

Passage 1

Many scholars have theorized that economic development, particularly industrialization and urbanization, contributes to the growth of participatory democracy; according to this theory, it would seem logical that women would both demand and gain suffrage in ever greater numbers whenever economic development expanded their economic opportunities. However, the economic development theory is inadequate to explain certain historical facts about the implementation of women's suffrage. For example, why was women's suffrage, instituted nationally in the United States in 1920, not instituted nationally in Switzerland until the 1970's? Industrialization was well advanced in both countries by 1920: over 33 percent of American workers were employed in various industries, as compared to 44 percent of Swiss workers. Granted, Switzerland and the United States diverged in the degree to which the expansion of industry coincided with the degree of urbanization: only 29 percent of the Swiss population lived in cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants by 1920. However, urbanization cannot fully explain women's suffrage. Within the United States prior to 1920, for example, only less urbanized states had granted women suffrage. Similarly, less urbanized countries such as Cambodia and Ghana had voting rights for women long before Switzerland did. It is true that Switzerland's urbanized cantons (political subdivisions) generally enacted women's suffrage legislation earlier than did rural cantons. However, these cantons often shared other characteristics—similar linguistic backgrounds and strong leftist parties—that may help to explain this phenomenon.

Q5: GWD-4-5

The passage states which of the following about Switzerland's urbanized cantons?

- A. These cantons shared characteristics other than urbanization that may have contributed to their implementation of women's suffrage.
- B. These cantons tended to be more politically divided than were rural cantons.
- C. These cantons shared with certain rural cantons characteristics such as similar linguistic backgrounds and strong leftist parties.
- D. The populations of these cantons shared similar views because urbanization furthered the diffusion of ideas among them.
- E. These cantons were comparable to the most highly urbanized states in the United States in their stance toward the implementation of women's suffrage.

-----Q6: GWD-4-6

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. contrast two explanations for the implementation of women's suffrage
- B. demonstrate that one factor contributes more than another factor to the implementation of women's suffrage
- C. discuss the applicability of a theory for explaining the implementation of women's suffrage
- D. clarify certain assumptions underlying a particular theory about the implementation of women's suffrage
- E. explain how a particular historical occurrence was causally connected to the implementation of women's suffrage

-----Q7: GWD-4-7

The passage suggests which of the following about urbanization in Switzerland and the United States by 1920?

- A. A greater percentage of Swiss industrial workers than American industrial workers lived in urban areas.
- B. There were more cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants in Switzerland than there were in the United States.
- C. Swiss workers living in urban areas were more likely to be employed in industry than were American workers living in urban areas.
- D. Urbanized areas of Switzerland were more likely than similar areas in the United States to have strong leftist parties.
- E. A greater percentage of the United States population than the Swiss population lived in urban areas.

Passage 2

GWD6-Q5 to Q7:

According to a theory advanced by researcher Paul Martin, the wave of species extinctions that occurred in North America about 11,000 years ago, at the end of the Pleistocene era, can be directly attributed to the arrival of humans, i.e., the Paleoindians, who were ancestors of modern Native Americans. However, anthropologist Shepard Krech points out that large animal species vanished even in areas where there is no evidence to demonstrate that Paleoindians hunted them. Nor were extinctions confined to large animals: small animals, plants, and insects disappeared, presumably not all through human consumption. Krech also contradicts Martin's exclusion of climatic change as an explanation by asserting that widespread climatic change did indeed occur at the end of the Pleistocene. Still, Krech attributes secondary if not primary responsibility for the extinctions to the Paleoindians, arguing that humans have produced local extinctions elsewhere. But, according to historian Richard White, even the attribution of secondary responsibility may not be supported by the evidence. White observes that Martin's thesis depends on coinciding dates for the arrival of humans and the decline of large animal species, and Krech, though aware that the dates are controversial, does not challenge them; yet recent archaeological discoveries are providing evidence that the date of human arrival was much earlier than 11,000 years ago.

Q5:

Which of the following is true about Martin's theory, as that theory is described in the passage?

- A. It assumes that the Paleoindians were primarily dependent on hunting for survival.
- B. It denies that the Pleistocene species extinctions were caused by climate change.
- C. It uses as evidence the fact that humans have produced local extinctions in other situations.
- D. It attempts to address the controversy over the date of human arrival in North America.
- E. It admits the possibility that factors other than the arrival of humans played a role in the Pleistocene extinctions.

Q6:

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken Krech's objections to Martin's theory?

