

Lecture Seven

Exercises

本节课授课要点

- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- 复习方法

It was once believed that the brain was independent of metabolic processes occurring elsewhere in the body. In recent studies, however, we have discovered that the production and release in brain neurons of the neurotransmitter serotonin depend directly on the food that the body processes.

Our first studies sought to determine whether the increase in serotonin observed in rats given a large injection of the amino acid tryptophan might also occur after rats ate meals that change tryptophan levels in the blood.

Surprisingly, however, when we added a large amount of protein to the meal, brain tryptophan and serotonin levels fell.

kw₀: independent
vs. kw_n: depend
food: s

kw1: t↑: s↑

kw2: p↑: s↓

1st p

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Our first studies sought to determine whether the increase in serotonin observed in rats given a large injection of the amino acid tryptophan might also occur after rats ate meals that change tryptophan levels in the blood. We found that, immediately after the rats began to eat, parallel elevations occurred in blood tryptophan, brain tryptophan, and brain serotonin levels. These findings suggested that the production and release of serotonin in brain neurons were normally coupled with blood-tryptophan increases.

In later studies we found that injecting insulin into a rat's bloodstream also caused parallel elevations in blood and brain tryptophan levels and in serotonin levels. We then decided to see whether the secretion of the animal's own insulin similarly affected serotonin production. We gave the rats a carbohydrate-containing meal that we knew would elicit insulin secretion. As we had hypothesized, the blood tryptophan level and the concentrations of tryptophan serotonin in the brain increased after the meal.

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Surprisingly, however, when we added a large amount of protein to the meal, brain tryptophan and serotonin levels fell. Since protein contains tryptophan, why should it depress brain tryptophan levels? The answer lies in the mechanism that provides blood tryptophan to the brain cells. This same mechanism also provides the brain cells with other amino acids found in protein, such as tyrosine and leucine. The consumption of protein increases blood concentration of the other amino acids much more, proportionately, than it does that of tryptophan. The more protein in the meal, the lower is the ratio of the resulting blood-tryptophan concentration to the concentration of competing amino acids, and the more slowly is tryptophan provided to the brain. Thus the more protein in a meal, the less serotonin subsequently produced and released.

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Cues	Function	Core
<p>1. It was once believed... recent studies, however</p> <p>2. first, increase... large (We found..these findings suggest that..) In later studies, cause (... As we hypothesized)</p> <p>3. however, large...fell why should? ... The more, the lower, the more slowly Thus the more..., the less</p>	<p>1. kw_o vs. kw_n/ts</p> <p>2. kw_1 (a. b.) kw_2 (x. y.)</p> <p>3. kw_3 u. v. w. m. $\rightarrow n/cs_1$. cs_2.</p>	<p>1. metabolic -/-brain vs. food - s</p> <p>2. injection: $t\uparrow:s\uparrow$ (eat: $t\uparrow:s\uparrow$ $t\uparrow s\uparrow$) injecting: $i\uparrow:t\uparrow, s\uparrow$ (meal: $i\uparrow:t\uparrow, s\uparrow$)</p> <p>3. vs. $p\uparrow:t\downarrow, s\downarrow$ why? $p\uparrow:t/other\downarrow, t\downarrow$ $p\uparrow:s\downarrow$</p>

1. Which of the following titles best summarizes the contents of the passage?

- (A) Neurotransmitters: Their Crucial Function in Cellular Communication
- (B) Diet and Survival: An Old Relationship Reexamined
- (C) The Blood Supply and the Brain: A Reciprocal Dependence
- (D) Amino Acids and Neurotransmitters: The Connection Between Serotonin Levels and Tyrosine
- (E) The Effects of Food Intake on the Production and Release of Serotonin: Some Recent Findings

For Question 1

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2. According to the passage, the more protein a rat consumes, the lower will be the

- (A) ratio of the rat's blood-tryptophan concentration to the amount of serotonin produced and released in the rat's brain
- (B) ratio of the rat's blood-tryptophan concentration to the concentration in its blood of the other amino acids contained in the protein
- (C) ratio of the rat's blood-tyrosine concentration to its blood-leucine concentration
- (D) number of neurotransmitters of any kind that the rat will produce and release
- (E) number of amino acids the rat's blood will contain

For Question 2

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3. According to the passage, an injection of insulin was most similar in its effect on rats to an injection of

- (A) tyrosine
- (B) leucine
- (C) blood
- (D) tryptophan
- (E) protein

For Question 3

In later studies we found that injecting insulin into a rat's bloodstream also caused parallel elevations in blood and brain tryptophan levels and in serotonin levels.

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- (C) blood
- (D) tryptophan
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4. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would be LEAST likely to be a potential source of aid to a patient who was not adequately producing and releasing serotonin?

- (A) Meals consisting almost exclusively of protein
- (B) Meals consisting almost exclusively of carbohydrates
- (C) Meals that would elicit insulin secretion
- (D) Meals that had very low concentrations of tyrosine
- (E) Meals that had very low concentrations of leucine

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考点分析

- 1: 主题 1段末句/however句
- 2: 3段末尾相关关系
- 3: 2段并列/2个正相关
- 4: 3段末尾相关关系

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, many Western Pueblo settlements in what is now the southwestern United States may have possessed distinctly hierarchical organizational structures. These communities' agricultural systems—which were “intensive” in the use of labor rather than “extensive” in area—may have given rise to political leadership that managed both labor and food resources. That formal management of food resources was needed is suggested by the large size of storage spaces located around some communal Great Kivas (underground ceremonial chambers). Though no direct evidence exists that such spaces were used to store food, Western Pueblo communities lacking sufficient arable land to support their populations could have preserved the necessary extra food, including imported foodstuffs, in such apparently communal spaces.

Moreover, evidence of specialization in producing raw materials and in manufacturing ceramics and textiles indicates differentiation of labor within and between communities. The organizational and managerial demands of such specialization strengthen the possibility that a decision making elite existed, an elite whose control over labor, the use of community surpluses, and the acquisition of imported goods would have led to a concentration of economic resources in their own hands. Evidence for differential distribution of wealth is found in burials of the period: some include large quantities of pottery, jewelry, and other artifacts, whereas others from the same sites lack any such materials.

