

GRE阅读

感觉自己酷酷的【胡菁】老师

目录

【长文章专题】

长文章阅读方法

解题技巧回顾 & 综合运用



► GRE阅读【长文章】

1. 时间要求
2. 做题顺序
3. 阅读技巧
4. 考点难点

► GRE阅读【长文章】

1.时间要求	1.时间要求
2.做题顺序	7-9分钟/篇
3.阅读技巧	4分钟/2题
4.考点难点	

► GRE阅读【长文章】

1.时间要求	1.时间要求	2.做题顺序
2.做题顺序	7-9分钟/篇	主旨题+作用题+事实信息题
3.阅读技巧	4分钟/2题	推断题+加强/削弱题+否定事实信息题
4.考点难点		词汇题+态度题+类比题
		【边看边做】
		【先看再做】
		【必要后做】

► GRE阅读【长文章】

1.时间要求	1.时间要求	2.做题顺序	3.阅读技巧
2.做题顺序	7-9分钟/篇	主旨题+作用题+事实信息题	首段精读，对象+特征+作者的立场
3.阅读技巧	4分钟/2题	推断题+加强/削弱题+否定事实信息题	--对比处
4.考点难点		词汇题+态度题+类比题	--举例处
		【边看边做】	--总结处
		【先看再做】	中间段落，首句、转折处
		【必要后做】	尾段，首句、尾句
			【定位部分+必读部分】

► GRE阅读【长文章】

1.时间要求	4.考点难点		
2.做题顺序	反义结构	同义结构	
3.阅读技巧	从句转折是强调	并列结构常出题	例子出现记位置
4.考点难点	句中转折是对立	限定修饰多半考	比较最高要小心
	句子转折看句间	标点符号要重视	

长文章 1

► GRE阅读【长文章】

In February 1848 the people of Paris rose in revolt against the constitutional monarchy of Louis-Philippe. Despite the existence of excellent narrative accounts, the February Days, as this revolt is called, have been largely ignored by social historians of the past two decades. For each of the three other major insurrections in nineteenth-century Paris—July 1830, June 1848, and May 1871—there exists at least a sketch of participants' backgrounds and an analysis, more or less rigorous, of the reasons for the occurrence of the uprisings. Only in the case of the February Revolution do we lack a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.

1. With which of the following statements regarding revolution would the author most likely agree?
- A. Revolutionary mobilization requires a great deal of planning by people representing disaffected groups.
 - B. The objectives of the February Revolution were more radical than those of the June insurrection.
 - C. The process of revolutionary mobilization varies greatly from one revolution to the next.
 - D. Revolutions vary greatly in the usefulness of the historical records that they produce.
 - E. As knowledge of the February Revolution increases, chances are good that its importance will eventually eclipse that of the June insurrection.

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Two reasons for this relative neglect seem obvious. First, the insurrection of February has been overshadowed by that of June. The February Revolution overthrew a regime, to be sure, but met with so little resistance that it failed to generate any real sense of historical drama. Its successor, on the other hand, appeared to pit key socioeconomic groups in a life-or-death struggle and was widely seen by contemporary observers as marking a historical departure. Through their interpretations, which exert a continuing influence on our understanding of the revolutionary process, the impact of the events of June has been magnified, while, as an unintended consequence, the significance of the February insurrection has been diminished. Second, like other “successful” insurrections, the events of February failed to generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage: these failed insurrections created a mass of invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities’ efforts to search out and punish the rebels.

2. Which of the following is the most logical objection to the claim made in the last paragraph?

- A. The February Revolution of 1848 is much less significant than the July insurrection of 1830.
- B. The backgrounds and motivations of participants in the July insurrection of 1830 have been identified, however cursorily.
- C. Even less is known about the July insurrection of 1830 than about the February Revolution of 1848.
- D. Historical records made during the July insurrection of 1830 are less reliable than those made during the May insurrection of 1871.
- E. The importance of the July insurrection of 1830 has been magnified at the expense of the significance of the February Revolution of 1848.

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Quite different is the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848. Experiences are retold, but participants typically resume their daily routines without ever recording their activities. Those who played salient roles may become the objects of highly embellished verbal accounts or in rare cases, of celebratory articles in contemporary periodicals. And it is true that the publicly acknowledged leaders of an uprising frequently write memoirs. However, such documents are likely to be highly unreliable, unrepresentative, and unsystematically preserved, especially when compared to the detailed judicial dossiers prepared for everyone arrested following a failed insurrection.

