

# GRE阅读理解

## 第七节课 逻辑分析4: 结构—相似

M A K E I T E A S Y

## 逻辑—结构

### 一、结构

- 相似：成分地位相同
- 主次：成分有上下级关系

## 逻辑—结构

### 二、相似

- 并列
- 重述
- 顺承

## 逻辑—结构—相似

### (一) 并列

## 逻辑—结构—相似

and, or

also, besides, in addition, plus, too, as well

then, next, following

first, to begin with, second, finally

further(more), moreover

meanwhile, at the same time, simultaneously

similarly, equally, likewise

other, another

分号

## Passage 1

The *tlamatinime* (those who know) were able to use this rich stock of abstract terms to express the nuances of their thought. They also availed themselves of other forms of expression with metaphorical meaning, some probably original, some derived from Toltec coinages.

In the context in which it appears, “coinages” most nearly means

- A. adaptations
- B. creations
- C. idiosyncrasies
- D. pronunciations
- E. currencies

## Passage 2



According to the conventional view, serfdom in nineteenth-century Russia inhibited economic growth. In this view Russian peasants' status as serfs kept them poor through burdensome taxes in cash, in labor, and in kind; through restrictions on mobility; and through various forms of coercion. Melton, however, argues that serfdom was perfectly compatible with economic growth, because many Russian serfs were able to get around landlords' **rules and regulations**. If serfs could pay for passports, they were usually granted permission to leave the estate. If they could pay the fine, they could establish a separate household; and if they had the resources, they could hire laborers to cultivate the communal lands, while they themselves engaged in trade or worked as migrant laborers in cities.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that the “rules and regulations” affecting serfdom in Russia involved
  - A. responsibility for the work needed to accomplish certain defined tasks.
  - B. restrictions on freedom of movement.
  - C. limitations on the ability to set up an independent household.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The sentence “If serfs ... estate” has which of the following functions in the passage?

- A. It provides support for an argument presented in the preceding sentence.
- B. It provides evidence that helps undermine a view introduced in the first sentence.
- C. It raises a question that the succeeding sentence will resolve.

## Passage 3

It would be expected that a novel by a figure as prominent as W. E. B. DuBois would attract the attention of literary critics. Additionally, when the novel subtly engages the issue of race, as DuBois' *The Quest of the Silver Fleece* (1911) does, it would be a surprise not to encounter an abundance of scholarly work about that text. But though valuable scholarship has examined DuBois' political and historical thought, his novels have received scant attention. Perhaps DuBois the novelist must wait his turn behind DuBois the philosopher, historian, and editor. But what if the truth lies elsewhere: what if his novels do not speak to current concerns?

Which of the following best describes the central issue with which the passage is concerned?

- A. The perfunctoriness of much of the critical work devoted to DuBois' novels.
- B. The nature of DuBois' engagement with the issue of race in *The Quest of the Silver Fleece*.
- C. Whether DuBois' novels are of high quality and relevant to current concerns.
- D. The relationship between DuBois the novelist and DuBois the philosopher, historian, and editor.
- E. The degree of consideration that has been given to DuBois' novels, including *The Quest of the Silver Fleece*.

## Passage 4

Analyzing levels of proportional representation of American Indians in state and local government jobs is important for several reasons. First, the basic idea underlying the theory of representative bureaucracy is that the demographic composition of bureaucracy should mirror the demographic composition of the general public. This is because in addition to its symbolic value, increased access to managerial position may lead to greater responsiveness on the part of policy makers to the policy interests of traditionally disadvantaged groups such as American Indians. Second, the focus on higher level jobs in bureaucracies (as opposed to non-managerial positions) is especially important because managerial positions represent a major source of economic progress for members of traditionally disadvantaged groups, as these jobs confer good salaries, benefits, status, security, and mobility. Third, it is important to know if there has been growth in the American Indian share of more desirable public sector positions over the last two decades. For instance, Peterson and Duncan argue that the population and power of American Indians have been growing in certain states. **Peterson and Duncan also suggest that this growth may reflect the possibility that American Indian population are becoming more active in nontraditional areas of politics, assimilating into mainstream culture, and securing with greater frequency leadership positions in non-tribal government.**



1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. summarize a demographic trend over time.
  - B. present findings on a demographic group.
  - C. analyze the demographic composition of a type of job.
  - D. explain the need for particular social research.
  - E. argue for the implementation of a social policy.

2. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as whole?

- A. It hypothesizes a phenomenon that might explain a point made in the preceding sentence.
- B. It provides evidence that undermines that assertion made in the first sentence.
- C. It offers a projection regarding the development of a trend mentioned earlier in the passage.
- D. It presents an interpretation of a discrepancy noted earlier in the passage.
- E. It proposed an implementation of a policy mentioned in the preceding sentence.

## 逻辑—结构—相似

(二) 重述

...换句话说...

