

PREP1

文章： During the nineteenth century, occupational information about women that was provided by the United States census—a population count conducted each decade—became more detailed and precise in response to social changes. Through 1840, simple enumeration by household mirrored a home-based agricultural economy and hierarchical social order: the head of the household (presumed male or absent) was specified by name, whereas other household members were only indicated by the total number of persons counted in various categories, including occupational categories. Like farms, most enterprises were family-run, so that the census measured economic activity as an attribute of the entire household, rather than of individuals.

The 1850 census, partly responding to antislavery and women's rights movements, initiated the collection of specific information about each individual in a household. Not until 1870 was occupational information analyzed by gender: the census superintendent reported 1.8 million women employed outside the home in "gainful and reputable occupations". In addition, he arbitrarily attributed to each family one woman "keeping house". Overlap between the two groups was not calculated until 1890, when the rapid entry of women into the paid labor force and social issues arising from industrialization were causing **women's advocates and women statisticians** to press for more thorough and accurate accounting of women's occupations and wages.

题号： prep1-3(qid:18851)

题目： The passage suggests which of the following about the "women's advocates and women statisticians" mentioned in highlight text?

选项：

- A. They wanted to call attention to the lack of pay for women who worked in the home.
- B. They believed that previous census information was inadequate and did not reflect certain economic changes in the United States.
- C. They had begun to press for changes in census-taking methods as part of their participation in the antislavery movement.
- D. They thought that census statistics about women would be more accurate if more women were employed as census officials.
- E. They had conducted independent studies that disputed the official statistics provided by previous United States censuses.

题号： prep1-4(qid:18852)

题目： Each of the following aspects of nineteenth-century United States censuses is mentioned in the passage EXCEPT the

选项：

- A. year in which data on occupations began to be analyzed by gender

- B. year in which specific information began to be collected on individuals in addition to the head of the household
- C. year in which overlap between women employed outside the home and women keeping house was first calculated
- D. way in which the 1890 census measured women's income levels and educational backgrounds
- E. way in which household members were counted in the 1840 census

题号: prep1-5(qid:18853)

题目: The primary purpose of the passage is to

选项:

- A. explain and critique the methods used by early statisticians
- B. compare and contrast a historical situation with a current-day one
- C. describe and explain a historical change
- D. discuss historical opposition to an established institution
- E. trace the origin of a contemporary controversy

文章: Some historians contend that conditions in the United States during the Second World War gave rise to a dynamic wartime alliance between trade unions and the African American community, an alliance that advanced the cause of civil rights. They conclude that the postwar demise of this vital alliance constituted a lost opportunity for the civil rights movement that followed the war. Other scholars, however, have portrayed organized labor as defending all along the relatively privileged position of White workers relative to African American workers. Clearly, these two perspectives are not easily reconcilable, but the historical reality is not reducible to one or the other.

Unions faced a choice between either maintaining the prewar status quo or promoting a more inclusive approach that sought for all members the right to participate in the internal affairs of unions, access to skilled and high-paying positions within the occupational hierarchy, and protection against management's arbitrary authority in the workplace. While union representatives often voiced this inclusive ideal, in practice unions far more often favored entrenched interests. The accelerating development of the civil rights movement following the Second World War exacerbated the unions' dilemma, forcing trade unionists to confront contradictions in their own practices.

题号: prep1-19(qid:18867)

题目: The passage is primarily concerned with

选项:

- A. providing a context within which to evaluate opposing viewpoints about a historical phenomenon

- B. identifying a flawed assumption underlying one interpretation of a historical phenomenon
- C. assessing the merits and weaknesses of a controversial theory about a historical phenomenon
- D. discussing the historical importance of the development of a wartime alliance
- E. evaluating evidence used to support a particular interpretation of a historical phenomenon

题号: prep1-20(qid:18868)

题目: The "unions' dilemma" mentioned in the highlighted text can best be described as the question of whether or not to

选项:

- A. pressure management to create more skilled and high-paying positions
- B. fight for greater union participation in management decisions
- C. include minority workers in their membership
- D. extend full rights and benefits to all their members
- E. emphasize the recruitment of new members over serving the needs of current members

题号: prep1-21(qid:18869)

题目: According to the passage, the historians (at the beginning) and the scholars (highlight) disagree about the

选项:

- A. contribution made by organized labor to the war effort during the Second World War
- B. issues that union members considered most important during the Second World War
- C. relationship between unions and African Americans during the Second World War
- D. effect of the Second World War on the influence of unions in the workplace
- E. extent to which African Americans benefited from social and political changes following the Second World War

文章: The general density dependence model can be applied to explain the founding of specialist firms (those attempting to serve a narrow target market). According to this model, specialist foundings hinge on the interplay between legitimation and competitive forces, both of which are functions of the density (total number) of firms in a particular specialist population. Legitimation occurs as a new type of firm moves from being viewed as unfamiliar to being viewed as a natural way to organize. At low density levels, each founding increases legitimation, reducing barriers to entry and easing subsequent foundings. Competition occurs because the resources that firms seek--customers, suppliers, and employees--are limited, but as long as density is low

relative to plentiful resources, the addition of another firm has a negligible impact on the intensity of competition. At high density levels, however, competitive effects outweigh legitimization effects, discouraging foundings. The more numerous the competitors, the fiercer the competition will be and the smaller will be the incentive for new firms to enter the field.

