

新东方在线
GRE 阅读教程
(基础部分)

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Reading Comprehension 课程阶段

基础：基本能力

强化：做题方法

精讲精练：刷题&巩固

第一部分 GRE介绍

一、GRE全称

Graduate Record Examination

二、所属机构

Educational Testing Service (ETS)

三、分类

GRE General Test (GRE 普通考试)

GRE Subject Test (GRE 专业考试)

本课程：General

四、GRE General考试内容

1. Analytical Writing (分析性写作)

Analyze an Issue (分析一个问题)

Analyze an Argument (分析一段论证)

2. Verbal Reasoning (语言推理)

Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)

Text Completion (文本完成)

Sentence Equivalence (句子等价)

3. Quantitative Reasoning (数量推理)

Quantitative Comparison (数量比较)

Multiple-choice (单项选择和不定项选择)

Numeric Entry (填写数字)

五、GRE General考试结构

六个 Sections，具体为：

Analytical Writing：一个 section，每篇文章 30 分钟

Verbal：两个 section，每部分 20 道题，每部分时间 30 分钟。

Quantitative：两个 section，每部分包括 20 道题目，每部分时间 35 分钟。

一个不计分的加试部分：可能是 Verbal 或 Quantitative

顺序

Section 1: Analytical Writing (Issue, Argument)

Section 2: Verbal

Section 3: Quantitative

Break 10 min

Section 4: Verbal

Section 5: Quantitative

Section 6: Verbal

或

Section 1: Analytical Writing (Issue, Argument)

Section 2: Quantitative

Section 3: Verbal

Break 10 min

Section 4: Quantitative

Section 5: Verbal

Section 6: Quantitative

六、GRE General 考试形式

计算机考试 (在无法提供机考的地区, GRE 采用纸笔考试的形式。)

自适应: 基于 Section。根据 V 和 Q 的第一个 section 的表现调整各自第二部分的难度。

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POWERPREP

POWERPREP PLUS

七、GRE General 分数

Analytical Writing: 0-6 单位: 0.5

Verbal: 130-170 单位: 1

Quantitative: 130-170 单位: 1

V+Q=260-340

八、GRE General Verbal 题型分布 (可能)

1-6 Text Completion

7-12 Reading Comprehension

13-16 Sentence Equivalence

17-20 Reading Comprehension

第二部分 Reading Comprehension 特征

一、构成

文章 (屏幕左侧)

题目 (屏幕右侧)

ETS GRE Practice Test 1

Section 2 of 5 | Question 8 of 20 00:29:19 Hide Time

Questions 8 to 11 are based on this passage.

movement. As water cools, it becomes denser and sinks to the ocean's bottom. During some periods, the bottom layer of the world's oceans comes from cold, dense water sinking in the far North Atlantic. This causes the warm surface waters of the Gulf Stream to be pulled northward. Bond realized that during such periods, the influx of these warm surface waters into northern regions could cause a large proportion of the icebergs that bear red grains to melt before traveling very far into the North Atlantic. But sometimes the ocean's dynamic changes, and waters from the Gulf Stream do not travel northward in this way. During these periods, surface waters in the North Atlantic would generally be colder, permitting icebergs bearing red-stained grains to travel farther south in the North Atlantic before melting and depositing their sediment.

The onset of the so-called Little Ice Age (1300–1860), which followed the Medieval Warm Period of the eighth through tenth centuries, may represent the most recent time that the ocean's dynamic changed in this way. If ongoing climate-history studies support Bond's hypothesis of 1,500-year cycles, scientists may establish a major natural rhythm in Earth's temperatures that could then be extrapolated into the future. Because the midpoint of the Medieval Warm Period was about A.D. 850, an extension of Bond's cycles would place the midpoint of the next warm interval in the twenty-fourth century.

According to the passage, which of the following is true of the rock fragments contained in the sediments studied by Bond?

- ☐ The majority of them are composed of red sandstone.
- ☐ They must have reached their present location over 1,500 years ago.
- ☐ They were carried by icebergs to their present location.
- ☐ Most of them were carried to their present location during a warm period in Earth's climatic history.
- ☐ They are unlikely to have been carried to their present location during the Little Ice Age.

Select one answer choice.

二、文章

(一) 无标题

(二) 字数

短文章

1 题 - 100 下

2 题 - 120 左右

长文章

3 题 - 160 左右

4 题 - 450 左右

(三) 文章数量

4-6

三、题目

(一) 总量

10 题/section

(二) 形式

1. Select One Answer Choice 5 选 1

The passage addresses which of the following issues related to Glass's use of popular elements in his classical compositions?

- A. How it is regarded by listeners who prefer rock to the classics
- B. How it has affected the commercial success of Glass's music
- C. Whether it has contributed to a revival of interest among other composers in using popular elements in their compositions
- D. Whether it has had a detrimental effect on Glass's reputation as a composer of classical music
- E. Whether it has caused certain of Glass's works to be derivative in quality

2. Select One or More Answer Choices 3 选 N

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

The passage suggests that Glass's work displays which of the following qualities?

