

## 直播讲解文章回顾

**Passage 1:** Although social learning (the acquisition of specific behaviors by observing other individuals exhibiting those behaviors) is well documented among fish, few studies have investigated social learning within a developmental context in these taxa. Rather than investigating the development of a particular skill, Chapman, Ward, and Krause investigated the role of group density during development in later foraging success in laboratory-housed guppies. When raised with a small number of conspecifics (members of the same species), guppies were quicker to locate food by following a trained adult guppy than were guppies raised in large groups. This counterintuitive finding is explained by the fact that guppies reared in the high-density condition were less likely to shoal (swim in a group) with others and, therefore, were less likely to learn the benefits of social learning. Instead, fish reared in low-density situations may learn that conspecifics are to be viewed as competitors, rather than as potential sources of adaptive information. This finding suggests that at least for guppies, the early social environment may have an effect on the capacity for social learning, ~~if~~ not on the socially learned behaviors themselves.

1. The primary **purpose of the passage** is to

- A. note a flaw in a scientific finding
- B. describe a particular scientific study
- C. present an interpretation of a finding
- D. note a difference between two scientific findings
- E. contrast two conditions in which a particular phenomenon has been observed

2. Regarding research on **fish**, it can be **inferred** from the passage that

- A. research studies of the acquisition of important skills by fish have only recently begun to document the role of conspecifics in the learning process
- B. research on social learning in guppies suggests that guppies differ in important ways from most other fish in the means by which they learn particular skills
- C. research on social learning in fish has generally focused on the acquisition of skills other than foraging
- D. research has established that social learning occurs in some fish species without investigating the development context in which it occurs.
- E. research to investigate social learning has been done more extensively on fish than on other aquatic animals.

**Passage2:** Although many hypotheses have been proposed to explain why some plant communities are more susceptible than others to invasion by nonnative species, results from field studies have been inconsistent and no general theory of invasibility has yet emerged. However, a theory based on fluctuating resource availability could integrate most existing hypotheses and successfully resolve many of the apparently conflicting and ambiguous results of previous studies. The suggested theory is that a plant community becomes more susceptible to invasion whenever there is an increase in the amount of unused resources.

The diversity in the range of resource-release mechanisms could partly explain the absence of consistent ecological correlates of invasibility. In particular, the theory predicts that there will be no necessary relationship between the species diversity of a plant community and its susceptibility to invasion, since near-complete exploitation can each occur in both species-rich and species-poor communities. Though Lonsdale found a positive association between species richness and invasion, this may arise from the tendency of diverse plant communities to be nutrient poor and therefore more responsive to the effects of human-caused influxes of nutrients.

1. The passage is **primarily concerned** with

- A. assessing the empirical success of a theory
- B. explaining why no consistent theoretical account of a phenomenon has been possible
- C. advocating a potential solution to a theoretical impasse
- D. deducing testable predictions from a proposed theory
- E. describing the difficulties involved in explaining certain empirical results

2. It can be **inferred** that the author would most likely agree with which of the following assessments of **the results from field studies**

- A. Many of the results contradicted predictions of susceptibility to invasion that are based on the availability of resources unused by the community.
- B. If fluctuating resource availability were taken into account, many of the apparent inconsistencies among the results could be explained.
- C. The apparent inconsistencies and ambiguities in the results are caused by trying to make them fit an inadequate general theory of invasibility.
- D. No general theory of invasibility has emerged because none of the studies has been able to assess the degree of an invasion accurately.
- E. The results tend to show a degree of susceptibility to invasion that is lower than would be expected given the prevalence in the wild of nonnative species.

**Passage3:** Although some skeptics points to Arctic places such as the high latitudes of Greenland, where temperatures seem to have fallen, a recent scientific report concludes that in recent decades average temperatures have increased faster in the Arctic than elsewhere. Scientists have long suspected that several factors lead to greater temperature swings at Earths polar regions than elsewhere. First, most of the Arctic is covered in snow and ice, which are highly reflective; if snow and ice melt, the exposed soil, which absorbs heat, serves to accelerate warming. Second, the polar atmosphere is thin, so little energy is required to warm it. Third, less solar energy is lost in evaporation at the frigid poles than in the tropics.