While several studies have found a significant correspondence between the density dependence model and actual patterns of foundings, other studies have found patterns not consistent with the model. A possible explanation for this inconsistency is that legitimization and competitive forces transcend national boundaries, while studies typically restrict their analysis to the national level. Thus a national-level analysis can understate the true legitimization and competitive forces as well as the number of foundings in an industry that is internationally integrated. Many industries are or are becoming international, and since media and information easily cross national borders, so should legitimization and its effects on overseas foundings. For example, if a type of firm becomes established in the United States, that information transcends borders, reduces uncertainties, and helps foundings of that type of firm in other countries. Even within national contexts, studies have found more support for the density dependence model when they employ broader geographic units of analysis--for example, finding that the model's operation is seen more clearly at the state and national levels than at city levels.

题号: prep1-23(qid:18871)

题目: The passage suggests that when a population of specialist firms reaches a high density level, which of the following is likely to occur?

选项:

- A. Foundings will decline despite legitimization that has occurred in these industries.
- B. Increasing competition will encourage many firms to broaden their target market.
- C. Competition for resources will become stabilized and thus foundings will be encouraged.
- D. Many customers will abandon their loyalty to older firms as more innovative firms enter the market.
- E. Firms will begin to cross national borders in an attempt to gain a competitive advantage.

题号: prep1-24(qid:18872)

题目: According to the passage, which of the following may account for the inconsistency between the general density dependence model and the evidence provided by certain studies of foundings?

选项:

- A. Such studies have overemphasized the impact of preexisting firms on the establishment of new firms.
- B. Such studies have not focused strongly enough on the role of competition among newly established firms operating at the city and state levels.

- C. Such studies fail to differentiate among specialist firms with regard to the degree to which they deviate from familiar forms of organization.
- D. Such studies have not taken into account the fact that many industries are internationally integrated.
- E. Such studies have neglected to investigate firms that attempt to serve only a narrow target market.

题号: prep1-25(qid:18873)

题目: In the second paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with

选项:

- A. noting various exceptions to a certain general finding
- B. examining the impact of one type of industry on another
- C. proposing a possible explanation for an inconsistency
- D. providing specific examples of a particular phenomenon
- E. defending the validity of a particular study's conclusions

题号: prep1-26(qid:18874)

题目: The primary purpose of the passage is to

选项:

- A. question the validity of an economic model
- B. point out some inconsistencies within an economic model
- C. outline an economic model and suggest revisions to it
- D. describe an economic model and provide specific examples to illustrate its use
- E. explain why an economic model remains valid despite inconsistent research results

文章:

In a new book about the antiparty feeling of the early political leaders of the United States, Ralph Ketchum argues that the first six Presidents differed decisively from later Presidents because the first six held values inherited from the classical humanist tradition of eighteenth-century England. In this view, government was designed not to satisfy the private desires of the people but to make them better citizens; this tradition stressed the disinterested devotion of political leaders to the public good. Justice, wisdom, and courage were more important qualities in a leader than the ability to organize voters and win elections. Indeed, leaders were supposed to be called to office rather than to run for office. And if they took up the burdens of public office with a sense of duty, leaders also believed that such offices were naturally their due because of their social preeminence or their contributions to the country. Given this classical conception of leadership, it is not surprising that the first six Presidents condemned political parties. Parties were partial by definition,

self-interested, and therefore serving something other than the transcendent public good.

Even during the first presidency (Washington's), however, the classical conception of virtuous leadership was being undermined by commercial forces that had been gathering since at least the beginning of the eighteenth century. Commerce—its profit-making, its self-interestedness, its individualism—became the enemy of these classical ideals. Although Ketcham does not picture the struggle in quite this way, he does rightly see Jackson's tenure (the seventh presidency) as the culmination of the acceptance of party, commerce, and individualism. For the Jacksonians, nonpartisanship lost its relevance, and under the direction of Van Buren, party gained a new legitimacy. The classical ideals of the first six Presidents became identified with a privileged aristocracy, an aristocrat that had to be overcome in order to allow competition between opposing political interests. Ketcham is so strongly committed to justifying the classical ideals, however, that he underestimates the advantages of their decline. For example, the classical conception of leadership was incompatible with our modern notion of the freedoms of speech and press, freedoms intimately associated with the legitimacy of opposing political parties.

