

PREP 4

文章： Many people believe that because wages are lower in developing countries than in developed countries, competition from developing countries in goods traded internationally will soon eliminate large numbers of jobs in developed countries. Currently, developed countries' advanced technology results in higher productivity, which accounts for their higher wages. Advanced technology is being transferred ever more speedily across borders, but even with the latest technology, productivity and wages in developing countries will remain lower than in developed countries for many years because developed countries have better infrastructure and better-educated workers. When productivity in a developing country does catch up, experience suggests that wages there will rise. Some individual firms in developing countries have raised their productivity but kept their wages (which are influenced by average productivity in the country's economy) low. However, in a developing country's economy as a whole, productivity improvements in goods traded internationally are likely to cause an increase in wages. Furthermore, if wages are not allowed to rise, the value of the country's currency will appreciate, which (from the developed countries' point of view) is the equivalent of increased wages in the developing country. And although in the past a few countries have deliberately kept their currencies undervalued, that is now much harder to do in a world where capital moves more freely.

题号： prep4-3(qid:19155)

题目： The primary purpose of the passage is to

选项：

- A. identify the origin of a common misconception
- B. discuss the implications of a generally accepted principle
- C. present information relevant in evaluating a commonly held belief
- D. defend a controversial assertion against a variety of counterarguments
- E. explain under what circumstances a well-known phenomenon occurs

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the developed countries' point of view) is the equivalent of increased wages in the developing country. And although in the past a few countries have deliberately kept their currencies undervalued, that is now much harder to do in a world where capital moves more freely.

题号: prep4-4(qid:19156)

题目: The passage suggests that if the movement of capital in the world were restricted, which of the following would be likely?

选项:

- A. Advanced technology could move more quickly from developed countries to developing countries.
- B. Developed countries could compete more effectively for jobs with developing countries.
- C. A country's average wages could increase without significantly increasing the sophistication of its technology or the value of its currency.
- D. A country's productivity could increase without significantly increasing the value of its currency.
- E. Workers could obtain higher wages by increasing their productivity.

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题号: prep4-5(qid:19157)

题目: The passage suggests that which of the following would best explain why, in a developing country, some firms that have raised their productivity continue to pay low wages?

选项:

- A. Wages are influenced by the extent to which productivity increases are based on the latest technology.
- B. Wages are influenced by the extent to which labor unions have organized the country's workers.
- C. Wages are not determined by productivity improvements in goods traded internationally.
- D. The average productivity of the workers in the country has not risen.
- E. The education level of the workers in the country determines wages.

文章： Dendrochronology, the study of tree-ring records to glean information about the past, is possible because each year a tree adds a new layer of wood between the existing wood and the bark. In temperate and subpolar climates, cells added at the growing season's start are large and thin-walled, but later the new cells that develop are smaller and thick-walled; the growing season is followed by a period of dormancy. When a tree trunk is viewed in cross section, a boundary line is normally visible between the small-celled wood added at the end of the growing season in the previous year and the large-celled spring wood of the following year's growing season. The annual growth pattern appears as a series of larger and larger rings. In wet years rings are broad; during drought years they are narrow, since the trees grow less. Often, ring patterns of dead trees of different, but overlapping, ages can be correlated to provide an extended index of past climate conditions.

However, trees that grew in areas with a steady supply of groundwater show little variation in ring width from year to year; these "complacent" rings tell nothing about changes in climate. And trees in extremely dry regions may go a year or two without adding any rings, thereby introducing **uncertainties** into the count. Certain species sometimes add more than one ring in a single year, when growth halts temporarily and then starts again.

题号： prep4-11(qid:19131)

题目： In the highlighted text, "uncertainties" refers to

选项：

- A. dendrochronologists' failure to consider the prevalence of erratic weather patterns
- B. inconsistencies introduced because of changes in methodology
- C. some tree species' tendency to deviate from the norm
- D. the lack of detectable variation in trees with complacent rings
- E. the lack of perfect correlation between the number of a tree's rings and its age

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题号: prep4-12(qid:19132)

题目: The passage suggests which of the following about the ring patterns of two trees that grew in the same area and that were of different, but overlapping, ages?

选项:

- A. The rings corresponding to the overlapping years would often exhibit similar patterns.
- B. The rings corresponding to the years in which only one of the trees was alive would not reliably indicate the climate conditions of those years.
- C. The rings corresponding to the overlapping years would exhibit similar patterns only if the trees were of the same species.
- D. The rings corresponding to the overlapping years could not be complacent rings.
- E. The rings corresponding to the overlapping years would provide a more reliable index of dry climate conditions than of wet conditions.

