

## 通过“意群划分” 分析句子结构

范例：

Extended debate concerning the exact point of origin of individual folktales told by Afro-American slaves has unfortunately taken precedence over analysis of the tales' meaning and function. Cultural continuities with Africa were not dependent on importation and perpetuation of specific folktales in their pristine form. It is in the place that tales occupied in the lives of the slaves and in the meaning slaves derived from them that the clearest resemblances to African tradition can be found.

注：颜色标注没有固定方法，目的是为了更快看懂句子结构。

1. Is the literary critic like the poet, responding creatively, intuitively, subjectively to the written word as the poet responds to human experience? Or is the critic more like a scientist, following a series of demonstrable, verifiable steps, using an objective method of analysis?

2. Because of these prejudices, women who use an intuitive approach in their criticism may find themselves charged with inability to be analytical, to be objective, or to think critically. Whereas men may be free to claim the role of critic-as-artist, women run different professional risks when they choose intuition and private experience as critical method and defense.

3. As long as the academic establishment continues to regard objective analysis as "masculine" and an intuitive approach as "feminine," the theoretician must steer a delicate philosophical course between the two. If she wishes to constrict a theory of feminist criticism, she would be well advised to place it within the framework of a general theory of the critical process that is neither purely objective nor purely intuitive.

4. As Gilbert White, Darwin, and others observed long ago, all species appear to have the innate capacity to increase their numbers from generation to generation. The task for ecologists is to untangle the environmental and biological factors that hold this intrinsic capacity for population growth in check over the long run.

5. The great variety of dynamic behaviors exhibited by different populations makes this task more difficult: some populations remain roughly constant from year to year; others exhibit regular cycles of abundance and scarcity; still others vary wildly, with outbreaks and crashes that are in some cases plainly correlated with the weather, and in other cases not.

6. This link between philosophical interests and scientific practice persisted until the nineteenth century, when decline in ecclesiastical power over scholarship and changes in the nature of science provoked the final separation of philosophy from both.

7. The demarcation of philosophy from science was facilitated by the development in the early nineteenth century of a new notion, that philosophy's core interest should be epistemology, the general explanation of what it means to know something.

8. Recently some scientists have concluded that meteorites found on Earth and long believed to have a Martian origin might actually have been blasted free of Mars's gravity by the impact on Mars of other meteorites. This conclusion has led to another question: whether meteorite impacts on Earth have similarly driven rocks from this planet to Mars

9. The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, ratified in 1868, prohibits state governments from denying citizens the "equal protection of the laws." Although precisely what the framers of the amendment meant by this equal protection clause remains unclear, all interpreters agree that the framers' immediate objective was to provide a constitutional warrant for the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which guaranteed the citizenship of all persons born in the United States and subject to United States jurisdiction.

10. Defenders of special protective labor legislation for women often maintain that eliminating

such laws would destroy the fruits of a century-long struggle for the protection of women workers. Even a brief examination of the historic practice of courts and employers would show that the fruit of such laws has been bitter: they are, in practice, more of a curse than a blessing.

11. Employers had only to declare that overtime hours were a necessary condition of employment or promotion in their factory, and women could be quite legally fired, refused jobs, or kept at low wage levels, all in the name of "protecting" their health. By validating such laws when they are challenged by lawsuits, the courts have colluded over the years in establishing different, less advantageous employment terms for women than for men, thus reducing women's competitiveness on the job market.

12. Thus the sex-defined legislation protects the hypothetical female worker, but has no effect whatever on the safety of any actual employee. The health risks to male employees in such industries cannot be negligible, since chemicals toxic enough to cause birth defects in fetuses or sterility in women are presumably harmful to the human metabolism.

13. It is their sensitive response to human circumstance that accounts for the persistence of certain universal ideas. Rabbi Meir, a second-century scholar, admonished his disciples to look not at the pitcher but at its contents because, he stated, "Many a new pitcher has been found to be full of old wine." This was his way of emphasizing the importance of the distinction between form and idea and of stressing that the integrity of an idea is more important than the form of its expression.

14. Influenced by the view of some twentieth-century feminists that women's position within the family is one of the central factors determining women's social position, some historians have underestimated the significance of the woman suffrage movement. These historians contend that nineteenth-century suffragism was less radical and, hence, less important than, for example, the moral reform movement or domestic feminism — two nineteenth-century movements in which women struggled for more power and autonomy within the family.

15. True, by emphasizing these struggles, such historians have broadened the conventional view of nineteenth-century feminism, but they do a historical disservice to suffragism. Nineteenth-century feminists and antifeminist alike perceived the suffragists' demand for enfranchisement as the most radical element in women's protest, in part because suffragists were demanding power that was not based on the institution of the family, women's traditional sphere.

16. One explanation for the tendency of animals to be more vigilant in smaller groups than in larger ones assumes that the vigilant behavior — looking up, for example — is aimed at predators. If individuals on the edge of a group are more vigilant because they are at greater risk of being captured, then individuals on average would have to be more vigilant in smaller groups, because the animals on the periphery of a group form a greater proportion of the whole group as the size of the group diminishes.

17. A special mucous coating that serves as a chemical camouflage allows clown fish to live among the deadly tentacles of the unsuspecting sea anemone. Utterly dependent on this unlikely host for protection from predators, clown fish have evolved in isolated communities, a pattern that has led to unusual behavioral adaptations.

18. The rigidly defined hierarchy of each clown-fish community is dominated by a monogamous breeding pair consisting of the largest fish, a female, and the next largest a male, attended by a fixed number of sexually immature fish ranging in size from large to tiny. A remarkable adaptation is that the development of these juveniles is somehow arrested until the hierarchy changes; then they grow in lockstep, maintaining their relative sizes.

19. Investigators of monkeys' social behavior have always been struck by monkeys' aggressive potential and the consequent need for social control of their aggressive behavior. Studies directed at describing aggressive behavior and the situations that elicit it, as well as the social mechanisms that control it, were therefore among the first investigations of monkeys' social behavior.

20. Investigators initially believed that monkeys would compete for any resource in the environment: hungry monkeys would fight over food, thirsty monkeys would fight over water, and,

in general, any time more than one monkey in a group sought the same incentive simultaneously, a dispute would result and would be resolved through some form of aggression.

21. From the 1900's through the 1950's waitresses in the United States developed a form of unionism based on the unions' defending the skills that their occupation line included and enforcing standards for the performance of those skills. This "occupational unionism" differed substantially from the "worksite unionism" prevalent among factory workers.

22. Simply put, the collision of smaller objects is the process by which the terrestrial planets were born. On the surface, that the geological record of the earliest history of impacts on the terrestrial planets has been lost, is troubling. As the process is self-erasing, to a certain extent, the earliest record would have been lost even if processes of melting and internal evolution of the planets had not occurred.

23. This is fortunate, because we can study many aspects of the processes of planetary birth by investigation of the nature of small bodies that still exist, the dynamics of their orbital evolution, and the effects that they produce when they ultimately collide with a planet. If impact and accretion were not still occurring, it would be hard to come to grips with a number of difficult problems of planetary origin and early evolution.

24. While Gall's theory that all mental processes derive from the brain proved to be correct, his methods for localizing specific functions were deeply flawed because they were not based on what we would now consider valid evidence. Gall did not test his ideas empirically by performing autopsies on the brains of patients and correlating damage to specific regions with defects in mental attributes; he distrusted the diseased brain and did not think it could reveal anything about normal behavior.

25. In this connection it is instructive to remember the Greek saying that to marvel is the beginning of knowledge and if we cease to marvel we may be in danger of ceasing to know. I believe we must restore our sense of wonder at the capacity to conjure up by forms, lines, shades, or colors those mysterious phantoms of visual reality we call "pictures."

26. The element ytterbium increases its electrical resistance when subject to high mechanical stresses. This property has made it an indispensable component in a medical tool designed to measure the stress on bones, which can guide physicians in setting broken bones.

27. While tastes always vary, there are certainly some people who find beautiful objects of each of the art movements of the first half of the twentieth century. In the latter half of the twentieth century, though, most works are so abstract or shocking that neither the critic nor the general public uses the word "beautiful" to describe them: indeed, sometimes late twentieth-century artists have, as one of their expressed goals, the creation of a work that no one could find beautiful.

28. An unknown simian virus recently killed off nearly half the human population of a remote jungle town. Because the disease spread at an alarming rate—victims usually exhibited signs within 8 hours of exposure, and many died within 36 hours—the simian virus, if an outbreak occurs again, is likely to cause more deaths than has any other previous virus.

29. The transplantation of organs from one individual to another normally involves two major problems: (1) organ rejection is likely unless the transplantation antigens of both individuals are nearly identical, and (2) the introduction of any unmatched transplantation antigens induces the development by the recipient of donor-specific lymphocytes that will produce violent rejection of further transplantations from that donor.

30. Our hypothesis is that (1) many strains of rats simply cannot mount a sufficiently vigorous destructive immune-response (using lymphocytes) to outstrip the liver's relatively great capacity to protect itself from immune-response damage and that (2) the systemic unresponsiveness observed is due to concentration of the recipient's donor-specific lymphocytes at the site of the liver transplant.

31. A serious critic has to comprehend the particular content, unique structure, and special

meaning of a work of art. And here she faces a dilemma. The critic must recognize the artistic element of uniqueness that requires subjective reaction; yet she must not be unduly prejudiced by such reactions. Her likes and dislikes are less important than what the work itself communicates, and her preferences may blind her to certain qualities of the work and thereby prevent an adequate understanding of it.

32. Hence, it is necessary that a critic develop a sensibility informed by familiarity with the history of art and aesthetic theory. On the other hand, it is insufficient to treat the artwork solely historically, in relation to a fixed set of ideas or values. The critic's knowledge and training are, rather, a preparation of the cognitive and emotional abilities needed for an adequate personal response to an artwork's own particular qualities.

33. Granted that the presence of these elements need not argue 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.

34. 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*.

35. Particles created in this way have only a fleeting existence; they are annihilated almost as soon as they appear, and their presence can never be detected directly. They are called virtual particles in order to distinguish them from real particles, whose lifetimes are not constrained in the same way, and which can be detected. Thus it is still possible to define that vacuum as a space that has no real particles in it.

