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GMAT 阅读

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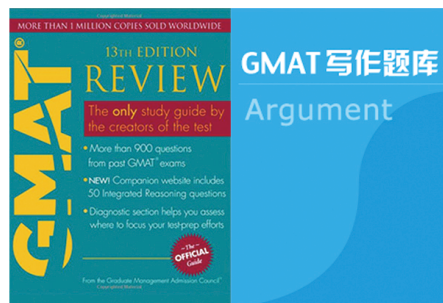
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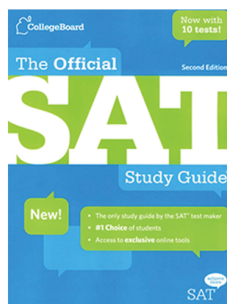
GRE



GMAT



SAT



陈虎平GMAT阅读



陈虎平，智课网（SmartStudy）GRE、GMAT阅读教学权威。国内GRE阅读、GMAT阅读首席讲师，教学研究权威，香港中文大学哲学博士。讲授学术类英文考试的阅读技巧多年，主张从逻辑结构的角度分析学术文章，获得广泛认可。曾独译或合译六部学术和科普著作；也曾大学讲授语言哲学、科学哲学、文化哲学等课程。

主讲内容：

GRE阅读, GMAT阅读（RC）

出版物：

《GRE阅读制胜法则：多层结构法》

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Lecture One

The Test and Reading Comprehension

本节课授课要点

- **The Test**

I. The Test

GMAT Test Section	Number of Questions	Question Types	Timing
Analytical Writing Assessment	1 Topic	Analysis of an Argument	30 Minutes
Integrated Reasoning	12 Questions	Multi-Source Reasoning Graphics Interpretation Two-Part Analysis Table Analysis	30 Minutes
Quantitative	37 Questions	Data Sufficiency Problem Solving	75 Minutes
Verbal	41 Questions	Reading Comprehension Critical Reasoning Sentence Correction	75 Minutes
Total Exam Time			3 hours, 30 min

- Physical Sciences
 - Biological Sciences
 - Social Sciences
 - Business
-
- Understanding **words and statements** in reading passages
 - Understanding **the logical relationships** between significant points and concepts in the reading passages
 - Drawing inferences from facts and statements in the reading passages
 - Understanding and following the development of **quantitative concepts** as they are presented in verbal material
 - Logical Relationship: **Paragraph**

- Logical Relationship: **Passage**
- 结论句 conclusion sentence
- 态度
- parts and structures
- Inference 推理:
- quantitative concepts
- 逻辑关系
- Skills

Lecture Two

How to Read and Analyze a Passage

本节课授课要点

- **Long Passage**
- **Short passage**

I. Long Passage

Although numbers of animals in a given region may fluctuate from year to year, the fluctuations are often temporary and, over long periods, trivial. Scientists have advanced three theories of population control to account for this relative constancy.

The first theory attributes a relatively constant population to periodic climatic catastrophes that decimate populations with such frequency as to prevent them from exceeding some particular limit.

A second theory argues that population growth is primarily density-dependent—that is, the rate of growth of a population in a region decreases as the number of animals increases.

A third theory, proposed by Wynne-Edwards and termed “epideictic,” argues that organisms have evolved a “code” in the form of social or epideictic behavior displays....

Although numbers of animals in a given region may fluctuate from year to year, the fluctuations are often temporary and, over long periods, trivial. Scientists have advanced three theories of population control to account for this relative constancy.

The first theory attributes a relatively constant population to periodic climatic catastrophes that decimate populations with such frequency as to prevent them from exceeding some particular limit. In the case of small organisms with short life cycles, climatic changes need not be catastrophic: normal seasonal changes in photoperiod (daily amount of sunlight), for example, can govern population growth. This theory—the density-independent view—asserts that climatic factors exert the same regulatory effect on population regardless of the number of individuals in a region.

