

Exercise 14

For each of Questions 1-3, select one answer choice unless otherwise instructed.

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

Paule Marshall's *Brown Girl, Brownstones* (1959) was a landmark in the depiction of female characters in Black American literature. Marshall avoided the oppressed and Line tragic heroine in conflict with White society that had been 5 typical of the protest novels of early twentieth century. Like her immediate predecessors, Zora Neale Hurston and Gwendolyn Brooks, she focused her novel on an ordinary Black woman's search for identity within the context of a Black community. But Marshall extended the 10 analysis of Black female characters begun by Hurston and Brooks by depicting her heroine's development in terms of the relationship between her Barbadian American parents, and by exploring how male and female roles were defined by their immigrant culture, which in turn 15 was influenced by the materialism of White America. By placing characters within a wider cultural context, Marshall attacked racial and sexual stereotypes and paved the way for explorations of race, class, and gender in the novels of the 1970's.

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

1. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would describe *Brown Girl, Brownstones* as being

- ☐ A highly influenced by novels written in the early twentieth century
- ☐ B important in the late 1950's but dated today
- ☐ C an important influence on novels written in the 1970's

2. According to the passage, Hurston, Brooks, and Marshall are alike in that they

- ☐ A did not examine the effects of White culture on their characters' lives
- ☐ B were heavily influenced by the protest novels of the early twentieth century
- ☐ C used Black communities as the settings for their novels.

oD wrote primarily about the difficulties their characters encountered in White culture
oE wrote exclusively about female characters and the experiences of women

3. The author's description of the way in which Marshall depicts her heroine's development is most probably intended to

- oA continue the discussion of similarities in the works of Brooks, Hurston, and Marshall
- oB describe the specific racial and sexual stereotypes that Marshall attacked
- oC contrast the characters in Marshall's novels with those in later works
- oD show how Marshall extends the **portrayal** of character initiated by her predecessors
- oE compare themes in Marshall's early work with themes in her later novels

阅读 2:

找到一段分析，与大家共享；

该文共 5 句。第一句说 **PM** 的书是里程碑，这是一个出现在段落前场的正评价，就是文章的主题。下面就是要展开这个主题。为此并不需要知道它是什么方面的里程碑，因为就其是里程碑而言，肯定与前，也与后比较，才有这个地位，所以单讲这本书本身是不够的。这是它本身在内容上所蕴涵的，后面必须把它展开。于是，文章后面内容一定先讲她之前如何，再讲她本身如何，最后讲她之后如何。内容上看就是，此前文字的模式，她的改变，她的影响。这个思考过程，开始可以花费时间，但一旦想到，对所有写里程碑式意义的段落，其论证模式都是如此，我们就可以明白，结构模式，不依赖在这个结构下得到论述的种种题材，原来是可以帮助我们预测下文的。此外，此句考主题题；一般的，文章只要主题出现明显，考的可能性非常大，并且选项设计也在名词的选择上具有迷惑性。

第二句一开始并没有直接说她之前如何，却说她避免了什么。而其所避免的内容，在上句的语境约束下，不可能是别的，只能是她之前的模式。也许 **oppressed and tragic heroine** 不足以让人马上断定它就是此前小说俗套，但 **that** 之后跟出的内容，明确的告诉我们，这是典型情况(**had been typical of**)，也就说是此前的模式，而且时间也交代了，是 **the early twentieth century**。That 从句看似补充说明，其实对这个句子至关重要。它作为该句的后场，体现核心的内容，这是一个例子，说明单纯从语法上来判断一个成分是否重要的做法是有局限的，而考虑论证的语法即论证性语法分类则重要，其核心是前后场中心词以及起连接作用的论证性词汇。

第三句容易把握，这是因为一打头即讲相同(**Like her immediate predecessors**)。我们不关注里面的具体内容，虽然可能考题目，也确实考到这道题，因为它也是特殊语言(比较)，但是，即使现在看得很懂，做题时仍然不能完全凭借印象，因为选项正是在名词短语上故意设置陷阱(该题正是如此)，因此必须把答案和原文内容仔细对照。在读文章时，只要知道它在讲相同，做题时能够快速定位至此就可以。而且，从这句可以预测后面一定还要讲不同点。一个体现里程碑的著作，不可能总是模仿前人，而必须有自己的独创之处，这从逻辑上规定下一句应该写什么。

