



新东方在线
GRE 阅读教程

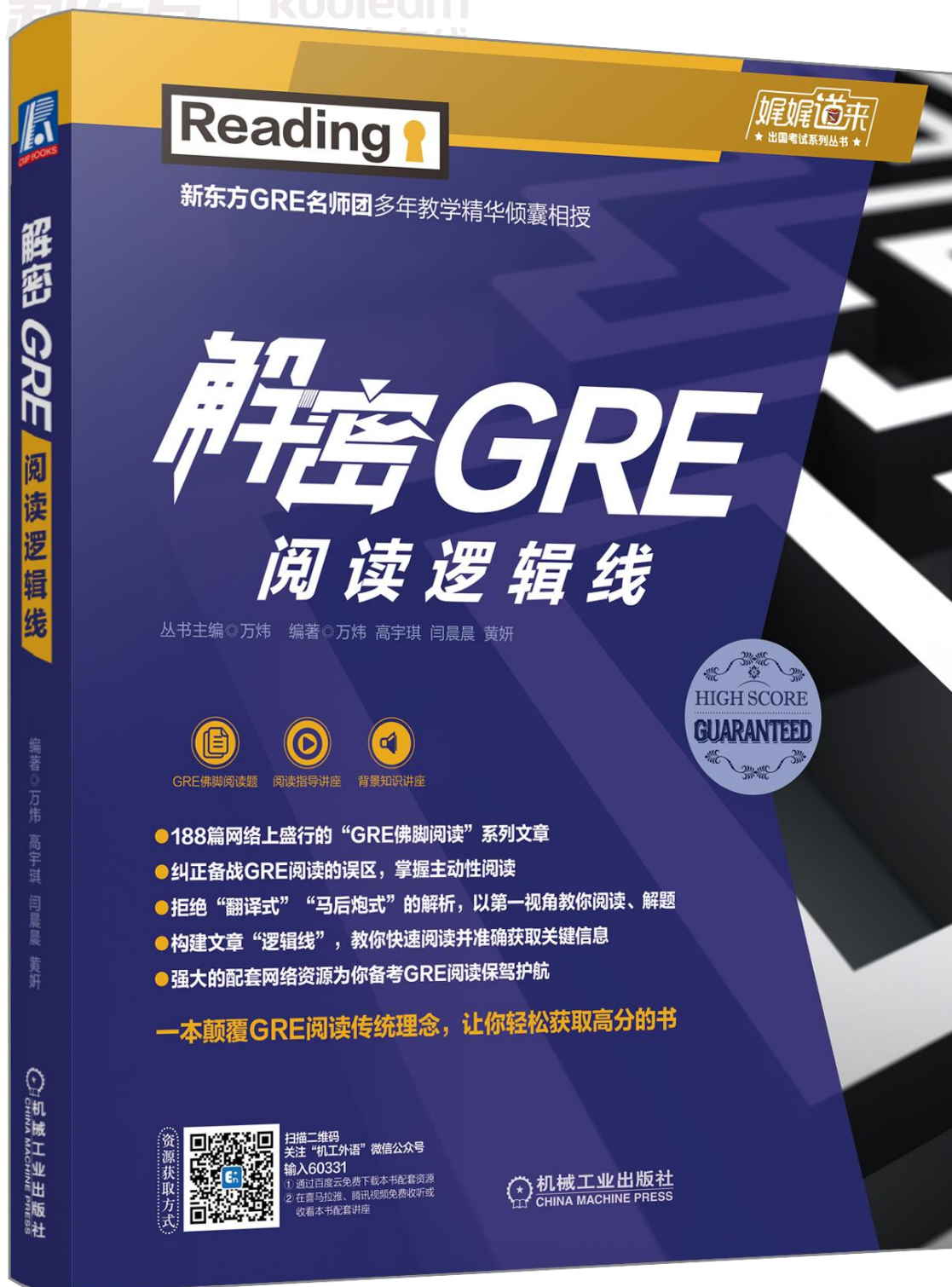
主讲教师：万 炜



目录

推荐教程《解密 GRE 阅读逻辑线》.....	3
第一部分 GRE 阅读方法论.....	4
1.1 Sample Passage.....	4
1.2 单句功能推测练习.....	5
1.3 句群功能判断练习.....	7
第二部分 功能阅读——冲突型文章.....	10
Passage 1.....	10
Passage 2.....	11
Passage 3.....	12
Passage 4.....	13
Passage 5.....	14
Passage 6.....	15
Passage 7.....	16
Passage 8.....	17
第三部分 功能阅读——单观点文章.....	18
Passage 1.....	18
Passage 2.....	19
Passage 3.....	20
Passage 4.....	21
Passage 5.....	22
Passage 6.....	23
Passage 7.....	24
第四部分 信息阅读	25
Passage 1.....	25
Passage 2.....	26
Passage 3.....	27
Passage 4.....	28
Passage 5.....	29
Passage 6.....	30
Passage 7.....	31

