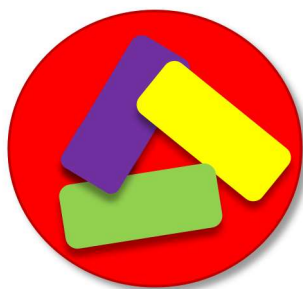


导 引 篇

*Tease apart the underlying logic of GRE
Give you confidence and enlightenment.*

逻辑揭秘，启迪未来



Version 1.05

大纲：

1. 同义替换：搞清楚出题人怎么想的，怎么操作的！
2. 阅读方法
3. 解题方法
4. 逻辑假设

第一篇 阳光下的葡萄干

Raisin In the Sun

Question 1

Questions 1-8 are based on this passage.

In *Raisin in the Sun*, Lorraine Hansberry does not reject integration or the economic and moral promise of the American dream; rather, she remains loyal to this dream while looking, realistically, at its incomplete realization. Once we recognize this dual vision, we can accept the play's ironic nuances as deliberate social commentaries by Hansberry rather than as the "unintentional" irony that Bigsby attributes to the work. Indeed, a curiously persistent refusal to credit Hansberry with a capacity for intentional irony has led some critics to interpret the play's thematic conflicts as mere confusion, contradiction, or eclecticism. Isaacs, for example, cannot easily reconcile Hansberry's intense concern for her race with her ideal of human reconciliation. But the play's complex view of Black self-esteem and human solidarity as compatible is no more "contradictory" than Du Bois' famous, well-considered ideal of ethnic self-awareness coexisting with human unity, or Fanon's emphasis on an ideal internationalism that also accommodates national identities and roles.

The author's primary purpose in the passage is to

- ☐ explain some critics' refusal to consider *Raisin in the Sun* a deliberately ironic play
- ☐ suggest that ironic nuances ally *Raisin in the Sun* with Du Bois's and Fanon's writings
- ☐ analyze the fundamental dramatic conflicts in *Raisin in the Sun*
- ☐ emphasize the inclusion of contradictory elements in *Raisin in the Sun*
- ☐ affirm the thematic coherence underlying *Raisin in the Sun*

Question 2

Questions 1-8 are based on this passage.

In *Raisin in the Sun*, Lorraine Hansberry does not reject integration or the economic and moral promise of the American dream; rather, she remains loyal to this dream while looking, realistically, at its incomplete realization. Once we recognize this dual vision, we can accept the play's ironic nuances as deliberate social commentaries by Hansberry rather than as the "unintentional" irony that Bigsby attributes to the work. Indeed, a curiously persistent refusal to credit Hansberry with a capacity for intentional irony has led **some critics** to interpret the play's thematic conflicts as mere confusion, contradiction, or eclecticism. Isaacs, for example, cannot easily reconcile Hansberry's intense concern for her race with her ideal of human reconciliation. But the play's complex view of Black self-esteem and human solidarity as compatible is no more "contradictory" than Du Bois' famous, well-considered ideal of ethnic self-awareness coexisting with human unity, or Fanon's emphasis on an ideal internationalism that also accommodates national identities and roles.

The author of the passage would probably consider which of the following judgments to be most similar to the reasoning of the highlighted "**critics**"?

- ☐ The world is certainly flat; therefore, the person proposing to sail around it is unquestionably foolhardy.
- ☐ Radioactivity cannot be directly perceived; therefore, a scientist could not possibly control it in a laboratory.
- ☐ The painter of this picture could not intend it to be funny; therefore, its humor must result from a lack of skill.
- ☐ Traditional social mores are beneficial to culture; therefore, anyone who deviates from them acts destructively.
- ☐ Filmmakers who produce documentaries deal exclusively with facts; therefore, a filmmaker who reinterprets particular events is misleading us.

Question 3


Questions 1-8 are based on this passage.

