



ViS GRE 全程班

GRE 阅读讲义

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考满分

要对你说的话

考满分认为：教不好学生就是抢钱偷钱；只有成就同学们的高分提分，才能成就考满分。

考满分每年有百万注册用户，每年记录同学们上亿条做题记录，我们能准确地通过这些数据判断哪些题是同学们最常出错的题，这使得我们的主讲老师们备课的素材是有针对性的，课程内容是有效且高效的。

在考满分学习，不会是同样的关卡一遍又一遍打，我们会通过科技赋能教学过程，让你的备考高能高效，通过阶段性目标让同学们有成就感，之后通过多个阶段性目标最终实现高分提分，同时养成良好的学习习惯，成为更优秀的自己。

KMF 考满分教学部

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Day1 直播— gre 阅读方法总论

【长句处理示范】

These questions are political in the sense that the debate over them will inevitably be less an exploration of abstract matters in a spirit of disinterested inquiry than an academic power struggle in which the careers and professional fortunes of many women scholars - only now entering the academic profession in substantial numbers - will be at stake, and with them the chances for a distinctive contribution to humanistic understanding, a contribution that might be an important influence against sexism in our society.

Question : 如何判断单句功能 ?

【事实】的常见标志 :

【引用观点】的标志 :

【作者观点】的标志 :

单句功能判断例句：

1. Recently planetary scientists have suggested that the external preconditions for the development of Earth' s biosphere probably included four paramount contingencies.
2. Archaeologists studying Bonito phase Native American ceramics from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, observed that many pots had been altered after firing to revise their decorative designs.
3. For years, the leading theory for what caused the Younger Dryas was a release of water from Glacial Lake Agassiz.
4. Despite their courage and their rightful anger, Astell and her descendants overlooked early modern woman writer' s contributions to historiography.
5. When studying shrimp feeding from hydrothermal vents at the bottom of the ocean, biologists were surprised that the shrimps' reproductive cycles followed seasonal patterns.
6. Roger Rosenblatt' s book Black Fiction, in attempting to apply literary rather than sociopolitical criteria to its subject, successfully alters the approach taken by most previous studies.
7. Even as the number of females processed through juvenile courts climbs steadily, an implicit consensus remains among scholars in criminal justice that male adolescents define the delinquency problem in the United States.
8. The theory posited that this meltwater flooded into the North Atlantic, lowering the salinity and intensity of surface waters enough to prevent them from sinking. Ocean currents were changed in such a way that northward transport of heat in the ocean diminished, and the North Atlantic regions plunged back into near-glacial conditions. However, evidence has emerged that the Younger Dryas began long before freshwater flooded the North Atlantic.

【GRE 文章处理示范】

Extraordinary creative activity has been characterized as revolutionary, flying in the face of what is established and producing not what is acceptable but what will become accepted. According to this formulation, highly creative activity transcends the limits of an existing form and establishes a new principle of organization. However, the idea that extraordinary creativity transcends established limits is misleading when it is applied to the arts, even though it may be valid for the sciences. Differences between highly creative art and highly creative science arise in part from a difference in their goals. For the sciences, a new theory is the goal and end result of the creative act. Innovative science produces new propositions in terms of which diverse phenomena can be related to one another in more coherent ways. Such phenomena as a brilliant diamond or a nesting bird are relegated to the role of data, serving as the means for formulating or testing a new theory. The goal of highly creative art is very different: the phenomenon itself becomes the direct product of the creative act. Shakespeare' s Hamlet is not a tract about the behavior of indecisive princes or the uses of political power; nor is Picasso' s painting Guernica primarily a propositional statement about the Spanish Civil War or the evils of fascism. What highly creative artistic activity produces is not a new generalization that transcends established limits, but rather an aesthetic particular. Aesthetic particulars produced by the highly creative artist extend or exploit, in an innovative way, the limits of an existing form, rather than transcend that form.

Question : 阅读五大文章类型 ?

—— 课后附加小练习 ——

以下句子中，有多少视角（作者观点，引用观点）？

Buell' s study of village sketches a type of fiction popular in the United States in the 1830s and 1840s provides a valuable summary of sketches that portray the community as homogeneous and fixed, but it ignores those by women writers, which typically depicted the diversity that increasingly characterized actual village communities at that time.

Day2 长难句专题

Demo 1

Just as economists were blind to the numerous cases in which the law of supply and demand left actual wants unsatisfied, so also many linguists are deaf to those instances in which the very nature of a language calls forth misunderstandings in everyday conversation, and in which, consequently, a word has to be modified or defined in order to present the idea intended by the speaker: "He took his stick - no, not John's, but his own."

Demo 2

The lactic acid level is high in the body fluids, leaving the large animal vulnerable to attack until the acid is reconverted, via oxidative metabolism, by the liver into glucose, which is then sent back to the muscles for glycogen re-synthesis.

Demo 3

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 Spanish writer inspired by encounters with Italian commedia dell' arte troupes on tour in Spain.

Demo 4

Is this a defect, or are the authors working out of, or trying to forge, a different kind of aesthetic? This preference for exogamy, Gutman suggests, may have derived from West African rules governing marriage, which, though they differed from one tribal group to another, all involved some kind of prohibition against unions with close kin.

Demo 5

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 question one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.

Demo 6

The correlation of carbon dioxide with temperature, of course, does not establish whether

changes in atmospheric composition caused the warming and cooling trends or were caused by them.

Day 3 句间逻辑 part1

练习 1

From the 1900' s through the 1950' s waitresses in the United States developed a form of unionism based on the unions' defining the skills that their occupation included and enforcing standards for the performance of those skills. This "occupational unionism" differed substantially from the "worksite unionism" prevalent among factory workers. **Rather than unionizing the workforces of particular employers, waitress locals sought to control their occupation throughout a city.**

According to the passage, which of the following describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It suggest that occupational unions found some employers difficult to satisfy.
- B. It indicates that the occupational unions served some employers but not others.
- C. It emphasizes the unique focus of occupational unionism.

练习 2

In the past ten years, there have been several improvements in mountain-climbing equipment. These improvements have made the sport both safer and more enjoyable for experienced climbers. **Despite these improvements,** however, the rate of mountain climbing injuries has doubled in the past ten years.

According to the passage, which of the following describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It suggests why it might be surprising for the rate of mountain climbing injuries to increase.
- B. It challenges a view in the following sentence.
- C. It concedes a point about the ineffectiveness of mountain-climbing equipment.

练习 3

Many researchers attribute the large number of physiological and behavioral similarities between birds and mammals, which have separate evolutionary histories, to endothermy (a thermoregulatory strategy whereby warm body temperature is maintained through internal heat sources). However, Farmer argues that parental care rather than endothermy is the key to understanding the similarities between mammals and birds. According to Farmer, **while endothermy provides an explanation for a few similarities, such as the presence of body insulation**, endothermy is just one characteristic among many related to parental care.

According to the passage, which of the following describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It acknowledges a fact that appears to support a view that the author intends to qualify.
- B. It corrects an erroneous assumption.
- C. It provides a rationale for the view expressed in the first sentence.

练习 4

Like any alternative fuel, methanol has its critics. Yet much of the criticism is based on the use of “gasoline clone” vehicles that do not incorporate even the simplest design improvements that are made possible with the use of methanol. **It is true, for example, that a given volume of methanol provides only about one-half of the energy that gasoline and diesel fuel do; other things being equal, the fuel tank would have to be somewhat larger and heavier.** However, since methanol-fueled vehicles could be designed to be much more efficient than “gasoline clone” vehicles fueled with methanol, they would need comparatively less fuel.

According to the passage, which of the following describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It challenges a view in the following sentence.
- B. It provides evidence to corroborate the critics’ point of view.
- C. It responds to facts that might appear to be at odds with the author’s argument.

练习 5

Hard Times, Charles Dickens’ shortest novel, was written and published in 1854. Despite the sensational success of its two immediate predecessors, David Copperfield and Bleak House, and its immediate successors, Little Dorritt and A Tale of Two Cities, Hard Times seems to have been

Dickens' least popular novel during his own lifetime and subsequently. One critic speculated that editorial cuts imposed on the novel for serialization were responsible. **However, as Jane Jacobs points out, *Hard Times* was serialized in *Household Words*, a periodical that Dickens not only founded but edited.**

According to the passage, which of the following describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It emphasizes Dickens' influence in a periodical.
- B. It qualifies a previous explanation.
- C. It undermines a contrast mentioned earlier in the passage.

练习 6

Many scholars have argued that government investment in manufacturing in the southern United States during the Second World War spurred a regional economic boom that lasted into the postwar period. **But much of this investment went to specialized plants, many of them unsuitable for postwar production.**

According to the passage, which of the following describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It presents information that questions a popular position.
- B. It identifies the nation of government investment.
- C. It demonstrates the inadequacy of government investment.

练习 7

In the 2,000-year period immediately before European contact, many native groups of the Northern Plains of North America specialized in big-game hunting, subsisting primarily on bison. **Bison routinely became fat-depleted in the spring, reducing their nutritional value,** yet these groups did not supplement their diets with the nutritious, fat-rich fish that were abundantly available. Malainey et al. find a possible explanation in late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth century accounts from three frontiersmen who had adapted to lean-meat diets during extended periods in the plains.

According to the passage, which of the following describes the function of the highlighted

sentence?

- A. It suggests why it might be surprising that the native groups of the Northern Plains of North America did not supplement their diets with fish.
- B. It questions a view stated in the following sentence.
- C. It acknowledges a fact that might be used to contest the view that the native groups of the Northern Plains of North America did not supplement their diets with fish.

Day 4 句间逻辑 part2

练习 8

For years, the leading theory for what caused the Younger Dryas (a dramatic reversal, about 12,900 years ago, in a global warming trend) was a release of water from Glacial Lake Agassiz. **The theory posited that this meltwater flooded into the North Atlantic, lowering the salinity and intensity of surface waters enough to prevent them from sinking.** Ocean currents were changed in such a way that northward transport of heat in the ocean diminished, and the North Atlantic regions plunged back into near-glacial conditions.

According to the passage, which of the following describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It challenges a theory mentioned earlier in the passage.
- B. It points out the power of meltwater.
- C. It elaborates on a view mentioned in the previous sentence.

