

GRE阅读理解

第十四节课 题目理解: 题型3: 宏观类2

M A K E I T E A S Y

题型——宏观类

主题: primary purpose of the passage

结构: organization

态度: attitude

观点: The author/Sb. holds

段意: primary purpose of the paragraph

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题型——宏观类

一、态度

The author's attitude toward *** is

Passage 1

Mary Barton, particularly in its early chapters, is a moving response to the suffering of the industrial worker in the England of the 1840s. What is most impressive about the book is the intense and painstaking effort made by the author, Elizabeth Gaskell, to convey the experience of everyday life in working class homes. Her method is partly documentary in nature: the novel includes such features as a carefully annotated reproduction of dialect, the exact details of food prices in an account of a tea party, an itemized description of the furniture of the Bartons' living room, and a transcription (again annotated) of the ballad "The Oldham Weaver". The interest of this record is considerable, even though the method has a slightly distancing effect.

Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Gaskell's use of the method of documentary record in *Mary Barton*?

- A. Uncritical enthusiasm
- B. Unresolved ambivalence
- C. Qualified approval
- D. Resigned acceptance
- E. Mild irritation

Passage 2

Extraordinary creative activity has been characterized as revolutionary, flying in the face of what is established and producing not what is acceptable but what will become accepted. According to this formulation, highly creative activity transcends the limits of an existing form and establishes a new principle of organization. However, the idea that extraordinary creativity transcends established limits is misleading when it is applied to the arts, even though it may be valid for the sciences.

The author regards the idea that all highly creative artistic activity transcends limits with

- A. deep skepticism
- B. strong indignation
- C. marked indifference
- D. moderate amusement
- E. sharp derision

Passage 3

Starting from the premise that mythology and legend preserve at least a nucleus of historical fact, Bachofen argued that women were dominant in many ancient societies. His work was based on a comprehensive survey of references in the ancient sources to Amazonian and other societies with matrilineal customs—societies in which descent and property rights are traced through the female line. Some support for his theory can be found in evidence such as that drawn from Herodotus, the Greek historian of the fifth century B.C.. Nonetheless, this assumption that the first recorders of ancient myths have preserved facts is problematic. Ancient Greek descriptions of those societies were meant not so much to represent observed historical fact—real Amazonian societies—but rather to offer moral lessons on the supposed outcome of women's rule in their own society. The Amazons were often characterized, for example, as the equivalents of giants and centaurs, enemies to be slain by Greek heroes; thus, their customs were presented not as those of a respectable society, but as the very antitheses of ordinary Greek practices.

The author's attitude toward Bachofen's treatise is best described as one of

- A. qualified approval
- B. profound ambivalence
- C. studied neutrality
- D. pointed disagreement
- E. unmitigated hostility

Passage 4

In *The Women of Mexico City, 1796-1857*, Sylvia Marina Arrom argues that the status of women in Mexico City improved during the nineteenth century. According to Arrom, households headed by females and instances of women working outside the home were much more common than scholars have estimated; efforts by the Mexican government to encourage female education resulted in increased female literacy; and influential male writers wrote pieces advocating education, employment, and increased family responsibilities for women, while deploring women's political and marital inequality. Mention of the fact that the civil codes of 1870 and 1884 significantly advanced women's rights would have further strengthened Arrom's argument.

Arrom does not discuss whether women's improved status counteracted the effects on women of instability in the Mexican economy during the nineteenth century. However, this is not so much a weakness in her work as it is the inevitable result of scholars' neglect of this period. Indeed, such gaps in Mexican history are precisely what make Arrom's pioneering study an important addition to Latin American women's history.

Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Arrom's work?

- A. Uncritical approval
- B. Enthusiasm tempered by minor reservations
- C. Praise for her thesis, despite skepticism regarding the sources of her evidence
- D. Reluctant acceptance, despite lingering doubts regarding the accuracy of her thesis
- E. Rejection, despite admiration for her attempt to break new ground in a hitherto neglected field

题型——宏观类

态度特征（尤其是作者）

- 正确：清晰
- 错误：模糊，情绪

题型——宏观类

正确：清晰

- 客观，中立

-说明文

-观点偏向一致的议论文

objective, neutral, unbiased, impartial,
dispassionate, detached

题型——宏观类

正确：清晰

- 支持or反对

支持：support, favor, advocate, approve

positive, optimistic, sympathetic

反对：critical, disapprove, skeptical

题型——宏观类

程度的比较：极端vs.委婉vs.不合适

- 极端：unqualified
- 委婉：qualified, guarded, reserved, moderate
- 不合适：uncritical, resigned, compromise, tolerant

