

## GMAT 阅读每日一题详解（GMAT 非官方指南）

指导教师：博智英吉老师

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## 第一篇

In the 1980's, astronomer Bohdan Paczynski proposed a way of determining whether the enormous dark halo constituting the outermost part of the Milky Way galaxy is composed of MACHO's (massive compact halo objects), which are astronomical objects too dim to be visible. Paczynski reasoned that if MACHO's make up this halo, a MACHO would occasionally drift in front of a star in the Large Magellanic Cloud, a bright galaxy near the Milky Way. The gravity of a MACHO that had so drifted, astronomers agree, would cause the star's light rays, which would otherwise diverge, to bend together so that, as observed from Earth, the star would temporarily appear to brighten, a process known as microlensing. Because many individual stars are of intrinsically variable brightness, some astronomers have contended that the brightening of intrinsically variable stars can be mistaken for microlensing. However, whereas the different colors of light emitted by an intrinsically variable star are affected differently when the star brightens, all of a star's colors are equally affected by microlensing. Thus, if a MACHO magnifies a star's red light tenfold, it will do the same to the star's blue light and yellow light. Moreover, it is highly unlikely that a star in the Large Magellanic Cloud will undergo microlensing more than once, because the chance that a second MACHO would pass in front of exactly the same star is minuscule.

文章概况: 开头说有一些宇航员提出了一种方法,并用这种方法测试 halo 中是否包含 macho, 这种 macho 肉眼是看不到的。后面就开始不停的论述这个观点,中间的推导过程实在读不懂,反正和 light ray 和颜色有点关系,这个推导过程一直持续到文章结尾。

Question# 1.

It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following would constitute the strongest evidence of the microlensing of a star in the Large Magellanic Cloud?

- (A) The brightness of such a star is observed to vary at irregular intervals.
- (B) The brightening of such a star is observed to be of shorter duration than the brightening of neighboring stars.
- (C) The red light of such a star is observed to be brighter than its yellow light and its blue light
- (D) The red light, yellow light, and blue light of such a star are observed to be magnified temporarily by the same factor.
- (E) The red light of such a star is observed to have increased tenfold.

问的是细节,我们根据 microlensing of a star in the Large Magellanic Cloud?来定位,但是这个破词全篇都是,问题起不到作用了,怎么办?我们来看看选项!这些选项好像都和星星的亮度和光被观测到有关系,如果选项存在一个共同点,那就证明你要读到的原文应该包含这些共同点,我们来看看原文哪句话说得是这些亮度和光被观察,应该是 microlensing 这个词出现的第一句: the gravity of a MACHO that had so drifted, astronomers agree, would cause the

star's light rays, which would otherwise diverge, to bend together so that, as observed from Earth, the star would temporarily appear to brighten, a process known as microlensing. 这句话的大致意思是 MACHO 重力飘移将会导致曾经分散的光聚集到一起, 这样从地球上看起来, 这些星就会看起来更亮一些! 我们来看看选项

- A 说观测是有不规则的间断, 没提, 杀
  - B 说亮度持续时间比旁边的星短, 说持续时间问题, 没提, 杀
  - C 说红光比黄光和蓝光看起来亮, 反正说更亮的问题, 有点关系, 留着
  - D 说这些光被放大了, 也有关系, 留着
  - E 说星的红光增加了 tenfold, 没提, 杀
- C 和 D 最大的差距在于 C 强调的是这些光自己哪个比哪个亮而 D 强调的是这些光集体被弄亮了, 原文说的是这些光一起被聚集到一起了, D 更好!

Question# 2.

According to the passage, Paczynski's theory presumes that if MACHO's constituted the Milky Way's dark halo, occasionally a MACHO would

- (A) drift so as to lie in a direct line between two stars in the outer Milky Way
- (B) affect the light rays of a star in the Large Magellanic Cloud with the result that the star would seem for a time to brighten
- (C) become obscured as a result of the microlensing of a star in the Large Magellanic Cloud
- (D) temporarily increase the apparent brightness of a star in the Large Magellanic Cloud by increasing the gravity of the star
- (E) magnify each color in the spectrum of a star in the Large Magellanic Cloud by a different amount

问如果 MACHO 包括了 milky Way dark halo, MACHO 将会怎么样? 既然问的是 MACHO 会怎样, 首先想根据 MACHO 来定位, 但是这个词文章太多了, 没用, 只能根据 Milky Way's dark halo 来定位, 我们可以找到文章第一句话, 但是这句话我们刚才已经读过了, 说得只是一个现象, 没有说如果某个条件存在之后 MACHO 会产生什么结果? 我们继续往后读, 后面大概强调的是重力导致光聚集, 从地球上观测这些光会更亮一些。我们根据这个内容来看选项。

- A 说 MACHO 会在什么一个位置上, 没提, 杀
  - B 说影响光线导致星看起来会更亮一些, 沾边, 留着
  - C 变得模糊了, 方向反了, 杀
  - D 通过重力增加使得亮度增加, 沾边, 也留着
  - E 不同程度地放大了颜色, 没提, 杀
- B 和 D 进行比较, B 说 MACHO 会影响到光从而使得星看起来亮一些, 而 D 强调 MACHO 通过增加星的重力来增加亮度, 文章说得更 MACHO 重力会影响光聚集, 不是 MACHO 增加了星的重力, 与文章所说信息不符合,

Question# 3.