3. The purpose of the second paragraph is to explain why
- A. the people of Paris revolted in February 1848 against the rule of Louis-Philippe
 - B. there exist excellent narrative accounts of the February Days
 - C. the February Revolution met with little resistance
 - D. a useful description of the participants in the February Revolution is lacking
 - E. the February Revolution failed to generate any real sense of historical drama

► GRE阅读【长文章】

As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers which of the following essential for understanding a revolutionary mobilization?

- A. a comprehensive theory of revolution that can be applied to the major insurrections of the nineteenth century
- B. awareness of the events necessary for a revolution to be successful
- C. access to narratives and memoirs written by eyewitnesses of a given revolution
- D. the historical perspective provided by the passage of a considerable amount of time
- E. knowledge of the socioeconomic backgrounds of a revolution's participants

► GRE阅读【长文章】

As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.

做题顺序 心中有数

4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers which of the following essential for understanding a revolutionary mobilization?

A. a comprehensive theory of revolution that can be applied to the major insurrections of the nineteenth century

B. awareness of the events necessary for a revolution to be successful

C. access to narratives and memoirs written by eyewitnesses of a given revolution

D. the historical perspective provided by the passage of a considerable amount of time

E. knowledge of the socioeconomic backgrounds of a revolution's participants

► GRE阅读【长文章】

In February 1848 the people of Paris rose in revolt against the constitutional monarchy of Louis-Philippe. Despite the existence of excellent narrative accounts, the February Days, as this revolt is called, have been largely ignored by social historians of the past two decades. For each of the three other major insurrections in nineteenth-century Paris—July 1830, June 1848, and May 1871—there exists at least a sketch of participants' backgrounds and an analysis, more or less rigorous, of the reasons for the occurrence of the uprisings. Only in the case of the February Revolution do we lack a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.

首段

对象:

考点:

作者的立场:

► GRE阅读【长文章】

In February 1848 the people of Paris rose in revolt against the constitutional monarchy of Louis-Philippe. **Despite** the existence of excellent narrative accounts, the February Days, as this revolt is called, have been largely ignored by social historians of the past two decades. For each of the three other major insurrections in nineteenth-century Paris—July 1830, June 1848, and May 1871—there exists **at least** a sketch of participants' backgrounds and an analysis, more or less rigorous, of the reasons for the occurrence of the uprisings. Only in the case of the February Revolution **do we lack** a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.

首段

对象: **February Days**

考点:

转折让步

对比

作者的立场:

强调句

we lack a useful description of participants

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Two reasons for this relative neglect seem obvious. First, the insurrection of February has been overshadowed by that of June. The February Revolution overthrew a regime, to be sure, but met with so little resistance that it failed to generate any real sense of historical drama. Its successor, on the other hand, appeared to pit key socioeconomic groups in a life-or-death struggle and was widely seen by contemporary observers as marking a historical departure. Through their interpretations, which exert a continuing influence on our understanding of the revolutionary process, the impact of the events of June has been magnified, while, as an unintended consequence, the significance of the February insurrection has been diminished. Second, like other “successful” insurrections, the events of February failed to generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage: these failed insurrections created a mass of invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities’ efforts to search out and punish the rebels.

第二段

首句：

转折处：

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Two reasons for this relative neglect seem obvious. First, the insurrection of February has been overshadowed by that of June. The February Revolution overthrew a regime, to be sure, but met with so little resistance that it failed to generate any real sense of historical drama. Its successor, on the other hand, appeared to pit key socioeconomic groups in a life-or-death struggle and was widely seen by contemporary observers as marking a historical departure. Through their interpretations, which exert a continuing influence on our understanding of the revolutionary process, the impact of the events of June has been magnified, while, as an unintended consequence, the significance of the February insurrection has been diminished. Second, like other “successful” insurrections, the events of February failed to generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage: these failed insurrections created a mass of invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities’ efforts to search out and punish the rebels.

第二段

首句：Two reasons

转折处：无明显反向关系

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Quite different is the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848. Experiences are retold, but participants typically resume their daily routines without ever recording their activities. Those who played salient roles may become the objects of highly embellished verbal accounts or in rare cases, of celebratory articles in contemporary periodicals. And it is true that the publicly acknowledged leaders of an uprising frequently write memoirs. However, such documents are likely to be highly unreliable, unrepresentative, and unsystematically preserved, especially when compared to the detailed judicial dossiers prepared for everyone arrested following a failed insurrection.