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题号: prep4-13(qid:19133)

题目: The passage is primarily concerned with

选项:

- A. evaluating the effect of climate on the growth of trees of different species
- B. questioning the validity of a method used to study tree-ring records
- C. explaining how climatic conditions can be deduced from tree-ring patterns
- D. outlining the relation between tree size and cell structure within the tree
- E. tracing the development of a scientific method of analyzing tree-ring patterns

文章: Many United States companies believe that the rising cost of employees' health care benefits has hurt the country's competitive position in the global market by raising production costs and thus increasing the prices of exported and domestically sold goods. As a result, these companies have shifted health care costs to employees in the form of wage deductions or high deductibles. This strategy, however, has actually hindered companies' competitiveness. For example, cost shifting threatens employees' health because many do not seek preventive screening. Also, labor relations have been damaged: the percentage of strikes in which health benefits were a major issue rose from 18 percent in 1986 to 78 percent in 1989.

Health care costs can be managed more effectively if companies intervene in the supply side of health care delivery just as they do with other key suppliers: strategies used to procure components necessary for production would work in procuring health care. For example, the make/buy decision--the decision whether to produce or purchase parts used in making a product--can be applied to health care. At one company, for example, employees receive health care at an on-site clinic maintained by the company. The clinic fosters morale, resulting in a low rate of employees leaving the company. Additionally, the company has constrained the growth of health care costs while expanding medical services.

题号: prep4-21(qid:19141)

题目: The author of the passage asserts which of the following about managing health care costs in an effective manner?

选项:

- A. Educating employees to use health care wisely is the best way to reduce health care costs.
- B. Allowing employees to select health care programs is the most effective means of controlling health care costs.
- C. Companies should pass rising health care costs on to employees rather than to consumers of the companies' products.

D. Companies should use strategies in procuring health care similar to those used in procuring components necessary for production.

E. Companies should control health care costs by reducing the extent of medical coverage rather than by shifting costs to employees.

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题号： prep4-22(qid:19142)

题目： Which of the following, if true, would provide the most support for the author's view about intervening on the supply side of health care?

选项：

A. Most companies do not have enough employees to make on-site clinics cost-effective.

B. Many companies with on-site clinics offer their employees the option of going outside the company's system to obtain health care.

C. The costs of establishing and running an on-site clinic are demonstrably higher than the costs of paying for health care from an outside provider.

D. Companies with health care clinics find that employees are unwilling to assist in controlling the costs of health care.

E. Employees at companies with on-site clinics seek preventive screening and are thus less likely to delay medical treatment.

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题号: prep4-23(qid:19143)

题目: The passage is primarily concerned with

选项:

- A. providing support for a traditional theory
- B. comparing several explanations for a problem
- C. summarizing a well-known research study
- D. recommending an alternative approach
- E. criticizing the work of a researcher

文章: The modern multinational corporation is described as having originated when the owner-managers of nineteenth-century British firms carrying on international trade were replaced by teams of salaried managers organized into hierarchies. Increases in the volume of transactions in such firms are commonly believed to have necessitated this structural change. Nineteenth-century inventions like the steamship and the telegraph, by facilitating coordination of managerial activities, are described as key factors. Sixteenth-and seventeenth—century chartered trading companies, despite the international scope of their activities, are usually considered irrelevant to this discussion: the volume of their transactions is assumed to have been too low and the communications and transport of their day too primitive to make comparisons with modern multinationals interesting.

In reality, however, early trading companies successfully purchased and outfitted ships, built and operated offices and warehouses, manufactured trade goods for use abroad, maintained trading posts and production facilities overseas, procured goods for Import, and sold those goods both at home and in other countries. The large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures well before the advent of modern communications and transportation. For example, in the Hudson's Bay Company,

each far-flung trading outpost was managed by a salaried agent, who carried out the trade with the Native Americans, managed day-to-day operations, and oversaw the post's workers and servants. One chief agent, answerable to the Court of Directors in London through the correspondence committee, was appointed with control over all of the agents on the bay.

The early trading companies did differ strikingly from modern multinationals in many respects. They depended heavily on the national governments of their home countries and thus characteristically acted abroad to promote national interests. Their top managers were typically owners with a substantial minority share, whereas senior managers' holdings in modern multinationals are usually insignificant. They operated in a preindustrial world, grafting a system of capitalist international trade onto a premodern system of artisan and peasant production. Despite these differences however, early trading companies organized effectively in remarkably modern ways and merit further study as analogues of more modern structures.

题号: prep4-32(qid:19246)

题目: The author's main point is that

选项:

- A. modern multinationals originated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the establishment of chartered trading companies
- B. the success of early chartered trading companies, like that of modern multinationals, depended primarily on their ability to carry out complex operations
- C. early chartered trading companies should be more seriously considered by scholars studying the origins of modern multinationals
- D. scholars are quite mistaken concerning the origins of modern multinationals
- E. the management structures of early chartered trading companies are fundamentally the same as those of modern multinationals

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题号: prep4-33(qid:19247)

题目: The passage suggests that modern multinationals differ from early chartered trading companies in that

选项:

- A. the top managers of modern multinationals own stock in their own companies rather than simply receiving a salary
- B. modern multinationals depend on a system of capitalist international trade rather than on less modern trading systems
- C. modern multinationals have operations in a number of different foreign countries rather than merely in one or two
- D. the operations of modern multinationals are highly profitable despite the more stringent environmental and safety regulations of modern governments
- E. the overseas operations of modern multinationals are not governed by the national interests of their home countries

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题号: prep4-34(qid:19248)

题目: According to the passage, early chartered trading companies are usually described as

选项:

- A. irrelevant to a discussion of the origins of the modern multinational corporation
- B. Interesting but ultimately too unusual to be good subjects for economic study
- C. analogues of nineteenth-century British trading firms
- D. rudimentary and very early forms of the modern multinational corporation
- E. important national institutions because they existed to further the political aims of the governments of their home countries

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题号: prep4-35(qid:19249)

题目: With which of the following generalizations regarding management structures would the author of the passage most probably agree?

选项:

- A. Hierarchical management structures are the most efficient management structures possible in a modern context.
- B. Firms that routinely have a high volume of business transactions find it necessary to adopt hierarchical management structures.
- C. Hierarchical management structures cannot be successfully implemented without modern communications and transportation.
- D. Modern multinational firms with a relatively small volume of business transactions usually do not have hierarchically organized management structures.
- E. Companies that adopt hierarchical management structures usually do so in order to facilitate expansion into foreign trade.

PREP 5

文章： More selective than most chemical pesticides in that they ordinarily destroy only unwanted species, biocontrol agents (such as insects, fungi, and viruses) eat, infect, or parasitize targeted plant or animal pests. However, biocontrol agents can negatively affect nontarget species by, for example, competing with them for resources: a biocontrol agent might reduce the benefits conferred by a desirable animal species by consuming a plant on which the animal prefers to lay its eggs.

Another example of indirect negative consequences occurred in England when a virus introduced to control rabbits reduced the amount of open ground (because large rabbit populations reduce the ground cover), in turn reducing underground ant nests and triggering the extinction of a blue butterfly that had depended on the nests to shelter its offspring. The paucity of known extinctions or disruptions resulting from indirect interactions may reflect not the infrequency of such mishaps but rather the failure to look for or to detect them: most organisms likely to be adversely affected by indirect interactions are of little or no known commercial value and the events linking a biocontrol agent with an adverse effect are often unclear. Moreover, determining the potential risks of biocontrol agents before they are used is difficult, especially when a nonnative agent is introduced, because, unlike a chemical pesticide, a biocontrol agent may adapt in unpredictable ways so that it can feed on or otherwise harm new hosts.

题号： prep5-5(qid:19216)

题目： The passage is primarily concerned with

选项：

- A. explaining why until recently scientists failed to recognize the risks presented by biocontrol agents.
- B. emphasizing that biocontrol agents and chemical pesticides have more similarities than differences.
- C. suggesting that only certain biocontrol agents should be used to control plant or animal pests.
- D. arguing that biocontrol agents involve risks, some of which may not be readily discerned.
- E. suggesting that mishaps involving biocontrol agents are relatively commonplace.

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题号: prep5-6(qid:19217)

题目: According to the passage, which of the following is a concern that arises with biocontrol agents but not with chemical pesticides?

选项:

- A. Biocontrol agents are likely to destroy desirable species as well as undesirable ones.
- B. Biocontrol agents are likely to have indirect as well as direct adverse effects on nontarget species.
- C. Biocontrol agents may change in unforeseen ways and thus be able to damage new hosts.
- D. Biocontrol agents may be ineffective in destroying targeted species.
- E. Biocontrol agents may be effective for only a short period of time.

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otherwise harm new hosts.

题号: prep5-7(qid:19218)

题目: The passage suggests which of the following about the blue butterfly mentioned in the highlighted text?

选项:

- A. The blue butterfly's survival was indirectly dependent on sustaining a rabbit population of a particular size.
- B. The blue butterfly's survival was indirectly dependent on sustaining large amounts of vegetation in its habitat.
- C. The blue butterfly's survival was threatened when the ants began preying on its offspring.
- D. The blue butterfly was infected by the virus that had been intended to control rabbit populations.
- E. The blue butterfly was adversely affected by a biocontrol agent that competed with it for resources.

文章: Ethnohistoric documents from sixteenth-century Mexico suggesting that weaving and cooking were the most common productive activities for Aztec women may lead modern historians to underestimate the value of women's contributions to Aztec society. Since weaving and cooking occurred mostly (but not entirely) in a domestic setting, modern historians are likely to apply to the Aztec culture the modern Western distinction between "private" and "public" production. Thus, the ethnohistoric record conspires with Western culture to foster the view that women's production was not central to the demographic, economic, and political structures in sixteenth-century Mexico.

A closer examination of Aztec culture indicates that treating Aztec women's production in Mexico in such a manner would be a mistake. Even if the products of women's labor did not circulate beyond the household, such products were essential to population growth. Researchers document a tenfold increase in the population of the valley of Mexico during the previous four centuries, an increase that was crucial to the developing Aztec political economy. Population growth - which could not have occurred in the absence of successful household economy, in which women's work was essential - made possible the large-scale development of labor-intensive chinampa (ridged-field) agriculture in the southern valley of Mexico which, in turn, supported urbanization and political centralization in the Aztec capital.