36. That Louise Nevelson is believed by many critics to be the greatest twentieth-century sculptor is all the more remarkable because the greatest resistance to women artists has been, until recently, in the field of sculpture. Since Neolithic times, sculpture has been considered the prerogative of men, partly, perhaps, for purely physical reasons: it was erroneously assumed that women were not suited for the hard manual labor required in sculpting stone, carving wood, or working in metal.

37. It has been only during the twentieth century that women sculptors have been recognized as major artists, and it has been in the United States, especially since the decades of the fifties and sixties, that women sculptors have shown the greatest originality and creative power. Their rise to prominence parallels the development of sculpture itself in the United States: while there had been a few talented sculptors in the United States before the 1940's, it was only after 1945 — when New York was rapidly becoming the art capital of the world — that major sculpture was produced in the United States.

38. Nevelson would be the first to admit that she has been influenced by all of these, as well as by African sculpture, and by Native American and pre-Columbian art, but she has absorbed all these influences and still created a distinctive art that expresses the urban landscape and the aesthetic sensibility of the twentieth century. Nevelson says, "I have always wanted to show the world that art is everywhere, except that it has to pass through a creative mind."

39. Although she has denied any symbolic or religious intent in her works, their three-dimensional grandeur and even their titles, such as *Sky Cathedral* and *Night Cathedral*, suggest such connotations. In some ways, her most ambitious works are closer to architecture than to traditional sculpture, but then neither Louise Nevelson nor her art fits into any neat category.

40. It is conceivable, however, that these large, sedentary organisms do in fact feed on bacteria that grow in warm-water vents, rise in the vent water, and then rain in peripheral areas to nourish animals living some distance from the warm-water vents.

41 The social sciences are less likely than other intellectual enterprises to get credit for their accomplishments. Arguably, this is so because the theories and conceptual constructs of the social sciences are especially accessible: human intelligence apprehends truths about human affairs with particular facility. And the discoveries of the social sciences, once isolated and labeled, are quickly absorbed into conventional wisdom, whereupon they lose their distinctiveness as scientific advances.

42. This underappreciation of the social sciences contrasts oddly with what many see as their overutilization. Game theory is pressed into service in studies of shifting international alliances. Evaluation research is called upon to demonstrate successes or failures of social programs. Models from economics and demography become the definitive tools for examining the financial base of social security.

43. However, there is no reason to assume that ragtime is inherently mechanical simply because commercial manufacturers applied a mechanical recording method to ragtime, the only way to record pianos at that date. Ragtime's is not a mechanical precision, and it is not precision limited to the style of performance. It arises from ragtime's following a well-defined form and obeying simple rules within that form.

44. Ragtime style stresses a pattern of repeated rhythms, not the constant inventions and variations of jazz. As a genre, ragtime requires strict attention to structure, not inventiveness or virtuosity. It exists as a tradition, a set of conventions, a body of written scores, separate from the individual players associated with it. In this sense ragtime is more akin to folk music of the nineteenth century than to jazz.

45. Not concerned with development of musical themes, the ragtime composer instead sets a theme down intact, in finished form, and links it to various related themes. Tension in ragtime compositions arises from a polarity between two basic ingredients: a continuous bass—called by jazz musicians a boom-chick bass—in the pianist's left hand, and its melodic, syncopated counterpart in the right hand.

46. A person who agrees to serve as mediator between two warring factions at the request of both abandons by so agreeing the right to take sides later. To take sides at a later point would be to suggest that the earlier presumptive impartiality was a sham.

47. One meaning of intelligence is the way in which these images and other alertly searched information are used in the context of previous experience. Consciousness links past attention to the present and permits the integration of details with perceived ends and purposes.

48. For example, birds may expend more of their reserves on thermoregulation if they spend the night exposed to the wind on a song post than if they are in a sheltered roost site. Thomas's data therefore show that whether or not singing per se has an important metabolic cost, metabolic costs associated with singing can have an important measurable effect on a bird's daily energy budget, at least in birds with high song rates such as nightingales.

49. However, perhaps part of the decline results from injuries going unreported: many employers have introduced safety-incentive programs, such as prize drawings for which only employees who have a perfect work-safety record are eligible. Since a workplace injury would disqualify an employee from such programs, some employees might be concealing injury, when it is feasible to do so.

50. Fewer than half of new novels published in Britain between 1800 and 1829 had the author's true name printed on the title page. Most of these titles have subsequently been attributed, either through the author's own acknowledgment of a previously anonymous or pseudonymous work, or through bibliographical research.

51. 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.

52. The more definitions a given noun has, the more valuable is each one. Multiple definitions, each subtly different from all the others, convey multiple shades of meaning. They expand the uses of the word; language is enriched, thought is widened, and interpretations increase or dilate to fill the potentialities of association.

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. Rain-soaked soil contains less oxygen than does drier soil. The roots of melon plants perform less efficiently under the low-oxygen conditions present in rain-soaked soil. When the efficiency of melon roots is impaired, the roots do not supply sufficient amounts of the proper nutrients for the plants to perform photosynthesis at their usual levels.

56. The very impossibility of absoluteness in the definition of certain nouns adds to the levels of connotation they may reach. The inner life of a writer often says more than most readers can know; the mind of a reader can discover truths that go beyond the intent or perhaps even the comprehension of the writer.

57. One important tool available to researchers is the list of earlier works "by the author" often found on title pages. But such lists are as likely to create new confusion as they are to solve old problems. Title pages were generally prepared last in the publication process, often without full authorial assent, and in the last-minute rush to press, mistakes were frequently made.

58. Bond hypothesized that the alternating cycles might be evidence of changes in ocean-water circulation and therefore in Earth's climate. He knew that the sources of the red-stained grains were generally closer to the North Pole than were the places yielding a high proportion of "clean" grains.

59. 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 preceded conscious awareness of the intention to move by hundreds of milliseconds.

60. Bond's detailed analysis of deep-water sediment cores showed changes in the mix of sediment sources over time: the proportion of these red-stained grains fluctuated back and forth from lows of 5 percent to highs of about 17 percent, and these fluctuations occurred in a nearly regular 1,500-year cycle.

61. The onset of the so-called Little Ice Age, 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.

62. As an example of the devastation wrought on music publishers by the photocopier, one executive noted that for a recent choral festival with 1,200 singers, the festival's organizing committee purchased only 12 copies of the music published by her company that was performed as

part of the Festival.

63. 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.

64. Most research on olfactory adaptation examines relatively transient changes in stimulus detection or perceived intensity—rarely exceeding several hours and often less—but because olfactory adaptation can be produced with relatively short exposures, these durations are sufficient for investigating many parameters of the phenomenon.

65. 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.

66. Recently an unusually high number of dolphins have been found dead of infectious diseases, and most of these had abnormally high tissue concentrations of certain compounds that, even in low concentrations, reduce dolphins' resistance to infection.

67. According to literary critic Rachel Carnell, most scholars view this change as primarily motivated by financial considerations: earning a living by writing for the theatre became more difficult in the 1680s, so Behn tried various other types of prose genres in the hope of finding another lucrative medium.

68. 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.

69. According to Carnell, Behn's choice of literary form underscores the differences between her own approach to crafting a tragic story and that taken in the dramatic tragedies, with their artificial distinction between the public and private spheres. Behn's novels engage in the political dialogue of her era by demonstrating that the good of the nation ultimately encompasses more than the good of the public figures who rule it.

70. Computers cannot accurately predict climate change unless the mathematical equations fed into them adequately capture the natural meteorological processes they are intended to simulate. Moreover, there are processes that influence climate, such as modifications in land use, that scientists do not know how to simulate.

71. Hypotheses regarding dinosaurian and avian evolution are unusually diverse — and often at odds with one another. Confusion consequently reigns over a broad spectrum of unanswered questions dealing with avian origins and the biology of dinosaurs and early birds.

72. Carnell argues that Behn, whose stage productions are primarily comedies, may have turned to an emerging literary form, the novel, in a conscious attempt to criticize, and subvert for her own ends, the conventions and ideology of a well-established form of her day, the dramatic tragedy.

73. 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.

74. 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?

75. 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.

76. The failure to incorporate such a process into a computer climate model can lead the model astray because a small initial effect can initiate a feedback cycle: a perturbation in one variable modifies a second variable, which in turn amplifies the original disturbance. An increase in temperature, for example, can boost the moisture content of the atmosphere, which then causes further warming because water vapor is a greenhouse gas.

77. Carnell acknowledges that Behn admired the skill of such contemporary writers of dramatic tragedy as John Dryden, and that Behn's own comic stage productions displayed the same partisanship for the reigning Stuart monarchy that characterized most of the politically oriented dramatic tragedies of her day.

78. As prescribed by Dryden, tragedy was supposed to concern a heroic man who is a public figure and who undergoes a fall that evokes pity from the audience. Carnell points out that Behn's tragic novels focus instead on the plight of little-known women and the private world of the household; even in her few novels featuring male protagonists, Behn insists on the importance of the crimes these otherwise heroic figures commit in the domestic sphere.

79. The most plausible justification for higher taxes on automobile fuel is that fuel consumption harms the environment and thus adds to the costs of traffic congestion. But the fact that burning fuel creates these "negative externalities" does not imply that no tax on fuel could ever be too high.

80. Economics is precise about the tax that should, in principle, be levied to deal with negative externalities: the tax on a liter of fuel should be equal to the harm caused by using a liter of fuel. If the tax is more than that, its costs (including the inconvenience to those who would rather have used their cars) will exceed its benefits (including any reduction in congestion and pollution).

81. Objectively, of course, the various ecosystems that sustain life on the planet proceed independently of human agency, just as they operated before the hectic ascendancy of *Homo sapiens*. But it is also true that it is difficult to think of a single such system that has not, for better or worse, been substantially modified by human culture.

82. Some universities have created environmental studies programs that can be marketed to prospective students but that suffer from too little administrative support, limited faculty resources, and a lack of careful deliberation over the hard choices.

83. In the short term, this institutional strategy can pay rich dividends: at minimal expense a university can lay claim to an environmental studies program and attract new students or accommodate the interest of existing ones, perhaps with the full intention of bringing additional resources to bear in later years.

84. These wave patterns are further affected when gas particles in the mesosphere collide with meteoroids, producing spectacular explosions, which usually generate enough heat to consume the meteor before it can fall to earth. The conflagration leaves behind traces of iron and other metals and fuels the atmospheric tides radiating outward from the mesosphere.

