新东方在线

GMAT阅读教程

（强化部分）

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目录

引入

本课程为GMAT阅读部分，其中包括了两条学习主线和若干嵌入知识点。其两条主线为：阅读能力建设（段落阅读+长难句阅读+单词猜测阅读），和GMAT题型学习（主旨题+结构题+细节定位题+修辞目的题+推理题）。

学习资料为：

1. OG官方指南（文科和综合）两本
2. 白皮书65篇
3. 以及koolearn配套网站上的模考题练习

第二部分 强化段

2.1 强化 1

2.1.1 真题示范

The new school of political history that emerged in the 1960's and 1970's sought to go beyond the traditional focus of political historians on leaders and government institutions by examining directly the political practices of ordinary citizens. Like the old approach, however, this new approach excluded women. The very techniques these historians used to uncover mass political behavior in the nineteenth century United States - quantitative analyses of election returns, for example--were useless in analyzing the political activities of women, who were denied the vote until 1920.

By redefining "political activity", historian Paula Baker has developed a political history that includes women. She concludes that among ordinary citizens, political activism by women in the nineteenth century prefigured trends in twentieth century politics. Defining "politics" as "any action taken to affect the course of behavior of government or of the community", Baker concludes that, while voting and holding office were restricted to men, women in the nineteenth century organized themselves into societies committed to social issues such as temperance and poverty. In other words, Baker contends, women activists were early practitioners of nonpartisan, issue oriented politics and thus were more interested in enlisting lawmakers, regardless of their party affiliation, on behalf of certain issues than in ensuring that one party another won an election. In the twentieth century, more men drew closer to women's ideas about politics and took up modes of issue oriented politics that Baker sees women as having pioneered.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. enumerate reason why both traditional scholarly methods and newer scholarly methods have limitations
B. identify a shortcoming in a scholarly approach and describe an alternative approach
C. provide empirical data to support a long-held scholarly assumption
D. compare two scholarly publications on the basis of their authors' backgrounds
E. attempt to provide a partial answer to a long-standing scholarly dilemma

2. The passage suggests which of the following concerning the techniques used by the new political historians described in the first paragraph of the passage?

A. They involved the extensive use of the biographies of political party leaders and political theoreticians.
B. They were conceived by political historians who were reacting against the political climates of the 1960s and 1970s.
C. They were of more use in analyzing the positions of United States political parties in the nineteenth century than in analyzing the positions of those in the twentieth century.
D. They were of more use in analyzing the political behavior of nineteenth-century voters than in analyzing the political activities of those who could not vote during that period.
E. They were devised as a means of tracing the influence of nineteenth-century political trends on twentieth-century political trends.

3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage quotes Baker directly in the second paragraph primarily in order to

A. clarify a position before providing an alternative to that position
B. differentiate between a novel definition and traditional definitions
C. provide an example of a point agreed on by different generations of scholars
D. provide an example of the prose style of an important historian
E. amplify a definition given in the first paragraph

4. According to the passage, Paula Baker and the new political historians of the 1960's and 1970's shared which of the following?

A. A commitment to interest-group politics
B. A disregard for political theory and ideology
C. An interest in the ways in which nineteenth-century politics prefigured contemporary politics
D. A reliance on such quantitative techniques as the analysis of election returns
E. An emphasis on the political involvement of ordinary citizens

5. Which of the following best describes the structure of the first paragraph of the passage?

A. Two scholarly approaches are compared, and a shortcoming common to both is identified.
B. Two rival schools of thought are contrasted, and a third is allued to.
C. An outmoded scholarly approach is described, and a corrective approach is called for.
D. An argument is outlined, and counterarguments are mentioned.
E. A historical era is described in terms of its political trends.

6. The information in the passage suggests that a pre-1960's political historian would have been most likely to undertake which of the following studies?

A. An analysis of voting trends among women voters of the 1920's
B. A study of male voters' gradual ideological shift from party politics to issue-oriented politics
C. A biography of an influential nineteenth-century minister of foreign affairs
D. An analysis of narratives written by previously unrecognized women activists
E. A study of voting trends among naturalized immigrant laborers in a nineteenth-century logging camp

2.2 强化 2

2.2.1 真题示范

A key decision required of advertising managers is whether a "hard-sell" or "soft-sell" strategy Line is appropriate for a specific target market. The hard-sell approach involves the use of direct, forceful claims regarding the benefits of the advertised brand over competitors' offerings. In contrast, the soft-sell approach involves the use of advertising claims that imply superiority more subtly.

One positive aspect of the hard-sell approach is its use of very simple and straightforward product claims presented claims presented as explicit conclusions, with little room for confusion regarding the advertiser`s message. However, some consumers may resent being told what to believe and some may distrust the message. Resentment and distrust often lead to counterargumentation and to boomerang effects where consumers come to believe conclusions diametrically opposed to conclusions endorsed in advertising claims, By contrast, the risk of boomerang erects is greatly reduced with soft-sell approaches. One way to implement the soft-sell approach is to provide information that implies the main conclusions the advertiser wants the consumer to draw, but leave the conclusions themselves unstated. Because consumers are invited to make up their own minds, implicit conclusions reduce the risk of resentment, distrust, and counter argumentation.