A second theory argues that population growth is primarily density-dependent—that is, the rate of growth of a population in a region decreases as the number of animals increases. The mechanisms that manage regulation may vary. For example, as numbers increase, the food supply would probably diminish, which would increase mortality. In addition, as Lotka and Volterra have shown, predators can find prey more easily in high-density populations. Other regulators include physiological control mechanisms: for example, Christian and Davis have demonstrated how the crowding that results from a rise in numbers may bring about hormonal changes in the pituitary and adrenal glands that in turn may regulate population by lowering sexual activity and inhibiting sexual maturation. There is evidence that these effects may persist for three generations in the absence of the original provocation. One challenge for density-dependent theorists is to develop models that would allow the precise prediction of the effects of crowding.

A third theory, proposed by Wynne-Edwards and termed “epideictic,” argues that organisms have evolved a “code” in the form of social or epideictic behavior displays, such as winter-roosting aggregations or group vocalizing; such codes provide organisms with information on population size in a region so that they can, if necessary, exercise reproductive restraint. However, Wynne-Edwards’ theory, linking animal social behavior and population control, has been challenged, with some justification, by several studies.

Q1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) argue against those scientists who maintain that animal populations tend to fluctuate
- (B) compare and contrast the density-dependent and epideictic theories of population control
- (C) provide example of some of the ways in which animals exercise reproductive restraint to control their own numbers
- (D) suggests that theories of population control that concentrate on the social behavior of animals are more open to debate than are theories that do not
- (E) summarize a number of scientific theories that attempt to explain why animal populations do not exceed certain limits

Q2. It can be inferred from the passage that proponents of the density-dependent theory of population control have not yet been able to

- (A) use their theory to explain the population growth of organisms with short life cycles
- (B) reproduce the results of the study of Christian and Davis

- (C) explain adequately why the numbers of a population can increase as the population's rate of growth decreases
- (D) make sufficiently accurate predictions about the effects of crowding
- (E) demonstrate how predator populations are themselves regulated

Q3.Which of the following, if true, would best support the density-dependent theory of population control as it is described in the passage?

- (A) As the number of foxes in Minnesota decrease, the growth rate of this population of foxes begins to increase.
- (B) As the number of woodpeckers in Vermont decreases, the growth rate of this population of woodpeckers also begins to decrease.
- (C) As the number of prairie dogs in Oklahoma increases, the growth rate of this population of prairie dogs also begins to increase.
- (D) After the number of beavers in Tennessee decreases, the number of predators of these beavers begins to increase.
- (E) After the number of eagles in Montana decreases, the food supply of this population of eagles also begins to decrease.

Q4.According to the Wynne-Edwards theory as it is described in the passage, epideictic behavior displays serve the function of

- (A) determining roosting aggregations
- (B) locating food
- (C) attracting predators
- (D) regulating sexual activity
- (E) triggering hormonal changes

2.Short Passage

PI

In the seventeenth-century Florentine textile industry, women were employed primarily in low-paying, low-skill jobs. To explain this segregation of labor by gender, economists have relied on the useful theory of human capital. According to this theory, investment in human capital—the acquisition of difficult job-related skills—generally benefits individuals by making them eligible to engage in well-paid occupations. Women's role as child bearers, however, results in interruptions in their participation in the job market (as compared with men's) and thus reduces their

opportunities to acquire training for highly skilled work. In addition, the human capital theory explains why there was a high concentration of women workers in certain low-skill jobs, such as weaving, but not in others, such as combing or carding, by positing that because of their primary responsibility in child rearing women took occupations that could be carried out in the home.

P2

There were, however, differences in pay scales that cannot be explained by the human capital theory. For example, male construction workers were paid significantly higher wage than female taffeta weavers. The wage difference between these two low-skill occupations stems from the segregation of labor by gender: because a limited number of occupations were open to women, there was a large supply of workers in their fields, and this “overcrowding” resulted in women receiving lower wages and men receiving higher wages.