85. For sociologists Hepburn and Locksley, such social stereotyping has led to the broader question of whether people are cognizant of their own stereotyping behavior. Seemingly, if one knows that one holds a stereotypical notion such as "all members of a certain ethnic group are natural musicians," then one might also be aware that the notion that "a particular musician of that ethnic group is a great musician" is a corollary of that stereotype.

86. McMurtry's novels combine elements of the Western myth with less traditional motifs: profound reluctance to face change, conflict between urbanization and the Western ideal, the importance of place, and the role of the land itself. While the traditional Western is rooted in the past, McMurtry's themes combine nostalgia for that past with a sense of emptiness in the present and hopelessness for the future.

87. Herring suggested that different modes of sensation, such as pain, taste, and color, might be correlated with the discharge of specific kinds of nervous energy. However, subsequently developed methods of recording and analyzing nerve potentials failed to reveal any such qualitative diversity.

88. Although qualitative variance among nerve energies was never rigidly disproved, the doctrine was generally abandoned in favor of the opposing view, namely, that nerve impulses are essentially homogeneous in quality and are transmitted as "common currency" throughout the nervous system.

89. The dark regions in the starry night sky are not pockets in the universe that are devoid of stars as had long been thought. Rather, they are dark because of interstellar dust that hides the stars behind it. Although its visual effect is so pronounced, dust is only a minor constituent of the material, extremely low in density, that lies between the stars.

90. Perhaps the fact that many of these first studies considered only algae of a size that could be collected in a net (net phytoplankton), a practice that overlooked the smaller phytoplankton (nannoplankton) that we now know grazers are most likely to feed on, led to a de-emphasis of the role of grazers in subsequent research.

91. Some modern anthropologists hold that biological evolution has shaped not only human morphology but also human behavior. The role those anthropologists ascribe to evolution is not of dictating the details of human behavior but one of imposing constraints — ways of feeling, thinking, and acting that come naturally in archetypal situations in any culture.

92. Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro-American poetry is his insistence that it be analyzed in a religious, as well as secular, frame of reference. The appropriateness of such an approach may seem self-evident for a tradition commencing with spirituals and owing its early forms, rhythms, vocabulary, and evangelical fervor to Wesleyan hymnals.

93. It is Wagner who first demonstrated the essential fusion of racial and religious feeling in Afro-American poetry. The two, he argued, form a symbiotic union in which religious feelings are often applied to racial issues and racial problems are often projected onto a metaphysical plane.

94. Currently, the paramount problem in the field of biomaterials, the science of replacing diseased tissue with human-made implants, is control over the interface, or surface, between implanted biomaterials and living tissues. The physical properties of most tissues can be matched by careful selection of raw materials: metals, ceramics, or several varieties of polymer materials.

95. Even the requirement that biomaterials processed from these materials be nontoxic to host tissue can be met by techniques derived from studying the reactions of tissue cultures to biomaterials or from short-term implants. But achieving necessary matches in physical properties across interfaces between living and non-living matter requires knowledge of which molecules control the bonding of cells to each other—an area that we have not yet explored thoroughly.

96. But Marshall extended the analysis of Black female characters begun by Hurston and Brooks by depicting her heroine's development in terms of the relationship between her Barbadian American parents, and by exploring how male and female roles were defined by their immigrant culture, which in turn was influenced by the materialism of White America.

97. Traditional research has confronted only Mexican and United States interpretations of Mexican-American culture. Now we must also examine the culture as we Mexican Americans have experienced it, passing from a sovereign people to compatriots with newly arriving settlers to, finally, a conquered people—a charter minority on our own land.

98. In the 1820's, United States citizens migrated to Texas, attracted by land suitable for cotton. As their numbers became more substantial, their policy of acquiring land by subduing native populations began to dominate. The two ideologies clashed repeatedly, culminating in a military conflict that led to victory for the United States.

99. Colonna, taking advantage of these common receptors, devised a strategy for blocking the attachment of rhinoviruses to their appropriate receptors. Rather than fruitlessly searching for an antibody that would bind to all rhinoviruses, Colonna realized that an antibody binding to the common receptors of a human cell would prevent rhinoviruses from initiating an infection.

100. Using mostly discarded wooden objects like packing crates, broken pieces of furniture, and abandoned architectural ornaments, all of which she has hoarded for years, she assembles architectural constructions of great beauty and power. Creating very freely with no sketches, she glues and nails objects together, paints them black, or more rarely white or gold, and places them in boxes.

任务作业 1

**Passage 1:** <sup>天文学家</sup> Astronomers have had <sup>对...做出解释</sup> difficulty accounting for certain planets discovered outside our solar system. They are called hot Jupiters because each is similar in <sup>在数量上</sup> mass to Jupiter, the largest solar-system planet, but orbits <sup>动词! 绕轨道运行</sup> its parent star at a fraction of the distance at which Earth, let alone Jupiter, orbits the Sun. In the standard, solar-system-based theory of planetary formation, such a massive planet could not form so close to a star. <sup>因果</sup> So most attempts to explain a hot Jupiter's existence <sup>把...看作</sup> (envision) it forming farther away, then migrating inward. According to one hypothesis, the planet's gravitational field tugs on the protoplanetary disk of dust and gas from which it formed. The disk exerts its own gravitational tug, and this interplay of forces robs the planet of momentum in its orbital path, forcing it to spiral in toward the star. According to another hypothesis, the planet's gravitational field is so strong that it creates a groove in the disk, partitioning it into inner and outer regions; the resulting gravitational interactions <sup>分割</sup> between the planet and these regions cause the planet to lose orbital momentum and spiral inward. Another question remains: what prevents the planet from continuing its spiral until it collides with the star?

的一小部分

牵引、拖曳  
发挥作用

凹槽

相互作用  
= interaction

B 1. The author of the passage mentions "Earth" primarily in order to

- A. stress the massive ~~X~~ size of a hot Jupiter
- B. emphasize the proximity of a hot Jupiter to its parent star proximity = closeness, near
- C. imply that hot Jupiters are unlikely to harbor extraterrestrial ~~X~~ life
- D. point out differences between Earth and Jupiter with regard to their orbital distance from the ~~X~~ Sun
- E. illustrate how hot Jupiters might fit ~~X~~ into the standard theory of planetary formation

D 2. Which of the following elements is part of one but not both of the hypotheses discussed in the passage? 弄清题意!

- A. an interplay of gravitational forces
- B. a loss of orbital momentum
- C. a protoplanetary disk composed of dust and gas
- D. a protoplanetary disk divided into two regions.

E 3. It can be inferred from the passage that the "attempts" share which of the following goals?

- A. to explain how a Jupiter-sized planet could form so ~~X~~ close to its parent star.

事实是不可能在此近下形成。  
因此此选项与原文不符。

- B. to explain what prevents a hot Jupiter from colliding with its parent star.
- C. to determine whether a hot Jupiter is formed from a protoplanetary disk of dust and gas.
- D. to determine whether a hot Jupiter's gravitational field is strong enough to create a groove in its protoplanetary disk
- E. to account for hot Jupiters in a way that is ~~not~~ consistent with the standard theory of planetary formation.

consistent: 一致.

slip: 泥釉

**Passage 2:** Archaeologists studying Bonito phase (ca. A.D. 900-1140) Native American ceramics from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, observed that many pots had been altered after firing to ~~revise~~ <sup>修改</sup> their decorative designs — usually, intricate geometric patterns painted in black on white slipped surfaces. In some cases, a new design was imposed over an earlier one; less often, the original design was simply covered with white slip. Crown and Wills doubt that the alterations were made to correct design errors. Many Chaco pots with design errors were left unaltered. Furthermore, when errors were corrected, revisions were made prior to firing — either by painting directly over the error or by scraping off designs and applying new slip and paint, which is a less time-consuming method than repainting and refiring flawed pots.

瓷盆, 罐

某些情况下

doubt whether/it/ is that 怀疑... 是否正确

复杂的

- C ~~A~~ 1. The author of the passage mentions Crown and Wills primarily in order to 回答在构/上下文
- A. Distinguish among different factors that might have caused Chaco potters to alter their pots' decorative designs.
  - B. Introduce new evidence related to the question of why Chaco potters altered their pots' decorative designs.
  - C. Show how one potential explanation for the alteration of Chaco pots has been discounted. 忽视, 忽略
  - D. Present a hypothesis about why Chaco pots were altered to revise their decorative designs.
  - E. Explain how archaeologists discerned the method by which Chaco pots were originally decorated. 察觉

- ~~A~~ ~~B~~ 2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Bonito phase Chaco pots? 我定位词!
- 在文中!
- A. Relatively few of them have original designs concealed beneath white surfaces. 隐藏
  - B. Relatively few of them were altered after firing. Many
  - C. Many of their alterations increased the intricacy of their painted designs.
  - D. Many of them have some flaw in their shape or structure.
  - E. Many of them were altered more than once.

breed 繁殖 | bleed 流血 || drift 漂流 | draft 草稿

GRE AIO 阅读 王涛

虾

**Passage 3:** When studying shrimp feeding from hydro-thermal vents at the bottom of the ocean, biologists were surprised that the shrimps' reproductive cycles followed seasonal patterns. Far beyond the reach of sunlight, and with food abundant around the vents all year round, why should such animals reproduce seasonally? The answer might involve their offspring, which in their larval form (drift in the currents) to colonize new vents. The larvae must feed during their trip, and their springtime release coincides with a peak in algae raining down from surface waters. [So far, researchers have found no evidence of seasonal breeding among vent-dwelling species that provide their offspring with yolk to sustain them or among vent-dwelling species found in areas of the ocean with not seasonal algae blooms.]

结构  
现象  
↓  
问题

随波逐流

幼虫时期

卵

藻类  
一致; 同时发生

EX 1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

与两者无关即为支持 feed during the trip 的观点

- A. It casts doubt on the accuracy of earlier observations of seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- B. It undermines the explanation proposed for seasonal breeding among some shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- C. It suggests that alternative theories are needed to explain seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- D. It describes the survival benefits to shrimp of mating in parts of the ocean where algae blooms rain down abundantly.
- E. It supports the explanation proffered for the seasonal breeding observed among some shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.

对...产生怀疑

提出

**Passage 4:** There is mounting evidence that the frequency and magnitude of landsliding is changing in many parts of the world in response to climate change. This is not surprising, given that precipitation is one of the two external triggering mechanisms the other being seismic activity -- involved in the formation of landslides. Evidence from the past clearly indicates that cycles of elevated landslide activity have been followed by cycles of low activity, and that these are correlated with climate fluctuations over a variety of timescales.