练习 9

The importance of the relatively docile eland (antelope) in the diet of Middle Stone Age (MSA) people contrasted with the increased importance of aggressive wild pigs to Late Stone Age hunters, a contrast that indicates that the MSA hunters were less proficient than LSA hunters. **This has been used to support the view that neurological changes dramatically increased the behavioral sophistication of anatomically modern humans.**

According to the passage, which of the following describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It identifies a fact that is consistent with earlier information.
- B. It points out a possible implication of the contrast between the diet of the MSA people and that of the LSA people.
- C. It makes a projection based on the contrast between the diet of the MSA people and that of the LSA people.

练习 10

In the early twentieth century, small magazines and the innovative graphics used on them created the face of the avant-garde. It was a look that signaled progressive ideas and unconventionality because it dispensed with the cardinal rule of graphic design: to take an idea and make it visually clear, concise, and instantly understood. **Instead, graphics produced by avant-garde artists exclusively for the avant-garde (as opposed to their advertising work) were usually difficult to decipher, ambiguous, or nonsensical.**

According to the passage, which of the following describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. it describes the essential feature of a style the avant-gardists sought to establish.
- B. it challenges a view proposed in the previous sentence.
- C. it contrasts avant-garde look produced exclusively for avant-garde with avant-gardists' advertising work

Day 4 高亮句功能题

练习 1 / passage 31

Scientific consensus is that humans first began to have a warming effect on Earth' s climate within the past century, after coal-burning factories, power plants, and motor vehicles began releasing carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases in significant quantities into the air. **However, evidence suggests that human agricultural activities may have had such an effect**

much earlier: concentrations of CO₂ started rising about 8000 years ago, even though natural trends indicate they should have been dropping; methane levels rose similarly about 3,000 years later. Without these rises, however, current temperatures in northern parts of North America and Europe would be cooler by three to four degrees Celsius-enough to inhibit agriculture-and an ice age would probably have begun several thousand years ago in northeastern Canada.

Which of the following best describes the function of the **highlighted sentence**?

- A. It undermines the assumption that human activity has had a significant impact on Earth' s climate
- B. It supports the assumption that Earth' s temperatures have risen appreciably over the past 100 years
- C. It questions the assumption that greenhouse gases have had a warming effect on Earth's climate
- D. It challenges the assumption that human activity began to affect Earth' s climate after the advent of industrialization
- E. It supports the assumption that greenhouse gases are a direct by-product of industrial activities

练习 2 / passage 67

In 1755 British writer Samuel Johnson published an acerbic letter to Lord Chesterfield rebuking his patron for neglect and declining further support. Johnson' s rejection of his patron' s belated assistance has often been identified as a key moment in the history of publishing, marking the end of the culture of patronage. **However, patronage had been in decline for 50 years, yet would survive, in attenuated form, for another 50.** Indeed, Johnson was in 1762 awarded a pension by the Crown-a subtle form of sponsorship, tantamount to state patronage. The importance of Johnson' s letter is not so much historical as emotional; it would become a touchstone for all who repudiated patrons and for all who embraced the laws of the marketplace.

Which of the following best describes the function of the **highlighted phrase** in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A. It points out the most obvious implications of Johnson' s letter to his patron.
- B. It suggests a motivation for Johnson' s rejection of Chesterfield' s patronage.

- C. It provides information that qualifies the assertion that Johnson' s letter sharply defined of the end of a publishing era.
- D. It provides a possible defense for Chesterfield' s alleged neglect of Johnson.
- E. It refutes the notion that the patrons are found primarily among the nobility.

练习 3

These researchers claim that improvements of memory overnight can be explained by the mere passage of time, rather than attributed to sleep. But recent studies of memory performance after sleep make this claim unsustainable. **Certainly there are memory consolidation processes that occur across periods of wakefulness, some of which neither depend on nor are enhanced by sleep.** But when sleep is compared with wakefulness, and performance is better after sleep, then some benefit of sleep for memory must be acknowledged.

According to the passage, which of the following describes the function of the **highlighted sentence**?

- A. It provides the reasoning behind a claim about the role of sleep in memory consolidation.
- B. It explains why a previous claim about sleep and memory is unsustainable.
- C. It demonstrates why wakefulness is central to the process of declarative memory consolidation.
- D. It emphasizes the limited role sleep plays in the process of declarative memory consolidation.
- E. It concedes that the consolidation of declarative memory does not depend entirely on one factor.

Day 5 直播二 文章主线&主旨题

高亮句功能题练习 part :

passage 125

Some researchers claim that cetaceans - whales and dolphins - have culture, which the researchers define as the ability to learn from one another. Skeptics, however, demand clear evidence that cetaceans can acquire new behaviors through some form of social learning, preferably clear-cut instances of imitation or teaching. But such evidence is difficult to obtain.

While few people doubt that captive cetaceans are adept at imitation or that they reproduce behaviors taught by researchers, biologists seeking insight into cetaceans' behavior in their natural habitats must rely on deduction rather than experiments. **If members of a particular group share behaviors that do not result from genetic inheritance or environmental variation, then they have almost certainly learned them by watching, following, or listening to other animals.**

Which of the following best describe the function of the **highlighted sentence**?

- A. It identifies a factor that complicates biologists' ability to draw conclusions about the behavior of cetaceans in their natural environments.
- B. It illustrates the kind of deduction mentioned in the preceding sentence.
- C. It explains why skeptics have remained unpersuaded by evidence that has been put forward in support of the claim that cetaceans have culture.
- D. It introduces a claim that would be dismissed by both supporters and opponents of the view that cetaceans have culture.
- E. It notes a previously overlooked factor that might shed light on the question of whether cetaceans have culture.

Passage 48

When studying shrimp feeding from hydro-thermal vents at the bottom of the ocean, biologists were surprised that the shrimps' reproductive cycles followed seasonal patterns. Far beyond the reach of sunlight, and with food abundant around the vents all year round, why should such animals reproduce seasonally? The answer might involve their offspring, which in their larval form drift in the currents to colonize new vents. The larvae must feed during their trip, and their springtime release coincides with a peak in algae raining down from surface waters. **So far, researchers have found no evidence of seasonal breeding among vent-dwelling species that provide their offspring with yolk to sustain them or among vent-dwelling species found in areas of the ocean with not seasonal algae blooms.**

Which of the following best describes the function of the **highlighted sentence**?

- A. It casts doubt on the accuracy of earlier observations of seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- B. It undermines the explanation proposed for seasonal breeding among some shrimp species

living near hydro-thermal vents.

- C. It suggests that alternative theories are needed to explain seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- D. It describes the survival benefits to shrimp of mating in parts of the ocean where algae blooms rain down abundantly.
- E. It supports the explanation proffered for the seasonal breeding observed among some shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.

Question: 不同的【句间逻辑】如何影响【文章主线】？

主旨题练习 part :

passage 29

For years, the leading theory for what caused the Younger Dryas (a dramatic reversal, about 12,900 years ago, in a global warming trend) was a release of water from Glacial Lake Agassiz. The theory posited that this meltwater flooded into the North Atlantic, lowering the salinity and intensity of surface waters enough to prevent them from sinking. Ocean currents were changed in such a way that northward transport of heat in the ocean diminished, and the North Atlantic regions plunged back into near-glacial conditions. However, evidence has emerged that the Younger Dryas began long before freshwater flooded the North Atlantic. Additionally, the temperature changes induced by a shutdown in the North Atlantic heat conveyor system are too small to explain the Younger Dryas.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. presenting evidence that undermines an explanation
- B. explaining the nature of a climatological phenomenon
- C. questioning the timing of a particular event
- D. discussing a new explanation for a phenomenon
- E. suggesting revisions to a popular theory

Passage 117

Many researchers attribute the large number of physiological and behavioral similarities between birds and mammals, which have separate evolutionary histories, to endothermy (a thermoregulatory strategy whereby warm body temperature is maintained through internal heat sources). However, Farmer argues that parental care rather than endothermy is the key to understanding the similarities between mammals and birds. According to Farmer, while endothermy provides an explanation for a few similarities, such as the presence of body insulation, endothermy is just one characteristic among many related to parental care. The two purported advantages of endothermy that have been most frequently cited by researchers are an expanded range of inhabitable environments and the ability to sustain vigorous exercise. But metabolism has to increase substantially (at great energy cost) therefore conferring any significant thermoregulatory advantage in terms of the former, and there is no causal biological linkage to explain why endothermy would be essential to sustain exercise. Farmer argues instead that endothermy evolved as a means to control incubation temperature and that the ability to sustain exercise evolved separately, as a means to improve a parent's ability to forage and provision its young.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. present a scientific theory that challenges a widely-held theory
- B. summarize the basis for a large body of scientific research
- C. defend an established scientific theory in light of recent criticism
- D. express skepticism about the results obtained by a particular researcher
- E. compare the results of two particular scientific studies

2. Which of the following best characterizes the organization of the passage as a whole?

- A. A position is noted, an alternative to that position is introduced, and then several points in support of the alternative are discussed.
- B. A theory is discussed, an inconsistency within that theory is illustrated, and then a recommendation is made for further inquiry.
- C. Certain research results are described, the significance of those results is explained, and then a novel interpretation of those results is summarized.
- D. A question is posed, a possible answer to that question is suggested, and then evidence is

provided to corroborate that answer.

- E. A debate is outlined, contrasting viewpoints within the debate are discussed, and then one viewpoint is demonstrated to be correct.

Question: 曲折的论证/灵活的文章主线有哪些情况？

主旨题选项词汇辨析之【动词】

主旨题选项词汇辨析之【抽象名词】

Day 6 细节题目的题

练习 1 / passage36

Astronomers have had difficulty accounting for certain planets discovered outside our solar system. They are called hot Jupiters because each is similar in mass to Jupiter, the largest solar-system planet, but orbits its parent star at a fraction of the distance at which **Earth**, let alone Jupiter, orbits the Sun. In the standard, solar-system-based theory of planetary formation, such as a massive planet could not form so close to a star. So most attempts to explain a hot Jupiter' s existence envision it forming farther away, then migrating inward. According to one hypothesis, the planet' s gravitational field tugs on the protoplanetary disk of dust and gas from which it formed. The disk exerts its own gravitational tug, and this interplay of forces robs the planet of momentum in its orbital path, forcing it to spiral in toward the star. According to another hypothesis, the planet' s gravitational field is so strong that it creates a groove in the disk, partitioning it into inner and outer regions; the resulting gravitational interactions between the planet and these regions cause the planet to lose orbital momentum and spiral inward. Another question remains: what prevents the planet from continuing its spiral until it collides with the star?

