

C1 高级别学术阅读 16

高难阅读实战演练 2

阅读段落 1

- ❖ 想要快速解决阅读理解的逻辑题，有几个重要的步骤。由于这类阅读题往往是短篇 argument 类文章的形式，所以通常都是作者想要总结某个观点，或者就一个观点进行讨论的方式。
- ❖ 搞定阅读逻辑题
- ❖ 第一步：确认问题类型
看这类考试文章前可以先看问题，问题会告诉你需要那种逻辑思维方式来解题，有的时候还会包含文章的结论。而仔细阅读问题题干可能会帮助我们加强或者削弱结论，找出假设部分进行推理，分析文章结构。这篇小短文的问题，就是让我们去削弱结论。
- ❖ 第二步：分解文章论点
一般文章的论点会由这几个部分组成，分别是：前提、结论、假设和反对前提。当阅读文章论点时，我们要学会分辨其中的这些部分，分解论点进行解析。
- ❖ 第三步：排除答案选项
把答案的每个选项都检查一遍。首先排除那些明显错误的选项，然后把剩下的选项进行对比。
- ❖ Exterminator: Using poisoned food is the most effective tactic for combating a mouse infestation. The mouse will carry the food back to the nest, causing all of the mice to die, while a trap will kill only the one mouse that falls into it. If all signs of the mice disappear for three consecutive weeks after poisoned food is used, the homeowner can be sure that the poison was successful in eradicating the mice.

1. Which of the following, if true, most seriously calls into question the exterminator's claim that the absence of signs for three weeks means the mice have been eradicated by the poison?
- A. Because mice hide whenever they sense humans, it is very difficult to see or hear mice even when there is an active infestation.
 - B. It is more humane to use live-catch? traps that allow homeowners to release the still-living mice outside.
 - C. In the spring, many mice that nest in houses begin foraging for food outside and do not return to the comfort of the house until the fall or winter.
 - D. There are several different kinds of poison that could be used, some of which are more effective than others.
 - E. It sometimes takes longer than three weeks for all of the mice to ingest and die from the poison.

阅读段落 2

- ❖ A decrease in face-to-face social contact can precipitate depression. Time spent using the Internet cannot be spent in face-to-face social contact, so psychologists have speculated that sharply increasing Internet use can cause depression. Studies of regular Internet users have found a significantly higher incidence of depression among those who had recently doubled the amount of time they spent using the Internet than among those whose use had not increased. Hence, the psychologists' speculation is correct.

1. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?
- A. In general, the reason that the people in the studies had doubled their Internet use was not that they had earlier experienced a significant decrease in opportunities for face-to-face social contact.
 - B. A sharp decrease in face-to-face social contact is the only change in daily activity that can lead to an increased incidence of depression.
 - C. Using the Internet presents no opportunities for people to increase the amount of

face-to-face social contact they experienced in their daily lives.

- D. Regular Internet users who are depressed will experience an immediate improvement in mood if they sharply decrease the amount of time they spend on the Internet.
- E. Before they doubled the time they spent on the Internet, the people who did so were already more prone to depression than are regular Internet users in general.

阅读段落 3

- ❖ Many critics of Emily Bronte's novel *Wuthering Heights* see its second part as a counterpoint that comments on, if it does not reverse, the first part, where a "romantic" reading receives more confirmation. Seeing the two parts as a whole is encouraged by the novel's sophisticated structure, revealed in its complex use of narrators and time shifts. Granted that the presence of these elements need not argue an authorial awareness of novelistic construction comparable to that of Henry James, their presence does encourage attempts to unify the novel's heterogeneous parts. However, any interpretation that seeks to unify all of the novel's diverse elements is bound to be somewhat unconvincing. This is not because such an interpretation necessarily stiffens into a thesis (although rigidity in any interpretation of this or of any novel is always a danger), but because *Wuthering Heights* has recalcitrant elements of undeniable power that, ultimately, resist inclusion in an all-encompassing interpretation. In this respect, *Wuthering Heights* shares a feature of *Hamlet*.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the first and second parts of *Wuthering Heights*?
- A. The second part has received more attention from critics.
- B. The second part has little relation to the first part.
- C. The second part annuls the force of the first part.
- D. The second part provides less substantiation for a romantic reading.
- E. The second part is better because it is more realistic.

2. Which of the following inferences about Henry James's awareness of novelistic construction is best supported by the passage?
- A. James, more than any other novelist, was aware of the difficulties of novelistic construction.
 - B. James was very aware of the details of novelistic construction.
 - C. James's awareness of novelistic construction derived from his reading of Bronte.
 - D. James's awareness of novelistic construction has led most commentators to see unity in his individual novels.
 - E. James's awareness of novelistic construction precluded him from violating the unity of his novels.
3. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree that an interpretation of a novel should _____.
- A. not try to unite heterogeneous elements in the novel
 - B. not be inflexible in its treatment of the elements in the novel
 - C. not argue that the complex use of narrators or of time shifts indicates a sophisticated structure
 - D. concentrate on those recalcitrant elements of the novel that are outside the novel's main structure
 - E. primarily consider those elements of novelistic construction of which the author of the novel was aware
4. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about Hamlet?
- A. Hamlet has usually attracted critical interpretations that tend to stiffen into theses.
 - B. Hamlet has elements that are not amenable to an all-encompassing critical interpretation.
 - C. Hamlet is less open to an all-encompassing critical interpretation than is Wuthering Heights.