

Passage31-40

Passage 31

3s Version: The relevance of the literary personality--xxx--to the analysis of a literary work is being scrutinized by various schools of contemporary criticism.

Logic

1. 如果一个句子有两个破折号，可以先跳过中间的解释部分，理解主句的含义--思路主旨题。双破折号中间的部分--细节题。

However, to readers interested in literary detective work -- **say scholars of classical (Greek and Roman) literature who wish to reconstruct damaged texts or deduce a work's authorship** -- the literary personality sometimes provide vital clues.

Reduce to:

However, to readers interested in literary detective work, the literary personality sometimes provide vital clues.

2. A would most likely agree with the B that...

必须是B拥有的点，才能被A认同或否定 -- 即答案必须为AB共同拥有的！

Knowledge

Some schools of contemporary criticism (多个当代评论界学派):

- Deconstructionists (解构主义)
- New historicists (新历史主义)
- scholars of classical literature (复古派学者)

Verbal

- **scrutinize**: examine or inspect closely and thoroughly.
- **intertextuality**: interrelationship with other texts. -- 互文性
- **subtexts**: unspoken, concealed, or repressed discourses. -- 潜台词
- **discourse**: a spoken or written communication between people, especially serious discussion of a particular subject.
- **metatexts**: self-referential aspects.
- **devalue**: cause it to be thought less impressive or less deserving of respect
- **perception**: the way that you think about it or the impression you have of it.
- **credit**: believe.
- **defending the resurgence of**: 支持xxx的复兴

Passage 32

3s Version: 人类文化学应该是主观的，而非实证的。

从前的学者，就算标榜自己是实证的，其实也没有认清自己理论中暗藏的biases。（相当于过去的理论又当又立，本身是主观的，却标榜自己是客观的，然后用认为是客观--但其实不准确的--数据库）

Logic

1. 开头的代词，多指代前一句的主语。尤其注意中间有无人物关系的变化。

Many culturals anthropologists They argue that

2. 有The的名词指代，说明前一句已经出现过其本体。

Anthropology should stop striving to build a better database about cultural behavior and should turn to developing a **more humanistics interpretation of cultures**. The new framework holds that it may be more enlightening to investigate the biases of earlier texts than to continue with empirical methodologies.

The new framework = a more humanistics interpretation.

3. 题目中，确定人物/人群下，前后的时间差异是极为关键的！尤其是文章中在讲今昔对比时。因此，**现在“不认可的”**，可能是，**过去“相信的”**。

Text:

Many cultural anthropologists have come to reject the scientific framework of empiricism that dominated the field until the 1970s and now regard all scientific knowledge as socially constructed.

Choice: Q: about most cultural anthropologists working prior to the 1970s A: They regarded scientific knowledge as consisting of empirical truths.

4. 在定词处，用“or/and”的正反双向描述时：它的**重点在名词**，而不是修饰。

... came from anthropologists who brought with them a **prepackaged set of** conscious and unconscious **biases**

Knowledge

1. 关于文化人类学的观点 Cultural anthropology, according to the post-1970s critique, is unavoidably subjective, and the anthropologist should be explicit in acknowledging that fact. **现代人类学家，基于1970s后的评论，本身不可避免得就是“主观的”，人类学家应该明确地承认这一事实。**
2. 文章的理性历史梳理 cultural anthropologists的信仰/根基经历了变化。
1970前，they regard scientific knowledge as consisting of empirical truths;
现在，他们意识到早期文本蕴含的biases, regard that scientific knowledge is also constructed by society.
The new framework holds that **it may be more enlightening to investigate the biases of earlier texts than to continue with empirical methodologies**:

Verbal

- **Anthropologists:**
- **empiricism:** the belief that people should rely on practical experience and experiments, rather than on theories as a basis for knowledge. (经验主义;实证主义)
- **scientific framework of empiricism:** 实证主义科学框架
- **bring/brought with ...:** 拿来/取得...
- **prepackaged:** ~preprocessed/pre-filtered.
- **critique:** a written examination and judgment of a situation or of a person's work or ideas. 批评/评论

- **enlightening**: 启发性
- **empirical methodologies**: 实证主义方法
- **investigate the biases of earlier texts**: 研究早期文本的偏见
- **strive to do sth.**: 努力去做某事

Passage 33

3s Version: Distinguish seasonal ice from perennial ice.

