Exercise 21

Nevelson says, —I have always wanted to show the world that art is everywhere, except that it has to pass through a creative mind. Using mostly discarded wooden objects like packing crates, broken pieces of furniture, and abandoned architectural ornaments, all of which she has hoarded for years, she assembles architectural constructions of great beauty and power. Creating very freely with no sketches, she glues and nails objects together, paints them black, or more rarely white or gold, and places them in boxes. These assemblages, walls, even entire environments create a mysterious, almost awe-inspiring atmosphere. Although she has denied any symbolic or religious intent in her works, their three-dimensional grandeur and even their titles, such as Sky Cathedral and Night Cathedral, suggest such connotations. (124 words)

1. Which of the following is one way in which Nevelson's art illustrates her theory as it is expressed in the first sentence?
(A) She sculpts in wood rather than in metal or stone.
(B) She paints her sculptures and frames them in boxes.
(C) She makes no preliminary sketches but rather allows the sculpture to develop as she works.
(D) She puts together pieces of ordinary objects once used for different purposes to make her sculptures.
(E) She does not deliberately attempt to convey symbolic or religious meanings through her sculpture.

—Popular art has a number of meanings, impossible to define with any precision, which range from folklore to junk. The poles are clear enough, but the middle tends to blur. The Hollywood Western of the 1930's, for example, has elements of folklore, but is closer to junk than to high art or folk art. There can be great trash, just as there is bad high art. The musicals of George Gershwin are great popular art, never aspiring to high art. Schubert and Brahms, however, used elements of popular music—folk themes—in

works clearly intended as high art. The case of Verdi is a different one: he took a popular genre—bourgeois melodrama set to music (an accurate definition of nineteenth-century opera)—and, without altering its fundamental nature, transmuted it into high art. (133 words)

6. The author refers to Schubert and Brahms in order to suggest
(A) that their achievements are no less substantial than those of Verdi
(B) that their works are examples of great trash
(C) the extent to which Schubert and Brahms influenced the later compositions of Verdi
(D) a contrast between the conventions of nineteenth-century opera and those of other musical forms
(E) that popular music could be employed in compositions intended as high art

阅读 1：文章来自老 G 的阅读题目，仍然先看老 G 的翻译，当做背景知识吧~

路易丝"奈纳尔森（**Louise Nevelson**）被许多评论家相信为是二十世纪最伟大的雕塑家，这一点愈发令人瞩目，因为直到最近，对女艺术家最强烈的抵制一直存在于雕塑这一领域。自从新石器时代（**Neolithic times**）以来，雕塑一直被视作男人的特权，部分程度上或计是因为纯粹的生理原因：人们误以为女性不适于雕石、刻木、镂制金属所必需的繁重体力劳动。只有在二十世纪，女艺术家才被承认为主要艺术家，并且只有在美国，尤其是自从五十年代和六十年代以来，女雕塑家们才展现出了最非凡的独特性和创造力。她们的地位日臻显赫，这是与雕塑本身在美国的发展是相伴随的：尽管在二十世纪四十年代之前在美国不乏一些富于才华的雕塑家，然则，只有在 **1945** 年之后，当纽约迅速变成世界上的艺术之都时，重要的雕塑作品才在美国被创作出来。某些一流的作品即出自女性之手。

显然，这些女性中最杰出的便是路易丝"奈维尔森，她在许多评论家的眼中，可谓是当今活着的最具独创性的女艺术家。一位著名而有影响的评论家希尔登"克莱默（**Hilton Kramer**）对她的作品评述道：“对我来说，我认为奈维尔森女士在画家常常失败的地方却获得了成功。”

她的作品被人比所作毕加索（**Picasso**）的立体派结构、米罗（**Miro**）的超现实主义物体、以及施维特斯（**Schwittdrs**）的“梅尔茨”。奈维尔森就是第一个站出来承认她受到了所有这些的影响，并且还受到非洲雕塑，以及土著美洲人和前哥伦布艺术的影响，但她将所有这些影响予以吸收融合，依然得以创造出一种独特的艺术，表现都市风景以及二十世纪的审美旨趣。奈维尔森说：“我一贯希望向世人证明艺术无处不在，但它必须经由一颗富于创造力的心灵。”