题号: prep1-32(qid:3979)

题目: It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree that modern views of the freedoms of speech and press are

选项:

- A.values closely associated with the beliefs of the aristocracy of the early United States
- B.political rights less compatible with democracy and individualism than with classical ideals
- C.political rights uninfluenced by the formation of opposing political parties
- D.values not inherent in the classical humanist tradition of eighteenth-century England
- E.values whose interpretation would have been agreed on by all United States Presidents

题号: prep1-33(qid:3980)

题目: Which of the following best describes the attitude of the first six Presidents toward political parties as it is discussed in the passage?

选项:

- A.Political parties were essential to the notions of democracy on which the United States government was based.
- B.Personal character in leadership was as important as affiliation with a political party.

- C. Political parties were one way to ensure that government could meet the needs of all citizens.
- D. Political parties, though undesirable, were inevitable in a democratic political system.
- E. Political parties represented opposing political interests rather than the general public good.

题号: prep1-34(qid:3981)

题目: The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Ketcham?

选项:

- A. He overemphasizes the influence of classical ideals on the first six Presidents of the United States.
- B. He fails to recognize that classical ideals had little influence on politics in the United States.
- C. He does not pay adequate attention to the negative aspects of the first six Presidents' commitment to classical ideals.
- D. He inaccurately suggests that classical ideals gave rise to our modern notion of democracy.
- E. He underestimates the effect of ideologies other than the humanist tradition on the first six Presidents.

题号: prep1-35(qid:3982)

题目: Which of the following, if true, provides the LEAST support for the author's argument about commerce and political parties during Jackson's presidency?

选项:

- A. Many supporters of Jackson resisted the commercialization that could result from participation in a national economy.
- B. Protest against the corrupt and partisan nature of political parties in the United States subsided during Jackson's presidency.
- C. During Jackson's presidency the use of money became more common than bartering of goods and services.
- D. More northerners than southerners supported Jackson because southerners were opposed to the development of a commercial economy.
- E. Andrew Jackson did not feel as strongly committed to the classical ideals of leadership as George Washington had felt.

PREP2

文章: Historians have identified two dominant currents in the Russian women's movement of the late tsarist period. "Bourgeois" feminism, so called by its more radical opponents, emphasized "individualist" feminist goals such as access to

education, career opportunities, and legal equality. "Socialist" feminists, by contrast, emphasized class, rather than gender, as the principal source of women's inequality and oppression, and socialist revolution, not legal reform, as the only road to emancipation and equality.

However, despite antagonism between bourgeois feminists and socialist feminists, the two movements shared certain underlying beliefs. Both regarded paid labor as the principal means by which women might attain emancipation: participation in the workplace and economic self-sufficiency, they believed, would make women socially useful and therefore deserving of equality with men. Both groups also recognized the enormous difficulties women faced when they combined paid labor with motherhood. In fact, at the First All-Russian Women's Congress in 1908, most participants advocated maternity insurance and paid maternity leave, although the intense hostility between some socialists and bourgeois feminists at the Congress made it difficult for them to recognize these areas of agreement. Finally, socialist feminists and most bourgeois feminists concurred in subordinating women's emancipation to what they considered the more important goal of liberating the entire Russian population from political oppression, economic backwardness, and social injustice.

题号: prep2-4(qid:18942)

题目: The passage is primarily concerned with

选项:

- A. identifying points of agreement between two groups
- B. advocating one approach to social reform over another
- C. contrasting two approaches to solving a political problem
- D. arguing that the views espoused by one political group were more radical than those espoused by another group
- E. criticizing historians for overlooking similarities between the views espoused by two superficially dissimilar groups

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题号: prep2-5(qid:18943)

题目: According to the passage, Russian socialists within the women's movement and most bourgeois feminists disagreed about which of the following?

选项:

- A. Whether legal reform was central to the achievement of feminist goals
- B. Whether paid employment was important for the achievement of equality
- C. Whether maternity insurance was desirable for working mothers
- D. Whether working mothers faced obstacles
- E. Whether women's emancipation should be subordinated to the liberation of the Russian population

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题号: prep2-6(qid:18857)

题目：The passage suggests that socialists within the Russian women's movement and most bourgeois feminists believed that in Russia

选项：

- A. women would not achieve economic equality until they had political representation within the government
- B. the achievement of larger political aims should take precedence over the achievement of women's rights
- C. the emancipation of women would ultimately bring about the liberation of the entire Russian population from political oppression
- D. women's oppression was more rooted in economic inequality than was the case in other countries
- E. the women's movement was more ideologically divided than were women's movements in other countries

文章：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.