推荐教程《解密 GRE 阅读逻辑线》



第一部分 GRE 阅读方法论

1.1 Sample Passage

Eliot's work *Snowman on a Wooden Bridge in Trondheim* has been received as a purely literal and unqualified replication of a winter view. Its meticulous detailing of the clouds and smoke in the backdrop is said to parallel the pastoral scenes portrayed by **the likes of Hirsch**. However, critic Artour Mirkovic suggests alternatively that the work exemplifies Eliot's idealization of serenity and tranquility as opposed to an unstinting reproduction of a Norwegian suburb. Although he recognizes **the exactitude** with which Eliot depicted the landscape, Mirkovic cites chemical study that relates the pigment to the warm Mediterranean Island Sicily, where Eliot frequented for inspiration, arguing that the picture was unlikely to be a realistic portrayal of his direct experience. Likewise, art historian Lindsay Babaev points to affinity between Eliot and impressionist master Laurence, contending that Eliot's masterpiece needs to be interpreted beyond its surface value.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. challenge a popular interpretation of one of Eliot's paintings
 - B. argue that Eliot's realism is a merging of seemingly contradictory schools.
 - C. reconcile different attitudes toward a style of paintings
 - D. present critical views that may call into question an orthodox position
 - E. call for further evidence to resolve a debate regarding an artistic interpretation

2. According to the passage, the mentioning of "the exactitude" serves primarily to
 - A. corroborate a mainstream understanding of a particular work
 - B. correct a misconception regarding Eliot
 - C. acknowledge a fact that seems to support a traditional interpretation
 - D. explain the source of inspiration for Eliot
 - E. link Eliot's tradition with that of Laurence

3. The author implies which of the following about "The likes of Hirsch"?
 - A. Their style is close to an unstinting imitation of pastoral scenes.
 - B. they rarely use natural landscape as the motif of their paintings.
 - C. Their visualization of winter scenes are more precise than what Eliot was capable of.
 - D. Their selection of themes demonstrate that they belong to the same school as Eliot.
 - E. Their style of painting is closer to Laurence than to Eliot.

1.2 单句功能推测练习

请选出包含引用视角的语句，标出引用视角的标志，判断作者对该引用观点是否有态度，并指出根据。

例 1: When studying shrimp feeding from hydrothermal vents at the bottom of the ocean, biologists were surprised that the shrimps' reproductive cycles followed seasonal patterns.

答：无引用视角。

例 2: Widespread climate change challenges traditional notions that preserving specific chunks of land is an adequate way to protect endangered species.

答：traditional notions 标志引用观点，作者有负态度，依据 “widespread climate change challenges”。

1. Even as the number of females processed through juvenile courts climbs steadily, an implicit consensus remains among scholars in criminal justice that male adolescents define the delinquency problem in the United States.

2. Most historians tend to depict the African Americans as victims of racism and the farm tenancy system.

3. It is well known that biological changes at the molecular level have morphogenetic consequences, consequences affecting the formation and differentiation of tissues and organs.

4. The black experience, one might automatically assume, is known to every Black author.

5. 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.

6. It is a popular misconception that nuclear fusion power is free of radioactivity.

7. A Marxist sociologist has argued that racism stems from the class struggle that is unique to the capitalist system—that racial prejudice is generated by capitalists as a means of controlling workers.

8. 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.

9. An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the non-importation movement launched in Ireland in 1779 appears consistent with a perception that the political use of the consumer boycott originated in North America and spread eastwards across the Atlantic to Ireland.

10. Global fishery resources are facing a number of threats, which have principally been attributed to commercial fishing.

11. Before feminist literary criticism emerged in the 1970s, the nineteenth-century United States writer Fanny Fern was regarded by most critics (when considered at all) as a prototype of weepy sentimentalism—a pious, insipid icon of conventional American culture.

12. Favorable environments do not necessarily lead to the occurrence of plant cultivation.

13. According to von Kármán, a scientist seeks to understand what is; an engineer, to create what never was.

14. In 1876 Edmond Duranty dubbed the style of emerging French Impressionist artists “The New Painting.”

15. Buell’s study of village sketches (a type of fiction popular in the United States in the 1830s and 1840s) provides a valuable summary of sketches that portray the community as homogenous and fixed, but it ignores those by women writers, which typically depicted the diversity that increasingly characterized actual village communities at that time.

1.3 句群功能判断练习

对于以下文段，请指出黑体字部分在全文当中所起到的最主要作用，本题为单选题。

1. A divide between aesthetic and technical considerations has played a crucial role in mapmaking and cartographic scholarship. **Since nineteenth century cartographers, for instance, understood themselves as technicians who did not care about visual effects, while others saw themselves as landscape painters.**

- A. it identifies a difference between technicians and landscape painters.
- B. it elaborates on an earlier statement.
- C. it points out the importance of technicality in mapmaking.

2. 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.

- A. It provides a reason for an assertion stated earlier.
- B. It presents an example for scholars’ position.
- C. It explains the origin of a problematic assertion.

3. The importance of the relatively docile eland (antelope) in the diet of Middle Stone Age (MSA) people contrasted with the increased importance of aggressive wild pigs to Late Stone Age hunters, a contrast that indicates that the MSA hunters were less proficient than LSA hunters. This has been used to support the view that **neurological changes dramatically increased the behavioral sophistication of anatomically modern humans.**

- A. It identifies a fact that is consistent with earlier information.
- B. It points out a possible implication of the contrast between the diet of the MSA people and that of the LSA people.
- C. It makes a projection based on the contrast between the diet of the MSA people and that of the LSA people.