In *Raisin in the Sun*, Lorraine Hansberry does not reject integration or the economic and moral promise of the American dream; rather, she remains loyal to this dream while looking, realistically, at its incomplete realization. Once we recognize this dual vision, we can accept the play's ironic nuances as deliberate social commentaries by Hansberry rather than as the "unintentional" irony that Bigsby attributes to the work. **Indeed, a curiously persistent refusal to credit Hansberry with a capacity for intentional irony has led some critics to interpret the play's thematic conflicts as mere confusion, contradiction, or eclecticism.** Isaacs, for example, cannot easily reconcile Hansberry's intense concern for her race with her ideal of human reconciliation. But the play's complex view of Black self-esteem and human solidarity as compatible is no more "contradictory" than Du Bois' famous, well-considered ideal of ethnic self-awareness coexisting with human unity, or Fanon's emphasis on an ideal internationalism that also accommodates national identities and roles.

The author of the passage would probably consider which of the following judgments to be most similar to the reasoning of the critics described in the **boldfaced sentence**?

- ☐ The world is certainly flat; therefore, the person proposing to sail around it is unquestionably foolhardy.
- ☐ Radioactivity cannot be directly perceived; therefore, a scientist could not possibly control it in a laboratory.
- ☐ The painter of this picture could not intend it to be funny; therefore, its humor must result from a lack of skill.
- ☐ Traditional social mores are beneficial to culture; therefore, anyone who deviates from them acts destructively.
- ☐ Filmmakers who produce documentaries deal exclusively with facts; therefore, a filmmaker who reinterprets particular events is misleading us.

Question 4

Select a sentence in the passage in which the author provides examples that reinforce an argument against a critical response cited earlier in the passage. 

Question 5

In which of the following does the author of the passage reinforce a criticism of responses such as Isaacs's to *Raisin in the Sun*.

- ☐ The statement that Hansberry is "loyal" to the American dream
- ☐ The description of Hansberry's concern for African Americans as "intense"
- ☐ The assertion that Hansberry is concerned with "human solidarity"
- ☐ The description of Du Bois' ideal as "well-considered"
- ☐ The description of Fanon's internationalism as "ideal".

Question 6

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

It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about Hansberry's use of irony in *Raisin in the Sun*?

- ☐ It reflects Hansberry's reservations about the extent to which the American dream has been realized.
- ☐ It is justified by Hansberry's loyalty to a favorable depiction of American life.
- ☐ It shows in the play's thematic conflicts.

第二篇 简·亚当斯

Jane Addams

Question 1

Questions 1-2 are based on this passage.

Scholars have tended to treat the ideas of American social reformer Jane Addams as unique, failing to compare them sufficiently with those of other social activists and public intellectuals. Recent work, however, has situated her more thoroughly in the thinking and events of her time. For example, labor historians have usefully contextualized Addams' close work with labor unions in the 1890s. When Addams' interest in the workers' reform agenda is understood in relation to the history of trade unionism in Chicago and its impressive record of political action, her contribution emerges as far more cooperative than groundbreaking. Workers influenced her in ways not preciously appreciated.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- ☐ criticize Addams for not realizing the extent of her debt to other social activists and public intellectuals
 - ☐ describe how scholars have misunderstood Addams' ideas regarding social reform
 - ☐ outline a debate within the historical community regarding Addams' approach to social reform
 - ☐ emphasize the importance of placing Addams' work in a larger framework of reform and activism
 - ☐ discuss the impact of Addams' close work with labor union on working conditions in the 1890s
-

Question 2

Questions 1-2 are based on this passage.

Scholars have tended to treat the ideas of American social reformer Jane Addams as unique, failing to compare them sufficiently with those of other social activists and public intellectuals. Recent work, however, has situated her more thoroughly in the thinking and events of her time. For example, labor historians have usefully contextualized Addams' close work with labor unions in the 1890s. When Addams' interest in the workers' reform agenda is understood in relation to the **history of trade unionism in Chicago** and its impressive record of political action, her contribution emerges as far more cooperative than groundbreaking. Workers influenced her in ways not preciously appreciated.

The author refers to the "**history of trade unionism in Chicago**" primarily as

- an issue that has been largely ignored by historians
- an issue that has inspired contention among historians
- a model for how trade unionists might engage in political action
- an area in which Addams' contributions have been underestimated
- a valuable context for understanding the nature of Addams' contributions

第三篇 不好的科学作品

Bad science writing

Question 1

Questions 1-2 are based on this passage.

