

GRE阅读理解

第十六节课 题目理解: 题型5: 逻辑类2

M A K E I T E A S Y

题型——逻辑类

文中信息的关系

- 信息作用
- 词义猜测

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题型——逻辑类

1. 形式

“X” mean/refer to

X代表词或短语

题型——逻辑类

2. 方法

根据语境猜测

- 全文
- 局部

Passage 1

As it was published in 1935, *Mules and Men*, Zora Neale Hurston's landmark collection of folktales, may not have been the book that its author first had in mind. In this anthropological study, Hurston describes in detail the people who tell the stories, often even inserting herself into the storytelling scene. Evidently, however, Hurston had prepared another version, a manuscript that was recently discovered and published after having been forgotten since 1929. This version differs from *Mules and Men* in that it simply records stories, with no descriptive or interpretive information.

While we cannot know for certain why Hurston's original manuscript went unpublished during her lifetime, it may have been because publishers wanted something more than a transcription of tales. Contemporary novelist and critic John Edgar Wideman has described Black literature as the history of a writing that sought to "escape its frame," in other words, as the effort of Black writers to **present** the stories of Black people without having to have a mediating voice to explain the stories to a non-Black audience. In this, Hurston may have been ahead of her time.

Replacement of the word “present” with which of the following results in the least change in meaning for the passage?

- A. hand over
- B. donate
- C. offer
- D. propose
- E. submit

Passage 2

A critical consensus has emerged that Mary McCarthy will be remembered primarily as an essayist rather than as a novelist. But despite her formidable gifts as a polemical and **discursive** writer, and for all her reputation as an intellectual who sacrificed feeling to intelligence, what powers McCarthy's best essays are her fictional rather than strictly intellectual gifts. She makes her points by telling stories or by way of vivid description, arresting images and subtle characterization. And for all her exacting sense of fact, McCarthy's greatest contribution was to blur the distinctions between different kinds of prose writing: to show how fiction could be opened up to the thinking mind and how essays could profit from the techniques of fiction.

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

- A. prolific
- B. sophistic
- C. rambling
- D. analytical
- E. circuitous

Passage 3

Whereas Carlos Bulosan aimed through fiction and personal testimony to advance both Filipino civil rights in the United States and the social transformation of the Philippines, Yen Le Espiritu has set herself the task of recovering life histories of Filipino Americans. Her work brings Filipino Americans of the generation following the 1934-1965 immigration hiatus **graphically** to life. A special strength is the representation of Filipino American women, who were scarce among immigrants before the 1934 American curb on Filipino immigration but composed more than half of the immigrants to America since liberalization in 1965. Espiritu's subjects document their changing sense of Filipino identity in the United States, much as Bulosan did as a member of the first substantial wave of immigrants.

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

- A. in writing
- B. by means of drawing
- C. impressionistically
- D. diagrammatically
- E. vividly

Passage 4

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.

In the context in which it appears, “credit a writer with” most nearly means

- A. trust a writer with.
- B. applaud a writer for.
- C. believe a writer created.
- D. presume a writer had.
- E. accept a writer for.

Passage 5

Ecologists study how millions of species share the world, rather than take on the whole planet at once; they generally focus on a single ecosystem, be it a prairie, a tidal flat, or a sand dune. Even within those limits, they are frustrated by **porous frontiers**. As a result, ecologists have done some of their most important work on islands, nature's own **isolated** laboratories, which may be colonized only a few times over the course of millions of years. On them, ecologists have figured out how the size of a given habitat determine how many species it can support. They have then applied that knowledge to the mainland, showing how fragmented ecosystems become like archipelagoes, where extinctions can strike.

1. It can be inferred that the term “porous frontiers” is used to refer to
- A. a tendency for the area of an ecosystem to shrink.
 - B. human-caused processes that alter the character of an ecosystem.
 - C. movement of species into an ecosystem from outside.
 - D. variation in what the term “ecosystem” signifies.
 - E. lack of protection for endangered habitats.

2. In the context in which it appears, “isolated” most nearly means
- A. completely uncontaminated
 - B. somewhat unusual
 - C. extremely rare
 - D. relatively inaccessible
 - E. strictly confined

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