The author of the passage mentions “**Earth**” primarily in order to

- A. stress the massive size of a hot Jupiter
- B. emphasize the proximity of a hot Jupiter to its parent star
- C. imply that hot Jupiters are unlikely to harbor extraterrestrial life
- D. point out differences between Earth and Jupiter with regard to their orbital distance from the Sun
- E. illustrate how hot Jupiters might fit into the standard theory of planetary formation

练习 2 / passage49

There is mounting evidence that the frequency and magnitude of landsliding is changing in many parts of the world in response to climate change. This is not surprising, given that

precipitation is one of the two external triggering mechanisms - the other being seismic activity - involved in the formation of landslides. **Evidence from the past** clearly indicates that cycles of elevated landslide activity have been followed by cycles of low activity, and that these are correlated with climate fluctuations over a variety of timescales.

1. The author of the passage cites “**evidence from the past**” in order to
 - A. support a partial explanation
 - B. concede a potential objection
 - C. dismiss an apparent counterexample
 - D. highlight a scientific consensus
 - E. account for a historical anomaly

练习 3 / passage

Benjamin Franklin is portrayed in American history as the quintessential self-made man. In “Self-reliance” , Emerson asks, “Where is the master who could have instructed Franklin...?” In fact, Franklin took instruction widely, and his scientific work was highly collaborative. Friends in England sent equipment needed for his electrical experiments, others, in Philadelphia, helped him set up his workshop there. Philip Syng constructed a device for generating electrical charges, while Tomas Hopkinson demonstrated the potential of pointed conductors. Franklin, in addition to being the group’ s theoretician, wrote and published its results. **His fame as an individual researcher is partly a consequence of the shorthand by which when one person writes about a group’ s discoveries, history sometimes grants singular credit for collective effort.**

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the **highlighted sentence**?
 - A. It states a viewpoint about Franklin with which the author disagrees.
 - B. It introduces new evidence about Franklin’ s role in the collaborative process.
 - C. It explains Franklin’ s reputation in terms of a broad scholarly phenomenon.
 - D. It emphasizes the extent to which Franklin relied on others in his workshop.
 - E. It describes Franklin’ s approach to writing scientific results.
2. **Emerson** is mentioned in the passage primarily to
 - A. identify the origin of a particular understanding of Franklin

- B. elaborate on a view of Franklin that the author takes issue with
- C. point to a controversial claim about Franklin' s historical legacy
- D. introduce the question of who Franklin' s main scientific influences were
- E. suggest that Franklin was resistant to collaboration with other scientists

练习 4 / passage 111

Unlike most Jane Austen scholarship before 1980, much recent scholarship analyzes the novels of Austen, who lived from 1775 to 1817, in the context of Austen' s tumultuous times, which saw the French and American revolutions and the Napoleonic Wars. Yet Frantz notes another revolution, rarely mentioned in Austen scholarship: the Great Masculine Renunciation that altered conventions in men' s dress and behavior. During the later eighteenth century, wealthy gentlemen exchanged the velvets and satins long in fashion for somber woolen suits. Frantz contends that this change reflected deeper cultural changes. The value once placed on men' s expressiveness, reflected in Mackenzie' s novel **The Man of Feeling (1771)**, gave way to a preference for emotional restraint. In Austen' s novels, the heroine often struggles to glimpse the true nature of hero beneath his reserved exterior.

1. The author of the passage mentions **The Man of Feeling (1771)** in order to
 - A. contrast Mackenzie' s reasons for writing novels with those of Austen
 - B. introduce evidence regarding the influence of particular writers on Austen
 - C. corroborate a claim that a convention of masculine behavior changed during Austen' s lifetime
 - D. suggest that Austen' s novels were more reflective of their historical context than Mackenzie' s had been
 - E. challenge a particular misconception about the modes of behavior common among gentlemen in the later eighteenth century

今日正确率记录		
做题时间记录		
错因 分析	文章分析有误	
	审题有误	
	选项理解有误	

Day 7 phase 1 综合练习

练习 1 / passage 115

Although the passenger pigeons, now extinct, were abundant in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America, archaeological studies at twelfth-century Cahokian sites in the present day United States examined household food trash and found that traces of passenger pigeon were quite rare. Given that the sites were close to a huge passenger pigeon roost documented by John James Audubon in the nineteenth century and that Cahokians consumed almost every other animal protein source available, the archaeologists conducting the studies concluded the passenger pigeon population had once been very limited before increasing dramatically in post-Columbian America. Other archaeologists have criticized those conclusions on the grounds that passenger pigeon bones would not be likely to be preserved. But all the archaeological projects found plenty of bird bones and even **tiny bones from fish**.

1. The author of the passage mentions “**tiny bones from fish**” primarily in order to
- A. explain why traces of passenger pigeon are rare at Cahokian sites
 - B. support a claim about the wide variety of animal proteins in the Cahokian diet
 - C. provide evidence that confirms a theory about the extinction of the passenger pigeon
 - D. cast doubt on the conclusion reached by the archaeologists who conducted the studies discussed in the passage
 - E. counter an objection to an interpretation of the data obtained from Cahokian sites

练习 2 / passage 9

An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the non-importation movement launched in Ireland in 1779 appears consistent with a perception that the political use of the consumer boycott originated in North America and spread eastwards across the Atlantic to Ireland. This is a view that most historians have concurred with. For example, T.H. Breen argued that the consumer boycott was a brilliantly original American invention. **Breen did acknowledge that a few isolated boycotts may have taken place in other countries.** However, Mary O'Dowd argues that from the late seventeenth century, Irish political discourse

advocated for the nonconsumption of imported goods and support for home manufactures by women in ways that were strikingly similar to those used later in North America.

1 . The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. resolving a dispute
- B. advocating a course of action
- C. tracing the evolution of a practice
- D. citing competing views of an issue
- E. chronicling a series of events

2. In the context of the passage, the **highlighted sentence** serves to

- A. qualify a point made in the preceding sentence
- B. correct an erroneous assumption
- C. provide evidence in support of a perception cited in the opening sentence
- D. provide a rationale for the view expressed in the following sentence
- E. establish the popularity of a point of view

练习 3 / passage 50

There have been numerous well-documented extinctions of indigenous species caused by the introduction of non-indigenous predators and pathogens. However, surprisingly few extinctions of indigenous species can be attributed to competition from introduced species. For example, during the past 400 years, 4,000 plant species have been introduced into North America, and these non-indigenous plants currently account for nearly 20 percent of North America's plant species. Yet no evidence exists that any indigenous North American plant species became extinct as a result of competition from new species could mean that such extinctions take longer to occur than scientists initially believed or, alternatively, that extinctions are rarely caused by competition from non-indigenous species.

1 The passage is concerned primarily with

- A. pointing out that a particular type of species extinction is rarely known to occur.
- B. proposing a possible explanation for conflicting data about a particular type of species extinction.
- C. resolving a debate about the frequency of a particular type of species extinction.

- D. comparing two theories regarding possible causes of a particular type of species extinction.
- E. refuting a proposed explanation for the increasingly rare occurrence of a particular type of species extinction.

2. The author introduces statistics about North America' s non-indigenous plant species primarily in order to

- A. undermine a proposed explanation for the absence of any evidence for the occurrence of a particular phenomenon
- B. contrast the effect of introduced plant species in North America with the effect that introduced animal species have had
- C. suggest that North America' s indigenous plants are a domain in which there has been ample scope for a particular effect to have occurred
- D. emphasize how much the ecology of North America has been affected over the past 400 years by the introduction of non-indigenous species
- E. substantiate a claim about the overall effect that the introduction of non-indigenous species tends to have on indigenous populations

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Active reading exercise 1

Spirituals and Black gospel music were derived from the same musical tradition. This is not to deny that the Black gospel music of the early twentieth century differed in important ways from the slave spirituals. Whereas spirituals were created and disseminated in folk fashion, gospel music was composed, published, copyrighted, and sold by professionals. Nevertheless, improvisation remained central to gospel music.

The Passage suggests that:

- A. Improvisation was central to slave spirituals.
- B. Gospel music was different from spirituals in the essence.
- C. Gospel music should also be disseminated in folk fashion.

Active reading exercise 2

Pueblo Bonito, the most impressive of the “great houses” at the prehistoric Chaco Canyon site in New Mexico, comprised over 600 rooms and 4 to 5 stories. Traditional interpretations have viewed the great houses as almost entirely residential, with some archaeologists estimating the population of Pueblo Bonito at 1,200. But Windes recently challenged this view by pointing out the paucity of hearths recorded during the excavation of Pueblo Bonito, which revealed only 3 upper-story hearths there.

It can be inferred from the passage that Windes probably believe that residential rooms should have _____.

Active reading exercise 3

Biologists have long maintained that two groups of pinnipeds, sea lions and walruses, are descended from a terrestrial bearlike animal, whereas the remaining group, seals, shares an ancestor with weasels. But the recent discovery of detailed similarities in the skeletal structure of the flippers in all three groups undermines the attempt to explain away superficial

resemblance as due to convergent evolution—the independent development of similarities between unrelated groups in response to similar environmental pressures.

It can be inferred that the “biologists” probably believe that the similarity among sea lions, walruses and seals were the result of _____.