第三段

首句：

转折处：

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Quite different is the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848. Experiences are retold, but participants typically resume their daily routines without ever recording their activities. Those who played salient roles may become the objects of highly embellished verbal accounts or in rare cases, of celebratory articles in contemporary periodicals. And it is true that the publicly acknowledged leaders of an uprising frequently write memoirs. However, such documents are likely to be highly unreliable, unrepresentative, and unsystematically preserved, especially when compared to the detailed judicial dossiers prepared for everyone arrested following a failed insurrection.

第三段

首句：对比

转折处：有一处明显转折

► GRE阅读【长文章】

As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.

尾段

总结句

► GRE阅读【长文章】

In February 1848 the people of Paris rose in revolt against the constitutional monarchy of Louis-Philippe. **Despite** the existence of excellent narrative accounts, the February Days, as this revolt is called, have been largely ignored by social historians of the past two decades. For each of the three other major insurrections in nineteenth-century Paris—July 1830, June 1848, and May 1871—there exists **at least** a sketch of participants' backgrounds and an analysis, more or less rigorous, of the reasons for the occurrence of the uprisings. Only in the case of the February Revolution **do we lack** a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.



1. With which of the following statements regarding revolution would the author most likely agree?
- A. Revolutionary mobilization requires a great deal of planning by people representing disaffected groups.
 - B. The objectives of the February Revolution were more radical than those of the June insurrection.
 - C. The process of revolutionary mobilization varies greatly from one revolution to the next.
 - D. Revolutions vary greatly in the usefulness of the historical records that they produce.
 - E. As knowledge of the February Revolution increases, chances are good that its importance will eventually eclipse that of the June insurrection.

► GRE阅读【长文章】

As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.



2. Which of the following is the most logical objection to the claim made in the last paragraph?

- A. The February Revolution of 1848 is much less significant than the July insurrection of 1830.
- B. The backgrounds and motivations of participants in the July insurrection of 1830 have been identified, however cursorily.
- C. Even less is known about the July insurrection of 1830 than about the February Revolution of 1848.
- D. Historical records made during the July insurrection of 1830 are less reliable than those made during the May insurrection of 1871.
- E. The importance of the July insurrection of 1830 has been magnified at the expense of the significance of the February Revolution of 1848.

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Two reasons for this relative neglect seem obvious. First, the insurrection of February has been overshadowed by that of June. The February Revolution overthrew a regime, to be sure, but met with so little resistance that it failed to generate any real sense of historical drama. Its successor, on the other hand, appeared to pit key socioeconomic groups in a life-or-death struggle and was widely seen by contemporary observers as marking a historical departure. Through their interpretations, which exert a continuing influence on our understanding of the revolutionary process, the impact of the events of June has been magnified, while, as an unintended consequence, the significance of the February insurrection has been diminished. Second, like other “successful” insurrections, the events of February failed to generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage: these failed insurrections created a mass of invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities’ efforts to search out and punish the rebels.



3. The purpose of the second paragraph is to explain why
- A. the people of Paris revolted in February 1848 against the rule of Louis-Philippe
 - B. there exist excellent narrative accounts of the February Days
 - C. the February Revolution met with little resistance
 - D. a useful description of the participants in the February Revolution is lacking
 - E. the February Revolution failed to generate any real sense of historical drama



► GRE阅读【长文章】

In February 1848 the people of Paris rose in revolt against the constitutional monarchy of Louis-Philippe. **Despite** the existence of excellent narrative accounts, the February Days, as this revolt is called, have been largely ignored by social historians of the past two decades. For each of the three other major insurrections in nineteenth-century Paris—July 1830, June 1848, and May 1871—there exists **at least** a sketch of participants' backgrounds and an analysis, more or less rigorous, of the reasons for the occurrence of the uprisings. Only in the case of the February Revolution **do we lack** a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.



4. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers which of the following essential for understanding a revolutionary mobilization?