① 现象  
气候 → 滑坡  
② 进一步展开  
③ 给出证据

What sets current changes in landslide activity apart is the likely influence of anthropogenic [i.e., human-caused] factors, either acting alone or in concert with climate, which can further modify the process of landsliding and the nature of ecosystem responses. Among these factors, deforestation and land-use change have the potential to influence the frequency and magnitude of landsliding because of their direct effects on vegetation attributes that influence slope stability. The extent and conditions under which mountain ecosystems are resilient to these changes -- that is, the amount of disturbance they can absorb before changing into states with different structure and function -- are not known. Addressing this issue is crucial for the long-term conservation of mountainscapes.

set apart  
和...有所区别

可复原的

v. 协调, 协力  
本质  
→ 采伐森林

植被

① 人类因素  
② 展开

不断增多的

量级

滑坡

类别

地震物

地震的

周期

程度

条件

表修饰

处理

句间逻辑

1. The author of the passage cites "evidence from the past" in order to: *支持前面的论点.*
- A. support a partial explanation *局部的(一部分)*
  - B. concede a potential objection: *承认潜在的反对*
  - C. dismiss an apparent counterexample *反例*
  - D. highlight a scientific consensus
  - E. account for a historical anomaly *异常*

不予理会

2. The passage makes which of the following claims? *回原文找*

- A. A rise in precipitation resulting from human factors has increased the frequency and magnitude of landsliding. *X*
- B. Human factors have led to greater changes in landsliding activity than have cyclical climate fluctuations. *X* *≠ further*
- C. Decreases in landsliding activity have historically been accompanied by changes in climate. *X*
- D. Slope stability is more influenced by seismic activity than it is by human factors. *X*
- E. Changes in land-use patterns in mountain ecosystems are generally correlated with changes in climate. *X*

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

3. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the role of human factors in landsliding activity?
- A. Human factors can intensify or alter the effects of climate change on landsliding activity.
  - B. It is likely that human factors affect landsliding activity more than climate change does. *X*
  - C. Until recently, human factors did not have much impact on landsliding activity.

本土  
① 消失现象  
② 外来竞争  
③ 举例支持  
④ 没有证据  
再次支持

**Passage 5:** There have been numerous well-documented extinctions of indigenous species caused by the introduction of non-indigenous 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 non-indigenous plants currently account for nearly 20 percent of North America's plant species. Yet that no evidence exists that any indigenous North American plant species became extinct as a result of 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 non-indigenous species. 另外一种可能性

目的 ←  
病原体 ←

捕食者 →

1. The passage is primarily concerned 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 non-indigenous 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 non-indigenous species
- E. substantiate a claim about the overall effect that the introduction of non-indigenous species tends to have on indigenous populations

证实

领域

## 任务作业 2

**Passage 1:** Feminist scholars have tended to regard women in the nineteenth-century United States who elected to remain single as champions of women's autonomy and as critics of marriage as an oppressive institution. Indeed, many nineteenth-century American women who participated in reform movements or who distinguished themselves as writers and professionals were single. Yet this view of single women tends to distort the meaning of their choices. The nineteenth century saw the elevation of marriage for love as a spiritual ideal. Consequently, it became socially acceptable for women not to marry if such an ideal marriage could not be realized with an available suitor. Thus, many women's choice to remain single reflected not a negative view of marriage but a highly idealistic one.

- 结婚压迫  
 ① 女人单身↑  
 ② 扭曲选择↓  
 ③ 结婚精神理想  
 ④ 再次补充

D 1. The author of the passage implies that many nineteenth-century American women chose to remain single because they

- A. believed that marriage required them to give up much of their autonomy  
 B. had attitudes toward marriage that were influenced by contemporary reform movements  
 C. wanted to take advantage of increasing opportunities to distinguish themselves as professionals  
 D. doubted that their own marriage would live up to their notion of what a marriage ought to be  
 E. had a negative view of marriage fostered by a change in social attitudes during the nineteenth century

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

A 2. The author of the passage suggests that the feminist scholars mentioned in the first sentence distort the meaning of certain nineteenth-century American women's choices by

把 A 归因于 B: ascribe A to B

- A. ascribing those choices to a particular attitude toward marriage  
 B. ignoring evidence about single women's motives for becoming writers or professionals  
 C. overestimating the number of nineteenth-century American women who were single by choice.

富饶的资源

① 移民者无法融入  
因了李

**Passage 2:** One of the reasons why many early British colonies in North America failed amid the New World's abundance was that the settlers' mindset prevented them from living like the native inhabitants. From Native Americans, the settlers learned such skills as building brushwood weirs to trap fish, but they did not adopt the real key to success: mobility. The whole intellectual foundation of European civilization was fixity a worldview profoundly different from that of Native Americans, who moved in response to changing food resources. Settlers were drawn to North America by tales of its extraordinary abundance, not realizing that abundance is seasonal. Culture and ecological knowledge allowed Native Americans to exploit different food sources at different time of year.

= mind 移民  
② 缺乏机动性  
③ native 技能  
mobility  
④ 本心与路李性  
移民者↓  
⑤ 本地吹!

kw: mobility

B 1. The author suggests which of the following about the early British colonies in North America that failed?

- A. Their inhabitants' worldview was deeply affected with native people and practices
- B. Their inhabitants experienced critical food shortages in part because their culture hindered their ability to exploit seasonally available resources.
- C. Their longevity would have been greater had the inhabitants adopted more of the fishing technologies used by Native Americans

D 2. The author mentions "brushwood weirs" primarily in order to

- A. Demonstrate that Native Americans provided certain forms of assistance to colonial settlers
- B. Identify a skill that allowed Native Americans to thrive in regions where colonies failed to
- C. Distinguish the kinds of technologies used by Native Americans from those used by colonial settlers
- D. Acknowledge that colonial settlers adopted certain American ways even though they failed in the New World
- E. Contrast the assumptions of British colonial settlers and Native Americans in the New World

承认

① 捕鱼 ↓  
② 过度 ban

④ kelp 海藻 & urchin

GRE AIO 阅读 王涛

③ 非法 poaching & lobster invasion 加重

**Passage 3:** (The waters <sup>a place</sup> east of Cape Hangklip) were once the center of a lucrative <sup>有利可图的</sup> wild-caught abalone <sup>鲍鱼</sup> fishery, but illegal fishing in the mid-1990s escalated <sup>逐步增强</sup> to such levels that the recreational <sup>娱乐性</sup> fishery was closed in 2003. When abalones did not rebound, commercial <sup>商业</sup> fishing was also banned. Continued declines in abalone were attributed to poaching <sup>非法捕鱼</sup>, but an invasion by rock lobsters during the early 1990s probably intensified the trend. Rock lobsters <sup>捕食</sup> prey on sea <sup>海胆</sup> urchins, and increased rock lobster densities coincided with <sup>显著</sup> significant decreases in urchins. In that area, urchins feed largely by trapping drift kelp <sup>海藻</sup>, and in doing so provide juvenile abalone with both protective shelter and nourishment. Without urchins' presence <sup>存在</sup>, juvenile abalones are less likely to survive to adulthood.

B 1. According to the passage, since the early 1990s, sea urchins in the waters east of Cape Hangklip have

- A. significantly changed their ~~feeding~~ habits
- B. suffered increased predation <sup>词根为 prey</sup> from a certain species
- C. experienced increased competition <sup>捕食</sup> for kelp, their main source of nourishment
- D. seen a sharp ~~decline~~ in the availability of kelp, due to ~~environmental~~ changes
- E. rebounded ~~as~~ commercial fishing in the region has declined

C 2. According to the passage, which of the following is a true statement about the feeding behaviors of sea urchins

- A. They change ~~according~~ to the type of food available in an area. <sup>be responsible for</sup>
- B. They are ~~responsible~~ for the decline of abalones in some regions. <sup>是...的原因</sup>
- C. They have a significant impact on the young of another species.
- D. They make sea urchins more vulnerable to potential predators.
- E. They result in marked decline in certain regions.



①作家对资本

②地域局限性 & 资本局限性

③历史学家 ↓ 历史

④爱因语言问题

**Passage 4:** In recent decades, scholars of American literature have skillfully <sup>巧妙地</sup> revealed authors' simultaneous accommodation and resistance to an increasingly commercialized, capitalized <sup>适应</sup> environment during the early nineteenth century. Historians of the period have not, however, fully exploited <sup>开发</sup> literary criticism, <sup>文学批评</sup> due to the disciplinary <sup>学科的/专业的</sup> boundaries that mark contemporary academic research. Few historians have extensive training in critical theory and its specialized languages, and the sheer volume of work in early American history and literature challenges anyone who would master either field, much less both. Moreover, historians study people across the nation, but much literary scholarship called "American" actually examines works produced in northeastern states. And historians usually study the operations of capitalism in its details, while literary critics produce a generalized picture of literary commodification.

1. As discussed in the passage, the literary scholars and the historians differ in which of the following ways? <sup>学问</sup>

- A. the amount of scholarship that they produce
- B. the nature of their geographic focus <sup>地理</sup> ~~across the nation~~ VS in northeastern
- C. the extent to which they are critical of early capitalism <sup>跨学科的</sup>
- D. the extent to which they are interested in interdisciplinary study
- E. The extent to which they restrict their focus to a particular time period <sup>程度/范围</sup>

2. The passage cites which of the following as a reason for historians' failure to fully exploit literary criticism?

- A. historians' overly <sup>过度的</sup> thematic approach to literature
- B. historians' conservative notion of what constitutes literature <sup>构成</sup>
- C. historian's lack of interest in critical theory
- D. the distinctive nature of much literary criticism <sup>有特色的</sup> <sup>disciplinary boundaries! 答案在句内!!!!</sup>
- E. the ahistorical quality of much literary criticism <sup>与历史无关的</sup>

0 ↑  
0 ↓

任务作业 3

**Passage 1:** Biologists have long debated about whether egg production in birds is biologically highly costly, some theorizing that egg production is energetically or nutritionally demanding. Lack, however, suggested that clutch size—the number of eggs a bird lays per breeding cycle—is far below the potential limit of egg production. He suggested that clutch size had instead evolved in relation to the number of young that the parents could successfully rear. Subsequently, most studies focused on limitations operating during chick rearing, particularly among altricial species (species in which the parents feed their young in the nest). Lack later recognized that in precocial species (species in which young feed themselves), clutch size might be explained by different factors—the availability of food for egg-laying females, for example.

