

Exercise 30

Sex-defined protective laws have often been based on stereotypical assumptions concerning women's needs and abilities, and employers have frequently used them as legal excuses for discriminating against women. After the Second World War, for example, businesses and government sought to persuade women to vacate jobs in factories, thus making room in the labor force for returning veterans. The revival or passage of state laws limiting the daily or weekly work hours of women conveniently accomplished this. Employers had only to declare that overtime hours were a necessary condition of employment or promotion in their factory, and women could be quite legally fired, refused jobs, or kept at low wage levels, all in the name of "protecting" their health. At the same time, even the most well-intentioned lawmakers, courts, and employers have often been blind to the real needs of women. The lawmakers and the courts continue to permit employers to offer employee health insurance plans that cover all known human medical disabilities except those relating to pregnancy and childbirth. (170 words)

1. According to the author, which of the following resulted from the passage or revival of state laws limiting the work hours of women workers?
(A) Women workers were compelled to leave their jobs in factories.
(B) Many employers had difficulty in providing jobs for returning veterans.
(C) Many employers found it hard to attract women workers.
(D) The health of most women factory workers improved.
(E) Employment practices that addressed the real needs of women workers became common.

2. The author places the word "protecting" in quotation marks most likely in order to suggest that
(A) she is quoting the actual wording of the laws in question
(B) the protective nature of the laws in question should not be overlooked
(C) protecting the health of workers is important to those who support protective labor laws
(D) the laws in question were really used to the detriment of women workers, despite being overtly protective in intent

(E) the health of workers is not in need of protection,
even in jobs where many hours of overtime work
are required

阅读 2：参考翻译：

以性别为界限的保护性法律通常是有关妇女的需要和能力的陈腐性假想为基础的，而且雇主也经常使用这些法律作为他们歧视妇女的合法借口。例如，第二次世界大战之后，企业和**都企图说服妇女离开她们的工厂中的工作，从而为回国的老兵们在劳动力市场中空出位子。恢复或通过限制妇女每天或每周工作时间的州法律，很容易地就实现了上述的目标。雇主只需声称超时加班是在他们的工厂进行工作或提升的必要条件，这样妇女就被合法地解雇，被拒绝给予工作或者保持一种较低的工资水平，所有这些都以“保护”妇女健康的名义得以实现。当受到法律诉讼时，法庭在过去数年中一直与雇主合谋共同建立一种男女不同的，对妇女更为不利的雇佣条件，从而降低了妇女在就业市场上的竞争力。同时，即使那些最善意的立法者、法庭和雇主也经常对妇女的真实需求视而不见。法律制定者和法庭都继续允许雇主向雇员提供这样的健康保险计划，它包含了所有已知的人类疾病，但却未包括那些与怀孕和生育相关的医疗内容。

Q1：A

这是一道指代词题型。考生可根据题干中的“the passage or revival of state laws limiting the work hours of women workers”将本题迅速定位在第三句，该句中的指代词“this”暗示本题的正确答案应该在第二句。这样就可以找出本题的正确答案 A。考生在解题时一定要注意指代词。

Q2：D

本题是一道标点符号题。英语作为一种语文，标点符号是非常重要的。在原文中“protecting”一词被打上引号，其含义是“所谓的保护”，作者所表达的真实含义是“没有起到保护作用的保护”。由此可见本题的正确答案应该是 D。考生在解题时要重视标点符号，尤其是一些特殊的标点符号。

3.A society can achieve a fair distribution of resources only under conditions of economic growth. There can be no economic growth unless the society guarantees equality of economic opportunity to all of its citizens. Equality of economic opportunity cannot be guaranteed unless a society's government actively works to bring it about.

If the statements given are true, it can be properly concluded from them that

- (A) no government can achieve a fair distribution of resources under conditions of economic growth
- (B) all societies that guarantee equality of economic opportunity to all of their members are societies that distribute resources fairly
- (C) a society can achieve a fair distribution of resources only if its government actively works

to bring about equality of economic opportunity
(D) there can be no economic growth in a society unless that society guarantees a fair distribution of resources

(E) some societies that experience economic growth fail to guarantee equality of opportunity to all of their citizens

The sweep of narrative in A. N. Wilson's biography of C. S. Lewis is impressive and there is much that is acute and well argued. But much in this work is careless and unworthy of its author. Wilson, a novelist and an accomplished biographer, has failed to do what any writer on such a subject as Lewis ought to do, namely work out a coherent view of how the various literary works by the subject are to be described and commented on. Decisions have to be made on what to look at in detail and what to pass by with just a mention. Wilson has not thought this problem out. For instance, *Till We Have Faces*, Lewis' treatment of the Eros and Psyche story and one of his best-executed and most moving works, is merely mentioned by Wilson, though it illuminates Lewis' spiritual development, whereas Lewis' minor work *Pilgrim's Regress* is looked at in considerable detail. (156 words)

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

4. The author of the passage implies that Wilson's examination of *Pilgrim's Regress*

A was disproportionately long relative to the amount of effort Lewis devoted to writing *Pilgrim's Regress*

B was more extensive than warranted because of the relative unimportance of *Pilgrim's Regress*

C is not as coherent as his treatment of *Till We Have Faces*

5. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding *Till We Have Faces*?

