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## 第一部分: 短文章

### Passage 001

Bowles et al. posit a positive relationship between Scandinavian settlement locations during the period of Viking expansion, beginning in the 8th century, and availability of bog iron at these locations. They cite Erickson's 1961 map that plots locations of location of major settlements in relation to known areas where bog iron could have been extracted. Two settlements in particular. Telemark and Bergslagen were near numerous pockets of available bog iron. The map shows a lack of settlements where evidence for bog iron deposits is lacking. Trondheim is the only settlement of a noticeable distance from any deposit. It may be that our knowledge is incomplete regarding the location of bog iron deposits at that time, or Trondheim may have been used to gather **other resources**.

1. The authors "other resources" primarily in order to
  - A. acknowledge that bog iron was only one of many resources required by Viking settlements.
  - B. provide an interpretation of a particular ambiguity in Eriksson's map of Viking settlements.
  - C. offer a possible explanation for differences in the ways in which various Viking settlements exploited natural resources.
  - D. challenge a particular assumption about the resemblance of Trondheim to Telemark and Bergslagen.
  - E. introduce a possible explanation for a discrepancy between the evidence provided by Eriksson's map and the view put forth by Bowles et al.
2. The author of the passage would be likely to agree with which of the following assertions about Trondheim?
  - A. It was likely established as a settlement before the Vikings began to use bog iron.
  - B. It could possibly have resembled Telemark and Bergslagen in its proximity to bog iron deposits.
  - C. It was more distant from other population centers than were Telemark and Bergslagen.
  - D. Its inhabitants likely had access to a wider range of natural resources than did those who lived in Telemark and Bergslagen.
  - E. Its location may have prevented it from becoming as important a settlement as were those nearer to bog iron deposits.



## Passage 002

Harriet Monroe, who founded *Poetry: A Magazine of verse* in 1912, argued that the more heterogeneous and sprawling the modern world became, the more poetry needed **“an entrenched place, a voice of power.”** But this goal could only be realized if poets were valued in ways that encouraged them to participate in the world and made writing verse economically viable. Monroe argued that poets needed sites of institutional opportunity like those that had been developed for **visual artists, architects, and musicians.** She believed that the hand-wringing anticapitalism dominating genteel literary culture-particularly the idea that poetry ought to be removed from “sordid” pecuniary considerations-brought no economic and only illusory aesthetic benefits, instead severing poets from meaningful participation in the modern world.

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

1. The passage suggests that Monroe believed that finding “an entrenched place a voice of power” for poetry would rely on which of the following?
  - A. Providing poets with a refuge from the sprawling modern world
  - B. Ensuring that poetry as an art could remain free of economic considerations
  - C. Creating institutional opportunities for poets to make their work economically viable
2. The author mentions “visual artists, architects and musicians” primarily to
  - A. note a challenge that Monroe faced when attempting to implement her ideas
  - B. highlight what Monroe regarded as a contrast between the economic needs of poets and those of other artists
  - C. explain Monroe’s ideas about measures that would advance poetry
  - D. acknowledge that anticapitalism had not had undesirable consequences for all art forms
  - E. illustrate the point that some art forms are inherently more economically viable than others



### Passage 003

The discovery of subsurface life on Earth, surviving independently from surface life, refuted the belief that biological processes require not only liquid water but sunlight as well thus greatly enhancing the possibility of life beyond Earth. **Take Jupiter's moon Europa.** Space probes show a body covered with a thick layer of ice. As Europa orbits its planet, however, it flexes due to the gravitational tug-of-war between it, its sister moons, and Jupiter. Through friction, this flexing produces heat in the moons interior capable of melting ice. Indeed, observations suggest liquid water exists beneath Europa's icy crust. Photosynthetic life is impossible there because sunlight is completely absent, but life such as the microbes that flourish deep within Earth may still be possible.

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

1. Regarding life beyond Earth the author of the passage implies that
  - A. life could be dependent on a source of energy other than light from the nearest star
  - B. life might exist in an environment that did not provide everything that is needed for life on Earth to exist
  - C. life might take a form radically different from that of any life that is found on Earth
  
2. In the highlighted sentence serves to introduce
  - A. an instance that allows a hypothesis to be tested
  - B. a speculation grounded in empirical discovery
  - C. a deduction from a newly advanced hypothesis
  - D. a large-scale effect of an apparently insignificant contingency
  - E. the derivation of a contradiction to refute a claim



### Passage 004

Sensationalism-the purveyance of emotionally **charged** content, focused mainly on violent crime, to a broad public-has often been decried, but the full history of the phenomenon has yet to be written. Scholars have tended to dismiss sensationalism as unworthy of serious study, based on two pervasive though somewhat incompatible assumptions: first, that sensationalism is essentially a commercial product, built on the exploitation of modern mass media, and second, that it appeals almost entirely to a simple, basic emotion and thus has little history apart from the changing technological means of spreading it. An exploration of sensationalism's early history, however challenges both assumptions and suggests that they have tended to obscure the complexity and historicity of the genre.