Cues	Function	Core
1. may possess 2. may give rise to 3. suggested by 4. Though no direct evidence, ...	1. kw 2. kw' 3. x 4. y	1. P: hierarchical 2. leadership 3. large space 4. communal space
1. Moreover, evidence indicates 2. strengthen the possibility 3. evidence is found	1. kw 2. a 3. b	1. differentiation 2. elite 3. wealth

pueblo settlements

5. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly undermine the author's statement in the last sentence of the passage regarding the distribution of wealth in Western Pueblo settlements?

- A. Only community members of exceptional wealth are likely to have been buried with their personal possessions.
- B. Members of communities with extensive agricultural systems are usually buried without personal possessions.
- C. Most artifacts found in burial sites were manufactured locally rather than imported from other communities.
- D. Burial artifacts are often ritual objects associated with religious practices rather than being the deceased's personal possessions.
- E. The quality of burial artifacts varies depending on the site with which they are associated.

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6. According to the passage, which of the following is probably true of the storage spaces mentioned in line 9?

- A. They were used by the community elite for storage of their own food supplies.
- B. They served a ceremonial as well as a practical function.
- C. Their size is an indication of the wealth of the particular community to which they belonged.
- D. Their existence proves that the community to which they belonged imported large amounts of food.
- E. They belonged to and were used by the community as a whole.

For Question 6

That formal management of food resources was needed is suggested by the large size of storage spaces located around some communal Great Kivas (underground ceremonial chambers). Though no direct evidence exists that such spaces were used to store food, Western Pueblo communities lacking sufficient arable land to support their populations could have preserved the necessary extra food, including imported foodstuffs, in such apparently communal spaces.

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7. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. outline the methods by which resources were managed within a particular group of communities
- B. account for the distribution of wealth within a particular group of communities
- C. provide support for a hypothesis concerning the social structure of a particular society
- D. explain how political leadership changed in a particular historical situation
- E. present new evidence that contradicts previous theories about a particular historical situation

For Question 7

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, many Western Pueblo settlements in what is now the southwestern United States may have possessed distinctly hierarchical organizational structures.

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考点分析

5.末句/逻辑反对

6.细节

7.主题/1句/各段首句

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, 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.

Cues	Function	Core
1. many years 2. contradict, however 3. In "Game" (4.) 5. If 6. however 7. 8. not depend 9. Nor: for instance	1. kw_o 2. $aw-/kw_n$ a b 5. $x = kw_o$ vs. yl . y2. 8. $z1$ 9. $z2$	rational vs. contradict UG only one offer rational \rightarrow smallest vs. 40-50% reject $<20\%$ not age ... not amount

ultimatum game

8. 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

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9. The author refers to the sum of one dollar (line 14) 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 share

For Question 9

If, in fact, people are selfish and rational, then the proposer should offer the smallest possible share, while the responder should accept any offer, no matter how small: after all, even one dollar is better than nothing.

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10. 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

For Question 10

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

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考点分析

8. 1 2句however句

9.作用：成分-主干/2段首句

10.末尾2句

Years before the advent of plate tectonics—the widely accepted theory, developed in the mid-1960's, that holds that the major features of Earth's surface are created by the horizontal motions of Earth's outer shell, or lithosphere—a similar theory was rejected by the geological community. In 1912, Alfred Wegener proposed, in a widely debated theory that came to be called continental drift, that Earth's continents were mobile. To most geologists today, Wegener's *The origin of Continents and Oceans* appears an impressive and prescient document, containing several of the essential presumptions underlying plate tectonics theory: the horizontal mobility of pieces of Earth's crust; the essential difference between oceanic and continental crust; and a causal connection between horizontal displacements and the formation of mountain chains. Yet despite the considerable overlap between Wegener's concepts and the later widely embraced plate tectonics theory, and despite the fact that continental drift theory presented a possible solution to the problem of the origin of mountains at a time when existing explanations were seriously in doubt, in its day Wegener's theory was rejected by the vast majority of geologists.

Most geologists and many historians today believe that Wegener's theory was rejected because of its lack of an adequate mechanical basis. Stephen Jay Gould, for example, argues that continental drift theory was rejected because it did not explain how continents could move through an apparently solid oceanic floor. However, as Anthony Hallam has pointed out many scientific phenomena, such as the ice ages, have been accepted before they could be fully explained. The most likely cause for the rejection of continental drift—a cause that has been largely ignored because we consider Wegener's theory to have been validated by the theory of plate tectonics—is the nature of the evidence that was put forward to support it. Most of Wegener's evidence consisted of homologies—similarities of patterns and forms based on direct observations of rocks in the field, supported by the use of hammers, hand lenses, and field notebooks. In contrast, the data supporting plate tectonics were impressively geophysical—instrumental determinations of the physical properties of Earth garnered through the use of seismographs, magnetometers, and computers.

Cues	Function	Core
1. before: similar theory was rejected 2. 1913, proposed 3. today, impressive 4. Yet its day, reject	1. TW: kw 2. a. 3. b. vs. 4. kw	1. p.t': rejected 2. W: drift 3. + 4. vs. rejected
1. today, because of (2. for example) 3. However 4. most likely cause (5. 6. contrast)	1. kw1 2. e.g. 3. aw- 4. kw2 5. 6. x. y	1. lack, mechanical 2. G 3. -: H 4. evidence (homologies vs. geophysical)

continental drift

11. The author cites Hallam (line 30) on the ice ages primarily in order to
- A. provide an example of a geologic phenomenon whose precise causes are not fully understood by geologists today
 - B. criticize the geological community for an apparent lack of consistency in its responses to new theories
 - C. offer evidence held to undermine a common view of why Wegener's theory was not accepted in its day
 - D. give an example of a modern scientist who believes that Wegener's theory was rejected because it failed to adequately explain the mechanical basis of continental drift
 - E. support Gould's rationale for why Wegener's theory was rejected by most geologists in the early twentieth century

For Question 11

Most geologists and many historians today believe that Wegener's theory was rejected because of its lack of an adequate mechanical basis. Stephen Jay Gould, for example, argues that continental drift theory was rejected because it did not explain how continents could move through an apparently solid oceanic floor. However, as Anthony Hallam has pointed out many scientific phenomena, such as the ice ages, have been accepted before they could be fully explained.

