures such as those suffered by most of the puppies in the kennel rarely have serious long-term effects on a puppy's health.

The social sciences are less likely than other intellectual enterprises to get credit for their accomplishments. Arguably, this is so because the theories and conceptual constructs of the social sciences are especially accessible: human intelligence apprehends truths about human affairs with particular facility.

This underappreciation of the social sciences contrasts oddly with what many see as their overutilization. Game theory is pressed into service in studies of shifting international alliances. Evaluation research is called upon to demonstrate successes or failures of social programs. Yet this rush into practical applications is itself quite understandable: public policy must continually be made, and policymakers rightly feel that even tentative findings and untested theories are better guides to decision-making than no findings and no theories at all.

(123 words)

9. Select the sentence in the passage in which the author

refers to the same meaning as the —overutilization of the social sciences.

阅读 1:

Q8: 其他没有母乳喂养的狗体温不上升 所以体温上升是因为喝了母乳。。。所以选 C。 注意：此处 36 套答案给的 E，错误！

阅读 2 的翻译:

与其它知识学科相比，诸社会科学不太可能因为其成就而获得赞誉。正如可论证的那样，这之所以如此，是因为社会科学的理论和概念尤其易于理解：人类的智力在领悟有关人类事务的真理时格外轻而易举。此外，社会科学的发现，一旦被分离开来并被贴上标签予以归类，很快就被吸收到传统智慧中，这样一来，它们便失去其作为科学进行的独特性。

奇怪的是，这种对社会科学的不充分欣赏（**underappreciation**）与另一种情形构成了对比，这就是在许多人看来对它们的过度利用（**over utilization**）。博弈理论（**Game Theory**）被强行逼迫效力于对不断变换的国际联盟的研究。评估研究（**evaluation research**）被召唤去论证社会项目的成败。来自经济学的人口统计学的模型成为决定性的工具，用以检验社会保险的金融基础。然则，这种对实际应用的匆忙投入就其本身而言相当可以理解：公共政策必须被持续不断地制定出来，而政策制定者不无道理地觉得，即使带有尝试性的研究发现和未经检验的理论对于决策过程来说，总要比根本没有研究发现和根本没有理论更有指导作用。

阅读 2:

Q9: 找 **overutilization** 的同义句？

解析：**rutilization** 是利用，那么 **over---** 就是过度利用咯，所以选 **Yet this rush into practical application...**

Zooplankton, tiny animals adapted to an existence in the ocean, have evolved clever mechanisms for obtaining their food, miniscule phytoplankton (plant plankton). A very specialized feeding adaptation in zooplankton is that of the tadpolelike appendicularian who lives in a walnut-sized (or smaller) balloon of mucus equipped with filters that capture and concentrate phytoplankton. The balloon, a transparent structure that varies in design according to the type of appendicularian inhabiting it, also protects the animal and helps to keep it afloat. Water containing phytoplankton is pumped by the appendicularian's muscular tail into the balloon's incurrent filters, passes through the feeding filter where the appendicularian sucks the food into its mouth, and then goes through an exit passage. Found in all the oceans of the world, including the Arctic Ocean, appendicularians tend to remain near the water's surface where the density of phytoplankton is greatest.

(143 words)

10. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of appendicularians?

- (A) They are exclusively carnivorous.
- (B) They have more than one method of obtaining food.
- (C) They can tolerate frigid water.
- (D) They can disguise themselves by secreting mucus.
- (E) They are more sensitive to light than are other zooplankton.

阅读 1:

先上翻译:

浮游动物 (zooplankton), 即适应于海洋生活的微小动物, 已演变出甚为聪明的机制用来获取其食物, 即极小的浮游植物群落 (phytoplankton), 或曰植物浮游生物 (plant plankton)。浮游动物体内一种极特殊的进食适应性变化是蝌蚪状的尾海鞘纲动物 (appendicularian) 的那种适应性变化, 而尾海鞘纲动物则存活于核桃大小 (或更小) 的黏液球囊内, 装备有过滤器, 用以捕捉和集中浮游植物。该球囊乃一透明结构, 依据栖息于其中的尾海鞘纲动物种类的不同而在构造上有所差异。它也能起到保护球囊内动物的作用, 并帮助该动物漂浮于水面。含水的浮游植物被尾海鞘纲动物肌肉发达的尾巴泵入球囊的入水过滤器内, 流经进食过滤器 (尾海鞘纲动物在这里将食物吸吮入口内), 然后经过一外泄通道。尾海鞘纲动物在世界上所有的海洋中都可被发现, 包括北冰洋。这类动物倾向于呆在海水表面, 因为那儿的浮游植物密度为最高。

Q10: 定位至文章末尾 Found in all the oceans of the world, including the Arctic Ocean, 可知 appendicularians 不怕冷, 正确答案选 C;