Q1. The passage suggests that combing and carding differ from weaving in that combing and carding are

- (A) low-skill jobs performed by primarily by women employees
- (B) low-skill jobs that were not performed in the home
- (C) low-skill jobs performed by both male and female employees
- (D) high-skill jobs performed outside the home
- (E) high-skill jobs performed by both male and female employees

Q2. Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the explanation provided by the human capital theory for women’s concentration in certain occupations in seventeenth-century Florence?

- (A) Women were unlikely to work outside the home even in occupations whose house were flexible enough to allow women to accommodate domestic tasks as well as paid labor.
- (B) Parents were less likely to teach occupational skills to their daughters than they were to their sons.
- (C) Women’s participation in the Florentine paid labor force grew steadily throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
- (D) The vast majority of female weavers in the Florentine wool industry had children.
- (E) Few women worked as weavers in the Florentine silk industry, which was devoted to making cloths that required a high degree of skill to produce.

Q3.The author of the passage would be most likely to describe the explanation provided by the human capital theory for the high concentration of women in certain occupations in the seventeenth-century Florence textile industry as

- (A) well founded though incomplete
- (B) difficult to articulate
- (C) plausible but poorly substantiated
- (D) seriously flawed
- (E) contrary to recent research

Lecture Three

Multi-Level Structure: Passage

本节课授课要点

- 现象解释
- 新老观点
- 论点说明

I. 现象解释

- 现象解释

Japanese firms have achieved the highest levels of manufacturing efficiency in the world automobile industry. Some observers of Japan have assumed that Japanese firms use the same manufacturing equipment and techniques as United States firms but have benefited from the unique characteristics of Japanese employees and the Japanese culture. However, if this were true, then one would expect Japanese auto plants in the United States to perform no better than factories run by United States companies. This is not the case...

Other observers link high Japanese productivity to higher levels of capital investment per worker. But a historical perspective leads to a different conclusion.

Since capital investment was not higher in Japan, it had to be other factors that led to higher productivity. A more fruitful explanation may lie with Japanese production techniques.

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Other observers link high Japanese productivity to higher levels of **capital investment** per worker. But a historical perspective leads to a **different conclusion**.

Since capital investment was not higher in Japan, it had to be other factors that led to higher productivity. A more **fruitful** explanation may lie with Japanese **production techniques**.

Q1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) present the major steps of a process
- (B) clarify an ambiguity
- (C) chronicle a dispute
- (D) correct misconceptions
- (E) defend an accepted approach

Q2. Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph?

- (A) A thesis is presented and supporting examples are provided.
- (B) Opposing views are presented, classified, and then reconciled.
- (C) A fact is stated, and an explanation is advanced and then refuted.
- (D) A theory is proposed, considered, and then amended.
- (E) An opinion is presented, qualified, and then reaffirmed.

2. 新老观点

- 新老观点

Until recently most astronomers believed that the space between the galaxies in our universe was a near-perfect vacuum. This orthodox view of the universe is now being challenged by astronomers who believe that a heavy “rain” of gas is falling into many galaxies from the supposedly empty space around them.

It is well known that when gas is cooled at a constant pressure its volume decreases. Thus, the physicist Fabian reasoned that as intergalactic gas cools, the cooler gas shrinks inward toward the center of the galaxy.

A fairly heretical idea in the 1970's, the cooling-flow theory gained support when Fabian observed a cluster of galaxies in the constellation Perseus and found the central galaxy, NGC 1275, to be a strange-looking object with irregular, thin strands of gas radiating from it.

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Q1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) illustrate a hypothesis about the origin of galaxies
- (B) provide evidence to dispute an accepted theory about the evolution of galaxies
- (C) summarize the state of and prospects for research in intergalactic astronomy
- (D) report new data on the origins of intergalactic gas
- (E) reconcile opposing views on the formation of intergalactic gas

3. 论点说明

- 论点说明 / 评述

Joseph Glatthaar's *Forged in Battle* is not the first excellent study of Black soldiers and their White officers in the Civil War, but it uses more soldiers' letters and diaries—including rare material from Black soldiers—and concentrates more intensely on Black-White relations in Black regiments than do any of its predecessors. Glatthaar's title expresses his thesis: loyalty, friendship, and respect among White officers and Black soldiers were fostered by the mutual dangers they faced in combat.