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

The passage mentions which of the following as **factors** that might lead to **large temperature swings** in Earths polar regions?

- A. the amount of energy lost due to evaporation at the poles
- B. soil exposure due to melting snow
- C. the relatively thin atmosphere at the poles

2. In pointing to the apparent temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland, **the skeptics** mentioned in the passage intend to raise as a question whether

- A. Greenland is less likely to experience extreme temperature changes than are other areas of the Arctic.
- B. Those more localized temperature drops might indicate an important trend not captured by the upward trend of average Arctic temperatures.
- C. There might be a reversal of the temperature trend in the high latitudes of Greenland.
- D. The factors that cause temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland are different from those that affect the rest of the Arctic.
- E. Greenland has more ice and snow on the ground than do other areas of the Arctic.

第一次直播文章

让步(表转折) 括号内的内容可不读.  
**Passage 1:** Although social learning (the acquisition of specific behaviors by observing other individuals exhibiting those behaviors) is well documented 记录的很好三有  
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 behaviors themselves. 女(即使) = even if

角色引申为作用

反直觉

记录的很好三有  
在发展环境中

无作用

后面的

相反

方式状语不重  
要!!!

1. The primary **purpose of the passage** is to

- A. note a flaw in a scientific finding
- B. describe a particular scientific study 表形容结构
- C. present an interpretation of a finding 表解释结构
- D. note a difference between two scientific findings
- E. contrast two conditions in which a particular phenomenon has been observed 50/50的篇幅. 观点是相反的

女找fish, guppy不行!

2. Regarding research on **fish**, it can be **inferred** from the passage that

- A. research studies of the acquisition of important skills by fish have only recently begun to document the role of conspecifics in the learning process
- B. research on social learning in guppies suggests that guppies differ in important ways from most other fish in the means by which they learn particular skills 文章中从未出现过, 打死也不能选! ☆
- C. research on social learning in fish has generally focused on the acquisition of skills other than foraging
- D. research has established that social learning occurs in some fish species without investigating the development context in which it occurs. few within = without
- E. research to investigate social learning has been done more extensively on fish than on other aquatic animals.

让步(尽管)

**Passage 2:** Although many hypotheses have been proposed to explain why some plant communities are more susceptible than others to invasion by nonnative species, results from field studies have been inconsistent and no general theory of invasibility has yet emerged. However, a theory based on fluctuating resource availability could integrate most existing hypotheses and successfully resolve many of the apparently conflicting and ambiguous results of previous studies. The suggested theory is that a plant community becomes more susceptible to invasion whenever there is an increase in the amount of unused resources.

解决: 溶解

inconsistent =

The diversity in the range of resource-release mechanisms could partly explain the absence of consistent ecological correlates of invasibility. In particular, the theory predicts that there will be no necessary relationship between the species diversity of a plant community and its susceptibility to invasion, since near-complete exploitation can each occur in both species-rich and species-poor communities. Though Lonsdale found a positive association between species richness and invasion, this may arise from the tendency of diverse plant communities to be nutrient poor and therefore more responsive to the effects of human-caused influxes of nutrients.

文章结构:  
无理论  
↓  
有理论  
↓  
理论是什么

承上启下  
↓  
理论预测  
↓  
正式结论

这可能由于/因为

正相关

1. The passage is **primarily concerned** with

文章结构 → 实证的

- A. assessing the empirical success of a theory
- B. explaining why no consistent theoretical account of a phenomenon has been possible
- C. advocating a potential solution to a theoretical impasse 僵局, 死路
- D. deducing testable predictions from a proposed theory
- E. describing the difficulties involved in explaining certain empirical results

演绎

2. It can be **inferred** that the author would most likely agree with which of the following assessments of **the results from field studies**

