

Exercise 28

For women feminist literary critic, the subjectivity versus objectivity, or critic-as-artist-or-scientist, debate has special political significance, and her definition will court special risks whichever side of the issue it favors. If she defines feminist criticism as objective and scientific, the definition precludes the critic-as-artist approach and may impede accomplishment of the utilitarian political objectives of those who seek to change the academic establishment. If she defines feminist criticism as creative and intuitive, privileged as art, then her work becomes vulnerable to the prejudices of stereotypic ideas about the ways in which women think, and will be dismissed by much of the academic establishment.

These questions are political in the sense that the debate over them will inevitably be less an exploration of abstract matters in a spirit of disinterested inquiry than an academic power struggle in which the careers and professional fortunes of many women scholars -- only now entering the academic profession in substantial numbers -- will be at stake, and with them the chances for a distinctive contribution to humanistic understanding, a contribution that might be an important influence against sexism in our society.

(186 words)

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

1. The author specifically mentions all of the following as difficulties that particularly affect women who are theoreticians of feminist literary criticism

A tendency of a predominantly male academic establishment to form preconceptions about women

B limitations that are imposed when criticism is defined as objective and scientific

C likelihood that the work of a woman theoretician who claims the privilege of art will be viewed with prejudice by some academics

2. Which of the following is presented by the author in support of the suggestion that there is stereotypic thinking among members of the academic establishment?

(A) A distinctively feminist contribution to humanistic understanding could work

against the influence of sexism among members of the academic establishment.

(B) Women who define criticism as artistic may be seen by the academic establishment as being incapable of critical thinking.

(C) The debate over the role of the literary critic is often seen as a political one.

(D) Women scholars are only now entering academia in substantial numbers.

(E) The woman who is a critic is forced to construct a theory of literary criticism.

3 .It can be inferred that the author would define as " political" questions (in the second paragraph) that

(A) are contested largely through contentions over power

(B) are primarily academic in nature and open to abstract analysis

(C) are not in themselves important

(D) cannot be resolved without extensive debate

(E) will be debated by both men and women

阅读 1：参考翻译：

对于任何一个从事女权主义文学批评 (feminist literary criticism) 的女性来说，主观性相对于客观性，或者，批评家作为诗人抑或作为科学家，这场争论具有特殊意义；对她而言，这一问题不仅仅具有学术性质，而且也具有政治性质，而她的定义不管赞成拥护该问题的哪一面，都会招致特殊的风险。假如她将女权主义文学批评定义为客观的和科学的——一种卓有成效的、可验证的、理性的方法，无论是男性还是女性都能从事进行——那么，这一定义不仅仅排除了批评家作为艺术家的研究方法，而且也有可能阻碍某些人的某些实用主义政治目标的实现，这些人力图要改变学术界以及学术界的思维，尤其是有关性别角色的思维。假如她将女权主义文学批评定义为创造性的和直觉的，作为艺术享有特权，那么，她的研究工作即易于遭受有关女性思维方式陈腐观念的偏见，并将为学术界的很大一部分成员所不屑。由于这些偏见的存在，在其文学批评活动中采用一种直觉方式方法的女批评家，便可能会发现自己被谴责为缺乏分析的能力，无法做到客观，或者是无法进行批判式的思维。虽然男批评家可随心所欲地宣称批评家作为艺术家的角色，但当女性批评家们选择直觉和个体经验作为文学批语的方法和辩解手段时，她们就会冒不同于男性的职业风险。

这些问题之所以带有政治性质，因为可避免地，围绕这些问题展开的急诊与其说是一种在客观冷静科研精神指导下对抽象问题的探索，倒不如说是一种学术上的权力斗争。在此斗争中，许多女学者中——只是在现在才开始以众多的人数进入学

术界——的学术生涯和职业命运将处于存亡攸关的危急关头，与她们相伴随的是对人文理解作出一种独特贡献的机遇，这一贡献则很有可能成为消除我们社会中所存在的性别主义的一股重要影响。

