

# GRE阅读理解

## 第八节课 逻辑分析5: 结构—主次

M A K E I T E A S Y

## 逻辑—结构

- 相似
- 主次

## 逻辑—结构

主次

- 总论点—分论点
- 论点—论据

## 逻辑—结构—主次

### (一) 总论点—分论点

main argument—intermediate argument

## Passage 1

Supernovas in the Milky Ways are the likeliest source for most of the cosmic rays reaching Earth. However, calculations show that supernovas cannot produce ultrahigh-energy cosmic rays (UHECRs), which have energies exceeding  $10^{18}$  electron volts. It would seem sensible to seek the source of these in the universe's most conspicuous energy factories: quasars and gamma-ray bursts billions of light-years away from Earth. But UHECRs tend to collide with photons of the cosmic microwave background—pervasive radiation that is relic of the early universe. The odds favor a collision every 20 million light-years, each collision costing 20 percent of the cosmic ray's energy. Consequently, no cosmic ray traveling much beyond 100 million light-years can retain the energy observed in UHECRs.

In the context of the author's argument, the last sentence performs which of the following functions?

- A. It explains a criterion that was employed earlier in the argument.
- B. It shows that an apparently plausible position is actually self-contradictory.
- C. It is a conclusion drawn in the course of refuting a potential explanation.
- D. It overturns an assumption on which an opposing position depends.
- E. It states the main conclusion that the author is seeking to establish.

## 逻辑—结构—主次

(二) 论点——论据

argument——evidence



## Passage 2

At a certain period in Earth's history, its atmosphere contained almost no oxygen, although plants were producing vast quantities of oxygen. As a way of reconciling these two facts, scientists have hypothesized that nearly all of the oxygen being produced was taken up by iron on Earth's surface. Clearly, however, **this explanation is inadequate**. New studies show that **the amount of iron on Earth's surface was not sufficient to absorb anywhere near as much oxygen as was being produced**. Therefore, something in addition to the iron on Earth's surface must have absorbed much of the oxygen produced by plant life.

In the argument given, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a claim made by the argument in support of a certain position; the second is that position.
- B. The first is a judgment made by the argument about a certain explanation; the second is that explanation.
- C. The first expresses the argument's dismissal of an objection to the position it seeks to establish; the second is that position.
- D. The first sums up the argument's position with regard to a certain hypothesis; the second provides grounds for that position.
- E. The first is a concession by the argument that its initial formulation of the position it seeks to establish requires modification; the second presents that position in a modified form.

## 逻辑—结构—主次

### 1. 论点

## 逻辑—结构—主次

### 观点

argue, claim, generalize, conclude, position

- assertive: assert, insist, contend, maintain
- hypothetical: hypothesize, speculate, suspect

## 逻辑—结构—主次

### 主观

may, might, can, could, should, would, must

likely, possibly, have to, always, never

clearly, apparently, at least

luckily, unfortunately, so-called, alleged

## 逻辑—结构—主次

### 总结

overall, to sum up, in conclusion,

in brief, in short, in general,

generally speaking, broadly speaking

thus, therefore

## Passage 3

The relevance of the literary personality—a writer’s distinctive attitudes, concerns, and artistic choices—to the analysis of a literary work is being scrutinized by various schools of contemporary criticism. Deconstructionists view the literary personality, like the writer’s bibliographical personality, as irrelevant. The proper focus of literary analysis, they argue, is a work’s intertextuality (interrelationship with other texts), subtexts (unspoken, concealed, or repressed discourses), and metatexts (self-referential aspects), not a perception of a writer’s verbal and aesthetic “fingerprints”. New historicists also devalue the literary personality, since, in their emphasis on a work’s historical context, they credit a writer with only those insights and ideas that were generally available when the writer lived. However, to readers interested in literary detective work—say scholars of classical (Greek and Roman) literature who wish to reconstruct damaged texts or deduce a work’s authorship—the literary personality sometimes provides vital clues.



The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. discussing attitudes toward a particular focus for literary analysis.
- B. describing the limitations of two contemporary approaches to literary analysis.
- C. pointing out the similarities among seemingly contrasting approaches to literary analysis.
- D. defending the resurgence of a particular focus for literary analysis.
- E. defining a set of related terms employed in literary criticism.

## 逻辑—结构—主次

### 2. 论据

## 逻辑—结构—主次

科学

survey, experiment, test, measure, investigate,  
calculate, observe,

finding, discovery, data, statistics, fact, analyze

examine, study, research, report

## Passage 4

In the 1920s, Gerstmann described a set of problems found in people who have suffered damage to the brain's left parietal lobe, problems that include being unable to understand arithmetic and having difficulty identifying one's fingers. There is still no agreement on whether the symptoms Gerstmann noticed constitute a syndrome, but the parts of the brain used for storing facts about numbers and for representing the fingers are close to each other. Mental representations of numbers and of fingers may therefore be functionally connected. A **2005 experiment** had people perform some tasks requiring dexterity and others involving matching pairs of numbers, while an area of their parietal lobes—the left angular gyrus—was stimulated by a magnetic field. Facility at both sets of tasks was impaired.