- A. A return to the use of popular music in classical compositions
- B. An attempt to elevate rock music an artistic status more closely approximating that of classical music
- C. A long-standing tendency to incorporate elements from two apparently disparate musical styles

3. Select-in-passage 选择句子

Select the sentence that distinguishes two ways of integrating rock and classical music.

第三部分 文章

一、出题

(一) 原则

GRE 考试以逻辑理解能力为主
语言能力为基础
文章的理解能力是关键

(二) 手段

选材：难度，话题
删改：文章信息紧密相连

二、理解

(一) 篇章

理解-记忆-速度

理解为主

作者: composition

出题人: re-composition

考生: de-re-composition

话题+扩展

信息及其逻辑关系

Was Felix Mendelssohn (1809–1847) a great composer? On its face, the question seems absurd. One of the most gifted prodigies in the history of music, he produced his first masterpiece at sixteen. From then on, he was recognized as an artist of preternatural abilities, not only as a composer but also as a pianist and conductor. But Mendelssohn's enduring popularity has often been at odds — sometimes quite sharply — with his critical standing. Despite general acknowledgment of his genius, there has been a noticeable reluctance to rank him with, say, Schumann or Brahms. As Haggin put it, Mendelssohn, as a composer, was a “minor master...working on a small scale of emotion and texture.”

Select a sentence in the passage whose function is to indicate the range of Mendelssohn's musical talents.

From then on, he was recognized as an artist of preternatural abilities, not only as a composer but also as a pianist and conductor.

2. The passage suggests that anyone attempting to evaluate Mendelssohn's career must confront which of the following dichotomies?

The discrepancy between Mendelssohn's popularity and his standing among critics

3. The author mentions Schumann and Brahms primarily in order to

establish a standard of comparison for Mendelssohn as a composer

Since the Hawaiian Islands have never been connected to other land masses, the great variety of plants in Hawaii must be a result of the long-distance dispersal of seeds, a process that requires both a method of transport and an equivalence between the ecology of the source area and that of the recipient area.

There is some dispute about the method of transport involved. Some biologists argue that ocean and air currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii. Yet the results of flotation experiments and the low temperatures of air currents cast doubt on these hypotheses. More probable is bird transport, either externally, by accidental attachment of the seeds to feathers, or internally, by the swallowing of fruit and subsequent excretion of the seeds. While it is likely that fewer varieties of plant seeds have reached Hawaii externally than internally, more varieties are known to be adapted to external than to internal transport.

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with discussing different theories about the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii
2. The author mentions the results of flotation experiments on plant seeds most probably in order to challenge the claim that ocean currents are responsible for the transport of plant seeds to Hawaii

Tocqueville, apparently, was wrong. Jacksonian America was not a fluid, egalitarian society where individual wealth and poverty were ephemeral conditions. At least so argues E. Pessen in his iconoclastic study of the very rich in the United States between 1825 and 1850.

Pessen does present a quantity of examples, together with some refreshingly intelligible statistics, to establish the existence of an inordinately wealthy class. Though active in commerce or the professions, most of the wealthy were not self-made but had inherited family fortunes. In no sense mercurial, these great fortunes survived the financial panics that destroyed lesser ones. Indeed, in several cities the wealthiest one percent constantly increased its share until by 1850 it owned half of the community's wealth. Although these observations are true, Pessen overestimates their importance by concluding from them that the undoubted progress toward inequality in the late eighteenth century continued in the Jacksonian period and that the United States was a class-ridden, plutocratic society even before industrialization.

1. According to the passage, Pessen indicates that all of the following were true of the very wealthy in the United States between 1825 and 1850 EXCEPT:
 - A. They formed a distinct upper class.
 - B. Many of them were able to increase their holdings.
 - C. Some of them worked as professionals or in business.
 - D. Most of them accumulated their own fortunes.
 - E. Many of them retained their wealth in spite of financial upheavals.
2. Which of the following best states the author's main point?
 - A. Pessen's study has overturned the previously established view of the social and economic structure of early-nineteenth-century America.
 - E. Pessen challenges a view of the social and economic systems in the United States from 1825 to 1850, but he draws conclusions that are incorrect.

In a recent study, David Cressy examines two central questions concerning English immigration to New England in the 1630s: what kinds of people immigrated and why? Using contemporary literary evidence, shipping lists, and customs records, Cressy finds that most adult immigrants were skilled in farming or crafts, were literate, and were organized in families. Each of these characteristics sharply distinguishes the 21,000 people who left for New England in the 1630s from most of the approximately 377,000 English people who had immigrated to America by 1700.

With respect to their reasons for immigrating, Cressy does not deny the frequently noted fact that some of the immigrants of the 1630s, most notably the organizers and clergy, advanced religious explanations for departure, but he finds that such explanations usually assumed primacy only in retrospect. When he moves beyond the principal actors, he finds that religious explanations were less frequently offered, and he concludes that most people immigrated because they were recruited by promises of material improvement.

1. The passage indicates that Cressy would agree with which of the following statements about the organizers among the English immigrants to New England in the 1630s?

Some of them offered a religious explanation for their immigration.

2. Select the sentence that provides Cressy's opinion about what motivated English immigrants to go to New England in the 1630s.

When he moves beyond the principal actors, he finds that religious explanations were less frequently offered, and he concludes that most people immigrated because they were recruited by promises of material improvement.

3. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with

summarizing the findings of an investigation

In early-twentieth-century England, it was fashionable to claim that only a completely new style of writing could address a world undergoing unprecedented transformation — just as one literary critic recently claimed that only the new “aesthetic of exploratory excess” can address a world undergoing well, you know. Yet in early-twentieth century England, T. S. Eliot, a man fascinated by the “presence” of the past, wrote the most innovative poetry of his time. The lesson for today's literary community seems obvious: a reorientation toward tradition would benefit writers no less than readers. But if our writers and critics indeed respect the novel's rich tradition (as they claim to), then why do they disdain the urge to tell an exciting story?

1. The author of the passage suggests that present-day readers would particularly benefit from which of the following changes on the part of present-day writers and critics?

An increased focus on the importance of engaging the audience in a narrative

2. In the context of the passage as whole, “address” is closest in meaning to

speak to

Geese can often be seen grazing in coastal salt marshes. Unfortunately, their intense grazing removes the grassy covering, exposing marsh sediment; this increases evaporation, which in turn increases salt concentration in marsh sediments. Because of this increased concentration, regrowth of plants is minimal, leading to increased erosion, which leads to a decrease in the fertile topsoil, leading to even less regrowth. In time, the salt marsh becomes a mudflat. This process challenges one of the most widely held beliefs about the dynamics of salt-marsh ecosystems: supposedly, consumers such as geese do not play a large role in controlling the productivity of marsh systems. Rather, the standard view claims, marshes are controlled by bottom-up factors, such as nutrients and physical factors.

1. The author discusses “the standard view” most likely in order to identify a view that is called into question by the chain of events described in the passage
2. According to the passage, which of the following is a widely held belief about geese?
They play only a minor role in the productivity of salt-marsh ecosystems.

(二) 逻辑

1. 方向

同向&反向

反向:

(1) 对比对立

(2) 让步转折

(1) 对比对立

e.g.

我喜欢吃榴莲。但是

-他不喜欢吃榴莲。

-我不喜欢吃姜。

对于同一对象的相反角度

rather, instead, whereas, while
on the contrary, by contrast,
in contrast, conversely,
on one hand, on the other hand,
alternatively

观点对比

先-后

众-寡

表-里

• 先-后

先: past, traditional, conventional,
established, long

后: now, today, current, recent

• 众-寡

众: widespread, common,
commonplace,
popular, prevailing

• 表-里

表: seem, on the surface

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

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.

3. In the context in which it appears, “inflation” most nearly means

- A. exaggeration
- B. acquisition
- C. evaluation
- D. distortion
- E. attenuation

Some researchers contend that sleep plays no role in the consolidation of declarative memory (i.e., memory involving factual information). These researchers note that people with impairments in rapid eye movement (REM) sleep continue to lead normal lives, and they argue that if sleep were crucial for memory, then these individuals would have apparent memory deficits. Yet the same researchers acknowledge that the cognitive capacities of these individuals have never been systematically examined, nor have they been the subject of studies of tasks on which performance reportedly depends on sleep. Even if such studies were done, they could only clarify our understanding of the role of REM sleep, not sleep in general.

These researchers also claim that improvements of memory overnight can be explained by the mere passage of time, rather than attributed to sleep. But recent studies of memory performance after sleep — including one demonstrating that sleep stabilizes declarative memories from future interference caused by mental activity during wakefulness — make this claim unsustainable. **Certainly there are memory consolidation processes that occur across periods of wakefulness, some of which neither depend on nor are enhanced by sleep.** But when sleep is compared with wakefulness, and performance is better after sleep, then some benefit of sleep for memory must be acknowledged.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. present the evidence that supports a particular claim regarding REM sleep and memory
- B. describe how various factors contribute to the effect of sleep on memory
- C. argue against a particular position regarding sleep’s role in memory
- D. summarize the most prevalent theory regarding sleep and memory
- E. defend the importance of the consolidation of declarative memory

Nineteenth-century architect Eugène-Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc contended that Paris’s Notre-Dame cathedral, built primarily in the late twelfth century, was supported from the very beginning by a system of flying buttresses — a series of exterior arches (flyers) and their supports (buttresses) — which permitted the construction of taller vaulted buildings with slimmer walls and interior supports than had been possible previously. Other commentators insist, however, that Notre-Dame did not have flying buttresses until the thirteenth or fourteenth century, when they were added to update the building aesthetically and correct its structural flaws. Although post-twelfth-century modifications and renovations complicate efforts to resolve this controversy — all pre-fifteenth-century flyers have been replaced, and the buttresses have been rebuilt and/or resurfaced — it is nevertheless possible to tell that both the nave and the choir, the church’s two major parts, have always had flying buttresses. It is

clear, now that nineteenth-century paint and plaster have been removed, that the nave's lower buttresses date from the twelfth century. Moreover, the choir's lower flyers have chevron (zigzag) decoration. Chevron decoration, which was characteristic of the second half of the twelfth century and was out of favor by the fourteenth century, is entirely absent from modifications to the building that can be dated with confidence to the thirteenth century.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
- A. tracing the development of a controversy
 - B. discussing obstacles to resolving a controversy
 - C. arguing in support of one side in a controversy
 - D. analyzing the assumptions underlying the claims made in a controversy
 - E. explaining why evidence relevant to a controversy has been overlooked