Question：如何根据逻辑关系，去**预判/挑选**下文信息？

Question：如何进行 active reading？

文章主线筛选&有效信息处理练习

练习一/ passage218

George Milner cites three primary problems with the labeling of Cahokia, the large archaeological site by the Mississippi River, as a state rather than a chiefdom. First, finds at Cahokia are essentially similar to finds at other Mississippian chiefdoms, except that the amount of earth moved in building the mounds at Cahokia was greater than elsewhere. Second, fewer people lived at Cahokia than is commonly estimated (Milner estimates that there were only a few thousand inhabitants, more common estimates are 10,000 or 20,000 inhabitants); therefore, extensive taxes, trade, and tribute were not necessary to support them. Finally, while there is evidence of extensive earth movement, craftwork, trade, and elite at Cahokia, this does not indicate that Cahokia was politically centralized, economically specialized, or aggressively expansionistic.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. underscore a characterization
 - B. outline a challenge
 - C. point out an ambiguity
 - D. discuss an oversimplification
 - E. define a category

2. The passage implies that political centralization is a feature that
- A. has not historically tended to emerge in centers with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants
 - B. distinguished other Mississippian chiefdoms from Cahokia
 - C. is considered characteristic of state but not of chiefdoms
 - D. often results from aggressive expansionism and economic specialization
 - E. has historically been necessary for extensive trade to occur

练习二/ passage30

One reason researchers have long believed that Mars never enjoyed an extensive period of warm and wet climate is that much of the surface not covered by wind-borne dust appear to be composed of unweathered material. **If water flowed for an extended period, researchers reasoned, it should have altered and weathered the volcanic minerals, creating clays or other oxidized, hydrated phases (minerals that incorporate water molecules in their crystal structure) .**

It turns out, though, that the scientists were not looking closely enough. New high-resolution mapping data and close-up surface studies have revealed clays and other hydrated minerals in many regions. The clay deposits are scattered all over, in ancient volcanic surfaces and heavily cratered highland regions, some of which have apparently been exposed by erosion only recently.

1. According to the passage, scientists are able to discover weathered material on the Martian surface because they have benefited from which of the following?
- A. a new method to analyze volcanic craters created on the Martian surface.
 - B. an improved ability to detect hydrated materials on the Martian surface
 - C. a more sophisticated understanding of the effect of wind-borne dust on the Martian surface
 - D. a decision to look for water primarily in heavily cratered highland regions.
 - E. a better understanding of how erosion might affect clay deposits.

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

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would agree with which of the following statements regarding the reasoning discussed in the **highlighted sentence**?

- A. It provides the basis for an explanation of why water on Mars has been difficult to find until recently.
- B. It correctly identifies a consequence of water flowing on the Martian surface.
- C. It depends on a false assumption about how water and volcanic materials interact on Mars.

Q：细节信息类题目，在审题时需要注意哪些信息？

Q：文中哪些事实类信息容易被考察？

Day9 推断题

练习 1 / passage11

Feminist scholars have tended to regard women in the nineteenth-century United States who elected to remain single as champions of women's autonomy and as critics of marriage as an oppressive institution. Indeed, many nineteenth-century American women who participated in reform movements or who distinguished themselves as writers and professionals were single. Yet this view of single women tends to distort the meaning of their choices. The nineteenth century saw the elevation of marriage for love as a spiritual ideal. Consequently, it became socially acceptable for women not to marry if such an ideal marriage could not be realized with an available suitor. Thus, many women's choice to remain single reflected not a negative view of marriage but a highly idealistic one.

- 1.The author of the passage implies that many nineteenth-century American women chose to remain single because
- A. they believed that marriage required them to give up much of their autonomy
 - B. had attitudes toward marriage that were influenced by contemporary reform movements
 - C. wanted to take advantage of increasing opportunities to distinguish themselves as professionals
 - D. doubted that their own marriage would live up to their notion of what a marriage ought to be
 - E. had a negative view of marriage fostered by a change in social attitudes during the nineteenth century

练习 2 / passage36

Astronomers have had difficulty accounting for certain planets discovered outside our solar system. They are called hot Jupiters because each is similar in mass to Jupiter, the largest solar-system planet, but orbits its parent star at a fraction of the distance at which Earth, let alone Jupiter, orbits the Sun. In the standard, solar-system-based theory of planetary formation, such a massive planet could not form so close to a star. So most attempts to explain a hot Jupiter's existence envision it forming farther away, then migrating inward. According to one

hypothesis, the planet's gravitational field tugs on the protoplanetary disk of dust and gas from which it formed. The disk exerts its own gravitational tug, and this interplay of forces robs the planet of momentum in its orbital path, forcing it to spiral in toward the star. According to another hypothesis, the planet's gravitational field is so strong that it creates a groove in the disk, partitioning it into inner and outer regions; the resulting gravitational interactions between the planet and these regions cause the planet to lose orbital momentum and spiral inward.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the “attempts” share which of the following goals?
 - A. to explain how a Jupiter-sized planet could form so close to its parent star.
 - B. to explain what prevents a hot Jupiter from colliding with its parent star.
 - C. to determine whether a hot Jupiter is formed from a protoplanetary disk of dust and gas.
 - D. to determine whether a hot Jupiter's gravitational field is strong enough to create a groove in its protoplanetary disk
 - E. to account for hot Jupiters in a way that is not inconsistent with the standard theory of planetary formation.

2. Which of the following elements is part of one but not both of the hypotheses discussed in the passage?
 - A. an interplay of gravitational forces
 - B. a loss of orbital momentum
 - C. a protoplanetary disk composed of dust and gas
 - D. a protoplanetary disk divided into two regions.

练习 3 / passage 90

One of the reasons why many early British colonies in North America failed amid the New World's abundance was that the settlers' mindset prevented them from living like the native inhabitants. From Native Americans, the settlers learned such skills as building **brushwood weirs** to trap fish, but they did not adopt the real key to success: mobility. The whole intellectual foundation of European civilization was fixity - a worldview profoundly different from that of Native Americans, who moved in response to changing food resources. Settlers were drawn to North America by tales its extraordinary abundance, not realizing that abundance is seasonal. Culture and ecological knowledge allowed Native Americans to exploit different food sources at different time of year.

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

1. The author suggests which of the following about the early British colonies in North America that failed?

- A. Their inhabitants' worldview was deeply affected with native people and practices
- B. Their inhabitants experienced critical food shortages in part because their culture hindered their ability to exploit seasonally available resources.
- C. Their longevity would have been greater had the inhabitants adopted more of the fishing technologies used by Native Americans

2. The author mentions “**brushwood weirs**” primarily in order to

- A. demonstrate that Native Americans provided certain forms of assistance to colonial settlers
- B. identify a skill that allowed Native Americans to thrive in regions where colonies failed to
- C. distinguish the kinds of technologies used by Native Americans from those used by colonial settlers
- D. acknowledge that colonial settlers adopted certain American ways even though they failed in the New World
- E. contrast the assumptions of British colonial settlers and Native Americans in the New World

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Day 10 事实信息题&否定事实信息题

练习 1 / passage34

Archaeologists studying Bonito phase (ca. A.D. 900-1140) Native American ceramics from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, observed that many pots had been altered after firing to revise their decorative designs--usually, intricate geometric patterns painted in black on white slipped surfaces. In some cases, a new design was imposed over an earlier one; less often, the original design was simply covered with white slip. Crown and Wills doubt that the alterations were made to correct design errors. Many Chaco pots with design errors were left unaltered. Furthermore, when errors were corrected, revisions were made prior to firing—either by painting directly over the error or by scraping off designs and applying new slip and paint, which is a less time-consuming method than repainting and refiring flawed pots.

1.The author of the passage mentions Crown and Wills primarily in order to

- A. Distinguish among different factors that might have caused Chaco potters to alter their pots' decorative designs.
- B. Introduce new evidence related to the question of why Chaco potters altered their pots' decorative designs.
- C. Show how one potential explanation for the alteration of Chaco pots has been discounted.
- D. Present a hypothesis about why Chaco pots were altered to revise their decorative designs.
- E. Explain how archaeologists discerned the method by which Chaco pots were originally decorated.

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Bonito phase Chaco pots?

- A. Relatively few of them have original designs concealed beneath white surfaces.
- B. Relatively few of them were altered after firing.
- C. Many of their alterations increased the intricacy of their painted designs.
- D. Many of them have some flaw in their shape or structure.
- E. Many of them were altered more than once.

练习 2 / passage196

Matisse's art, with its spectacular immediacy and its mysterious depths, poses confounding problems for analysis. When Hilary Spurling writes of *The Piano Lesson* that “the picture can not be confined to any single source or meaning,” she might be writing of any of Matisse's works. Picasso's themes, with their collage of traditional signs and symbols, are far more susceptible to conventional iconographic analysis than anything in Matisse. Similarly, the cubism of Picasso and Braque, while rejecting traditional perspective, can nevertheless be studied as an inversion of traditional norms, using the same tools that one uses to study those norms. But the solutions that Matisse arrives at are always idiosyncratic and tend to be unrelated to any system of ideas. Intuition is his only system.

1. The passage suggests which of the following about Braque's cubism?

- A. It lends itself more readily to systematic analysis than does Matisse's work.
- B. It is more radical in terms of form than most paintings by Matisse.
- C. It was influenced by Matisse's idiosyncratic and intuitive approach.
- D. It can not be confined to any single source or meaning.
- E. It is overly dependent on traditional signs and symbols.

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

2. The passage identifies which of the following as a reason that Matisse's art can confound analysis?

- A. Traditional analytical tools are not well suited to Matisse's art.
- B. Matisse's art is marked by a freedom from systematic influence.
- C. The norms that Picasso and Braque rejected were not ones that Matisse rejected.

练习 3 / passage126

Hotter and more massive than the Sun, stars called “stragglers” are puzzling to astronomers because such rapidly burning stars would not be expected to persist in ancient star clusters. Some researchers believe that the typical blue stragglers formed when two ancient, lower-mass stars collide and merge form more massive, hotter star. Peter Leonard theorizes alternatively that in low density globular clusters, where mergers between single stars occur too infrequently to account for the observed quantity of blue stragglers, these stragglers are created instead by a group of stars. He suggests that a pair of stars already orbiting each other presents **a larger**

target for a third star or another pair. Once this new grouping forms, close encounters between the stars could prompt any two to merge as a blue straggler. Leonard' s model predicts that each blue straggler has a distant orbiting companion —as appears true of many blue stragglers in the M67 cluster of the Milky Way galaxy.

1.The reference to a “**larger target**” serves primarily to suggest why a

- A. blue straggler would be more likely to collide and merge with another star than would be a lower-mass star.
- B. pair of stars would be more likely to encounter other stars than would the typical blue straggler.
- C. pair of stars would be more likely to interact with other stars than would a single star.
- D. blue straggler would be more likely to interact with a pair of stars than it would with a third star.
- E. third star would be more likely to encounter a pair than it would to encounter a blue straggler.

