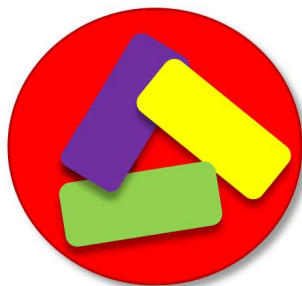


文 史 类

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Version 1.05

大纲：

1. 议论文结构：ETS 是怎么选出文章的？
2. 阅读方法
3. 解题方法

第一篇 背离自然主义

Departure from naturalism

Questions 1-3 are based on this passage.

African American drama has, until recently, been rooted in the mimetic tradition of modern American naturalism. The most distinctive attribute of this tradition is the mechanistic, materialistic conception of humanity. Naturalism sees each individual as inextricably bound to the environment and depicts each person as someone controlled by, instead of controlling, concrete reality. As long as African American drama maintained naturalism as its dominant mode, it could only express the "plight of African American people". Its heroes might declare the madness of reality, but reality inevitably triumphed over them.

The surrealistic plays of Adrienne Kennedy mark one of the first departures from naturalism by an African American dramatist. The overall goal of her work has been to depict the world of the soul and the spirit, not to mirror concrete reality. Within this framework, Kennedy has been able to portray African American minds and souls liberated from their connections to the external environment.

Question 1

Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- ☐ African American drama has been primarily influenced by naturalism's emphasis on the materialistic.
- ☐ African American drama has traditionally acknowledged the relationship between the individual and the environment.
- ☐ African American drama, traditionally naturalistic, has been little influenced by dramatist Kennedy's spiritual and psychological approach to drama.
- ☐ The work of Kennedy suggests a shift away from a commitment to strict naturalism in African American drama.
- ☐ The work of Kennedy best exemplifies the current interest of African American artists in the spiritual and psychological worlds.

Question 2

According to the passage, Kennedy is concerned with depicting the

- ☐ internal rather than the external life of her characters
- ☐ madness of reality rather than the effects of reality
- ☐ effects of materialism on African American minds and souls
- ☐ relationship between naturalism and the human spirit
- ☐ effects that her characters have on the environment

Question 3

Which of the following statements, if true, would most strengthen the authors' assertion that Kennedy's work marks a serious departure from the tradition described in the first paragraph?

- ☐ Kennedy places the action in a real-life setting that is nevertheless unfamiliar to the average viewer or reader.
- ☐ Kennedy movingly portrays the lives and struggles of prominent African Americans in the United States.
- ☐ Kennedy uses characters found only in ancient African legends and mythology.
- ☐ Kennedy provides insights into American mimetic tradition and dramatic convention.
- ☐ Kennedy depicts the events in a style reminiscent of a television documentary.

第二篇 Mather 写的偶像化传记

Some Hagiographies By Material

Questions 1-4 are based on this passage.

Among many historians a belief persists that Cotton Mather's *biographies of some of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony* (published 1702) are exercises in hagiography, endowing their subjects with saintly piety at the expense of historical accuracy. Yet modern studies have profited both from the breadth of information that Mather provides in, for example, his discussions of colonial medicine and from his critical observations of such leading figures as Governor John Winthrop. Mather's wry humor as demonstrated by his detailed descriptions of events such as Winthrop's efforts to prevent wood-stealing is overlooked by those charging Mather with presenting his subjects as extremely pious. The charge also obscures Mather's concern with the settlers' material, not just spiritual, prosperity. Further, this pejorative view underrates the biographies value as chronicles: Mather amassed all sorts of published and unpublished documents as sources, and his selection of key events shows a marked sensitivity to the nature of the colony's development.

Question 1

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- ☐ argue against a theory universally accepted by historical researchers
- ☐ call attention to an unusual approach to documenting a historical era
- ☐ summarize research on a specific historical figure
- ☐ counter a particular view about the work of a biographer
- ☐ point out subtle differences among controversial historical reports

Question 2

The author of the passage implies that an argument for the historical accuracy of Mather's works is most strongly supported by which of the following?