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12. The author of the passage refers to the “considerable overlap” (line 17) between continental drift theory and plate tectonics theory most probably in order to

- A. suggest that plate tectonics theory is derived from Wegener’s work
- B. introduce a discussion comparing the elements of the two theories
- C. examine the question of whether continental drift theory was innovative in its time
- D. provide a reason why it might seem surprising that continental drift theory was not more widely embraced by geologists
- E. cite an explanation that has been frequently offered for Wegener’s high standing among geologists today

For Question 12

Yet despite the considerable overlap between Wegener's concepts and the later widely embraced plate tectonics theory, and despite the fact that continental drift theory presented a possible solution to the problem of the origin of mountains at a time when existing explanations were seriously in doubt, in its day Wegener's theory was rejected by the vast majority of geologists.

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13. The author of the passage suggests that the most likely explanation for the geological community's response to continental drift theory in its day was that the theory

- A. was in conflict with certain aspects of plate tectonics theory
- B. failed to account for how mountains were formed
- C. did not adequately explain how continents moved through the ocean floor
- D. was contradicted by the geophysical data of the time
- E. was based on a kind of evidence that was considered insufficiently convincing

For Question 13

The most likely cause for the rejection of continental drift — a cause that has been largely ignored because we consider Wegener's theory to have been validated by the theory of plate tectonics — is the nature of the evidence that was put forward to support it.

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14. It can be inferred from the passage that geologists today would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Wegener's *The Origin of Continents and Oceans*?

- A. It was a worthy scientific effort that was ahead of its time.
- B. It was based on evidence that was later disproved.
- C. It was directly responsible for the acceptance of the theory of plate tectonics.
- D. It has been disproved by continental drift theory.
- E. It misrepresented how horizontal displacements cause the formation of mountain chains.

For Question 14

To most geologists today, Wegener's *The origin of Continents and Oceans* appears an impressive and prescient document, containing several of the essential presumptions underlying plate tectonics theory: the horizontal mobility of pieces of Earth's crust; the essential difference between oceanic and continental crust; and a causal connection between horizontal displacements and the formation of mountain chains. Yet despite the considerable overlap between Wegener's concepts and the later widely embraced plate tectonics theory, and despite the fact that continental drift theory presented a possible solution to the problem of the origin of mountains at a time when existing explanations were seriously in doubt, in its day Wegener's theory was rejected by the vast majority of geologists.

14. It can be inferred from the passage that geologists today would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements about Wegener's *The Origin of Continents and Oceans*?

- A. It was a worthy scientific effort that was ahead of its time.
- B. It was based on evidence that was later disproved.
- C. It was directly responsible for the acceptance of the theory of plate tectonics.
- D. It has been disproved by continental drift theory.
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考点分析

11. However 转折句 /作用

12. Yet句 + despite/作用

13. kw2 +, 核心

14. 1段Yet前后对比态度

(today vs. its day)

本节课授课要点

- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- 复习方法

Recently biologists have been interested in a tide-associated periodic behavior displayed by the diatom *Hantzschia virgata*, a microscopic golden-brown alga that inhabits that portion of a shoreline washed by tides (the intertidal zone). Diatoms of this species, sometimes called “commuter” diatoms, remain burrowed in the sand during high tide, and emerge on the sand surface during the daytime low tide. Just before the sand is inundated by the rising tide, the diatoms burrow again. Some scientists hypothesize that commuter diatoms know that it is low tide because they sense an environmental change, such as an alteration in temperature or a change in pressure caused by tidal movement. However, when diatoms are observed under constant conditions in a laboratory, they still display periodic behavior, continuing to burrow on schedule for several weeks. This indicates that commuter diatoms, rather than relying on environmental cues to keep time, possess an internal pacemaker or biological clock that enables them to anticipate periodic changes in the environment. A commuter diatom has an unusually accurate biological clock, a consequence of the unrelenting environmental pressures to which it is subjected; any diatoms that do not burrow before the tide arrives are washed away.

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This is not to suggest that the period of this biological clock is immutably fixed. Biologists have concluded that even though a diatom does not rely on the environment to keep time, environmental factors—including changes in the tide's hydrostatic pressure, salinity, mechanical agitation, and temperature—can alter the period of its biological clock according to changes in the tidal cycle. In short, the relation between an organism's biological clock and its environment is similar to that between a wristwatch and its owner: the owner cannot make the watch run faster or slower, but can reset the hands. However, this relation is complicated in intertidal dwellers such as commuter diatoms by the fact that these organisms are exposed to the solar-day cycle as well as to the tidal cycle, and sometimes display both solar-day and tidal periods in a single behavior. Commuter diatoms, for example, emerge only during those low tides that occur during the day.

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Cues	Function	Core
<p>1. behavior displayed</p> <p>scientists hypothesize However rather than</p> <p>2. not to suggest biologists concluded In short... similar However, complicated (for example)</p>	<p>1: tw (i j)</p> <p>kw₁</p> <p>aw-.</p> <p>kw₂. (x)</p> <p>2: kw'</p> <p>vs. kw_{2.1}</p> <p>(m.)</p> <p>kw_{2.2}</p> <p>(p.)</p>	<p>1. cd: <u>periodic</u>: (...)</p> <p>environ change</p> <p>×. constant.</p> <p>clock → period (pressure)</p> <p>2 not: fixed</p> <p>environ: alter (=)</p> <p>vs. solar-day cycle</p>

diatom

- I. The passage suggests which of the following about the accuracy of the commuter diatom's biological clock?
- A. The accuracy of the commuter diatom's biological clock varies according to changes in the tidal cycle.
 - B. The unusual accuracy that characterizes the commuter diatom's biological clock is rare among intertidal species.
 - C. The commuter diatom's biological clock is likely to be more accurate than the biological clock of a species that is subject to less intense environmental pressures.
 - D. The commuter diatom's biological clock tends to be more accurate than the biological clocks of most other species because of the consistency of the tidal cycle.
 - E. The accuracy of the commuter diatom's biological clock tends to fluctuate when the diatom is observed under variable laboratory conditions.

For Question 1

A commuter diatom has an unusually accurate biological clock, a consequence of the unrelenting environmental pressures to which it is subjected; any diatoms that do not burrow before the tide arrives are washed away.

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A commuter diatom has an unusually accurate biological clock, a consequence of the unrelenting environmental pressures to which it is subjected; any diatoms that do not burrow before the tide arrives are washed away.