But the products of women's labor did in fact circulate beyond the household. Aztec women wove cloth, and cloth circulated through the market system, the tribute system, and the redistributive economy of the palaces. Cotton mantles served as a unit of currency in the regional market system. Quantities of woven mantles, loincloths, blouses, and skirts were paid as tribute to local lords and to imperial tax

stewards and were distributed to ritual and administrative personnel, craft specialists, warriors, and other faithful servants of the state. In addition, woven articles of clothing served as markers of social status and clothing fulfilled a symbolic function in political negotiation. The cloth that was the product of women's work thus was crucial as a primary means of organizing the flow of goods and services that sustained the Aztec state.

题号: prep5-14(qid:19225)

题目: According to the passage, Aztec women's cloth production enabled Aztec society to do which of the following?

选项:

- A. Expand women's role in agriculture
- B. Organize the flow of goods and services
- C. Develop self-contained communities
- D. Hire agricultural laborers from outside the society
- E. Establish a higher standard of living than neighboring cultures

文章: Ethnohistoric documents from sixteenth-century Mexico suggesting that weaving and cooking were the most common productive activities for Aztec women may lead modern historians to underestimate the value of women's contributions to Aztec society. Since weaving and cooking occurred mostly (but not entirely) in a domestic setting, modern historians are likely to apply to the Aztec culture the modern Western distinction between "private" and "public" production. Thus, the ethnohistoric record conspires with Western culture to foster the view that women's production was not central to the demographic, economic, and political structures in sixteenth-century Mexico.

A closer examination of Aztec culture indicates that treating Aztec women's production in Mexico in such a manner would be a mistake. Even if the products of women's labor did not circulate beyond the household, such products were essential to population growth. Researchers document a tenfold increase in the population of the valley of Mexico during the previous four centuries, an increase that was crucial to the developing Aztec political economy. Population growth - which could not have occurred in the absence of successful household economy, in which women's work was essential - made possible the large-scale development of labor-intensive chinampa (ridged-field) agriculture in the southern valley of Mexico which, in turn, supported urbanization and political centralization in the Aztec capital.

But the products of women's labor did in fact circulate beyond the household. Aztec women wove cloth, and cloth circulated through the market system, the tribute system, and the redistributive economy of the palaces. Cotton mantles served as a unit of currency in the regional market system. Quantities of woven mantles, loincloths, blouses, and skirts were paid as tribute to local lords and to imperial tax stewards and were distributed to ritual and administrative personnel, craft specialists,

warriors, and other faithful servants of the state. In addition, woven articles of clothing served as markers of social status and clothing fulfilled a symbolic function in political negotiation. The cloth that was the product of women's work thus was crucial as a primary means of organizing the flow of goods and services that sustained the Aztec state.

题号: prep5-15(qid:19226)

题目: Which of the following best describes the function of the third paragraph of the passage?

选项:

- A. It attempts to reconcile conflicting views presented in the previous paragraphs.
- B. It presents evidence intended to undermine the argument presented in the second paragraph.
- C. It provides examples that support the position taken in the first sentence of the second paragraph.
- D. It describes the contents of the documents mentioned in the first paragraph.
- E. It suggests that a distinction noted in the first paragraph is valid.

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题号: prep5-16(qid:19227)

题目: The passage is primarily concerned with

选项:

- A. using modern understanding of cultural bias to challenge ethnohistoric documents
- B. evaluating competing descriptions of women's roles in Aztec society
- C. comparing the influence of gender on women's roles in Aztec society and in modern society
- D. remedying a potential misconception about the significance of women's roles in Aztec society
- E. applying new evidence in a reevaluation of ethnohistoric documents

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题号: prep5-17(qid:19228)

题目: The author of the passage would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about the documents mentioned in the first sentence of the passage?

选项:

- A. They contain misleading information about the kinds of productive activities Aztec women engaged in.
- B. They overlook certain crucial activities performed by women in Aztec society.
- C. They provide useful information about the way that Aztec society viewed women.
- D. They are of limited value because they were heavily influenced by the bias of those who recorded them.
- E. They contain information that is likely to be misinterpreted by modern-day readers.

文章: A recent study has provided clues to predator-prey dynamics in the late Pleistocene era. Researchers compared the number of tooth fractures in present-day carnivores with tooth fractures in carnivores that lived 36,000 to 10,000 years ago and that were preserved in the Rancho La Brea tar pits in Los Angeles. The breakage frequencies in the extinct species were strikingly higher than those in the present-day species.