- A. a comprehensive theory of revolution that can be applied to the major insurrections of the nineteenth century
- B. awareness of the events necessary for a revolution to be successful
- C. access to narratives and memoirs written by eyewitnesses of a given revolution
- D. the historical perspective provided by the passage of a considerable amount of time
- E. knowledge of the socioeconomic backgrounds of a revolution's participants

长文章 2

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Based on evidence from tree rings, pollen samples and other records, scientists have for a long time assumed that interglacials—warm interludes between ice ages—were as mild and uniform as the Holocene, the present interglacial, has been for all of its 8,000 to 10,000 years. But new research in Greenland has put this assumption into question.

Researchers on two teams, the Greenland Ice-Core Project (GRIP) and the Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2 (GISP2), have analyzed two different cylinders of ice, each about two miles in depth, pulled up from the Greenland ice sheet. Such ice cores trap gases, bits of dust, and other chemicals that were present in the snow that fell over Greenland for thousands of years and then became compressed into ice. By studying these components, scientists have obtained a detailed archive of many aspects of climate, including air temperatures, snowfall, and concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.



2. Which of the following describes research that is most clearly analogous to the testing done by GRIP scientists?

- A. Scientists studying the formation of the Sahara desert measure the rate of topsoil erosion in the region
- B. Scientists seeking to determine the age of a particular fossil measure the percentage of its carbon atoms that have decayed
- C. Scientists researching vision in flies measure and compare the amounts of vitamin A found in the retinas of several fly species.
- D. Scientists investigating the development of life on Earth measure and compare the amount of oxygen used by various organisms along the evolutionary scale.
- E. Scientists plotting the fluctuations in rainfall in the early rain forests measure the presence of certain gases trapped in tree rings of older trees.

类比题

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Based on evidence from tree rings, pollen samples and other records, scientists have for a long time assumed that **interglacials**—warm interludes between ice ages—were as mild and uniform as the Holocene, the present interglacial, has been for all of its 8,000 to 10,000 years. But new research in Greenland has put this assumption into question.

Researchers on two teams, the Greenland Ice-Core Project (GRIP) and the Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2 (GISP2), have analyzed two different cylinders of ice, each about two miles in depth, pulled up from the Greenland ice sheet. Such ice cores trap gases, bits of dust, and other chemicals that were present in the snow that fell over Greenland for thousands of years and then became compressed into ice. **By studying these components**, scientists have obtained a detailed archive of many aspects of climate, including air temperatures, snowfall, and concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.



2. Which of the following describes research that is most clearly analogous to the testing done by GRIP scientists?

- A. Scientists studying the formation of the Sahara desert measure the rate of topsoil erosion in the region
- B. Scientists seeking to determine the age of a particular fossil measure the percentage of its carbon atoms that have decayed
- C. Scientists researching vision in flies measure and compare the amounts of vitamin A found in the retinas of several fly species.
- D. Scientists investigating the development of life on Earth measure and compare the amount of oxygen used by various organisms along the evolutionary scale.
- E. Scientists plotting the fluctuations in rainfall in the early rain forests measure the presence of certain gases trapped in tree rings of older trees.

► GRE阅读【长文章】

解题的基本原则

--局部信息结构的匹配

解题步骤

--回原文，提取结构，匹配选项

正确答案

--数据关系一致，句内关系一致，属性范围一致

2. Which of the following describes research that is most clearly analogous to the testing done by GRIP scientists?

A. Scientists studying the formation of the Sahara desert measure the rate of topsoil erosion in the region



B. Scientists seeking to determine the age of a particular fossil measure the percentage of its carbon atoms that have decayed

C. Scientists researching vision in flies measure and compare the amounts of vitamin A found in the retinas of several fly species.

D. Scientists investigating the development of life on Earth measure and compare the amount of oxygen used by various organisms along the evolutionary scale.

E. Scientists plotting the fluctuations in rainfall in the early rain forests measure the presence of certain gases trapped in tree rings of older trees.

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Based on evidence from tree rings, pollen samples and other records, scientists have for a long time assumed that **interglacials**—warm interludes between ice ages—were as mild and uniform as the Holocene, the present interglacial, has been for all of its 8,000 to 10,000 years. But new research in Greenland has put this assumption into question.

Researchers on two teams, the Greenland Ice-Core Project (GRIP) and the Greenland Ice Sheet Project 2 (GISP2), have analyzed two different cylinders of ice, each about two miles in depth, pulled up from the Greenland ice sheet. Such ice cores trap gases, bits of dust, and other chemicals that were present in the snow that fell over Greenland for thousands of years and then became compressed into ice. **By studying these components**, scientists have obtained a detailed archive of many aspects of climate, including air temperatures, snowfall, and concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.



