

## Exercise 16

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following reading passage.

One advantage of breeding African bees with other bee types (Africanization) may be resistance to the parasitic mite *Varroa jacobsoni*, a major threat to modern Line beekeeping. In parts of Europe, this mite is devastating 5 honeybees and killing many colonies despite preventive measures by beekeepers. But in Brazil *Varroa jacobsoni* has been present in Africanized bees since 1972 without the loss of a single colony, even though beekeepers there undertook no preventive measures. The mites lay eggs 10 within the brood cells of immature bees, and developing mites feed on the hemolymph (blood) of bee pupae. But fewer mites reproduce in Africanized bees than in European bees. Some researchers point out that this resistance may be related to the Africanized worker bee's 15 shorter development period, which prevents some mites from reaching maturity. Recently the mite has become a serious problem in colonies of European bees in North America. Africanization of these bees may be the best safeguard against this parasite.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

1. The author cites all of the following as evidence that Africanized bees' resistance to *Varroa jacobsoni* is superior to that of European bees:

- ☐ A *Varroa jacobsoni* is killing many bee colonies in Europe.
- ☐ B Beekeepers in Brazil have not used preventive measures to protect their colonies.
- ☐ C At least some European bee colonies have been saved by preventive measures.

2. Select the sentence that indicates one possible reason the Africanized bees in Brazil have successfully resisted *Varroa jacobsoni*.

3. The author's argument regarding the resistance of Africanized bees to *Varroa jacobsoni* would be most weakened if which of the following were true?

- oA The bees in Brazil were resistant before being Africanized.
- oB The number of bee colonies in North American increased dramatically whereas the number in Brazil remained unchanged.
- oC Mites found in European bees reproduce at a faster rate than mites of identical species found in the bees in Brazil.
- oD Africanized bees retain many of the characteristics of European bees.
- oE Bee colonies in Europe continue to produce greater quantities of honey than do those in Brazil.

Questions 4 and 5 are based on the following reading passage.

Innovative as it is, Luis Valdez' *acto* owes much to the theater traditions of other periods and regions. Like early Spanish American religious dramas, secular folk dramas, *Line* and the Mexican *carpas* of a somewhat later period, *actos* 5 are usually performed outdoors by traveling groups of players or by local theater groups. The **improvised** comic satire of the *actos* is often attributed to Valdez' study of the Italian *commedia dell'arte* of the sixteenth century, although some critics see it as a direct reflection of the 10 comic and improvisational qualities of the more contemporary and local *carpas* of Mexican theater. The Italian influence is likely, whatever Valdez' immediate source: the Mexican *carpas* themselves are said to have originated from the theater pieces of a sixteenth-century 15 Spanish writer inspired by encounters with Italian *commedia dell'arte* troupes on tour in Spain.

4. Which of the following best describes the author's evaluation of the views of the critics?

- (A) Their views, if correct, do not preclude the existence of an Italian influence on the *acto*.
- (B) Their views are unlikely to be correct, given the differences existing between Mexican and Mexican American theater.
- (C) Their views concerning the Mexican *carpa* are essentially correct, but they lack familiarity with the *acto*.

(D) Their views are probably more correct than the views of those who have attributed the comic and improvisational elements of the acto to earlier sources.

(E) Their views betray a lack of familiarity with the commedia dell'arte.

5. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the author's argument concerning the debt of the acto to the theater traditions of other periods and regions?

(A) Many popular forms of theater rely heavily on improvisation.

(B) Plays resembling the acto in structure were written in the 1970's by West African playwrights who are interested in dramatizing the richness of their own cultures.

(C) The use of masks has, at one time or another, been characteristic of the theater traditions of almost all cultures, even those most isolated from outside influences.

(D) During a strike, it is common for union members to present musical skits dramatizing the values of solidarity and resistance.

(E) Before 1965 Luis Valdez had attended many performances of traditional Mexican theater groups touring the western United States.