- ☐ surviving documents that corroborate Mather's detailed descriptions of his subjects
- ☐ Mather's firsthand personal acquaintance with those about whom he wrote
- ☐ Mather's frank and straightforward accounts of the lives and times of people about whom he had conducted extensive research
- ☐ Mather's ability to detail important historical events in the religious context of which they were a part
- ☐ the quantity and nature of the sources from which Mather obtained his information.

Question 3

Information in the passage best supports which of the following statements about Mather's *biographies of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony*?

- ☐ Annals written by Mather and others were censored by later historians, thus detracting from their value as full and accurate accounts of the period.
- ☐ Mather's description of Governor Winthrop includes all of Winthrop's shortcomings, such as a tendency toward levity at inappropriate times.
- ☐ Mather's descriptions of the Massachusetts Bay colonists were based primarily on firsthand experiences.
- ☐ Many historians believe that Mather's biographies are poor sources of historical information because biography is an inherently unreliable genre of historical writing.
- ☐ Mather's writings reflect an interest in the degree of economic success achieved by early Massachusetts Bay colonists.

Question 4

It can be inferred from the passage that many historians believe that Mather's biographies primarily

- ☐ disclose important historical data from the settlers' private diaries
- ☐ glorify the early colonists of the Massachusetts Bay Colony
- ☐ provide a fuller picture of the multifaceted characters of such historical figures as John Winthrop
- ☐ indicate the salutary effects of the settlers' religious practices on colonial life
- ☐ reveal that the settlers considered their lives to be similar to those of the saints

第三篇 多愁善感的文学

Weepy Sentimentalism

Questions 1-4 are based on this passage.

Before feminist literary criticism emerged in the 1970s, the nineteenth-century United States writer Fanny Fern was regarded by most critics (when considered at all) as a prototype of weepy sentimentalism – a pious, insipid icon of conventional American culture. Feminist reclamations of Fern, by contrast, emphasize her non-sentimental qualities, particularly her sharply humorous social criticism. Most feminist scholars find it difficult to reconcile Fern's sardonic social critiques with her effusive celebrations of many conventional values.

Attempting to resolve this contradiction, Harris concludes that Fern employed flowery rhetoric strategically to disguise her subversive goals beneath apparent conventionality. However, Tompkins proposes an alternative view of sentimentality itself, suggesting that sentimental writing could serve radical, rather than only conservative ends by swaying readers emotionally, moving them to embrace social change.

Question 1

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

The passage suggests which of the following about the contradiction mentioned in the **highlighted sentence**?

- ☐ It was not generally addressed by critics before the 1970s.
- ☐ It is apparent in only a small number of Fern's writings.
- ☐ It has troubled many feminist critics who study Fern.

Question 2

It can be inferred from the passage that Tompkins would be most likely to agree with which of the following about the critics mentioned in the passage?

- ☐ They accurately characterize the overall result Fern is aiming to achieve.
- ☐ They are not as dismissive of Fern as some feminist critics have suggested.
- ☐ They exaggerate the extent to which Fern intended her writing to serve a social purpose.
- ☐ They wrongly assume that sentimental must be a pejorative term.
- ☐ They fail to recognize the role that sentimental rhetoric plays to reader's emotions.

Question 3

Questions 1-4 are based on this passage.

Before feminist literary criticism emerged in the 1970s, the nineteenth-century United States writer Fanny Fern was regarded by most critics (when considered at all) as a prototype of weepy sentimentalism – a pious, insipid icon of conventional American culture. Feminist reclamations of Fern, by contrast, emphasize her non-sentimental qualities, particularly her **sharply humorous social criticism**. Most feminist scholars find it difficult to reconcile Fern's sardonic social critiques with her effusive celebrations of many conventional values. Attempting to resolve this contradiction, Harris concludes that Fern employed flowery rhetoric strategically to disguise her subversive goals beneath apparent conventionality. However, Tompkins proposes an alternative view of sentimentality itself, suggesting that sentimental writing could serve radical, rather than only conservative ends by swaying readers emotionally, moving them to embrace social change.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions Fern's "**sharply humorous social criticism**" primarily in order to

- ☐ contrast Fern's apparent intentions with the impression her writing made on Harris
- ☐ suggest that many feminist critics have attributed to Fern intentions that she may not have had
- ☐ identify an aspect of Fern's writing that strikes some scholars as incompatible with other attributes of her writing
- ☐ help account for the effect Fern's writing had on critics of her own time
- ☐ identify the aspects of Fern's writing for which she was primarily known prior to the 1970s

Question 4

Questions 1-4 are based on this passage.