The author of the passage describes the “2005 experiment” and its results primarily in order to

- A. establish the proximity between the part of the brain used for storing numerical information and the part used for representing the fingers.
- B. illustrate the implications that Gerstmann’s work may have for experimental research.
- C. cast doubt on the idea that damage to the left parietal lobe causes the set of problems that Gerstmann described.
- D. support a hypothesis about a significant association between parts of the brain related to fingers and to numbers.
- E. suggest that the problems Gerstmann noted in relation to numbers and fingers have a different cause than the other problems associated with parietal lobe damage.

## 逻辑—结构—主次

理由，根据

ground, basis, reason, factor, cause,  
interpretation, explanation

## 逻辑—结构—主次

事件，例子

example, case

逻辑表达

for example, for instance, such as,

including, consisting of, say



## Passage 5

However, such deterministic arguments fail to acknowledge that local environmental variability in the Southwest makes generalizing about that environment difficult. To examine the relationship between environmental variation and sociocultural change in the Western Pueblo region of central Arizona, which indigenous tribes have occupied continuously for at least 800 years, a research team recently reconstructed the climatic, vegetational, and erosional cycles of past centuries. The researchers found it impossible to provide a single, generally applicable characterization of environmental conditions for the region. Rather, they found that local areas experienced different patterns of rainfall, wind, and erosion, and that such conditions had prevailed in the Southwest for the last 1,400 years. Rainfall, for example, varied within and between local valley systems, so that even adjacent agricultural fields can produce significantly different yields.

The fact that “adjacent agricultural fields can produce significantly different yields” is offered as evidence of the

- A. unpredictability of the climate and environment of the southwestern United States.
- B. difficulty of producing a consistent food supply for a large population in the Western Pueblo region.
- C. lack of water and land suitable for cultivation in central Arizona.
- D. local climatic variation in the environment of the southwestern United States.
- E. high-frequency environmental processes at work in the southwestern United States.

## Passage 6

The condition of scholarship devoted to the history of women in photography is confounding. Recent years have witnessed the posthumous inflation of the role of the hobbyist Alice Austen into that of a pioneering documentarian while dozens of notable senior figures—Marion Palfi, whose photographs of civil-rights activities in the South served as early evidence of the need for protective legislation, to name one—received scant attention from scholars. And, while Naomi Rosenblum's synoptic *History of Women Photographers* covers the subject through 1920 in a generally useful fashion, once she reaches the 1920s, when the venues, forms, applications, and movements of the medium expanded exponentially, she resorts to an increasingly terse listing of un-familiar names, with approaches and careers summarized in a sentence or two.

The author of the passage cites Rosenblum's book most likely in order to

- A. suggest that the works documented most thoroughly by historians of women in photography often do not warrant that attention.
- B. offer an explanation for the observation that not all aspects of the history of women in photography have received the same level of attention.
- C. provide an example of a way in which scholarship on the history of women in photography has been unsatisfactory.
- D. suggest that employing a strictly chronological approach when studying the history of women in photography may be unproductive.
- E. provide support for the notion that certain personalities in women's photography have attained undue prominence.

## Passage 7

While the influence of British magazines in shaping public opinion predates the nineteenth century, it was during the 1800s that mass distribution became possible and an explosion in periodical readership occurred, vastly increasing magazines' opinion-shaping powers. The role of magazines as arbiters of nineteenth-century taste is seen in their depictions of the London theater. The magazines accorded some legitimacy to East End working-class theaters that mirrored the format of the fashionable West End theaters serving middle- and upper-class audiences. However, the magazines also depicted music halls—which competed for patronage with all theaters—as places where crass entertainment corrupted spectators' taste and morals. Finally, they suggested that popular demand for substandard fare created a market unfriendly to higher expressions of dramatic art.



The author of the passage mentions East End working-class theaters primarily in order to

- A. illustrate a point about the ability of magazines to sway public opinion.
- B. contrast the kinds of entertainment presented in East End and West End theaters.
- C. make a point about how spectators' tastes influenced the offerings at different kinds of theaters.
- D. explain how magazines chose which kinds of entertainment to cover.
- E. identify factors that helped make certain theaters fashionable.

## Passage 8

When marine organisms called phytoplankton photosynthesize, they absorb carbon dioxide dissolved in seawater, potentially causing a reduction in the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide, a gas that contributes to global warming. However, phytoplankton flourish only in surface waters where iron levels are sufficiently high. Martin therefore hypothesized that adding iron to iron-poor regions of the ocean could help alleviate global warming. While experiments subsequently confirmed that such a procedure increases phytoplankton growth, field tests have shown that such growth does not significantly lower atmospheric carbon dioxide. When phytoplankton utilize carbon dioxide for photosynthesis, the carbon becomes a building block for organic matter, but the carbon leaks back into the atmosphere when predators consume the phytoplankton and respire carbon dioxide.

It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions predators primarily in order to

- A. help explain why Martin's hypothesis is incorrect.
- B. identify one effect of adding iron to iron-poor waters.
- C. indicate how some carbon dioxide is converted to solid organic matter.
- D. help account for differences in the density of phytoplankton between different regions of the ocean.
- E. point out a factor that was not anticipated by the scientists who conducted the field tests mentioned in the passage.

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