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

1. According to the passage, scholars have not given sensationalism serious consideration because they believe sensationalism
  - A. possesses largely emotional rather than rational content
  - B. is produced with an eye to making money
  - C. lacks historical complexity
  
2. In the context in which it appears “charged” most nearly means
  - A. electrified
  - B. accused
  - C. attacked
  - D. fraught
  - E. admonished



### Passage 005

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 “nonsentimental” 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.

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

1. The passage suggests which of the following about the “contradiction” mentioned in the highlighted sentence?
  - A. It was not generally addressed by critics before the 1970s.
  - B. It is apparent in only a small number of Fern’s writings.
  - C. It has troubled many feminist critics who study Fern.
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?
  - A. They accurately characterize the overall result Fern is aiming to achieve.
  - B. They are not as dismissive of Fern as some feminist critics have suggested.
  - C. They exaggerate the extent to which Fern intended her writing to serve a social purpose.
  - D. They wrongly assume that “sentimental” must be a pejorative term.
  - E. They fail to recognize that sentimental rhetoric plays to readers’ emotions.
3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions Fern’s “sharply humorous social criticism” primarily in order to
  - A. contrast Fern’s apparent intentions with the impression her writing made on Harris
  - B. suggest that many feminist critics have attributed to Fern intentions that she may not have had



- C. identify an aspect of Fern's writing that strikes some scholars as incompatible with other attributes of her writing
  - D. help account for the effect Fern's writing had on critics of her own time
  - E. identify the aspects of Fern's writing for which she was primarily known prior to the 1970s
4. In the context in which it appears, "reclamations" most nearly means
- A. reformations
  - B. rehabilitations
  - C. recapitulations
  - D. retractions
  - E. reiterations



### Passage 006

Invasion of nonnative species are clearly reducing species diversity on a global scale. On the regional scale, these invasions cause a change in species composition, but the impact of these invasions on diversity is less certain. **Changes in diversity within a region depend on the number of extinctions of native species.** In some cases, broad losses of native diversity have followed the establishment of nonnative species; for example, the introduction of the brown tree snake led to the extinction of several bird species on Guam. In other cases, many nonnative species have had no detectable effects on native flora and fauna. Consequently, in regions where many nonnative species have become established without coincident extinctions diversity has increased.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence within the context of the passage as a whole?
  - A. It calls into question a distinction made in the previous sentence.
  - B. It responds to a criticism made in the previous sentence.
  - C. It helps explain an assertion made in the previous sentence.
  - D. It introduces a problem that is discussed later in the passage.
  - E. It anticipates a dispute that is discussed later in the passage.

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

2. The author of the passage would be likely to agree with which of the following statements about the effects of invasions by nonnative species on species diversity?
  - A. Invasions of nonnative species have led to an overall reduction in global species diversity.
  - B. In regions where several native species have become extinct following the invasion of nonnative species, the diversity of those regions has decreased.
  - C. In regions where invasions of nonnative species have not led to extinctions of native species, the diversity of those regions has increased.





### Passage 007

In recent decades, scholars of American literature have skillfully revealed authors simultaneous accommodation and resistance to an increasingly commercialized, capitalistic environment during the early nineteenth century. Historians of the period have not, however, fully exploited literary criticism, due to the disciplinary boundaries that mark contemporary academic research. Few historians have extensive training in critical theory and its specialized languages, and the sheer volume of work in early American history and literature challenges anyone who would master either field much less both. Moreover, historians study people across the nation, but much literary scholarship called “American” actually examines works produced in northeastern states. And historians usually study the operations of capitalism in its details, while literary critics produce a generalized picture of literary commodification.