2. Information presented in the passage suggests which of the following about blue stragglers?

- A. They originate from stars that are hotter and more massive than the Sun.
- B. They are burning more rapidly than other types of stars observed in ancient star clusters.
- C. They are older than most other types of stars within the same star cluster.
- D. They are less numerous in low-density globular clusters than are pairs of stars.
- E. They generally originate from the oldest stars among those found in ancient star clusters.

3. The passage cites which of the following as evidence **undermining the theory presented in the second sentence**?

- A. a discrepancy between the number of mergers between single stars in certain low-density globular clusters and that in other low-density globular clusters
- B. a discrepancy between the heat and mass of blue stragglers formed by one type of process and the heat and mass of blue stragglers formed by another type of process
- C. a discrepancy between the frequency of star mergers in low-density globular clusters and those in high-density globular clusters
- D. a discrepancy between the amount of heat and mass of ancient single stars and that of blue stragglers

- E. a discrepancy between the number of mergers between single stars in certain star clusters and the number of blue stragglers in those clusters

练习 4 / passage37

Because the subject matter was so personal, the work of several prominent mid-twentieth century poets has been termed “confessional” poetry. But confession is a bad metaphor for what those poets did. The motive for confession is penitential or therapeutic—by speaking openly about personal guilt and suffering, the poet hopes to make them easier to bear. But these poets always approached their writing as artists, and their motive was aesthetic. Writing from experiences like madness, despair, and lust, their aim was to make effective art, not to cure themselves. To treat their poems mainly as documents of personal experience is not just to diminish the poets’ achievement, but to ignore their unanimous disdain for the idea of confessional poetry.

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

1. The author of the passage suggests that applying the term “confessional” to the work of the poets discussed
- A. is mistaken in what it seems to imply about the poets’ motivation
 - B. might seem superficially appropriate given the subject matter of the poems
 - C. is an error arising from the absence of any other convenient term.

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

2. The passage implies that the poets discussed did **NOT**
- A. think that a poet’ s motivation for writing was relevant in evaluating that poet’ s work
 - B. experience any relief of their personal suffering as a result of writing
 - C. apply to their own work the label by which it has subsequently been know

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Day 11 词汇题

例题 / passage 79

Elizabeth Bishop' s Complete Poems (1927-1979) has come to seem to most of its readers so achieved and sufficient as a life' s work that it is hard not to lose sight of how slowly Bishop wrote poems and of how few poems, finally, she completed. But Bishop herself never ceased to find her productivity inadequate. The size and pace of her output were always in her eyes a failing (vaguely moral in **complexion**) for which she apologized throughout her career, although, as I will argue in this essay, Bishop' s inability to write more poems than she did was also a refusal to do so. The small, manageable size of Bishop' s body of work has facilitated its extraordinary critical reception since her death. Yet the size of her work is also a sign of Bishop' s alienation, that is, her uneasy, resistant relation to the literary culture that today claims her as the major poet of her generation.

2. In the context in which it appears, “**complexion**” most nearly means

- A. appearance B. constitution C. hue
- D. intricacy E. personality

练习 1 / passage 129

A critical consensus has emerged that Mary McCarthy will be remembered primarily as an essayist rather than as a novelist. But despite her formidable gifts as a polemical and **discursive** writer, and for all her reputation as an intellectual who sacrificed feeling to intelligence, what powers McCarthy' s best essays are her fictional rather than strictly intellectual gifts. She makes her points by telling stories or by way of vivid description, arresting images and subtle characterization. And for all her exacting sense of fact, McCarthy' s greatest contribution was to blur the distinctions between different kinds of prose writing: to show how fiction could be opened up to the thinking mind and how essays could profit from the techniques of fiction.

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

1. The author of the passage suggests that Mary McCarthy' s writing is characterized by

- A. The use in her essays of devices more typical in works of fiction

- B. A narrowing of the differences between narrative and expository prose
- C. Careful attention to factual accuracy.

2. In the context in which it appears, “**discursive**” most nearly means

- A. Prolific
- B. Sophistic
- C. Rambling
- D. Analytical
- E. Circuitous

练习 2 / passage197

Attempts to identify New Guinean’ s hunter-gatherers face the well-known difficulty of defining what constitutes a hunter-gather group. According to the **common** definition, hunter-gathers are those who subsist by hunting wild animals and gathering wild plants. Yet those criteria beg numerous questions, including the issue of what constitutes “wild” . The very presence on a landscape of humans who are consumers affects food resources, blurring the lines between wild and domesticated and, hence between hunting and pastoralism, and between gathering and cultivation. Moreover, it is unclear how groups should be classified that are hunter-gatherers in their procurement strategies but that make use of pastoralism and cultivation in their consumption patterns—subsisting, for example, by trading wild foods to neighbors in return for domesticated crops.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. suggest that there are not as many hunter-gathers in New Guinea as is commonly thought
- B. explain why identifying New Guinean’ s hunter-gathers is not a straightforward process
- C. point to certain difficulties in establishing what constitute a wild plant and a wild animal
- D. establish new more relevant criteria for what constitutes a hunter-gather group
- E. discuss the implication of an inappropriate definition of pastoralism

2. Replacement of the word “**common**” with which of the following results in the LEAST change in meaning to the passage?

- A. trite
- B. mutual

- C. unexceptional
- D. collective
- E. conventional

练习 3 / passage45

For centuries, oak was the wood of choice for European shipbuilders. However, toward the end of the eighteenth century, as British oak supplies grew scarce, shipbuilders there **turned to** teak and found it an ideal substitute. Other woods expand and contract at different rates than oak, so repairs to oak ships done with those woods split or leak. Only teak matches oak's expansion coefficient and stays watertight. It is unmatched in its resistance to rot and pests, and its oils even protect nails against corrosion. Moreover, it was one of two important tropical hardwoods (with Central American mahogany) that dried light enough to float downriver--the only way to transport timber in quantity from the inland jungles where it grew.

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

1. It can be inferred from the passage that an advantage of teak over mahogany is that teak is:

- A. more compatible with the materials in existing ships.
- B. less susceptible to rot and pests
- C. available in greater quantities in inland jungles

2. In the context in which it appears, "**turned to**" most nearly means

- A. rotated to
- B. resorted to
- C. deflected from
- D. reverted to
- E. revolved around

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Day 12 直播 4 逻辑单题专题 (上)

Question : 如何定义 argument ?

——Weaken / 常见削弱策略 :

Exercise 1

In 1998 the United States Department of Transportation received nearly 10,000 consumer complaints about airlines; in 1999 it received over 20,000. Moreover, the number of complaints per 100,000 passengers also more than doubled. In both years the vast majority of complaints concerned flight delays, cancellations, mishandled baggage, and customer service. Clearly, therefore, despite the United States airline industry' s serious efforts to improve performance in these areas, passenger dissatisfaction with airline service increased significantly in 1999.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A. Although the percentage of flights that arrived on time dropped slightly overall, from 77 percent in 1998 to 76 percent in 1999, some United States airlines' 1999 on-time rate was actually better than their 1998 on-time rate.
- B. The number of passengers flying on United States airlines was significantly higher in 1999 than in 1998.
- C. Fewer bags per 1,000 passengers flying on United States airlines were lost or delayed in 1999 than in 1998.
- D. The appearance in 1999 of many new Internet sites that relay complaints directly to the Department of Transportation has made filing a complaint about airlines much easier for consumers than ever before.
- E. Although the number of consumer complaints increased for every major United States airline in 1999, for some airlines the extent of the increase was substantial, whereas for others it was extremely small.

Exercise 2 / passage160

The Great Sphinx is a huge statue in Egypt that has a lion' s body with a man' s head. The face of the Sphinx has long been claimed to be that of pharaoh Khafre, who lived around 2600 B.C., but it cannot be: erosion patterns recently discovered on the lion' s legs can only have been caused by heavy rains, and the Sahara has not had heavy rains in over 10,000 years.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- A. The face of the Sphinx bears a resemblance to the faces on certain stylized statues dating from both before and after the reign of Khafre.
- B. Other erosion patterns that appear on the body of the Sphinx are of a sort that could be caused by wind and sand alone
- C. Other than the Sphinx, there are no surviving sculptures that have been claimed to portray the face of Khafre.
- D. In the last 10,000 years the climate of Egypt has been so dry that even rains that are not heavy have been extremely infrequent.
- E. The face of the Sphinx is small relative to the rest of the head, indicating that the face may have been recarved long after the Sphinx was built.

Question：逻辑单题常见错选类型有哪些？

——Strengthen / 常见加强策略：

Exercise 1 / Passage165

The Minoan civilization flourished on the island of Crete around 2000 B.C. The discovery on Crete of large numbers of bronze implements and the furnaces used in their manufacture shows that the Minoans had a thriving bronze industry. Moreover, many bronze artifacts from this period that are similar in style to those produced on Crete have been found in southern Greece. Hence it is probable that, besides making bronzeware for domestic use, the Minoans exported bronzeware to southern Greece.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument given?

- A. Copper and tin, the main ingredients of bronze, were present in Southern Greece.
- B. No furnaces dating from the Minoan era and suitable for the manufacture of bronze implements have been found in southern Greece.
- C. The Minoans exported a great deal of pottery, which was highly valued by other ancient civilizations.
- D. The fuel needed for Minoan bronzeware furnaces was provided by a variety of local species of hardwood.
- E. Some of the pieces of bronzeware found on Crete were non-Minoan in origin.

Exercise 2

Sparva, unlike Treland's other provinces, requires automobile insurers to pay for any medical treatment sought by someone who has been involved in an accident; in the other provinces, insurers pay for nonemergency treatment only if they preapprove the treatment. Clearly, Sparva's less restrictive policy must be the explanation for the fact that altogether insurers there pay for far more treatments after accidents than insurers in other provinces, even though Sparva does not have the largest population.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. Car insurance costs more in Sparva than in any other province.
- B. The cost of medical care in Sparva is higher than the national average.
- C. Different insurance companies have different standards for determining what constitutes emergency treatment.
- D. Fewer insurance companies operate in Sparva than in any other province.
- E. There are fewer traffic accidents annually in Sparva than in any of the provinces of comparable or greater population.