In considering possible explanations for this finding, the researchers dismissed demographic bias because older individuals were not overrepresented in the fossil samples. They rejected preservational bias because a total absence of breakage in two extinct species demonstrated that the fractures were not the result of abrasion within the pits. They ruled out local bias because breakage data obtained from other Pleistocene sites were similar to the La Brea data. The explanation they consider most plausible is behavioral differences between extinct and present-day carnivores—in particular, more contact between the teeth of predators and the bones of prey due to more thorough consumption of carcasses by the extinct species.

Such thorough carcass consumption implies to the researchers either that prey availability was low, at least seasonally, or that there was intense competition over kills and a high rate of carcass theft due to relatively high predator densities.

题号: prep5-21(qid:19232)

题目: According to the passage, compared with Pleistocene carnivores in other areas, Pleistocene carnivores in the La Brea area

选项:

- A. included the same species, in approximately the same proportions
- B. had a similar frequency of tooth fractures
- C. populated the La Brea area more densely
- D. consumed their prey more thoroughly
- E. found it harder to obtain sufficient prey

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题号: prep5-22(qid:19233)

题目: The primary purpose of the passage is to

选项:

- A. present several explanations for a well-known fact
- B. suggest alternative methods for resolving a debate
- C. argue in favor of a controversial theory
- D. question the methodology used in a study
- E. discuss the implications of a research finding

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题号: prep5-23(qid:19234)

题目: The passage suggests that tooth fractures in Pleistocene carnivores probably tended to occur less frequently

选项:

- A. during periods in which more prey were available
- B. at sites distant from the La Brea area
- C. in older individual carnivores
- D. in species that were not preserved as fossils
- E. in species that regularly stole carcasses from other species

文章: In its 1903 decision in the case of Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock, the United States Supreme Court rejected the efforts of three Native American tribes to prevent the opening of tribal lands to non-Indian settlement without tribal consent. In his study of the Lone Wolf case, Blue Clark properly emphasizes the Court's assertion of a virtually unlimited unilateral power of Congress (the House of Representatives and the Senate) over Native American affairs. But he fails to note the decision's more far-reaching impact: shortly after Lone Wolf, the federal government totally abandoned negotiation and execution of formal written agreements with Indian tribes as a prerequisite for the implementation of federal Indian policy. Many commentators believe that this change had already occurred in 1871 when - following a dispute between the House and the Senate over which chamber should enjoy primacy in Indian affairs - Congress abolished the making of treaties with Native American tribes. But in reality the federal government continued to negotiate formal tribal agreements past the turn of the century, treating these documents not as treaties with sovereign nations requiring ratification by the Senate but simply as legislation to be passed by both houses of Congress. The Lone Wolf decision ended this era of formal negotiation and finally did away with what had increasingly become the empty formality of obtaining tribal consent.

题号: prep5-29(qid:18881)

题目：The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

选项：

- A. identifying similarities in two different theories
- B. evaluating a work of scholarship
- C. analyzing the significance of a historical event
- D. debunking a revisionist interpretation
- E. exploring the relationship between law and social reality

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题号：prep5-30(qid:18882)

题目：According to the passage, which of the following resulted from the Lone Wolf decision?

选项：

- A. The Supreme Court took on a greater role in Native American affairs.
- B. Native American tribes lost their legal standing as sovereign nations in their dealings with the federal government, but their ownership of tribal lands was confirmed.
- C. The federal government no longer needed to conclude a formal agreement with a Native American tribe in order to carry out policy decisions that affected the tribe.
- D. The federal government began to appropriate tribal lands for distribution to non-Indian settlers.
- E. Native American tribes were no longer able to challenge congressional actions by appealing to the Supreme Court.

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Supreme Court rejected the efforts of three Native American tribes to prevent the opening of tribal lands to non-Indian settlement without tribal consent. In his study of the Lone Wolf case, Blue Clark properly emphasizes the Court's assertion of a virtually unlimited unilateral power of Congress (the House of Representatives and the Senate) over Native American affairs. But he fails to note the decision's more far-reaching impact: shortly after Lone Wolf, the federal government totally abandoned negotiation and execution of formal written agreements with Indian tribes as a prerequisite for the implementation of federal Indian policy. Many commentators believe that this change had already occurred in 1871 when - following a dispute between the House and the Senate over which chamber should enjoy primacy in Indian affairs - Congress abolished the making of treaties with Native American tribes. But in reality the federal government continued to negotiate formal tribal agreements past the turn of the century, treating these documents not as treaties with sovereign nations requiring ratification by the Senate but simply as legislation to be passed by both houses of Congress. The Lone Wolf decision ended this era of formal negotiation and finally did away with what had increasingly become the empty formality of obtaining tribal consent.

题号: prep5-31(qid:18883)

题目: According to the passage, the congressional action of 1871 had which of the following effects?

选项:

- A. Native American tribal agreements were treated as legislation that had to be passed by both houses of Congress.
- B. The number of formal agreements negotiated between the federal government and Native American tribes decreased.
- C. The procedures for congressional approval and implementation of federal Indian policy were made more precise.
- D. It became more difficult for Congress to exercise unilateral authority over Native American affairs.
- E. The role of Congress in the ratification of treaties with sovereign nations was eventually undermined.