2. The author of the passage compares the relationship between an organism's biological clock and its environment to the relation between a wristwatch and its owner most probably in order to

- A. point out a fundamental difference between the function of biological clocks in organisms and the use of mechanical clocks by humans
- B. illustrate the way in which the period of an organism's biological clock can be altered by environmental factors
- C. suggest that there are important similarities between the biological clock in organisms such as the commuter diatom and the biological clock in humans
- D. support an argument regarding the methods used by certain organisms to counteract the influence of the environment on their biological clocks
- E. question the accuracy of the biological clock in organisms such as the commuter diatom

For Question 2

Biologists have concluded that even though a diatom does not rely on the environment to keep time, environmental factors—including changes in the tide's hydrostatic pressure, salinity, mechanical agitation, and temperature—can alter the period of its biological clock according to changes in the tidal cycle. In short, the relation between an organism's biological clock and its environment is similar to that between a wristwatch and its owner: the owner cannot make the watch run faster or slower, but can reset the hands.

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3. According to the passage, the periodic behavior displayed by commuter diatoms under constant laboratory conditions is characterized by which of the following?

- A. Greater unpredictability than the corresponding behavior under natural conditions
- B. A consistent periodic schedule in the short term
- C. No difference over the long term from the corresponding behavior under natural conditions
- D. Initial variability caused by the constant conditions of the laboratory
- E. Greater sensitivity to environmental factors than is the case under natural conditions

For Question 3

However, when diatoms are observed under constant conditions in a laboratory, they still display periodic behavior, continuing to burrow on schedule for several weeks.

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D. Initial variability caused by the constant conditions of the laboratory

E. Greater sensitivity to environmental factors than is the case under natural conditions

4. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. dispute the influence of environmental factors on the tide-associated behavioral rhythms displayed by the diatom *Hantzschia virgata*
- B. describe how certain tide-associated behavioral rhythms displayed by the diatom *Hantzschia virgata* have changed over time
- C. compare tide-associated behavioral rhythms to solar-day behavioral rhythms in the diatom *Hantzschia virgata*
- D. examine how certain biological and environmental influences affect the tide-associated behavioral rhythms displayed by the diatom *Hantzschia virgata*
- E. identify certain environmental factors that limit the effectiveness of the biological clock in the diatom *Hantzschia virgata*

For Question 4

This indicates that commuter diatoms, rather than relying on environmental cues to keep time, possess an internal pacemaker or biological clock that enables them to anticipate periodic changes in the environment.

Biologists have concluded that even though a diatom does not rely on the environment to keep time, environmental factors—including changes in the tide's hydrostatic pressure, salinity, mechanical agitation, and temperature—can alter the period of its biological clock according to changes in the tidal cycle.

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- A. dispute the influence of environmental factors on the tide-associated behavioral rhythms displayed by the diatom *Hantzschia virgata*
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- C. compare tide-associated behavioral rhythms to solar-day behavioral rhythms in the diatom *Hantzschia virgata*
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考点分析

1. 1段末句/consequence

2. 类比-论点/in order to

3. 1段however/aw-句

4. 主题/首句TW + 2个

kw

Excess inventory, a massive problem for many businesses, has several causes, some of which are unavoidable. Overstocks may accumulate through production overruns or errors. Certain styles and colors prove unpopular. With some products—computers and software, toys, and books—last year's models are difficult to move even at huge discounts. Occasionally the competition introduces a better product. But in many cases the public's buying tastes simply change, leaving a manufacturer or distributor with thousands (or millions) of items that the fickle public no longer wants.

One common way to dispose of this merchandise is to sell it to a liquidator, who buys as cheaply as possible and then resells the merchandise through catalogs, discount stores, and other outlets. However, liquidators may pay less for the merchandise than it cost to make it. Another way to dispose of excess inventory is to dump it. The corporation takes a straight cost write-off on its taxes and hauls the merchandise to a landfill. Although it is hard to believe, there is a sort of convoluted logic to this approach. It is perfectly legal, requires little time or preparation on the company's part, and solves the problem quickly. The drawback is the remote possibility of getting caught by the news media. Dumping perfectly useful products can turn into a public relations nightmare. Children living in poverty are freezing and XYZ Company has just sent 500 new snowsuits to the local dump. Parents of young children are barely getting by and QRS Company dumps 1,000 cases of disposable diapers because they have slight imperfections.

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The managers of these companies are not deliberately wasteful; they are simply unaware of all their alternatives. In 1976 the Internal Revenue Service provided a tangible incentive for businesses to contribute their products to charity. The new tax law allowed corporations to deduct the cost of the product donated plus half the difference between cost and fair market selling price, with the proviso that deductions cannot exceed twice cost. Thus, the federal government sanctions—indeed, encourages—an above-cost federal tax deduction for companies that donate inventory to charity.

Core

1. excess: causes

(a b c d But tastes)

2. sell - pay less

dump

(logic+)

drawback: media (X, Qps)

3. IRS- tax law

donate

excess inventory

Function

1. TW=prob.

a b c d e

2. kw_1 . aw-.

kw_2 . i.

aw+. x.

aw-. u. v.

3. kw_3 '.

m. n.

cs_3 .

5.The author mentions each of the following as a cause of excess inventory EXCEPT

- (A) production of too much merchandise
- (B) inaccurate forecasting of buyers' preferences
- (C) unrealistic pricing policies
- (D) products' rapid obsolescence
- (E) availability of a better product

For Question 5

Excess inventory, a massive problem for many businesses, has several causes, some of which are unavoidable. Overstocks may accumulate through production overruns or errors. Certain styles and colors prove unpopular. With some products—computers and software, toys, and books—last year's models are difficult to move even at huge discounts. Occasionally the competition introduces a better product. But in many cases the public's buying tastes simply change, leaving a manufacturer or distributor with thousands (or millions) of items that the fickle public no longer wants.

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6. The author cites the examples in lines 25-29 most probably in order to illustrate

- (A) the fiscal irresponsibility of dumping as a policy for dealing with excess inventory
- (B) the waste-management problems that dumping new products creates
- (C) the advantages to the manufacturer of dumping as a policy
- (D) alternatives to dumping explored by different companies
- (E) how the news media could portray dumping to the detriment of the manufacturer's reputation

For Question 6

The drawback is the remote possibility of getting caught by the news media. Dumping perfectly useful products can turn into a public relations nightmare. Children living in poverty are freezing and XYZ Company has just sent 500 new snowsuits to the local dump. Parents of young children are barely getting by and QRS Company dumps 1,000 cases of disposable diapers because they have slight imperfections.

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- (D) alternatives to dumping explored by different companies
- (E) how **the news media** could portray dumping to the detriment of the manufacturer's reputation

The drawback is the remote possibility of getting caught by **the news media**. Dumping perfectly useful products can turn into a public relations nightmare.