4. The importance of the relatively docile eland (antelope) in the diet of Middle Stone Age (MSA) people contrasted with the increased importance of aggressive wild pigs to Late Stone Age hunters, a contrast that indicates that the MSA hunters were less proficient than LSA hunters. This has been used to support the view that **neurological changes dramatically increased the behavioral sophistication of anatomically modern humans.**

- A. It calls into question a contrast stated earlier in the passage.
- B. It presents a hypothesis relevant to a trend mentioned in a previous sentence.
- C. It points to a phenomenon that lends support to an aforementioned claim.

5. *Hard Times*, Charles Dickens' shortest novel, was written and published in 1854. Despite the sensational success of its two immediate predecessors, *David Copperfield* and *Bleak House*, and its immediate successors, *Little Dorritt* and *A Tale of Two Cities*, *Hard Times* seems to have been Dickens' least popular novel during his own lifetime and subsequently. One critic speculated that editorial cuts imposed on the novel for serialization were responsible. However, **as Jane Jacobs points out, *Hard Times* was serialized in *Household Words*, a periodical that Dickens not only founded but edited.**

- A. It emphasizes Dickens' influence in a periodical.
- B. It qualifies a previous explanation.
- C. It undermines a contrast mentioned earlier in the passage.

6. **When Earth formed 4.6 billion years ago, the Sun burned only 70 percent as brightly as it does today.** Yet geologic record contains no evidence for widespread glaciation until 2.3 billion years ago. Sagan and Mullen suggested in the 1970s that ammonia, a greenhouse gas, warmed early Earth's atmosphere.

- A. It suggests that when Earth just formed, the environment should have allowed glaciation to occur.
- B. It substantiates a claim regarding the lack of glaciation in the following sentence.
- C. It questions a view regarding the formation of glaciation.

7. In the 2,000-year period immediately before European contact, many native groups of the Northern Plains of North America specialized in big-game hunting, subsisting primarily on bison. **Bison routinely became fat-depleted in the spring, reducing their nutritional value,** yet these groups did not supplement their diets with the nutritious, fat-rich fish that were abundantly available. Malainey *et al.* find a possible explanation in late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth century accounts from three frontiersmen who had adapted to lean-meat diets during extended periods in the plains.

- A. It suggests why it might be surprising that the native groups of the Northern Plains of North America did not supplement their diets with fish.
- B. It questions a view stated in the following sentence.
- C. It acknowledges a fact that might be used to contest the view that the native groups of the Northern Plains of North America did not supplement their diets with fish.

8. From the 1900's through the 1950's waitresses in the United States developed a form of unionism based on the unions' defining the skills that their occupation included and enforcing standards for the performance of those skills. This "occupational unionism" differed substantially from the "worksite unionism" prevalent among factory workers. **Rather than unionizing the workforces of particular employers,** waitress locals sought to control their occupation throughout a city.

- A. It highlights a drawback of worksite unionism.
- B. It indicates that the occupational unions served some employers but not others.
- C. It emphasizes the unique focus of occupational unionism.

9. 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. Differences between highly creative art and highly creative science arise in part from a difference in their goals. For the sciences, a new theory is the goal and end result of the creative act. The goal of highly creative art is very different: the phenomenon itself becomes the direct product of the creative act. **This is not to deny that a highly creative artist sometimes establishes a new principle of organization in the history of an artistic field;** the composer Monteverdi, who created music of the highest aesthetic value, comes to mind. More generally, however, whether or not a composition establishes a new principle in the history of music has little bearing on its aesthetic worth.

- A. It provides the reasoning behind a claim about creativity in arts.
- B. It emphasizes the breakthrough of certain creative artist.
- C. It excludes a potential misinterpretation of the author's own position.

10. Many researchers attribute the large number of physiological and behavioral similarities between birds and mammals, which have separate evolutionary histories, to endothermy. However, Farmer argues that parental care rather than endothermy is the key to understanding the similarities between mammals and birds. According to Farmer, **while endothermy provides an explanation for a few similarities, such as the presence of body insulation,** endothermy is just one characteristic among many related to parental care.

- A. It acknowledges a relation that appears to support a view that the speaker intends to qualify.
- B. It corrects an erroneous assumption.
- C. It provides a rationale for the view expressed in the first sentence.