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) outlining reasons why a particular theory is no longer credited by some astronomers
- (B) presenting data collected by a researcher in response to some astronomers' criticism of a particular line of reasoning
- (C) explaining why a researcher proposed a particular theory and illustrating how influential that theory has been
- (D) showing how a researcher's theory has been used to settle a dispute between the researcher and some astronomers
- (A) describing a line of reasoning put forth by a researcher and addressing a contention concerning that line of reasoning

问主旨，我们直接来看选项

- A 提出一些原因解释为什么一些宇航员不在信任一个理论，文章一直说宇航员在用这个理论，而这个选项说不再相信，方向不对，杀
  - B 还说宇航员批评一个东西，方向还是不对，杀
  - C 说为什么用一个理论并探讨这个理论的影响，有点关系，留
  - D 说出 **dispute** 这个选项方向就于原文不符，杀
  - E 说为什么用一个理论并列出原文，有点关系，先留着
- C 和 E 这两个选项最大的不同在于这两个选项的后办部分，一个强调的是这个理论的影响而另一个强调的是这个理论的原因，文章第二句话开头就说 **reason that**，显然是探讨这个理论应用的原因，选 E。

第二篇:

During the nineteenth century, occupational information about women that was provided by the United States census--a population count conducted each decade--became more detailed and precise in response to social changes. Through 1840, simple enumeration by household mirrored a home-based agricultural economy and hierarchical social order: the head of the household (presumed male or absent) was specified by name, whereas other household members were only indicated by the total number of persons counted in various categories, including occupational categories. Like farms, most enterprises were family-run, so that the census measured economic activity as an attribute of the entire household, rather than of individuals.

The 1850 census, partly responding to antislavery and women's rights movements, initiated the collection of specific information about each individual in a household. Not until 1870 was occupational information analyzed by gender: the census superintendent reported 1.8 million women employed outside the home in "gainful and reputable occupations." In addition, he arbitrarily attributed to each family one woman "keeping house." Overlap between the two groups was not calculated until 1890, when the rapid entry of women into the paid labor force and social issues arising from industrialization were causing women's advocates and women statisticians to press for more thorough and accurate accounting of women's occupations and wages.

Question# 1.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) explain and critique the methods used by early statisticians
- (B) compare and contrast a historical situation with a current-day one
- (C) describe and explain a historical change
- (D) discuss historical opposition to an established institution
- (E) trace the origin of a contemporary controversy

Question #2.

Each of the following aspects of nineteenth-century United States censuses is mentioned in the passage EXCEPT the

- (A) year in which data on occupations began to be analyzed by gender
- (B) year in which specific information began to be collected on individuals in addition to the head of the household
- (C) year in which overlap between women employed outside the home and women keeping house was first calculated
- (D) way in which the 1890 census measured women's income levels and educational backgrounds
- (E) way in which household members were counted in the 1840 census

Question #3.

The passage suggests which of the following about the "women's advocates and women statisticians" mentioned in the highlighted text?

- (A) They wanted to call attention to the lack of pay for women who worked in the home.

(B) They believed that previous census information was inadequate and did not reflect certain economic changes in the United States.

(C) They had begun to press for changes in census-taking methods as part of their participation in the antislavery movement.

(D) They thought that census statistics about women would be more accurate if more women were employed as census officials.

(E) They had conducted independent studies that disputed the official statistics provided by previous United States censuses.

文章概况:文章开头讲了一个机构做了一些调查,后面就一直在说这个调查的具体内容.文章第二段开头就说这个机构在 1850 年又对 household 的个人干了一个新的事情(这个新的事情是什么我实在是读不懂),后面又给了一大堆细节来详述这个新的内容是什么!