——Assumption / 假设题的解题思路：

Exercise 1 / passage 163

Cotton grass, which grows only in arctic regions, has been the only summertime source of protein available to caribou. Caribou that do not get adequate amounts of protein in the summer are unable to reproduce the following year. Rising average temperatures in arctic regions, however, are causing cotton grass to disappear. Therefore, if the warming trend continues, caribou are likely to become extinct.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A. cotton grass is the only one of the caribou' s food sources that is becoming scarce as temperatures rise in arctic regions.
- B. caribou that do not eat enough protein to reproduce do not live as long as caribou that do
- C. The warming trend in arctic regions will not enable other plants capable of providing protein to caribou to grow there.
- D. The caribou is the only animal that depends on cotton grass as a major source of food.
- E. If the warming trend continues and cotton grass disappears from arctic regions, then cotton grass will be extinct.

课后附加练习：

OG 选题

Even after numerous products made with artificial sweeteners became available, sugar consumption per capita continued to rise. Now manufacturers are introducing fat-free versions of various foods that they claim have the taste and texture of the traditional high-fat versions. Even if the manufacturers' claim is true, given that the availability of sugar-free foods did not reduce sugar consumption, it is unlikely that the availability of these fat-free foods will reduce fat consumption.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the argument?

- A. Several kinds of fat substitute are available to manufacturers, each of which gives a noticeably different taste and texture to products that contain it.
- B. The products made with artificial sweeteners did not taste like products made with sugar.

- C. The foods brought out in sugar-free versions did not generally have reduced levels of fat, but many of the fat-free versions about to be introduced are low in sugar.
- D. People who regularly consume products containing artificial sweeteners are more likely than others to consume fat-free foods.

Not all foods containing fat can be produced in fat-free versions.

Passage 8

An alarming number of Mediterranean monk seals, an endangered species, have recently died. Postmortem analysis showed the presence of an as yet unidentified virus, as well as evidence of a known bacterial toxin. Seawater samples from the area where the seals died did contain unusually high concentrations of the toxic bacterium. Therefore, although both viruses and bacterial toxins can kill seals, it is more likely that these deaths were the result of the bacterial toxin.

Which of the following, if true, provides additional evidence to support the conclusion?

- A. Viruses are much more difficult to identify in postmortem analysis than bacteria are.
- B. Mediterranean monk seals are the only species of seal in the area where the bacterium was found.
- C. The bacterium is almost always present in the water in at least small concentrations.
- D. Nearly all the recent deaths were among adult seals, but young seals are far more susceptible to viruses than are adult seals.
- E. Several years ago, a large number of monk seals died in the same area as a result of exposure to a different bacterial toxin.

passage 12

A plant-based automobile fuel has just become available in Ternlan. A car can be driven as far on a gallon of the new plant-based fuel as a car can be driven on a gallon of gasoline, but a gallon of the plant-based fuel both costs less and results in less pollution. Therefore, drivers in Ternland who switch to it will reduce the amount they spend on fuel in a year while causing less environmental damage.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?

- A. There is no expense associated with operating an automobile that is higher when the automobile uses the plant-based fuel than when it uses gasoline.
- B. Automobiles that have been operated using the plant-based fuel can no longer be operated using regular gasoline.
- C. The environmental damage attributable to automobiles is due almost entirely to the production and combustion of fuel automobiles use.
- D. The advantages of the plant-based fuel over gasoline will not lead those who switch to the plant-based fuel to do more driving.
- E. Most drivers in Ternland will switch from gasoline to the plant-based fuel.

passage 162

In mountainous regions, the timberline is the highest altitude at which trees grow. In the Rocky Mountains, the current timberline is at the altitude above which growing season temperatures remain cooler than 10 degrees centigrade. Fossilized remains of trees that grew 10,000 years ago have been found 100 meters above the current Rocky Mountain timberline. Clearly, therefore, the climate of the Rocky Mountains is cooler now than it was 10,000 years ago.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies?

- A. In the past 10,000 years, the only trees to have grown above today's timberline are the trees whose fossilized remains been found.
- B. No trees grew 10,000 years ago at altitudes higher than the ones at which fossilized tree remains have been found.
- C. The fossils are not of species of trees that were able to tolerate cooler growing temperatures than are the species that currently grow near the timberline.
- D. The Rocky Mountains have not eroded significantly over the past 10,000 years.
- E. The climate of the Rocky Mountains has never been significantly warmer than during the lifetime of the trees whose fossilized remains have been found.

Logical completion / 填空类

passage 168

A hoard of coins recently unearthed at an ancient Carthagian site bear an image of a face in

profile with what appears to be a large mole on the cheek. Pointing out that an artist would be unlikely to include such a specific detail in a generalized portrayal of a face, some archaeologists have concluded that these coins portray an actual individual rather than an idealized type. However, this conclusion is unwarranted, since _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

- A. archaeologists cannot determine the actual identity of the individual portrayed just from the likeness that appears on the coins
- B. it cannot be established with certainty that Carthagian artists were on the whole less skillful at portraying human face than artists of other cultures
- C. none of the other designs of Carthagian coins that have been discovered features a face with a mole on it
- D. in ancient times it was quite common for the money circulated in a city or country to include coins that originated in other jurisdictions.
- E. the relatively soft metal used for Carthagian coin molds sometimes resulted in the production of series of coins with unintended bumps.

OG 选题

Observations of the Arctic reveal that the Arctic Ocean is covered by less ice each summer than the previous summer. If this warming trend continues, within 50 years the Arctic Ocean will be ice free during the summer months. This occurrence would in itself have little or no effect on global sea levels, since the melting of ice floating in water does not affect the water level. However, serious consequences to sea levels would eventually result, because _____.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. large masses of floating sea ice would continue to form in the wintertime
- B. significant changes in Arctic sea temperatures would be accompanied by changes in sea temperatures in more temperate parts of the world
- C. such a warm Arctic Ocean would trigger the melting of massive land based glaciers in the Arctic
- D. an ice-free Arctic Ocean would support a very different ecosystem than it does presently
- E. in the spring, melting sea ice would cause more icebergs to be created and to drift south into shipping routes

Day 13 逻辑单题专题 (下)

——Boldface

Exercise 1

At a certain period in Earth' s history, its atmosphere contained almost no oxygen, although plants were producing vast quantities of oxygen. As a way of reconciling these two facts, scientists have hypothesized that nearly all of the oxygen being produced was taken up by iron on Earth' s surface. Clearly, however, **this explanation is inadequate. New studies show that the amount of iron on Earth' s surface was not sufficient to absorb anywhere near as much oxygen as was being produced.** Therefore, something in addition to the iron on Earth' s surface must have absorbed much of the oxygen produced by plant life.

In the argument given, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a claim made by the argument in support of a certain position; the second is that position.
- B. The first is a judgment made by the argument about a certain explanation; the second is that explanation.
- C. The first expresses the argument' s dismissal of an objection to the position it seeks to establish; the second is that position.
- D. The first sums up the argument' s position with regard to a certain hypothesis; the second provides grounds for that position.
- E. The first is a concession by the argument that its initial formulation of the position it seeks to establish requires modification; the second presents that position in a modified form.

Exercise 2

Rain-soaked soil contains less oxygen than does drier soil. **The roots of melon plants perform less efficiently under the low-oxygen conditions present in rain soaked soil.** When the efficiency of melon roots is impaired, the roots do not supply sufficient amounts of the proper nutrients for the plants to perform photosynthesis at their usual levels. It follows that **melon plants have a lower-than-usual rate of photosynthesis when their roots are in rain-soaked soil.** When the photosynthesis of the plants slows, sugar stored in the fruits is drawn off to

supply the plants with energy. Therefore, ripe melons harvested after a prolonged period of heavy rain should be less sweet than other ripe melons.

In the argument given, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- A. The first states the conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second provides support for that conclusion.
- B. The first provides support for the conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second provides evidence that supports an objection to that conclusion.
- C. The first provides support for an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second states that intermediate conclusion.
- D. The first serves as an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second states the position that the argument as a whole opposes.
- E. The first states the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second supports the conclusion of the argument.

Exercise 3

Columnist: Until very recently, Presorbin and Veltrex, two medications used to block excess stomach acid, were both available only with a prescription written by a doctor. In an advertisement for Presorbin, its makers argue that **Presorbin is superior** on the grounds that doctors have written 200 million prescriptions for Presorbin, as compared to 100 million for Veltrex. It can be argued that the number of prescriptions written is never a worthwhile criterion for comparing the merits of medicines, but that **the advertisement's argument is absurd** is quite adequately revealed by observing that Presorbin was available as a prescription medicine years before Veltrex was.

In the columnist's argument, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a claim that the columnist's argument seeks to clarify; the second states a conclusion drawn about one possible interpretation of that claim.
- B. The first identifies the conclusion of an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
- C. The first states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument; the second states a conclusion that the columnist draws in defending that conclusion against an objection.

- D. The first identifies an assumption made in an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
- E. The first is a claim that has been offered as evidence to support a position that the columnist opposes; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.

—Explanation

Exercise 1

During the day in Lake Constance, the zooplankton *D. hyalina* departs for the depths where food is scarce and the water cold. *D. galeata* remains near the warm surface where food is abundant. Even though *D. galeata* grows and reproduces much faster, its population is often outnumbered by *D. hyalina*.

Which of the following, if true, would help resolve the apparent paradox presented above?

- A. The number of species of zooplankton living at the bottom of the lake is twice that of species living at the surface.
- B. Predators of zooplankton, such as whitefish and perch, live and feed near the surface of the lake during the day.
- C. In order to make the most of scarce food resources, *D. hyaline* matures more slowly than *D. galeata*.
- D. *galeata* clusters under vegetation during the hottest part of the day to avoid the Sun's rays.
- E. *galeata* produces twice as many offspring per individual in any given period of time as does *D. hyalina*.

Exercise 2

In the past ten years, there have been several improvements in mountain-climbing equipment. These improvements have made the sport both safer and more enjoyable for experienced climbers. Despite these improvements, however, the rate of mountain climbing injuries has doubled in the past ten years.

Which of the following, if true, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy presented in the passage?

- A. Many climbers, lulled into a false sense of security, use the new equipment to attempt

climbing feats of which they are not capable.