- A. Many of the results contradicted predictions of susceptibility to invasion that are based on the availability of resources unused by the community.
- B. If fluctuating resource availability were taken into account, many of the apparent inconsistencies among the results could be explained. 此为定位词下一句的同意替换
- C. The apparent inconsistencies and ambiguities in the results are caused by trying to make them fit an inadequate general theory of invasibility.
- D. No general theory of invasibility has emerged because none of the studies has been able to assess the degree of an invasion accurately.
- E. The results tend to show a degree of susceptibility to invasion that is lower than would be expected given the prevalence in the wild of nonnative species.

怀疑论者

北极

**Passage 3:** Although some skeptics points to Arctic places such as the high latitudes of Greenland, where temperatures seem to have fallen, a recent scientific report concludes that in recent decades average temperatures have increased faster in the Arctic than elsewhere. Scientists have long suspected that several factors lead to greater temperature swings at Earth's polar regions than elsewhere. First most of the Arctic is covered in snow and ice, which are highly reflective; if snow and ice melt, the exposed soil, which absorbs heat, serves to accelerate warming. Second the polar atmosphere is thin, so little energy is required to warm it. Third less solar energy is lost in evaporation at the frigid poles than in the tropics.

①冰雪融化

②大气层薄

③能量消耗少

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

The passage mentions which of the following as **factors** that might lead to **large temperature swings** in Earth's polar regions?

能量的数量而非大量能量!!!

- A. the amount of energy lost due to evaporation at the poles
- B. soil exposure due to melting snow
- C. the relatively thin atmosphere at the poles

2. In pointing to the apparent temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland, **the skeptics** mentioned in the passage intend to raise as a question whether 选项同义替换

- A. Greenland is less likely to experience extreme temperature changes than are other areas of the Arctic. 局部地区, 小范围的
- B. Those more localized temperature drops might indicate an important trend never mentioned not captured by the upward trend of average Arctic temperatures.
- C. There might be a reversal of the temperature trend in the high latitudes of Greenland. 对应原文 seem be
- D. The factors that cause temperature change in the high latitudes of Greenland are different from those that affect the rest of the Arctic.
- E. Greenland has more ice and snow on the ground than do other areas of the Arctic.

theme: consumer boycott 消费者抵制

article structure: ① non-importation launched in Ireland after North America

② MO is opposite

第二次直播文章

观点, 观点, 获取

**Passage 1:** (An Irish newspaper editorial encouraging women to participate in the non-importation movement launched in Ireland in 1779) appears consistent with a perception that the political use of the consumer boycott originated in North America and spread eastwards across the Atlantic to Ireland. This is a view that most historians have concurred with. For example, T.H. Breen argued that the consumer boycott was a brilliantly original American invention. Breen did acknowledge that a few isolated boycotts may have taken place in other countries. However, Mary O'Dowd argues that from the late seventeenth century, Irish political discourse advocated for the nonconsumption of imported goods and support for home manufactures by women in ways that were strikingly similar to those used later in North America.

社会评论

★

←

一致

with 与...一致

承认 ←

演讲

提出支持

国性的

毒

在某种方式上

补: isolated 和周围没有关联的

course: 课程, 路线, 菜

D. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. resolving a dispute
- B. advocating a course of action
- C. tracing the evolution of a practice
- D. citing competing views of an issue
- E. chronicling a series of events

按时间顺序记录

A 2. In the context of the passage, the highlighted sentence serves to

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

限制!

前一句

基本原理 ←

后一句

自然学家

海狸

**Passage 2:** Early naturalists believed two species of beaver lived in North America: dam beavers and bank beavers. The bank species was thought to resemble the muskrat in behavior, living in burrows or lodges and unable to build dams. In fact, dams are primarily a strategy for dealing with annual variations in water levels. If water levels fall in summer, as they do in most of North America, then beavers lodge entrances may be exposed. With stabilized water levels, their homes are much safer. Along deep rivers, where bank beavers are found, this problem seldom arises. But these beavers do know how to build dams, and do so if the need arises, as may occur if they are forced to relocate after felling and consuming all nearby trees.