1. The passage suggests that biologists who say egg production in birds is biologically highly costly would agree that clutch size is determined primarily by (找原句 → 同义替换)
- A. the nutritional and energy demands of egg production
  - B. the number of young that the parents can rear successfully : from Lack
  - C. reproductive limitations operating during chick rearing :
  - D. the availability of food for newly hatched chicks
  - E. the differences between altricial and precocial species : from Lack

**Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.**

2. The passage suggests that Lack would agree with which of the following statements about factors affecting clutch size in birds?

- A. In altricial species, clutch size is determined primarily by factors operating after eggs are laid.
- ✓ B. In precocial species, clutch size is determined primarily by factors operating after eggs are laid.
- ✓ C. In many bird species, clutch size generally remains well below the potential limit of egg production. : 同义替换 第二句

operating after eggs are laid 同义替换 : operating during chick rearing. ✗

kl: Younger Dryas 在前

fresh water 在后

/release

GRE AIO 阅读 王涛

**Passage 2:** For years, the leading theory for what caused the Younger Dryas (a dramatic reversal, about 12,900 years ago, in a global warming trend) was a release of water from Glacial Lake Agassiz. The theory posited that this meltwater flooded into the North Atlantic, lowering the salinity and intensity of surface waters enough to prevent them from sinking. Ocean currents were changed in such a way that northward transport of heat in the ocean diminished, and the North Atlantic regions plunged back into near-glacial conditions. However evidence has emerged that the Younger Dryas began long before fresh water flooded the North Atlantic. Additionally, the temperature changes induced by a shutdown in the North Atlantic heat conveyor system are too small to explain the Younger Dryas.

线号

1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the release of water from glacial Lake Agassiz?

- A. The notion that the release occurred has been ~~challenged~~ by more recent findings.
- B. The release probably occurred much earlier than scientists have generally assumed. 反了, 要弄清文章逻辑
- C. The release would not have been sufficient to cause any temperature change in the North Atlantic.
- D. The timing of the release is such that it probably did not trigger the onset of the Younger Dryas. 开始
- E. The release was probably unrelated to the global ~~warming~~ trend that was taking place.

2. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. presenting evidence that undermines an explanation 削弱
- B. explaining the nature of a climatological phenomenon
- C. questioning the timing of a particular event: key point is not timing.
- D. discussing a new explanation for a phenomenon
- E. suggesting revisions to a popular theory

补: credit sb with sth  
称赞 sb. 在于某事

GRE AIO 阅读 王涛

**Passage 3:** Some historians have recently challenged the “party period paradigm,” the view, advanced by McCormick and others, that political parties—especially the two major parties—in the United States between the years 1835 and 1900 evoked extraordinary loyalty from voters and (dominated political life). Voss-Hubbard cites the frequency of third-party eruptions during the period as evidence of popular antipathy to the two-party regime. He correctly credits third parties with helping generate the nineteenth century’s historically high rates of voter turnout by forcing major parties to bolster supporters’ allegiance, lest minor parties siphon off their votes, and with pushing policy demands that the major parties ignored. Formisano stresses the pervasive record of nonpartisan and anti-party governance at the local level, and women’s frequent participation in nineteenth-century public life, prior to their enfranchisement, in nonpartisan and antiparty ways as evidence of the limitations of the party period paradigm. Yet McCormick would deny that the existence of antiparty sentiment during the period undermined the paradigm, since he has always acknowledged the residual strength of such sentiment during the nineteenth century. In any case, the strength of the paradigm is its comparative thrust: the contrast it draws between the period in question and earlier and later political eras.

D 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. correct a common misconception about a historical period
- B. identify a feature of a historical period that has often been overlooked
- C. challenge the validity of evidence used to support a claim
- D. discuss certain challenges to a particular view
- E. account for a particular feature of historical period

2. Select the sentence in the passage that describes how a historian might reply to attempts to call his theory into question.

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

- A. elicited: 引出
- B. recalled: 回忆
- C. cited
- D. suggested
- E. elaborated: 详尽的

好科学 → 美, 不确定性.  
坏科学 → 无趣, 确定结果.

**Passage 4:** Most popularizations of science actually do more harm than good. Why? The single most important feature of scientific work is not this or that specific result. (Instead) what science accomplishes--and what physics in particular accomplishes so beautifully--is the linking of diverse phenomena, the binding together of a myriad of predictions and explanations. What nearly all popularizations do is systematically undermine the progressive reasoning that links principles, conventions, experiments, and laws. Bad science writing splinters the most interesting feature of science, its long run of connected argumentation, into isolated metaphors that last just long enough to evoke a particular result: black holes are said to be huge funnels and quantum electron orbits are characterized as diffuse clouds.

n. 大处 ← 碎片, 是像  
无秩序 有逻辑地 研究过程 长期的 漏斗 弥漫的

ABC Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. The passage implies that most popular science writing <sup>被批判对象</sup>
- (离散, 不连续的) 具体
- A. focuses on discrete results arrived at by scientific reasoning
- B. spends more time describing scientific personalities than scientific processes <sup>品格, 性格</sup>
- C. gives readers an incomplete view of the interrelatedness of scientific discovery

- D 2. The author of the passage mentions black holes in order to provide
- A. an instance of a factual error to which popularizations of science are prone
- B. a metaphor for the emptiness typical of most popular science writing <sup>无知</sup>
- C. a case in which a metaphor for a scientific process leads to a misunderstanding of that process
- D. an example of the metaphorical explanations the author believes are typical of bad science writing
- E. an illustration of a complex phenomenon for which most readers require simplified explanations

提出  
支持

**Passage 5:** In general, <sup>没经验</sup> naive individuals appear more likely to learn from interaction with familiar <sup>而不是</sup> rather than unfamiliar members of their species. Kaveliers and colleagues (2005) reported that naive laboratory-bred deer mice showed greater social learning of defensive responses to biting flies after observing responses of familiar members <sup>而不是</sup> than after observing responses of unfamiliar members. Earlier, Valsecchi and colleagues (1996) reported striking differences in social learning of food preferences among Mongolian gerbils, depending on whether they were exposed to familiar or unfamiliar demonstrators. At the time, this was unexpected because Gaief and colleagues (1984) had previously reported no familiarity effect in Norway rats on social learning of food preferences. However, Gaief et al (1998) subsequently uncovered a significant familiarity effect that was evident when demonstrators are some hours before interacting with observers but absent when demonstrators are immediately before interacting.

→ 显著, 突出的

1. The highlighted sentence serves to
- A. provide an example of a phenomenon described in the first sentence
  - B. explain a difference described in the final sentence
  - C. supplement evidence introduced in the preceding sentence
- (96 VS 05). 时间前后有问题
2. Which of the following can be inferred about the report by Gaief and colleagues (1984) as it is described in the passage?
- A. It introduced a concept that the report by Kaveliers and colleagues was intended to clarify.
  - B. It highlighted an inaccuracy in the report by Valsecchi and colleagues
  - C. It led to an incorrect supposition on the part of some scientists
  - D. It played an important role in developing an understanding of social learning between members of different species.
  - E. It suggested that the familiarity effect is stronger in some species than in others.

结构: ①书好! Hurston  
②隐藏版本!  
③猜猜为啥!  
④

任务作业 4: 文学评论类

**Passage 1:** As it was published in 1935, Mules and Men, Zora Neale Hurston's landmark collection of folktales, may not have been the book that (its author first had in mind) In this anthropological study, Hurston describes in detail the people who tell the stories, often even inserting herself into the storytelling scene. Evidently, however, Hurston had prepared another version, a manuscript that was recently discovered and published after having been forgotten since 1929. This version differs from Mules and Men in that it simply records stories, with no descriptive or interpretive information.

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

1. Select the sentence that suggests a possible reason why Hurston wrote the version of Mules and Men that was published in 1935.

2. The passage suggests that Hurston may have done which of the following in preparing her original version?

- A. Discussed her mode of presentation with her publisher before writing the first draft, in order to reduce the possibility of misunderstanding.
- B. Shortened her presentation of the stories to the bare minimum in order to be able to present more folklore material.
- C. Put it aside for several decades in order to maximize its potential audience when it was published.
- D. Reluctantly agreed to reshape it in order to take out various elements with which her publisher had been dissatisfied.
- E. Chose not to include editorial commentary, in order to present the stories on their own terms.

- ① AAD 根植于美国自然主义
- ② introduce to Naturalism: 无能的类
- ③ 贬一下AAD.
- ④ 再贬

- ⑤ 超现实主义: AK
- ⑥ introduce to Super realistic
- ⑦ 褒一下 surrealistic

**Passage 2:** African American drama has, until recently, been rooted in the mimetic tradition of modern American naturalism. The most distinctive attribute of this tradition is the mechanistic, materialistic conception of humanity. Naturalism sees each individual as inextricably bound to the environment and depicts each person as someone controlled by, instead of controlling, concrete reality. As long as African American drama maintained naturalism as its dominant mode, it could only express the "plight of African American people". Its heroes might declare the madness of reality, but reality inevitably triumphed over them.

The surrealistic plays of Adrienne Kennedy mark one of the first departures from naturalism by an African American dramatist. The overall goal of her work has been to depict the world of the soul and the spirit, not to mirror concrete reality. Within this framework, Kennedy has been able to portray African American minds and souls liberated from their connections to the external environment.

D 1. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- A. African American drama has been primarily influenced ~~by~~ naturalism's emphasis on the materialistic.
- B. African American drama has traditionally ~~acknowledged~~ the relationship between the individual and the environment.
- C. African American drama, traditionally naturalistic, has been little ~~influenced~~ by dramatist Kennedy's spiritual and psychological approach to drama.
- D. The work of Kennedy suggests a shift away from a commitment to strict naturalism in African American drama. *departure! 同义改写*
- E. The work of Kennedy best exemplifies the current interest of African American artists in the spiritual and psychological worlds.