重点词汇：

intuitively [in'tju:itivli] adv. 直觉地，本能地，与生俱来地
demonstrable ['demonstrəbl] a. 明显的，显而易见的
verifiable ['verifaɪəbl] a. 可证实的，可核实的
versus ['vɒsəs] prep. [拉] 对抗
court [kɔ:t] v. 招致，招来，带来；引诱

preclude [pri:klu:d] v. 排除
utilitarian [ju'tilitəriən] a. 有效用的，实用的；功利主义的，实利主义的
stereotypic [ˌsteriə'tipik] a. 老一套的，陈规俗套的
at stake 存亡攸关之际，处于危急关头
delicate ['delikit] a. 微妙的
dispassionate distance 客观公允

内容提示：本文为双重身分文章，表面讲文学，实际谈的是社会问题中的最常见的一种：妇女问题。

Q1 : ABC ;

BC 选项很容易定位到：

B. For women feminist literary critic, the subjectivity versus objectivity, or critic-as-artist-or-scientist

C. If she defines feminist criticism as creative and intuitive, privileged as art, then her work becomes vulnerable to the prejudices

关于 A 选项一些同学可能有问题；

A. 从 “These questions are political in the sense that...” 一句开始，说这个 debate 是一场 power struggle，其中 careers and professional fortunes of many women scholars will be at risk，这里的 at risk 和题目中的 difficulties that particularly affect women 对应。

或者 A 定位在第二段中，那个插入语前后

women scholars -- only now entering the academic profession in substantial numbers -- 前后内容再读一读看，应该会有体会。

意思就是现在才有大量女学者出现，即一直是男学者当道。

这样女学者就是少数群体

她们在学术界与曾经的（也许如今也是）大部分的男性群体的斗争中，会被他们对女性的先入之见所影响

Q2 : 定位到定位在：

then her work becomes vulnerable to the prejudices of stereotypic ideas about the ways in which women think，可知答案选 B；

Q3 : 定位第二段第一句话，Less ...than... 强调 than 以后的内容，所以 A 选项正确。

- B. 说的是 than 之前的内容 ;
- C. 没说不重要 ;
- D. 原文 : These questions are political in the sense that the debate 没说解决的问题 , 更没说 debate 是解决问题的唯一选择 ;
- E. 说的是男人 ;

What causes a helix in nature to appear with either a dextral("right-handed, "or clockwise) twist or a sinistral ("left-handed," or counterclockwise) twist is one of the most intriguing puzzles in the science of form. Most spiral-shaped snail species are predominantly dextral. But at one time, handedness (twist direction of the shell) was equally distributed within some snail species that have become predominantly dextral or, in a few species, predominantly sinistral. What mechanisms, control handedness and keep left-handedness rare?

It would seem unlikely that evolution should discriminate against sinistral snails if sinistral and dextral snails are exact mirror images, for any disadvantage that a sinistral twist in itself could confer on its possessor is almost inconceivable. But left- and right-handed snails are not actually true mirror images of one another. Their shapes are noticeably different. Sinistral rarity might, then, be a consequence of possible disadvantages conferred by these other concomitant structural features. In addition, perhaps left- and right-handed snails cannot mate with each other, having incompatible twist directions. Presumably an individual of the rarer form would have relative difficulty in finding a mate of the same hand, thus keeping the rare form rare or creating geographically separated right- and left-handed populations.

But this evolutionary mechanism combining dissymmetry, anatomy, and chance does not provide an adequate explanation of why right-handedness should have become predominant. It does not explain, for example, why the infrequent unions between snails of opposing hands produce fewer offspring of the rarer than the commoner form in species where each parent contributes equally to handedness. Nor does it explain why, in a species where one parent determines handedness,a brood is not exclusively right- or

left-handed when the offspring would have the same genetic predisposition. In the European pond snail *Lymnaea peregra*, a predominantly dextral species whose handedness is maternally determined, a brood might be expected to be exclusively right- or left-handed—and this often occurs. However, some broods possess a few snails of the opposing hand, and in predominantly sinistral broods, the incidence of dextrality is surprisingly high.

