

Exercise 27

The more that is discovered about the intricate organization of the nervous system, the more it seems remarkable that genes can successfully specify the development of that system. Human genes contain too little information even to specify which hemisphere of the brain each of a human's 10^{10} neurons should occupy, let alone the hundreds of connections that each neuron makes. For such reasons, we can assume that there must be an important random factor in neural development, and in particular, that errors must and do occur in the development of all normal brains.

(93 words)

1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the paragraph?

- (A) A specific case is presented, its details are analyzed, and a conclusion is drawn from it.
- (B) A discovery is announced, its most significant application is discussed, and possibilities for the future are suggested.
- (C) A generalization is made, specific situations in which it is applicable are noted, and problems with it are suggested.
- (D) An observation is made, specifics are provided to support it, and a generalization is derived.
- (E) A hypothesis is presented, its implications are clarified, and applications of it are discussed.

【阅读技巧】 For such reasons,是个信号，表明前面的 Human genes contain too little information...that each neuron makes 均是 reasons。

【题目】 1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph?

(D) An observation is made, specifics are provided to support it, and a generalization is derived.

【注】 The more that is discovered about the intricate organization of the nervous system, the more it seems remarkable that genes can successfully specify the development of that system. [An observation is made 发表评论/提出看法]

Human genes contain too little information even to specify which hemisphere of the brain each of a human's 10^{11} neurons should occupy, let alone the hundreds of connections that each neuron makes. [specifics are provided to support it 提供细节以支持评论/看法]

For such reasons, we can assume that there must be an important random factor in neural development, and in particular, that errors must and do occur in the development of all normal brains. [and a generalization is derived 引出推论。 注意 : we can assume that there must be...中的 assume 以及 must]

特别注意 : (A) A specific case is presented, its details are analyzed, and a conclusion is drawn from it. 是不对的 !

Some recent historians have argued that life in the British colonies in America from approximately 1763 to 1789 was marked by internal conflicts among colonists. Inheritors of some of the viewpoints of early twentieth-century Progressive historians such as Beard and Becker, these recent historians have put forward arguments that deserve evaluation.

The kind of conflict most emphasized by these historians is class conflict. Yet with the Revolutionary War dominating these years, how does one distinguish class conflict within that larger conflict? Certainly not by the side a person supported. Although many of these historians have accepted the earlier assumption that Loyalists represented an upper class, new evidence indicates that Loyalists, like rebels, were drawn from all socioeconomic classes. (It is nonetheless probably true that a larger percentage of the well-to-do joined the Loyalists than joined the rebels.) Looking at the rebel side, we find little evidence for the contention that lower-class rebels were in conflict with upper-class rebels. Indeed, the war effort against Britain tended to suppress class conflicts. Where it did not, the disputing rebels of one or another class usually became Loyalists. Loyalism thus operated as a safety valve to remove socioeconomic discontent that existed among the rebels. Disputes occurred, of course, among those who remained on the rebel side, but the extraordinary social mobility of eighteenth-century American society (with the obvious exception of slaves) usually prevented such disputes from hardening along class lines. Social structure was in fact so fluid --- though recent statistics suggest a narrowing of economic opportunity as the latter half of the century progressed --- that to talk about social classes at all requires the use of loose economic categories such as rich, poor, and middle class, or eighteenth-century designations like "the better sort." Despite these vague categories, one should not claim unequivocally that hostility between

recognizable classes cannot be legitimately observed. Outside of New York, however, there were very few instances of openly expressed class antagonism. Having said this, however, one must add that there is much evidence to support the further claim of recent historians that sectional conflicts were common between 1763 and 1789. The "Paxton Boys" incident and the Regulator movement are representative examples of the widespread, and justified, discontent of western settlers against colonial or state governments dominated by eastern interests. Although undertones of class conflict existed beneath such hostility, the opposition was primarily geographical. Sectional conflict ---which also existed between North and South ---deserves further investigation.

In summary, historians must be careful about the kind of conflict they emphasize in eighteenth-century America. 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.
(461 words)

2.The author most likely refers to "historians such as Beard and Becker" in the first paragraph in order to
(A) isolate the two historians whose work is most representative of the viewpoints of Progressive historians

(B) emphasize the need to find connections between recent historical writing and the work of earlier historians

(C) make a case for the importance of the views of the Progressive historians concerning eighteenth-century American life

(D) suggest that Progressive historians were the first to discover the particular internal conflicts in eighteenth-century American life mentioned in the passage

(E) point out historians whose views of history anticipated some of the views of the recent historians mentioned in the passage

3.According to the passage, Loyalism during the American Revolutionary War served the function of

(A) eliminating the disputes that existed among

- those colonists who supported the rebel cause
- (B) drawing upper, as opposed to lower, socio-economic classes away from the rebel cause
- (C) tolerating the kinds of socioeconomic discontent that were not allowed to exist on the rebel side
- (D) channeling conflict that existed within a socio-economic class into the war effort against the rebel cause
- (E) absorbing members of socioeconomic groups on the rebel side who felt themselves in contention with members of other socio-economic groups

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

4. The passage suggests that the author would be likely to agree with which of the following statements about the social structure of eighteenth-century American society?