- B. Some mountain-climbing injuries are caused by unforeseeable weather conditions.
- C. Mountain climbing, although a dangerous sport, does not normally result in injury to the experienced climber.
- D. In the past ten years there have been improvements in mountain-climbing techniques as well as in mountain-climbing equipment.
- E. Although the rate of mountain-climbing injuries has increased, the rate of mountain-climbing deaths has not changed.

——Inference

Exercise 1

New methods developed in genetic research have led taxonomists to revise their views on the evolutionary relationships between many species. Traditionally the relatedness of species has been ascertained by a close comparison of their anatomy. The new methods infer the closeness of any two species' relationship to each other directly from similarities between the species' genetic codes.

Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information?

- A. The apparent degree of relatedness of some species, as determined by anatomical criteria, is not borne out by their degree of genetic similarity.
- B. When they know the differences between two species' genetic codes, taxonomists can infer what the observable anatomical differences between those species must be.
- C. The degree to which individuals of the same species are anatomically similar is determined more by their genetic codes than by such environmental factors as food supply.
- D. The traditional anatomical methods by which taxonomists investigated the relatedness of species are incapable of any further refinement.
- E. Without the use of genetic methods, taxonomists would never be able to obtain any accurate information about species' degrees of relatedness to one another.

Exercise 2

A ten-year comparison between the United States and the Soviet Union in terms of crop yields per acre revealed that when only planted acreage is compared, Soviet yields were equal to 68 percent of United States yields. When total agricultural acreage (planted acreage plus fallow

acreage) is compared, however, Soviet yield was 114 percent of United States yield.

From the information above, which of the following can be most reliably inferred about United States and Soviet agriculture during the ten-year period?

- A. A higher percentage of total agricultural acreage was fallow in the United States than in the Soviet Union.
- B. The United States had more fallow acreage than planted acreage.
- C. Fewer total acres of available agricultural land were fallow in the Soviet Union than in the United States.
- D. The Soviet Union had more planted acreage than fallow acreage.
- E. The Soviet Union produced a greater volume of crops than the United States produced.

今日正确率记录		
做题时间记录		
错因 分析	逻辑链分析有误	
	思路有误	
	选项理解有误	

Day 14 phase 2 综合练习二

练习 1 / passage15

David Belasco' s 1912 Broadway production of *The Governor's Lady* created a sensation with a scene set in a Childs cafeteria, a chain restaurant that was an innovator in food standardization and emblematic of modern everyday life. While Belasco' s meticulously detailed reproduction of an immediately recognizable setting impressed the public, it was derided by progressive theater critics who championed the New Stagecraft theories of European artists like Max Reinhardt. The New Stagecraft rejected theatrical literalism; it drew inspiration from the subjectivity and minimalism of modern painters, advocating simplified sets designed to express a dramatic text's central ideas. Such critics considered Belasco a craftsman who merely captured surface realities: a true artist eliminated the inessential to create more meaningful, expressive stage images.

1.The author of the passage implies which of the following about Belasco' s production of *The Governor's Lady*?

- A. It was dismissed by certain theater critics who misunderstood Belasco' s conception of modernity.
- B. It was intended to marshal elements of the New Stagecraft to serve Belasco' s predilection for realistic staging.
- C. It demonstrated that theatrical literalism could be used effectively to express a dramatic text's central ideas.
- D. It elicited responses that reflected a discrepancy between popular tastes in entertainment and the tastes of progressive theater critics.
- E. It relied on the appeal of an impressively realistic stage set to compensate for weaknesses in other aspects of the production.

2. It can be inferred that the theater critics would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the theatrical productions?

- A. Theatrical productions that seek to eliminate the inessential also often eliminate theatrical elements that enhance the expressiveness of a play.

- B. Theatrical productions that faithfully recreate the visual details of everyday life are unlikely to do justice to a good play' s central ideas.
- C. Theatrical productions that employ the minimalism characteristic of modern paintings may have greater appeal to modern audiences than productions that rely on theatrical literalism.
- D. Theatrical productions that aim to represent truths about modern life should not attempt to employ elements of the New Stagecraft.
- E. Theatrical productions that attempt to produce authentic-looking scenes of everyday reality are likely to fail in that goal because of the theaters inherent limitations.

练习 2 / passage103

Most mammals reach sexual maturity when their growth rates are in decline, whereas humans experience a growth spurt during adolescence. Whether apes experience an adolescent growth spurt is still undecided. In the 1950s, data on captive chimpanzees collected by James Gavan appeared devoid of evidence of an adolescent growth spurt in these apes. In a recent reanalysis of Gavan' s data, however, zoologist Elizabeth Watts has found that as chimpanzees reach sexual maturity, the growth rate of their limbs accelerates. Most biologists, however, are skeptical that this is a humanlike adolescent growth spurt. While the human adolescent growth spurt is physically obvious and affects virtually the entire body, the chimpanzee' s increased growth rate is detectable only through sophisticated mathematical analysis. Moreover, according to scientist Holly Smith, the growth rate increase in chimpanzees begins when 86% of full skeletal growth has been attained, whereas human adolescence generally commences when 77 percent of full skeletal growth has occurred.

1. Which of the following best describes the main idea of the passage?

- A. Researchers have long disagreed about whether data collected in the 1950s indicate that chimpanzees and other apes experience an adolescent growth spurt.
- B. Research data collected on chimpanzees living in captivity are inconclusive with respect to chimpanzees living in the wild.
- C. The notion that apes do not experience an adolescent growth spurt has been confirmed by research conducted since.
- D. Although the idea that apes experience an adolescent growth has received some support, most biologists remain unconvinced.

- E. Although researchers agree that chimpanzees do not experience an adolescent growth spurt, they are divided in their opinions of whether this is true of other apes.

2. The passage mentions which of the following as one of the reasons why most biologists remain skeptical that chimpanzees experience a humanlike adolescent growth spurt?

- A. Chimpanzees do not experience a demonstrable increase in growth rate until they are fully sexually mature.
- B. The increase in growth rate that chimpanzees undergo at sexual maturity is less apparent than that of humans.
- C. The increase in growth rate once regarded as a humanlike adolescent growth spurt in chimpanzees is too sporadic to be regarded as significant.
- D. Not all chimpanzees undergo a calculable growth spurt.
- E. Watt' s approach to analyzing data is considered to be highly unorthodox.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about the adolescent growth spurt that takes place in humans?

- A. Its primary effects are found in parts of the body other than the limbs.
- B. It is generally completed by the time 77 percent of full skeletal growth is attained.
- C. It is normally detectable without the assistance of sophisticated mathematical analysis.
- D. The rate of growth is much faster at the beginning of puberty than at any other time.
- E. The estimated growth rate varies depending on the methods of measurement that are used.

练习 3 / passage114

Many scholars have argued that government investment in manufacturing in the southern United States during the Second World War spurred a regional economic boom that lasted into the postwar period. But much of this investment went to specialized plants, many of them unsuitable for postwar production. Large-scale, wartime government funding led to a massive increase in the number and scale of munitions facilities. By the war' s end, 216 munitions establishment costing more than \$3.5 billion had been built, many of them located in the south. Indeed, according to one estimate, more than 70 percent of federally financed manufacturing construction capital in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee went into munitions plants.

Even in the northern regions with strong prewar manufacturing economics, these plants were

difficult to deal with once the imperative of war had been removed. In the south few industrialists had the capacity or desire to transform these factories to a peacetime function. Accordingly, at war's end almost all of the southern munitions facilities were shut down, placed on standby, operated at a very low capacity, or converted to nonmanufacturing functions, usually storage. Although some reopened a few years later for use during the Korean War, the impact of the special plants on the South's postwar economy was marginal at best.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. propose an alternative explanation
- B. challenge a widely held position
- C. contrast two views of a phenomenon
- D. explain why a particular claim has been influential
- E. evaluate evidence used to support a particular view

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

2. According to the passage, some southern munitions plants built in the South during the Second World War were

- A. later reopened and used once more as munitions plants
- B. used for nonmanufacturing purposes after the war
- C. originally envisioned as continuing to manufacture munitions at high capacity even after the war had ended

3 . In the passage, the mention of "Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee" serves primarily to

- A. suggest that some states were better than others at anticipating postwar economic needs
- B. identify evidence used to support a view held by scholars mentioned at the beginning of the passage
- C. suggest that federal investment in some kinds of manufacturing was excessive
- D. identify the states that received the largest allocations of federal funds
- E. provide information to support a point about the nature of government investment made earlier in the paragraph

The “deindustrialization” thesis of Bluestone and Harrison asserts that the replacement of domestic with foreign manufacturing begun by United States corporations in the late 1960s resulted in a “hollowing out” of American industry, whereby workers displaced from manufacturing jobs through massive plant closings found themselves moving more or less permanently into lower-paying, less secure jobs or into unemployment. Critics of the deindustrialization thesis have argued that new service and high-technology sectors of the United States economy have recently created a substantial number of jobs. While these critics do not deny the painful aspects of this transition from an industrial to a service- and information-based economy, they argue that it will be short-term, and a necessary evil if the United States is to have long-term increases in living standards. **Critics** of the emerging economy, however, point to disturbing evidence of an “**hourglass**” **effect**: a shrinking middle tier of managerial and blue-collar unionized workers and consequent polarization of incomes. The emergence of a technical and financial elite, they argue, has brought forth a host of low-wage jobs to service the new economy, and it is this service sector that many ex-industrial workers must seek.

1. The purpose of the passage is to

- A. analyze the events that contributed to an economic phenomenon
- B. present different views on the nature and impact of an economic phenomenon
- C. distinguish between the short-term and long-term effects of an economic phenomenon
- D. challenge a dominant theory about how to solve the problems created by an economic phenomenon
- E. present new evidence to suggest that an economic phenomenon is more complex than had previously been believed

2. Which of the following, if true, would most tend to weaken the deindustrialization thesis of Bluestone and Harrison?

- A. A survey of the spouses of former industrial workers reveals a significant increase in the number of working spouses since the mid-1960s.
- B. Data from the most recent United States census show that fewer individuals list their occupation as industrial worker than in the census from ten years earlier.
- C. A random survey of United States consumers indicates that a majority of those surveyed would prefer to buy United States-manufacturing goods if given the opportunity.

- D. A recent study indicates that large numbers of former industrial workers have retrained and found employment as skilled, highly-paid computer workers.
- E. Interviews with representatives at major agencies for temporary employment in the United States suggest that they value the skills of former industrial workers.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the highlighted “critics” believe which of the following about “hourglass” effect?

