

新东方在线  
GMAT阅读教程  
(冲刺部分)

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新东方 XDF.CN | koolearn 新东方在线 目录

引入 ..... 3

第三部分 冲刺段..... 4

    3.1 冲刺 1 ..... 4

        3.1.1 真题示范..... 4

    3.2 冲刺 2 ..... 7

        3.2.1 真题示范..... 7



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## 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



### 第三部分 冲刺段

#### 3.1 冲刺 1

##### 3.1.1 真题示范

Jon Clark's study of the effect of the modernization of a telephone exchange on exchange maintenance work and workers is a solid contribution to a debate that encompasses two lively issues in the history and sociology of technology: technological determinism and social constructivism.

Clark makes the point that the characteristics of a technology have a decisive influence on job skills and work organization. Put more strongly, technology can be a primary determinant of social and managerial organization. Clark believes this possibility has been obscured by the recent sociological fashion, exemplified by Braverman's analysis, that emphasizes the way machinery reflects social choices. For Braverman, the shape of a technological system is subordinate to the manager's desire to wrest control of the labor process from the workers. Technological change is construed as the outcome of negotiations among interested parties who seek to incorporate their own interests into the design and configuration of the machinery. This position represents the new mainstream called social constructivism.

The constructivists gain acceptance by misrepresenting technological determinism: technological determinists **are supposed to** believe, for example, that machinery imposes appropriate forms of order on society. The alternative to constructivism, in other words, is to view technology as existing outside society, capable of directly influencing skills and work organization.

Clark refutes the extremes of the constructivists by both theoretical and empirical arguments. Theoretically he defines "technology" in terms of relationships between social and technical variables. Attempts to reduce the meaning of technology to cold, hard metal are bound to fail, for machinery is just scrap unless it is organized functionally and supported by appropriate systems of operation and maintenance. At the empirical level Clark shows how a change at the telephone exchange from maintenance-intensive electromechanical switches to semi-electronic switching systems altered work tasks, skills, training opportunities, administration, and organization of workers. Some changes Clark attributes to the particular way management and labor unions negotiated the introduction of the technology, whereas others are seen as arising from the capabilities and nature of the technology itself. Thus Clark helps answer the question: "When is social choice decisive and when are the concrete characteristics of technology more important?"

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. advocate a more positive attitude toward technological change
  - B. discuss the implications for employees of the modernization of a telephone exchange
  - C. consider a successful challenge to the constructivist view of technological change
  - D. challenge the position of advocates of technological determinism
  - E. suggest that the social causes of technological change should be studied in real situations
2. Which of the following statements about the modernization of the telephone exchange is supported



by information in the passage?

- A. The new technology reduced the role of managers in labor negotiations.
  - B. The modernization was implemented without the consent of the employees directly affected by it.
  - C. The modernization had an impact that went significantly beyond maintenance routines.
  - D. Some of the maintenance workers felt victimized by the new technology.
  - E. The modernization gave credence to the view of advocates of social constructivism.
3. Which of the following most accurately describes Clark's opinion of Braverman's position?
- A. He respects its wide-ranging popularity.
  - B. He disapproves of its misplaced emphasis on the influence of managers.
  - C. He admires the consideration it gives to the attitudes of the workers affected.
  - D. He is concerned about its potential to impede the implementation of new technologies.
  - E. He is sympathetic to its concern about the impact of modern technology on workers.
4. The information in the passage suggests that which of the following statements from hypothetical sociological studies of change in industry most clearly exemplifies the social constructivists' version of technological determinism?
- A. It is the available technology that determines workers' skills, rather than workers' skills influencing the application of technology.
  - B. All progress in industrial technology grows out of a continuing negotiation between technological possibility and human need.
  - C. Some organizational change is caused by people; some is caused by computer chips.
  - D. Most major technological advances in industry have been generated through research and development.
  - E. Some industrial technology eliminates jobs, but educated workers can create whole new skills areas by the adaptation of the technology.
5. The information in the passage suggests that Clark believes that which of the following would be true if social constructivism had not gained widespread acceptance?
- A. Businesses would be more likely to modernize without considering the social consequences of their actions.
  - B. There would be greater understanding of the role played by technology in producing social change.
  - C. Businesses would be less likely to understand the attitudes of employees affected by modernization.
  - D. Modernization would have occurred at a slower rate.
  - E. Technology would have played a greater part in determining the role of business in society.
6. According to the passage, constructivists employed which of the following to promote their argument?
- A. Empirical studies of business situations involving technological change
  - B. Citation of managers supportive of their position



- C. Construction of hypothetical situations that support their view  
D. Contrasts of their view with a misstatement of an opposing view  
E. Descriptions of the breadth of impact of technological change
7. The author of the passage uses the expression "are supposed to" (highlight text) primarily in order to
- A. suggest that a contention made by constructivists regarding determinists is inaccurate  
B. define the generally accepted position of determinists regarding the implementation of technology  
C. engage in speculation about the motivation of determinists  
D. lend support to a comment critical of the position of determinists  
E. contrast the historical position of determinists with their position regarding the exchange modernization
8. Which of the following statements about Clark's study of the telephone exchange can be inferred from information in the passage?
- A. Clark's reason for undertaking the study was to undermine Braverman's analysis of the function of technology.  
B. Clark's study suggests that the implementation of technology should be discussed in the context of conflict between labor and management.  
C. Clark examined the impact of changes in the technology of switching at the exchange in terms of overall operations and organization.  
D. Clark concluded that the implementation of new switching technology was equally beneficial to management and labor.  
E. Clark's analysis of the change in switching systems applies only narrowly to the situation at the particular exchange that he studied.