Historian F. W. Maitland observed that legal documents are the best—indeed, often the only—available evidence about the economic and social history of a given period. Why, then, has it taken so long for historians to focus systematically on the civil (noncriminal) law of early modern (sixteenth- to eighteenth-century) England? Maitland offered one reason: the subject requires researchers to “master an extremely formal system of pleading and procedure.” Yet the complexities that confront those who would study such materials are not wholly different from those recently surmounted by historians of criminal law in England during the same period. Another possible explanation for historians' neglect of the subject is their widespread assumption that most people in early modern England had little contact with civil law. If that were so, the history of legal matters would be of little relevance to general historical scholarship. But recent research suggests that civil litigation during the period involved artisans, merchants, professionals, shopkeepers, and farmers, and not merely a narrow, propertied, male elite. Moreover, the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries saw an extraordinary explosion in civil litigation by both women and men, making this the most litigious era in English history on a per capita basis.

3. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the “widespread assumption”?
- A. Because it is true, the history of civil law is of as much interest to historians focusing on general social history as to those specializing in legal history.
 - B. Because it is inaccurate, the history of civil law in early modern England should enrich the general historical scholarship of that period.
 - C. It is based on inaccurate data about the propertied male elite of early modern England.
 - D. It does not provide a plausible explanation for historians' failure to study the civil law of early modern England.
 - E. It is based on an analogy with criminal law in early modern England.

While chocolate was highly esteemed in Mesoamerica, where it originated, its adoption in Europe was initially slow. There is a common belief that Europeans needed to “transform” chocolate to make it appetizing. However, while Spaniards did put sugar, which was unknown to indigenous Americans, into chocolate beverages, this additive was not completely innovative. Mesoamericans were already sweetening chocolate with honey, and the step from honey to sugar—increasingly more available than

honey because of expanding sugar plantations in the Americas—is a small one. Likewise, although Spaniards adjusted Mesoamerican recipes by using European spices, the spices chosen suggest an attempt to replicate harder-to-find native flowers. There is no indication the Spaniards deliberately tried to change the original flavor of chocolate.

2. Which sentence presents a misconception that the passage challenges?

- A. The second (“There is ... appetizing”)
- B. The third (“However ... innovative”)
- C. The fourth (“Mesoamericans ... one”)
- D. The fifth (“Likewise ... flowers”)
- E. The sixth (“There is ... chocolate”)

(2) 让步转折

e.g.

我喜欢吃榴莲，但是

-不喜欢到当饭吃的地步。

-在泰国公共场合禁止携带榴莲进入。

though, although, albeit, even if, even though, despite, in spite of, granted, for all,

wh-ever, no matter wh-, regardless

nevertheless, nonetheless, notwithstanding, still, even so

让步表达

certainly, of course, true,

no doubt, admit, acknowledge, concede, recognize

These researchers also claim that improvements of memory overnight can be explained by the mere passage of time, rather than attributed to sleep. But recent studies of memory performance after sleep — including one demonstrating that sleep stabilizes declarative memories from future interference caused by mental activity during wakefulness — make this claim unsustainable. Certainly there are memory consolidation processes that occur across periods of wakefulness, some of which neither depend on nor are enhanced by sleep. But when sleep is compared with wakefulness, and performance is better after sleep, then some benefit of sleep for memory must be acknowledged.

3. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence (“Certainly ... sleep”)?

- A. It provides the reasoning behind a claim about the role of sleep in memory consolidation.
- B. It explains why a previous claim about sleep and memory is unsustainable.
- C. It demonstrates why wakefulness is central to the process of declarative memory consolidation.
- D. It emphasizes the limited role sleep plays in the process of declarative memory consolidation.
- E. It concedes that the consolidation of declarative memory does not depend entirely on one factor.

A portrait type that appeared with relentless frequency in eighteenth-century England is the familiar image of a gentleman poised with one hand inside his partially unbuttoned waistcoat. Standard interpretations of this portrait posture offer observations of correspondence—demonstrating either that

it mirrors actual social behavior or that it borrows from classical statuary. Such explanations, however, illuminate neither the source of this curious convention nor the reason for its popularity. It is true that in real life the “hand-in” was a common stance for elite men. Still, there were other ways of comporting the body that did not become winning portrait formulas. And even if the “hand-in” portrait does resemble certain classical statues, what accounts for the adoption of this particular pose?

1. In the context of the passage as a whole, the primary function of the highlighted sentence (“It is ... men”) is to
 - A. emphasize the influence of a particular social class on the conventions of eighteenth-century English portraiture
 - B. account for the origin of a particular type of behavior frequently represented in eighteenth-century English portraiture
 - C. acknowledge a historical basis for two competing hypotheses about a particular portrait type
 - D. question the relevance of certain evidence frequently cited in support of an explanation for a particular portrait type
 - E. concede that one explanation for the prevalence of a particular portrait type has a basis in fact

需要具体判断

but, however, yet

I enjoyed *A Dream of Light & Shadow: Portraits of Latin American Women Writers* for the same reasons that, as a child, I avidly consumed women’s biographies: the fascination with how the biographical details of another female’s life are represented and interpreted.