Recent research on consumer memory and judgment suggests another advantage of implicit conclusions. Beliefs or conclusions that are self-generated are more accessible from memory than beliefs from conclusions provided explicitly by other individuals, and thus have a greater impact on judgment and decision making. Moreover, self-generated beliefs are often perceived as more accurate and valid than the beliefs of others, because other individuals may be perceived as less knowledgeable, or may be perceived as manipulative or deliberately misleading.

Despite these advantages, implicit conclusions may not always be more effective than explicit Conclusions. One risk is that some consumers may fail to draw their own conclusions and thus miss the point of the message. Inferential activity is likely only when consumers are motivated and able to engage in effortful cognitive processes. Another risk is that some con-Summers may draw conclusions Other than the one intended, Even if inferential activity is likely there is no guarantee that consumers will follow the path provided by the advertiser. Finally, a third risk is that consumers may infer the intended conclusion but question the validity of their inference.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   A. point out the risks involved in the use of a particular advertising strategy
   B. make a case for the superiority of one advertising strategy over another
   C. illustrate the ways in which two advertising strategies may be implemented
   D. present the advantages and disadvantages of two advertising strategies
   E. contrast the types of target markets for which two advertising strategies are appropriate

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the research mentioned in highlight text supports which of the following statements?

A. Implicit conclusions are more likely to capture accurately the point of the advertiser's message than are explicit conclusions.
B. Counter argumentation is less likely to occur if an individual's beliefs or conclusions are readily accessible from memory.
C. The hard-sell approach results in conclusions that are more difficult for the consumer to recall than are conclusions resulting from the soft-sell approach
D. When the beliefs of others are presented as definite and forceful claims, they are perceived to be as accurate as self-generated beliefs.
E. Despite the advantages of implicit conclusions, the hard-sell approach involves fewer risks for the advertiser than does the soft-sell approach.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that one situation in which the boomerang effect often occurs is when consumers

A. have been exposed to forceful claims that are diametrically opposed to those in an advertiser's message
B. have previous self-generated beliefs or conclusions that are readily accessible from memory
C. are subjected to advertising messages that are targeted at specific markets to which those consumers do not belong
D. are confused regarding the point of the advertiser's message
E. come to view the advertiser's message with suspicion

4. It can be inferred from the passage that advertisers could reduce one of the risks discussed in the last paragraph if they were able to provide

A. motivation for consumers to think about the advertisement's message
B. information that implies the advertiser's intended conclusion but leaves that conclusion unstated
C. subtle evidence that the advertised product is superior to that of competitors
D. information comparing the advertised product with its competitors
E. opportunity for consumers to generate their own beliefs or conclusions

答案：DCEA

2.3 强化 3

2.3.1真题示范

In terrestrial environments, gravity places special demands on the cardiovascular systems of animals. Gravitational pressure can cause blood to pool in the lower regions of the body, making it difficult to circulate blood to critical organs such as the brain. Terrestrial snakes, in particular, exhibit adaptations that aid in circulating blood against the force of gravity.

The problem confronting terrestrial snakes is best illustrated by what happens to sea snakes when removed from their supportive medium. Because the vertical pressure gradients within the blood vessels are counteracted by similar pressure gradients in the surrounding water, the distribution of blood throughout the body of sea snakes remains about the same regardless of their orientation in space, provided they remain in the ocean. When removed from the water and tilted at various angles with the head up, however, blood pressure at their midpoint drops significantly, and at brain level falls to zero. That many terrestrial snakes in similar spatial orientations do not experience this kind of circulatory failure suggests that certain adaptations enable them to regulate blood pressure more effectively in those orientations.

One such adaptation is the closer proximity of the terrestrial snake’s heart to its head, which helps to ensure circulation to the brain, regardless of the snake’s orientation in space. The heart of sea snakes can be located near the middle of the body, a position that minimizes the work entailed in circulating blood to both extremities. In arboreal snakes, however, which dwell in trees and often assume a vertical posture, the average distance from the heart to the head can be as little as 15 percent of overall body length. Such a location requires that blood circulated to the tail of the snake travel a greater distance back to the heart, a problem solved by another adaptation. When climbing, arboreal snakes often pause momentarily to wiggle their bodies, causing waves of muscle contraction that advance from the lower torso to the head. By compressing the veins and forcing blood forward, these contractions apparently improve the flow of venous blood returning to the heart.

1. The passage provides information in support of which of the following assertions?
   A. The disadvantages of an adaptation to a particular feature of an environment often outweigh the advantages of such an adaptation.
   B. An organism’s reaction to being placed in an environment to which it is not well adapted can sometimes illustrate the problems that have been solved by the adaptations of organisms indigenous to that environment.
   C. The effectiveness of an organism’s adaptation to a particular feature of its environment can only be evaluated by examining the effectiveness with which organisms of other species have adapted to a similar feature of a different environment.
   D. Organisms of the same species that inhabit strikingly different environments will often adapt in remarkably similar ways to the few features of those environments that are common.
   E. Different species of organisms living in the same environment will seldom adapt to features of that environment in the same way.