Glatthaar accurately describes the government's discriminatory treatment of Black soldiers in pay, promotion, medical care, and job assignments, appropriately emphasizing the campaign by Black soldiers and their officers to get the opportunity to fight.

In trying to demonstrate the magnitude of this attitudinal change, however, Glatthaar seems to exaggerate the prewar racism of the White men who became officers in Black regiments.

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In trying to demonstrate the magnitude of this attitudinal change, however, Glatthaar seems to **exaggerate the prewar racism** of the White men who became officers in Black regiments.

Q1. The passage as a whole can best be characterized as which of the following?

- (A) An evaluation of a scholarly study
- (B) A description of an attitudinal change
- (C) A discussion of an analytical defect
- (D) An analysis of the causes of a phenomenon
- (E) An argument in favor of revising a view

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

I. 并列

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.

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.

Q1. 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

2.对比

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.

Q2. 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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Q3. 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

3.因果/相关/机制

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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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**.

Q4. 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

Q5. 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.

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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Q6. 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

Q7. 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

4.让步

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.

Q8. 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.

Lecture Five

Multi-level Structure: Sentence

本节课授课要点

- 长句处理
- 举例
- 常考句子

1.长句处理

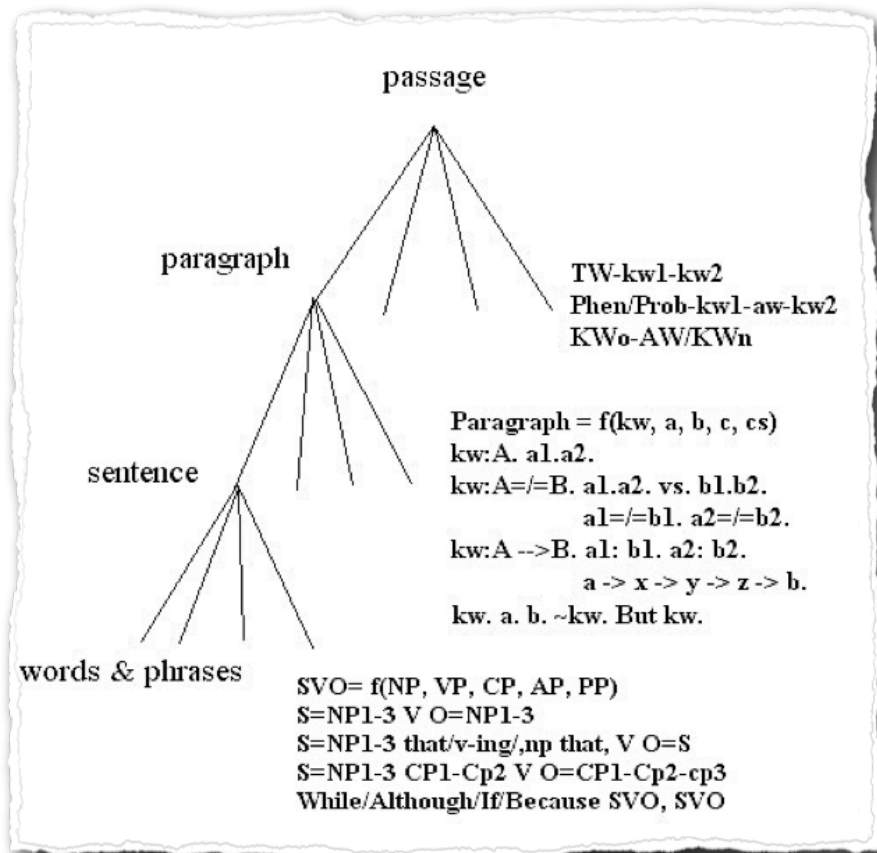
2.举例

- Even caffeine, which is generally known only for its stimulatory effects, displays this property, depressing mouse locomotion at very low concentrations and stimulating it at higher ones.
- Well established among segments of the middle and upper classes by the mid-1800's, this new view of childhood spread throughout society in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries as reformers introduced child-labor regulations and compulsory education laws predicated in part on the assumption that a child's emotional value made child labor taboo.
- For instance, early textile-mill entrepreneurs, in justifying women's employment in wage labor, made much of the assumption that women were by nature skillful at detailed tasks and patient in carrying out repetitive chores; the mill owners thus imported into the new industrial order hoary stereotypes associated with the homemaking activities they presumed to have been the purview of women.
- The latter results in the production of large amounts of lactic acid which can adversely affect the pH of the seal's blood, but since the anaerobic metabolism occurs only in those tissues which have been isolated from the seal's blood supply, the lactic acid is released into the seal's blood only after the seal surfaces, when the lungs, liver, and other organs quickly clear the acid from the seal's bloodstream.

3.常考句子

- 句子蕴含对比

- 中间大写
- 文章阅读的三个层次 (阅读提炼的重点)



Lecture Six

Types of Questions

本节课授课要点

- 核心
- 信息
- 定点
- 推理

1.核心

- 主题题
- 结构题
- 态度题

2.信息

- 信息题

3.定点

- 定点题
- 细节题 / 直接事实题