Before feminist literary criticism emerged in the 1970s, the nineteenth-century United States writer Fanny Fern was regarded by most critics (when considered at all) as a prototype of weepy sentimentalism – a pious, insipid icon of conventional American culture. Feminist **reclamations** of Fern, by contrast, emphasize her non-sentimental qualities, particularly her sharply humorous social criticism. Most feminist scholars find it difficult to reconcile Fern's sardonic social critiques with her effusive celebrations of many conventional values. Attempting to resolve this contradiction, Harris concludes that Fern employed flowery rhetoric strategically to disguise her subversive goals beneath apparent conventionality. However, Tompkins proposes an alternative view of sentimentality itself, suggesting that sentimental writing could serve radical, rather than only conservative ends by swaying readers emotionally, moving them to embrace social change.

In the context in which it appears, "**reclamations**" most nearly means

- ☐ reformations
- ☐ rehabilitations
- ☐ recapitulations
- ☐ retractions
- ☐ reiterations

第四篇 以色列民间音乐

Jewish Folk Music

Questions 1-2 are based on this passage.

Although Klezmer – a style of traditional Jewish folk music from Eastern Europe – grew from very diverse musical traditions, Roma(Gypsy), Greek, and Romanian elements eventually became so predominant that **some scholars** refused to recognize klezmer as a separate genre. If one listens closely, however, one can learn to distinguish the sound of a Klezmer interpretation from other related performance styles. Yiddish-speaking Jews routinely use several uniquely descriptive words to identify the sounds found in the Jewish approach to music. *Krekht* (Yiddish for "groan") refers to a wailing sound reminiscent of weeping, *tshok* refers to a laugh-like instrumental sound; and a *kneytsh* is a sob-like "catch". These and other elements typical of klezmer are also found in other forms of Jewish musical expression, including cantorial music.

Question 1

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

It can be inferred that the author would be likely to agree with the highlighted "**some scholars**" about whether

- ☐ any traditions other than Roam, Greek and Romanian contributed to the development of klezmer
- ☐ the degree of resemblance between klezmer and the Roma, Greek, and Romanian traditions is enough to preclude klezmer's being a separate musical genre
- ☐ such musical devices as the *krekhits* are found throughout Jewish musical expression

Question 2

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about Roma, Greek, and Romanian music?

- ☐ They are frequently difficult to distinguish from one another.
- ☐ They have had a significant influence on klezmer music.
- ☐ They were not recognized as separate genres by certain scholars.
- ☐ They contain elements analogous to the tshok.
- ☐ They were ignored by Yiddish-speaking Jewish musicians.

第五篇 夏洛蒂·勃朗特

Charlotte Bronte

Questions 1-3 are based on this passage.

In *The Life of Charlotte Bronte* (1857), the first and the most celebrated biography of novelist Charlotte Bronte, Elizabeth Gaskell promoted the long-persisting romantic view of Bronte as having no connection with the rest of English society at a time when industrialization was causing much turbulence, but as having sprung naturally, like so much purple heather, out of the English countryside. Gaskell also portrayed Bronte as irreproachably proper, incapable of "unladylike" feelings or dangerous views; this was at variance with the subversive spirit Matthew Arnold accurately discerned, albeit with distance, deep within Bronte's fiction. While correcting many of Gaskell's errors and omissions at last, even Winifred Gerin's *Charlotte Bronte: The Evolution of Genius* (1967) failed to discard Gaskell's viewpoint. Feminist have introduced new interpretations of Bronte's life, but it is primarily Juliet Barker who takes into account the larger world that impinged on that life – the changing England in which old divisions of class and gender were under pressure.