Prep 6

文章: The United States hospital industry is an unusual market in that nonprofit and for-profit producers exist simultaneously. Theoretical literature offers conflicting views on whether nonprofit hospitals are less financially efficient. Theory suggests that nonprofit hospitals are so much more interested in offering high-quality service than in making money that they frequently input more resources to provide the same output of service as for-profit hospitals. This priority might also often lead them to be less vigilant in streamlining their services--eliminating duplication between departments, for instance. Conversely, while profit motive is thought to encourage for-profit hospitals to attain efficient production, most theorists admit that obstacles to that efficiency remain. For-profit hospital managers, for example,

generally work independently of hospital owners and thus may not always make maximum financial efficiency their highest priority. The literature also suggests that widespread adoption of third-party payment systems may eventually eliminate any such potential differences between the two kinds of hospitals.

The same literature offers similarly conflicting views of the efficiency of nonprofit hospitals from a social welfare perspective. Newhouse (1970) contends that nonprofit hospital managers unnecessarily expand the quality and quantity of hospital care beyond the actual needs of the community, while Weisbrod (1975) argues that nonprofit firms--hospitals included--contribute efficiently to community welfare by providing public services that might be inadequately provided by government alone.

题号: prep6-8(qid:19310)

题目: According to the passage, Newhouse's view of the social welfare efficiency of nonprofit hospitals differs from Weisbrod's view in that Newhouse

选项:

- A. contends that government already provides most of the services that communities need
- B. argues that for-profit hospitals are better at meeting actual community needs than are nonprofit hospitals
- C. argues that nonprofit hospitals are likely to spend more to provide services that the community requires than for-profit hospitals are likely to spend
- D. argues that nonprofit hospitals ought to expand the services they provide to meet the community's demands
- E. believes that the level of care provided by nonprofit hospitals is inappropriate, given the community's requirements

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题号: prep6-9(qid:19311)

题目: Which of the following best describes the overall content of the second paragraph of the passage?

选项:

- A. It describes views concerning a particular aspect of one of the types of hospitals discussed earlier.
- B. It describes an additional benefit of one of the types of hospitals discussed earlier.
- C. It offers a potential solution to a problem inherent in the structure of the United States hospital industry.
- D. It provides an additional contrast between the two types of hospitals discussed earlier.
- E. It describes one of the consequences of the character of the United States hospital market.

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题号: prep6-10(qid:19312)

题目：The passage suggests which of the following about the managers mentioned in the highlighted text?

选项：

- A. They have generally been motivated to streamline hospital services as a result of direct intervention by hospital owners.
- B. They are more likely than managers of nonprofit hospitals to use unnecessary amounts of resources to provide services.
- C. Their most important self-acknowledged goal is to achieve maximum financial efficiency so that hospitals show a profit.
- D. Their decisions regarding services provided by their hospitals may not reflect hospital owners' priorities.
- E. They do not place a high priority on maximizing profits, despite their desire to achieve efficiency.

文章： According to P. F. Drucker, the management philosophy known as Total Quality Management (TQM), which is designed to be adopted consistently throughout an organization and to improve customer service by using sampling theory to reduce the variability of a product's quality, can work successfully in conjunction with two older management systems. As Drucker notes, TQM's scientific approach is consistent with the statistical sampling techniques of the "rationalist" school of scientific management, and the organizational structure associated with TQM is consistent with the social and psychological emphases of the "human relations" school of management.

However, TQM cannot simply be grafted onto these systems or onto certain other non-TQM management systems. Although, as Drucker contends, TQM shares with such systems the ultimate objective of increasing profitability, TQM requires fundamentally different strategies. While the other management systems referred to use upper management decision-making and employee specialization to maximize shareholder profits over the short term, TQM envisions the interests of employees, shareholders, and customers as convergent. For example, lower prices not only benefit consumers but also enhance an organization's competitive edge and ensure its continuance, thus benefiting employees and owners. TQM's emphasis on shared interests is reflected in the decentralized decision-making, integrated production activity, and lateral structure of organizations that achieve the benefits of TQM.

题号： prep6-20(qid:19322)

题目： According to the passage, the rationalist and human relations schools of management are alike in that they

选项：

- A. are primarily interested in increasing profits
- B. place little emphasis on issues of organizational structure
- C. use statistical sampling techniques to increase profitability
- D. are unlikely to lower prices in order to increase profitability

E. focus chiefly on setting and attaining long-term objectives

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题号： prep6-21(qid:19323)

题目： The primary purpose of the passage is to

选项：

- A. point out contradictions in a new management system
- B. compare and contrast the objectives of various management systems
- C. identify the organizational features shared by various management systems
- D. explain the relationship of a particular management system to certain other management systems
- E. explain the advantages of a particular management system over certain other management systems

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题号: prep6-22(qid:19324)

题目: Which of the following best describes the relationship of the second paragraph to the first paragraph?