2. According to the passage, one reason that the distribution of blood in the sea snake changes little while the creature remains in the ocean is that
   A. the heart of the sea snake tends to be located near the center of its body
   B. pressure gradients in the water surrounding the sea snake counter the effects of vertical pressure gradients within its blood vessels
   C. the sea snake assumes a vertical posture less frequently than do the terrestrial and the arboreal snake
   D. the sea snake often relies on waves of muscle contractions to help move blood from the torso to the head
   E. the force of pressure gradients in the water surrounding the sea snake exceeds that of vertical pressure gradients within its circulatory system

3. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of species of terrestrial snakes that often need to assume a vertical posture?
   A. They are more likely to be susceptible to circulatory failure in vertical postures than are sea snakes.
   B. Their hearts are less likely to be located at the midpoint of their bodies than is the case with sea snakes.
   C. They cannot counteract the pooling of blood in lower regions of their bodies as effectively as sea snakes can.
   D. The blood pressure at their midpoint decreases significantly when they are tilted with their heads up.
   E. They are unable to rely on muscle contractions to move venous blood from the lower torso to the head.

4. The author describes the behavior of the circulatory system of sea snakes when they are removed from the ocean (highlight text) primarily in order to
   A. illustrate what would occur in the circulatory system of terrestrial snakes without adaptations that enable them to regulate their blood pressure in vertical orientations
   B. explain why arboreal snakes in vertical orientations must rely on muscle contractions to restore blood pressure to the brain
   C. illustrate the effects of circulatory failure on the behavior of arboreal snakes
   D. illustrate the superiority of the circulatory system of the terrestrial snake to that of the sea snake
   E. explain how changes in spatial orientation can adversely affect the circulatory system of snakes with hearts located in relatively close proximity to their heads

5. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is a true statement about sea snakes?
   A. They frequently rely on waves of muscle contractions from the lower torso to the head to supplement the work of the heart.
   B. They cannot effectively regulate their blood pressure when placed in seawater and tilted at an angle with the head pointed downward.

C. They are more likely to have a heart located in close proximity to their heads than are arboreal snakes.
D. They become acutely vulnerable to the effects of gravitational pressure on their circulatory system when they are placed in a terrestrial environment.
E. Their cardiovascular system is not as complicated as that of arboreal snakes.

6. The author suggests that which of the following is a disadvantage that results from the location of a snake`s heart in close proximity to its head?
A. A decrease in the efficiency with which the snake regulates the flow of blood to the brain
B. A decrease in the number of orientations in space that a snake can assume without loss of blood flow to the brain
C. A decrease in blood pressure at the snake's midpoint when it is tilted at various angles with its head up
D. An increase in the tendency of blood to pool at the snake's head when the snake is tilted at various angles with its head down
E. An increase in the amount of effort required to distribute blood to and from the snake's tail

7. The primary purpose of the third paragraph is to
A. introduce a topic that is not discussed earlier in the passage
B. describe a more efficient method of achieving an effect discussed in the previous paragraph
C. draw a conclusion based on information elaborated in the previous paragraph
D. discuss two specific examples of phenomena mentioned at the end of the previous paragraph
E. introduce evidence that undermines a view reported earlier in the passage

8. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?
A. Explaining adaptations that enable the terrestrial snake to cope with the effects of gravitational pressure on its circulatory system
B. Comparing the circulatory system of the sea snake with that of the terrestrial snake
C. Explaining why the circulatory system of the terrestrial snake is different from that of the sea snake
D. Pointing out features of the terrestrial snake's cardiovascular system that make it superior to that of the sea snake
E. Explaining how the sea snake is able to neutralize the effects of gravitational pressure on its circulatory system

2.3.2作业

1. 写出文章三个段落的 PIE 图

2.4 强化 4

2.4.1 课程笔记

1. 长难句阅读法

   1) 切割长句

      并列句： and, or, neither…nor

      but, yet for, so

      复合句：

   宾语从句：重点在从句内

   让步状语：although, though, despite, in spite of, while, whereas

   扫读由上述词引导的状语部分，重读主干句定语

   从句：

   关系词前，如果有介词，请将其扔至句尾重读从句的主干信息

   突出阅读从句修饰的名词

   2) 重读主干，扫读修饰语，插入语，状语

      修饰语：形容词/定语从句/-ing,-ed 分词/介词后置形成的修饰/名词

      插入语：符号,,/,./--/()/:

      状语：介词引导/-ing,-ed 伴随状语

2. 细节定位题

   题型特征：According to the passage…/the passage supports which of following…

   做题步骤：

   1) 找题眼（出题套话结束后，修饰成分引出的核心词）
   2) 根据题眼回原文，找到对应区块，相关句子。
   3) 答案是原文句的同义表述。

3. 修辞目的题

   题型特征：the author mentions…in order to

   做题步骤：

   1) 回原文考点句（此题型会给出明显定位）
   2) 看句中的常用搭配，固定表达，逻辑连词。
   3) 从修辞的角度看作者的写作目的。

2.4.2 真题示范

In 1994, a team of scientists led by David Mckay began studying the meteorite ALH84001, which had been discovered in Antarctica in 1984. Two years later, the McKay team announced that ALH84001, which scientists generally agree originated on Mars, contained compelling evidence that life once existed on Mars. This evidence includes the discovery of organic molecules in ALH84001, the first ever found in Martian rock. Organic molecules-complex, carbon-based compounds-form the basis for terrestrial life. The organic molecules found in ALH84001 are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAH's. When microbes die, their organic material often decays into PAH's.