7. By asserting that manufacturers “are simply unaware” (line 31), the author suggests which of the following?

- (A) Manufacturers might donate excess inventory to charity rather than dump it if they knew about the provision in the federal tax code.
- (B) The federal government has failed to provide sufficient encouragement to manufacturers to make use of advantageous tax policies.
- (C) Manufacturers who choose to dump excess inventory are not aware of the possible effects on their reputation of media coverage of such dumping.
- (D) The manufacturers of products disposed of by dumping are unaware of the needs of those people who would find the products useful.
- (E) The manufacturers who dump their excess inventory are not familiar with the employment of liquidators to dispose of overstock

For Question 7

The managers of these companies are not deliberately wasteful; they are simply unaware of all their alternatives. In 1976 the Internal Revenue Service provided a tangible incentive for businesses to contribute their products to charity. ... Thus, the federal government sanctions—indeed, encourages—an above-cost federal tax deduction for companies that donate inventory to charity.

By asserting that manufacturers “are simply unaware” (line 31), the author suggests which of the following?

- (A) Manufacturers might donate excess inventory to charity rather than dump it if they knew about **the provision in the federal tax code**.
- (B) The federal government has failed to provide sufficient encouragement to manufacturers to make use of advantageous tax policies.
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The managers of these companies are not deliberately wasteful; they are simply unaware of all their **alternatives**.

8. The information in the passage suggests that which of the following, if true, would make donating excess inventory to charity less attractive to manufacturers than dumping?
- (A) The costs of getting the inventory to the charitable destination are greater than the above-cost tax deduction.
 - (B) The news media give manufacturers' charitable contributions the same amount of coverage that they give dumping.
 - (C) No straight-cost tax benefit can be claimed for items that are dumped.
 - (D) The fair-market value of an item in excess inventory is 5 times its cost.
 - (E) Items end up as excess inventory because of a change in the public's preferences.

For Question 8

The new tax law allowed corporations to deduct the cost of the product donated plus half the difference between cost and fair market selling price, with the proviso that deductions cannot exceed twice cost. Thus, the federal government sanctions—indeed, encourages—an above-cost federal tax deduction for companies that donate inventory to charity.

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考点分析

5: 1段并列EXCEPT

6: in order to/aw-及其证据或例子

7: 3段首句/取非

8: 3段kw3+的核心/末句; 逻辑反对

In 1994, a team of scientists led by David McKay began studying the meteorite ALH84001, which had been discovered in Antarctica in 1984. Two years later, the McKay team announced that ALH84001, which scientists generally agree originated on Mars, contained compelling evidence that life once existed on Mars. This evidence includes the discovery of organic molecules in ALH84001, the first ever found in Martian rock. Organic molecules—complex, carbonbased compounds—form the basis for terrestrial life. The organic molecules found in ALH84001 are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAH's. When microbes die, their organic material often decays into PAH's.

Skepticism about the McKay team's claim remains, however. For example, ALH84001 has been on earth for 13,000 years, suggesting to some scientists that its PAH's might have resulted from terrestrial contamination. However, McKay's team has demonstrated that the concentration of PAH's increases as one looks deeper into ALH84001, contrary to what one would expect from terrestrial contamination. The skeptic's strongest argument, however, is that processes unrelated to organic life can easily produce all the evidence found by McKay's team, including PAH's. For example, star formation produces PAH's. Moreover, PAH's frequently appear in other meteorites, and no one attributes their presence to life processes. Yet McKay's team notes that the particular combination of PAH's in ALH84001 is more similar to the combinations produced by decaying organisms than to those originating from nonbiological processes.

Cues	Function	Core
1.began studying	tw	1.A
2.M announced	kw	2. M: life
3.evidence include	a b c d	3. organic
4		...
5		
6		
7. skepticism remain	awl-	7. -
8. For example	x.	8. contamination
9. however, M	kw	9. P: increase
10. skeptic		10. -: unrelated
11. example. 12.	aw2-. i j	(...)
13.Yet M notes	kw	13. P = organism

9. The passage asserts which of the following about the claim that ALH84001 originated on Mars?
- A. It was initially proposed by the McKay team of scientists.
 - B. It is not a matter of widespread scientific dispute.
 - C. It has been questioned by some skeptics of the McKay team's work.
 - D. It has been undermined by recent work on PAH's.
 - E. It is incompatible with the fact that ALH84001 has been on Earth for 13,000 years.

For Question 9

Two years later, the McKay team announced that ALH84001, which scientists generally agree originated on Mars, contained compelling evidence that life once existed on Mars.

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D. It has been undermined by recent work on PAH's.

E. It is incompatible with the fact that ALH84001 has been on Earth for 13,000 years.

10. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. describe new ways of studying the possibility that life once existed on Mars
- B. revise a theory regarding the existence of life on Mars in light of new evidence
- C. reconcile conflicting viewpoints regarding the possibility that life once existed on Mars
- D. evaluate a recently proposed argument concerning the origin of ALH84001
- E. describe a controversy concerning the significance of evidence from ALH84001

For Question 10

In 1994, a team of scientists led by David McKay began studying the meteorite ALH84001, which had been discovered in Antarctica in 1984. Two years later, the McKay team announced that ALH84001, which scientists generally agree originated on Mars, contained compelling evidence that life once existed on Mars.

Skepticism about the McKay team's claim remains, however.

However, McKay's team has demonstrated that ...

The skeptic's strongest argument, however, is that ...

Yet McKay's team notes that...

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- E. describe a controversy concerning the significance of evidence from ALH84001

11. The passage suggests that the fact that ALH84001 has been on earth for 13,000 years has been used by some scientists to support which of the following claims about ALH84001?

- A. ALH84001 may not have originated on Mars.
- B. ALH84001 contains PAH's that are the result of nonbiological processes.
- C. ALH84001 may not have contained PAH's when it landed on Earth.
- D. The organic molecules found in ALH84001 are not PAH's.
- E. The organic molecules found in ALH84001 could not be the result of terrestrial contamination.

For Question 11

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考点分析

9. 2句细节

10. 主题/theory-skepticism

11. aw_1 -句/2段首句

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.

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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.

