

# Lecture Four

( Multi-Level Structure: Paragraph)

# 本节课授课要点

- 并列
- 对比
- 因果/相关/机制
- 让步

	结构	考题
一个事物： A NPs. adj. aw. (For example. And. In addition. )	A. a1. a2. kw. a. b.	列举 in order to

What accounts for this upsurge in unionization among clerical workers? First, more women have entered the work force in the past few years, and more of them plan to remain working until retirement age. Consequently, they are probably more concerned than their predecessors were about job security and economic benefits. Also, the women's movement has succeeded in legitimizing the economic and political activism of women on their own behalf, thereby producing a more positive attitude toward unions. The absence of any comparable increase in unionization among private-sector clerical workers, however, identifies the primary catalyst—the structural change in the multi-occupational public-sector unions themselves. Over the past twenty years, the occupational distribution in these unions has been steadily shifting from predominantly blue-collar to predominantly white-collar. Because there are far more women in white-collar jobs, an increase in the proportion of female members has accompanied the occupational shift and has altered union policy-making in favor of organizing women and addressing women's issues.

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tw: kw'

a. a'.

b.

< c.

c1.

c2.



I. The author states that which of the following is a consequence of the women's movement of recent years?

- (A) An increase in the number of women entering the work force
- (B) A structural change in multi-occupational public-sector unions
- (C) A more positive attitude on the part of women toward unions
- (D) An increase in the proportion of clerical workers that are women
- (E) An increase in the number of women in administrative positions

For Question 1

Also, the women's movement has succeeded in legitimizing the economic and political activism of women on their own behalf, thereby producing a more positive attitude toward unions.

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两个事物:A vs. B

differ, contrast, conflict  
(On the contrary,  
however, by contrast;  
whereas, rather than,  
but)

A vs. B.

(a1 a2. vs. b1 b2)

A vs. B.

(a1 ≠ b1. a2 ≠ b2 )

文科讲对比

对比取非

Although the relationship between vegetation and climate is not as direct as the relationship between climate and lake levels, the method often works well in the temperate zones. In arid and semiarid regions in which there is not much vegetation, however, small changes in one or a few plant types can change the picture dramatically, making accurate correlations between neighboring areas difficult to obtain.

Although the relationship between vegetation and climate is not as direct as the relationship between climate and lake levels, the method often **works well** in the temperate zones. In arid and semiarid regions in which there is not much vegetation, *however*, small changes in one or a few plant types can change the picture dramatically, making accurate correlations between neighboring areas **difficult** to obtain.

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the study of past climates in arid and semiarid regions?

- (A) It is sometimes more difficult to determine past climatic conditions in arid and semiarid regions than in temperate regions.
- (B) Although in the past more research has been done on temperate regions, paleoclimatologists have recently turned their attention to arid and semiarid regions.
- (C) Although more information about past climates can be gathered in arid and semiarid than in temperate regions, dating this information is more difficult.
- (D) It is difficult to study the climatic history of arid and semiarid regions because their climates have tended to vary more than those of temperate regions.
- (E) The study of past climates in arid and semiarid regions has been neglected because temperate regions support a greater variety of plant and animal life.



Recent years have brought minority-owned businesses in the United States unprecedented opportunities—as well as new and significant risks. Civil rights activists have long argued that one of the principal reasons why Blacks, Hispanics, and other minority groups have difficulty establishing themselves in business is that they lack access to the sizable orders and subcontracts that are generated by large companies. Now Congress, in apparent agreement, has required by law that businesses awarded federal contracts of more than \$500,000 do their best to find minority subcontractors and record their efforts to do so on forms filed with the government. Indeed, some federal and local agencies have gone so far as to set specific percentage goals for apportioning parts of public works contracts to minority enterprises.

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**kw.**

**a.**

**vs. b**

**b'.**

3. According to the passage, civil rights activists maintain that one disadvantage under which minority-owned businesses have traditionally had to labor is that they have

- (A) been especially vulnerable to governmental mismanagement of the economy
- (B) been denied bank loans at rates comparable to those afforded larger competitors
- (C) not had sufficient opportunity to secure business created by large corporations
- (D) not been able to advertise in those media that reach large numbers of potential customers
- (E) not had adequate representation in the centers of government power

## For Question 3

Civil rights activists have long argued that one of the principal reasons why Blacks, Hispanics, and other minority groups have difficulty establishing themselves in business is that they lack access to the sizable orders and subcontracts that are generated by large companies.