### 阅读 1:

**Q1. 细节定位: 哪个证据 A 蜜蜂比 E 蜜蜂抵抗寄生虫能力更强?**

**A. 定位 L4: "In parts of Europe, this mite is devastating honeybees and killing many colonies despite preventive measures by beekeepers"**

**B. 定位在上句的下一句: "But in Brazil Varroa jacobsoni has been present in Africanized bees since 1972 without the loss of a single colony, even though beekeepers there undertook no preventive measures"**

**C. 表达的意思和题干相反; 正确答案 AB;**

**Q2. 仔细读题干问的是 reason:**

**定位在 L13: "Some researchers point out that this resistance may be related to the Africanized worker bee's shorter development period" 正确答案**

**Q3. 削弱题: 一定要仔细看题目中要求削弱的对象是"resistance of Africanized bees to Varroa jacobsoni", 注意不要随意添加新信息并且进行多步推理。**

**A. 正确答案: 出现了两个关键词, 并且逻辑符合削弱的感觉。**

**B. Number of colonies 新信息;**

- C. 说反了，螨虫在 E 蜜蜂生活的更好，跟原文一致了，题目是削弱；  
D. 没什么关系；  
E. Honey 新信息；

阅读 2:

Q4. 定位 L9 的 **although**, 后面一定是一个负评价的东西，答案 A、B；  
B 中提到的内容文章没有涉及，A 里面说的就是文章后面说的东西，追根溯源，其实还是源于意大利的。

Q5. Strengthen 的对象是: “concerning the debt of the act to the theater traditions of other periods and regions”

- A. 没有关键词的出现，无关内容；  
B. Playwright 新内容；  
C. 没有体现出 other  
D. 无关内容；  
E 选项和题干的支持内容紧密的对应。

Q6. 定位人名在 L11, 例子从前面找结论:

“By writing in English and experimenting with European literary forms, contemporary American Indian writers have broadened their potential audience, while clearly retaining many essential characteristics of their ancestral oral traditions.” 答案 A。

Questions 6 and 7 are based on the following reading passage.

The appreciation of traditional oral American Indian literature has been limited, hampered by poor translations and by the difficulty, even in the rare culturally sensitive Line and **aesthetically** satisfying translation, of completely 5 conveying the original's **verse** structure, tone, and syntax. By writing in English and **experimenting** with European literary forms, contemporary American Indian writers have broadened their potential audience, while clearly retaining many essential characteristics of their ancestral 10 oral traditions. For example, Pulitzer-prize-winning author N. Scott Momaday's poetry often treats art and **mortality** in a manner that recalls British romantic poetry, while his poetic response to the power of natural forces recalls Cherokee oral literature. Similarly, his novels, an 15 art form European in origin, display an **eloquence** that echoes the **oratorical grandeur** of the great nineteenth-century American Indian **chiefs**.

6. Which of the following is most likely one of the reasons that the author mentions the work of N. Scott Momaday?

- (A) To illustrate how the author believes that some American Indian writers have broadened their potential audience
- (B) To emphasize the similarities between Momaday's writings and their European literary models
- (C) To demonstrate the contemporary appeal of traditional Native American oral literature
- (D) To suggest that contemporary American Indian writers have sacrificed traditional values for popular literary success
- (E) To imply the continuing popularity of translations of oral American Indian literature

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

7. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about written translations of oral Native American poetry?

- ☐ A They were often made by writers who were intimately familiar with both English and Native American languages.
- ☐ B They were less widely read than are the works of contemporary Native American poets writing in English.
- ☐ C They were less dependent on European literary models than are the works of contemporary Native American poets writing in English.

Question 8 is based on the following reading passage.

Both Fuchs and Sanborn have suggested that the effect of discrimination by consumers on the earnings of self-employed women may be greater than the effect of Line either government or private employer discrimination on 5 the earnings of women employees. To test this hypothesis, Brown selected a large sample of White male and female workers from the 1970 Census and divided them into three categories: private employees, government

employees, and self-employed. Brown's results suggest 10 that men and women are not treated the same by employers and consumers. For men, self-employment is the highest earnings category, with private employment next, and government lowest. For women, this order is reversed. One can infer from Brown's results that 15 consumers discriminate against self-employed women. In addition, self-employed women may have more difficulty than men in getting good employees and may encounter discrimination from suppliers and from financial institutions.

8. A study of the practices of financial institutions that revealed no discrimination against self-employed women would tend to contradict which of the following?