Cues	Function	Core
1. a theory by M, directly attributed to 2. However, K points out (3. Nor 4. K also, explanation 5. Still, K attributes to) 6. But, according to W (7. W observes; yet)	1. kw1 2. aw-: x 3. y 4. z/kw2 5. kw2'. 6. kw3. (7. u.)	1. M: P → <u>extinction</u> 2. vs. K: P <u>-/-> large</u> (3. small animals 4. climatic 5. K: 2 nd factor) vs. 6. W: P <u>-/-></u> (7. coincide v. earlier)

Paleoindians

12. 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.

For Question 12

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13. 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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14. In the last sentence of the passage, the author refers to “recent archaeological discoveries” (lines 26-27) 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
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考点分析

12. aw- 细节

13. aw-/态度取非/逻辑反对

14. yet句：作用题

本节课授课要点

- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- 复习方法

In *American Genesis*, which covers the century of technological innovation in the United States beginning in 1876, Thomas Hughes assigns special prominence to Thomas Edison as archetype of the independent nineteenth-century inventor. However, Hughes virtually ignores Edison's famous contemporary and notorious adversary in the field of electric light and power, George Westinghouse. This comparative neglect of Westinghouse is consistent with other recent historians' works, although it marks an intriguing departure from the prevailing view during the inventors' lifetimes (and for decades afterward) of Edison and Westinghouse as the two "pioneer innovators" of the electrical industry.

My recent reevaluation of Westinghouse, facilitated by materials found in railroad archives, suggests that while Westinghouse and Edison shared important traits as inventors, they differed markedly in their approach to the business aspects of innovation. For Edison as an inventor, novelty was always paramount: the overriding goal of the business of innovation was simply to generate funding for new inventions. Edison therefore undertook just enough sales, product development, and manufacturing to accomplish this. Westinghouse, however, shared the attitudes of the railroads and other industries for whom he developed innovations: product development standardization, system and order were top priorities. Westinghouse thus better exemplifies the systematic approach to technological development that would become a hallmark of modern corporate research and development.

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Cues

1. In AG, TH

However

consistent with..., although

2. My recent: differ

(For E.

W, however, ...)

Function

1. kw_o

aw-

(x)

2. kw_n

($a_1 a_2$

$b_1 b_2$)

Core

1. H: E archetype

vs. ignore W.

(H=other vs. lifetime)

2. E vs. W

(E: novelty

vs. W: system)

I. The primary purpose of the passage is to

A. reevaluate a controversial theory

B. identify the flaws in a study

C. propose a new method of historical research

D. compare two contrasting analyses

E. provide a fresh perspective

For question 1

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2. According to the passage, Edison's chief concern as an inventor was the
- A. availability of a commercial market
 - B. costs of developing a prototype
 - C. originality of his inventions
 - D. maintenance of high standards throughout production
 - E. generation of enough profits to pay for continued marketing

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3. The author of the passage implies that the shift away from the views of Westinghouse's contemporaries should be regarded as

- A. a natural outgrowth of the recent revival of interest in Edison
- B. a result of scholarship based on previously unknown documents
- C. reflective of modern neglect of the views of previous generations
- D. inevitable, given the changing trends in historical interpretations
- E. surprising, given the stature that Westinghouse once had

For question 3

This comparative neglect of Westinghouse is consistent with other recent historians' works, although it marks an intriguing departure from the prevailing view during the inventors' lifetimes (and for decades afterward) of Edison and Westinghouse as the two “pioneer innovators ” of the electrical industry.

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考点分析

1. 结构：观点对比
2. 对比核心：证据对比 / 句间对比
3. although：句内对比

Scientists generally credit violent collisions between tectonic plates, the mobile fragments of Earth's rocky outer shell, with sculpting the planet's surface, as, for example, when what is now the Indian subcontinent collided with Asia, producing the Himalayan Mountains. However, plate tectonics cannot fully explain certain massive surface features, such as the “superswell” of southern Africa, a vast plateau over 1,000 miles across and nearly a mile high. Geologic evidence shows that southern African has been slowly rising for the past 100 million years, yet it has not experienced a tectonic collision for nearly 400 million years. The explanation may be in Earth's mantle, the layer of rock underlying the tectonic plates and extending down over 1,800 miles to the outer edge of Earth's iron core.

Since the early twentieth century, geophysicists have understood that the mantle churns and roils like a thick soup. The relative low density of the hottest rock makes that material buoyant, so it slowly ascends, while cooler, denser rock sinks until heat escaping the molten core warms it enough to make it rise again. While this process of convection was known to enable the horizontal movement of tectonic plates, until recently geophysicists were skeptical of its ability to lift or lower the planet's surface vertically.

However, recent technological advances have allowed geophysicists to make three-dimensional “snapshots” of the mantle by measuring vibrations, or seismic waves, set in motion by earthquakes originating in the planet’s outer shell and recording the time it takes for them to travel from an earthquake’s epicenter to a particular recording station at the surface. Because geophysicists know that seismic waves become sluggish in hot, low-density rock, and speed up in colder, denser regions, they can now infer the temperatures and densities in a given segment of the interior. By compiling a map of seismic velocities from thousands of earthquakes across the globe, they can also begin to map temperatures and densities throughout the mantle. These methods have revealed some unexpectedly immense formations in the deepest parts of the mantle; the largest of these is a buoyant mass of hot rock directly below Africa’s southern tip. Dispelling researchers’ initial doubts, computer models have confirmed that this formation is buoyant enough to rise slowly within the mantle and strong enough to push Africa upward as it rises.

Core

1p. 1. collision/t.p. → surface H.M.

2. not fully: s.A

(3. evidence)

4. mantle

2p. 1. early, soup. (2. hot ↑ cool ↓

3. horizon vs. vertical)

vs. 4. 3-d.: seismic waves

(5. given + 6 throughout)

7. 8. formation → Africa ↑

planet's surface

Function

1. kw_o

aw-

x.

kw_n

2. kw_1 (a b)

vs. kw_2

(u1, u2)

cs_1 . cs_2 .

4. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. describing a traditional explanation for the vertical movement of Earth's surface
- B. discussing recent geophysical research that may explain certain features of Earth's surface that were previously difficult to account for
- C. combining elements of several theories in order to develop a plausible explanation for a poorly understood feature of Earth's surface
- D. providing new evidence in support of a long-standing belief about how certain of Earth's massive surface features were created
- E. questioning the implications of geophysicists' recent findings regarding the composition and density of Earth's mantle

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5. The passage suggests that geophysicists can now infer the characteristics in a given segment of the mantle by doing which of the following?

