

GRE阅读理解

第五节课 逻辑分析2: 方向一反向一对比对立

M A K E I T E A S Y

逻辑—方向—反向

一、反向逻辑包括

- 对比对立
- 让步转折

逻辑—方向—反向

我喜欢吃榴莲，但是...

逻辑—方向—反向

对比对立 (Contrast)

我喜欢吃榴莲，但是

- 他不喜欢吃榴莲
- 我不喜欢吃苹果

逻辑—方向—反向

让步转折 (Concession)

我喜欢吃榴莲，但是

- 吃多了容易上火 (转换话题)
- 我没有那么喜欢 (转换程度)

逻辑—方向—反向

万能逻辑词

- “虽然”: although, while/whilst
- “但是”: but, however, yet

逻辑—方向—反向

二、对比对立

(一) 共存与取舍

(二) 先后；众寡；表里

逻辑—方向—反向

(一) 共存与取舍

共存: whereas, while

取舍: instead, rather

on the contrary, by/in contrast, conversely, alternatively

on one hand, on the other hand

逻辑—方向—反向

(二) 先后；众寡；表里

逻辑—方向—反向

先后

先: previous, past, long, traditional

conventional, established

后: now, today, current, recent

逻辑—方向—反向

众寡：

众：normal, general, prevail, widespread

some/many experts (-ist; -er) /researchers

逻辑—方向—反向

表里

表: seem, appear, on the face

里: in fact, actually, as a matter of reality,
in essence

Passage 1

Writing about nineteenth-century women's travel writing, Lila Harper notes that the four women she discussed used their own names, in contrast with the nineteenth-century female novelists who either published anonymously or used male pseudonyms. The novelists doubtless realized that they were breaking boundaries, whereas three of the four daring, solitary travelers espoused traditional values, eschewing radicalism and women's movements. Whereas the female novelists criticized their society, the female travelers seemed content to leave society as it was while accomplishing their own liberation. In other words, they lived a **contradiction**. For the subjects of Harper's study, solitude in both the private and public spheres prevailed—a solitude that conferred authority, hitherto a male prerogative, but that also precluded any collective action or female solidarity.

Which of the following best characterizes the “contradiction” that the author refers to?

- A. The subjects of Harper’s study enjoyed solitude, and yet as travelers they were often among people.
- B. Nineteenth-century travel writers used their own names, but nineteenth-century novelists used pseudonyms.
- C. Women’s movements in the nineteenth-century were not very radical in comparison with those of the twentieth-century.
- D. Nineteenth-century female novelists thought they were breaking boundaries, but it was the nineteenth-century women who traveled alone who were really doing so.
- E. While traveling alone in the nineteenth-century was considered a radical act for a woman, the nineteenth-century solitary female travelers generally held conventional views.

Passage 2

Early life insurers in the United States found themselves facing the problem of obtaining reliable information, as they needed to rely on applicants themselves to provide truthful, complete answers to a standard set of questions. In an attempt to personalize the relationship between insurers and their individual applicants, firms selected highly respected local citizens to act as their agents. These agents were expected to evaluate the appearance of candidates, unearth evidence of unhealthy family histories or questionable habits, and attest to the respectability of the people writing testimonial letters on an applicant's behalf. In short, the initial purpose of the agency system was not to actively solicit customers, but, rather, to recreate the glass-bowl mentality associated with small towns or **city neighborhoods**.

The author suggests which of the following about “city neighborhoods?”

- A. They were places where family histories were difficult to establish.
- B. They were places where unhealthy behaviors had been successfully addressed.
- C. They were locations that were well suited for recruiting insurance agents.
- D. They offered a high degree of transparency about a resident’s personal history and character.
- E. They offered potentially fruitful markets for the life insurance industry.

Passage 3

Many scholars have argued that government investment in manufacturing in the southern United States during the Second World War spurred a regional economic boom that lasted into the postwar period. But much of this investment went to specialized plants, many of them unsuitable for postwar production. Large-scale, wartime government funding led to a massive increase in the number and scale of munitions facilities. By the war's end, 216 munitions establishment costing more than \$3.5 billion had been built, many of them located in the south. Indeed, according to one estimate, more than 70 percent of federally financed manufacturing construction capital in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee went into munitions plants.

Even in the northern regions with strong prewar manufacturing economics, these plants were difficult to deal with once the imperative of war had been removed. In the south few industrialists had the capacity or desire to transform these factories to a peacetime function. Accordingly, at war's end almost all of the southern munitions facilities were shut down, placed on standby, operated at a very low capacity, or converted to nonmanufacturing functions, usually storage. Although some reopened a few years later for use during the Korean War, the impact of the special plants on the South's postwar economy was marginal at best.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. propose an alternative explanation.
- B. challenge a widely held position.
- C. contrast two views of a phenomenon.
- D. explain why a particular claim has been influential.
- E. evaluate evidence used to support a particular view.

Passage 4

While historian Linda Nicholson sees women's participation in voluntary associations as activities consistent with the increasing relegation of women's lives to a separate, "private" sphere in nineteenth-century Europe, historian Katherine Lynch argues that these kinds of activities enabled women to join with one another and to develop a kind of shadow citizenship within civil society, if not the formal state. These kinds of experiences were no substitute for actual political entitlements, Lynch suggests, but they deserve more attention for their importance in helping individuals forge enduring bonds of community and identity beyond domestic life. Only by limiting one's notion of public life to formal political participation, she says, can one conclude that most women in Western society have ever been literally consigned to a separate or "private" sphere.

1. The phrase “These kinds of experiences” in the passage refers to experiences that in Lynch’s view are
- A. an early stage in women’s political participation.
 - B. insufficiently appreciated for their role in women’s public life.
 - C. properly assigned to the “private” sphere.
 - D. a means of altering the political structure.
 - E. historically atypical for women in Western society.

2. The passage implies that Lynch would agree that formal political participation
- A. was increasingly important as the nineteenth century progressed.
 - B. was an underreported phenomenon among women in nineteenth century Europe within civil society.
 - C. is crucial to helping individuals form community ties.
 - D. is a significant component of public life.
 - E. is indicative of a kind of shadow citizenship.

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