- A. Further studies showing that the climatic change that occurred at the end of the Pleistocene era was even more severe and widespread than was previously believed
- B. New discoveries indicating that Paleoindians made use of the small animals, plants, and insects that became extinct
- C. Additional evidence indicating that widespread climatic change occurred not only at the end of the Pleistocene era but also in previous and subsequent eras
- D. Researchers' discoveries that many more species became extinct in North America at the end of the Pleistocene era than was previously believed
- E. New discoveries establishing that both the arrival of humans in North America and the wave of Pleistocene extinctions took place much earlier than 11,000 years ago

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GWD6-Q7:

In the last sentence of the passage, the author refers to "recent archaeological discoveries" (lines 36-37) most probably in order to

- A. refute White's suggestion that neither Martin nor Krech adequately account for Paleoindians' contributions to the Pleistocene extinctions
- B. cast doubt on the possibility that a more definitive theory regarding the causes of the Pleistocene extinctions may be forthcoming
- C. suggest that Martin's, Krech's, and White's theories regarding the Pleistocene extinctions are all open to question
- D. call attention to the most controversial aspect of all the current theories regarding the Pleistocene extinctions

- E. provide support for White's questioning of both Martin's and Krech's positions regarding the role of Paleoindians in the Pleistocene extinctions

Passage3

Many researchers regard Thailand's recent economic growth, as reflected by its gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates, as an example of the success of a modern technological development strategy based on the market economics of industrialized countries. Yet by focusing solely on aggregate economic growth data as the measure of Thailand's development, these researchers have overlooked the economic impact of rural development projects that improve people's daily lives at the village level—such as the cooperative raising of water buffalo, improved sanitation, and the development of food crops both for consumption and for sale at local markets; such projects are not adequately reflected in the country's GDP. These researchers, influenced by Robert Heilbroner's now outdated development theory, tend to view nontechnological development as an obstacle to progress. Heilbroner's theory has become doctrine in some economics textbooks: for example, Monte Palmer disparages nontechnological rural development projects as inhibiting constructive change. Yet as Ann Kelleher's two recent case studies of the Thai villages Non Muang and Dong Keng illustrate, the nontechnological-*versus*-technological dichotomy can lead researchers not only to overlook real advances achieved by rural development projects but also mistakenly to conclude that because such advances are initiated by rural leaders and are based on traditional values and practices, they retard "real" economic development.

GWD6-Q35:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. explain the true reasons for the increase in Thailand's GDP
- B. argue for the adoption of certain rural development projects
- C. question the value of technological development in Thailand
- D. criticize certain assumptions about economic development in Thailand
- E. compare traditional and modern development strategies in Thailand

GWD6-Q36:

It can be inferred from the passage that the term "real" in line 36 most likely refers to economic development that is

- A. based on a technological development strategy
- B. not necessarily favored by most researchers
- C. initiated by rural leader
- D. a reflection of traditional values and practices
- E. difficult to measure statistically

GWD6-Q37:

The author of the passage cites the work of Palmer in order to give an example of

- A. a recent case study of rural development projects in Thai villages
- B. current research that has attempted to reassess Thailand's economic development

- C. an economics textbook that views nontechnological development as an obstacle to progress
 - D. the prevalence of the view that regards nontechnological development as beneficial but inefficient
 - E. a portrayal of nontechnological development projects as promoting constructive change
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GWD6-Q12:

Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a way in which brown bears and sloth bears are similar?

- A. They tend to become aggressive when provoked.
- B. They live almost exclusively in treeless environments.
- C. They are preyed upon by animals that can climb or topple trees.
- D. They are inefficient in their locomotion.
- E. They have relatively large canine teeth.

Passage 4

For many years, theoretical economists characterized humans as rational beings relentlessly bent on maximizing purely selfish reward. Results of an experimental economics study appear to contradict this view, however. In the "Ultimatum Game," two subjects, who cannot exchange information, are placed in separate rooms. One is randomly chosen to propose how a sum of money, known to both, should be shared between them; only one offer, which must be accepted or rejected without negotiation, is allowed.

If, in fact, people are selfish and rational, then the proposer should offer the smallest possible share, while the responder should accept any offer, (20) no matter how small: after all, even one dollar is better than nothing. In numerous trials, however, two-thirds of the offers made were between 40 and 50 percent; only 4 percent were less than 20 percent. Among responders, more than half who were offered less than 20 percent rejected the offer. Behavior in the game did not appreciably depend on the players' sex, age, or education. Nor did the amount of money involved play a significant role: for instance, in trials of the game that were conducted in Indonesia, the sum to be shared was as much as three times the subjects' average monthly income, and still responders refused offers that they deemed too small.