2. Which of the following describes research that is most clearly analogous to the testing done by GRIP scientists?

- A. Scientists studying the formation of the Sahara desert measure the rate of topsoil erosion in the region
- B. Scientists seeking to determine the age of a particular fossil measure the percentage of its carbon atoms that have decayed
- C. Scientists researching vision in flies measure and compare the amounts of vitamin A found in the retinas of several fly species.
- D. Scientists investigating the development of life on Earth measure and compare the amount of oxygen used by various organisms along the evolutionary scale.
- E. Scientists plotting the fluctuations in rainfall in the early rain forests measure the presence of certain gases trapped in tree rings of older trees.

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Based on evidence from tree rings, pollen samples and other records, scientists have for a long time assumed that interglacials—warm interludes between ice ages—were as mild and uniform as the Holocene, the present interglacial, has been for all of its 8,000 to 10,000 years. But new research in Greenland has put this assumption into question.



1. The passage is primarily concerned with
- A. refuting certain scientific theories about Earth's climatic history
 - B. outlining new findings concerning Earth's climate during ice ages
 - C. discussing new research that may challenge a long-held scientific assumption about Earth's climatic history
 - D. describing the climatic changes that occurred when Earth moved from an ice age into an interglacial period
 - E. reconciling conflicting evidence concerning climatic changes.

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Researchers' clues to the Eemian climate come from measurements of the ratios of two slightly different types of oxygen, isotopes oxygen-16 and oxygen-18, preserved in the GRIP core. These ratios register the fluctuations of air temperatures over the seasons and years. When the air was warm, vapor containing the heavier isotope, oxygen-18, condensed and formed precipitation, in the form of snow, more readily than did vapor containing oxygen-16. Thus, snow that fell during warmer periods contains proportionally more oxygen-18 than snow deposited during cold spells. Evidence of rapid climate shifts was also drawn from other sources, such as measurements of amounts of dust and calcium ions in the ice layers during cold periods: winds were strong, causing calcium-rich dust from loess deposits, which are composed of loose surface sediment, to blow across the ice sheet. Thus, differing amounts of dust in the layers also indicate changing climatic conditions.



4. The passage suggests that which of the following is most likely to have been true of the oxygen-16 and oxygen-18 isotopes found in the lower sections of the GRIP core?

- A. There was significantly more isotope oxygen-18 than isotope oxygen-16 in the ice layers.
- B. There was significantly more isotope oxygen-16 than isotope oxygen-18 in the ice layers.
- C. Ratios of isotopes oxygen-18 and oxygen-16 varied in the ice layers.
- D. Layers containing isotope oxygen-18 placed stress on the layers containing isotope oxygen-16, possibly distorting them.
- E. Isotope oxygen-16, being lighter, was located mainly in the upper layers, whereas oxygen-18 had settled into the lower layers.

长文章 小结

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
阅读题干	阅读文章	回答题目
读出题目类型	把文章读懂	找得到
读出可定位词汇	把文章读少	排得了
Mark 做题顺序	提前判定考点	

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
阅读题干	阅读文章	回答题目
读出题目类型	把文章读懂	找得到
读出可定位词汇	把文章读少	排得了
Mark 做题顺序	提前判定考点	

► GRE阅读【长文章】

Step 2. 读懂文章

把文章读懂

1. 首段必读(哪个新概念是真正的讨论对象)

2. 各段论点

3. 态度

把文章读少

1. 以段落总结法简化长文章

2. 举例可跳，重点在举例目的

3. 并列段 **First, Second, Third** 可在做题时再看

提前预判考点

首段 新陌生名词+态度评价

段内 新旧陌生名词切换的地方+态度评价

次段句首和上段关系

特殊的语言现象:比较级，最高级，修正

常见的句间关系，转折让步因果强调

否定事实信息题

► GRE阅读【长文章】

The manuscripts of the eight extant Latin tragedies identify the plays as the *Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae*. Since nobody of that name is known, modern scholars believe the dramas to be the work of Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger, the well-known philosopher, orator and politician. Clearly the tragedies were written during Seneca's lifetime: internal references to earlier poets, most notably Ovid, indicate that the dramas cannot have been composed prior to the second decade C.E., and the plays must have been written by 96C.E., when Quintilian quotes *Medea*, one of the tragedies.