Question 1

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- ☐ consider similarities in several studies of Charlotte Bronte's life
- ☐ defend a particular view of Charlotte Bronte's life
- ☐ discuss a change in perspective on Charlotte Bronte's life
- ☐ depict the social environment in which Charlotte Bronte lived
- ☐ portray Charlotte Bronte as an early feminist writer

Question 2

The passage suggest that Matthew Arnold disapproved of Charlotte Bronte's fiction insofar as he believed that it

- ☐ overly romanticized the English countryside
- ☐ contained dangerous ideas buried within it
- ☐ perpetuated outmoded social distinctions
- ☐ failed to represent industrialized society realistically
- ☐ reflected an excessive concern with propriety

Question 3

The passage suggest that Gaskell's biography of Charlotte Bronte advanced the idea that Bronte was

- ☐ one of the most celebrated of the romantic novelist
- ☐ an outspoken advocate of the social change
- ☐ opposed to the industrialization of England
- ☐ strongly influenced by the social upheaval of the times
- ☐ chiefly the product of a rustic environment

第六篇 关于简·奥斯汀的学术研究

Jane Austen scholarship

Questions 1-2 are based on this passage.

Unlike most Jane Austen scholarship before 1980, much recent scholarship analyzes the novels of Austen, who lived from 1775 to 1817, in the context of Austen's tumultuous times, which saw the French and American revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars. Yet Frantz notes another revolution, rarely mentioned in Austen scholarship: the Great Masculine Renunciation that altered conventions in men's dress and behavior. During the later eighteenth century, wealthy gentlemen exchanged the velvets and satins long in fashion for somber woolen suits. Frantz contends that this change reflected deeper cultural changes. The value once placed on men's expressiveness, reflected in Mackenzie's novel *The Man of Feeling* (1771), gave way to a preference for emotional restraint. In Austen's novels, the heroine often struggles to glimpse the true nature of hero beneath his reserved exterior.

Question 1

The author of the passage mentions *The Man of Feeling* (1771) in order to

- ☐ contrast Mackenzie's reasons for writing novels with those of Austen
- ☐ introduce evidence regarding the influence of particular writers on Austen
- ☐ corroborate a claim that a convention of masculine behavior changed during Austen's lifetime
- ☐ suggest that Austen's novels were more reflective of their historical context than Mackenzie's had been
- ☐ challenge a particular misconception about the modes of behavior common among gentlemen in the later eighteenth century

Question 2

The passage suggests which of the following about scholarship on Jane Austen?

- ☐ Much recent scholarship has begun to place greater emphasis on gender conventions governing men's behavior during Austen's lifetime.
- ☐ Some scholarship has debated whether Austen's novels depict emotional restraint as an admirable quality.
- ☐ Certain scholars argue that Austen's novels do not accurately reflect cultural changes during Austen's lifetime that changed the way gentlemen dressed and behaved.
- ☐ After 1980, scholarship on Austen shifted toward a greater emphasis on the historical context in which she wrote.
- ☐ With few exceptions, recent scholarship depicts Austen as a writer who had little interest in the tumultuous events of her time.

第七篇 菲律宾美国妇女

Filipino American women

Questions 1-2 are based on this passage.

Whereas Carlos Bulosan aimed through fiction and personal testimony to advance both Filipino civil rights in the United States and the social transformation of the Philippines, Yen Le Espiritu has set herself the task of recovering life histories of Filipino Americans. Her work brings Filipino Americans of the generation following the 1934-1965 immigration hiatus graphically to life. A special strength is the representation of Filipino American women, who were scarce among immigrants before the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration but composed more than half of the immigrants to America since liberalization in 1965. Espiritu's subjects document their changing sense of Filipino identity in the United States, much as Bulosan did as a member of the first substantial wave of immigrants.

Question 1

According to the passage, both Bulosan and Espiritu do which of the following in their work?

- ☐ Consider generational differences in Filipino immigrants' responses to life in the United States
- ☐ Attempt to make allowance for the demographic variations among Filipino immigrants to the United States
- ☐ Employ fiction in addition to documenting actual life histories of Filipino immigrants to the United States
- ☐ Represent how life in the United States has affected immigrants' sense of Filipino identity
- ☐ Examine the effects on Filipinos in the United States of the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration

Question 2

In the context in which it appears, "**graphically**" most nearly means

- ☐ in writing
- ☐ by means of drawing
- ☐ impressionistically
- ☐ diagrammatically
- ☐ vividly



同样的题目，不一样的人生

same questions, different life