第二部分 功能阅读——冲突型文章

Passage 1

An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the non-importation movement launched in Ireland in 1779 appears consistent with a perception that the political use of the consumer boycott originated in North America and spread eastwards across the Atlantic to Ireland. This is a view that most historians have concurred with. For example, T.H. Breen argued that the consumer boycott was a brilliantly original American invention. **Breen did acknowledge that a few isolated boycotts may have taken place in other countries.** However, Mary O'Dowd argues that from the late seventeenth century, Irish political discourse advocated for the nonconsumption of imported goods and support for home manufactures by women in ways that were strikingly similar to those used later in North America.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. resolving a dispute
 - B. advocating a course of action
 - C. tracing the evolution of a practice
 - D. citing competing views of an issue
 - E. chronicling a series of events

2. In the context of the passage, the highlighted sentence serves to
 - A. qualify a point made in the preceding sentence
 - B. correct an erroneous assumption
 - C. provide evidence in support of a perception cited in the opening sentence
 - D. provide a rationale for the view expressed in the following sentence
 - E. establish the popularity of a point of view

Passage 2

The ability to recognize specific individuals has profound implications for the evolution of complex social behaviors such as reciprocal altruism. Many researchers assumed that recognition of individuals, a phenomenon predominantly observed in laboratory studies of fish, might also operate extensively in free-ranging fish populations, where it could underpin these complex interactions. In fact, evidence of individual recognition in free-ranging fish populations is equivocal. The possibility exists that for many species, individual recognition observed in the laboratory might be an artifact of experimental designs, which enforce prolonged interaction between individuals and which prevent the diluting effects on social structure of immigration into and emigration from the shoal, factors that in nature would erode group stability and prevent the learning of individual identities.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. resolving a controversy
- B. describing a behavior
- C. dismissing a theory
- D. predicting a result
- E. appraising an assumption

2. Click on the sentence in the passage that speculates about the effect of human intervention on an observation.

Passage 3

Many Anglo writers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries portrayed the area that eventually became New Mexico as virgin territory without traditions and roots. But for Fabiola Cabeza de Baca, this landscape meant a long tradition of Hispanic families not only tied to the land but nourished by it.

Cabeza de Baca's *We Fed Them Cactus* recounts the changes endured by her family because of their dependence on the land. Cabeza de Baca contrasts Anglo writers' perception of the "plains" with Hispanic families' perception of the land as "fields" of herbs and cactus, domesticated and accessible. Her family's relationship to land, weather, and landscape is all important. She writes, "Rain for us made history The droughts were as impressed on our souls as the rains. When we spoke of the Armistice of World War I, we always said, "The drought of 1918 when the Armistice was signed."

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. depicting a way of life
 - B. presenting a Hispanic writer's point of view
 - C. summarizing the plot of a literary work
 - D. appraising the work of a Hispanic writer
 - E. comparing dissimilar styles of writing
2. The author of the passage mentions "plains" and "fields" primarily in order to
 - A. provide a contrast between fictionalized and historical events.
 - B. illustrate the eccentricities of Cabeza de Baca's writing style.
 - C. contrast the land owned by Anglo settlers with that owned by Cabeza de Baca's family.
 - D. portray the differences between the attitudes of Anglo and of Hispanic writers toward the landscape
 - E. emphasize the changes that occurred to the landscape during Cabeza de Baca's lifetime.

Passage 4

In 1876 Edmond Duranty dubbed the style of emerging French Impressionist artists "The New Painting." More than a style, the Impressionists' luminous landscapes were regarded as a new way of seeing. Of course, it was not wholly new. **The English painters Constable and Turner, whose work French artists knew, had already painted out of doors earlier in the century and brilliantly sought to capture the impact of natural scenes on their sensibility.** Courbet's toughminded realism and Jongkind's harbor scenes also had much to teach the emergent movement. The Impressionists never denied this ancestry; but they were aware, too, that they had taken these painters' unconventional experiments to unfamiliar levels and, consolidating themselves as a movement, had indeed made painting new.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It provides support for an assertion made previously in the passage.
 - B. It undermines a claim made earlier in the passage.
 - C. It questions the usefulness of categorizing artists into particular movements.
 - D. It identifies painters whose works were praised by some Impressionists.
 - E. It suggests that painting out of doors was unusual during the early 1800s.

Passage 5

Human impacts on the natural environment during the later part of the Holocene (beginning about 4,000 years ago) complicate investigations into environmental change during that period because the signals produced by human-and climate-induced change are sometimes difficult to separate. For example, in the later Holocene, one indicator of increased aridity due to climate change is an increase in pollen from grasses, as forest vegetation gives way to grassland. Such a change in vegetation could alternatively be attributed to human impact in the form of agricultural development. **Examples of such human impact from 4,000 years ago would be small-scale, however, since the broad ecosystem changes brought about by the widespread adoption of agricultural technologies occurred later.**

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?
 - A. It provides an example of the kind of problems that often complicate investigations into environmental change.
 - B. It call into question the reliability of the established dates for later Holocene agricultural development.
 - C. It describes the nature of localized agricultural developments during the later Holocene.
 - D. It outlines a hypothesis that draws on evidence discussed earlier in the passage.
 - E. It limits the scope of a particular complication mentioned earlier in the passage.