- 1、A 不太好,文章从来没有出现过 critique 这种态度,杀
- B 对比了历史的情况和现在的情况(不好说,有点像佛,先留着)
- C 描述并解释了一个历史变化(也不好说,有点像佛,先留着)
- D 不太好,原文没有出现过 opposition 这种态度,杀
- E 不太好,没有提到过 controversy,杀

B 和 C 都像佛,这个时候读原文已经没有什么意义,这两个选项都可以虚无到和原文没有关系.那就比比哪个是佛祖升级版吧!显然是 C

2 此题没有什么技术含量,根据题干我们会很容易定位到文章第二段内容,但是由于问的是 except,我们要做好多读几句的准备,因为 except 答案的设置方法有两种可能:1 正确答案和原文内容冲突,如果是这种可能,也许只读一句就可以搞定这个题.2 正确答案原文没有提,如果是这种设置方式,我们只能多读几句,读一句杀一个错误答案.不过这几个错误答案设置的难度不大,改写方式特别傻 x,选出 D 应该不难,除非你眼神不好!

3 此题显然要根据题干中的某些词汇进行定位,我们可以看到文章的最后一句,由于问题问的就是这帮人,所以最后一句是可以回答问题的,看完这句话我们就可以看选项.这句话的大致内容是“一个趋势让这帮家伙要更加精确和彻底的了解女的的工作及薪酬待遇”我们来看看选项

- A 关注女性在家工作工资较低的状况,原文没提,杀
  - B 认为以前的信息不够全面,并没有反映出美国的经济变化(和我读的有点关系,而且有点像佛,先留着)
  - C 他们开始要求在 sensus-taking 上有一些变化,原文没有涉及,干掉
  - D 他们认为如果女的当了官就会使得统计更精确,原文没有涉及到,杀
  - E 他们做了一些独立的研究驳斥了官方的统计,原文没有涉及,杀.
- B 和原文那句话也并不是完全对应,好像也的想一下才能出来,不重要,我从来没说 B 和原文对应,我只说 B 是最好的!至于 B 是否对,不用关心!

第三篇:

The general density dependence model can be applied to explain the founding of specialist firms (those attempting to serve a narrow target market). According to this model, specialist foundings hinge on the interplay between legitimation and competitive forces, both of which are functions of the density (total number) of firms in a particular specialist population. Legitimation occurs as a new type of firm moves from being viewed as unfamiliar to being viewed as a natural way to organize. At low density levels, each founding increases legitimation, reducing barriers to entry and easing subsequent foundings. Competition occurs because the resources that firms seek--customers, suppliers, and employees--are limited, but as long as density is low relative to plentiful resources, the addition of another firm has a negligible impact on the intensity of competition. At high density levels, however, competitive effects outweigh legitimation effects, discouraging foundings. The more numerous the competitors, the fiercer the competition will be and the smaller will be the incentive for new firms to enter the field.

While several studies have found a significant correspondence between the density dependence model and actual patterns of foundings, other studies have found patterns not consistent with the model. A possible explanation for this inconsistency is that legitimation and competitive forces transcend national boundaries, while studies typically restrict their analysis to the national level. Thus a national-level analysis can understate the true legitimation and competitive forces as well as the number of foundings in an industry that is internationally integrated. Many industries are or are becoming international, and since media and information easily cross national borders, so should legitimation and its effects on overseas foundings. For example, if a type of firm becomes established in the United States, that information transcends borders, reduces uncertainties, and helps foundings of that type of firm in other countries. Even within national contexts, studies have found more support for the density dependence model when they employ broader geographic units of analysis--for example, finding that the model's operation is seen more clearly at the state and national levels than at city levels.

Question #1.

According to the passage, which of the following may account for the inconsistency between the general density dependence model and the evidence provided by certain studies of foundings?

- (A) Such studies have overemphasized the impact of preexisting firms on the establishment of new firms.
- (B) Such studies have not focused strongly enough on the role of competition among newly established firms operating at the city and state levels.
- (C) Such studies fail to differentiate among specialist firms with regard to the degree to which they deviate from familiar forms of organization.
- (D) Such studies have not taken into account the fact that many industries are internationally integrated.
- (E) Such studies have neglected to investigate firms that attempt to serve only a narrow target market.

Question #2.

In the second paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with

- (A) noting various exceptions to a certain general finding
- (B) examining the impact of one type of industry on another

- (C) proposing a possible explanation for an inconsistency
- (D) providing specific examples of a particular phenomenon
- (E) defending the validity of a particular study's conclusions

Question #3

The passage suggests that when a population of specialist firms reaches a high density level, which of the following is likely to occur?

- (A) Foundings will decline despite legitimation that has occurred in these industries.
- (B) Increasing competition will encourage many firms to broaden their target market.
- (C) Competition for resources will become stabilized and thus foundings will be encouraged.
- (D) Many customers will abandon their loyalty to older firms as more innovative firms enter the market.
- (E) Firms will begin to cross national borders in an attempt to gain a competitive advantage.

Question #4.