例I

Because the digital playback system “reads” only numbers, any noise and distortion that may accumulate during storage and manipulation of the digitized signal will have little effect: as long as the numbers remain recognizable, the original waveform will be reconstructed with little loss in quality.

Which of the following statements about the numbers by which sound is represented in a digital system can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) They describe the time interval between successive sounds in a passage of music.
- (B) They model large changes in the amplitude of the initial sound with relatively poor precision.
- (C) They are slightly altered each time they are read by the playback apparatus.
- (D) They are not readily altered by distortion and noise accumulated as the digital signal is stored and manipulated.

(E) They are stored in the recording medium in small groups that can be read simultaneously by the playback apparatus.

例 2

Snyder et al propose that caffeine, which is structurally similar to adenosine, is able to bind to both types of receptors (A1 and A2.), which prevents adenosine from attaching there and allows the neurons to fire more readily than they otherwise would.

Snyder et al suggest that caffeine's ability to bind to A1 and A2 receptors can be at least partially attributed to which of the following?

- (A) The chemical relationship between caffeine and phosphodiesterase
- (B) The structural relationship between caffeine and adenosine
- (C) The structural similarity between caffeine and neurotransmitters
- (D) The ability of caffeine to stimulate behavior
- (E) The natural occurrence of caffeine and adenosine in the brain

- 列举题

例3

Pessen does present a quantity of examples, together with some refreshingly intelligible statistics, to establish the existence of an inordinately wealthy class. Though active in commerce or the professions, most of the wealthy were not self-made but had inherited family fortunes. In no sense mercurial, these great fortunes survived the financial panics that destroyed lesser ones. Indeed, in several cities the wealthiest one percent constantly increased its share until by 1850 it owned half of the community's wealth.

According to the passage, Pessen indicates that all of the following were true of the very wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 EXCEPT:

- (A) They formed a distinct upper class.
- (B) Many of them were able to increase their holdings.
- (C) Some of them worked as professionals or in business.
- (D) Most of them accumulated their own fortunes.
- (E) Many of them retained their wealth in spite of financial upheavals.

- 态度取非题

例4

As an indicator of shifts in the Earth's climate, the isotope record has two advantages. First, it is a global record: there is remarkably little variation in isotope ratios in sedimentary specimens taken from different continental locations. Second, it is a more continuous record than that taken from rocks on land. Because of these advantages, sedimentary evidence can be dated with sufficient accuracy by radiometric methods to establish a precise chronology of the ice ages.

It can be inferred from the passage that the isotope record taken from ocean sediments would be less useful to researchers if which of the following were true?

- (A) It indicated that lighter isotopes of oxygen predominated at certain times.
- (B) It had far more gaps in its sequence than the record taken from rocks on land.
- (C) It indicated that climate shifts did not occur every 100,000 years.
- (D) It indicated that the ratios of oxygen 16 and oxygen 18 in ocean water were not consistent with those found in fresh water.
- (E) It stretched back for only a million years.