Skepticism about the McKay team's claim remains, however. For example, ALH84001 has been on earth for 13,000 years, suggesting to some scientists that its PAH's might have resulted from terrestrial contamination. However, McKay's team has demonstrated that the concentration of PAH's increases as one looks deeper into ALH84001, contrary to what one would expect from terrestrial contamination. The skeptic's strongest argument, however, is that processes unrelated to organic life can easily produce all the evidence found by McKay' steam, including PAH's. For example, star formation produces PAH's. Moreover, PAH's frequently appear in other meteorites, and no one attributes their presence to life processes. Yet McKay's team notes that the particular combination of PAH's in ALH84001 is more similar to the combinations produced by decaying organisms than to those originating form nonbiological processes.

1. The passage suggests that some scientists to support which of the following claims about ALH84001 have used the fact that ALH84001 has been on earth for 13,000 years?
   A. ALH84001 may not have originated on Mars.
   B. ALH84001 contains PAH's that are the result of nonbiological processes.
   C. ALH84001 may not have contained PAH's when it landed on Earth.
   D. The organic molecules found in ALH84001 are not PAH's.
   E. The organic molecules found in ALH84001 could not be the result of terrestrial contamination.

2. The passage asserts which of the following about the claim that ALH84001 originated on Mars?
   A. It was initially proposed by the McKay team of scientists.
   B. It is not a matter of widespread scientific dispute.
   C. It has been questioned by some skeptics of the McKay team's work.
   D. It has been undermined by recent work on PAH's.
   E. It is incompatible with the face that ALH84001 has been on Earth for 13,000 years.

3. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   A. describe new ways of studying the possibility that life once existed on Mars
   B. revise a theory regarding the existence of life on Mars in light of new evidence
   C. reconcile conflicting viewpoints regarding the possibility that life once existed on Mars
   D. evaluate a recently proposed argument concerning the origin of ALH84001
   E. describe a controversy concerning the significance of evidence from ALH84001

4. The passage suggests that if a meteorite contained PAHs that were the result of terrestrial contamination, then one would expect which of the following to be true?
   A. The meteorite would have been on Earth for more than 13,000 years.
   B. The meteorite would have originated from a source other than Mars.
   C. The PAHs contained in the meteorite would have originated from nonbiological processes.
   D. The meteorite would contain fewer PAHs than most other meteorites contain.
   E. The PAHs contained in the meteorite would be concentrated toward themeteorite’s surface.

5. Which of the following best describes the function of the last sentence of the first paragraph?
   A. It identifies a possible organic source for the PAHs found in ALH84001.
   B. It describes a feature of PAHs that is not shared by other types of organic molecules.
   C. It explains how a characteristic common to most meteorites originates.
   D. It suggests how the terrestrial contamination of ALH84001 might have taken place.
   E. It presents evidence that undermines the claim that life once existed on Mars.

6. The passage suggests that McKay`s team would agree with which of the following regarding the PAHs produced by nonorganic processes?
   A. These PAHs are not likely to be found in any meteorite that has been on Earth for 13,000 years or more.
   B. These PAHs are not likely to be found in any meteorite that originated from Mars.
   C. These PAHs are not likely to be produced by star formation.
   D. These PAHs are likely to be found in combinations that distinguish them from the PAHs produced by organic processes.
   E. These PAHs are likely to be found in fewer meteorites than the PAHs produced by organic processes.

2.4.3 作业

1. 请写出每句话的主干

2.5 强化 5

2.5.1 真题示范

Findings from several studies on corporate mergers and acquisitions during the 1970s and 1980s raise questions about why firms initiate and consummate such transactions. One study showed, for example, that acquiring firms were on average unable to maintain acquired firms' pre-merger levels of profitability. A second study concluded that post-acquisition gains to most acquiring firms were not adequate to cover the premiums paid to obtain acquired firms. A third demonstrated that, following the announcement of a prospective merger, the stock of the prospective acquiring firm tends to increase in value much less than does that of the firm for which it bids. Yet mergers and acquisitions remain common, and bidders continue to assert that their objectives are economic ones.

Acquisitions may well have the desirable effect of channeling a nation's resources efficiently from less to more efficient sectors of its economy, but the individual acquisitions executives arranging these deals must see them as advancing either their own or their companies' private economic interests. It seems that factors having little to do with corporate economic interests explain acquisitions. These factors may include the incentive compensation of executives, lack of monitoring by boards of directors, and managerial error in estimating the value of firms targeted for acquisition. Alternatively, the acquisition acts of bidders may derive from modeling: a manager does what other managers do.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   A. review research demonstrating the benefits of corporate mergers and acquisitions and examine some of the drawbacks that acquisition behavior entails
   B. contrast the effects of corporate mergers and acquisitions on acquiring firms and on firms that are acquired
   C. report findings that raise questions about a reason for corporate mergers and acquisitions and suggest possible alternative reasons
   D. explain changes in attitude on the part of acquiring firms toward corporate mergers and acquisitions
   E. account for a recent decline in the rate of corporate mergers and acquisitions

2. The findings cited in the passage suggest which of the following about the outcomes of corporate mergers and acquisitions with respect to acquiring firms?
   A. They include a decrease in value of many acquiring firms' stocks.
   B. They tend to be more beneficial for small firms than for large firms.
   C. They do not fulfill the professed goals of most acquiring firms.
   D. They tend to be beneficial to such firms in the long term even though apparently detrimental in the short term.
   E. They discourage many such firms from attempting to make subsequent bids and acquisitions.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about corporate acquisitions?