奈维尔森所利用的大多是被废弃的如包装箱一类的木质物件，破家具，以及被扔掉的建筑装饰物——所有这些她多年积存而得——她组装出极具美感和力度的建筑物般的结构。她不用草图，只是自由发挥地进行创作，将物体贴合或钉在一起，将它们漆成黑色，或极为少见地漆成白色或金黄色，并将它们置于盒内。这些装配艺术品、墙垛、甚至整个的环境艺术品营造出一种神秘的、几乎是引人恐惧的氛围。虽然她否认她作品中具有任何象征性的或宗教的意图，但它们三维立体的恢宏气势以及它们的标题，例如《天庭大教堂》（**Sky Cathedral**）以及《黑夜大教堂》（**NightCathedral**），暗示出这样一种意蕴。在某些方面，她最为雄心勃勃的作品更接近于环境艺术品，而与传统雕塑相

去甚远。但这样一来，无论是路易丝"奈维尔森还是她的作品，都无法被归纳到任何泾渭分明的范畴中。

Q1：下面哪一项体现了文章第一句的 theory？
解析：文章的第一句说艺术无处不在，关键是要有个 creative mind。也就是说平平常常的东西也可以创造成为艺术。所以正确答案 D；

阅读 2：这篇比较简单
Q6：文章中提到 S 和 B 要干嘛？
解析：定位到 Schubert and Brahms, however, used elements of popular music—folk themes—in works clearly intended as high art. 选 E。

Until recently astronomers have been puzzled by the fate of red giant and supergiant stars. When the core of a giant star whose mass surpasses 1.4 times the present mass of our Sun (M⊙) exhausts its nuclear fuel, it is unable to support its own weight and collapses into a tiny neutron star. The gravitational energy released during this implosion of the core blows off the remainder of the star in a gigantic explosion, or a supernova.
Since around 50 percent of all stars are believed to begin their lives with masses greater than 1.4M⊙, we might expect that one out of every two stars would die as a supernova. But in fact, only one star in thirty dies such a violent death. The rest expire much more peacefully as planetary nebulas. Apparently most massive stars manage to lose sufficient material that their masses drop below the critical value of 1.4 M⊙ before they exhaust their nuclear fuel. Evidence supporting this view comes from observations of IRC+10216, a pulsating giant star located 700 light-years away from Earth. A huge rate of mass loss (1 M⊙ every 10,000 years) has been deduced from infrared observations of ammonia (NH3) molecules located in the circumstellar cloud around IRC+10216. Recent microwave observations of carbon monoxide (CO) molecules indicate a similar rate of mass loss and demonstrate that the escaping material extends outward from the star for a distance of at least one light-year. Because we know the size of the cloud around IRC+10216 and can use our observations of either NH3 or CO to measure the outflow velocity, we can calculate an age for the circumstellar cloud. IRC+10216 has apparently expelled, in the form of molecules and dust grains, a mass equal to that of our entire Sun within the

past ten thousand years. This implies that some stars can shed huge amounts of matter very quickly and thus may never expire as supernovas. Theoretical models as well as statistics on supernovas and planetary nebulas suggest that stars that begin their lives with masses around 6 M⊙ shed sufficient material to drop below the critical value of 1.4M⊙. IRC+10216, for example, should do this in a mere 50,000 years from its birth, only an instant in the life of a star.

But what place does IRC+10216 have in stellar evolution? Astronomers suggest that stars like IRC+10216 are actually —protoplanetary nebulas –old giant stars whose dense cores have almost but not quite rid themselves of the fluffy envelopes of gas around them. Once the star has lost the entire envelope, its exposed core becomes the central star of the planetary nebula and heats and ionizes the last vestiges of the envelope as it flows away into space. This configuration is a full-fledged planetary nebula, long familiar to optical astronomers.

2. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) offer a method of calculating the age of circum-stellar clouds
(B) describe the conditions that result in a star's expiring as a supernova
(C) discuss new evidence concerning the composition of planetary nebulas
(D) explain why fewer stars than predicted expire as supernovas
(E) survey conflicting theories concerning the composition of circumstellar clouds

3. The view mentioned in the middle of the second paragraph serves to
(A) reconcile seemingly contradictory facts
(B) undermine a previously held theory
(C) take into account data previously held to be insignificant
(D) resolve a controversy
(E) question new methods of gathering data

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author assumes which of the following in the discussion of the rate at which IRC+10216 loses mass?

(A) The circumstellar cloud surrounding IRC+10216 consists only of CO and NH3 molecules.
(B) The circumstellar cloud surrounding IRC+10216 consists of material expelled from that star.
(C) The age of a star is equal to that of its circumstellar cloud.
(D) The rate at which IRC+10216 loses mass varies significantly from year to year.
(E) Stars with a mass greater than 6 M⊙ lose mass at a rate faster than stars with a mass less than 6 M⊙ do.