A 2. According to the passage, Kennedy is concerned with depicting the

- A. internal rather than the external life of her characters
- B. madness of reality rather than the effects of reality
- C. effects of materialism on African American minds and souls
- D. ~~relationship~~ between naturalism and the human spirit
- E. effects that her characters have on ~~the~~ environment

C 3. Which of the following statements if true would most strengthen the authors assertion that Kennedy's work marks a serious departure from the tradition described in the first paragraph? *读懂这种假设题型的标志, 可联想*

现实主义背景

- A. Kennedy places the action in a real-life setting that is nevertheless unfamiliar to the average viewer or reader.
- B. Kennedy movingly portrays the lives and struggles of prominent African Americans in the United States.
- C. Kennedy uses characters found only in ancient African legends and mythology.
- D. Kennedy provides insights into American mimetic tradition and dramatic convention.
- E. Kennedy depicts the events in a style reminiscent of a television documentary.

reality

动人地

没有洞穿

怀旧地

诗歌合集

慢慢地

→ 结构划分

not exactly

⇒ hard not = easy

**Passage 3:** Elizabeth Bishop's Complete Poems (1927-1979) has come to (seem to most of its readers) so achieved and sufficient as a life's work that it is hard not to lose sight of how slowly Bishop wrote poems and of how few poems, finally, she completed. But Bishop herself never ceased to find her productivity inadequate. (The size and pace of her output were always in her eyes a failing vaguely moral in complexion) for which she apologized throughout her career, although, as I will argue in this essay, Bishop's inability to write more poems than she did was also a refusal to do so. The small, manageable size of Bishop's body of work has facilitated its extraordinary critical reception since her death. (Robert Lowell, whose oeuvre is so much larger, has never had a complete edition of his poetry published.) Yet the size of her work is also a sign of Bishop's alienation, that is, her uneasy, resistant relation to the literary culture that today claims her as the major poet of her generation.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. The passage indicates that the small size of Bishop's body of work contributed to bringing about which of the following?

- A. bishop's alienation from the literary culture of her generation
- B. the favorable scholarly attention that Bishop's work has received since her death
- C. an interest among readers regarding why Bishop wrote so slowly

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

- A. appearance
- B. constitution 构成
- C. hue 色调
- D. intricacy
- E. personality 指人非物

**Passage 4:** Carla L. Peterson's (Doers of the Word (1997)) a study of African American women speakers and writers from 1830-1880, is an important addition to scholarship on nineteenth-century African American women. Its scope resembles that of Frances Smith Foster's 1993 study, but its approach is quite different. For Foster, the Black women who came to literary voice in nineteenth-century America were claiming their rights as United States citizens, denying that anything should disqualify them from full membership in an enlightened national polity. Peterson sees these same women as having been fundamentally estranged from the nation by a dominant culture unsympathetic to Black women, and by a Black intelligentsia whose male view of race concerns left little room for Black female intellect.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. The passage indicates that Peterson identifies which of the following as obstacles faced by the women included in her study?
- A. the attitudes of Black male intellectuals toward female intellectual work
- B. the discriminatory attitudes faced by Black women in nineteenth-century America as a whole
- C. disagreements among Black women speakers and writers themselves about the impact of the Black intelligentsia
2. It can be inferred that Peterson's study and Foster's study are similar with respect to which of the following?
- A. the writers that each takes up for examination
- B. the degree to which each has influenced other scholars
- C. the assumptions that each brings to nineteenth-century African American literature
- D. their analysis of the nineteenth-century Black intelligentsia
- E. their interpretation of nineteenth-century America's dominant culture

## 任务作业 5

### 直播讲解范例

Extended debate concerning the exact point of origin of individual folktales told by Afro-American slaves has unfortunately taken precedence over analysis of the tales' meaning and function. Cultural continuities with Africa were not dependent on importation and perpetuation of specific folktales in their pristine form. It is in the place that tales occupied in the lives of the slaves and in the meaning slaves derived from them that the clearest resemblances to African tradition can be found.

These questions are political in the sense that the debate over them will inevitably be less an exploration of abstract matters in a spirit of disinterested inquiry than an academic power struggle in which the careers and professional fortunes of many women scholars -- only now entering the academic profession in substantial numbers -- will be at stake, and with them the chances for a distinctive contribution to humanistic understanding, a contribution that might be an important influence against sexism in our society.

### 通过“意群划分”分析句子结构

1. Just as economists were blind to the numerous cases (in which the law of supply and demand left actual wants unsatisfied) so also many linguists are deaf to those instances (in which the very nature of a language calls forth misunderstandings in everyday conversation) and in which, consequently, a word has to be modified or defined (in order to present the idea intended by the speaker: "He took his stick - no, not John's, but his own.")

2. The common belief (of some linguists) that each language is a perfect vehicle (for the thoughts of the nation) speaking it is (in some ways) the exact counterpart (of the conviction) of the Manchester school (of economics) that supply and demand will regulate everything (for the best).

3. Since 1953, many experimental attempts (to <sup>合成</sup> synthesize the chemical constituents of life under "primitive Earth conditions") have demonstrated (that a variety of the complex molecules [currently making up living organisms] could have been present in the early ocean and atmosphere) with only one limitation: such molecules are synthesized far less readily (when oxygen-containing compounds dominate the atmosphere) <sup>没那么容易</sup>

4. The more (that is discovered about the intricate organization (of the nervous system)) the more it seems remarkable (that genes can successfully specify the development of that system). Human genes contain too little information even to specify (which hemisphere (of the brain) [each of a human's 1010 neurons should occupy]) let alone the hundreds of connections (that each neuron makes)

5. Analyzing the physics of dance can add fundamentally to a dancer's skill. Although dancers seldom see themselves totally (in physical terms)-- as body mass (moving through space) (under the influence of well-known forces) and obeying physical laws)-- neither can they afford to ignore the physics of movement.

6. Sex-defined protective laws have often been based on <sup>老套的</sup> stereotypical assumptions (concerning women's needs and abilities) and employers have frequently used them as legal excuses (for discriminating against women) <sup>抛出观点</sup> → 雇主 @ 再举例子  
After the Second World War, for <sup>借口</sup> example, businesses and government sought to persuade women to vacate jobs in factories, thus making room in the labor force for returning veterans. <sup>辞职</sup>

7. The recent change (to all-volunteer armed forces) (in the United States) will eventually produce a gradual increase (in the proportion) (of women) (in the armed forces) and (in the variety of women's assignments) but probably not the dramatic gains (for women) (that might have been expected). <sup>陈述事实 @ 表达观点 @ 支持一下</sup> This is so (even though the armed forces operate (in an ethos of institutional change) oriented <sup>乐观</sup> toward occupational equality) and under the federal sanction (of equal pay) (for equal work). <sup>确实是这样的</sup> <sup>朝看</sup> <sup>工作平等</sup> <sup>职业平等</sup> <sup>体制变</sup>

8. Filmmakers are aware (that an art object <sup>需要(跨?)</sup> demands concentration) and, at the same time, are concerned (that it may not be compelling enough) -- and so they hope to provide relief by interposing "real" scenes (that bear only a tangential relationship to the subject). <sup>插入</sup> <sup>担心</sup> <sup>具有</sup> <sup>吸引人</sup>

① 提出 ② 解释 ③ 举例.  
描述

9. Creative ideas not only produce their own instruments of survival (as time and circumstances demand) but permit the substitution (of new forms for old) under the pressure (of changed circumstances). For example, democracy, as an idea, originated in ancient Greece and was carried from there to Western Europe and the Americas. But it did not retain the ancient Greek form: it passed through several reforming processes and exists today in many countries.

10. But after more than a century of investigation, the relation (of these and other phenomena) (known collectively as the solar-activity cycle) (to terrestrial weather and climate) remains unclear. For example, the sunspot cycle and the allied magnetic-polarity cycle have been linked to periodicities (discerned in records of such variables as rainfall, temperature, and winds).

任务作业 6

(Massive projectiles <sup>抛射体</sup> striking much larger bodies create various kinds of craters, including multi-ring basins—the largest geologic features observed <sup>在</sup> on planets and moons.) In such collisions, the impactor is completely destroyed and its material is incorporated into the larger body. Collision's between bodies of comparable size, on the other hand, have very different consequences: one or both bodies might be entirely smashed, with <sup>粉碎</sup> mass from one or both the bodies redistributed among new objects formed from the fragments. (Such a titanic collision between Earth and a Mars-size impactor <sup>撞击器</sup> may have given rise to Earth's Moon.) <sup>引起</sup>

(The Earth-Moon system has always been perplexing <sup>复杂的</sup>.) Earth is the only one of the inner planets with a large satellite, the orbit of which is neither in the equatorial plane of Earth nor in the plane in which the other planets lie. The Moon's mean density is much lower than that of Earth but is about the same as that of Earth's mantle. This similarity in density has long prompted speculation that the Moon split away from a rapidly rotating Earth, but this idea founders <sup>失败</sup> on two observations. In order to spin off the Moon, Earth would have had to rotate so fast that a day would have lasted less than three hours. Science offers no plausible explanation of how it could have slowed to its current rotational rate from that speed. Moreover, the Moon's composition, though similar to that of Earth's mantle, is not a precise match. Theorizing a titanic collision eliminates postulating a too-rapidly spinning Earth and accounts for the Moon's peculiar composition. In a titanic collision model, the bulk of the Moon would have formed from a combination of material from the impactor and Earth's mantle. Most of the earthy component would have been in the form of melted or vaporized matter. (The difficulty in recondensing <sup>再冷凝</sup> this vapor in Earth's orbit, and its subsequent <sup>随后的</sup> loss to the vacuum of outer space, might account for the observed absence <sup>缺失的</sup> in lunar rocks of certain readily <sup>容易地</sup> vaporized compounds and elements.)

(Unusual features of some other planets might also be explained by such impacts.) Mercury is known to have a high density in comparison with other rocky planets. A titanic impact could have stripped away a portion of its rocky mantle, leaving behind a metallic core whose density is out of proportion with the original ratio of rock to metal. (A massive, glancing blow to Venus might have given it its anomalously slow spin and reversed direction of rotation.) (Such conjectures <sup>推测, 猜想</sup> are tempting, but, since no early planet was immune to titanic impacts, they could be used <sup>任意地</sup> indiscriminately to explain away in a cavalier fashion every unusual planetary characteristic; still, we may now be beginning to discern the true role of titanic impacts in planetary history.) <sup>傲慢, 漫不经心</sup>

D 细节题: 找同义替换, 答案在下一句

1. According to the passage, which of the following is **true** of the collisions mentioned in the highlighted sentence?

- A. They occur less frequently than do titanic collisions.
- B. They occur between bodies of comparable size.
- C. They occur primarily between planet-sized bodies.
- D. They result in the complete destruction of the impacting body.
- E. They result in mass being redistributed among newly formed objects.