曾被认为

as 作定语从句的连接词

A 1. The passage provides support for which of the following statements about beaver dams?

- A. One important function of these dams is to protect beavers' homes.
- B. Most are built prior to burrow construction.
- C. They are found ~~mostly~~ along deep rivers.
- D. They are routinely ~~abandoned~~ as nearby forests are depleted.
- E. They mainly protect beavers from ~~rising~~ water levels.

failed

B 2. The passage implies which of the following about beavers?

- A. Bank beavers are ~~unable~~ to successfully compete with dam beavers when resources become scarce.
- B. Differences in dam-building behavior among beavers do not necessarily imply multiple beaver species.
- C. Building dams eventually causes beavers to deplete nearby resources.
- D. When conditions permit, beavers are more likely to build dams than burrows or lodges.
- E. In beavers, dam-building is an ~~acquired~~ rather than an innate skill.

不定

耗尽

必需地

坚持说

单调+结构

**Passage 3:** Among many historians a belief persists that Cotton Mather's biographies of some of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony (published 1702) are exercises in hagiography, endowing their subjects with saintly piety at the expense of historical accuracy. Yet modern studies have profited both from the breadth of information that Mather provides in, for example, his discussions of colonial medicine and from his critical observations of such leading figures as Governor John Winthrop. Mather's wry humor as demonstrated by his detailed descriptions of events such as Winthrop's efforts to prevent wood-stealing is overlooked by those charging Mather with presenting his subjects as extremely pious. The charge also obscures Mather's concern with the settlers' material, not just spiritual, prosperity. Further, this pejorative view underrates the biographies value as chronicles: Mather amassed all sorts of published and unpublished documents as sources, and his selection of key events shows a marked sensitivity to the nature of the colony's development.

虔诚

练习(贬义)!  
以...为代价  
量幅度

天生

变质的  
积累

显著

D 1. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- A. argue against a theory universally accepted by historical researchers
- B. call attention to an unusual approach to documenting a historical era

并非对理论, 而是 belief

- C. summarize ~~research~~ <sup>there is work</sup> on a specific historical figure  
 D. counter a particular view about the work of a biographer  
 E. point out subtle differences among controversial historical reports

2. The author of the passage implies that an argument for the historical accuracy of Mather's works is most strongly supported by which of the following?

- A. surviving documents that corroborate Mather's detailed descriptions of his subjects  
 B. Mather's firsthand personal acquaintance with those about whom he wrote  
 C. Mather's frank and straightforward accounts of the lives and times of people about whom he had conducted extensive research  
 D. Mather's ability to detail important historical events in the religious context of which they were a part  
 E. the quantity and nature of the sources from which Mather obtained his information.

3. Information in the passage best supports which of the following statements about Mather's biographies of the settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?

- A. Annals written by Mather and others were ~~censored~~ <sup>审核</sup> by later historians, thus ~~detracting~~ from their value as full and accurate accounts of the period.  
 B. Mather's description of Governor Winthrop includes all of Winthrop's shortcomings, such as a tendency toward levity at inappropriate times.  
 C. Mather's descriptions of the Massachusetts Bay colonists were based primarily on firsthand experiences.  
 D. Many historians believe that Mather's biographies are poor sources of historical information because biography is an inherently unreliable genre of historical writing.  
 E. Mather's writings reflect an interest in the degree of economic success achieved by early Massachusetts Bay colonists.
- 降低 ←

英文重在结构: 在单词组合成整体十分重要!

A take precedence over B : A在B之前/A比B重要.

第三次直播内容

长期的 讨论 关于  
 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.

derive 作及物动词时, 通常意思是: get, gain, obtain 得到!

☆: 强调句用于否定句之后.  
◎ 顶真方式连接的句子结构

命运

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).

be 的宾语 exploration / academic power struggle / the chances.