A Dream offers a rich read, varied in both the lives and texts of the women portrayed, and the perspectives and styles of the sixteen essayists. Yet, as an adult, I have come to demand of any really “great” book: a self-consciousness about the tenuous nature of representations of reality, a critical contextualization of florid detail, and a self-awareness of the role of ideology in our lives. In these critical senses, *A Dream* is inadequate.

1. The author of the passage suggests that *A Dream* falls short in which of the following respects?
 - A. It does not appear to recognize that representations of reality can be unreliable.
 - B. It seems to focus on stylistic variety at the expense of accuracy of detail.
 - C. It offers a wealth of detail without sufficient critical examination of that detail.
2. Which of the following best describes the function of the second sentence (“*A Dream* ... essayists”) in the context of the passage as a whole?

To elaborate on how *A Dream* fulfills the author’s childhood criteria for a pleasurable book

In *Raisin in the Sun*, Lorraine Hansberry does not reject integration or the economic and moral promise of the American dream; rather, she remains loyal to this dream while looking, realistically, at its incomplete realization. Once we recognize this dual vision, we can accept the play’s ironic nuances

as deliberate social commentaries by Hansberry rather than as the “unintentional” irony that Bigsby attributes to the work. Indeed, a curiously persistent refusal to credit Hansberry with a capacity for intentional irony has led some critics to interpret the play’s thematic conflicts as mere confusion, contradiction, or eclecticism. Isaacs, for example, cannot easily reconcile Hansberry’s intense concern for her race with her ideal of human reconciliation. But the play’s complex view of Black self-esteem and human solidarity as compatible is no more “contradictory” than Du Bois’ famous, well-considered ideal of ethnic self-awareness coexisting with human unity, or Fanon’s emphasis on an ideal internationalism that also accommodates national identities and roles.

In which sentence of the passage does the author provide examples that reinforce an argument against a critical response cited earlier in the passage?

- A. The first sentence (“In Raisin...realization”)
- B. The second sentence (Once we...work”)
- C. The third sentence (“Indeed...eclecticism”)
- D. The fourth sentence (“Isaacs...reconciliation”)
- E. The fifth sentence (“But the...roles”)

2. 结构

相似&主次

(1) 相似

并列

顺承

1) 并列

e.g.

Tom and Jerry

春娇与志明

地位一致，并存的两个对象

或换一种方式表达的一个对象

and, or

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

then, again

first, to begin with, second, finally

further (more), moreover

meanwhile, at the same time, simultaneously

similarly, equally, likewise

other, another

that is, i.e., in other words, namely

分号

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.

3. In the context in which it appears, "coinages" most nearly means

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

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.”

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.

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.

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?

3. 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*

1. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding DuBois’ *The Quest of the Silver Fleece*?

The Quest of the Silver Fleece has at least one feature that typically would attract the attention of literary scholars.

2. In the fourth sentence (“Perhaps DuBois . . . editor.”), the author of the passage is most likely suggesting that

DuBois’ novels may eventually attract greater scholarly interest than they have to date

Historians credit repeated locust invasions in the nineteenth century with reshaping United States agriculture west of the Mississippi River. Admonished by government entomologists, farmers began to diversify. Wheat had come to nearly monopolize the region, but it was particularly vulnerable to the locusts. In 1873, just before the locusts' most withering offensive, nearly two-thirds of Minnesota farmland was producing wheat; by the invasions' last year, that fraction had dropped to less than one-sixth. Farmers learned that peas and beans were far less vulnerable to the insects, and corn was a more robust grain than wheat. In addition to planting alternative crops, many farmers turned to dairy and beef production. Although pastures were often damaged by the locusts, these lands were almost always left in better shape than the crops were.

2. In the context in which it appears, "robust" most nearly means

- A. crude
- B. demanding
- C. productive
- D. vigorous
- E. rich

1. According to the passage, before the recommendations by the government entomologists, which of the following was true about farming west of the Mississippi River?

- A. Farmers focused primarily on growing wheat.
- B. Peas and beans had not yet been planted in the region.
- C. A relatively small portion of farmland was devoted to crops other than wheat.

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.

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

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.

2) 顺承

e.g.

因为爱，所以爱。

从前有座山。山里有座庙。

因果

指代

因果

因为: because, since, as, for, in that, now that, inasmuch as, because of, due to, owing to, as a result of

所以: so, thus, therefore, thereby, hence, accordingly, consequently, as a result

导致: cause, lead to, contribute to, result in, give rise/birth to, be responsible for, bring about

由...产生: come from, result from, arise from, originate from, derive from, stem from, attribute to

指代

it, he, she, they

this, that, these, those, the, such

Once we recognize this dual vision, we can accept the play's ironic nuances as deliberate social commentaries by Hansberry rather than as the "unintentional" irony that Bigsby attributes to the work. Indeed, a curiously persistent refusal to credit Hansberry with a capacity for intentional irony has led some critics to interpret the play's thematic conflicts as mere confusion, contradiction, or eclecticism.

1. The author of the passage would probably consider which of the following judgments to be most similar to the reasoning of the "critics"?