第四句以 **But** 开始，显然讲不同。这不同点在于她进一步有所拓展(**extend**)。后面以两个方式状语从句(**by depicting, and by exploring**)说明她如何能够拓展。这两个 **by doing** 是否重要呢？一，它们

是并列结构(**and**);二,它们都是细节内容,处理的方法和对上句到底如何相同一样,都是先可不用字斟句酌,到考题时才回头看也不迟,事实上,后来没有考这里,这说明,有些细节是不用仔细理解的,我们先且把所有细节都快速读过,不加深究,然后在考到细节时再看,那时看的只是全部细节中的一小部分,由此可以节约时间,把的精力放在比较选项相对于原文内容的差别上。这就要求,必须纯熟的掌握结构,才能为做题空出时间。所以,结构分析是做题的前提条件。事实上,此句后来考题,问提到那些方式(**way**)是为了做什么,典型的 **in order to** 题型。注意它的考法,不去问 **by doing** 里面的具体内容,而问 **by doing** 为什么写。答案当然是说为了说明 **Marshall** 如何扩展。答案是这句的前场中心内容,其实也是全文用以具体说明 **Marshall** 的一个实质性内容。

第五句也是最后一句,又以方式状语开始,那是次要的,中心内容在 **attacked ... stereotypes and paved the way**。既然铺垫道路,那当然就是对后世有影响,是对 70 年代有影响。此句也考题,比较容易处理。

Q1. 文章最后一句话知道答案: 选 C;

Q2. 定位“**she focused her novel on an ordinary Black woman's search for identity within the context of a Black community**”答案 C.

Q3. 定位 L9:“**But Marshall extended the analysis of Black female characters begun by Hurston and Brooks by depicting her heroine's development**”

By 之前的内容即为答案。选 D;

Question 4 is based on the following reading passage.

Calculations of the density of alloys based on Bernal-type models of the alloy's metal component agreed fairly well with the experimentally determined values from measurements on alloys consisting of a 5 noble metal together with a metalloid, such as alloys of palladium and silicon, or alloys consisting of iron, phosphorus, and carbon, although small discrepancies remained. One difference between real alloys and the hard **spheres** used in Bernal models is that the 10 components of an alloy have different sizes, so that models based on two sizes of spheres are more appropriate for a binary alloy, for example. The smaller metalloid atoms of the alloy might fit into holes in the **dense**, random-packed structure of the larger metal atoms.

4. The author's **speculation** about the **appropriateness** of models using spheres of two sizes for binary alloys would be strongly supported if models using spheres of two sizes yielded

- A values for density identical to values yielded by one-sphere models using the smaller spheres only
- B values for density agreeing nearly perfectly with experimentally determined values
- C values for density agreeing nearly perfectly with values yielded by models using spheres of three sizes
- D significantly different values for density depending on the size ratio between the two kinds of spheres used
- E the same values for density as the values for appropriately chosen models that use only medium-sized spheres

Questions 5 and 6 are based on the following reading passage.

One of the principal themes of Walzer's critique of liberal capitalism is that it is insufficiently egalitarian. Walzer's case against the economic inequality generated by capitalism and in favor of "a radical redistribution of 5 wealth" is presented in a widely cited essay entitled "In Defense of Equality." The most striking feature of Walzer's critique is that, far from rejecting the principle of reward according to merit, Walzer insists on its validity. People who excel should receive the superior 10 benefits appropriate to their excellence. But people exhibit a great variety of qualities—"intelligence, physical strength, agility and grace, artistic creativity, mechanical skill, leadership, endurance, memory, psychological insight, the capacity for hard 15 work—even moral strength, sensitivity, the ability to express compassion." Each deserves its proper recompense, and hence a proper distribution of material goods should reflect human differences as measured on all these different scales. Yet, under capitalism, the ability 20 to make money ("the green thumb of bourgeois society") enables its possessor to acquire almost "every other sort of social good," such as the respect and esteem of others. For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

5. The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions EXCEPT?

- ☐ A What weight in relation to other qualities should a quality like sensitivity have, according to Walzer, in determining the proper distribution of goods?
- ☐ B Which quality does Walzer deem too highly valued under liberal capitalism?
- ☐ C Which are the social goods that are, according to Walzer, outside the reach of the power of money?