Great comic art is never otherworldly, it does not seek to mystify us, and it does not deny ambiguity (by branding) (as evil) whatever differs from good. Great comic artists assume (that truth) (may bear all lights), and thus they seek to accentuate (contradictions) (in social action), not gloss over or transcend them (by appeals to extrasocial symbols and divine ends, cosmic purpose, or laws of nature).

分割结构的使用

Historically, a (cornerstone) (of classical empiricism) has been the notion (that every true generalization) (must be confirmable) (by specific observations). In classical empiricism, the truth of "All balls are red," for example, is assessed (by inspecting balls); any observation (of a non-red ball) (refutes) (unequivocally) the proposed generalization.

① Recent studies (of the gender gap) (in the history) (of United States politics) tend to focus on candidate choice rather than on registration and turnout. This shift (in focus from gender inequality) (in political participation) may be due to the finding (in several studies) (of voting behavior) (in the United States) (that since 1980) differences (in rates of registration and voting) (between men and women) are not statistically significant (after controlling) (for traditional predictors) (of participation). However, Fullerton and Stern argue that researchers have overlooked the substantial gender gap (in registration and voting) (in the South). While the gender gap (in participation) (virtually disappeared outside the South by the 1950s), substantial gender differences persisted in the South throughout the 1950s and 1960s, only beginning to decline in 1970s.

1. Select the sentence in the passage that offers a possible explanation for a trend. *second sentence*

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about recent studies of the gender gap in the United States politics?

- A. They accurately depict voter preference in the South prior to 1980.
- B. They have been unduly influenced by changes in voter preferences.
- C. They fail to recognize important factors affecting levels of voter participation.
- D. They do not pay sufficient attention to the effect regional differences have on voter preference.
- E. They are more concerned with the choices that male and female voters make than with the frequency with which they vote.

combustion: 燃烧.

## 第四次直播内容

### 长阅读精讲

#### Passage 1

(The recent recognition (of a link) <sup>抓主干</sup> between increasing rates (of deforestation) and increasing global climatic warming) has focused new attention on the ecological role of forests. Deforestation threatens the continued existence of forests, and their loss would lead to an immediate, irreversible destabilization (of the climate) because the destruction of forests contributes to increased atmospheric concentrations (of such heat-trapping gases) as carbon dioxide and therefore to the acceleration of global warming.) <sup>找词组!</sup>

(The world is at present accumulating <sup>积累</sup> carbon dioxide (in the atmosphere) from two well-known sources the <sup>燃烧</sup> combustion of fossil fuels and deforestation.) Deforestation results in higher levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere because the carbon stored in plants and trees is released when trees decay or are burned. A third source, the warming-enhanced decay of organic matter in forests and soils, especially in the middle and higher latitudes, is now being recognized as potentially significant. Evidence is accumulating that carbon from this source is beginning to have global effects. (Thus, two of the three sources of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are directly related to the survival and health of forests.)

(In the discussion about the importance of forests, however, emphasis has fallen on biodiversity, or numbers of species per unit area, especially in the tropics, where such diversity is particularly high.) But forests, it should be emphasized, have a similar role in every latitude. They contain the largest numbers of different kinds of plants and animals of any community on land and might be considered the most highly developed of the terrestrial communities from the standpoint of complexity of structure and diversity of life and life forms. Forests are far more than simple collections of species. However, it is unfortunate that the discussion of biotic or living resources has been focused on biodiversity rather than on the actual ability of the land itself to support life. In order for the complete range of plant and animal life to thrive, the soil must contain essential nutrients in their proper quantities and proportions, and the atmosphere must be composed of the correct molecules in their proper proportions. (If the soils were to become infertile and the atmosphere inhospitable, more than mere diversity or numbers of species would be lost, the land would become impoverished and no longer be able to support any life.)