- A It allowed greater economic opportunity than it did social mobility.
- B It permitted greater economic opportunity prior to 1750 than after 1750.
- C It did not contain rigidly defined socioeconomic divisions.

5. The author suggests which of the following about the representativeness of colonial or state governments in America from 1763 to 1789 ?

- (A) The governments inadequately represented the interests of people in western regions.
- (B) The governments more often represented class interests than sectional interests.
- (C) The governments were less representative than they had been before 1763 .
- (D) The governments were dominated by the interests of people of an upper socioeconomic class.
- (E) The governments of the northern colonies were less representative than were the governments of the southern colonies.

Q2 E

Q3 E

Q4 BC

Q5 A

文章结构：

观点说明型。首段，提出观点；第二段，解释说明，colonist conflict>class conflict;第三段，further claim,关于 sectional conflicts; 最后一段，summary,给出建议。

Q2 E 定位首段尾句。recent historians 是这两人观点的 inheritor,反而言之，即这两个人 anticipate 了这些观点；

Q3 找到 'loyalism thus'那一句，读其前一句和后一句，由前一句，找到选项 E;

Q4 A 文中对于 economic opportunity 和 social mobility 未形成比较；

B a narrowing in the later half, 对应，正确；

C loose/vague 对应 not rigidly,正确。

Q5 定位 'representative examples of the discontent of western settlers against state government dominated by eastern interests.' against 州政府，因为其代表东部利益，即未正确代表西部利益，A 正确。

译文：

最近某些历史学家指出 1763~1789 年的美洲英属殖民地内的生活以内部冲突为特征。这些史学家是 20 世纪早期的一些进步历史学家(如:Beard 和 Becker)的继承者,他们提出了一些值得评论的观点。

在各种矛盾中,这些史学家们尤为强调阶级矛盾。但在当时革命战争居主导地位,怎样才能把阶级冲突从较大的冲突中区分出来呢?当然不能凭藉某一个人支持哪一方来判断。尽管许多历史学家已经接受了保王党来自于上层这一早先假设,但新的证据表明,保王党像革命派一样来自于社会各个经济阶层(尽管富裕人加入保王党要比加入革命派的多)。再看看革命者这方,我们几乎无从证明下层革命者和上层存在冲突。事实上,反英战争抑制了阶级冲突。当遏制不了时,冲突一方往往会变成保王党。保王思想就像是消除革命者对社会经济不满情绪的安全阀门。当然革命者内部仍会有争执,但是 18 世纪美国社会的超常流动性(除奴隶外)阻止了此种争执沿阶级方向恶化下去。事实上,当时社会结构是如此多变——尽管数据表明该世纪后半期机会渐趋减少——以至于要谈论社会阶级成分就必须采用含糊的经济分类,如:富人、穷人和中产阶级或者像 18 世纪采用“生活较好”这类名称。尽管存在这些模糊的经济分类,人们还是不能断然宣称阶级之间的敌对状态无法被合理地观察到。然而,除纽约之外,极少存在阶级对抗的实例。

不管怎样,说了这么多之后,我们必须补充,有大量证据可以证明近代史学家关于地区性冲突在 1763~1789 年中普遍存在这一主张。“P”事件和“R”运动是西部移民反对由东部利益支配的殖民地或州政府的具有广泛性和合理性的斗争的典型实例。尽管在这种敌对状态下存在阶级冲突,但这种对抗主要与地理位置有关。地区性冲突——也包括南北方冲突——值得进一步研究。

总的来说,史学家们必须应对他们所强调的 18 世纪美国冲突的种类审慎从事。然而,那些强调殖民者中间曾达到过广泛一致的历史学家也必须理解所谓一致实际上是通过克服或压制冲突才达到的。

6. Despite a dramatic increase in the number of people

riding bicycles for recreation in Parkville. a recent report by the Parkville Department of Transportation shows that the number of accidents involving bicycles has decreased for the third consecutive year.

Which of the following, if true during the last three years, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy in the facts above?

- (A) The Parkville Department of Recreation confiscated abandoned bicycles and sold them at auction to any interested Parkville residents.
- (B) Increased automobile and bus traffic in Parkville has been the leading cause of the most recent increase in automobile accidents.
- (C) Because of the local increase in the number of people bicycling for recreation. many out -of -town bicyclists ride in the Parkville area.
- (D) The Parkville Police Department enforced traffic rules for bicycle riders much more vigorously and began requiring recreational riders to pass a bicycle safety course.
- (E) The Parkville Department of Transportation canceled a program that required all bicycles to be inspected and registered each year.