Passage 6

According to von Kármán, a scientist seeks to understand what is; an engineer, to create what never was. But dichotomies are seldom clear-cut. When a scientist proposes a truly new hypothesis about, say, the origin of the universe, that hypothesis “never was” prior to its articulation by that scientist. Einstein, certainly a prototypical scientist, took that view, criticizing physicist and philosopher Ernst Mach for having “thought that somehow theories arise by means of discovery rather than invention.” Science historian Thomas P. Hughes notes that to Einstein, invention was the manipulation not only of things but also of concepts. Einstein believed that an artifact was a materialized concept and that a hard-and-fast line between technology and science simply did not exist.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. suggest that a certain term is often misunderstood
 - B. question the basis for a particular distinction
 - C. show how one field has been influenced by another
 - D. argue that one view of a dichotomy has changed over time
 - E. examine the origins of a scientific theory

2. The author of the passage mentions Mach most likely in order to
 - A. provide a contrast that illuminates Einstein’s view
 - B. identify an inspiration for von Kármán’s views
 - C. show how perspectives on the nature of invention have changed over time
 - D. show how Einstein’s view of Mach influenced other scientists’ views about invention
 - E. illustrate Einstein’s and Mach’s opposing views about the value of technology

Passage 7

The importance of the relatively docile eland (antelope) in the diet of Middle Stone Age (MSA) people contrasted with the increased importance of aggressive wild pigs to Late Stone Age hunters, a contrast that indicates that the MSA hunters were less proficient than LSA hunters. This has been used to support the view that neurological changes dramatically increased the behavioral sophistication of anatomically modern humans. However, alternative hypotheses have not been sufficiently examined to warrant this interpretation. The possibility that economic motives drove prey selection must first be excluded. Since eland were very abundant in Middle Stone Age compared with Late Stone Age, it would be a favored prey animal whether or not hunting strategies were sophisticated enough to tackle more aggressive prey.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. resolve a debate about the advantages and disadvantages of certain Stone Age prey
 - B. question a position on apparent changes in Stone Age hunting patterns
 - C. critique the work of various researchers of Stone Age hunters
 - D. suggest a reason that Late Stone Age hunters were more proficient than their predecessors
 - E. provide evidence of increased behavioral complexity in Stone Age hunters over time

2. Select the sentence in which the author explains an alternative to greater hunting proficiency as an explanation for prey selection.

Passage 8

Among some Native American peoples, the oral tradition of one group has sometimes influenced that of another; indeed, tracing such influence has been one major task of scholars of Native American oral literature. European influences are often regarded, understandably, as another matter. Nellie Barnes, for example, in an early stylistic study of Native American oral literature, considered only forms preceding the influence of Europeans. Yet the example of the Zuni version of the Italian folk tale “The Cock and the Mouse” suggests that, notwithstanding the opinions of scholars of Native American oral literature, European influence is not always synonymous with the waning of Native American traditions. The Zuni narrator utilized the European story as an opportunity to exercise his narrative genius, thus leaving his tradition enhanced rather than diminished by the European influence. Such examples should cause scholars researching influences on Native American oral narratives to reassess their notions of the proper domain of such studies.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. assessing the extent of a particular influence on a narrative tradition
 - B. pointing out the prevalence of a type of narrative once thought to be rare
 - C. reporting results of recent research on a particular narrative tradition
 - D. proposing an expansion of the focus of a particular area of research
 - E. illustrating the use of an unconventional new research methodology

2. The author of the passage refers to Nellie Barnes’ study most probably in order to do which of the following?
 - A. Point out a weakness common to early stylistic studies of most oral literature
 - B. Illustrate a research approach commonly taken by scholars of Native American oral literature
 - C. Provide an example of an anomalous approach to the study of Native American oral traditions
 - D. Contrast the assumptions guiding early research with those guiding study of Native American oral literature today
 - E. Draw attention to an area of research that has been increasingly neglected by scholars in recent years

第三部分 功能阅读——单观点文章

Passage 1

In the 1920s, Gerstmann described a set of problems found in people who have suffered damage to the brain's left parietal lobe, problems that include being unable to understand arithmetic and having difficulty identifying one's fingers. There is still no agreement on whether the symptoms Gerstmann noticed constitute a syndrome, but **the parts of the brain used for storing facts about numbers and for representing the fingers are close to each other.** Mental representations of numbers and of fingers may therefore be functionally connected. A 2005 experiment had people perform some tasks requiring dexterity and others involving matching pairs of numbers, while an area of their parietal lobes—the left angular gyrus—was stimulated by a magnetic field. Facility at both sets of tasks was impaired.

1. The author of the passage would most likely agree that the highlighted statement suggests
 - A. a flaw in the experiment conducted in 2005
 - B. a means by which dexterity might compensate for a loss of arithmetic ability
 - C. an explanation for some of Gerstmann's observations
 - D. an anomaly in some of Gerstmann's results
 - E. a reason to doubt damage to the left parietal lobe as a causal factor in certain symptoms

2. The author of the passage describes the "2005 experiment" and its results primarily in order to
 - A. establish the proximity between the part of the brain used for storing numerical information and the part used for representing the fingers
 - B. illustrate the implications that Gerstmann's work may have for experimental research
 - C. cast doubt on the idea that damage to the left parietal lobe causes the set of problems that Gerstmann described
 - D. support a hypothesis about a significant association between parts of the brain related to fingers and to numbers
 - E. suggest that the problems Gerstmann noted in relation to numbers and fingers have a different cause than the other problems associated with parietal lobe damage

Passage 2

When selecting a nest, the female of the river blenny (a small fish) appears to be sensitive to both size and orientation. Blennies deposit their eggs preferably in nests under large stones and in nests facing southeast. Southeast-facing nests contain larger egg clutches, a fact that cannot be completely explained by differences in nest stone sizes. Moreover, in a recent study, **current speeds** upstream of the nest and at the nest entrance were similar for nests facing southeast and those facing in other directions. A southeast-facing entrance *per se* thus seems to be the specific nest feature preferred by females, rather than the effect of selective positioning on current at nest entrance. The reasons for this preference are unclear, however.