The painter of this picture could not intend it to be funny; therefore, its humor must result from a lack of skill.

The nearly circular orbits of planets in our solar system led scientists to expect that planets around other stars would also reside in circular orbits. However, most known extrasolar planets reside in highly elongated, not circular, orbits. Why? The best clue comes from comets in our solar system. Comets formed in circular orbits but were gravitationally flung into their present-day elliptical orbits when they ventured too close to planets. Astronomers suspect that pairs of planets also engage in this slingshot activity, leaving them in disturbed, elliptical orbits. If two planets form in close orbits, one will be scattered inward (toward its star), the other outward. They will likely then travel close enough to neighboring planets to disturb their orbits also.

1. According to the passage, which of the following factors help account for the elliptical shape of the orbits of extrasolar planets?

- A. The planets' formation in close proximity to other planets
- B. The gravitational influence of planets whose original orbits have been disturbed
- C. The gravitational influence of comets

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.

1. 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.

(2) 主次

论点 - 论据

conclusion - evidence

总论点 - 分论点

main conclusion - intermediate conclusion

观点

think, believe, argue, claim, contend, assert, insist, maintain, reckon, conclude, generalize, position,

hypothesize, speculate, suspect, project, predict

关注

as for, regarding, in reference to, in terms of

主观

clearly, apparently, at least,

may, might, can, could, should, would, must, have to, likely, possibly, always, never, fortunately, unfortunately, so-called, alleged

总结

overall, to sum up, in conclusion, in brief, in short, in general, generally speaking, broadly speaking

论据

survey, measure, investigate, experiment, test, analysis, examine, calculate, study, research, fact, findings, discovery, data, statistics

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

for example, for instance, in particular, such as, including, consisting of, say

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.

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.

The predator is searchingly aggressive, inner-directed, tuned by the nervous system and the adrenal hormones, but aware in a sense closer to human consciousness than, say, a hungry lizard's instinctive snap at a passing beetle.

1. The author refers to a hungry lizard primarily in order to
A. demonstrate the similarity between the hunting methods of mammals and those of nonmammals
B. broaden the application of the argument by including an insectivore as an example
C. make a distinction between higher and lower levels of consciousness
D. provide an additional illustration of the brutality characteristic of predators
E. offer an objection to suggestions that all animals lack consciousness

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.

1. 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

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.

2. 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

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.

2. 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

In the 1980s, neuroscientists studying the brain processes underlying our sense of conscious will compared subjects' judgments regarding their subjective will to move (W) and actual movement (M) with objective electroencephalographic activity called readiness potential, or RP. As expected, W preceded M: subjects consciously perceived the intention to move as preceding a conscious experience of actually moving. This might seem to suggest an appropriate correspondence between the sequence of subjective experiences and the sequence of the underlying events in the brain. But researchers actually found a surprising temporal relation between subjective experience and objectively measured neural events: in direct contradiction of the classical conception of free will, neural preparation to move (RP) preceded conscious awareness of the intention to move (W) by hundreds of milliseconds.

1. Based on information contained in the passage, which of the following chains of events would most closely conform to the classical conception of free will?

- A. W followed by RP followed by M
- B. RP followed by W followed by M
- C. M followed by W followed by RP
- D. RP followed by M followed by W
- E. RP followed by W and M simultaneously

2. In the context in which it appears, "temporal" most nearly means

- A. secular
- B. mundane
- C. numerical
- D. physiological
- E. chronological

3. The author of the passage mentions the classical conception of free will primarily in order to

- A. argue that earlier theories regarding certain brain processes were based on false assumptions
- B. suggest a possible flaw in the reasoning of neuroscientists conducting the study discussed in the passage
- C. provide a possible explanation for the unexpected results obtained by neuroscientists
- D. cast doubt on neuroscientists' conclusions regarding the temporal sequence of brain processes
- E. indicate the reason that the results of the neuroscientists' study were surprising

长篇

Until recently, many anthropologists assumed that the environment of what is now the southwestern United States shaped the social history and culture of the region's indigenous peoples. Building on this assumption, archaeologists asserted that adverse environmental conditions and droughts were responsible for the disappearances and migrations of southwestern populations from many sites they once inhabited.

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 researchers characterized episodes of variation in southwestern environments by frequency: low-frequency environmental processes occur in cycles longer than one human generation, which generally is considered to last about 25 years, and high-frequency processes have shorter cycles. The researchers pointed out that low-frequency processes, such as fluctuations in stream flow and groundwater levels, would not usually be apparent to human populations. In contrast, high-frequency fluctuations such as seasonal temperature variations are observable and somewhat predictable, so that groups could have adapted their behaviors accordingly. When the researchers compared sequences of sociocultural change in the Western Pueblo region with episodes of low- and high-frequency environmental variation, however, they found no simple correlation between environmental process and sociocultural change or persistence.

Although early Pueblo peoples did protect themselves against environmental risk and uncertainty, they responded variously on different occasions to similar patterns of high-frequency climatic and environmental change. The researchers identified seven major adaptive responses, including increased mobility, relocation of permanent settlements, changes in subsistence foods, and reliance on trade with other groups. These findings suggest that groups' adaptive choices depended on cultural and social as well as environmental factors and were flexible strategies rather than uncomplicated reactions to environmental change. Environmental conditions mattered, but they were rarely, if ever, sufficient to account for sociocultural persistence and change. Group size and composition, culture, contact with other groups, and individual choices and actions were — barring catastrophes such as floods or earthquakes — more significant for a population's survival than were climate and environment.