题号: prep2-11(qid:18949)

题目: In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?

选项:

- 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

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题号: prep2-12(qid:18950)

题目: The passage provides information in support of which of the following assertions?

选项:

- 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.

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题号: prep2-13(qid:18951)

题目: 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?

选项:

- 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.

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题号: prep2-14(qid:18952)

题目: 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

选项:

- 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

文章: What kinds of property rights apply to Algonquian family hunting territories, and how did they come to be? The dominant view in recent decades has been that family hunting territories, like other forms of private landownership, were not found among Algonquians (a group of North American Indian tribes) before contact with Europeans but are the result of changes in Algonquian society brought about by the European-Algonquian fur trade, in combination with other factors such as ecological changes and consequent shifts in wildlife harvesting patterns. Another view claims that Algonquian family hunting territories predate contact with Europeans and are forms of private landownership by individuals and families. More recent fieldwork, however, has shown that individual and family rights to hunting territories form part of a larger land-use system of multifamilial hunting groups, that rights to hunting territories at this larger community level take precedence over those at the individual or family level, and that this system reflects a concept of spiritual and social reciprocity that conflicts with European concepts of private property. In short, there are now strong reasons to think that it was erroneous to claim that Algonquian family hunting territories ever were, or were becoming, a kind of private property system.

题号: prep2-20(qid:19123)

题目: The primary purpose of the passage is to

选项:

- A. provide an explanation for an unexpected phenomenon

- B. suggest that a particular question has yet to be answered
- C. present a new perspective on an issue
- D. defend a traditional view from attack
- E. reconcile opposing sides of an argument

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题号： prep2-21(qid:19124)

题目： It can be inferred from the passage that proponents of the view mentioned in the first highlighted text believe which of the following about the origin of Algonquian family hunting territories?

选项：

- A. They evolved from multifamilial hunting territories.
- B. They are an outgrowth of reciprocal land-use practices.
- C. They are based on certain spiritual beliefs.
- D. They developed as a result of contact with Europeans.
- E. They developed as a result of trade with non-Algonquian Indian tribes.

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however, has shown that individual and family rights to hunting territories form part of a larger land-use system of multifamilial hunting groups, that rights to hunting territories at this larger community level take precedence over those at the individual or family level, and that this system reflects a concept of spiritual and social reciprocity that conflicts with European concepts of private property. In short, there are now strong reasons to think that it was erroneous to claim that Algonquian family hunting territories ever were, or were becoming, a kind of private property system.

题号: prep2-22(qid:19125)

题目: According to the passage, proponents of the view mentioned in the first highlighted portion of text and proponents of the view mentioned in the second highlighted portion of text (see in "Anther view claims...") both believe which of the following about Algonquian family hunting territories?

选项:

- A. They are a form of private landownership.
- B. They are a form of community, rather than individual, landownership.
- C. They were a form of private landownership prior to contact with Europeans.
- D. They became a form of private landownership due to contact with Europeans.
- E. They have replaced reciprocal practices relating to land use in Algonquian society.

文章: Colonial historian David Allen's intensive study of five communities in seventeenth-century Massachusetts is a model of meticulous scholarship on the detailed microcosmic level, and is convincing up to a point. Allen suggests that much more coherence and direct continuity existed between English and colonial agricultural practices and administrative organization than other historians have suggested. However, he overstates his case with the declaration that he has proved "the remarkable extent to which diversity in New England local institutions was directly imitative of regional differences in the mother country.

Such an assertion ignores critical differences between seventeenth—century England and New England. First, England was overcrowded and land-hungry; New England was sparsely populated and labor-hungry. Second, England suffered the normal European rate of mortality; New England, especially in the first generation of English colonists, was virtually free from infectious diseases. Third, England had an all-embracing state church; in New England membership in a church was restricted to the elect. Fourth, a high proportion of English villagers lived under paternalistic resident squires; no such class existed in New England. By narrowing his focus to village institutions and ignoring these critical differences, which studies by Greven, Demos, and Lockridge have shown to be so important, Allen has created a somewhat distorted picture of reality.

Allen's work is a rather extreme example of the "country community" school of seventeenth-century English history whose intemperate excesses in removing all

national issues from the history of that period have been exposed by Professor Clive Holmes. What conclusion can be drawn, for example, from Allen's discovery that Puritan clergy who had come to the colonies from East Anglia were one-third to one-half as likely to return to England by 1660 as were Puritan ministers from western and northern England? We are not told in what way, if at all, this discovery illuminates historical understanding. Studies of local history have enormously expanded our horizons, but it is a mistake for their authors to conclude that village institutions are all that mattered, simply because their functions are all that the records of village institutions reveal.