It is remarkably, however, that Seneca himself never mentions the plays, since there are certain passages in them that could be used to illustrate points of his philosophy. There are at least two possible explanations. In the early Roman Empire, playwrights were sometimes exiled or executed for lines constructed as directed against the emperor; thus, Seneca's silence may be simple prudence. But if anyone could safely attach his name to dramas, surely it would be Seneca, the emperor's tutor. And although Herrmann offers Seneca's modesty as an explanation, Seneca is not averse to referring to his other writings. The evidence for equating Seneca with the author of the tragedies seems circumstantial.

5. Each of the following assertions consistent with Seneca's authorship of the plays appears in the passage EXCEPT

- A. There is no known author by the name to which the plays are attributed.
- B. Playwrights in the early Roman Empire were politically vulnerable.
- C. There are references in the play to Ovid.
- D. There are references in the plays to Seneca's philosophical works.
- E. There are quotations from the plays in the works of Quintilian.



TAL 好未来
每个人的好未来



► GRE阅读【长文章】

否定事实信息题

--长文章最后做

--比较选项的相同点以及不同点

5. Each of the following assertions consistent with Seneca's authorship of the plays appears in the passage EXCEPT

A. There is no known author by the name to which the plays are attributed.



B. Playwrights in the early Roman Empire were politically vulnerable.

C. There are references in the play to Ovid.

D. There are references in the plays to Seneca's philosophical works.

E. There are quotations from the plays in the works of Quintilian.

► GRE阅读【长文章】

The manuscripts of the eight extant Latin tragedies identify the plays as the Marci Lucii Annei Senecae Tragoediae. Since nobody of that name is known, modern scholars believe the dramas to be the work of Lucius Annaeus Seneca the Younger, the well-known philosopher, orator and politician. Clearly the tragedies were written during Seneca's lifetime: internal references to earlier poets, most notably Ovid, indicate that the dramas cannot have been composed prior to the second decade C.E., and the plays must have been written by 96C.E., when Quintilian quotes Medea, one of the tragedies.

It is remarkably, however, that Seneca himself never mentions the plays, since there are certain passages in them that could be used to illustrate points of his philosophy. There are at least two possible explanations. In the early Roman Empire, playwrights were sometimes exiled or executed for lines constructed as directed against the emperor; thus, Seneca's silence may be simple prudence. But if anyone could safely attach his name to dramas, surely it would be Seneca, the emperor's tutor. And although Herrmann offers Seneca's modesty as an explanation, Seneca is not averse to referring to his other writings. The evidence for equating Seneca with the author of the tragedies seems circumstantial.

5. Each of the following assertions consistent with Seneca's authorship of the plays appears in the passage EXCEPT

- A. There is no known author by the name to which the plays are attributed.
- B. Playwrights in the early Roman Empire were politically vulnerable.
- C. There are references in the play to Ovid.
- D. There are references in the plays to Seneca's philosophical works.
- E. There are quotations from the plays in the works of Quintilian.



TAL 好未来
每个人的好未来



取反推断

► GRE阅读【长文章】

A divide between aesthetic and technical considerations has played a crucial role in mapmaking and cartographic scholarship. Since nineteenth century cartographers, for instance, understood themselves as technicians who did not care about visual effects, while others saw themselves as landscape painters. That dichotomy structured the discipline of the history of cartography. Until the 1980s, in what Blakemore and Harley called “the Old is Beautiful Paradigm,” scholars largely focused on maps made before 1800, marveling at their beauty and sometimes regretting the decline of the pre-technical age. Early mapmaking was considered art while modern cartography was located within the realm of engineering utility. Alpers, however, has argued that this boundary would have puzzled mapmakers in the seventeenth century, because they considered themselves to be visual engineers.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that, beginning in the 1980s, historians of cartography

- A. placed greater emphasis on the beauty of maps made after 1800
- B. expanded their range of study to include more material created after 1800
- C. grew more sensitive to the way mapmakers prior to 1800 conceived of their work
- D. came to see the visual details of maps as aesthetic objects rather than practical cartographic aids
- E. reduced the attention they paid to the technical aspects of mapmaking