题型——宏观类

错误

- 模糊

ambiguous, dilemma, indifferent, puzzle, biased

- 情绪

sad, panicked, indignant, amuse

题型——宏观类

二、观点

The author/Sb. holds

分清作者和某人的视角

Passage 5

There have long been dead zones—water too low in oxygen to sustain most forms of life—in the Gulf of Mexico, which receives the waters of the Mississippi River. Scientists studied sediment cores from areas where the gulf's most recent dead zone occurred. The scientists dated the sediment and counted species of foraminifera (marine protozoans) in the sediment; these species thrive in low-oxygen waters. As far back as 1823, the foraminifera thrived especially during Mississippi River flood years (during which nutrients levels increase), suggesting that nutrients in floodwaters can trigger low-oxygen water. The foraminifera in the core samples were most abundant after 1950, when farmers began using some fertilizer, which is rich in nutrients. **Researchers** believe that increased use of fertilizer leads to more-extreme dead zones.

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

It can be inferred from the passage that the “researchers” would agree with which of the following statements about the use of fertilizer?

- A. If farmers near the Mississippi River decreased the amount of fertilizer that they used, the severity of the dead zones could be diminished.
- B. If farmers near the Mississippi River continue their dependence upon fertilizers, foraminifera population will eventually decline.
- C. If farmers near the Mississippi River stopped using fertilizers altogether, there would no longer be dead zones.

Passage 6

In 1919 Britain experienced its largest ever reduction in industrial working hours, to 48 per week. In Dowie's view the 48-hour week played a central role in Britain's poor economic performance during the 1920s. Dowie argued that the reduction, together with rapid wage growth, drove up prices. However, Greasley and Oxley found that the First World War (1914-1918) constituted a more powerful negative macroeconomic shock to Britain's competitiveness. And Scott argues that Dowie's thesis ignores considerable evidence that hourly productivity improves when hours are reduced from a high base level. Crucially, Dowie's thesis does not acknowledge that hours were reduced to around 48 hours a week for industrial workers in most industrialized nations at this time so far—undermining any potential impact of reduced hours on industrial productivity relative to other nations.

It can be inferred from the passage that in the view of Greasley and Oxley

- A. a reduced workweek was ultimately beneficial to employees.
- B. the economic effects of the reduction in working hours in 1919 were brief.
- C. Britain became less economically competitive in the 1920s.
- D. reduced working hours were the primary cause of the economic changes observed by Dowie.
- E. the changes in economic performance in Britain in the 1920s were unforeseen.

题型——宏观类

三、段意

primary purpose of the paragraph

结合文章主题和段间关系

Passage 7

Despite winning several prestigious literary awards of the day, when it first appeared, Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* generated critical unease over puzzling aspects of its compositions. In what, as one reviewer put it, was "clearly intended to be a realistic novel," many reviewers perceived violations of the conventions of the realistic novel form, pointing out variously that late in the book, the narrator protagonist Celie and her friends are propelled toward a happy ending with more velocity than credibility, that the letters from Nettie to her sister Celie intrude into the middle of the main action with little motivation or warrant, and that the device of Celie's letters to God is especially unrealistic inasmuch as it forgoes the concretizing details that traditionally have given the epistolary novel (that is, a novel composed of letters) its peculiar verisimilitude: the ruses to enable mailing letters, the cache, and especially the letters received in return.

Indeed, the violations of realistic convention are so flagrant that they might well call into question whether *The Color Purple* is indeed intended to be a realistic novel, especially since there are indications that at least some of those aspects of the novel regarded by viewers as puzzling may constitutes its links to modes of writing other than Anglo-European nineteenth-century realism. For example, Henry Louis Gates, Jr., has recently located the letters to God within an African American tradition deriving from slave narrative, a tradition in which the act of writing is linked to a powerful deity who “speaks” through scripture and bestows literacy as an act of grace. For Gates, the concern with finding a voice, which he sees as the defining feature of African American literature, links Celie’s letters with certain narrative aspects of Zora Neale Hurston’s 1937 novel *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, the acknowledged predecessor of *The Color Purple*.

In the second paragraph, the author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- A. examining the ways in which *The Color Purple* echoes its acknowledged predecessor, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.
- B. providing an example of a critic who has adequately addressed the structural features of *The Color Purple*.
- C. suggesting that literary models other than the nineteenth-century realistic novel may inform our understanding of *The Color Purple*.
- D. demonstrating the ineffectiveness of a particularly scholarly attempt to suggest an alternative way of evaluating *The Color Purple*.
- E. disputing the perceived notion that *The Color Purple* departs from conventions of the realistic novel form.

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