例5

Third, at least some of the [geological] material must have retained the signal unaffected by subsequent changes in the environment.

It can be inferred from the passage that an environmental signal found in geological material would not be useful to paleoclimatologists if it

- (A) had to be interpreted by modern chemical means
- (B) reflected a change in climate rather than a long-term climatic condition
- (C) was incorporated into a material as the material was forming
- (D) also reflected subsequent environmental changes
- (E) was contained in a continental rather than a marine sequence

- in order to / 作用题

例6

Some economists have suggested that giving away free shares would provide a needed acceleration of the privatization process. Yet they miss Thomas Paine's point that "what we obtain too cheap we esteem too lightly."

The quotation in line 39 is most probably used to

- (A) counter a position that the author of the passage believes is incorrect

- (B) state a solution to a problem described in the previous sentence
- (C) show how opponents of the viewpoint of the author of the passage have supported their arguments
- (D) point out a paradox contained in a controversial viewpoint
- (E) present a historical maxim to challenge the principle introduced in the third paragraph

例7

Moreover, since lake levels are controlled by rates of evaporation as well as by precipitation, the interpretation of such levels is ambiguous. For instance, the fact that lake levels in the semiarid southwestern United States appear to have been higher during the last ice age than they are now was at one time attributed to increased precipitation. On the basis of snow-line elevations, however, it has been concluded that the climate then was not necessarily wetter than it is now, but rather that both summers and winters were cooler, resulting in reduced evaporation.

The author discusses lake levels in the southwestern United States in order to

- (A) illustrate the mechanics of the relationship between lake level, evaporation, and precipitation
- (B) provide an example of the uncertainty involved in interpreting lake levels
- (C) prove that there are not enough ancient lakes with which to make accurate correlations
- (D) explain the effects of increased rates of evaporation on levels of precipitation
- (E) suggest that snow-line elevations are invariably more accurate than lake levels in determining rates of precipitation at various points in the past

4.推理

- 逻辑题
 - 1) 逻辑反对
 - 2) 逻辑支持
- 举例应用
- 类比
- 续写

Lecture Seven

Exercises

本节课授课要点

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

I.Exercise 1

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.

1st p

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.

2nd p

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.

3rd p

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.

Q1. 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

Q2. 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

Q3. 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

Q4. 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

1st p

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.

2nd p

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.

Q5. 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.

Q6. 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.
- foodstuffs, in such apparently communal spaces.

Q7. 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

1st p

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.

2nd p

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.

Q8. 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

Q9. 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

Q10. 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

1st p

Years before the advent of plate tectonics—the widely accepted theory, developed in the mid-1960's, the 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.

2nd p

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.

Q11. 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

Q12. 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

Q13. 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

Q14. 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.

2.Exercise 2

1st p

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.

2nd p

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.

Q1. 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.

Q2. 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

Q3. 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

Q4. 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*

1st p

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.

2nd p

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.

3rd p

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.

Q5. 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

Q6. 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

Q7. 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

Q8. 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.

1st p

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, carbon-based 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.

2nd p

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.

Q9. 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.

Q10. 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

Q11. 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.

Part I

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.

Part II

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.

Q12. 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.

Q13. 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

Q14. 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
- E. provide support for White's questioning of both Martin's and Krech's positions regarding the role of Paleoindians in the Pleistocene extinctions

3.Exercise 3

1st p

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.

2nd p

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.

Q1. 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

Q2. 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

Q3. 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

1st p

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.

2nd p

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.

Q4. 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

Q5. 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

Q6. 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 be 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

Q7. 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.

Part I

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.

Part II

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.

Q8. 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.

Q9. 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.

Q10. 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

1st p

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.

2nd p

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.

Q11. 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

Q12. 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

Q13. 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.