1. The passage is concerned with which of the following
 - A. Determining the different ways in which current speeds can influence the nesting preferences of female river blennies
 - B. Establishing nest orientation as a determining factor in egg laying among female river blennies
 - C. Questioning the importance of nest size as an influence on egg laying among female river blennies
 - D. Comparing the features of female river blennies that face southeast with those of nests facing in other directions
 - E. Examining how female river blennies determine the relative importance of nest size versus nest orientation
2. The author of the passage considers “current speeds” in order to
 - A. identify a factor that undermines the significance of nest stone size for female river blennies
 - B. indicate one possible advantage of river blenny nests that do not face southeast
 - C. eliminate a possible explanation for a nest orientation tendency among female river blennies
 - D. indicate why female river blennies are sensitive to both size and orientation of possible nests
 - E. suggest a reason why many female blennies prefer southeast-facing nests

Passage 3

Meggers argued that agriculture depends on extracting nutrients from soils into edible crops, so premodern societies in Amazonia could never grow large because underlying soils are impoverished. **In Meggers' view the population size that a culture could reach depended upon the agricultural potential of its environment.** Meggers accepted that fish and turtle resources of the Amazon made possible the long riverside villages the explorer Orellana described in 1542, but she dismissed as exaggerated Carvajal's estimates of tens of thousands of people in those settlements, and she was sure those settlements did not have inland counterparts. Supporting this point, the Omagua, a riverbank people and one of the greatest chiefdoms observed by Carvajal as a member of Orellana's expedition, regarded hinterland forests as unpopulated wilderness.

1. In the context of the passage the highlighted sentence serves to
 - A. explain the broader rationale for a conclusion described in the preceding sentence
 - B. suggest some of the drawbacks of the riverbank location of the villages described in the following sentence
 - C. acknowledge information that appears to undermine a description attributed to Orellana
 - D. introduce a principle that appears to be contradicted by the agricultural development of premodern Amazonia
 - E. give a reason for an upward revision in earlier estimates for premodern Amazonia

Passage 4

In the 2,000-year period immediately before European contact, many native groups of the Northern Plains of North America specialized in big-game hunting, subsisting primarily on bison. Bison routinely became fat-depleted in the spring, reducing their nutritional value, yet these groups did not supplement their diets with the nutritious, fat-rich fish that were abundantly available. Malainey *et al.* find a possible explanation in late-eighteenth- and early-nineteenth century accounts from three frontiersmen who had adapted to lean-meat diets during extended periods in the plains. Each had an opportunity to consume fish after extended meat dependence and upon eating it, became weak and ill. Malainey notes that prolonged lean meat dependence renders the body incapable of digesting lipids (fats), perhaps explaining native hunters' fish avoidance.

1. The author of the passage mentions accounts from three white frontiersmen primarily in order to
 - A. show how the frontiersmen's dietary choices were influenced by the native groups with whom they came into contact.
 - B. suggest that these frontiersmen had not adapted well to a diet composed primarily of lean meat.
 - C. indicate what kind of diet was habitually followed by native big-game hunters of the Northern Plains.
 - D. identify evidence for a hypothesis regarding native hunters' fish avoidance.
 - E. call into question an assumption about the effects of fish consumption on people who have adapted to a lean-meat diet.

2. Select the sentence that describes the phenomenon that the passage is concerned with finding an explanation for.

Passage 5

Like Germany, but unlike other European nations, Norway industrialized rather late in the nineteenth century. Compared to Germany, however, Norway has a comparatively recent history of industrially based social classes and a much longer history of rather egalitarian class relations. The origin of Norwegian egalitarianism predates industrialism and the rise of the labor movement. The preindustrial economy was based largely on a small independent peasantry who combined agriculture with fishing (in the north) or with forestry (in the south). Because Norway was under foreign rule for five centuries until 1905, and because the topography is unfavorable for large estates, a strong aristocracy and landowner did not emerge in most of Norway. There were some exceptions to this pattern, especially in the southern regions where a landowner class did exist. Norway's early social and economic history engendered egalitarianism, although, as has been pointed out by several observers, it was an "equality of poverty".

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the
 - A. link between poverty and equality in the preindustrial state
 - B. characteristics of industrial society shared by Norway and Germany
 - C. effects of industrialization on social and economic relations in Norway
 - D. roots of social equality in Norway
 - E. emergence of social classes in Norway and Germany

Passage 6

The discovery of subsurface life on Earth, surviving independently from surface life, refuted the belief that biological processes require not only liquid water but sunlight as well, thus greatly enhancing the possibility of life beyond Earth. **Take Jupiter's moon Europa.** Space probes show a body covered with a thick layer of ice. As Europa orbits its planet, however, it flexes due to the gravitational tug-of-war between it, its sister moons, and Jupiter. Through friction, this flexing produces heat in the moon's interior capable of melting ice. Indeed, observations suggest liquid water exists beneath Europa's icy crust. Photosynthetic life is impossible there because sunlight is completely absent, but life such as the microbes that flourish deep within earth may still be possible.