- A. It involves the relegation of industrial workers to less desirable jobs.
- B. It requires that workers make short-term sacrifices to achieve long-term gains.
- C. It affects non-unionized workers more strongly than it does unionized workers.
- D. It represents an increase in unemployment for those in the service sector.
- E. It threatens the status of the technological and financial elite.

练习 5 / passage 198

Only since the late 1960s have literary scholars attempted to establish an accurate and systematic literary history of women novelists. Many previous histories suffered from “Great Traditionalism,” an approach that, by limiting itself to a group of women writers termed “great,” ignored the diversity among women novelists. These histories excluded the minor novelists, who are the links in the chain that binds literary generations together, and who allow us to see the continuities in women’s writing. Given the distortions produced by this concentration on “great” writers, as well as the obviously problematic tendency of many literary scholars to apply stereotypes of femininity, it was not surprising that some literary scholars in the early 1960s evaded the important issue of women’s sexual identity entirely, focusing instead on the form and style of women’s writing. Such an approach, while insightful and very valuable, did not consider the crucial connections between women’s writing and changes in their legal and economic status.

1. According to the passage, some literary scholars in the early 1960s tended to do which of the following in their considerations of women novelists’ works?

- A. attack the traditional distinction between “great” women novelists and those women novelists considered less important
- B. consider sexual identity when evaluating the works of “great” women novelists but not the works of minor women novelists

- C. ignore the issue of the sexual identity of women novelists altogether
- D. address issues of form and style more frequently when discussing “great” women novelists than when discussing minor women novelists
- E. apply more stringent stylistic standards when evaluating minor women writers than when evaluating the group of women writers traditionally termed “great”

2. Information in the passage suggests that literary histories that adhere to “Great Traditionalism” have which of the following flaws?

- A. They overemphasize the issue of sexual identity in women’ s writing.
- B. They overemphasize the degree of continuity between literary generations.
- C. They do not help to explain the connections between different generations of women novelists.
- D. They denigrate the achievements of “great” female novelists in comparison with those of male novelists.
- E. They do not incorporate the insights of literary histories produced before the late 1960s.

3. The attitude of the author of the passage toward the approach taken toward women novelists by “some literary scholars in the early 1960s” can best be described as

- A. disinterested and aloof
- B. condescending and dismissive
- C. respectful but critical
- D. favorable but brusque
- E. interested but puzzled

今日正确率记录		
做题时间记录		
错因 分析	文章分析有误	
	审题有误	
	选项理解有误	

Day 15 直播五：长文章综合训练

【预习作业】【长文章练习 1 / Passage 150】

Despite winning several prestigious literary awards of the day, when it first appeared, Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* generated critical unease over puzzling aspects of its compositions. In what, as one reviewer put it, was "clearly intended to be a realistic novel," many reviewers perceived violations of the conventions of the realistic novel form, pointing out variously that late in the book, the narrator protagonist Celie and her friends are propelled toward a happy ending with more velocity than credibility, that the letters from Nettie to her sister Celie intrude into the middle of the main action with little motivation or warrant, and that the device of Celie's letters to God is especially unrealistic in as much as it forgoes the concretizing details that traditionally have given the epistolary novel (that is, a novel composed of letters) its peculiar verisimilitude: the ruses to enable mailing letters, the cache, and especially the letters received in return.

Indeed, the violations of realistic convention are so flagrant that they might well call into question whether *The Color of Purple* is indeed intended to be a realistic novel, especially since there are indications that at least some of those aspects of the novel regarded by viewers as puzzling may constitutes its links to modes of writing other than Anglo-European nineteenth-century realism. For example, Henry Louis Gates, Jr., has recently located the letters to God within an African American tradition deriving from slave narrative, a tradition in which the act of writing is linked to a powerful deity who "speaks" through scripture and bestows literacy as an act of grace. For Gates, the concern with finding a voice, which he sees as the defining feature of African American literature, links Celie's letters with certain narrative aspects of Zora Neale Hurston's 1937 novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, the acknowledged predecessor of *The Color Purple*.

Gates's paradigm suggests how misleading it may be to assume that mainstream realist criteria are appropriate for evaluating *The Color Purple*. But in his preoccupation with voice as a primary element unifying both the speaking subject and the text as a whole Gates does not elucidate many of the more conventional structural features of Walker's novel. For instance, while the letters from Nettie clearly illustrate Nettie's acquisition of her own voice, Gates's focus on "voice" sheds little light on the place that these letters occupy in the narrative or on

why the plot takes this sudden jump into geographically and culturally removed surroundings. What is needed is an evaluative paradigm that, rather than obscuring such startling structural features (which may actually be explicitly intended to undermine traditional Anglo-European novelistic conventions), confronts them, thus illuminating the deliberately provocative ways in which *The Color Purple* departs from the traditional models to which it has been compared.

1. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the letters from Nettie to Celie?

- A. They mark an unintended shift to geographically and culturally removed surroundings
- B. They may represent a conscious attempt to undermine certain novelistic conventions
- C. They are more closely connected to the main action of the novel than is at first apparent
- D. They owe more to the tradition of the slave narrative than do Celie's letters to God
- E. They illustrate the traditional concretizing details of the epistolary novel form

2. In the second paragraph, the author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- A. examining the ways in which *The Color Purple* echoes its acknowledged predecessor, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*
- B. providing an example of a critic who has adequately addressed the structural features of *The Color Purple*
- C. suggesting that literary models other than the nineteenth-century realistic novel may inform our understanding of *The Color Purple*
- D. demonstrating the ineffectiveness of a particularly scholarly attempt to suggest an alternative way of evaluating *The Color Purple*
- E. disputing the perceived notion that *The Color Purple* departs from conventions of the realistic novel form

3. According to the passage, an evaluative paradigm that confronts the startling structural features of *The Color Purple* would accomplish which of the following?

- A. It would adequately explain why many reviewers of this novel have discerned its connections to the realistic novel tradition
- B. It would show the ways in which this novel differs from its reputed Anglo-European nineteenth-century models
- C. It would explicate the overarching role of voice in this novel

- D. It would address the ways in which this novel echoes the central themes of Hurston's *Their Eyes Are Watching God*
- E. It would reveal ways in which these structural features serve to parody novelistic conventions

4. The author of the passage suggests that Gates is most like the reviewers mentioned in the first paragraph in which of the following ways?

- A. He points out discrepancies between *The Color Purple* and other traditional epistolary novels
- B. He sees the concern with finding a voice as central to both *The Color Purple* and *Their Eyes Are Watching God*
- C. He assumes that *The Color Purple* is intended to be a novel primarily in the tradition of Anglo-American nineteenth-century realism
- D. He does not address many of the unsettling structural features of *The Color Purple*
- E. He recognizes the departure of *The Color Purple* from traditional Anglo-European realistic novel conventions.

Question : 长文章如何详略得当进行阅读？

【长文章练习 2 / Passage 148】

Mary Barton, particularly in its early chapters, is a moving response to the suffering of the industrial worker in the England of the 1840s. What is most impressive about the book is the intense and painstaking effort made by the author, Elizabeth Gaskell, to convey the experience of everyday life in working class homes. Her method is partly documentary in nature: the novel includes such features as a carefully annotated reproduction of dialect, the exact details of food prices in an account of a tea party, an itemized description of the furniture of the Bartons' living room, and a transcription (again annotated) of the ballad "The Oldham Weaver". The interest of this record is considerable, even though the method has a slightly distancing effect.

As a member of the middle class, Gaskell could hardly help approaching working-class life as an outside observer and a reporter, and the reader of the novel is always conscious of this fact. But there is genuine imaginative re-creation in her accounts of the walk in Green Heys Fields, of tea at the

Bartons' house, and of John Barton and his friend's discovery of the starving family in the cellar in the chapter "Poverty and Death." Indeed, for a similarly convincing re-creation of such families' emotions and responses (which are more crucial than the material details on which the mere reporter is apt to concentrate), the English novel had to wait 60 years for the early writing of D. H. Lawrence. If Gaskell never quite conveys the sense of full participation that would completely authenticate this aspect of *Mary Bartons*, she still brings to these scenes an intuitive recognition of feelings that has its own sufficient conviction.

The chapter "Old Aice's History" brilliantly dramatizes the situation of that early generation of workers brought from the villages and the countryside to the urban industrial centers. The account of Job Leigh, the weaver and naturalist who is devoted to the study of biology, vividly embodies one kind of response to an urban industrial environment: an affinity for living things that hardens, by its very contrast with its environment, into a kind of crankiness. The early chapters—about factory workers walking out in spring into Green Heys Fields, about Alice Wilson, remembering in her cellar the twig-gathering for brooms in the native village that she will never again see, about job Leigh, intent on his impaled insects—capture the characteristic responses of a generation to **the new and crushing experience of industrialism**. The other early chapters eloquently portray the development of the instinctive cooperation with each other that was already becoming an important tradition among workers.

1. It can be inferred from examples given in the last paragraph of the passage that which of the following was part of "the new and crushing experience of industrialism" for many members of the English working class in the nineteenth century.

- A. Extortionate food prices
- B. Geographical displacement
- C. Hazardous working conditions
- D. Alienation from fellow workers
- E. Dissolution of family ties

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes that Mary Barton might have been an even better novel if Gaskell

- A. concentrated on the emotions of a single character
- B. made no attempt to re-create experiences of which she had no firsthand knowledge
- C. made no attempt to reproduce working-class dialects

- D. grown up in an industrial city
- E. managed to transcend her position as an outsider

3. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Gaskell's use of the method of documentary record in *Mary Barton*?

- A. uncritical enthusiasm
- B. Unresolved ambivalence
- C. Qualified approval
- D. Resigned acceptance
- E. Mild irritation

4. Which of the following is most closely analogous to Job Leigh in *Mary Barton*, as that character is described in the passage?

- A. An entomologist who collected butterflies as a child
- B. A small-town attorney whose hobby is nature photography
- C. A young man who leaves his family's dairy farm to start his own business
- D. A city dweller who raises exotic plants on the roof of his apartment building
- E. A union organizer who works in a textile mill under dangerous conditions

Question：态度题和类比题的注意事项？