2. Which of the following findings would most strongly support the assertion made by the “archaeologists”?

- A. A population remained in a certain region at least a century after erosion wore away much of the topsoil that sustained grass for their grazing animals.
- B. The range of a certain group's agricultural activity increased over a century of gradual decrease in annual rainfall.
- C. As winters grew increasingly mild in a certain region, the nomadic residents of the region continued to move between their summer and winter encampments.
- D. An agricultural population began to trade for supplies of a grain instead of producing the grain in its own fields as it had in the past.
- E. A half century of drought and falling groundwater levels caused a certain population to abandon their settlements along a riverbank.

3. 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

4. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following activities is NOT an example of a population responding to high-frequency environmental processes?

- A. Developing watertight jars in which to collect and store water during the rainy season
- B. Building multistory dwellings in low-lying areas to avoid the flash flooding that occurs each summer
- C. Moving a village because groundwater levels have changed over the last generation

- D. Trading with other groups for furs from which to make winter clothes
- E. Moving one's herds of grazing animals each year between summer and winter pastures

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. explaining why certain research findings have created controversy
- B. pointing out the flaws in a research methodology and suggesting a different approach
- C. presenting evidence to challenge an explanation and offering an alternative explanation
- D. elucidating the means by which certain groups have adapted to their environment
- E. defending a long-held interpretation by presenting new research findings

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(三) 句子

句义

1. 语境

句子的语义角度受制于文章结构
(类似于句子决定单词的意思)

Was Felix Mendelssohn (1809–1847) a great composer? On its face, the question seems absurd. One of the most gifted prodigies in the history of music, he produced his first masterpiece at sixteen. From then on, he was recognized as an artist of preternatural abilities, not only as a composer but also as a pianist and conductor. But Mendelssohn's enduring popularity has often been at odds — sometimes quite sharply — with his critical standing. Despite general acknowledgment of his genius, there has been a noticeable reluctance to rank him with, say, Schumann or Brahms. As Haggin put it, Mendelssohn, as a composer, was a “minor master...working on a small scale of emotion and texture.”

2. 本身

(1) 词汇

1) 熟词

① 词义

一词多义

熟词僻义

e.g.

license

驾照

许可

自由

熟词僻义就是一词多义的一种情况

一词多义

核心本义+语境

e.g.

free: 自由, 免费, 空闲

核心: no

逻辑: 并列展开

right: 右, 权, 对

核心: 右

逻辑: 顺承展开

② 性质

名词：抽象；具体（人；物）

动词，形容词，副词：方向（顶踩；好坏）

2) 生词

① 猜测

本身

语境

本身

构词法

e.g.

bene-: 好

mis-: 错

mini-: 小

-ist: 人

-or: 人或物

-less: 没有

介词或副词的方向性

e.g.

stiffen into 成为

piece together 汇集

语境

上下文 (context)

② 看作字母组合

人名，地名，术语等

(2) 语法

词法 (Lexis)

-词本身的性质 (如名词单复数)

句法 (Syntax)

-词之间的关系 (如主谓关系)

句法

主干+修饰+逻辑

主干

主语 + 谓语

Subject + Predicate

S P 或 P S

修饰

限定性 vs. 非限定性
He is a man who is tall.
He is a man, who is tall.

逻辑

-相似: 如 and, as

-主次: 如 when, if, because, although

(3) 提取信息

谁或什么 怎么了

主语不一定是句子的核心对象

(4) 阅读方式

英语式思维

① 顺序

He is a boy who likes bananas.

② 成分的逻辑

主语 + 修饰 + 谓语

谓语 + 修饰 + 宾语

修饰对象 + 修饰语

It + 谓语 + that

...

③ 逻辑预期与补全

The increase in the numbers of married women employed outside the home in the twentieth century had less to do with the mechanization of housework and an increase in leisure time for these women than it did with their own economic necessity and with high marriage rates that shrank the available pool of single women workers, previously, in many cases, the only women employers would hire.

It can be inferred from the passage that the increase in the numbers of married women employed outside the home in the twentieth century would have been less likely to happen if which of the following were true?

Because of low marriage rates, single women workers formed a large pool of available workers that far exceeded the amount of vacant positions.

Yet those who stress the achievement of a general consensus among the colonists cannot fully understand that consensus without understanding the conflicts that had to be overcome or repressed in order to reach it.

According to the passage, in order to understand the consensus among the colonists, one has to understand the conflicts that were overcome or repressed beforehand

The physicist rightly dreads precise argument, since an argument that is convincing only if it is precise loses all its force if the assumptions on which it is based are slightly changed, whereas an argument that is convincing though imprecise may well be stable under small perturbations of its underlying assumptions.

It can be inferred from the passage that a precise argument

can maintain its force only if all its preconditions are strictly satisfied

In order to understand the nature of the ecologist's investigation, we may think of the density-dependent effects on growth parameters as the "signal" ecologists are trying to isolate and interpret, one that tends to make the population increase from relatively low values or decrease from relatively high ones, while the density-independent effects act to produce "noise" in the population dynamics.