A. Their known benefits to national economies explain their appeal to individual firms during the 1970s and 1980s.
B. Despite their adverse impact on some firms, they are the best way to channel resources from less to more productive sectors of a nation’s economy.
C. They are as likely to occur because of poor monitoring by boards of directors as to be caused by incentive compensation for managers.
D. They will be less prevalent in the future, since their actual effects will gain wider recognition.
E. Factors other than economic benefit to the acquiring firm help to explain the frequency with which they occur.

4. The author of the passage mentions the effect of acquisitions on national economies most probably in order to
A. provide an explanation for the mergers and acquisitions of the 1970s and 1980s overlooked by the findings discussed in the passage
B. suggest that national economic interests played an important role in the mergers and acquisitions of the 1970s and 1980s
C. support a noneconomic explanation for the mergers and acquisitions of the 1970s and 1980s that was cited earlier in the passage
D. cite and point out the inadequacy of one possible explanation for the prevalence of mergers and acquisitions during the 1970s and 1980s
E. explain how modeling affected the decisions made by managers involved in mergers and acquisitions during the 1970s and 1980s

5. According to the passage, during the 1970s and 1980s bidding firms differed from the firms for which they bid in that bidding firms
A. tended to be more profitable before a merger than after a merger
B. were more often concerned about the impact of acquisitions on national economies
C. were run by managers whose actions were modeled on those of other managers
D. anticipated greater economic advantages from prospective mergers
E. experienced less of an increase in stock value when a prospective merger was announced

6. According to the passage, which of the following was true of corporate acquisitions that occurred during the1970s and 1980s?
A. Few of the acquisitions that firms made were subsequently divested.
B. Most such acquisitions produced only small increases in acquired firms’ levels of profitability.
C. Most such acquisitions were based on an overestimation of the value of target firms.
D. The gains realized by most acquiring firms did not equal the amounts expended in acquiring target firms.
E. About half of such acquisitions led to long-term increases in the value of acquiring firms’ stocks.

7. The author of the passage implies that which of the following is a possible partial explanation for acquisition behavior during the 1970s and 1980s?
   A. Managers wished to imitate other managers primarily because they saw how financially beneficial other firms' acquisitions were.
   B. Managers miscalculated the value of firms that were to be acquired.
   C. Lack of consensus within boards of directors resulted in their imposing conflicting goals on managers.
   D. Total compensation packages for managers increased during that period.
   E. The value of bidding firms' stock increased significantly when prospective mergers were announced.

2.5.2 作业

1. 请写出全文+题目的翻译

2.6 强化 6

2.6.1 真题示范

In a 1918 editorial, W.E.B. Du Bois advised African Americans to stop agitating for equality and to proclaim their solidarity with White Americans for the duration of the First World War. The editorial surprised many African Americans who viewed Du Bois as an uncompromising African American leader and a chief opponent of the accommodationist tactics urged by Booker T. Washington. In fact, however, Du Bois often shifted positions along the continuum between Washington and confrontationists such as William Trotter. In 1895, when Washington called on African Americans to concentrate on improving their communities instead of opposing discrimination and agitating for political rights. Du Bois praised Washington's speech. In 1903, however, Du Bois aligned himself with Trotter, Washington's militant opponent, less for ideological reasons than because Trotter had described to him Washington's efforts to silence those in the African American press who opposed Washington's positions. Du Bois's wartime position thus reflected not a change in his long-term goals but

rather a pragmatic response in the face of social pressure: government officials had threatened African American journalists with censorship if they continued to voice grievances. Furthermore, Du Bois believed that African Americans 'contributions to past war efforts had brought them some legal and political advances. Du Bois's accommodationism did not last, however. Upon learning of systematic discrimination experienced by African Americans in the military, he called on them to "return fighting" from the war.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
   A. identifying historical circumstances that led Du Bois to alter his long-term goals.
   B. defining "accommodationism" and showing how Du Bois used this strategy to achieve certain goal.
   C. accounting for a particular position adopted by Du Bois during the First World War.
   D. contesting the view that Du Bois was significantly influenced by either Washington or Trotter
   E. assessing the effectiveness of a strategy that Du Bois urged African Americans to adopt

2. The passage indicates which of the following about Du Bois's attitude toward Washington?
   A. It underwent a shift during the First World War as Du Bois became more sympathetic with Trotter's views.
   B. It underwent a shift in 1903 for reasons other than Du Bois's disagreement with Washington's accommodationist views.
   C. It underwent a shift as Du Bois made a long-term commitment to the strategy of accommodation.
   D. It remained consistently positive even though Du Bois disagreed with Washington's efforts to control the African American press.
   E. It was shaped primarily by Du Bois's appreciation of Washington's pragmatic approach to the advancement of the interests of African

3. The passage suggests which of the following about the contributions of African Americans to the United States war effort during the First World War?
   A. The contributions were made largely in response to Du Bois's 1918 editorial.
   B. The contributions had much the same effect as African Americans' contributions to previous wars.
   C. The contributions did not end discrimination against African Americans in the military.
   D. The contributions were made in protest against Trotter's confrontationist tactics.
   E. The contributions were made primarily by civil rights activists who returned to activism after the war.