Here, the evolutionary theory must defer to a theory based on an explicit developmental mechanism that can favor either right- or left-handedness. In the case of *Lymnaea peregra*, studies indicate that a dextral gene is expressed during egg formation; i.e., before egg fertilization, the gene produces a protein, found in the cytoplasm of the egg, that controls the pattern of cell division and thus handedness. In experiments, an injection of cytoplasm from dextral eggs changes the pattern of sinistral eggs, but an injection from sinistral eggs does not influence dextral eggs. One explanation for the differing effects is that all *Lymnaea peregra* eggs begin left-handed but most switch to being right-handed. Thus, the path to a solution to the puzzle of handedness in all snails appears to be as twisted as the helix itself.

(472 words)

4. The second paragraph of the passage is primarily concerned with offering possible reasons why

- (A) it is unlikely that evolutionary mechanisms could discriminate against sinistral snails
- (B) sinistrality is relatively uncommon among snail species
- (C) dextral and sinistral populations of a snail species tend to intermingle
- (D) a theory based on a developmental mechanism inadequately accounts for the predominance of dextrality across snail species
- (E) dextral snails breed more readily than sinistral snails, even within predominantly sinistral populations

5. In describing the "evolutionary mechanism" (the first sentence of the third paragraph), the author mentions which of the following?

- (A) The favorable conditions for nurturing new

offspring

- (B) The variable environmental conditions that affect survival of adult snails
- (C) The availability of potential mates for breeding
- (D) The structural identity of offspring to parents of the same hand
- (E) The frequency of unions between snails of different species

6. According to the passage, which of the following is true of *Lymnaea peregra*?

- (A) Handedness within the species was at one time equally distributed between left and right.
- (B) Under laboratory conditions, dextral eggs from *Lymnaea peregra* can be artificially induced to develop into sinistral snails.
- (C) Broods of *Lymnaea peregra* are, without variation, exclusively sinistral or dextral.
- (D) Handedness in *Lymnaea peregra* offspring is determined by two parents together.
- (E) fewer sinistral offspring in dextral broods than dextral offspring in sinistral broods

7. Which of the following accurately describes the relationship between the evolutionary and developmental theories discussed in the passage?

- (A) Although the two theories reach the same conclusion, each is based on different assumptions.
- (B) They present contradictory explanations of the same phenomenon.
- (C) The second theory accounts for certain phenomena that the first cannot explain.
- (D) The second theory demonstrates why the first is valid only for very unusual, special cases.
- (E) They are identical and interchangeable in that the second theory merely restates the first in less technical terms.

Q4 B

Q5 C

Q6 E

Q7 C

文章结构：

首段，根据现象，提出问题-what mechanisms, control handedness and keep left-handedness rare?

第二段，evolution 的解释，shapes difference and cannot mate with each other;

第三段，evolution 的解释不好，因为它没有解释了一系列，it does not explain...nor does it explain...

第四段，development 的解释，对于解释第三段列举的一系列，优越。

Q4 解释首段提出的问题，对应 B;

Q5

在描述“进化论机制”(L27)中作者谈到了下面哪一个选项:

- A. 养育新后代的良好条件。无。
- B. 易变的环境条件影响着成年蜗牛的生存。此点在二段，而本题问三段。
- C. 为了生育的可能杂交是存在的。正确，见原文 L31, infrequent union 即为 mate, breed 的隐语。
- D. 后代与亲本同旋向是构造的同一。无。
- E. 常见的交配在不同种类的蜗牛之间。原文强调是 infrequent。

Q6 对应最后一段的实验，选 E;

Q7 文章结构得 C.