阅读：骑自行车人多了，自行车事故却少了！

Q6：哪个 reconcile the discrepancy?

解析：D 选项说：相关的 rules 变严格了，并且有 course 给培训了，解释的合情合理！

The Earth's magnetic field is generated as the molten iron of the Earth's outer core revolves around its solid inner core; when surges in the molten iron occur, magnetic tempests are created. At the Earth's surface, these tempests can be detected by changes in the strength of the Earth's magnetic field. For reasons not fully understood, the field itself reverses periodically every million years or so. Clearly, geophysicists who seek to explain and forecast changes in the field must understand what happens in the outer core. Unlike meteorologists, however, they cannot rely on observations made in their own lifetimes. Whereas atmospheric storms arise in a matter of hours and last for days, magnetic tempests develop over decades and persist for centuries.

(121 words)

7. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

- (A) analyzing a complicated scientific phenomenon and its impact on the Earth's surface features
- (B) describing a natural phenomenon and the challenges its study presents to researchers
- (C) discussing a scientific field of research and the gaps in researchers' methodological approaches to it
- (D) comparing two distinct fields of physical science and the different research methods employed in each
- (E) proposing an explanation for a geophysical phenomenon and an experiment that could help confirm that explanation

8. Select the sentence in the passage that implies the reason why geophysicists seeking to explain magnetic tempests ought to conduct research on the Earth's outer core.

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. (172 words)

9. It can be inferred from the passage that Arrom would agree with which of the following

assertions?

- (A) Efforts by the Mexican government to encourage education for women during the nineteenth century were hampered by the economic instability of that period.
- (B) The most significant advances in the rights of Mexican women during the nineteenth century occurred prior to 1857.
- (C) Improvements in the status of women in Mexico City during the nineteenth century were accompanied by similar improvements in the status of women in other large Latin American cities.
- (D) Scholars have in the past accorded the most significance to nineteenth-century Mexican literature that supported the status quo in women's political and marital rights.
- (E) Scholars have in the past underestimated the number of households headed by females in Mexico City.

10. 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

阅读 1 :

翻译：地球磁场的产生就犹如熔铁般的外核围绕着固体般的内核旋转而形成的；当熔铁大量爆发的时候，磁暴就产生了。在地球的表面，这些磁暴现象是由被磁场的强度大小改变而探测到的。因为还未完全知晓的原因，磁场本身会没前年左右周期性的颠倒。

很显然的，地球物理学家，他们尝试着去解释并且预测磁场的变化的人，必须去了解在外核上到底发生了什么事情。不像气象学家，因为气象学家不可能仅仅依靠他们自己这一生的观察结果得出结论。然而大气风暴会持续很多天，但是磁暴现象则会酝酿数十甚至上百年的。

第七题：答案：B，可能有人会误选D，因为我就误选了，但是其实文章中并没有说研究这两种现象的method，而是说研究的困难，AKA，一生的观察数据也无法得出结论，etc，所以这一点上就可以排除D。

第八题：第一句话

阅读 2：

译文：

在《1796-1857,墨西哥城的妇女》一书中,阿若姆指出,19世纪墨西哥城的妇女地位有所提高。依她所言,妇女作一家之主或者出门工作的普遍性比学者估计多许多,政府鼓励妇女受教育的结果使有文化妇女增多,有影响力的作家写了些拥护妇女接受教育、工作以及更高的家庭地位的文章,同时抱怨妇女在政治、婚姻上的不平等地位。通过于1870年与1884年的民法典又进一步提高了妇女的权利,该事实强化了阿若姆观点的正确。

阿若姆没有把妇女地位提高与19世纪墨西哥的经济不景气相连。然而,这个问题与其说是他作品的毛病,还不如看作是学者们对这段历史的忽视带来的必然结果。事实上,墨西哥历史研究中有这段空白恰好可以使她的开创性研究成为拉美妇女史的一个重要补充。

重点词汇：

literacy [ˈlɪtərəsi] n. 识字, 有文化, 有读写能力

deplore [dɪˈplɔː] v. 哀叹

civil code 民法

counteract [ˌkaʊntəˈrækt] v. 对…起反作用, 对抗, 抵制, 抵消

not so much... as... 与其说…倒不如说…

gap [ɡæp] n. 空白

9 E 定位到:According to Arrom, household headed by females and instances of women working outside the home were much more common than scholars have estimated;可以选出答案 E

10 B 第二段首句可以看出,作者指出了 Arrom 的不足之处,然后 However 后边表达出作者对其的肯定态度,所以是稍微有保留的正面态度,故此选 B; C 选项也以肯定为主,但是文中没有说明 skepticism。