5. According to information provided by the passage, which of the following stars would astronomers most likely describe as a planetary nebula?
(A) A star that began its life with a mass of 5.5 M⊙, has exhausted its nuclear fuel, and has a core that is visible to astronomers
(B) A star that began its life with a mass of 6 M⊙, lost mass at a rate of 1 M⊙ per 10,000 years, and exhausted its nuclear fuel in 40,000 years
(C) A star that has exhausted its nuclear fuel, has a mass of 1.2 M⊙, and is surrounded by a circumstellar cloud that obscures its core from view
(D) A star that began its life with a mass greater than 6 M⊙, has just recently exhausted its nuclear fuel, and is in the process of releasing massive amounts of gravitational energy
(E) A star that began its life with a mass of 5.5 M⊙, has yet to exhaust its nuclear fuel, and exhibits a rate of mass loss similar to that of IRC+10216

阅读翻译：
直到最近，天文学家们对红巨星（red giant）和超巨星（supergiant）这类星星的命运甚感困惑。当一颗质量超过我们的太阳目前质量（M⊙）1.4 倍的巨星的内核耗竭其核燃料时，它便无法支撑自身的重量，并收缩成为一颗小型中子星（neutronstar）。在星球内核的这种向心聚爆过程中所释放出来的重力能（gravitationalenergy）将该星球的剩余部分在一次巨烈的爆炸或超新星（supernova）中炸掉。由于所有星球中约 50%的星球据信都是以大于 1.4M⊙的质量开始其生命的,我们则期望,每两颗星球中便有一颗会作为超新星死亡.但事实上,只是在三十个星球中才仅有一个星球会以这种暴亡终结其寿命.其它的星球都作为行星星云（planetary nebula）更为平静地寿终正寝。显然，大多数质量庞大的星球得以设法弃置足够的物质，这样，在它偿耗竭自身的核燃料之前，其质量可降至 1.4.M

⊙这个关键值以下。

支持这一观点的证据来自对 IRC+10216 的观察。所谓 IRC+10216，是指位于距地球 700 光年处的一颗颤动不停的巨星。科学家对位于 IRC+10216 周围的环恒星云层中的氨（ammonia，NH3）分子进行了红外观察，从这些观察中，一个巨大的质量损耗率（每 10,000 年 1M⊙）得以被推断出来。最近对一氧化碳（CO）分子的微波（microwave）观察显示出一种近似的质量损耗率，并证明逃逸物质会从该星球往外延伸到至少一光年的距离。由于我们对 IRC+10216 周围云层的规模有所了解，并能利用我们对 NH3 或 CO 的观察来测量出流出速度，我们就能把环恒星云层的年代测算出来。显然，在过去的一万年中，IRC+10216 以分子和尘粒的形式排出了相当于我们的整个地球质量的物质。这即意味着某些星球可非常快速地摆脱大量的物质，故可以永远不作为超新星消亡。无论是理论模型，还是有关超新星和行星星云的数据均表明，那些以约 6M⊙的质量开始其生命的星球，能摆脱足够数量的物质，从而降至 1.4M⊙这个关键值以下。例如，IRC+10216 就应该在自己诞生之日起短短的 50,000 年中做到这一点，而 50,000 年仅是一颗星球总寿命的短暂一瞬。

但是，IRC+10216 在星球演化中占据着什么样的位置呢？天文学家表示，象 IRC+10216 这样的星球实际上都是所谓的“原行星星云（protoplanetary nebula）”——即那些古老古老的巨星，其稠密的内核几乎已经，但仍没有彻底地，摆脱掉它们周围的那些轻软的气体包层。一旦星球失去整个包层，该星球曝露在外的内核变作行星星云的中心星球，并随同包层流失进入太空，将包层最后的残留部分加热并离子化。这一位形（configuration）是一充分发展的行星星云，为光学天文学家长期所熟知.