选项:

- A. It presents contrasting explanations for a phenomenon presented in the first paragraph.
- B. It discusses an exception to a general principle outlined in the first paragraph.
- C. It provides information that qualifies a claim presented in the first paragraph.
- D. It presents an example that strengthens a claim presented in the first paragraph.
- E. It presents an alternative approach to solving a problem discussed in the first paragraph.

文章: The United States government has a long-standing policy of using federal funds to keep small business viable. The Small Business Act of 1953 authorized the Small Business Administration (SBA) to enter into contracts with government agencies having procurement powers and to arrange for fulfillment of these contracts by awarding subcontracts to small businesses. In the mid-1960's, during the war on poverty years, Congress hoped to encourage minority entrepreneurs by directing such funding to minority businesses. At first this funding was directed toward minority entrepreneurs with very low incomes. A 1967 amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act directed the SBA to pay special attention to minority-owned businesses located in urban or rural areas characterized by high proportions of unemployed or low-income individuals. Since then, the answer given to the fundamental question of who the recipients should be - the most economically disadvantaged or those with the best prospects for business success - has changed, and the social goals of the programs have shifted, resulting in policy changes.

The first shift occurred during the early 1970's. While the goal of assisting the economically disadvantaged entrepreneur remained, a new goal emerged: to

remedy the effects of past discrimination. In fact, in 1970 the SBA explicitly stated that their main goal was to increase the number of minority-owned businesses. At the time, minorities constituted seventeen percent of the nation's population, but only four percent of the nation's self-employed. This **ownership gap** was held to be the result of past discrimination. Increasing the number of minority-owned firms was seen as a way to remedy this problem. In that context, providing funding to minority entrepreneurs in middle- and high-income brackets seemed justified.

In the late 1970's, the goals of minority-business funding programs shifted again. At the Minority Business Development Agency, for example, the goal of increasing numbers of minority-owned firms was supplanted by the goal of creating and assisting more minority-owned substantive firms with future growth potential. Assisting manufacturers or wholesalers became far more important than assisting small service businesses. Minority-business funding programs were now justified as instruments for economic development, particularly for creating jobs in minority communities of high unemployment.

题号: prep6-24(qid:18971)

题目: Which of the following best describes the function of the second paragraph in the passage as a whole?

选项:

- A. It narrows the scope of the topic introduced in the first paragraph.
- B. It presents an example of the type of change discussed in the first paragraph.
- C. It cites the most striking instance of historical change in a particular government policy.
- D. It explains the rationale for the creation of the government agency whose operations are discussed in the first paragraph.
- E. It presents the results of policies adopted by the federal government.

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题号: prep6-25(qid:18972)

题目: The primary purpose of the passage is to

选项:

- A. discuss historical changes in a government policy
- B. describe the role of Congress in regulating the work of the SBA
- C. contrast types of funding sources used by minority businesses
- D. correct a misconception about minority entrepreneurship
- E. advocate an alternative approach to funding minority entrepreneurs

文章:

The United States government has a long-standing policy of using federal funds to keep small business viable. The Small Business Act of 1953 authorized the Small Business Administration (SBA) to enter into contracts with government agencies having procurement powers and to arrange for fulfillment of these contracts by awarding subcontracts to small businesses. In the mid-1960's, during the war on poverty years, Congress hoped to encourage minority entrepreneurs by directing such funding to minority businesses. At first this funding was directed toward minority entrepreneurs with very low incomes. A 1967 amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act directed the SBA to pay special attention to minority-owned businesses located in urban or rural areas characterized by high proportions of unemployed or low-income individuals. Since then, the answer given to the fundamental question of who the recipients should be--the most economically disadvantaged or those with the best prospects for business success--has changed, and the social goals of the programs have shifted, resulting in policy changes.

The first shift occurred during the early 1970's. While the goal of assisting the economically disadvantaged entrepreneur remained, a new goal emerged: to remedy the effects of past discrimination. In fact, in 1970 the SBA explicitly stated that their main goal was to increase the number of minority-owned businesses. At the time, minorities constituted seventeen percent of the nation's population, but only four percent of the nation's self-employed. This **ownership gap** was held to be the result of past discrimination. Increasing the number of minority-owned firms was seen as a way to remedy this problem. In that context, providing funding to minority entrepreneurs in middle- and high-income brackets seemed justified.

In the late 1970's, the goals of minority-business funding programs shifted again. At the Minority Business Development Agency, for example, the goal of increasing numbers of minority-owned firms was supplanted by the goal of creating and assisting more minority-owned substantive firms with future growth potential. Assisting manufacturers or wholesalers became far more important than assisting small service businesses. Minority-business funding programs were now justified as instruments for economic development, particularly for creating jobs in minority communities of high unemployment.

题号: prep6-26(qid:2907)

题目:

It can be inferred that the 'ownership gap' (see highlighted text) would be narrowed if which of the following were to occur?