(Deforestation almost invariably speeds up the loss of nutrients into watercourses.) It also, as previously explained, involves a release of carbon into the atmosphere. (Forests thus play a clear and critical role in helping to protect the capacity of the land to support life by increasing the retention of nutrients and in helping to stabilize the atmosphere by storing carbon.)

1. The passage is **primarily concerned with** discussing the <sup>结构</sup> structure.
  - A. Importance of forests for protection the land and atmosphere
  - B. Role of forests in the tropics <sup>versus</sup> versus that in the higher latitudes. <sup>对比</sup> versus: 对比.
  - C. Process of deforestation in the tropics
  - D. Need for forests to ensure the preservation of biodiversity
  - E. Negative effects of recent global climatic changes in forests.

4.2

A  
2. According to the passage, the emphasis on preserving ~~中~~ biodiversity in forests has had which of the following effects? ~~去找同义替换~~ ~~无定位, 第三段~~

- A. Diverted attention from the importance of the land's ability to support life. ✓
- B. Led to recognition of the causes of complexity of terrestrial communities.
- C. Led to an understanding of the causes of accelerated rates of global warming. ✓
- D. Resulted in the formulation of the concept of biotic resources.
- E. Shifted attention away from the role of forests in stopping the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

F  
3. The passage **suggests** that the emphasis on a forests biodiversity has had which of the following unfortunate consequences?

- A. It has fostered the view that forests have a similar role in every climate. ✓
- B. It has fostered the view that deforestation almost invariably speeds erosion 腐蚀
- C. It has fostered resistance to preserving any forests but tropical ones.
- D. It has led to an increase in the rate at which the land is becoming impoverished 贫了
- E. It has led to an underestimation of the importance of some forests

L  
4. The primary **purpose** of the third paragraph of the passage is to : ~~若没时间算~~ ~~只看主题~~

- A. Explain how the land supports life
- B. Explain what happens when soil becomes infertile
- C. Explain why a certain development in the discussion of forests is regrettable: 令人遗憾的
- D. Show that forests are far more than simple collections of species
- E. Argue that forests with a small number of species are more important to the support of life than forests with many species

补: whereas ... , ... 尽管  
... , whereas ... 然而

Passage2

(The main exception to primate researchers' general pattern has been the study of male care among monogamous primates.) It has been known for over 200 years, ever since a zoologist-illustrator named George Edwards decided to watch the behavior of pet marmosets in a London garden, that among certain species of New World monkeys males contributed direct care for infants that equaled or exceeded that given by females. Mothers among marmosets and tamarins typically give birth to twins, as often as twice a year, and to court the female in her staggering reproductive burden the male carries the infant at all times except when the mother is actually suckling it. (It was assumed by Kleiman that monogamy and male confidence of paternity were essential to the evolution of such care, and at the same time, it was assumed by Symons (and others that monogamy among primates must be fairly rare.)

异议 灵长类动物

父权

(Recent findings, however, make it necessary to reverse this picture.) First of all, monogamy among primates turns out to be rather more frequent than previously believed (either obligate or facultative monogamy can be documented for some 17-20 percent of extant primates). And second, male care turns out to be far more extensive than previously thought and not necessarily confined to monogamous species, according to Hardy. Whereas previously, it was assumed that monogamy and male certainty of paternity facilitated the evolution of male care, it now seems appropriate to consider the alternative possibility that the extraordinary capacity of male primates to look out for the fates of infants did in some way pre-adapt members of this order for the sort of close, long-term relationships between males and females that, under some ecological circumstances, leads to monogamy. Either scenario could be true. The point is that on the basis of present knowledge there is no reason to view male care as a restricted or specialized phenomenon. (In sum, though it remains true that mothers among virtually all primates devote more time and/ or energy to rearing infants than do males, males nonetheless play a more varied and critical role in infant survival than is generally realized.)