Logic

1. 文章越短，每一句话越要被看到/看懂。否则会缺失关键信息。

Arctic sea ice **comes in two varieties**.

Seasonal ice forms in winter and then melts in summer, while **perennial ice** persists year-round.

2. 从句的标志词"which", 也可以用来做"解释"的标志词

When ice begins to form in seawater, it forces out salt, **which** has no place in the crystal structure.

which指代的是salt; 实际上形成了因果关系

Knowledge

1. 海冰的两种形态 肉眼很难分辨(seasonal ice is similar in appearance to perennial ice), 但是味道上可以分辨。

To the untrained eye, all sea ice looks similar, but by licking it, one can estimate how long a particular piece has been floating round.

2. 当溶液浓度够高时，不能够再次冻结

As the ice gets thicker, the rejected salt collects in tiny pockets of brine too highly concentrated to freeze.

Verbal

- **brine**: brine is salty water, especially salty water that is used for preserving food.
- **too concentrated to freeze**: 浓度太高以至于不能冻结
- **veinlike**: the thin tubes in your body through which your blood flows towards your heart. 静脉
- **multiyear ice can even be melted and drunk**: 多年的冰甚至可以被融化成饮用水

Passage 34

3s Version: suffragists' parade

Logic

1. 关键的形容词包含了转折的意味: transgression

a conscious transgression of the rules of social order.

如果错过了该形容词，还可以从细节（后续对应处的动词）描述发现情绪导向：

.... transgression of rules of social order: ... **challenged** traditional notions of

由此看出，前面为：“违反/违背”社会秩序； transgression ~ = challeng 取反

Knowledge

1. Party of Policy:

suffragist---主张女性参政者主义；

Antisuffragists;

Proponents of the "rule of social order" --- believed that it was undemine for women to march in suffrage parades.

2. Functionality of Parades: Recognize the parade's **rhetorical force as a vehicle for social change**;

Not only as a public expression of suffragist solidarity, but also a conscious transgression of the rule of social order: women's very presence in the streets challenged traditional notions of femininity and restriction on women's conduct.

drawbacks/"double-edged sword":

the women's efforts (parade) proclaim their solidarity left them open to patronizing commentary from press and public and to organized opposition from antisuffragists.

Verbal

- **suffragist**: A suffragist is a person who is in favour of women having the right to vote, especially in societies where women are not allowed to vote. (尤指在妇女没有选举权的社会中)主张妇女拥有选举权的人，主张妇女参政主义者
- **proclaim**: If people proclaim something, they formally make it known to the public. 宣布；声明；公布
- **solidarity**: If a group of people show solidarity, they show support for each other or for another group, especially in political or international affairs. (尤指政治或国际事务中的)团结一致，相互支持
- **transgress/transgression**: If someone transgresses, they break a moral law or a rule of behaviour. 违犯道德(或行为)准则
- **women's very presence in the streets challenged traditional notions of femininity and restrictions on women's conduct**: 女性出现在大街上，挑战了传统的关于女性的观点，以及对女性行为的约束。
- **parade**: A parade is a procession of people or vehicles moving through a public place in order to celebrate an important day or event. (庆祝重大日子或事件的)游行行列
- **procession**: A procession is a group of people who are walking, riding, or driving in a line as part of a public event. (走路、骑马、开车等的)队伍，行列
- **rhetorical**: using speech or writing in special ways in order to persuade people or to produce an impressive effect. 修辞的/舆论的
- **rhetorical force**: 舆论力量
- **recognizing the parade's rhetorical force as a vehicle for social change**: 意识到了游行作为社会变革工具的舆论力量
- **protest**: A protest is the act of saying or showing publicly that you object to something. 抗议；反对
- **"double-edged sword"**: 双刃剑