题号: prep2-24(qid:18962)

题目: The passage suggests that Professor Clive Holmes would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

选项:

- A. An understanding of seventeenth-century English local institutions requires a consideration of national issues.
- B. The "country community" school of seventeenth-century English history distorts historical evidence in order to establish continuity between old and new institutions.
- C. Most historians distort reality by focusing on national concerns to the exclusion of local concerns.
- D. National issues are best understood from the perspective of those at the local level.
- E. Local histories of seventeenth-century English villages have contributed little to the understanding of village life.

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题号: prep2-25(qid:18963)

题目: It can be inferred from the passage that the author of the passage considers Allen's "discovery" (see highlighted text) to be

选项:

- A. already known to earlier historians
- B. based on a logical fallacy
- C. improbable but nevertheless convincing
- D. an unexplained, isolated fact
- E. a new, insightful observation

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题号: prep2-26(qid:18964)

题目: According to the passage, which of the following was true of most villages in seventeenth-century England?

选项:

- A. The resident squire had significant authority.
- B. Church members were selected on the basis of their social status within the community.
- C. Low population density restricted agricultural and economic growth.
- D. There was little diversity in local institutions from one region to another.
- E. National events had little impact on local customs and administrative organization.

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题号: prep2-27(qid:18965)

题目: The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

选项:

- A. substantiating a claim about a historical event
- B. reconciling two opposing ideas about a historical era
- C. disputing evidence a scholar uses to substantiate a claim about a historical event
- D. analyzing two approaches to scholarly research and evaluating their methodologies
- E. criticizing a particular study and the approach to historical scholarship it represents

PREP 3

文章: Comparable worth, as a standard applied to eliminate inequities in pay, insists that the values of certain tasks performed in dissimilar jobs can be compared. In the last decade, this approach has become a critical social policy issue, as large numbers of private-sector firms and industries as well as federal, state, and local governmental entities have adopted comparable worth policies or begun to consider doing so.

This widespread institutional awareness of comparable worth indicates increased public awareness that pay inequities--that is, situations in which pay is not "fair" because it does not reflect the true value of a job--exist in the labor market. However, the question still remains: have the gains already made in pay equity under comparable worth principles been of a precedent-setting nature or are they mostly transitory, a function of concessions made by employers to mislead female employees into believing that they have made long-term pay equity gains?

Comparable worth pay adjustments are indeed precedent-setting. Because of the principles driving them, other mandates that can be applied to reduce or eliminate unjustified pay gaps between male and female workers have not remedied

perceived pay inequities satisfactorily for the litigants in cases in which men and women hold different jobs. But whenever comparable worth principles are applied to pay schedules, perceived unjustified pay differences are eliminated. In this sense, then, comparable worth is more comprehensive than other mandates, such as the Equal Pay Act of 1963 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Neither compares tasks in dissimilar jobs (that is, jobs across occupational categories) in an effort to determine whether or not what is necessary to perform these tasks--know-how, problem-solving, and accountability--can be quantified in terms of its dollar value to the employer. Comparable worth, on the other hand, takes as its premise that certain tasks in dissimilar jobs may require a similar amount of training, effort, and skill; may carry similar responsibility; may be carried on in an environment having a similar impact upon the worker; and may have a similar dollar value to the employer.

题号: prep3-3(qid:19032)

题目: Which of the following most accurately states the central purpose of the passage?

选项:

- A. To criticize the implementation of a new procedure
- B. To assess the significance of a change in policy
- C. To illustrate how a new standard alters procedures
- D. To explain how a new policy is applied in specific cases
- E. To summarize the changes made to date as a result of social policy

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题号: prep3-4(qid:19033)

题目: According to the passage, which of the following is true of comparable worth as a policy?

选项:

- A. Comparable worth policy decisions in pay-inequity cases have often failed to satisfy the complainants.
- B. Comparable worth policies have been applied to both public-sector and private-sector employee pay schedules.
- C. Comparable worth as a policy has come to be widely criticized in the past decade.
- D. Many employers have considered comparable worth as a policy but very few have actually adopted it.
- E. Early implementations of comparable worth policies resulted in only transitory gains in pay equity.

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题号: prep3-5(qid:19148)

题目: Which of the following best describes an application of the principles of comparable worth as they are described in the passage?