Q6:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. provide evidence in support of the view that human beings are essentially rational and selfish
- B. use a particular study to challenge the argument that the economic behavior of human beings may be motivated by factors other than selfishness
- C. compare certain views about human nature held by theoretical economists with those held by experimental economists
- D. describe a study that apparently challenges theoretical economists' understanding of human economic behavior
- E. suggest that researchers may have failed to take into account the impact of certain noneconomic factors in designing a study of human economic behavior

Q7:

The passage implies that the results of the Ultimatum Game undermine theoretical economists' characterization of human beings by

- A. demonstrating that most people are inclined to try to maximize their own advantage whenever possible
- B. indicating that people who do not have the option of negotiating might behave more generously than do those who have the option of negotiating

- C. illustrating how people's economic behavior depends to some extent on how large a sum of money is involved
- D. showing that most people instinctively place their own economic self-interest ahead of the interest of strangers
- E. suggesting that people's economic behavior might in part be motivated by factors other than selfishness

Q8:

The author refers to the sum of one dollar (line 21) in order to

- A. question the notion that the amount of money involved significantly affected players' behavior
- B. provide an example of one of the rare offers made by proposers that was less than 20 percent
- C. illustrate the rationality of accepting even a very small offer
- D. suggest a reason that responders rejected offers that were less than 20 percent
- E. challenge the conclusion that a selfish and rational proposer should offer a responder the smallest possible

Q9: All of the following are expressly mentioned in the passage as factors that did not significantly affect players' behavior EXCEPT the

- A. players' level of schooling
- B. amount of money to be shared
- C. ages of the players
- D. players' professions
- E. genders of the players

Passage 5

Firms traditionally claim that they downsize (i.e., make permanent personnel cuts) for economic reasons, laying off supposedly unnecessary staff in an attempt to become more efficient and competitive. Organization theory would explain this reasoning as an example of the “economic rationality” that it assumes underlies all organizational activities. There is evidence that firms believe they are behaving rationally whenever they downsize; yet recent research has shown that the actual economic effects of downsizing are often negative for firms. Thus, organization theory cannot adequately explain downsizing; non-economic factors must also be considered. One such factor is the evolution of downsizing into a powerful business myth: managers simply believe that downsizing is efficacious. Moreover, downsizing nowadays is greeted favorably by the business press; the press often refers to soaring stock prices of downsizing firms (even though research shows that stocks usually rise only briefly after downsizing and then suffer a prolonged decline). Once viewed as a sign of desperation, downsizing is now viewed as a signal that firms are serious about competing in the global marketplace; such signals are received positively by key actors—financial analysts, consultants, shareholders—who supply firms with vital organizing resources. Thus, even if downsizers do not become economically more efficient, downsizing’s mythic properties give them added prestige in the business community, enhancing their survival prospects.

Q34:

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. criticize firms for engaging in the practice of downsizing
- B. analyze the negative economic impact of downsizing on firms
- C. offer an alternative to a traditional explanation for the occurrence of downsizing
- D. chronicle how perceptions of downsizing have changed over time
- E. provide evidence disputing the prevalence of downsizing

Q35:

The passage suggests that downsizing’s mythic properties can be beneficial to a downsizing firm because these properties

- A. allow the firm to achieve significant operating efficiencies
- B. provide the firm with access to important organizing resources
- C. encourage a long-term increase in the firm’s stock price
- D. make the firm less reliant on external figures such as financial analysts and consultants
- E. discourage the firm’s competitors from entering the global marketplace

Q36:

The passage suggests which of the following about the claim that a firm will become more efficient and competitive by downsizing?

- A. Few firms actually believe this claim to be true.
- B. Fewer firms have been making this claim in recent years.

- C. This claim contradicts the basic assumption of organization theory.
- D. This claim is called into question by certain recent research.
- E. This claim is often treated with skepticism by the business press.

Passage6

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

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

GWD-8-Q25 :

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. advocate a more positive attitude toward technological change
- B. discuss the implications for employees of the modernization of a telephone exchange
- C. consider a successful challenge to the constructivist view of technological change
- D. challenge the position of advocates of technological determinism
- E. suggest that the social causes of technological change should be studied in real situations

GWD-8-Q26 :

The information in the passage suggests that Clark believes that which of the following would be true if social constructivism had not gained widespread acceptance?

- A. Businesses would be more likely to modernize without considering the social consequences of their actions.
- B. There would be greater understanding of the role played by technology in producing social change.
- C. Businesses would be less likely to understand the attitudes of employees affected by modernization.

- D. Modernization would have occurred at a slower rate.
- E. Technology would have played a greater part in determining the role of business in society.

GWD-8-Q27 :

The author of the passage uses the expression "are supposed to" in lines 34-35 primarily in order to

- A. suggest that a contention made by constructivists regarding determinists is inaccurate
- B. define the generally accepted position of determinists regarding the implementation of technology
- C. engage in speculation about the motivations of determinists
- D. lend support to a comment critical of the position of determinists
- E. contrast the historical position of determinists with their position regarding the exchange modernization

GWD-8-Q28 :

Which of the following statements about the modernization of the telephone exchange is supported by information in the passage?

- A. The new technology reduced the role of managers in labor negotiations.
- B. The modernization was implemented without the consent of the employees directly affected by it.
- C. The modernization had an impact that went significantly beyond maintenance routines.
- D. Some of the maintenance workers felt victimized by the new technology.
- E. The modernization gave credence to the view of advocates of social constructivism.

驳论文答案:

Passage1 ACE

Passage2 BBE

Passage3 DAC

Passage4 DECD

Passage5 CBD

Passage6 CBAC