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<p>两个事物: <math>A \rightarrow B</math></p> <p>determine, cause, correlate with</p>	<p><math>A \rightarrow B. (a \uparrow \rightarrow b \uparrow. a \downarrow \rightarrow b \downarrow)</math> 因果</p> <p><math>A \rightarrow B. (a \uparrow : b \uparrow \text{ vs. } a \downarrow : b \downarrow)</math> 正相 关</p> <p><math>A \rightarrow B. (a \uparrow : b \downarrow \text{ vs. } a \downarrow : b \uparrow)</math> 负相 关</p> <p><math>A \rightarrow B. (a \rightarrow x \rightarrow y \rightarrow z \rightarrow b)</math> 机制</p>	<p>理科讲因果</p> <p>数量因果必考</p> <p>细节, 尤其首尾</p>
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In the forests of New Brunswick, for example, various pesticides have been sprayed in the past 25 years in efforts to control the spruce budworm, an economically significant pest. Scientists have now investigated the effects of the spraying of Matacil, one of the anti-budworm agents that is least toxic to insect-pollinators. They studied Matacil's effects on insect mortality in a wide variety of wild insect species and on plant fecundity, expressed as the percentage of the total flowers on an individual plant that actually developed fruit and bore seeds. They found that the most pronounced mortality after the spraying of Matacil occurred among the smaller bees and one family of flies, insects that were all important pollinators of numerous species of plants growing beneath the tree canopy of forests. The fecundity of plants in one common indigenous species, the red-osier dogwood, was significantly reduced in the sprayed areas as compared to that of plants in control plots where Matacil was not sprayed. This species is highly dependent on the insect-pollinators most vulnerable to Matacil. The creeping dogwood, a species similar to the red-osier dogwood, but which is pollinated by large bees, such as bumblebees, showed no significant decline in fecundity. Since large bees are not affected by the spraying of Matacil, these results add weight to the argument that spraying where the pollinators are sensitive to the pesticide used decreases plant fecundity.

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kw.

a.

b.

c.

$C_1$  vs.  $C_1'$

$C_1''$ .

vs.  $C_2$ .

cs.



4. The passage suggests that the lack of an observed decline in the fecundity of the creeping dogwood strengthens the researchers conclusions regarding pesticide use because the

- (A) creeping dogwood is a species that does not resemble other forest plants
- (B) creeping dogwood is a species pollinated by a broader range of insect species than are most dogwood species
- (C) creeping dogwood grows primarily in regions that were not sprayed with pesticide, and so served as a control for the experiment
- (D) creeping dogwood is similar to the red-osier dogwood, but its insect pollinators are known to be insensitive to the pesticide used in the study
- (E) geographical range of the creeping dogwood is similar to that of the red-osier dogwood, but the latter species relies less on seeds for reproduction



For Question 4

The creeping dogwood, a species similar to the red-osier dogwood, but which is pollinated by large bees, such as bumblebees, showed **no significant decline** in fecundity. Since large bees are **not affected by the spraying** of Matacil, these results add weight to the argument that spraying where the pollinators are sensitive to the pesticide used decreases plant fecundity.

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5. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of the forest regions in New Brunswick sprayed with most anti-budworm pesticides other than Matacil?

- (A) The fecundity of some flowering plants in those regions may have decreased to an even greater degree than in the regions where Matacil is used.
- (B) Insect mortality in those regions occurs mostly among the larger species of insects, such as bumblebees.
- (C) The number of seeds produced by common plant species in those regions is probably comparable to the number produced where Matacil is sprayed.
- (D) Many more plant species have become extinct in those regions than in the regions where Matacil is used.
- (E) The spruce budworm is under better control in those regions than in the regions where Matacil is sprayed.

For Question 5

Scientists have now investigated the effects of the spraying of Matacil, one of the anti-budworm agents that is least toxic to insect-pollinators. ...

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

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tw: ice

kw:  $O^{18}/O^{16}$ : ice

a.

b.

→ c

→ d

cs.  $O^{18}/O^{16} \uparrow$ : ice  $\uparrow$

6. It can be inferred from the passage that precipitation formed from evaporated ocean water has

- (A) the same isotopic ratio as ocean water
- (B) less oxygen 18 than does ocean water
- (C) less oxygen 18 than has the ice contained in continental ice sheets
- (D) a different isotopic composition than has precipitation formed from water on land
- (E) more oxygen 16 than has precipitation formed from fresh water

For Question 6

Because heavier isotopes tend to be left behind when water evaporates from the ocean surfaces, the remaining ocean water becomes progressively enriched in oxygen 18.



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7. It can be inferred from the passage that calcium carbonate shells

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

For Question 7

The degree of enrichment can be determined by analyzing ocean sediments of the period, because these sediments are composed of calcium carbonate shells of marine organisms, shells that were constructed with oxygen atoms drawn from the surrounding ocean.

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让步转折 True, but. Undoubtedly, however	[kw. a. b.] ~kw, but kw	对比
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Finally, Bailyn argues that the colonies were a half-civilized hinterland of the European culture system. He is undoubtedly correct to insist that the colonies were part of an Anglo-American empire. But to divide the empire into English core and colonial periphery, as Bailyn does, devalues the achievements of colonial culture. It is true, as Bailyn claims, that high culture in the colonies never matched that in England. But what of seventeenth-century New England, where the settlers created effective laws, built a distinguished university, and published books? Bailyn might respond that New England was exceptional. However, the ideas and institutions developed by New England Puritans had powerful effects on North American culture.

8. Which of the following best summarizes the author's evaluation of Bailyn's fourth proposition?

- (A) It is totally implausible.
- (B) It is partially correct.
- (C) It is highly admirable.
- (D) It is controversial though persuasive.
- (E) It is intriguing though unsubstantiated.

# 回顾本节课授课要点

- 并列
- 对比
- 因果/相关/机制
- 让步

# 预告下节课授课要点

- 长句处理
- 举例
- 常考句子
- 阅读提炼的重点

*The End*