选项:

- A. The current pay, rates of increase, and rates of promotion for female mechanics are compared with those of male mechanics.
- B. The training, skills, and job experience of computer programmers in one division of a corporation are compared to those of programmers making more money in another division.
- C. The number of women holding top executive positions in a corporation is compared to the number of women available for promotion to those positions, and both tallies are matched to the tallies for men in the same corporation.
- D. The skills, training, and job responsibilities of the clerks in the township tax assessor's office are compared to those of the much better-paid township engineers.
- E. The working conditions of female workers in a hazardous-materials environment are reviewed and their pay schedules compared to those of all workers in similar environments across the nation.

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题号: prep3-6(qid:19149)

题目: It can be inferred from the passage that application of "other mandate" (see highlighted text) would be unlikely to result in an outcome satisfactory to the female employees in which of the following situations?

I: males employed as long-distance truck drivers for a furniture company make \$3.50 more per hour than do females with comparable job experience employed in the same capacity.

II: women working in the office of a cement company contend that their jobs are as demanding and valuable as those of the men working outside in the cement factory, but the women are paid much less per hour.

III: a law firm employs both male and female paralegals with the same educational and career backgrounds, but the same salary for male paralegals is \$5,000 more than female paralegals.

选项:

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. III only
- D. I and II only
- E. I and III only

文章: Conventional wisdom has it that large deficits in the United States budget cause interest rates to rise. Two main arguments are given for this claim. According to the first, as the deficit increases, the government will borrow more to make up for the ensuing shortage of funds. Consequently, it is argued, if both the total supply of credit (money available for borrowing) and the amount of credit sought by

nongovernment borrowers remain relatively stable, as is often supposed, then the price of credit (the interest rate) will increase. That this is so is suggested by the basic economic principle that if supplies of a commodity (here, credit) remain fixed and demand for that commodity increases, its price will also increase. The second argument supposes that the government will tend to finance its deficits by increasing the money supply with insufficient regard for whether there is enough room for economic growth to enable such an increase to occur without causing inflation. It is then argued that financiers will expect the deficit to cause inflation and will raise interest rates, anticipating that because of inflation the money they lend will be worth less when paid back.

Unfortunately for the first argument, it is unreasonable to assume that nongovernment borrowing and the supply of credit will remain relatively stable. Nongovernment borrowing sometimes decreases. When it does, increased government borrowing will not necessarily push up the total demand for credit. Alternatively, when credit availability increases, for example through greater foreign lending to the United States, then interest rates need not rise, even if both private and government borrowing increase.

The second argument is also problematic. Financing the deficit by increasing the money supply should cause inflation only when there is not enough room for economic growth. Currently, there is no reason to expect deficits to cause inflation. However, since many financiers believe that deficits ordinarily create inflation, then admittedly they will be inclined to raise interest rates to offset mistakenly anticipated inflation. This effect, however, is due to ignorance, not to the deficit itself, and could be lessened by educating financiers on this issue.

题号: prep3-16(qid:19045)

题目: It can be inferred from the passage that proponents of the second argument would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

选项:

- A. The United States government does not usually care whether or not inflation increases.
- B. People in the United States government generally know very little about economics.
- C. The United States government is sometimes careless in formulating its economic policies.
- D. The United States government sometimes relies too much on the easy availability of foreign credit.
- E. The United States government increases the money supply whenever there is enough room for growth to support the increase.

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题号: prep3-17(qid:19046)

题目: Which of the following best summarizes the central idea of the passage?

选项:

- A. A decrease in nongovernment borrowing or an increase in the availability of credit can eliminate or lessen the ill effects of increased borrowing by the government.
- B. Educating financiers about the true relationship between large federal deficits and high interest rates will make financiers less prone to raise interest rates in response to deficits.
- C. There is little support for the widely held belief that large federal deficits will create higher interest rates, as the main arguments given to defend this claim are flawed.
- D. When the government borrows money, demand for credit increases, typically creating higher interest rates unless special conditions such as decreased consumer spending arise.

E. Given that most financiers believe in a cause-and-effect relationship between large deficits and high interest rates, it should be expected that financiers will raise interest rates.

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题号: prep3-18(qid:19047)

题目: The author uses the term "admittedly" (see highlighted text) in order to indicate that

选项:

- A. the second argument has some truth to it, though not for the reasons usually supposed
- B. the author has not been successful in attempting to point out inadequacies in the two arguments

- C. the thesis that large deficits directly cause interest rates to rise has strong support after all
- D. financiers should admit that they were wrong in thinking that large deficits will cause higher inflation rates
- E. financiers generally do not think that the author's criticisms of the second argument are worthy of consideration

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题号： prep3-19(qid:19048)

题目： Which of the following claims concerning the United States government's financing of the deficit does the author make in discussing the second argument?