(A) It is an improvement over the Eros and Psyche story on which it is based.

(B) It illustrated Lewis' attempt to involve his readers emotionally in the story of Eros and Psyche.

(C) It was more highly regarded by Wilson than by Lewis himself.

(D) It is one of the outstanding literary achievements

of Lewis' career.

(E) It is probably one of the most popular of Lewis' works.

6. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

(A) An evaluation is made, and aspects of the evaluation are expanded on with supporting evidence.

(B) A theory is proposed, and supporting examples are provided.

(C) A position is examined, analyzed, and rejected.

(D) A contradiction is described, then the points of contention are evaluated and reconciled.

(E) Opposing views are presented and evaluated, then modifications are advocated.

阅读一：

fair distribution—growth—equality—actively works. 所以选 C；

阅读 2：

参考翻译：

在 A·N·威尔逊 (Wilson) 撰写的关于 C·S·刘易斯 (Lewis) 的传记中，叙事的恢宏气势给人印象深刻，相当一部分的内容敏锐且论辩有力。然则，这部作品中也有很大一部分内容显得粗枝大叶，与其作用并不相称。作为一个小说家和富有造诣的传记作家，威尔逊没能做到任何一个作家在处理象刘易斯这样一位传主时都应该能做到的事情，即阐述一个连贯的观点，以说明由传主（指刘易斯）所创作的不同文学作品应如何加以描述和评价。传记作者必须作出定夺，什么应该详加分析，什么可稍作提及即可一略而过。威尔逊却没有把这个问题思考妥当。例如，Till We Have Faces 这部作品涉及到作者刘易斯对爱欲和心灵这一故事的处理，并构成了他最精湛和最动人的作品之一。尽管作品足以阐明刘易斯的心路历程，但仅得到威尔逊约略的提及；而与此相反，刘易斯的次要作品，即 Pilgrim's Regress，却得到了甚为细致详尽的分析。

Q4. Lewis' treatment of the Eros and Psyche story and one of his best-executed and most moving works, is merely mentioned by Wilson, though it illuminates Lewis' spiritual development, whereas Lewis' minor work Pilgrim's Regress is looked at in considerable detail.

答案 B；

Q5.

作者对 T, 同意下列哪一观点:

定位, L11, 与上题相反, 本来意义很大, 却被 W 忽视了。

∴ D 正确。它是刘易斯作家生涯中的优秀作品之一。

A. 它是对爱情与精神故事基础上的改进。有这个题材, 但没有改进提高。

B. 说明刘易斯试图使读者通过爱情与精神的故事而被打动。无。

C. 威尔逊比刘易斯自己对作品评价高。反, 威尔逊对此作品有所忽视。

E. 它可能是刘易斯作品中最流行一部。原文是: moving, 而不是 popular。

答案 D ;

Q6.

主题题型 2:

A. 正确。首先对传记评价; 然后对评价用依据进行扩展。符合上述结构分析。

B. 一种原理被假设, 并提供证明其的事例。没有 theory。

C. 一种观点被考查、分析并推翻。

D. 描写一种矛盾, 然后争论点被评价及调解。

E. 反对见解被提出并评价, 然后做了改动。

均无。

重点词汇:

eros [ˈerɒs] n. 性爱, 爱欲

illuminate [ˈɪljʊːmineɪt] v. 阐明, 启发

psyche [ˈsaɪki] n. 心灵, 精神, 自我

pilgrim [ˈpɪlɡrɪm] n. 朝圣者; 漫游者

重要背景:

A·N·威尔逊(1950~): 英国小说家。其小说的特点是有喜剧因素, 但却涉及的是 70 年代后英国的实际社会问题。主要作品:《皮立科岛的糖果》、《愈合术》等, 多次获奖, 深受读者青睐。

C·S·刘易斯(1898~1963): 英国著名评论家、小说家。在剑桥大学任文学教授。评论著作包括:《爱的寓言》、《16 世纪英国文学》、《文学研究》等。其创作多涉及和宗教以及道德有关的问题, 拥有广泛的读者。他经常邀请朋友到寓所中畅谈、朗诵, 久而久之形成一个著名的文学沙龙。作品主要有:《走出寂静的星球》、《惊喜》、《痛苦的问题》等。

The two claws of the mature American lobster are decidedly different from each other. The crusher claw is short and stout; the cutter claw is long and slender. This bilateral asymmetry begins to appear in the juvenile sixth stage of development. One possible explanation is that differential use of the claws determines their asymmetry; the claw that is used more becomes the crusher.