译文:

是什么原因使自然界中的螺旋体显现出右旋的(“向右转的”或顺时针的)转动或左旋的(“向左转的”或逆时针方向的)转动是形态科学中最能引人入胜的谜团之一。大多数的螺旋种类的蜗牛是右旋为主。但在其发育的一段时间，旋向性(蜗牛外壳的旋转方向)在某些种类的蜗牛内是左右平分的，但后来，这些种类的蜗牛都变得以右旋为主，或者有少数的种类以左旋为主。是什么样的机制控制着旋转的方向，并使左旋的比例稀少呢？

如果左旋的和右旋的蜗牛是正确的呈镜像的话，生物进化不可能会排斥左旋蜗牛品种。因为左旋就其自身而言，不会将任何不利的条件给予其拥有者。然而，左旋和右旋的蜗牛彼此之间实际上并非真正的镜像。它们的形状明显地不同。左旋蜗牛的稀少可能是被其他一些附带的构造特征给予的可能的不利所导致的一种结果。此外，因为具有不相容的旋转方向，左旋和右旋的蜗牛彼此间可能无法交配。想必较为稀少形态的单个蜗牛相对难于找到同样的旋向性的配偶，因此使稀少的形态一贯保持稀少或引起了地理上隔绝的右旋与左旋的种群。

然而这种将不对称、解剖学与偶然性相结合的进化论机制不能提供一种适当的解释以说明为什么蜗牛的右旋会占有支配性的比例。它无法解释下述现象，例如：为什么当旋转方向相异的两只蜗牛进行不常见的交配后，所产生的稀少形态的蜗牛后代要少于更常见形态的蜗牛数量，而在这些蜗牛种类上亲本的每一方在决定后代旋向方面本应起相等的作用。该理论同样也无法解释，为什么在有些蜗牛种类上，某一个亲本决定了后代的旋转方向，但整窝蜗牛后代并非全部是右旋或全部是左旋的，而这些后代本应有同样的基因倾向。在欧洲池塘蜗牛(Lymnaea Peregra 下文简称 LP)中，这是一种右旋有显著比例的蜗牛种类，它的旋向由母亲遗传决定，整窝蜗牛后代可能是全部的右旋或左旋。然而，某几窝蜗牛中还是拥有不同的旋向，并且在以左旋为主的子代蜗牛中，右旋的发生率惊人地高。

这里,进化论必须服从一种建立在鲜明的发育机制的基础上的新理论,这种机制能解释有利于右旋或有利于左旋的现象。至于 LP 蜗牛,研究表明在卵子形成过程中,其细胞内的右旋基因就被表现出来了。换句话说,在卵子受精以前,此基因就会造出蛋白质,其存在于卵子的细胞质中,控制着细胞分裂的模式,从而也控制了将来壳的旋转方向。在实验中,将右旋卵子的细胞质注射至左旋卵中,可以改变左旋卵子的旋向,但是反过来,将左旋卵子的细胞质进行注射却不能影响右旋卵子。对于这些不同的效果有种解释就是所有 LP 蜗牛卵子都开始于左旋,但是大部分卵子以后转变成右旋。因此,解决所有蜗牛身上的旋向之谜的道路与螺旋体本身一样地复杂。

重点词汇:

helix [ˈhi:lɪks] n. 螺旋(形),螺旋结构,螺旋形; 蜗牛

dextral [ˈdekstrəl] a. 右边的,右的

sinistral [ˈsɪnɪstrəl] a. 左边的,左的

handedness [ˈhændɪdnɪs] n. 偏手倾向,偏手性;(本文中)蜗牛的旋向

mirror image 镜像;完全一样的翻版

incompatible [ˌɪnkəmˈpeɪtəbl] a. 不相容的,不能和谐共处的,不协调的,不一致的

dissymmetry [ˌdɪsɪˈmɪtri] n. 不对称,不匀称

brood [bru:d] n. 同一窝繁殖的生物体;一组;一伙

offspring [ˈɒfsprɪŋ] n. 后代;幼苗;产物

maternal [məˈtɜːnl] a. 母亲的,母性的,母系的

defer to 遵从,听从,服从

egg formation 卵子形成

egg fertilization 卵子受精

cytoplasm [ˈsaɪtəˌplæzəm] n. 细胞质

难点解释:

本文关于蜗牛壳旋向的问题渲染得神秘秘,让读者徒增恐怖感。其实,文章作者直到最后,都没有用明确的语言来阐明此机制,他也不指望考生能把此点读透,出题时也未涉及。

兹将该文最后所提的发育机制的意思叙述如下:

LP 蜗牛体内仅有右旋基因,没有所谓“左旋基因”,因此:



相应的,末段所谈实验,将右旋卵细胞质注入左旋卵内,等于把右旋基因带过去,当然会使左旋卵转变为右旋;反之,左旋卵细胞质注入右旋卵内,什么也带不过来,而右旋卵本身是含有右旋基因的,不会起任何变化。

Martin Luther King's role in the movement protesting the war in Vietnam appears to require little explanation, since he was the foremost advocate of nonviolence of his time. But King's stance on the Vietnam War cannot be explained in terms of pacifism alone. After all, he was something of a latecomer to the antiwar movement, even though by 1965 he was convinced that the role of the United States in the war was indefensible. Why then the two years that passed before he translated his private misgivings into public dissent? Perhaps he believed that he could not criticize American foreign policy without endangering the support for civil rights that he had won

from the federal government. (116 words)

8. According to the passage, the delay referred to in the passage is perhaps attributable to which of the following?

- (A) King's ambivalence concerning the role of the United States in the war in Vietnam
- (B) King's attempts to consolidate support for his leadership within the civil rights movement
- (C) King's desire to keep the leadership of the civil rights movement distinct from that of the antiwar movement
- (D) King's desire to draw support for the civil rights movement from the leadership of the antiwar movement
- (E) King's reluctance to jeopardize federal support for the civil rights movement

阅读 2 :

8. Reason 对应文中的 Why , 后面就是解释 :

Perhaps he believed that he could not criticize American foreign policy without endangering the support for civil rights that he had won from the federal government.

An economist concluded that Gregg Company deliberately discriminated against people with a history of union affiliation in hiring workers for its new plant. The economist's evidence is that, of the 1,500 people hired to work at the new plant, only 100 had ever belonged to a labor union, whereas in Gregg Company's older plants, a much higher proportion of workers have a history of union affiliation.

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

- (A) None of the people with a history of union affiliation who were hired to work at the new plant were union organizers.
- (B) Applicants for jobs at the new plant were not asked by Gregg's recruiters whether they had ever belonged to a labor union.
- (C) In the plants of some of Gregg's competitors, the workforce consists predominantly of union members.
- (D) The company believes that the cost of running

the new plant will be lower if labor unions are not represented in the workforce.

(E) The pool of potential candidates for jobs at the new plant included some people, in addition to those Kregg hired, with a history of union affiliation.

Quantum mechanics is a highly successful theory: it supplies methods for accurately calculating the results of diverse experiments, especially with minute particles. The predictions of quantum mechanics, however, give only the probability of an event, not a deterministic statement of whether or not the event will occur. Because of this probabilism, Einstein remained strongly dissatisfied with the theory throughout his life, though he did not maintain that quantum mechanics is wrong. Rather, he held that it is incomplete: in quantum mechanics the motion of a particle must be described in terms of probabilities, he argued, only because some parameters that determine the motion have not been specified. Einstein's ideas have been tested by experiments performed since his death, and as most of these experiments support traditional quantum mechanics, Einstein's approach is almost certainly erroneous.