6. The author implies that Walzer's interpretation of the principle of reward according to merit is distinctive for its

- ☐ A insistence on maximizing everyone's rewards
- ☐ B emphasis on equality
- ☐ C proven validity
- ☐ D broad conception of what constitutes merit
- ☐ E broad conception of what constitutes a reward

阅读 1:

Q4. 首先明确支持的内容:

"appropriateness of models using spheres of two sizes for binary alloys"

这道题建议大家看完整篇文章后再选 **One difference** 和 **small discrepancies** 不是一个东西, 我觉得前者是这个实验的 B 人的一种改进, 导致了后面的一个好的结果, 既然想让这个结果更好, 得到更多的支持, 那么把前面的那个 **small discrepancies** 就好了, 毕竟这是陈虎平老师改编节选的文章, 大家知道什么感觉就好了, 答案 B。

阅读 2:

Q5. Except 题:

B. 最后一句说了, 这就是 **make money**;
选 AC;

Q6. Line 9 开始说了一大堆大家以后可以放到 PS 里的词汇:

"intelligence, physical strength, agility and grace, artistic creativity, mechanical skill, leadership, endurance, memory, psychological insight, the capacity for hard work—even moral strength, sensitivity, the ability to express compassion"

就是想说的 D 选项, **broaden** 和 **merit** 两个关键词。

Questions 7 to 9 are based on the following reading passage.

National character is not formally considered by social scientists in discussing economic and social

development today. They believe that people differ and that these differences should be taken into account somehow, but they have as yet discovered no way to include such variables in their formal models of economic and social development. The difficulty lies in the nature of the data that supposedly define different national characters. Anthropologists and others are on much firmer ground when they attempt to describe the cultural norms for a small homogeneous tribe or village than when they undertake the formidable task of discovering the norms that exist in a complex modern nation-state composed of many disparate groups. The situation is further complicated by the nature of judgments about character; since such judgments are overly dependent on impressions and since, furthermore, impressions are usually stated in qualitative terms, it is impossible to make a reliable comparison between the national characters of two countries.

7. The author's main point in the passage is that national character

- ☐ A is too elusive to merit attention by anthropologists and other social scientists.
- ☐ B is of greater interest to social scientists today than it has been in the past.
- ☐ C is still too difficult to describe with the precision required by many social scientists.
- ☐ D has become increasingly irrelevant because of the complexity of modern life.
- ☐ E can be described more accurately by anthropologists than by other social scientists.

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

8. It can be inferred from the passage that the social scientists mentioned in the first two sentences would agree with which of the following statements?

- ☐ A It is extremely difficult to create models that account for both economic and social development
- ☐ B Models of economic and social development would be improved by the inclusion of adequate descriptions of national character.
- ☐ C it is important to supplement formal models of economic and social development with qualitative

impressions of national character.

9. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- AA problem is presented and reasons for its existence are supplied.
- B A controversial view is presented and evidence for its validity is supplied.
- C A hypothesis is presented and possible means of verifying it are suggested.
- D A recent development is described and then analyzed.
- E A dispute is summarized and one side defended.

Questions 10 and 11 are based on the following reading passage.

It is now established that the Milky Way is far more extended and of much greater mass than was hitherto thought. However, all that is visible of the constituents of the Milky Way's corona (outer edge), where much of the galaxy's mass must be located, is a tiny fraction of the corona's mass. Thus, most of the Milky Way's outlying matter must be dark.

Why? Three facts are salient. First, dwarf galaxies and globular clusters, into which most of the stars of the Milky Way's corona are probably bound, consist mainly of old stars. Second, old stars are not highly luminous. Third, no one has detected in the corona the clouds of gaseous matter such as hydrogen and carbon monoxide that are characteristic of the bright parts of a galaxy.

10. The passage as a whole is primarily concerned with

- (A) analyzing a current debate
- (B) criticizing a well-established theory
- (C) showing how new facts support a previously dismissed hypothesis
- (D) stating a conclusion and adducing evidence that may justify it
- (E) contrasting two types of phenomena and showing how they are related

11. Select the sentence that the author implicitly indicates what astronomers believed about the Milky way until

fairly recently.

阅读 1:

Q7. 应该是一种难和复杂的感觉，A 不对，因为大家很关注，无论多难都去想办法研究（undertake the formidable task）；D 和 A 很相似，虽然难但不是无关紧要。 正确答案 C；

Q8.