- **left them open to patronizing commentary from press and public and to organized opposition from antisuffragists:** 让她们公开面对，媒体和大众的怜悯，以及反对女性参政者的有组织反抗
- **patronize/patronizing:** to support or give money to an organization or activity 赞助 支持(中性/偏“施舍”--从上往下得支持)
- **commentary:** Commentary is discussion or criticism of something. 讨论;评论
- **opposition:** Opposition is strong, angry, or violent disagreement and disapproval. (强烈的) 反对，不赞成
- **decorum:** Decorum is behaviour that people consider to be correct, polite, and respectable. 有礼;得体;庄重 [formal]
- **social decorum:** 公共行为标准
- **frown:** 皱眉/不同意
- **frown upon:** If something is frowned upon or is frowned on, people disapprove of it. 不赞成/看不惯
- **ulterior:** If you say that someone has an ulterior motive for doing something, you believe that they have a hidden reason for doing it. (动机等) 隐蔽的，隐秘的，隐藏的
- **ulterior motive/purpose:** a reason for doing something that you deliberately hide in order to get an advantage for yourself. 居心叵测; 借题发挥; 别有用心;
- **They believe that it was unfeminine for women to march in suffrage parades:** 他们认为，女性游行时不符合女性身份的。
- **unfeminine:** adj. 不适于妇女的,不似女流的

Passage 35

3s Version: Dilworth's primer focusing more on children's understanding.

Logic

1. 句子内的指代//核心转折词--while

Dilworth's primer, unlike earlier ones, stressed the importance of children's understanding what they read. **While** it is in fact unlikely that children would have recognized all the vocabulary Dilworth used, **that** was at least his stated goal.

that = children would have recognized all the vocabulary Dilworth used. While: 尽管 (-), 但是(+)

Knowledge

1. Two pedagogical method:

Dilworth's primer: "recognized that primers should enable children to **decode words from print with the form of language they already knew: speech.**"

Earlier authors: "mirrored the practice used in Latin instruction: Introductory English texts as an unknown language with esoteric choice of vocabulary."

Verbal

- **primer:** A primer is a book containing basic facts about a subject, which is used by someone who is beginning to study that subject. 初级读本; 启蒙书; 入门书; Primer is a type of paint that is put onto wood in order to prepare it for the

main layer of paint. 底漆；底层涂料

- **esoteric**: If you describe something as esoteric, you mean it is known, understood, or appreciated by only a small number of people. 深奥的;难懂的;常人难以理解的
- **less esoteric**: 更易懂的
- **peculiarity**: A peculiarity is a characteristic or quality which belongs or relates only to one person or thing. 独特之处;特性;个性
- **fluent and articulate speech**: 流利清晰的讲话
- **articulate**: If you describe someone as articulate, you mean that they are able to express their thoughts and ideas easily and well. 善于表达的;口齿伶俐的
- **held**: Held is the past tense and past participle of **hold**.
- **pedagogical method**: teaching method.

Passage 36

3s Version: Madagascar's Mahafale

Logic

xxx cattle raisers have incorporated the prickly pear cactus into their pastoral economy, **which depends on assisting** their cattle through the dry season, when grass and water are scarce.

该放牧经济 取决于/重点看 --- (能否) 帮助他们的牛度过旱季

Knowledge

1. 在干旱期严峻地区的游牧生活--摆烂:

Rather than relying on nomadism in the pursuit of water and pasture for their livestock, they have turned to cactus to keep stock alive.

不再为他们的牲口追求水与草地，而是转向养殖仙人掌，优先保证牲口的存活。

In doing so, these herders have become **cactus cultivators**, which has reduced their mobility.

因此，他们从放牧人，变成了仙人掌种植人，从而降低了移动性。

2. 放牧主题

cattle raiser ~ = nomad ~ = herder ~ = 游牧民/放牧者。

pastoral economy = 放牧经济。

nomadism = pastoralists = 放牧主义。

harvest = 收割; Crop = 庄稼;

cactus = 仙人掌; corral ~ fence = 围栏 sow(种植), prune(修剪) and shape prickly pear into living fences around their corrals.