选项:

- A.Minority entrepreneurs received a percentage of government contracts equal to that received by nonminority entrepreneurs.
- B.Middle- and high-income minority entrepreneurs gave more assistance to their low-income counterparts in the business community.
- C.Minority entrepreneurs hired a percentage of minority employees equal to the percentage of minority residents in their own communities.
- D.The percentage of self-employed minority persons rose to more than ten percent of all self-employed persons.
- E.Seventeen percent of all persons employed in small businesses were self-employed.

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题号: prep6-27(qid:2908)

题目:

According to the passage, in 1970 funding to minority entrepreneurs focused primarily on which of the following?

选项:

- A. Alleviating chronic unemployment in urban areas
- B. Narrowing the ownership gap
- C. Assisting minority-owned businesses with growth potential
- D. Awarding subcontracts to businesses that encouraged community development
- E. Targeting the most economically disadvantaged minority-owned businesses

文章: Solar ponds are bodies of water in which circulation is incomplete and there is a very high salt concentration that increases with depth. This vertical change in salinity serves to trap heat because concentrated brine in the lowest water level acts as a collector and storage area for solar heat, while the less saline, lighter water at the upper levels provides insulation. Heat is thus retained in the depths.

An artificial pond of this type has been constructed on the western shore of the Dead Sea in Israel in order to test its suitability as a source of low-grade heat for conversion into electricity. An immediate threat to the success of the venture was the growth of algae. Water in solar ponds must be kept maximally transparent to allow penetration of light to the deep storage area. Therefore, any particles of matter in the water, such as algae cells, that scatter or absorb light will interfere with the collection of heat.

One proposed method of controlling the algae was the application of an algicide. However, the Dead Sea is a closed body of water without any outlet and as such is very easily contaminated. Extensive use of chemicals in numerous future full-scale solar ponds would lead to such contamination of the Dead Sea, which now enjoys a lucrative tourist trade.

A recent experiment has supplied a more promising method for controlling the algae. To repress the algae cells' capacity for accommodating themselves to environmental changes, the water in the solar pond was first made more saline through evaporation and then diluted by a rapid inflow of fresh water. This shock reduced the cells' ability to regulate the movement of water through their membranes. They rapidly absorbed water, resulting in distortions of shape, increase in volume, and impairment to motility. Their buoyancy adversely affected, the cells sank to the bottom of the pond, where they encountered the hot waters of the storage layer and were destroyed. This method allows for effective control of nuisance algae while leaving solar ponds as one of the cleanest technologies providing energy for human use.

题号: prep6-31(qid:19333)

题目: The primary purpose of the passage is to

选项:

- A. describe the unique properties of a solar pond on the edge of the Dead Sea
- B. report the results of an experiment designed to clean contaminated bodies of water
- C. detail the processes by which algae cells colonize highly saline bodies of water
- D. explain the mechanisms by which solar heat may be converted into energy
- E. discuss ways of solving a problem that threatens to limit the usefulness of an energy source

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题号: prep6-32(qid:19334)

题目: According to the passage, the growth of algae was considered a threat to the success of the artificial pond near the Dead Sea because the algae

选项:

- A. prevent accurate measurement of the heat collected in the pond
- B. prevent light from penetrating to the lowest levels of the pond
- C. enable heat to escape through the upper level of the pond
- D. restrict the circulation of water within the pond
- E. produce excess oxygen that lowers the water temperature in the pond

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题号: prep6-33(qid:19335)

题目: Which of the following, if true, would seriously undermine the validity of the conclusions drawn from the experiment described in the last paragraph of the passage?

选项:

- A. The algae cells that sank to the bottom of the pond were destroyed only after a time lag of twenty-four hours.
- B. The lateral motility of the algae cells that sank to the bottom of the pond was not impaired.
- C. The water with which the artificial solar pond was diluted contained microorganisms that kill algae.
- D. The algae cells that sank to the bottom of the pond were actually killed by the rapid change in pressure.
- E. The higher salinity brought about through evaporation increased the transparency of the upper levels of water in the pond.

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题号: prep6-34(qid:19336)

题目: It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true about the salinity and temperatures of the highest and lowest water layers in a typical solar pond?

选项:

- A. The top layer has both higher salinity and higher temperatures than the bottom layer.
- B. The bottom layer is less saline and quite hot, while the top layer is more saline and cooler.
- C. There is no way to predict the salinity and temperature of the different water layers in different solar ponds.
- D. The two layers have similar salinity levels, but the bottom layer is hotter than the top.
- E. The bottom layer is both highly saline and quite hot, while the top layer is less saline and cooler.

答案

PREP4: 3.C 4.D 5.D 11.E 12.A 13.C 21.D 22.E 23.D 32.C 33.E
34.A 35.B

PREP5: 5.D 6.C 7.A 14.B 15.C 16.D 17.E 21.B 22.E 23.A 29.C
30.C 31.A

PREP6: 8.E 9.A 10.D 20.A 21.D 22.C 24.B 25.A 26.D 27.B 31.E
32.B 33.C 34.E