- (A) Some tentative results of Fuchs's study
- (B) Some explicit results of Brown's study
- (C) A suggestion made by the author
- (D) Fuchs's hypothesis
- (E) Sanborn's hypothesis

阅读 1:

先上难句: **The appreciation of traditional oral American Indian literature has been limited, hampered by poor translations and by the difficulty, even in the rare culturally sensitive and aesthetically satisfying translation, of completely conveying the original's verse structure, tone, and syntax.**(4 - )对美国印第安人传统口头文学的欣赏, 一直被质量低劣的翻译所限制和妨碍, 并且即使是那种不可多得的既体现着文化敏感性, 又在美学上令人满意的译作, 也难以完全传递出原作的诗体结构、语调和句法。

Q6. 定位人名在 Line 11, 例子从前面找结论:

**"By writing in English and experimenting with European literary forms, contemporary American Indian writers have broadened their potential audience, while clearly retaining many essential characteristics of their ancestral oral traditions."** 答案 A。

Q7.

- A. 文章没提, 即使提了这样说也与文意相反;
  - B. 文章的结构就是用老的翻译和新的 **writing** 进行对比, 新的内容取非就是老的特点; 定位同上第六题;
  - C. 同样是的新的 **writing** 取非, 定位 Line 6: **experimenting with European literary forms.**
- 正确答案 BC;

阅读 2:

Q8. 没有歧视和哪个 **contradict**, 肯定是一个有歧视的选项:

A. 没提 **Fuchs's study**;

B. 该选项极具迷惑性, 一定要小心“**Some explicit results of Brown's study**”;

而原文中说, 定位 L14:

**“One can infer from Brown's results that consumers discriminate against self-employed women”**

C. 还是因为上一句的定位, C 勉强成为正确选项;

D. **Fuchs** 同意歧视;

E. **Sanborn** 同意歧视;

Questions 9 and 10 are based on the following reading passage.

If people are regarded only as machines guided by logic, as they were by some “**scientific**” thinkers, **rhetoric** is likely to be held in low **regard**; for the most obvious truth about rhetoric is that it speaks to the whole person. It presents its arguments first to the person as a rational being. Logical argument is the plot, as it were, of any speech or essay that is respectfully intended to persuade people. Yet it is a **characterizing** feature of rhetoric that it goes beyond this and appeals to the parts of our nature that are involved in feeling, desiring, acting, and suffering. It recalls relevant instances of the emotional reactions of people to circumstances—real or fictional—that are similar to our own circumstances.

9. The passage suggests that the disparagement of rhetoric by some people can be traced to their

- (A) reaction against science
- (B) lack of training in logic
- (C) desire to persuade people as completely as possible
- (D) misunderstanding of the use of the term “scientific”
- (E) view of human motivation

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

10. Which of the following states the author's main point about logical argument?

- ☐ A It is a sterile, abstract discipline, of little use in real life.
- ☐ B It is an essential element of persuasive

discourse, but only one such element.

□C It is essential to persuasive discourse because it deals with universal truths.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following reading passage.

When a molten metal or metallic alloy is cooled to a solid, a **crystalline** structure is formed that depends on the particular alloy composition. In contrast, molten nonmetallic glass-forming materials, when cooled, do not assume a crystalline structure, but instead retain a structure somewhat like that of the liquid—an amorphous structure. At room temperature, the natural long-term tendency for both types of materials is to assume the crystalline structure. The difference between the two is in the **kinetics** or rate of formation of the crystalline structure, which is controlled by factors such as the nature of the chemical bonding and the ease with which atoms move relative to each other. Thus, in metals, the kinetics favors rapid formation of a **crystal** line structure, whereas in nonmetallic glasses the rate of formation is so slow that almost any cooling rate is sufficient to result in an amorphous structure.

11. The author implies that the rate at which the molten materials discussed in the passage are cooled is a determinant of the

- (A) chemical composition of the resulting solids
- (B) strength of the chemical bonds that are formed
- (C) kinetics of the materials' crystalline structure
- (D) structure the materials assume
- (E) stability of the materials' crystalline structure

12. It can be inferred from the passage that, theoretically, molten nonmetallic glasses assume a crystalline structure rather than an amorphous structure only if they are cooled

- (A) very evenly, regardless of the rate
- (B) rapidly, followed by gentle heating
- (C) extremely slowly
- (D) to room temperature
- (E) to extremely low temperatures

13. Select the sentence in which the author illustrates the



causes of the rate of formation of the crystalline structure.