事实上

1. The author the passage mentions the work of Hardy primarily to

- A. present an instance of untenable assumption
- B. illustrate a consensus by citing a representative claim
- C. provide evidence that challenges a belief
- D. highlight a corollary of a widespread view ; corollary: 必然结果.
- E. offer data that help resolve a debate

站不住脚的

2. According to the passage, the evolutionary relationship between male care and monogamy is

- A. incontestable : 无可争议的
- B. immutable
- C. uncommon
- D. immaterial : 不重要的
- E. uncertain

3. The author of the passage **suggests** that it is “appropriate to consider the alternative possibility” because the previous view

- A. results in a contradiction
- B. depends on problematic data
- C. appears less definite given certain facts
- D. conflates two distinct phenomena
- E. overlooks a causal relationship between correlated phenomena

B

4. Which of the following statements, **if true**, would provide the greatest **support** to “the alternative possibility”?

- A. The number of primate species in which male care of infants is exhibited is greater than the number of primate species that practice monogamy.
- B. Male care of infants among primates can be seen earlier in the evolutionary record than can monogamy among primates.
- C. Monogamous relationships among primates can be found in species living in a variety of physical environments.
- D. Most primate species that practice monogamy do not show any evidence of male care of infants.
- E. Male care of infants can be observed in some primate species that lack male confidence of paternity.

第五次直播文章

逻辑单题 假设

解题的逻辑比较绕: if option establish <sup>then</sup> => the argument establish

Passage 1:

上网多 → 面基少 → 抑郁  
促成 抑郁  
逻辑漏洞 & evidence 并没有控制变量

A decrease in face-to-face social contact can precipitate depression. Time spent using the Internet) cannot be spent in face-to-face social contact so psychologists have speculated (that sharply increasing Internet use can cause depression) Studies of regular Internet users have found a significantly higher incidence of depression among those who had recently doubled the amount of time they spent using the Internet than among those whose use had not increased. Hence, the psychologists' speculation is correct.

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

- A. In general, the reason (that the people in the studies had doubled their Internet use) was not that they had earlier experienced a significant decrease in opportunities for face-to-face social contact.
- B. A sharp decrease in face-to-face social contact is the only change in daily activity that can lead to an increased incidence of depression. 面基少 → 抑郁: 本身就成立, 不是逻辑漏洞.
- ✓ C. Using the Internet presents no opportunities for people to increase the amount of face-to-face social contact they experienced in their daily lives. 上网多 → 网基少.
- D. Regular Internet users who are depressed will experience an immediate improvement in mood if they sharply decrease the amount of time they spend on the Internet.
- E. Before they doubled the time they spent on the Internet, the people who did so were already more prone to depression than are regular Internet users in general.

里租款不多于以前

★ 预判

污染少 → 花费少

**Passage2:** A plant-based automobile fuel has just become available in Ternland. A car can be driven as far on a gallon of the new plant-based fuel as a car can be driven on a gallon of gasoline, but a gallon of the plant-based fuel both costs less and results in less pollution. Therefore, drivers in Ternland who switch to it will reduce the amount they spend on fuel in a year while causing less environmental damage.

1. Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument relies? 假设题

- A. There is no ~~expense~~ associated with operating an automobile that is higher when the automobile uses the plant-based fuel than when it uses gasoline.
- B. Automobiles that have been operated using the plant-based fuel can no longer be operated using regular gasoline.
- C. The environmental damage attributable to automobiles is due almost entirely to the production and combustion of fuel automobiles use. 逻辑无关
- D. The advantages of the plant-based fuel over gasoline will not lead those who switch to the plant-based fuel to do more driving.
- E. Most ~~drivers~~ in Ternland will switch from gasoline to the plant-based fuel.

**Passage3:** Biologists studying wild monkeys sometimes need the genetic material DNA from a particular monkey to determine the animal's parentage. Until recently, DNA could be extracted only from blood. Collecting a blood sample required tranquilizing the donor animal. Now DNA can be extracted from hair. Monkeys shed large quantities of hair in places where they sleep. Therefore, researchers will now be able to determine the parentage of individual monkeys from DNA without tranquilizing the monkeys.