Q14. 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

4. 复习方法

- 6个分解训练
 - 10篇长文各段首句 2'+6' =8'
 - 短文/长文2nd 3rd段
 - 长句 50句
 - 题干 80题
 - 分题型训练
 - 选项集中看
- 2-4 Exercises 循环训练

课程体系



单项提分班

五大出国考试各科首席专家为你系统讲解每个考试单项的命题趋势、备考讲解、答题逻辑与技巧归纳，针对考试单项重点学习。



全程提分班

五大出国考试各科首席专家为你系统讲解各个考试所有题型的命题趋势、备考讲解、答题逻辑与技巧归纳。全程学习，系统提分。



精讲精练提分班

五大出国考试各科首席专家与毕业于哈佛、耶鲁、剑桥等世界名校的高分讲师为你共同讲授“专家精品课程”与各大考试热门教材“逐题精讲”。依据中国学生目标分数与专家多年教学经验，科学设计课程。精讲精练，透彻学习，高效提分。

课程体系



直通车

从学员留学申请目标出发，系统设计“美国本科直通车”、“美国研究生/商科直通车”，全面讲解各大考试所有题型的命题趋势、备考讲解、答题逻辑与技巧归纳。一站式学习，系统备考，直达名校。



考霸班

智课网 (SmartStudy) 考霸班为你打造高中生与大学生留学申请无忧课程组合，让你赢得更优成绩，拥有更多选择。融合智能学习管理与极致课程体验，让你不仅高效提分，更让你享受整个学习过程。



学习年卡

智课网 (SmartStudy) 会员为您提供最顶级、最超值的一站式出国考试学习方案。成为智课网年卡会员，随时随地任意学习五大出国考试各科首席专家课程与所有热门教材逐题精讲，学习、练习、讲解三位一体，高分、名校一举锁定。

高中生北美留学课程学习年卡VIP

大学生及职场人士北美留学课程学习年卡VIP

大学生及职场人士商科留学课程学习年卡VIP

英联邦留学课程学习年卡VIP

产品特点



在线课堂

互联网教学，互联网学习，SmartStudy集结最顶尖的师资，最科学的知识切片和庞大的内容研发库，让你体验超越线下的教学服务



顶级名师

中国最顶级的五大出国考试各科首席讲师齐聚SmartStudy



电影级别的高清课程

电影级别的拍摄手段，所有精品课堂配备同步字幕，为学习者提供比现场更加真实的“大片级”的视频课程体验，让你在视觉享受中体验学习的愉悦和效率



智能学习管理

超级强大的智能学习管理中心给你提供科学智能的个性化学习方案和备考计划推送，人工智能技术促使的一场智能学习革命



系统课程

所有顶级名师的课程都是系统的知识切片库，覆盖五大出国考试的所有考点



逐题精讲

最顶级国外考试教学专家，哈佛，耶鲁，哥大的老师，满分考试得主为你逐题精讲，所有热门教材及海量题库逐题分析。学习，练习，讲解三位一体

课程理念

智能学习管理 科技释放学习力

SmartStudy 融入了非常先进的数据挖掘模型和算法, 融合权威专家多年教学经验, 以及庞大的学员用户行为数据分析, 为每位学员打造一个智能学习管理中心。

SmartStudy 智能学习管理中心, 根据学生学习目标对学习行为进行搜索与定位, 计算出学生的备考 SWOT 分析, 精细诊断“输入-输出”过程中疏漏、薄弱环节点, 结合专家评估自动给用户匹配非常精准合适的专家课程与逐题精讲, 挖掘学员潜在每一分潜力。为学员提供真正“个性化”、“结果导向”的教学解决方案, 实现智能学习管理。



3-3-4 系统学习模型 学习练习讲解三位一体

SmartStudy 独创的“3-3-4 系统学习模型”, 倡导 3 分学, 3 分练, 4 分管, 全面涵盖“学习、练习和教学管理服务”三大环节。在 SmartStudy 专家课程学习各大考试备考策略与与解题方法, 在 SmartStudy 逐题精讲学习热门考试教材的每道题目, 并聆听权威专家的详细讲解, 在 SmartPigai 进行实战练习, 并享受权威专家与外教的专业批改。