1. The highlighted sentence "take Jupiter's moon Europa" serves to introduce

- A. An instance that allows a hypothesis to be tested
- B. Speculation grounded in empirical discovery
- C. A deduction from a newly advanced hypothesis
- D. A large-scale effect of an apparently insignificant contingency
- E. The derivation of a contradiction to refute a claim

Passage 7

There have been numerous well-documented extinctions of indigenous species caused by the introduction of nonindigenous predators and pathogens. However, surprisingly few extinctions of indigenous species can be attributed to competition from introduced species. For example, during the past 400 years, 4,000 plant species have been introduced into North America, and these nonindigenous plants currently account for nearly 20 percent of North America's plant species. Yet no evidence exists that any indigenous North American plant species became extinct as a result of competition from introduced plant species. The scarcity of documented extinctions caused by competition from new species could mean that such extinctions take longer to occur than scientists initially believed or, alternatively, that extinctions are rarely caused by competition from nonindigenous species.

1. The passage is concerned primarily with
 - A. Pointing out that a particular type of species extinction is rarely known to occur
 - B. Proposing a possible explanation for conflicting data about a particular type of species extinction
 - C. Resolving a debate about the frequency of a particular type of species extinction
 - D. Comparing two theories regarding possible causes of a particular type of species extinction
 - E. Refuting a proposed explanation for the increasingly rare occurrence of a particular type of species extinction
2. The author introduces statistics about North America's nonindigenous plant species primarily in order to
 - A. undermine a proposed explanation for the absence of any evidence for the occurrence of a particular phenomenon.
 - B. contrast the effect of introduced plant species in North America with the effect that introduced animal species have had.
 - C. suggest that North America's indigenous plants are a domain in which there has been ample scope for a particular effect to have occurred.
 - D. emphasize how much the ecology of North America has been affected over the past 400 years by the introduction of nonindigenous species
 - E. substantiate a claim about the overall effect that the introduction of nonindigenous species tends to have on indigenous populations.

第四部分 信息阅读

Passage 1

George Milner cites three primary problems with the labeling of Cahokia, the large archaeological site by the Mississippi River, as a state rather than a chiefdom. First, finds at Cahokia are essentially similar to finds at other Mississippian chiefdoms, except that the amount of earth moved in building the mounds at Cahokia was greater than elsewhere. Second, fewer people lived at Cahokia than is commonly estimated (Milner estimates that there were only a few thousand inhabitants, more common estimates are 10,000 or 20,000 inhabitants); therefore, extensive taxes, trade, and tribute were not necessary to support them. Finally, while there is evidence of extensive earth movement, craftwork, trade, and elite at Cahokia, this does not indicate that Cahokia was politically centralized, economically specialized, or aggressively expansionistic.

1. The passage implies that political centralization is a feature that
 - A. has not historically tended to emerge in centers with fewer than 20,000 inhabitants
 - B. distinguished other Mississippian chiefdoms from Cahokia
 - C. is considered characteristic of state but not of chiefdoms
 - D. often results from aggressive expansionism and economic specialization
 - E. has historically been necessary for extensive trade to occur

Passage 2

W.E.B. Du Bois' exhibit of African American history and culture at the 1900 Paris Exposition Universelle attracted the attention of a world of sociological scholarship whose value his work challenged. Du Bois believed that Spencerian sociologists failed in their attempts to gain greater understanding of human deeds because their work examined not deeds but theories and because they gathered data not to affect social progress but merely to theorize. In his exhibit, Du Bois sought to present cultural artifacts that would shift the focus of sociology from the construction of vast generalizations to the observation of particular, living individual elements of society and the working contributions of individual people to a vast functioning social structure.

1. The passage implies that Du Bois attributed which of the following beliefs to Spencerian sociologists?

- A. Theorizing is important to the understanding of human actions
- B. Vast generalizations have limited value.
- C. Data gathering is a relatively unimportant part of sociological research.
- D. Sociology should focus on the living elements of society rather than cultural artifacts.
- E. Particulars are more important than universals.

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

2. The passage implies that Du Bois believed which of the following statements about sociology?

- A. It should contribute to the betterment of society.
- B. It should study what people actually do.
- C. It should focus on how existing social structures determine individual behavior.

Passage 3

A bird's plumage, while contributing to structural integrity and participating in aerial locomotion, completely obscures a bird's internal activity from human view, greatly impeding our attempts to understand birds as functioning animals. Plumage has even made it difficult to describe bird movement. When describing the movement of mammals, writers turn to well-worn clichés like "grace in motion." A mammal's rippling muscles slide smoothly over one another in eye-catching ways. With a mammal, whether a mouse or hippopotamus, we recognize that the underlying body parts are similar to our own and we know these parts will act predictably. Not so with a bird. For centuries, we knew little more about a bird's movement than that it was a mystery that seemed to be based on the flapping of wings.