TAL 好未来
每个人的好未来



► GRE阅读【长文章】

取反推断题

--时间取反

--数量取反

2. It can be inferred from the passage that, beginning in the 1980s, historians of cartography

A. placed greater emphasis on the beauty of maps made after 1800

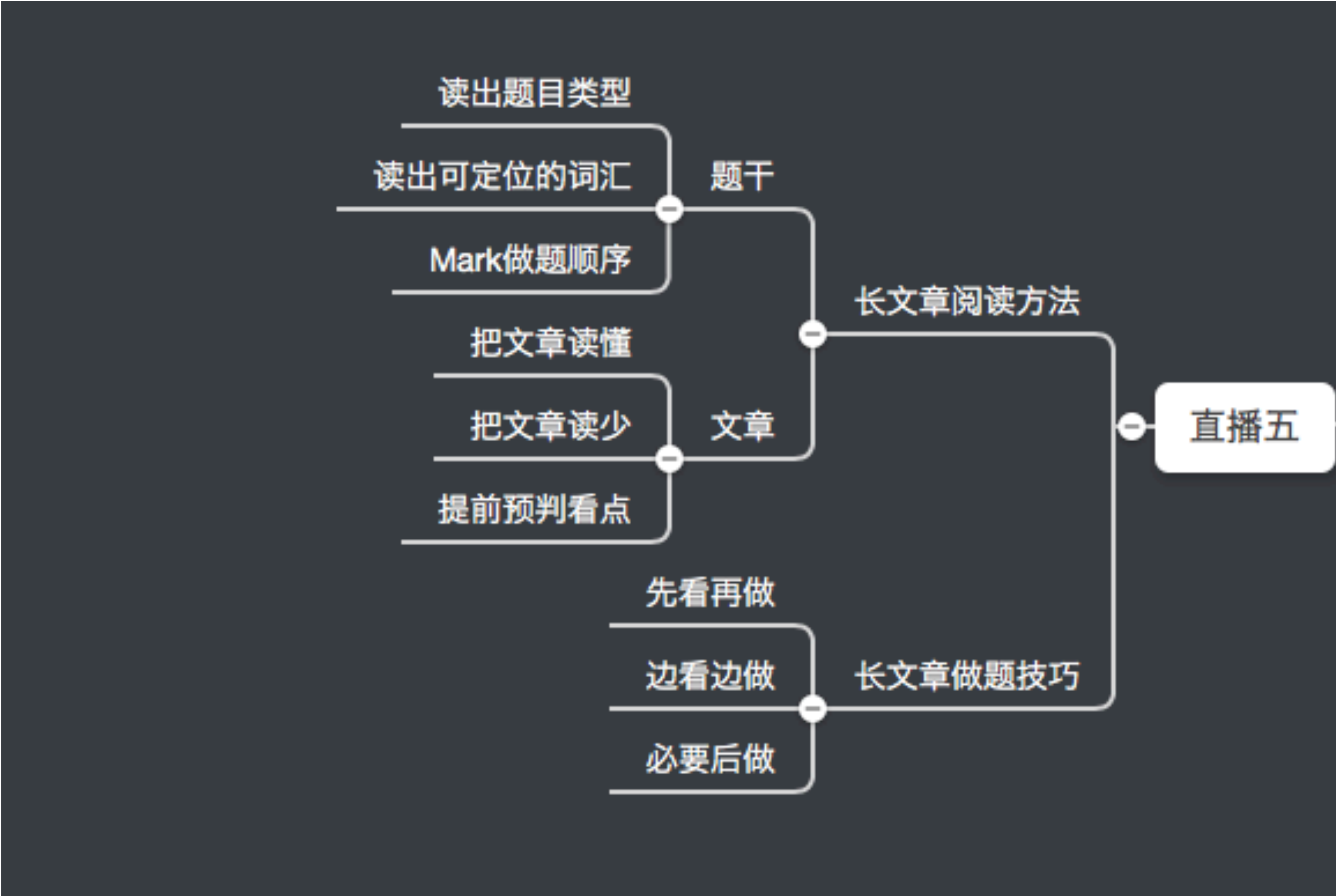
← B. expanded their range of study to include more material created after 1800

C. grew more sensitive to the way mapmakers prior to 1800 conceived of their work

D. came to see the visual details of maps as aesthetic objects rather than practical cartographic aids

E. reduced the attention they paid to the technical aspects of mapmaking

直播五



► GRE阅读【长文章】

✓ 证件

✓ 报分

► GRE阅读【长文章】

✓ 预祝考试顺利



考满分
www.kmf.com

- THE END -