答案: CCBABDAC



## 3.2 冲刺 2

### 3.2.1 真题示范

It is an odd but indisputable fact that the seventeenth-century English women who are generally regarded as among the forerunners of modern feminism are almost all identified with the Royalist side in the conflict between Royalists and Parliamentarians known as the English Civil Wars. Since Royalist ideology is often associated with the radical patriarchalism of seventeenth century political theorist Robert Filmer—a patriarchalism that equates family and kingdom and asserts the divinely ordained absolute power of the king and, by analogy, of the male head of the household—historians have been understandably puzzled by the fact that Royalist women wrote the earliest extended criticisms of the absolute subordination of women in marriage and the earliest systematic assertions of women’s rational and moral equality with men. Some historians have questioned the facile equation of Royalist ideology with Filmerian patriarchalism; and indeed, there may have been no consistent differences between Royalists and Parliamentarians on issues of family organization and women’s political rights, but in that case one would expect early feminists to be equally divided between the two sides.

Catherine Gallagher argues that Royalism engendered feminism because the ideology of absolute monarchy provided a transition to an ideology of the absolute self. She cites the example of the notoriously eccentric author Margaret Cavendish (1626–1673), duchess of Newcastle. Cavendish claimed to be as ambitious as any woman could be, but knowing that as a woman she was excluded from the pursuit of power in the real world, she resolved to be mistress of her own world, the “immaterial world” that any person can create within her own mind—and, as a writer, on paper. In proclaiming what she called her “singularity,” Cavendish insisted that she was a self-sufficient being within her mental empire, the center of her own subjective universe rather than a satellite orbiting a dominant male planet. In justifying this absolute singularity, Cavendish repeatedly invoked the model of the absolute monarch, a figure that became a metaphor for the self-enclosed, autonomous nature of the individual person. Cavendish’s successors among early feminists retained her notion of woman’s sovereign self, but they also sought to break free from the complete political and social isolation that her absolute singularity entailed

1. The author of the passage refers to Robert Filmer in highlight text primarily in order to
  - A. show that Royalist ideology was somewhat more radical than historians appear to realize
  - B. qualify the claim that patriarchalism formed the basis of Royalist ideology
  - C. question the view that most early feminists were associated with the Royalist faction
  - D. highlight an apparent tension between Royalist ideology and the ideas of early feminists
  - E. argue that Royalist held conflicting opinions on issues of family organization and women’s political rights
2. The passage suggests which of the following about the seventeenth-century English women mentioned in highlight text?
  - A. Their status as forerunners of modern feminism is not entirely justified.
  - B. They did not openly challenge the radical patriarchalism of Royalist Filmerian ideology.



- C. Cavendish was the first among these women to criticize women's subordination in marriage and assert women's equality with men.
- D. Their views on family organization and women's political rights were diametrically opposed to those of both Royalist Parliamentary ideology.
- E. Historians would be less puzzled if more of them were identified with the Parliamentary side in the English Civil Wars.
3. The passage suggests that Margaret Cavendish's decision to become an author was motivated, at least in part, by a desire to
- A. justify her support for the Royalist cause
- B. encourage her readers to work toward eradicating Filmerian patriarchalism
- C. persuade other women to break free from their political and social isolation
- D. analyze the causes for women's exclusion from the pursuit of power
- E. create a world over which she could exercise total control
4. The phrase "a satellite orbiting a dominant male planet" in highlight text refers most directly to
- A. Cavendish's concept that each woman is a sovereign self
- B. the complete political and social isolation of absolute singularity
- C. the immaterial world that a writer can create on paper
- D. the absolute subordination of women in a patriarchal society
- E. the metaphorical figure of the absolute monarch
5. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. trace the historical roots of a modern sociopolitical movement
- B. present one scholar's explanation for a puzzling historical phenomenon
- C. contrast two interpretations of the ideological origins of a political conflict
- D. establish a link between the ideology of an influential political theorist and that of a notoriously eccentric writer
- E. call attention to some points of agreement between opposing sides in an ideological debate
6. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly undermine Gallagher's explanation of the link between Royalism and feminism?
- A. Because of their privileged backgrounds, Royalist women were generally better educated than were their Parliamentary counterparts.
- B. Filmer himself had read some of Cavendish's early writings and was highly critical of her ideas.
- C. Cavendish's views were highly individual and were not shared by the other Royalist women who wrote early feminist works.
- D. The Royalist and Parliamentary ideologies were largely in agreement on issues of family organization and women's political rights.
- E. The Royalist side included a sizable minority faction that was opposed to the more radical tendencies of Filmerian patriarchalism.



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