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

1. The passage mentions which of the following as an effect of bird plumage?
 - A. It contributes to a bird's ability to fly.
 - B. It hides the inner workings of birds.
 - C. It contributes to the structural soundness of birds.

2. The author implies which of the following about the "underlying body parts" of nonhuman mammals?
 - A. They are more similar to humans' underlying body parts than most people assume.
 - B. They are more predictable in their workings than are the underlying body parts of humans.
 - C. Their smooth and graceful actions belie how complicated they actually are.
 - D. They work in much different ways than do the underlying body parts of most birds.
 - E. They are easier to observe and understand than are underlying parts of birds.

Passage 4

A divide between aesthetic and technical considerations has played a crucial role in mapmaking and cartographic scholarship. Since nineteenth century cartographers, for instance, understood themselves as technicians who did not care about visual effects, while others saw themselves as landscape painters. That dichotomy structured the discipline of the history of cartography. Until the 1980s, in what Blakemore and Harley called “the Old is Beautiful **Paradigm**,” scholars largely focused on maps made before 1800, marveling at their beauty and sometimes regretting the decline of the pre-technical age. Early mapmaking was considered art while modern cartography was located within the realm of engineering utility. Alpers, however, has argued that this boundary would have puzzled mapmakers in the seventeenth century, because they considered themselves to be visual engineers.

1. According to the passage, Alpers would say that the assumptions underlying the “paradigm” were
 - A. inconsistent with the way some mapmakers prior to 1800 understand their own work
 - B. dependent on a seventeenth-century conception of mapmaking visual engineering
 - C. unconcerned with the difference between the aesthetic and technical questions of mapmaking
 - D. insensitive to divisions among cartographers working in the period after 1800
 - E. supported by the demonstrable technical superiority of mapmaking made after 1800
2. It can be inferred from the passage that, beginning in the 1980s, historians of cartography
 - A. placed greater emphasis on the beauty of maps made after 1800
 - B. expanded their range of study to include more material created after 1800
 - C. grew more sensitive to the way mapmakers prior to 1800 conceived of their work
 - D. came to see the visual details of maps as aesthetic objects rather than practical cartographic aids
 - E. reduced the attention they paid to the technical aspects of mapmaking

Passage 5

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.

Passage 6

Favorable environments do not necessarily lead to the occurrence of plant cultivation. South China is warmer and moister than North China and the Yangtze Basin, with wild rice and highly abundant natural resources. Yet archaeological data indicate that cereal cultivation did not occur in this region until approximately 7,000 to 6,500 years ago. This cultivation was likely a result of cultural contact with and expansion from the Yangtze Basin. Clearly, environmental factors were important for the occurrence of cultivation in China, but were not the absolute determining factors. While incipient cultivation might occur in areas of relatively abundant resources, it may not occur in areas of very abundant resources, such as South China, where foraging might be a more efficient way of life.

1. The author implies which of the following about natural resources in South China prior to 6,500 years ago?

- A. Their abundance may have actually served to discourage the development of plant cultivation.
- B. They were not as abundant as most archaeologists have maintained.
- C. They led indirectly to cultural contact with peoples from the Yangtze Basin.
- D. Their importance has been downplayed by scholars studying the beginnings of plant cultivation in South China.
- E. They had little influence on the types of plants that were eventually cultivated in South China.

2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about plant cultivation in the Yangtze Basin?

- A. It occurred in spite of an unfavorable climate.
- B. It occurred prior to 6,500 years ago.
- C. It occurred somewhat later than it occurred in North China.
- D. It occurred largely because of the abundance of wild rice in the region.
- E. It occurred as a result of cultural contact with South China.

Passage 7

Astronomers studying a certain kind of supernova (exploding star) were surprised to find the supernovas were fainter than expected. Seeking explanations, they discounted the possibility that cosmic dust might be screening out some of the light, because it would filter out blue light more than red, causing the supernovas to appear redder than they really are. Also, unless spread very smoothly throughout space, the dust would introduce large variations in the **measurements**. Another possibility is gravitational lensing, the bending of light rays as they skirt galaxies *en route*. Such lensing occasionally causes brightening, but most often it contributes to the dimness of distant supernovas. Calculations show, however, that this effect becomes important only for sources more distant than the supernovas studied.

1. According to the passage, the astronomers rejected gravitational lensing as an explanation for their findings because
 - A. gravitational lensing can cause supernovas to appear brighter than they really are
 - B. their calculations showed a negligible effect of gravitational lensing for light rays from distant sources.
 - C. light rays traveling from the supernovas studied did not have to skirt galaxies.
 - D. the effect of gravitational lensing on the appearance of supernovas is unpredictable.
 - E. the supernovas studied were too near for gravitational lensing to have the observed dimming effect.
2. The passage implies which of the following about the measurements made by the astronomers?
 - A. There were small calculation errors in their measurements.
 - B. There were no large variations in their measurements.
 - C. Their measurements were skewed by unevenly spread cosmic dust.
 - D. Their measurements were incomplete because cosmos dust screened out some of the light.
 - E. It was possible to take more measurements of red light than of blue light.