选项：

- A. The government will decrease the money supply in times when the government does not have a deficit to finance.
- B. The government finances its deficits by increasing the money supply whenever the economy is expanding.
- C. As long as the government finances the deficit by borrowing, nongovernment borrowers will pay higher interest rates.
- D. The only way for the government to finance its deficits is to increase the money supply without regard for whether such an increase would cause inflation.
- E. Inflation should be caused when the government finances the deficit by increasing the money supply only if there is not enough room for economic growth to support the increase.

文章: Current feminist theory, in validating women's own stories of their experience, has encouraged scholars of women's history to view the use of women's oral narratives as the methodology, next to the use of women's written autobiography, that brings historians closest to the "reality" of women's lives. Such narratives, unlike most standard histories, represent experience from the perspective of women, affirm the importance of women's contributions, and furnish present-day women with historical continuity that is essential to their identity, individually and collectively.

Scholars of women's history should, however, be as cautious about accepting oral narratives at face value as they already are about written memories. Oral narratives are no more likely than are written narratives to provide a disinterested commentary on events or people. Moreover, the stories people tell to explain themselves are shaped by narrative devices and storytelling conventions, as well as by other cultural and historical factors, in ways that the storytellers may be unaware of. The political rhetoric of a particular era, for example, may influence women's interpretations of the significance of their experience. Thus a woman who views the Second World War as pivotal in increasing the social acceptance of women's paid work outside the home may reach that conclusion partly and unwittingly because of wartime rhetoric encouraging a positive view of women's participation in such work.

题号: prep3-29(qid:19058)

题目: According to the passage, scholars of women's history should refrain from doing which of the following?

选项:

- A. Relying on traditional historical sources when women's oral narratives are unavailable
- B. Focusing on the influence of political rhetoric on women's perceptions to the exclusion of other equally important factors
- C. Attempting to discover the cultural and historical factors that influence the stories women tell

- D. Assuming that the conventions of women's written autobiographies are similar to the conventions of women's oral narratives
- E. Accepting women's oral narratives less critically than they accept women's written histories

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Scholars of women's history should, however, be as cautious about accepting oral narratives at face value as they already are about written memories. Oral narratives are no more likely than are written narratives to provide a disinterested commentary on events or people. Moreover, the stories people tell to explain themselves are shaped by narrative devices and storytelling conventions, as well as by other cultural and historical factors, in ways that the storytellers may be unaware of. The political rhetoric of a particular era, for example, may influence women's interpretations of the significance of their experience. Thus a woman who views the Second World War as pivotal in increasing the social acceptance of women's paid work outside the home may reach that conclusion partly and unwittingly because of wartime rhetoric encouraging a positive view of women's participation in such work.

题号: prep3-30(qid:19059)

题目: The passage is primarily concerned with

选项:

- A. contrasting the benefits of one methodology with the benefits of another
- B. describing the historical origins and inherent drawbacks of a particular methodology
- C. discussing the appeal of a particular methodology and some concerns about its use
- D. showing that some historians' adoption of a particular methodology has led to criticism of recent historical scholarship
- E. analyzing the influence of current feminist views on women's interpretations of their experience

文章: Current feminist theory, in validating women's own stories of their experience, has encouraged scholars of women's history to view the use of women's oral narratives as the methodology, next to the use of women's written autobiography, that brings historians closest to the "reality" of women's lives. Such narratives, unlike

most standard histories, represent experience from the perspective of women, affirm the importance of women's contributions, and furnish present-day women with historical continuity that is essential to their identity, individually and collectively.

Scholars of women's history should, however, be as cautious about accepting oral narratives at face value as they already are about written memories. Oral narratives are no more likely than are written narratives to provide a disinterested commentary on events or people. Moreover, the stories people tell to explain themselves are shaped by narrative devices and storytelling conventions, as well as by other cultural and historical factors, in ways that the storytellers may be unaware of. The political rhetoric of a particular era, for example, may influence women's interpretations of the significance of their experience. Thus a woman who views the Second World War as pivotal in increasing the social acceptance of women's paid work outside the home may reach that conclusion partly and unwittingly because of wartime rhetoric encouraging a positive view of women's participation in such work.

题号: prep3-31(qid:19060)

题目: According to the passage, each of the following is a difference between women's oral narratives and most standard histories EXCEPT:

选项:

- A. Women's oral histories validate the significance of women's achievements.
- B. Women's oral histories depict experience from the point of view of women.
- C. Women's oral histories acknowledge the influence of well-known women.
- D. Women's oral histories present today's women with a sense of their historical relationship to women of the past.
- E. Women's oral histories are crucial to the collective identity of today's women.