阅读 1:

Q9. 那些忽视修辞的人，追溯到他们的\_\_\_\_?

解题点: If people are regarded only as machines guided by logic, as they were by some "scientific" thinkers, rhetoric is likely to be held in low regard, 正确答案 E;

- A. 他们 guided by "scientific thinkers", 排除;
- B. 他们 guided by "logic", 排除;
- C. Completely 没有体现;
- D. Misunderstanding 没有体现;

Q10. B 很好的展示出了两者互补的感觉。

阅读 2:

该文根据老 G 文章改写，先来段背景知识吧~

材料科学家和固体物理学家的深入研究已促进了一种固体物质的出现，这类固体被称为非晶体金属合金，也就是玻璃金属。理论和应用研究者对这些材料的结构特性的兴趣正与日俱增。

当一种熔化的金属和金属合金冷却成固体时，依赖于特定的合金成份将形成各种晶体结构。相比之下，熔化的非金属、玻璃类材料在冷却后将不会形成晶体结构，而是保留一点类似于液体的非晶体结构，在室温条件下，两类材料的自然的长期倾向都形成了晶体结构。它们之间的不同在于动态性，即形成晶体结构的速度。这种动态性受下述两种因素控制：化学结合的性质和分子之间相互运动的自由程度。由此，对金属而言，动态历程有利于晶体结构的快速形成；而对非金属来说，这种形成速度非常慢，以至于任何自然冷却速度都足以形成一种非晶体结构。要想形成玻璃金属，熔化的金属必须以极快的速度冷却，以抑制晶体的形成。

人们认为玻璃金属的结构与液态金属的结构类似。创建这种液体结构模型的第一次尝试是已故的伦敦大学的 J. D. 鲍纳尔进行的，他将坚硬的球体尽可能多地填塞进一个橡胶容器中，以便得到一种最大可能的密度。这个密度结果以及随机填塞结构以后便成为试图建立玻璃金属结构模型的基础。

基于鲍纳尔模型，由合成金属的成份组成对合金密度的计算结果与实验测得的结果相当吻合，当然一些细微的差异仍然存在。实验结果是通过测量由一种重金属和类金属组成的合金得到的，如钨和硅的合金，或铁磷和碳组成的合金。实际的合金和鲍纳尔模型所用的球体之间的差别在于合金的成份有不同的体积大小，因此，基于两种大小的球体的模型更适合于两类物质的合金。合金中非金属的小原子可能填进由大原子随机填塞形成的紧密结构中。

玻璃金属最有前景的一个特征是高强度与高延伸性的结合。在常见的晶体材料中，这两种特性一般是成反比的，但人们渴望它们同时存在。在实际用途中可能还有一个问题急待解决，即当玻璃金属在相对的低温下慢慢加热时，它会逐渐变为晶体结构。

阅读 2:

Q11. 题干的讨论的内容会导致两种结果一个是 **crystalline structure**, 另一个是 **amorphous structure**; 所以答案 D

Q12. 首先, 我也是定位在了最后一句话 **whereas in nonmetallic glasses the rate of formation is so slow that almost any cooling rate is sufficient to result in an amorphous structure sufficient** 在韦氏字典的解释: **enough to meet the needs of a situation**; 我个人觉得 **sufficient** 在这里多、快、充足这样的感觉。

这句话的意思也就是: **formation** 太慢了以至于 无论冷却的多慢 对于 **result in an amorphous structure** 都是足够快了。

如果没有 **formation** 太慢这个前提的话, 正常情况应该是冷却速度越快, 越有可能导致 **result in an amorphous structure**。

可以做个类比:

因为: 姚明太高了以至于 无论他跳的多低 对于他能摸到篮筐都是足够高了

所以: 对于正常人来讲, 跳的越高, 就越有可能摸到篮筐

Q13. “which is controlled by factors such as the nature of the chemical bonding and the ease with which atoms move relative to each other”。