4. The author of the passage refers to Washington's call to African Americans in 1895 primarily in order to
   A. identify Du Bois's characteristics position on the continuum between accommodationism and confrontationism
   B. explain why Du Bois was sympathetic with Washington's views in 1895
   C. clarify how Trotter's views differed from those of Washington in 1895
   D. support an assertion about Du Bois's tendency to shift his political positions
   E. dismiss the claim that Du Bois's position in his 1918 editorial was consistent with his previous views

5. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the strategy that Du Bois's 1918 editorial urged African Americans to adopt during the First World War?
   A. It was a strategy that Du Bois had consistently rejected in the past.
   B. It represented a compromise between Du Bois's own views and those of Trotter.
   C. It represented a significant redefinition of the long-term goals Du Bois held prior to the war
   D. It was advocated by Du Bois in response to his recognition of the discrimination faced by African Americans during the war.
   E. It was advocated by Du Bois in part because of his historical knowledge of gains African Americans had made during past wars.

答案：CBCDE

2.7 强化 7

2.7.1 真题示范

Two works published in 1984 demonstrate contrasting approaches to writing the history of United States women. Buel and Buel's biography of Mary Fish (1736-1818) makes little effort to place her story in the context of recent historiography on women. Lebsock, meanwhile, attempts not only to write the history of women in one southern community, but also to redirect two decades of historiographical debate as to whether women gained or lost status in the nineteenth century as compared with the eighteenth century. Although both books offer the reader the opportunity to assess this controversy regarding women's status, only Lebsock's deals with it directly. She examines several different aspects of women's status, helping to refine and resolve the issues. She concludes that while women gained autonomy in some areas, especially in the private sphere, they lost it in many aspects of the economic sphere. More importantly, she shows that the debate itself depends on frame of reference: in many respects, women lost power in relation to men, for example, as certain jobs (delivering babies, supervising schools) were taken over by men. Yet women also gained power in comparison with their previous status, owning a higher proportion of real estate, for example. In contrast, Buel and Buel's biography provides ample raw material for questioning the myth, fostered by some historians, of a colonial golden age in the eighteenth century but does not give the reader much guidance in analyzing the controversy over women's status.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   A. examine two sides of a historiographical debate
   B. call into question an author's approach to a historiographical debate
   C. examine one author's approach to a historiographical debate
   D. discuss two authors' works in relationship to a historiographical debate
   E. explain the prevalent perspective on a historiographical debate

2. The author of the passage mentions the supervision of schools primarily in order to
   A. remind readers of the role education played in the cultural changes of the nineteenth century in the United States
   B. suggest an area in which nineteenth-century American women were relatively free to exercise power
   C. provide an example of an occupation for which accurate data about women's participation are difficult to obtain
   D. speculate about which occupations were considered suitable for United States women of the nineteenth century
   E. illustrate how the answers to questions about women's status depend on particular contexts

3. With which of the following characterizations of Lebsock's contribution to the controversy concerning women's status in the nineteenth-century United States would the author of the passage be most likely to agree?
   A. Lebsock has studied women from a formerly neglected region and time period.
   B. Lebsock has demonstrated the importance of frame of reference in answering questions

about women's status.

C. Lebsock has addressed the controversy by using women's current status as a frame of reference.

D. Lebsock has analyzed statistics about occupations and property that were previously ignored.

E. Lebsock has applied recent historiographical methods to the biography of a nineteenth-century woman.

4. According to the passage, Lebsock's work differs from Buel and Buel's work in that Lebsock's work

A. uses a large number of primary sources

B. ignores issues of women's legal status

C. refuses to take a position on women's status in the eighteenth century

D. addresses larger historiographical issues

E. fails to provide sufficient material to support its claims

5. The passage suggests that Lebsock believes that compared to nineteenth-century American women, eighteenth-century American women were

A. in many respects less powerful in relation to men

B. more likely to own real estate

C. generally more economically independent

D. more independent in conducting their private lives

E. less likely to work as school superintendents

6. The passage suggests that Buel and Buel's biography of Mary Fish provides evidence for which of the following views of women's history?

A. Women have lost power in relation to men since the colonial era.

B. Women of the colonial era were not as likely to be concerned with their status as were women in the nineteenth century.

C. The colonial era was not as favorable for women as some historians have believed.

D. Women had more economic autonomy in the colonial era than in the nineteenth century.

E. Women's occupations were generally more respected in the colonial era than in the nineteenth century.

2.8 强化 8

2.8.1真题示范

Historians remain divided over the role of banks in facilitating economic growth in the United States in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Some scholars contend that banks played a minor role in the nation's growing economy. Financial institutions, they argue, appeared only after the economy had begun to develop, and once organized, followed conservative lending practices, providing aid to established commercial enterprises but shunning those, such as manufacturing and transportation projects, that were more uncertain and capital-intensive (i.e., requiring greater expenditures in the form of capital than in labor).

A growing number of historians argue, in contrast, that banks were crucial in transforming the early national economy. When state legislatures began granting more banks charters in the 1790s and early 1800s, the supply of credit rose accordingly. Unlike the earliest banks, which had primarily provided short-term loans to well-connected merchants, the banks of the early nineteenth century issued credit widely. As Paul Gilje asserts, the expansion and democratization of credit in the early nineteenth century became the driving force of the American economy, as banks began furnishing large amounts of capital to transportation and industrial enterprises. The exception, such historians argue, was in the South; here, the overwhelmingly agrarian nature of the economy generated outright opposition to banks, which were seen as monopolistic institutions controlled by an elite group of planters.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
   A. compare the economic role played by southern banks with the economic role played by banks in the rest of the United States during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
   B. Reevaluate a conventional interpretation of the role played by banks in the American economy during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries
   C. Present different interpretations of the role played by banks in the American economy during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries
   D. Analyze how the increasing number of banks in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries affected the American economy
   E. Examine how scholarly opinion regarding the role played by banks in the American economy during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries has changed over time.