Verbal

- **cattle**: Cattle are cows and bulls. 牛
- **prickly**: Prickly things are sharp and spiky, while prickly people are quick to be offended or irritated. 扎人的，易怒的。
- **pear cactus**: 梨果仙人掌
- **pastoral**: A pastoral way of life is one in which people keep animals such as cows and sheep that feed off the land. 畜牧的；放牧的

- **scarce**: If something is scarce, there is not enough of it. 缺乏的;不足的;供不应求的
- **harvest**: When you harvest a crop, you gather it in. 收获;收割
- **nomad**: A nomad is a member of a group of people who travel from place to place rather than living in one place all the time. 游牧民;游牧部落的人
- **nomadism**: 游牧
- **corral**: a corral is a space surrounded by a fence where cattle or horses are kept. (北美的)畜栏, 围栏
- **sow**: If you sow seeds or sow an area of land with seeds, you plant the seeds in the ground. 播(种);在...里播(种)
- **prune**: to cut off some of the branches of a tree or bush to make it grow better. 修剪
- **cultivator**: A cultivator is someone who prepares the ground and grows crops in it. 耕作者;种植者
- **crop**: Crops are plants such as wheat and potatoes that are grown in large quantities for food. 庄稼;作物

Passage 37

3s Version: hunting otter --- otter decreasing --- urchin increasing --- kelp decreasing --- cow appeared malnourished & cow being hunted. ---> cow undergoes substantial depopulation.

Logic

Knowledge

1. 海洋生物

kelp: 海藻--经常是动物的主要食物来源。

动物之间会互相吃, 有的动物又主要支持植物-如kelp

otter 海獭 吃 urchin 海胆; urchin 海胆 & [sea cow] 海牛 吃 kelp 海藻

Verbal

- **otter**: An otter is a small animal with brown fur, short legs, and a long tail. Otters swim well and eat fish. 水獭
- **sea urchin**: A sea urchin is a small round sea creature that has a hard shell covered with sharp points. 海胆
- **preys to**: A creature that preys on other creatures lives by catching and eating them. 捕食; 以捕猎...为生
- **grazing pressure**: 放牧压力
- **kelp forests**: 海藻林
- **kelp**: Kelp is a type of flat brown seaweed. 巨藻; 大型褐藻
- **the onset of**: The onset of something is the beginning of it, used especially to refer to something unpleasant. (尤指不快之事的) 开始, 开端, 肇始
- **malnourished**: If someone is malnourished, they are physically weak because they do not eat enough food or do not eat the right kind of food. 营养不良的; 营养失调的
- **substantial**: Substantial means large in amount or degree. →see usage note at: important 大量的;相当程度的;重大的
- **migrate to**: 移居, 迁徙

Passage 38

3s Version: Two un-convincing explanation for dimness of certain supernova kind.

Logic

1. unless -- 除非 --- 关键的让步虚拟用词

Also, **unless** spread very smoothly throughout space, the dust would introduce large variations in the *measurements*.
unless后的 -- 条件 + 结果 --- 都是没有发生的。反之，真是的情况是： 反向条件+反向结果！
In real, those were no large variation in those measurements.

Knowledge

1. Counter-pairs in Astronomy

fainter/dim Vs. brightening; distant Vs. near

Verbal

- **supernova(exploding star)**: 超新星
- **fainter**: A faint sound, colour, mark, feeling, or quality has very little strength or intensity. (声音、颜色、标记、感觉或特性)微弱的，暗淡的，虚弱的
- **dim/dimness**: Dim light is not bright. (光线)昏暗的，暗淡的
- **They discounted the possibility that ...**: 他们排除了...的可能性
- **discount**: If you discount an idea, fact, or theory, you consider that it is not true, not important, or not relevant. 认为(某种思想、事实、理论)不重要;不全信;认为...不相关
- **skirt**: If you skirt something, you go around the edge of it. 沿着...的边缘走;沿着...的外围走;绕着...走; If you skirt a problem or question, you avoid dealing with it. 避开，回避(困难、问题等)

Passage 39

3s Version: Maya water management can be partially explained by centralized political power, but this theory does not work in other water-rich region.

Logic

1. 第一句第二句之间，"this kind of water control"是前后有对应指代的关系的

... the urban architecture of some cities was used to **divert rainfall runoff into gravity-fed systems of interconnected reservoirs**. In the central and southern May Lowlands, **this kind of water control** was necessary to ...