- A. Observing how long it takes for seismic waves to travel from an earthquake's epicenter to a particular surface location and applying knowledge of how rock temperature and density affect the velocity of those waves
- B. Analyzing the results of studies linking the formation of some of Earth's surface features with the violent collisions of tectonic plates and inferring the causes of the information of other features from those results
- C. Recording data about earthquakes throughout the world and correlating the relative force and duration of those earthquakes with information about their geological environment
- D. Comparing data about earthquakes that occur in southern Africa's superswell with data about other types of seismic events that occur there
- E. Using computer models to estimate the length of time it would take for a hypothetical landmass 1,000 miles across to rise one mile vertically

For Question 5

However, recent technological advances have allowed geophysicists to make three-dimensional “snapshots” of the mantle by measuring vibrations, or seismic waves, set in motion by earthquakes originating in the planet’s outer shell and recording the time it takes for them to travel from an earthquake’s epicenter to a particular recording station at the surface.

Because geophysicists know that seismic waves become sluggish in hot, low-density rock, and speed up in colder, denser regions, they can now infer the temperatures and densities in a given segment of the interior.

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6. In line 5, the author mentions the Himalayan Mountains most likely in order to

- A. highlight certain similarities between the southern African superswell and other massive features on Earth's surface
- B. identify a feature of Earth's surface that predates the origins of the southern African superswell
- C. provide an example of a feature of Earth's surface that can explained by plate tectonics
- D. suggest that geophysicists are correct in attributing the sculpting of Earth's surface to violent collisions between tectonic plates
- E. give an example of a feature of Earth's surface that scientists are unable to explain fully

For Question 6

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7. According to the passage, the computer models referred to in the last sentence have had which of the following effects?

- A. They have confirmed researchers' doubts regarding the theory that convection within the mantle can lift or lower Earth's surface vertically.
- B. They have cast doubt on the validity of plate-tectonics theory as an explanation for the sculpting of Earth's mountain ranges.
- C. They have proved geophysicists' theory that the behavior of seismic waves in Earth's mantle is related to the temperature of the rock through which they are traveling.
- D. They have convinced formerly skeptical researchers that rock formations deep in Earth's mantle below southern Africa could have created the superswell.
- E. They have confirmed researchers' speculation that masses of hot rock are buoyant enough to rise to the upper part of Earth's mantle.

For Question 7

Dispelling researchers' initial doubts, **computer models** have confirmed that this formation is buoyant enough to rise slowly within the mantle and strong enough to push Africa upward as it rises.

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考点分析

4. 主题/however

5. 2段kw+的细节

6. 首句/in order to/论点与论据或例子

7. 末句/kw+的结论

Some observers have attributed the dramatic growth in temporary employment that occurred in the United States during the 1980's to increased participation in the workforce by certain groups, such as first-time or reentering workers, who supposedly prefer such arrangements. However, statistical analyses reveal that demographic changes in the workforce did not correlate with variations in the total number of temporary workers. Instead, these analyses suggest that factors affecting employers account for the rise in temporary employment. One factor is product demand: temporary employment is favored by employers who are adapting to fluctuating demand for products while at the same time seeking to reduce overall labor costs. Another factor is labor's reduced bargaining strength, which allows employers more control over the terms of employment.

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Given the analyses, which reveal that growth in temporary employment now far exceeds the level explainable by recent workforce entry rates of groups said to prefer temporary jobs, firms should be discouraged from creating excessive numbers of temporary positions. Government policymakers should consider mandating benefit coverage for temporary employees, promoting pay equity between temporary and permanent workers, assisting labor unions in organizing temporary workers, and encouraging firms to assign temporary jobs primarily to employees who explicitly indicate that preference.

Core

1. groups \rightarrow increase
2. vs. not correlate
3. employers \rightarrow rise
(4. demand. 5. bargain)
6. firm discouraged
7. Government should
temporary employment

Function

- kw_1 .
 aw -.
 kw_2 .
(x y)
 cs_1 .
 cs_2 .

8. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the “factors affecting employers” that are mentioned in lines 9-10?

- (A) Most experts cite them as having initiated the growth in temporary employment that occurred during the 1980's.
- (B) They may account for the increase in the total number of temporary workers during the 1980's.
- (C) They were less important than demographic change in accounting for the increase of temporary employment during the 1980's.
- (D) They included a sharp increase in the cost of labor during the 1980's.
- (E) They are more difficult to account for than at other factors involved in the growth of temporary employment during the 1980's.

For Question 8

Instead, these analyses suggest that factors affecting employers account for the rise in temporary employment. One factor is product demand: temporary employment is favored by employers who are adapting to fluctuating demand for products while at the same time seeking to reduce overall labor costs. Another factor is labor's reduced bargaining strength, which allows employers more control over the terms of employment.

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9. The passage suggests which of the following about the workers who took temporary jobs during the 1980's?

- (A) Their jobs frequently led to permanent positions within firms.
- (B) They constituted a less demographically diverse group than has been suggested.
- (C) They were occasionally involved in actions organized by labor unions.
- (D) Their pay declined during the decade in comparison with the pay of permanent employees.
- (E) They did not necessarily prefer temporary employment to permanent employment.

For Question 9 信息题 核心排除

Some observers have attributed the dramatic growth in temporary employment that occurred in the United States during the 1980's to increased participation in the workforce by certain groups, such as first-time or reentering workers, who supposedly prefer such arrangements. However, statistical analyses reveal that demographic changes in the workforce did not correlate with variations in the total number of temporary workers.

9. The passage suggests which of the following about the workers who took temporary jobs during the 1980's?

- (A) Their jobs frequently led to permanent positions within firms.
- (B) They constituted a less demographically diverse group than has been suggested.
- (C) They were occasionally involved in actions organized by labor unions.
- (D) Their pay declined during the decade in comparison with the pay of permanent employees.
- (E) They did not necessarily prefer temporary employment to permanent employment.

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10. The passage mentions each of the following as an appropriate kind of governmental action EXCEPT

- (A) getting firms to offer temporary employment primarily to a certain group of people
- (B) encouraging equitable pay for temporary and permanent employees
- (C) facilitating the organization of temporary workers by labor unions
- (D) establishing guidelines on the proportion of temporary workers that firms should employ
- (E) ensuring that temporary workers obtain benefits from their employers

For Question 10

Government policymakers should consider mandating benefit coverage for temporary employees, promoting pay equity between temporary and permanent workers, assisting labor unions in organizing temporary workers, and encouraging firms to assign temporary jobs primarily to employees who explicitly indicate that preference.