Q2：文章的 main idea？

解析：第二段有转折“But in fact, only one star in thirty dies such a violent death” 后面通篇举的例子就是为了说明这个观点，答案 D。

Q3：we might expect 以及 But in fact，这几个地方提示我们 “是有一个问题大家疑惑了，然后大家本来以为怎么样，但结果 fact 却是另一回事”这种文章，接下来文章解释原因调和矛盾。所以选 A；

Q4：定位到根据那几个明显的特殊名词 CO NH3 IR216 什么东西定位到相关位置。A 明显有个 only 不行，C 与 a mass equal to that of our entire Sun 相似，明显是个误导选项，D 同 E 无中生有，B 的话 IRC+10216 has apparently expelled, in the form of molecules and dust ，看的出 CO 和 NH3 是排放物。正确答案 B；

Q5：最后一句中的 full-fledged planetary nebula，long familiar to optical astronomers. 按照题干说宇航员最看重哪一种，直接读了最后一段选 A 就可以，不放心还可以回上面验证一下，通过 6M 这个明显的字眼找到那句话，Theoretical models as well as statistics on supernovas and planetary nebulas ……可以了。

On turning 65 years old, everyone living in the town of Malton becomes eligible to receive a card that guarantees discounts on most goods and services sold in the town. Census records for 1990 show that 2, 450 inhabitants of Malton turned 64 in that year. Yet . in 1991 over 3,000 people applied for and properly received discount cards. So clearly some of Malton's population growth between 1990 and 1992 must be attributable to migration into the city by people in

their mid -60's
Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?
(A) The town of Malton has no complete census records for 1991.
(B) The overall size of the population of Malton grew by over 500 during 1990.
(C) Fewer people applied for and received discount cards in 1991 than did so in 1992.
(D) Among the people 65 years old or older who moved into Malton in 1991. there was no one who did not apply for a discount card .
(E) In general. people who applied for and received discount cards in 1991 first became eligible to do so in that year

One of the questions of interest in the study of the evolution of spiders is whether the weaving of orb webs evolved only once or several times. About half the 35,000 known kinds of spiders make webs; a third of the web weavers make orb webs. Since most orb weavers belong either to the Araneidae or the Uloboridae families, the origin of the orb web can be determined only by ascertaining whether the families are related. Recent taxonomic analysis of individuals from both families indicates that the families evolved from different ancestors, thereby contradicting Wiehle‘s theory. This theory postulates that the families must be related, based on the assumption that complex behavior, such as web building, could evolve only once. According to Kullman, web structure is the only characteristic that suggests a relationship between families. The families differ in appearance, structure of body hair, and arrangement of eyes. Only Uloborids lack venom glands. Further identification and study of characteristic features will undoubtedly answer the question of the evolution of the orb web. (172 words)

8. The primary purpose of the passage is to
(A) settle the question of whether orb webs evolved once or more than once
(B) describe scientific speculation concerning an issue related to the evolution of orb webs
(C) analyze the differences between the character-istic features of spiders in the Araneidae and

Uloboridae families
(D) question the methods used by earlier investigators of the habits of spiders
(E) demonstrate that Araneidae spiders are not related to Uloboridae spiders

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply
9. According to the passage, members of the Araneidae family can be distinguished from members of the Uloboridae family by all of the following

A the presence of venom glands
B the structure of their body hair
C the arrangement of their eyes

10. Which of the following statements, if true, most weakens Wiehle's theory that complex behavior could evolve only once?
(A) Horses, introduced to the New World by the Spaniards, thrived under diverse climatic conditions.
(B) Plants of the Palmaceae family, descendants of a common ancestor, evolved unique seed forms even though the plants occupy similar habitats throughout the world.
(C) All mammals are descended from a small, rodentlike animal whose physical characteristics in some form are found in all its descendants.
(D) Plants in the Cactaceae and Euphorbiaceae families, although they often look alike and have developed similar mechanisms to meet the rigors of the desert, evolved independently.
(E) The Cuban anole, which was recently introduced in the Florida wilds, is quickly replacing the native Florida chameleon because the anole has no competitors.

Q7：这文章说本地 2450 人 91 年到 65 岁，却有 3000 多人申请那个什么卡，所以说多出来申请的是移民。那么他假设：大家一到年龄就申请这个卡，而不会拖到几年申请，如果能拖多几年，那么 3000 多人中可能有些本地居民 66 67 岁才来申请。

Q8：文章第一句是说有个问题怎么怎么样，最后一句说问题还没有解答。所以 A 应为误导选项。Recent taxonomic analysis …… thereby contradicting Wiehle's theory 应该看得出文章就讲一个新发现会与旧

的学说矛盾。所以应该选 B，taxonomic analysis 对应 scientific speculation

Q9 ： The families differ in
appearance, structure of body hair, and arrangement
of eyes. Only Uloborids lack venom glands. 应该就能分辨吧。

Q10：找到 assumption 前一句 This theory postulates that the families must be related，不难看出答案中有个 independently，反义。也就是说文章认为两个 family 有关联，但是这个答案中两个相似的种群却独立进化。