Knowledge

1. 对于lowland本地地区，有把雨水引流到相互连接的重力供水系统的做法(divert rainfall runoff into gravity-fed systems of interconnected reservoirs)

Verbal

- **pretext**: A pretext is a reason which you pretend has caused you to do something. 借口；托词
- **curb**: If you curb something, you control it and keep it within limits. 控制;抑制;限定;约束
- **curb challenges**: 压制/抑制 挑战
- **prevailing**: The prevailing wind in an area is the type of wind that blows over that area most of the time. (风) 盛行的，常年刮的

- **prevailing pattern of rainfall**: 盛行的降水模式 = seasonal availability of rainfall.
- **lowland cities**: 盆地城市
- **pond**: A pond is a small area of water that is smaller than a lake. Ponds are often made artificially. 池塘；水塘
- **divert**: To divert means to **shift or turn from one thing/direction to another**. A magician might attempt to divert your attention as he shoves the rabbit into the hat. 转移；使...转向
- **(rainfall) runoff**: Run-off is rainwater that forms a stream rather than being absorbed by the ground. 径流，溢流 (指流入河流中的雨水)
- **perennial**: long-term 长期
- **scarcity of perennial surface water**: 地表长存水的稀缺
- **seasonal availability of rainfall**: 季节性可有的降雨

Passage 40

3s Version: Johnson's imagery about the South live is not reflect the truth, but be influenced by his pre-built conceptualization from French expressionist in NYC.

His art does not hold realism

Logic

1. 对于特定的形容词 要警惕前后逻辑的反转

urban environments Vs **lift in the rural South**

2. 短篇阅读中，句子间的指代的对应关系是很重要的 -- 上下同义/反义

Some critics have celebrated ... **This view**, which ...
view = critics 上下是承接关系

- 3.

Knowledge

1. 句子作用题的一种常见表述：

It expands upon a point made in the previous sentence. 这句话是对前一句观点的展开。

2. 艺术主题的背景认识!!!!

- 普遍存在&大概率有反转的观点：African American artist所描述的画作会直接呈现unmediated documentations of direct experience.
- **转折在于**：多数非裔艺术家的成长环境是NYC等北方大城市，Their conceptualization of the South was largely formed before he left New York, where he had studied the French expressionist Paul. 他们对南方的构思早就首法国等非原住民的艺术风格所影响 ---- **Their interpretive thinking** 主观的解读式思考，让他们的作品也不能真实反映South的底层非裔人民。

Verbal

- **vibrant**: Someone or something that is vibrant is full of life, energy, and enthusiasm. 充满生气的;精力充沛的;活跃的
- **close-knit**: A close-knit group of people are closely linked, do things together, and take an interest in each other. 紧密相连的;密切合作的；志同道合的

- **depict a vibrant natural landscape and close-knit Black community:** 描绘了一个多彩的自然风景，和团结紧密的非裔美国人社会。
- **unmediated:** adj. 无中介的,未经调停的 -- Real
- **mediate:** If something mediates a particular process or event, it allows that process or event to happen and influences the way in which it happens. 调节;影响
- **unmediated documentation of direct experience, overlooks Johnson's interpretive thinking.:** 直接体验的 未经改良的记录，但是(这一想法)忽视了 Johnson 的解读式思考。
- **conceptualization / conceptualize:** If you conceptualize something, you form an idea of it in your mind. 构思;使形成概念
- **expressionist:** An expressionist is an artist, writer, or composer who uses the style of expressionism. 表现主义者；表现派
- **stylistic influence:** 风格影响
- **idyllic:** If you describe something as idyllic, you mean that it is extremely pleasant, simple, and peaceful without any difficulties or dangers. 安恬的;田园诗般的;质朴宜人的
- **industrialism:** Industrialism is the state of having an economy based on industry. 工业主义,产业主义(指经济主要依靠工业的社会)
- **present rural life as an idyllic alternative to modern industrialism:** 想要通过呈现“田园诗般的乡村生活”，来代替“现代工业主义”。
- **contest:** A contest is a competition or game in which people try to win. 竞赛;比赛//If you contest a statement or decision, you object to it formally because you think it is wrong or unreasonable. 争辩;对...提出异议