To test this hypothesis, researchers raised lobsters in the juvenile fourth and fifth stages of development in a laboratory environment in which the lobsters could manipulate oyster chips. Under these conditions, the lobsters developed asymmetric claws, half with crusher claws on the left, and half with crusher claws on the right. In contrast, when juvenile lobsters were reared in a smooth tank without the oyster chips, the majority developed two cutter claws. This unusual configuration of symmetrical cutter claws did not change when the lobsters were subsequently placed in a manipulatable environment or when they lost and regenerated one or both claws.

(165 words)

7. The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) drawing an analogy between asymmetry in lobsters and handedness in humans
- (B) developing a method for predicting whether crusher claws in lobsters will appear on the left or right side
- (C) explaining differences between lobsters' crusher claws and cutter claws
- (D) discussing a possible explanation for the way bilateral asymmetry is determined in lobsters
- (E) summarizing the stages of development of the lobster

8. It can be inferred that of the two laboratory environments mentioned in the passage, the one with oyster chips was designed to

- (A) prove that the presence of oyster chips was not necessary for the development of a crusher claw.
- (B) prove that the relative length of time that the lobsters were exposed to the oyster-chip environment had little impact on the development of a crusher claw
- (C) eliminate the environment as a possible influence in the development of a crusher claw
- (D) control on which side the crusher claw develops
- (E) simulate the conditions that lobsters encounter in their natural environment

9. Which of the following conditions does the passage suggest is a possible cause for the failure of a lobster to develop a crusher claw?

- (A) The loss of a claw during the third or earlier stage of development
- (B) The loss of a claw during the fourth or fifth stage of development
- (C) The loss of a claw during the sixth stage of development
- (D) Development in an environment devoid of material that can be manipulated
- (E) Development in an environment that changes frequently throughout the stages of development

10. Which of the following, if true, most logically completes the passage?

Every fusion reaction releases neutrinos. To test a hypothesis about the frequency of fusion reactions in the Sun, physicists calculated the number of neutrinos the Sun would produce annually if the hypothesis were correct. From this they estimated how many neutrinos should pass through a particular location on Earth. The fact that far fewer neutrinos were counted than were predicted to pass through the location would seem to prove that the hypothesis is wrong, except that-----.

- (A) the physicists, using a different method for estimating how many neutrinos should reach the location, confirmed their original estimate
- (B) there are several competing hypotheses about the frequency of solar fusion reactions
- (C) there is not enough energy in the Sun to destroy a neutrino once it is released
- (D) the method used to count neutrinos detects no more than approximately ten percent of the neutrinos that pass through
- (E) neutrinos released in the fusion reactions of other stars also reach the Earth

阅读 1 :

重点词汇:

claw [klɔ] n. 蟹, 脚爪

lobster [lɒbstə] n. 龙虾

stout [staʊt] a. 肥胖的, 强壮的

slender ['slendə] a. 苗条的, 身体修长的

juvenile ['dʒu:vɪnaɪl] a. 少年的, 年轻的, 幼稚的

regenerate [ˌrɪdʒenəreɪt] v. 重新长出

oyster chip 牡蛎碎片

burrow [ˈbʌrəʊ] v. 开掘

substrate [ˈsʌbstreɪt] n. 低层, 基础

tank [tæŋk] n. 箱, 柜; 水箱 (96.10 在词汇中考过)

Q7:

主题题型 1:

根据以上结构分析: ∴ D 正确。为龙虾不对称的确定方式讨论可能的解释。符合结构。

A. 在龙虾的不对称和人类的用手间寻求类似。无。

B. 产生一种方法来预测粗螯会出现于左边还是右边。偏,这只是多个解释中的一个。

C. 解释龙虾的粗螯和细螯的区别。偏,重要的是来历。

E. 总结龙虾的各发育阶段。无。

Q8:

文中提及的两个实验室环境中,一个有牡蛎壳的是为什么设计的:

定位, L41~45 括号中,做过解释。龙虾在此阶段,生活在自然环境中,有土可供抓取。实验室中,模拟此环境,使其正常发育。

∴ E 正确。模拟龙虾在自然环境中遇到的境况。

A. 证明牡蛎壳对粗螯的生长不起作用。无。

B. 龙虾处于带有牡蛎壳环境中相对时间的长短可能对粗螯的生长没有影响。无。

C. 消除环境对粗螯的生长带来的可能影响。反,注意不要把词看错,eliminate: 消除。

D. 控制哪一边发育成粗螯。无。

Q9: 通过实验可知: 在缺乏可抓取物质的环境中生长, 答案 D。

阅读 2:

Q10: 检测到数目比按照理论预测的要少, 于是就得出理论不正确;

D 说了少是因为你方法不当, 只能测出 10% 不到, 不是理论不正确, 削弱了结论;