2. The passage suggests that the scholars mentioned in the highlight part would argue that the reason banks tended not to fund manufacturing and transportation projects in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries was that
   A. these projects, being well established and well capitalized, did not need substantial long-term financing from banks
   B. these projects entailed a level of risk that was too great for banks' conservative lending practices
   C. banks preferred to invest in other, more speculative projects that offered the potential for higher returns

D. bank managers believed that these projects would be unlikely to contribute significantly to economic growth in the new country
E. bank managers believed funding these projects would result in credit being extended to too many borrowers

3. The passage suggests that Paul Gilje would be most likely to agree with which of the following claims about the lending practices of the “earliest banks”?
A. These lending practices were unlikely to generate substantial profits for banks.
B. These lending practices only benefited a narrow sector of the economy.
C. The restrictive nature of these lending practices generated significant opposition outside of the South.
D. The restrictive nature of these lending practices forced state legislature to begin granting more bank charters by the early nineteenth century.
E. These lending practices were likely to be criticized by economic elites as being overly restrictive.

4. The passage suggests that the opposition to banks in the South in the early nineteenth century stemmed in part from the perception that banks
A. did not benefit more than small minority of the people
B. did not support the interests of elite planters
C. were too closely tied to transportation and industrial interests
D. were unwilling to issue the long-term loans required by agrarian interests
E. were too willing to lend credit widely

5. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the last sentence of the passage?
A. It provides evidence tending to undermine the viewpoint of the scholars mentioned in the highlight part.
B. It resolves a conflict over the role of banks summarized in the first paragraph.
C. It clarifies some of the reasons state legislatures began granting more bank charters.
D. It qualifies a claim made earlier in the passage about the impact of banks on the American economy in the early nineteenth century.
E. It supports a claim made earlier in the passage about how the expansion of credit affected the economy.

2.9 强化 9

2.9.1 课程笔记

1. 单词猜词法

词根

词性 （动词/名词/形容词）

词义 （积极/消极）

周边词

2. 推理题

一般推理题：推原理/分论点/段落主旨

取反型推理题：题目分割成三段/取反能定位段/回归原文原理/取反原文信息

2.9.2 真题示范

Milankovitch proposed in the early twentieth century that the ice ages were caused by variations in the Earth's orbit around the Sun. For some time this theory was considered untestable, largely because there was no sufficiently precise chronology of the ice ages with which the orbital variations could be matched.

To establish such a chronology it is necessary to determine the relative amounts of land ice that existed at various times in the Earth's past. A recent discovery makes such a determination possible: relative land-ice volume for a given period can be deduced from the ratio of two oxygen isotopes, 16 and 18, found in ocean sediments. Almost all the oxygen in water is oxygen 16, but a few molecules out of every thousand incorporate the heavier isotope 18. When an ice age begins, the continental ice sheets grow, steadily reducing the amount of water evaporated from the ocean that will eventually return to it. Because heavier isotopes tend to be left behind when water evaporates from the ocean surfaces, the remaining ocean water becomes progressively enriched in oxygen 18. The degree of enrichment can be determined by analyzing ocean sediments of the period, because these sediments are composed of calcium carbonate shells of marine organisms, shells that were constructed with oxygen atoms drawn from the surrounding ocean. The higher the ratio of oxygen 18 to oxygen 16 in a sedimentary specimen, the more land ice there was when the sediment was laid down.

As an indicator of shifts in the Earth's climate, the isotope record has two advantages. First, it is a global record: there is remarkably little variation in isotope ratios in sedimentary specimens taken from different continental locations. Second, it is a more continuous record than that taken from rocks on land. Because of these advantages, sedimentary evidence can be dated with sufficient accuracy by radiometric methods to establish a precise chronology of the ice ages. The dated isotope record shows that the fluctuations in global ice volume over the past several hundred thousand years have a pattern: an ice age occurs roughly once every 100,000 years. These data have established a strong connection between variations in the Earth's orbit and the periodicity of the ice ages.

However, it is important to note that other factors, such as volcanic particulates or variations in the amount of sunlight received by the Earth, could potentially have affected the climate. The advantage of the Milankovitch theory is that it is testable; changes in the Earth's orbit can be calculated and dated by applying Newton's laws of gravity to progressively earlier configurations of the bodies in the solar system. Yet the lack of information about other possible factors affecting global climate does not make them unimportant.

1. In the passage, the author is primarily interested in
   A. suggesting an alternative to an outdated research method
   B. introducing a new research method that calls an accepted theory into question
   C. emphasizing the instability of data gathered from the application of a new scientific method
   D. presenting a theory and describing a new method to test that theory
   E. initiating a debate about a widely accepted theory

2. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the Milankovitch theory?
   A. It is the only possible explanation for the ice ages.
   B. It is too limited to provide a plausible explanation for the ice ages, despite recent research findings.
   C. It cannot be tested and confirmed until further research on volcanic activity is done.
   D. It is one plausible explanation, though not the only one, for the ice ages.
   E. It is not a plausible explanation for the ice ages, although it has opened up promising possibilities for future research.