E 2. The author of the passage asserts which of the following about titanic collision models? *key word 需要多次寻找!*

- A. Such models are conclusive with respect to certain anomalies within the solar system, but leave numerous other anomalies unexplained.
- B. Such models are more likely than are earlier models to account for the formation of multi-ring basins.
- C. Such models may be particularly useful in explaining what happens when the impacting bodies involved are of highly dissimilar mean densities.
- D. Such models have been tested to such a degree that they are quickly reaching the point where they can be considered definitive.
- E. Such models are so tempting that they run the risk of being used indiscriminately to explain unusual planetary features.

E 3. The passage **suggests** that which of the following is true of the cited compounds and elements? *细节题: 同义替换*

- A. They were created by reactions that took place during a titanic collision.
- B. They were supplied by an impactor that collided with Earth.
- C. They were once present on the Moon but were subsequently vaporized.
- D. They are rarely found on planet-size bodies in our solar system.
- E. They are present on Earth but not on the Moon.

A 4. In the second paragraph, the author is **primarily concerned with** *主旨题: 文章结构*

- A. arguing in favor of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.
- B. summarizing conventional theories about the formation of the earth-Moon system.
- C. anticipating and responding to criticisms of a particular theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.
- D. explaining why the Earth-Moon system is considered scientifically perplexing.
- E. questioning an assumption underlying one theory about the formation of the Earth-Moon system.

Passage 2:

data → challenged theories → unlikely

(In 1995 the Galileo spacecraft captured data about Jupiter's atmosphere—namely, the absence of most of the predicted atmospheric water—that challenged prevailing theories about Jupiter's structure.) The unexpectedness of this finding fits a larger pattern in which theories about planetary composition and dynamics have failed to predict the realities discovered through space exploration. Instead of normal planets whose composition could be predicted by theory, the planets populating our solar system are unique individuals whose chemical and tectonic identities were created through numerous contingent events. (One implication of this is that although the universe undoubtedly holds other planetary systems, the duplication of the sequence that produced our solar system and the development of life on Earth is highly unlikely.)

(Recently planetary scientists have suggested that the external preconditions for the development of Earth's biosphere probably included four paramount contingencies.) First, a climate conducive to life on Earth depends upon the extraordinarily narrow orbital parameters that define a continuously habitable zone where water can exist in a liquid state. If Earth's orbit were only 5 percent smaller than it is, temperatures during the early stages of Earth's history would have been high enough to vaporize the oceans. If the Earth-Sun distance were as little as 1 percent larger, runaway glaciation on Earth about 2 billion years ago would have caused the oceans to freeze and remain frozen to this day. Second, Jupiter's enormous mass prevents most Sun-bound comets from penetrating the inner solar system. It has been estimated that without this shield, Earth would have experienced bombardment by comet-sized impactors a thousand times more frequently than has actually been recorded during geological time. Even if Earth's surface were not actually sterilized by this bombardment, it is unlikely that any but the most primitive life-forms could have survived. (This suggests that only planetary systems containing both terrestrial planets like Earth and gas giants like Jupiter might be capable of sustaining complex life-forms.)

(Third, the gravitational shield of the giant outer planets, while highly efficient, must occasionally fail to protect Earth.) Paradoxically, while the temperatures required for liquid water exist only in the inner solar system, the key building blocks of life, including water itself, occur primarily beyond the asteroid belt. (Thus the evolution of life has depended on a frequency of cometary impacts sufficient to convey water, as well as carbon and nitrogen, from these distant regions of the solar system to Earth while stopping short of an impact magnitude that would destroy the atmosphere and oceans.)

Finally, Earth's unique and massive satellite, the Moon, plays a crucial role in stabilizing the obliquity of Earth's rotational axis, this obliquity creates the terrestrial seasonality so important to the evolution and diversity of life. Mars, in contrast, has a wildly oscillating tilt and chaotic seasonality, while Venus, rotating slowly backward, has virtually no seasonality at all.

倾斜度

振荡的倾斜

第二段第一句中

1. The passage is **primarily concerned with**
- A. enumerating conditions that may have been necessary for a particular development
  - B. outlining the conditions under which scientists may be able to predict certain events
  - C. explaining how a particular finding affected scientists' understanding of a phenomenon
  - D. suggesting reasons why a particular outcome was more likely to occur than other possible outcomes
  - E. assessing the relative significance of factors that contributed to a particular occurrence

2. It can be **inferred** from the passage that the planetary scientists would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements concerning the development of complex life forms on Earth?

第二段最后一句

- A. It might have occurred earlier in Earth's history if cometary impacts had been less frequent than they were.
- B. It could have occurred if Earth's orbit were 1 percent larger than it is but not if Earth's orbit were 5 percent smaller.
- C. It probably follows a pattern common on other terrestrial planets that occupy planetary systems containing gas giants.
- D. Its dependence on the effect that Jupiter's gravitational shield has on Earth was difficult to recognize prior to 1995.
- E. It has been contingent on conditions elsewhere in Earth's solar system as well as on conditions on Earth itself.

3. The author of the passage most likely mentions Mars' oscillating tilt primarily **in order to**

- A. provide evidence for a proposition about the potential effects of cometary impacts
- B. emphasize the absence from our solar system of normal planets
- C. contrast the rotational axis of Mars with that of Venus
- D. characterize the role of other planets in the solar system in Earth's development
- E. emphasize the importance of the Moon to the development of life on Earth

B1. The passage suggests each of the following about water on Earth **EXCEPT**:

- A. It was conveyed to Earth by comets. ✓
- B. It appeared on Earth earlier than did carbon and nitrogen.
- C. Its existence in a liquid state is contingent on Earth's orbital parameters.
- D. Much of it came from a part of the solar system where water cannot exist in a liquid state.
- E. It is unlikely that there would be much of it available to support life if the gravitational shield of the outer planets did not limit the frequency with which comets strike Earth.

# 任务作业 7.

## 通过“意群划分” 分析句子结构

1. Only an effective collaboration (between filmmakers and art historians) can create films (that will enhance viewers' perceptions of art). Filmmakers need to resist the impulse (to move the camera quickly from detail to detail for fear of boring the viewer) (to frame the image for the sake of drama alone, to add music for fear of silence).  
抵抗 冲动
2. It might seem illogical that the development of modern currency rests on a scientific discovery, but the invention of the "touchstone" (allowed ancient societies to create a standard) (by which valuable metals could be judged). In its most basic form, a touchstone is any dark, finely grained stone (upon which soft metals leave traces).  
依赖于
3. Effects of solar variability (over longer terms) have also been sought. The absence (of recorded sunspot activity) (in the notes kept) (by European observers) (in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries) has led some scholars to postulate a brief cessation (of sunspot activity at that time).  
推断 暂停
4. African music (unlike the music of some other cultures) was based on a total vision of life (in which music was not an isolated social domain). In African culture music was pervasive, serving not only religion, but all phases of life, (including birth, death, work, and play). The methods (that a community devises to perpetuate itself) come into being to preserve aspects of the cultural legacy (that that community perceives as essential).  
发明 永存
5. Scientists have also sought evidence (of long-term solar periodicities) (by examining indirect climatological data) (such as fossil records of the thickness of ancient tree rings). These studies, however, (failed to link unequivocally terrestrial climate and the solar-activity cycle), or even to confirm the cycle's past existence.
6. Aided (by the recent ability) (to analyze samples of air) (trapped in glaciers), scientists now have a clearer idea of the relationship between atmospheric composition and global temperature change over the past 160,000 years. In particular, determination (of atmospheric composition) (during periods of glacial expansion and retreat (cooling and warming)) is possible (using data from the 2,000 meter Vostok ice core) (drilled in Antarctica).

whether...or...:是...还是...

7. Although <sup>while</sup> change (in carbon dioxide content) <sup>尽管</sup> closely follows change in temperature (during periods of deglaciation) it apparently lags behind <sup>落后</sup> temperature (during periods of cooling). The correlation of carbon dioxide with temperature, of course, does not establish whether changes (in atmospheric composition) caused the warming and cooling trends or were caused by them.
8. Present-day philosophers usually envision their discipline <sup>学科, 而非此道</sup> as an endeavor <sup>努力</sup> (that has been, since antiquity, distinct from and superior to any particular intellectual discipline <sup>学科</sup> such as theology or science) Such philosophical concerns (as the mind-body problem or, more generally, the nature of human knowledge they believe,) are basic human questions (whose tentative <sup>暂时的</sup> philosophical solutions have served as the necessary foundations <sup>基础的</sup> on which all other intellectual speculation has rested)
9. The basis <sup>基础</sup> (for this view) however, lies in a serious misinterpretation of the past, (a projection of modern concerns onto past events.) The idea of an autonomous <sup>知识性的</sup> discipline called "philosophy," distinct from and sitting in judgment <sup>妄加评论</sup> (on such pursuits as theology and science) turns out <sup>on close examination</sup> to be of quite recent origin. <sup>相当近</sup> <sup>的时期出现</sup>.
10. They were fighting <sup>他们</sup> (albeit discreetly <sup>尽管 谨慎</sup>) (to open the intellectual world) (to the new science) and (to liberate intellectual life) [from ecclesiastical philosophy] and envisioned their work <sup>他们</sup> as contributing to the growth, (not of philosophy) but of research in mathematics and physics.

任务作业 8

逻辑单题 假设

找条件  
↓  
学生 ⇒ 进入该行业

**Passage 1:** Currently, Sulandian television journalists are twice as likely as other workers to support the Blue Party, and Sulandian journalism students are significantly more likely to support the Blue Party than working television journalists are. Therefore, assuming that these students do not change their political affiliations as they get older, the disparity between the political affiliations of Sulandia's television journalists and those of the rest of the working population will increase as current Sulandian journalism students enter the profession. 不同, 不等

**Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?**

- D A. Few of the television journalists currently working in Sulandia were trained in Sulandian journalism schools. ~~X~~
- B. Journalists in Sulandia whose political affiliations differ from those of the general population tend to allow their political views to affect the way they report news about politics. 无关
- C. Most of the television journalists currently working in Sulandia who support the Blue Party also supported the Blue Party when they were students. ~~X~~
- D. Support for the Blue party is not significantly less common among those current Sulaidan journalism students who intend to become television journalists than it is among current Sulandian journalism students as a whole.
- E. Classes in Sulandian journalism schools are not taught mainly by working Sulandian journalists. ~~X~~

加条件: 没有别的食物提供 protein to caribou

温度↑ ⇒ cotton grass ↓ ⇒ Caribou become ~~extinct~~

**Passage 2:** Cotton grass, which grows only in arctic regions, has been the only summertime source of protein available to caribou. Caribou that do not get adequate amounts of protein in the summer are unable to reproduce the following year. Rising average temperatures in arctic regions, however, are causing cotton grass to disappear. Therefore, if the warming trend continues, caribou are likely to become extinct.