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

- A. The places in which monkeys sleep are easily accessible to researchers.
- B. Information about a particular monkey's parentage is the only kind of information that can be determined from DNA that has been extracted from that monkey's hair.
- C. For at least some samples of hair collected from monkey habitat it will be possible to associate hairs with the individual monkeys from which they came.
- D. Examining DNA is the only way to determine the parentage of wild monkeys.
- E. It will be necessary to obtain any hair samples used in determining a monkey's parentage from a place where the monkey has slept.

## 逻辑单题 加强

找一个条件: 使 southern Greece 无法制作 bronze implements

**Passage1:** The Minoan civilization flourished on the island of Crete around 2000 B.C. The discovery on Crete of large numbers of bronze implements and the furnaces used in their manufacture shows that the Minoans had a thriving bronze <sup>熔炉</sup> industry. Moreover, many bronze artifacts from this period that are similar in style to those produced on Crete have been found in southern Greece. Hence it is probable that, besides making bronzeware for domestic use, the Minoans exported bronzeware to southern Greece. <sub>家用</sub>

B Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument given?

- A. Copper and tin, the main ingredients of bronze, were present in Southern Greece.
- B. No furnaces (dating from the Minoan era) and suitable for the manufacture of bronze implements have been found in southern Greece.
- C. The Minoans exported a great deal of pottery, which was highly valued by other ancient civilizations.
- D. The fuel needed for Minoan bronzeware furnaces was provided by a variety of local species of hardwood. <sub>硬木材</sub>
- E. Some of the pieces of bronzeware found on Crete were non-Minoan in origin.

**Passage2:** Although several ancient cultures practiced mummification, mummies from ancient Egypt are generally more well-preserved than mummies of similar antiquity from other cultures. One possible explanation for this difference is that the mummification techniques or material used by ancient Egyptians were better than those of other cultures. A second, more likely, explanation is that the extremely dry climate of ancient Egypt was largely responsible, given that dryness promotes the preservation of organic remains generally.

找气候干燥是主要原因。

D Which of the following provide the most support for the argument?

- X A. The materials used by ancient Egyptians for mummification were not used by any other ancient culture that practiced mummification
- B. Some ancient Egyptian mummies are better preserved than other ancient Egyptian mummies form around the same time.
- C. No ancient people living in very damp areas practiced mummification.
- D. Bodies from ancient Egyptian tombs dating from before the practice of mummification began are almost as well preserved as ancient Egyptian mummies. <sub>尸体保存的与木乃伊一样好 ⇒ 气候是主因</sub>
- E. Ancient mummies discovered in places other than Egypt have typically not been as well protected from the elements as ancient Egyptian mummies were.

evidence of  $\nabla$ .  
找条件: bacterial toxin  $\geq$  viruse

**Passage 3:** An alarming number of Mediterranean monk seals, an endangered species, have recently died. Postmortem analysis showed the presence of an as yet unidentified virus, as well as <sup>尸体</sup> evidence of a known bacterial toxin. Seawater samples from the area where the seals died did contain <sup>高</sup> unusually high concentrations of the toxic bacterium. Therefore, although both viruses and bacterial toxins can kill seals, it is more likely that these deaths were the result of the bacterial toxin. <sup>毒素</sup>

D 1. Which of the following, if true, provides additional evidence to support the conclusion?

A. Viruses are much more difficult to identify in postmortem analysis than bacteria are. ~~X~~

B. Mediterranean monk seals are the only species of seal in the area where the bacterium was found. so what?

C. The bacterium is almost always present in the water in at least small concentrations.

D. Nearly all the recent deaths were among adult seals, but young seals are far more susceptible to viruses than are adult seals.  $\rightarrow$  不是病毒 | 已知: 死的一样多  $\Rightarrow$  不是病毒  $\Rightarrow$  是毒素

E. Several years ago, a large number of monk seals died in the same area as a result of exposure to a different bacterial toxin. <sup>条件: 病毒在作祟</sup>