Which of the following can be most reliably inferred from the passage about the "density-independent effects?"

Ecologists try to isolate them from their interpretation of population increase.

Thus, what in contrast to the Puritan colonies appears to Davis to be peculiarly Southern—acquisitiveness, a strong interest in politics and the law, and a tendency to cultivate metropolitan cultural models—was not only more typically English than the cultural patterns exhibited by Puritan Massachusetts and Connecticut, but also almost certainly characteristic of most other early modern British colonies from Barbados north to Rhode Island and New Hampshire.

According to the passage, all of the following is true about "a strong interest in politics and the law" EXCEPT:

- A. It is a characteristic that belongs uniquely to the Southern United States.
- B. It represents an English heritage even better than do the cultural patterns exhibited in Massachusetts and Connecticut.
- C. It appears in states and regions beyond the Southern United States.
- D. Davis does not believe that the Puritan colonies have this characteristic.

The Hawaiian Islands were created in such a manner by a single source of lava, welling up from a hot spot, over which the Pacific Ocean plate passed on a course roughly from the east toward the northwest, carrying off a line of volcanoes of increasing age.

According to the passage, regarding the formation of the Hawaiian Islands, all of the following are true EXCEPT:

- A. Lava welled up from a hot spot over the Pacific Ocean plate.
- B. All the volcanoes were created by lava from one single hot spot.
- C. The Pacific Ocean passed over a hot spot to create a chain of islands.
- D. The eastern Islands are of younger age than the northwestern ones.

Landowska's playing was Romantic, but it was at least as close in spirit to the style of playing intended by composers of the Baroque (1600-1750) and Classical (1750-1830) eras, as have been the more exacting but less emotionally resonant interpretations of most harpsichordists since her.

It can be inferred from the passage that Landowska's rendition was

more emotionally resonant than that of most harpsichordists after her

Isadora Duncan's masterly writings on the dance reveal the depth of her determination to create a lyric form of the art which was free of characterization, storytelling, and the theatrical exhibition of skills. She wished to discard the traditional methods and established vocabularies of such dance forms as ballet and to explore the internal sources of human expressiveness.

According to the passage, all of the following are true about Isadora Duncan EXCEPT:

- A. She wished to forgo earlier dance methods.
- B. She wished to establish vocabularies such as Ballet.
- C. She wished to let go of theatrical exhibition of skills.
- D. She wished to make use of human's internal sources of expression.

What is involved in the discontinuity hypothesis is the recognition that the people of the Middle Ages and early modern Europe did not regard as belonging to a common category activities (hunting and gambling, for example) that are usually classified together today under the heading of leisure.

According to the "discontinuity hypothesis", hunting and gambling were classified into different types in the Middle Ages.

Many critics of Emily Brontë's novel *Wuthering Heights* see its second part as a counter point that comments on, if it does not reverse, the first part, where a romantic reading receives more confirmation. Seeing the two parts as a whole is encouraged by the novel's sophisticated structure, revealed in its complex use of narrators and time shifts.

Granted that the presence of these elements need not argue for an authorial awareness of novelistic construction comparable to that of Henry James, their presence does encourage attempts to unify the novel's heterogeneous parts. However, any interpretation that seeks to unify all of the novel's diverse elements is bound to be somewhat unconvincing. This is not because such an interpretation necessarily stiffens into a thesis (although rigidity in any interpretation of this or of any novel is always a danger), but because *Wuthering Heights* has recalcitrant elements of undeniable power that, ultimately, resist inclusion in an all-encompassing interpretation. In this respect, *Wuthering Heights* shares a feature of *Hamlet*.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the first and second parts of *Wuthering Heights*?

- A. The second part has received more attention from critics.
- B. The second part has little relation to the first part.
- C. The second part annuls the force of the first part.
- D. The second part provides less substantiation for a romantic reading.
- E. The second part is better because it is more realistic.

2. Which of the following inferences about Henry James's awareness of novelistic construction is best supported by the passage?

- A. James, more than any other novelist, was aware of the difficulties of novelistic construction.
- B. James was very aware of the details of novelistic construction.
- C. James's awareness of novelistic construction derived from his reading of Brontë.
- D. James's awareness of novelistic construction has led most commentators to see unity in his individual novels.
- E. James's awareness of novelistic construction precluded him from violating the unity of his novels.
3. The author of the passage would be most likely to agree that an interpretation of a novel should
- A. not try to unite heterogeneous elements in the novel
- B. not be inflexible in its treatment of the elements in the novel
- C. not argue that the complex use of narrators or of time shifts indicates a sophisticated structure
- D. concentrate on those recalcitrant elements of the novel that are outside the novel's main structure
- E. primarily consider those elements of novelistic construction of which the author of the novel was aware
4. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about *Hamlet*?
- A. *Hamlet* has usually attracted critical interpretations that tend to stiffen into theses.
- B. *Hamlet* has elements that are not amenable to an all-encompassing critical interpretation.
- C. *Hamlet* is less open to an all-encompassing critical interpretation than is *Wuthering Heights*.