(134 words)

10. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's conclusion that Einstein's approach is "erroneous" might have to be modified because

- (A) it is theoretically possible to generate plausible theories with hidden parameters within them
- (B) some experimental tests of Einstein's theory do not disconfirm the hidden-parameter theory of quantum mechanics
- (C) it is possible for a theory to have hidden parameters and yet be probabilistic
- (D) traditional quantum mechanics has not yet been used to analyze all of the phenomena to which it could be applied
- (E) there are too many possible hidden parameters to develop meaningful tests of hidden-parameter theories

阅读 1 :

Q9 : 正确答案 E ;

结论：An economist concluded that Gregg Company deliberately discriminated against people with a history of union affiliation in hiring workers for its new plant.（一个经济学家总结出了一个规律：在新工厂招募中 K 公司刻意的歧视那些有工会历史的人）；为什么呢？

原因 1：新工厂只有 100/1500 的工人有工会历史；

原因 2：老工厂的比例比这个高得多；

问隐藏的假设是什么？

这假设就是作者利用两个统计结果推出结论这个 reasoning 中依赖的或者是需要补充来加强这个推理的论据；所以这个论据至少应该是在统计数据和结论之间建立的联系，假设是结论成立的必要条件。只要假设不成立，结论就必然不成立（充分性）。

我们发现 D 选项中，根本没有涉及任何和统计数据相关的概念，没有在前提和结论间建立起桥梁的联系，所以 D 是此题的无关选项；我们将 D 取非，车间里有工会成本不会很高一定就能充分的推出招募过程中不存在歧视问题吗？未必，还需要其他条件的支持，比如老板的脾气秉性，也许老板不在乎钱，但就是看不惯你们工会那帮人（比如大卫斯特恩）花钱买个痛快，所以 D 不是结论成立的必要条件。

我们看 E，E 是在帮助作者补充支持新工厂和老工厂比较差异性，并无他因。工厂老板会反驳作者说：“我们不是歧视他们啊，相反我们特别喜欢成立工会，希望找到有这样经验的人，但是，您看我们新工厂方圆几百公里以内都找不到一个有工会经验的人，我们也是没有办法啊~”

于是作者亮出了 E 选项，你们候选人里这么多工会的人了，不是没有，就是你们不招，你们瞧不起他们，驳斥了工厂老板的狡辩。

同样我们把 E 取非，招聘的时候所有的候选人没有一个是工会的人，所以我们不需要任何其他的条件的支持，就一定就能得出他们在招募新员工过程中一定不存在歧视工会人的问题，因为根本没有工会的人的存在，所以 E 才是结论成立的必要条件，也就是前提假设。答案 E。

阅读 2：

Q10：正确答案 B

定位在：as most of these experiments support traditional quantum mechanics, Einstein's approach is almost certainly erroneous.

译文：

量子力学是一种极为成功的理论：它提供了种种方法来精确计算出不同实验的结果，尤其是对于微粒子而言。然则，量子力学预测仅能提供某一事件的可能性，而不能提供该事件是否发生的明确陈述。正因为它的这种非必然性，爱因斯坦一辈子都对这一理论备感不满，虽然他并未指出量子理论是错误的。不过，他认为它并不完整：在量子力学中，粒子的运动之所以必须要依据概率来描述只是因为决定粒子运动的某些参数还没能被具体确定。倘若使这些假设的“隐性参数”得以揭示，则一种完全明确的粒子运动轨道就可界定。重要的是，这一隐性参数量子理论导致了不同于传统量子力学所做出的预测。自爱因斯坦去世之后，科学家从事了一系列的实验以检验他的想法，由于大多数实验结果是支持传统量子力学的，所以爱因斯坦的观点几乎肯定是谬误的。

重点词汇：

minute [ˈmɪnɪt] a. 细小的，异常小的，极小的

deterministic [dɪtərˈmɪnɪstɪk] a. 明确的，确

定的

parameter [pəˈræmɪtə] n. 【物】【数】参(变)

数，参(变)量

hidden parameter 隐性参数