## 逻辑—结构—相似

that is (to say)

i.e.

in other words

namely

## Passage 5

*Elements of the Philosophy of Newton*, published by Voltaire in 1738, was an early attempt to popularize the scientific ideas of Isaac Newton. In the book's frontispiece, Voltaire is seen writing at his desk, and over him a shaft of light from heaven, the light of truth, passes through Newton to Voltaire's collaborator Madame du Châtelet; she reflects that light onto the inspired Voltaire. Voltaire's book commanded a wide audience, according to Feingold, because "he was neither a mathematician nor a physicist, but a literary giant aloof from the academic disputes over Newtonian ideas." In other words, Voltaire's amateurism in science "was a source of his contemporary appeal, demonstrating for the first time the accessibility of Newton's ideas to nonspecialists."

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. Which of the following statements about Voltaire's *Elements of the Philosophy of Newton* can be inferred from the passage?
  - A. Voltaire's literary stature helped secure a large audience for this attempt to popularize Newton's ideas.
  - B. Voltaire's status as a nonscientist was an advantage in this effort to bring Newtonian science to the attention of the general public.
  - C. The frontispiece of the book implies that Voltaire's understanding of Newton's ideas was not achieved without assistance.

2. Select the sentence that describes an allegory for Voltaire's acquisition of knowledge concerning Newton's ideas.



## Passage 6

According to Hill and Spicer, the term “nation-state” is a misnomer, since the ideal model of a monolingual, culturally homogeneous state has never existed, not even among Europeans, who invented the nation-state concept and introduced it to the rest of the world. Modern European states, they argue, emerged after the Renaissance through the rise of nations (i.e., specific ethnic groups) to positions of political and economic dominance over a number of other ethnic groups within the bounded political territories.

According to the passage, Hill and Spicer define nations as which of the following?

- A. Coalitions of distinct ethnic groups with similar concerns
- B. Distinct ethnic groups
- C. Culturally homogeneous states
- D. Linguistically diverse states
- E. Territorially bounded states

## 逻辑—结构—相似

(三) 顺承

往下说

## 逻辑—结构—相似

指代

it, he, she, they

this, that, these, those, the, such

## Passage 7

In the early twentieth century, small magazines and the innovative graphics used on them created the face of the avant-garde. It was a look that signaled progressive ideas and unconventionality because it dispensed with the cardinal rule of graphic design: to take an idea and make it visually clear, concise, and instantly understood. Instead, graphics produced by avant-garde artists exclusively for the avant-garde (as opposed to their advertising work) were usually difficult to decipher, ambiguous, or nonsensical. This overturning of convention, this assailing of standard graphic and typographic formats, was part of a search for intellectual freedom. The impulse toward liberation enabled avant-gardists to see with fresh eyes untried possibilities for arranging and relating words and images on paper.

1. According to the passage, the primary purpose of conventional graphic design is to
- A. render unpopular ideas palatable to a wider audience.
  - B. capture readers' attention with bold fonts.
  - C. communicate nonsensical notions to a wide public.
  - D. communicate ideas as efficiently and unambiguously as possible.
  - E. introduce previously unknown ideas to the general public.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. According to the passage, avant-garde artists of the early twentieth-century created ambiguous or nonsensical graphics as part of an attempt to

- A. expand the potential for expression through visual art.
- B. compete with advertisements for reader's attention.
- C. encourage the expansion of small magazines.



## Passage 8

Among academics involved in the study of Northern Renaissance prints (reproducible graphic artworks), an orthodox position can be said to have emerged. This position regards Renaissance prints as passive representations of their time—documents that reliably record contemporary events, opinions, and beliefs—and therefore as an important means of accessing the popular contemporary consciousness. In contrast, pioneering studies such as those by Scribner and Moxey take a strikingly different approach, according to which Northern Renaissance prints were purposeful, active, and important shaping forces in the communities that produced them. Scribner, for example, contends that religious and political prints of the German Reformation (ca.1517–1555) functioned as popular propaganda: tools in a vigorous campaign aimed at altering people's behavior, attitudes, and beliefs.

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

The passage suggests that an adherent to the “orthodox position” would agree with which of the following statements?

- A. Northern Renaissance prints should be regarded as passive representations of their time.
- B. Northern Renaissance prints were part of a campaign aimed at altering contemporary thinking.
- C. Northern Renaissance prints provide reliable records of contemporary events, opinions, and beliefs.

## Passage 9

Ralph Ellison was passionately interested in the visual arts. He immersed himself in Harlem's art scene in the 1930s, even apprenticing with sculptor Richmond Barthe for a time. Yet he was wary of projects aiming to provide a visual rendering of his novel *Invisible Man*. He reluctantly allowed Franklin Library to publish two illustrated versions of the novel but found the results disappointing and repeatedly rejected proposed film versions of the book. Despite his involvement in visual arts, Ellison insisted that only language could capture the complexity of American identity. This complexity consisted of the tension arising from the collision of the United States' written ideals, as outlined in the founding documents, and the historical and contemporary experiences molding the national consciousness.

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “tension”?

- A. It partly resulted from social injustices that Ellison worked to alleviate.
- B. It came to Ellison’s attention partly as a result of experience with proposed film versions of *Invisible Man*.
- C. Ellison thought that it could not be adequately represented by sculpture.
- D. Ellison believed that it arose from contradictions within the United States’ founding ideals.
- E. Ellison felt that it was an issue that could not adequately be addressed through the depiction of fictional characters.

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