A. 只是说原来的有些小问题，没有说新的模式就一定会解决问题或一定会很艰难。

B. 文章说，民族特性并没有在讨论社会经济发展因素时被正式考虑进来。还要考虑其他因素。换言之，就是 B 选项。

C. 前两句里没有涉及“qualitative impressions of national character.”

Q9. 问的是文章结构。很明显是问题解决型文章，正确答案 A.

阅读 2:

Q10. 答案容易误选 B，因为文章的第一句话；但是如果选 B 的话，文章应该更像一篇 argument，全篇都应该不断的根据原有的观点进行批判，而文章只是在第一段开头提了一小下 established 的观点，然后后面基本都在说自己的观点并且进行论证，更像一篇 issue。所以答案 D。

Q11. It is now established that the Milky Way is far more extended and of much greater mass than was hitherto though.

Question 12 is based on the following reading passage.

In electrides, the anions (negative ions) are completely replaced by electrons, which are trapped in naturally formed cavities within a framework of regularly stacked cations (positive ions). Unlike other types of anions, anionic electrons do not behave as if they were simple charged spheres. The properties of an electride depend largely on the distance between the cavities that hold trapped electrons. When the trapped electrons are far apart, they do not interact strongly, and so behave somewhat like an array of isolated negative charges. When they are closer together, they begin to display properties associated with large ensembles of identical particles. When they are still closer, the ensemble properties dominate and the electrons "delocalize".

12. It can be inferred from the passage that an electride

behaves most like a normal ionic crystal when the electride has which of the following features?

- (A) The anionic cavities are widely separated.
- (B) All of the trapped electrons are able to delocalize.
- (C) The trapped electrons are liberated by impinging photons.
- (D) The ions are tightly packed together.
- (E) Most of the cations have lost their electrical charge.

阅读 1:

是老 G 文章改编的，先来段老 G 翻译，当做是背景知识：

在各种最简单和最常见的晶体中，离子盐是其中一例，它典型的实例就是氯化钠，或普通的食盐。离子盐的基本组成成份便是离子，也就是那些由于得到或失去一个或多个电子而带有电荷的原子或分子。例如，在形成氯化钠的过程中，钠原子释放一个电子（从而带有正电荷）而氯原子得到一个电子（从而带有负电荷）。这些离子由于带有相反的电荷而相互吸引，它们紧密地堆砌在一起就象紧密挤压在一起的球体。

最近，密西根州立大学的科学家们研制出一种新的被称为电子晶体的晶体。在电子晶体中，阴离子（即带负电荷的离子）全部被电子替代，这些电子被困在自然形成的空穴中，而空穴位于规则堆砌的阳离子（即带正电荷的离子）的框架内。电子晶体是第一种阴离子空间全被电子占据的离子盐。

和其它类型的阴离子不同，作为阴离子的电子不像那些简单的带电球体。特别地，由于它们的质量很小而且有与远距离的离子进行相互作用的倾向，它们不会被固定在任何一个位置。相反，它们会到处游离，或者紧靠那些在空穴边上的原子，或者在这些原子之间游离，并且还和附近空中的电子发生相互作用，甚至于可能与它们交换位置。

电子晶体的特征很大程度上依赖于空穴间的距离，而这些空穴便是容纳被捕获电子的地方。当这些被捕获的电子相距很远时，它们之间的相互作用不强，因而在某种程度上表现为一组相互孤立的负电荷。但当它们间的距离很近时，它们便表现出一些特征来，很像大量相同离子的集合。当它们间的距离更近时，群体集合属性更占主导地位，而且电子也出现“离位”现象：它们不再被束缚于单个的空穴之上，而是或多或少地可以在正离子的构架之间穿越。

通过从不同的材料来合成电子晶体，科学家们可以改变阴离子空穴的几何结构，以及改变它们同周围阴离子之间的关系。这些随之而来的特征使得电子晶体可能成为经济实用的新材料和新设备的基础。例如，由于在某些电子晶体中，电子结合得非常微弱，从而使得这些晶体可以有效地用作光敏探测器。在这种探测器中，一束光子可以释放一个电子，从而形成一股小电流。这种结合微弱的特性同样可使电子晶体对太阳能转换器和电池的阴极很有用。可电子晶体的一个缺陷在于它易于与空气和水发生反应而分解。目前，研究人员正设法寻找提高电子晶体稳定性的方法。

Q12: 定位至 When the trapped electrons are far apart, they do not interact strongly, and so behave somewhat like an array of isolated negative charges. 选 A;