Which of the following is an assumption **on which the argument depends?**

- A. cotton grass is the only one of the caribou's food sources (that is becoming scarce) (as temperatures rise in arctic regions.)
- B. caribou that do not eat enough protein to reproduce do not live as long as caribou that do
- C. The warming trend (in arctic regions) will not enable other plants (capable of providing protein to caribou to grow there.)
- D. The caribou is (the only animal) that depends on cotton grass as a major source of food.
- E. If the warming trend continues and cotton grass disappears from arctic regions, then cotton grass will be extinct.

唯一食物来源

中文原文复现不要选!

development: 进步, 开发

没有考虑别的城市!(地方)

**Passage 3:** Shoreland County recently purchased an area of wilderness land in the county to prevent it from being developed. In doing so, the county has forfeited all future property taxes on this land. Property taxes are assessed on market value, and if developed, the land would have contributed significantly to the county's overall annual tax revenue. Because of the purchase, therefore, overall annual tax revenue will be lower than it would have been if development had occurred.

税金, 税收  
共去了

被开发

Which of the following is an assumption **on which the argument depends?**

- A. The money (the county would have had to expend) for services (to residences or industry developed on the wilderness land) would have exceeded the tax revenue from the developed land.
- B. The market value (of undeveloped properties) in Shoreland County will not increase significantly in the foreseeable future.
- C. The property taxes (received by Shoreland County) from the previous owners (of the wilderness area) were insignificant relative to the county's overall annual tax revenue.
- D. Land (near the area) bought by the county will not increase significantly in market value (as a result of being near wilderness that is protected from development.)
- E. Shoreland County will not in the foreseeable future prevent the development of any other land in the county.

Sulfur dioxide by volcanic & plentiful in Venus  $\Rightarrow$  a source produce often  $\downarrow$  sulfur dioxide

现在与过去差距不大

**金星** **矿石**  
**Passage 4:** The surface of Venus contains calcite (a mineral that absorbs the gas sulfur dioxide) Sulfur dioxide is often produced by volcanic activity and is plentiful in Venus' atmosphere, so there must be a source, perhaps volcanic, producing sulfur dioxide on Venus. **来源**

难!

A Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- A. In the recent past, the level of sulfur dioxide in Venus' atmosphere was not much higher than it is now.
- B. If there is volcanic activity on the surface of Venus, it is not adequate to maintain the observed amount of sulfur dioxide in the atmosphere.
- C. The sulfur dioxide in Venus' atmosphere forms clouds that prevent direct observation of the surface. **无关**
- D. Sulfur dioxide produced by volcanic activity on the Earth's surface is also absorbed by minerals other than calcite.
- E. The calcite (on the surface of Venus) is in sufficient supply to continue to absorb sulfur for millions of years to come.

逻辑单题 加强

~~grooves~~ ~~flying~~ : 去支持文章观点, 即使观点不一定正确

**Passage 1:** A law has been proposed (requiring the cargo boxes) (of trucks carrying gravel) to be covered by a tarpaulin because vehicles driving close behind open-topped gravel trucks can be damaged by gravel flying off these trucks. The law is unlikely to substantially reduce such damage, however: flying gravel is much less likely (to come from the cargo box itself) than from the grooves of the tires, in which gravel can become wedged during loading. **沟**

A Which of the following, if true, provides the **strongest support** for the argument given?

- A. The drivers (of vehicles behind a gravel truck) are more likely to remain close behind the truck if the truck's cargo box is covered than if it is uncovered.
- B. Most trucks that carry gravel already carry tarpaulins that their drivers use to cover the cargo box when they are carrying sand, which can blow out of the cargo box in significant quantities.
- C. Of all the damage that occurs to vehicles on the highway, debris that flies off trucks is the cause of only a very small fraction.
- D. The proposed law allows open-topped trucks (on the highway) to have uncovered cargo boxes whenever their cargo boxes are empty.
- E. Because of the great weight of a load of gravel, the driver of a gravel truck is often driving much more slowly than most of the other vehicles on the road.

**Passage2:** Although the percentage of first graders in Almaria who were excellent readers varied little between 1995 and 2010, the percentage of first graders who had considerable difficulty reading their schoolbooks increased markedly during that period. This evidence strongly indicates that the average reading ability of first graders decreased between 1995 and 2010. 加条件支持

Which of the following, if true, provides **the strongest additional support** for the argument?

- A. The number of hours devoted to reading activities (只在教室, 家里忽略了) (in first-grade classrooms) in Almaria did not vary significantly, on average, between 1995 and 2010.
- 无关 B. The percentage of first graders in Almaria (who had difficulty solving arithmetic problems did not increase as much) between 1995 and 2010 as did the percentage of first graders who had reading difficulties.
- C. The number of children in Almaria who were enrolled (入学) as first graders 绝对数量无关于 decreased steadily between 1995 and 2010.
- D. The average difficulty of the schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria decreased between 1995 and 2010.
- E. The average number of schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria increased between 1995 and 2010.

D. 难度下降, 读不懂  $\Rightarrow$  能力下降了 逻辑

作业任务9:

录播文章

not  
条件  $\Rightarrow$  P influence C

削弱:

**Passage1:** There are (many structural and thematic similarities) between Piers Plowman by Langland (1330-1400) and House of Fame by Chaucer (1342-1400), two Middle English poems relating dream visions. Some critics have argued that because a number of the shared elements are uncommon in Middle English poetry, and because Langland's poem probably predates Chaucer's by a few years, Chaucer was most likely influenced by Piers Plowman when writing House of Fame. → 不寻常的

1. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the argument given?

- A. Piers Plowman is one of Langland's major works, whereas House of Fame is a minor work of Chaucer's.
- B. House of Fame survives in only three manuscript copies, substantially fewer than the number of manuscript copies that exist of Piers Plowman.
- C. Because Piers Plowman became a well-known work in its day, it is likely that the similarities between it and House of Fame were detected by many of the people who read House of Fame soon after Chaucer wrote it.
- D. Many of the themes and structures of Piers Plowman are also found in Latin, Italian, French works with which Chaucer could well have been familiar.
- E. There is no evidence that Chaucer and Langland ever met or that they corresponded with each other about literary topics. 见面不可以削弱.

推理

二氧化碳 + 阳光  $\Rightarrow$  种子生长  $\Rightarrow$  ?

**Passage2:** Normally, seeds (of *Emmenathe penduliflora*) stay dormant for years and germinate (only when a fire burns through their habitat) Nitrogen dioxide in the <sup>尾气</sup> smoke induces the seeds to germinate. Fires clear the brush, allowing germinating seeds to receive the sunlight they need to grow. The plants mature quickly, produce seeds, and then die. In areas with heavy automobile traffic, however, the seed germinates in the absence of fire, with automobile exhaust supplying the required nitrogen dioxide. 替代眠的

1. The information given, if accurate, most strongly supports which of the following **hypotheses**?

- A. Fires (in the habitat of *E. Penduliflora*) do not entirely ~~destroy~~ the plant's seeds even in the places where the fires burn most intensely.
- B. The nitrogen dioxide in automobile exhaust cannot harm ~~plants~~ of *E. Penduliflora* after germination.
- C. If human intervention decreases the number of fires in the habitat of *E. Penduliflora*, automobile exhaust can replicate the conditions the plant

requires in order to thrive.

D. Within the habitat of *E. Penduliflora*, natural fires are significantly more frequent in areas with heavy automobile traffic than they are in other areas.

E. Unless *E. Penduliflora* seeds (that have germinated) can survive in the shade, automobile exhaust threatens the long-term survival of the plant in areas with heavy automobile traffic.

**Passage 3:** <sup>专栏作家</sup> Columnist: Until very recently, Presorbin and Veltrex, two medications (used to ~~block~~ <sup>block</sup> excess stomach acid) were both available (only with a prescription written <sup>by</sup> by a doctor) In an advertisement for Presorbin, its makers argue that **Presorbin is superior** on the grounds that doctors have written 200 million prescriptions for Presorbin, as compared to 100 million for Veltrex. It can be argued that the number of prescriptions written is never a worthwhile criterion for comparing the merits of medicines, but that **the advertisement's argument is absurd** is quite adequately revealed by observing that Presorbin was available as a prescription medicine years before Veltrex was.

1. In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

A. The first is a claim that the columnist's argument seeks to ~~clarify~~; the second states a conclusion drawn about one possible interpretation of that claim.

B. The first identifies the conclusion of an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.

C. The first states the main conclusion of the ~~columnist's~~ argument; the second states a conclusion that the columnist draws in defending that conclusion against an objection.

D. The first identifies an assumption made in an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.

E. The first is a claim that has been offered as ~~evidence~~ <sup>conclusion</sup> to support a position that the columnist opposes; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.

**Passage 4:** Members of the San, a hunter-gatherer society, have a diet far richer in fruits and vegetables and lower in salt than is typical in industrialized societies. They also differ from industrialized societies in that they have extremely low rates of high blood pressure and obesity. However, contrary to

~~diet~~ → diet → ↓ obesity & high blood pressure  
↑ differ from two societies

what some have claimed, if people in industrialized societies adopted the San's diet, the incidence of high blood pressure and obesity in these societies might not be dramatically reduced, because \_\_\_\_\_.

- D 1. Which of the following, if true, most logically complete the argument?
- A. psychological stress, which can also cause high blood pressure, occurs in both industrialized and non-industrialized societies
  - B. the San's low-salt diet is due, not to preference, but to the limited availability of salt in their region
  - C. a few members of the San have been found to suffer from circulatory system ailments other than high blood pressure
  - D. members of the San are far more physically active than are most members of industrialized societies
  - E. not all individuals with high blood pressure are obese