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- (A) getting firms to offer temporary employment primarily to a certain group of people
- (B) encouraging equitable pay for temporary and permanent employees
- (C) facilitating the organization of temporary workers by labor unions
- (D) establishing guidelines on the **proportion** of temporary workers that firms should employ
- (E) ensuring that temporary workers obtain benefits from their employers

考点分析

- 8. 信息 / 新观点
- 9. 信息 / 老观点及负评价 kw_o, aw^- .
- 10. 末句列举

Until recently, zoologists believed that all species of phocids (true seals), a pin-nipped family, use a different maternal strategy than do otariids (fur seals and sea lions), another pinniped family. Mother otariids use a foraging strategy. They acquire moderate energy stores in the form of blubber before arriving at breeding sites and then fast for 5 to 11 days after birth. Throughout the rest of the lactation (milk production) period, which lasts from 4 months to 3 years depending on the species, mother otariids alternately forage at sea, where they replenish their fat stores, and nurse their young at breeding sites. Zoologists had assumed that females of all phocids species, by contrast, use a fasting strategy in which mother phocids, having accumulated large energy stores before they arrive at breeding sites, fast throughout the entire lactation period, which lasts from 4 to 50 days depending on the species. However, recent studies on harbor seals, a phocids species, found that lactating females commenced foraging approximately 6 days after giving birth and on average made 7 foraging trips during the remainder of their 24-day lactation period.

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The maternal strategy evolved by harbor seals may have to do with their small size and the large proportion of their fat stores depleted in lactation. Harbor seals are small compared with other phocids species such as grey seals, all of which are known to fast for the entire lactation period. Studies show that mother seals of these species use respectively 84 percent, 58 percent, and 33 percent of their fat stores during lactation. By comparison, harbor seals use 80 percent of their fat stores in just the first 19 days of lactation, even though they occasionally feed during this period. Since such a large proportion of their fat stores is exhausted despite feeding, mother harbor seals clearly cannot support all of lactation using only energy stored before giving birth. Though smaller than many other phocids, harbor seals are similar in size to most otariids. In addition, there is already some evidence suggesting that the ringed seal, a phocids species that is similar in size to the harbor seal, may also use a maternal foraging strategy.

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maternal strategy

Cues

1. Until recently, different
(.... by contrast)
however, recent studies
2. have to do with
(small compared with
... By comparison...)
(similar in size)
(In addition, similar)

Core

1. $o \neq p$:
(foraging vs. p : fasting)
vs. $p'=o$: foraging
2. h : strategy \leftarrow size, fat.
($h < \text{other}$
other: \downarrow vs. 80% \uparrow)
($h=o$)
($h=r$: foraging)

11. It can be inferred from the passage that the females of all phocids species differ from the females of all otariid species in that the female phocids

- A. have shorter lactation periods
- B. consume more food during lactation
- C. consume a higher proportion of fat stores
- D. forage for food occasionally during their lactation periods
- E. deplete a smaller percentage of their fat stores during their lactation periods

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12. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. present evidence that several phocids species use the maternal fasting strategy
 - B. explain why the maternal strategy typically used by phocids is different from the maternal strategy used by otariids
- C. argue that zoologists' current understanding of harbor seals' maternal strategy is incorrect
- D. describe an unexpected behavior observed in harbor seals and propose an explanation that may account for the behavior
- E. describe evidence concerning the maternal strategy of the harbor seal and suggest that the harbor seal belongs to the otariid rather than to the phocids family

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13. According to the passage, until recently zoologists believed which of the following about all phocids mothers?

- A. Their fasting periods after giving birth were typically shorter than those of otariids.
- B. Their lactation periods were generally as long as those of comparably sized otariids.
- C. They acquired only moderate energy stores in the form of blubber before arriving at breeding sites.
- D. They depleted less than a third of their stored body fat during lactation.
- E. They replenished their fat stores only after their lactation period ended.

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14. The author of the passage mentions ringed seals most probably in order to
- A. provide an example of a phocid species that fasts throughout its entire lactation period
 - B. provide an example of a phocid species whose maternal strategy is typical of phocid species
 - C. provide an example of a phocid species that may deplete an even higher proportion of its fat stores during lactation than harbor seals do
 - D. support the assertion that harbor seals are smaller than many other phocids
 - E. support the assertion that harbor seals' maternal strategy may be related to their small size

For Question 14

The maternal strategy evolved by harbor seals may have to do with their small size and the large proportion of their fat stores depleted in lactation.

In addition, there is already some evidence suggesting that **the ringed seal**, a phocids species that is similar in size to the harbor seal, may also use a maternal foraging strategy.

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考点分析

11. 13: 老观点的证据对比

12: 主题: 新老观点对比

14: 2段首句论点与末句论据关系

本节课授课要点

- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- 复习方法

6个分解训练

1. 10篇长文各段首句 $2' + 6' = 8'$

1.5-2hrs --> 整体结构

2. 短文/长文2nd 3rd段: 40段--> 段落结构

a. 按顺序看 b. 分文理看

$2' + 6'(\text{core, function}) = 8'$

$40 * 8' = 320' = 6\text{hrs}$

1) kw a b c

2) kw1 a b kw2/aw- x y

3. 长句 50句: 已读长句 $50 * 2' = 2\text{hrs}$

4. 题干 80题： 题型+定位

$$2' * 80 = 160' = 3\text{hrs}$$

5. 分题型训练 excel 归类

1h + 3hrs 分类看

6. 选项集中看： 对？ 错？

$$300\text{个} * 0.5' = 3\text{ hrs}$$

20-25hrs, 2-3天

+ 1-2天 讲过文章

2-4 Exercises 循环训练

- 1st: 计时
- 2nd: 写出句子之间关系(core, function)
- 3rd: 答案与原文的对应
- 4th 5th: 按照段落和文章分类反复看做过的文章

回顾本节课授课要点

- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- 复习方法

回顾全套GMAT阅读课程

- Lecture One The Test and Reading Comprehension
- Lecture Two How to Read and Analyze a Passage: Examples
- Lecture Three Multi-level Structure I: Passage
 - Lecture Four Multi-level Structure II: Paragraph
- Lecture Five Multi-level Structure III: Sentence
- Lecture Six Types of Questions
- Lecture Seven Exercises

The End

结课赠言

优秀之人之所以优秀

因为他们走的是普通人很难走的路

陈虎平