SmartStudy 为所有学员提供一站式学习、练习与教学管理服务, 为学员打造现代化的“学习私塾”。



四轮解题 全面提升独立解题能力

SmartStudy 逐题精讲融合经典学习理论“四轮学习法”, 完全符合心理学的认识过程“感知、理解、巩固、应用”四大阶段。并通过人性化的产品设计为学员提供“循序渐进, 由表及里, 透过现象抓住本质”的“四轮解题方法”: 第一步“审题”, 授课老师带你全面了解题目, 高效明确题目重点; 第二步“构思”, 深入揣摩题目背后的意图, 认识题目架构; 第三步“解答”, 为你带来拆骨细分式的详细讲解, 不再局限于简单的“知道”, 而是引发思考, 真正掌握和吃透每道题目和题型, 知其然更知其所以然; 第四步“检验”, 经过逐题精讲的学习, 全面掌握各类题目同种题型的“解题破题答题”方法, 从实战中牢固掌握技巧、发现问题、解决问题, 从而完成由能力提升向分数提升的生化, 提高独立解题能力。



课程理念

以学论教 攻破学习难点

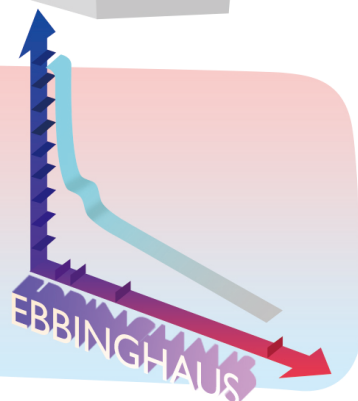
美国教育心理学家加里认为，学生的“学”才是获得学习结果的内在，教师的“教”只是外因。传统教学，以教为基础，先教后学，更加注重方法论的传授。教师教多少，学生就学多少。教师无法为每个学生解答每个题目。造成“学”无条件地服从“教”，“教学”由共同体变成了单一体，学生的自主性、独创性缺失，主体性被压抑。学生学习中的难点没有个性化的解决，形成了学习的断点。

SmartStudy 逐题精讲教学设计核心思想之一就是“以学论教”，逐题精讲涵盖所有热门教材与题库的题目。学生自主选择学习复习中的难点要点，让学习者成为学习活动的真正主人，改变了以往外在性、被动性、依赖性的学习状态，充分激发学生的学习积极性与潜能。



遵循艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线 符合记忆规律

SmartStudy 专家课程遵循艾宾浩斯遗忘曲线，通过体系化知识点切片实现遗忘跟踪，课前预习与课后周到的重点回顾，自动记录知识点卡壳频度，提示重难点重温，帮助不放过一个可能遗忘的过程，充分实现考试能力的内化。在 SmartStudy 专家课程，你可以根据知识切片自由学习重点难点，直到完全掌握。



结果导向式 提分才是硬道理

目标解构：一方面，逆向备考、目标分解，把相应的考试分数对应上匹配的任务，层层分布到核心技巧的训练。另一方面权威专家进行核心技巧归纳，模块要点化，整理出备考最需要的考点内容，提高复习的精准度。

过程控制：先进的视频触点控制，让课程学习中随时记录下薄弱环节，随时向名师提问，在过程中实现痛点直击，复习不留死角，每分必争。

批改矫正：在权威讲解和有素的训练之后，SmartStudy 另增加无与伦比的批改环节，严格依据官方评分标准，全面诊断考生学习效果，查漏补缺，告别自我良好的幻觉，切实清醒提高分数才是王道。



极致课程品质 让学习成为享受

打开 SmartStudy，你收获的不仅是顶级专家的知识，更是享受极致的课程体验。

超清画面，专业 Keynote 课件，大片级课程品质，中英文字幕，让你享受超越线下的学习体验。学习本该就是一个很享受的过程，SmartStudy 为您完美呈现。



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SmartStudy微信



从今天起，学习进入SmartStudy时代!