文章: The professionalization of the study of history in the second half of the nineteenth century, including history's transformation from a literary genre to a scientific discipline, had important consequences not only for historians' perceptions of women but also for women as historians. The disappearance of women as objects of historical studies during this period has **elements of irony** to it. On the one hand, in writing about women, earlier historians had relied not on firsthand sources but rather on secondary sources; the shift to more rigorous research methods required that secondary sources be disregarded. On the other hand, the development of archival research and the critical editing of collections of documents began to reveal significant new historical evidence concerning women, yet this evidence was perceived as substantially irrelevant: historians saw political history as the general framework for historical writing. Because women were seen as belonging to the private rather than to the public sphere, the discovery of documents about them, or by them, did not, by itself, produce history acknowledging the contributions of women. In addition, genres such as biography and memoir, those forms of "particular history" that women had traditionally authored, fell into disrepute. The

dividing line between "particular history" and general history was redefined in stronger terms, widening the gulf between amateur and professional practices of historical research.

题号: prep3-34(qid:19063)

题目: Which of the following best describes one of the "elements of irony" referred to in the highlighted text?

选项:

- A. Although the more scientific-minded historians of the second half of the nineteenth century considered women appropriate subjects for historical writing, earlier historians did not.
- B. Although archival research uncovered documentary evidence of women's role in history, historians continued to rely on secondary sources for information about women.
- C. Although historians were primarily concerned with writing about the public sphere, they generally relegated women to the private sphere.
- D. The scientific approach to history revealed more information about women, but that information was ignored.
- E. The professionalization of history, while marginalizing much of women's writing about history, enhanced the importance of women as historical subjects.

文章: The professionalization of the study of history in the second half of the nineteenth century, including history's transformation from a literary genre to a scientific discipline, had important consequences not only for historians' perceptions of women but also for women as historians. The disappearance of women as objects of historical studies during this period has elements of irony to it. On the one hand, in writing about women, earlier historians had relied not on firsthand sources but rather on secondary sources; the shift to more rigorous research methods required that secondary sources be disregarded. On the other hand, the development of archival research and the critical editing of collections of documents began to reveal significant new historical evidence concerning women, yet this evidence was perceived as substantially irrelevant: historians saw political history as the general framework for historical writing. Because women were seen as belonging to the private rather than to the public sphere, the discovery of documents about them, or by them, did not, by itself, produce history acknowledging the contributions of women. In addition, genres such as biography and memoir, those forms of "particular history" that women had traditionally authored, fell into disrepute. The dividing line between "particular history" and general history was redefined in stronger terms, widening the gulf between amateur and professional practices of historical research.

题号: prep3-35(qid:19064)

题目: According to the passage, the development of archival research and the critical editing of collections of documents had which of the following effects?

选项:

- A. Historians increasingly acknowledged women's contributions to history.
- B. Historians began to debate whether secondary sources could provide reliable information.
- C. Historians began to apply less rigorous scientific research criteria to the study of women's history.
- D. More evidence concerning women became available to historical researchers.
- E. Women began to study history as professional historians.

文章： The professionalization of the study of history in the second half of the nineteenth century, including history's transformation from a literary genre to a scientific discipline, had important consequences not only for historians' perceptions of women but also for women as historians. The disappearance of women as objects of historical studies during this period has elements of irony to it. On the one hand, in writing about women, earlier historians had relied not on firsthand sources but rather on secondary sources; the shift to more rigorous research methods required that secondary sources be disregarded. On the other hand, the development of archival research and the critical editing of collections of documents began to reveal significant new historical evidence concerning women, yet this evidence was perceived as substantially irrelevant: historians saw political history as the general framework for historical writing. Because women were seen as belonging to the private rather than to the public sphere, the discovery of documents about them, or by them, did not, by itself, produce history acknowledging the contributions of women. In addition, genres such as biography and memoir, those forms of "particular history" that women had traditionally authored, fell into disrepute. The dividing line between "particular history" and general history was redefined in stronger terms, widening the gulf between amateur and professional practices of historical research.

题号： prep3-36(qid:19065)

题目： The passage is primarily concerned with

选项：

- A. describing some effects of the professionalization of the study of history on the writing of women's history
- B. explaining some reasons for the professionalization of the writing of history
- C. discussing the kinds of historical writing traditionally practiced by women
- D. contrasting the approach to the writing of history taken by women with the approach taken by men
- E. criticizing certain changes that occurred in the writing of history during the second half of the nineteenth century

答案

PREP1: 3.B 4.D 5.C 19.A 20.D 21.C 23.A 24.D 25.C 26.E 32.D
33.E 34.C 35.A

PREP2: 4.A 5.A 6.B 11. A 12.B 13.B 14.B 20.C 21.D 22.A 24.A
25.D 26.A 27.E

PREP3: 3.B 4.B 5.D 6.B 16.C 17.C 18.A 19.E 29.E 30.C 31.C 34.D
35.D 36.A