3. It can be inferred from the passage that the isotope record taken from ocean sediments would be less useful to researchers if which of the following were true?
   A. It indicated that lighter isotopes of oxygen predominated at certain times.
   B. It had far more gaps in its sequence than the record taken from rocks on land.
   C. It indicated that climate shifts did not occur every 100,000 years.
   D. It indicated that the ratios of oxygen 16 and oxygen 18 in ocean water were not consistent with those found in fresh water.
   E. It stretched back for only a million years.

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the ratios of oxygen isotopes in ocean sediments?
   A. They indicate that sediments found during an ice age contain more calcium carbonate than sediments formed at other times.
   B. They are less reliable than the evidence from rocks on land in determining the volume of land ice.
   C. They can be used to deduce the relative volume of land ice that was present when the sediment was laid down.
   D. They are more unpredictable during an ice age than in other climatic conditions.
   E. They can be used to determine atmospheric conditions at various times in the past.

5. It can be inferred from the passage that precipitation formed from evaporated ocean water has
   A. the same isotopic ratio as ocean water
   B. less oxygen 18 than does ocean water
   C. less oxygen 18 than has the ice contained in continental ice sheets
   D. a different isotopic composition than has precipitation formed from water on land
   E. more oxygen 16 than has precipitation formed from fresh water

6. It can be inferred from the passage that calcium carbonate shells
   A. are not as susceptible to deterioration as rocks
   B. are less common in sediments formed during an ice age
   C. are found only in areas that were once covered by land ice
   D. contain radioactive material that can be used to determine a sediment's isotopic composition
   E. reflect the isotopic composition of the water at the time the shells were formed

2.10 强化 10

2.10.1 真题示范

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which measures the dollar value of finished goods and services produced by an economy during a given period, serves as the chief indicator of the economic well-being of the United States. The GDP assumes that the economic significance of goods and services lies solely in their price, and that these goods and services add to the national well-being, not because of any intrinsic value they may possess, but simply because they were produced and bought. Additionally, only those goods and services involved in monetary transactions are included in the GDP. Thus, the GDP ignores the economic utility of such things as a clean environment and cohesive families and communities. It is therefore not merely coincidental, since national policies in capitalist and non-capitalist countries alike are dependent on indicators such as the GDP, that both the environment and the social structure have been eroded in recent decades. Not only does the GDP mask this erosion, it can actually portray it as an economic gain: an oil spill off a coastal region "adds" to the GDP because it generates commercial activity. In short, the nation's central measure of economic well-being works like a calculating machine that adds but cannot subtract.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to:
   A. identify ways in which the GDP could be modified so that it would serve as a more accurate indicator of the economic well-being of the United States
   B. suggest that the GDP, in spite of certain shortcomings, is still the most reliable indicator of the economic well-being of the United States
   C. examine crucial shortcomings of the GDP as an indicator of the economic well-being of the United States
   D. argue that the growth of the United States economy in recent decades has diminished the effectiveness of the GDP as an indicator of the nation's economic well-being
   E. discuss how the GDP came to be used as the primary indicator of the economic well-being of the United State

2. Which of the following best describes the function of the second sentence of the passage in the context of the passage as a whole?
   A. It describes an assumption about the GDP that is defended in the course of the passage.
   B. It contributes to a discussion of the origins of the GDP.
   C. It clarifies a common misconception about the use of the GDP.
   D. It identifies a major flaw in the GDP.
   E. It suggests a revision to the method of calculating the GDP.

3. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following about the "economic significance" of those goods and services that are included in the GDP?
   A. It is a comprehensive indicator of a nation's economic well-being.
   B. It is not accurately captured by the price of those goods and services.
   C. It is usually less than the intrinsic value of those goods and services.
   D. It is more difficult to calculate than the economic significance of those goods and services

that are not included in the GDP.
E. It is calculated differently in capitalist countries than in non-capitalist countries.

4. The comparison of the GDP to a calculating machine serves to do which of the following?
A. Refute an assertion that the calculations involved in the GDP are relatively complex in nature
B. Indicate that the GDP is better suited to record certain types of monetary transactions than others
C. Suggest that it is likely that the GDP will be supplanted by other, more sophisticated economic indicators
D. Illustrate the point that the GDP has no way of measuring the destructive impact of such things as oil spills on the nation's economic well-being
E. Exemplify an assertion that the GDP tends to exaggerate the amount of commercial activity generated by such things as oil spills

5. The passage implies that national policies that rely heavily on economic indicators such as the GDP tend to-
A. become increasingly capitalistic in nature
B. disregard the economic importance of environmental and social factors that do not involve monetary transactions
C. overestimate the amount of commercial activity generated by environmental disasters
D. overestimate the economic significance of cohesive families and communities
E. assume that the economic significance of goods and services does not lie solely in the price of those goods and services

6. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would agree with which of the following assessments of the GDP as an indicator of the economic well-being of the United States?
A. It masks social and environmental erosion more fully than the chief economic indicators of other nations.
B. It is based on inaccurate estimations of the prices of many goods and services.
C. It overestimates the amount of commercial activity that is generated in the United States.
D. It is conducive to error because it conflates distinct types of economic activity.
E. It does not take into account the economic utility of certain environmental and social conditions