Most popularizations of science actually do more harm than good. Why? The single most important feature of scientific work is not this or that specific result. Instead, what science accomplishes – and what physics in particular accomplishes so beautifully – is the linking of diverse phenomena, the binding together of a myriad of predictions and explanations. What nearly all popularizations do is systematically undermine the progressive reasoning that links principles, conventions, experiments, and laws. Bad science writing splinters the most interesting feature of science, its long run of connected argumentation, into isolated metaphors that last just long enough to evoke a particular result: black holes are said to be huge funnels and quantum electron orbits are characterized as diffuse clouds.

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

The passage implies that most popular science writing

- ☐ focuses on discrete results arrived at by scientific reasoning
- ☐ spends more time describing scientific personalities than scientific processes
- ☐ gives readers an incomplete view of the interrelatedness of scientific discovery

第四篇 象牙进口

ivory importation

Question 1

Questions 1 is based on this passage.

Some conservationists, concerned about the rapid depletion through poaching of elephant herds in certain parts of Africa, are urging countries to which ivory is sold to ban ivory importation. This ban, they argue, would prevent ivory sellers from reaching their market, and elephant herds would have a chance to recover.

The conservationists' recommendation as described is based on which of the following assumptions?

- ☐ The capacity of any illegal channels that may exist for the sale of ivory in export markets cannot expand to meet demand in those markets
- ☐ There now exist synthetic substitutes for ivory that are essentially indistinguishable from the natural product
- ☐ Bans on imports of ivory need to be combined with intensified efforts to stop poaching in order to be effective
- ☐ To the economies of those countries that have significant elephant herds, elephants are more valuable alive than dead
- ☐ In some parts of Africa where poaching has depleted elephant herds, those herds are already beyond recovery

第五篇 烟雾与种子

smoke and seeds

Question 1

Questions 1 is based on this passage.

Normally, seeds of *Emmenathe penduliflora* stay dormant for years and germinate only when a fire burns through their habitat. Nitrogen dioxide in the smoke induces the seeds to germinate. Fires clear the brush, allowing germinating seeds to receive the sunlight they need to grow. The plants mature quickly, produce seeds, and then die. In areas with heavy automobile traffic, however, the seed germinates in the absence of fire, with automobile exhaust supplying the required nitrogen dioxide.

The information given, if accurate, most strongly supports which of the following hypotheses?

- ☐ Fires in the habitat of *E. Penduliflora* do not entirely destroy the plant's seeds even in the places where the fires burn most intensely.
- ☐ The nitrogen dioxide in automobile exhaust cannot harm plants of *E. Penduliflora* after germination.
- ☐ If human intervention decreases the number of fires in the habitat of *E. Penduliflora*, automobile exhaust can replicate the conditions the plant requires in order to thrive.
- ☐ Within the habitat of *E. Penduliflora*, natural fires are significantly more frequent in areas with heavy automobile traffic than they are in other areas.
- ☐ Unless *E. Penduliflora* seeds that have germinated can survive in the shade, automobile exhaust threatens the long-term survival of the plant in areas with heavy automobile traffic.

第六篇 大气中的硫化物

sulfur dioxide on Venus

Question 1

Questions 1 is based on this passage.

The surface of Venus contains calcite, a mineral that absorbs the gas sulfur dioxide. Sulfur dioxide is often produced by volcanic activity and is plentiful in Venus' atmosphere, so there must be a source, perhaps volcanic, producing sulfur dioxide on Venus.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- ☐ In the recent past, the level of sulfur dioxide in Venus' atmosphere was not much higher than it is now.
- ☐ If there is volcanic activity on the surface of Venus, it is not adequate to maintain the observed amount of sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere.
- ☐ The sulfur dioxide in Venus' atmosphere forms clouds that prevent direct observation of the surface.
- ☐ Sulfur dioxide produced by volcanic activity on the Earth's surface is also absorbed by minerals other than calcite.
- ☐ The calcite on the surface of Venus is in sufficient supply to continue to absorb sulfur for millions of years to come.



同样的题目，不一样的人生

same questions, different life