1. As discussed in the passage, the literary scholars and the historians differ in which of the following ways?
  - A. The amount of scholarship that they produce
  - B. The nature of their geographic focus
  - C. The extent to which they are critical of early capitalism
  - D. The extent to which they are interested in interdisciplinary study
  - E. The extent to which they restrict their focus to a particular time period

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

2. The passage cites which of the following as a reason for historians’ failure to fully exploit literary criticism?
  - A. The amount of scholarship involved
  - B. The distinctive nature of much literary criticism
  - C. The ahistorical quality of much literary criticism
3. The passage cites which of the following as a reason for historians’ failure to fully exploit literary criticism?
  - A. Historians’ overly thematic approach to literature
  - B. Historians’ conservative notion of what constitutes literature
  - C. Historians’ lack of interest in critical theory



- D. The distinctive nature of much literary criticism
- E. The ahistorical quality of much literary criticism



### Passage 008

Our terrestrial food supply comes from ecosystem transformed to produce a few comestible species through the removal of competitors, predators, and pests, but marine capture fisheries depend on the overall productivity of natural ecosystems. There is, however, increasing concern about the impact of fishing and other human activities on marine ecosystems, which are now far from pristine. One option for moving toward both biodiversity and terrestrial food supply goals is to produce greater yields from less land thereby freeing land for conservation purposes. By contrast, the objective of maintaining or restoring the biodiversity of marine ecosystems may conflict with the objective of maintaining or increasing our food supply from the sea, since the level of fishing required to achieve the latter may compromise the former.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. examine the impact of certain research finding regarding changes to ecosystem biodiversity
  - B. discuss a possible implication of a difference between terrestrial and marine food supply sources
  - C. describe the consequence of a certain kind of interaction between terrestrial and marine ecosystems
  - D. identify an area of ecosystem research in which there are significant uncertainties
  - E. present evidence that undermines ones' side of a debate about biodiversity and supports the other
  
2. The passage implies which of the following about marine ecosystems?
  - A. They are not more resilient than terrestrial ecosystems generally are.
  - B. In the future they may supplant certain terrestrial ecosystems as food supply sources.
  - C. Unlike terrestrial ecosystems, they are likely to be exploited for food less intensively as they decline in biodiversity.
  - D. They have not been deliberately transformed for food production in the way that terrestrial ecosystems have.
  - E. They are relatively pristine as compared with terrestrial ecosystems.



### Passage 009

The highly dispersed nature of Panzaleo pottery throughout present-day Ecuador has led archaeologists to speculate about the pottery's origins and significance. Jijón y Caamaño attributed the pottery distribution to trade, and based on the large quantities of pottery recovered in the Ambato-Latacunga region of the central Ecuadorian highlands, he proposed that region as the probable locus of production. However, Porras suggests that inhabitants of the subtropical eastern Andean slopes or montaña were the original producers of Panzaleo. Porras' theory involves the forced migration of the montaña population from their homeland in the Quijos River valley into the Ecuadorian highlands. The gradual exodus and ensuing dispersal of the makers of this ware could account for the diffuse distribution of the materials.

1. The passage cites evidence supporting which of the following hypotheses?
  - A. Jijón y Caamaño's hypothesis about the relationship between trade and the distribution of Panzaleo pottery
  - B. Jijón y Caamaño's hypothesis about the probable locus of Panzaleo pottery production
  - C. Porras' hypothesis about who the original producers of Panzaleo pottery were
  - D. Porras' hypothesis about the forced migration of certain peoples
  - E. Porras' hypothesis about the dispersal of the original makers of Panzaleo pottery
2. It can be inferred from the passage that Jijón y Caamaño would probably agree with which of the following statements about the distribution of Panzaleo pottery throughout Ecuador?
  - A. This distribution is not primarily the result of the relocation of the original makers of the pottery.
  - B. This distribution originally took place over a relatively short period of time
  - C. This distribution could not have occurred without the forced migration of certain peoples.
  - D. This distribution was largely limited to the Ambato-Latacunga region.
  - E. This distribution indicates that the Ambato-Latacunga region was known primarily as a trading center



### Passage 010

Although women worked as book printers in sixteenth-and seventeenth-century Europe, their activities in this field have received little attention. Only Novati's 1907 study has examined the work of Renaissance Italian women printers. **Subsequent studies either provide a very general survey of phenomenon or focus exclusively on women printers in France.** While much recent work has been done on Italian printing during the period, scholars have not extended Novati's initial findings in light of such studies. Several factors contribute to this oversight. Few women signed their works, and documents relating to their business activities are scarce. Yet the subject merits attention, not only because it casts light on Renaissance women but also because it illuminates the book trade of this period.

1. The passage mentions documents relating to women printers' business activities primarily in order to
  - A. point out a source of information neglected by many scholars
  - B. help explain why so few scholarly studies of women printers have been published
  - C. identify Novati's primary source of information about women printers
  - D. account for the disparity between the number of studies on women printers in France and Italy
  - E. challenge an erroneous assumption about the number of women working as printers in Renaissance Europe

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

2. The passage suggests which of the following about the studies mentioned in the highlighted sentence?
  - A. Their authors were unaware of Novati's study
  - B. Their treatment of Renaissance Italian women printers is slight
  - C. They underestimate the number of women printers in Renaissance Italy.