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) question the validity of an economic model
- (B) point out some inconsistencies within an economic model
- (C) outline an economic model and suggest revisions to it
- (D) describe an economic model and provide specific examples to illustrate its use
- (E) explain why an economic model remains valid despite inconsistent research results

文章概况:第一段说有一个 density model 能解释公司的一些事情.后面一直给细节,low density 的时候这个公司能怎么样,high density 的时候这个公司能怎么样.第二段文章上来就说虽然这种 model 能解释一些东西,但是还是和公司的一些东西不一致.后面解释了为什么不一致,并在结尾给出了一个例子!

1、细节题,问的是这个 model 和 founding 不一致的原因.根据文章脉络我们很容易知道此题考察第二段内容,文章第二段首局就开始说这个 model 和 founding 不一致,但是我问的是原因,原因在哪?显然是第二句,我们把第二句读一下:“egitimation and competitive forces 跨越了国家边界,而研究只能限于本国.”我们来看看选项

- A 过度预计影响,没提过,杀
- B 没有关注竞争起的作用,没提过,杀
- C 使不同的公司有所区分,没提过,杀
- D 没有考虑到是国际的,和原文国家边界有点关系,留着
- E 忽略了某些公司,没提过,杀.

2、问第二段文章的观点,第二段说的是什么?就是这个 model 和 founding 不一致,并且给出了原因,只要知道第二段是这个脉络关系,选哪个?你选不出 C 都对不起我!

3、问一个公司如果到了 high density 会怎么样,根据脉络显然应该定位到文章第一段后面那个 high density 那个地方,就是第一段 however 那句,我们来读一下:“竞争超过了 legitimation effects,从而是 founding 少了”.我们来看一下选项

- A 说了 founding 将会下降,和文章 founding 将会 discourage 有点关系,先留着
- B 竞争使公司扩大市场,和我读的没关系,杀



C founding 将 encourage,不可能,反了,原文说的是 discourage,杀

D 很多以前的忠实客户将离开当一些创新性的公司进入市场的时候,没说过,杀

E 公司开始跨边界获得竞争优势,没说过,杀.

4、文章主旨,我们已经把文章脉络说过了,我们直接来看选项

A 质疑了一个 model,和第二段那个不一致方向上有关系,先留着.

B 指出了一些和 model 不一致的东西,反了,文章说的是 model 和 founding 不一致,不是和 model 本身不一致,杀

C 列出了一个 model 并提出了修改方案,文章没有提出修改方案,杀

D 说了一个 model 并提出了一个例子,文章确实在后面说了例子,但这个例子好像不是说这个 model 的,是说这个例子和 founding 不一致的,杀

E 一个 model 虽然有一些不一致,但还是挺有用的.说了不一致,有点关系,先留着

A 和 E 进行比较,最大的不同就是方向不一样,A 说这个 model 不怎么样,E 说这个 model 虽然有点毛病但整体还是不错的,文章在第二段开头确实说了这个 model 有点不对劲,到底选哪个取决于文章结尾是否一直保持这个方向,如果一直保持,那就是 A,如果方向又变了那就是 E.而文章最后一句所说内容好像还是说整体这个 model 还是挺有用的,选 E(by the way,我看到最后一局话有个 even 就知道方向变了,我最后一句根本没有读就选了,我怕吓着你们,所以你们如果是读懂了最后一句再判断方向变了也可以理解,记住,不是懂最后一句的内容,而是最后一句的方向,方向显然比内容容易把握.因为这两个选项最大的差异并不是内容而是方向,都内容对于做题是无用功!)

#### 第四篇

In its 1903 decision in the case of Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock, the United States Supreme Court rejected the efforts of three Native American tribes to prevent the opening of tribal lands to non-Indian settlement without tribal consent.

In his study of the Lone Wolf case, Blue Clark properly emphasizes the Court's assertion of a virtually unlimited unilateral power of Congress (the House of Representatives and the Senate) over Native American affairs. But he fails to note the decision's more far-reaching impact: shortly after Lone Wolf, the federal government totally abandoned negotiation and execution of formal written agreements with Indian tribes as a prerequisite for the implementation of federal Indian policy. Many commentators believe that this change had already occurred in 1871 when--following a dispute between the House and the Senate over which chamber should enjoy primacy in Indian affairs--Congress abolished the making of treaties with Native American tribes. But in reality the federal government continued to negotiate formal tribal agreements past the turn of the century, treating these documents not as treaties with sovereign nations requiring ratification by the Senate but simply as legislation to be passed by both houses of Congress. The Lone Wolf decision ended this era of formal negotiation and finally did away with what had increasingly become the empty formality of obtaining tribal consent.

Question #1

According to the passage, the congressional action of 1871 had which of the following effects?

- (A) Native American tribal agreements were treated as legislation that had to be passed by both houses of Congress.
- (B) The number of formal agreements negotiated between the federal government and Native American tribes decreased.
- (C) The procedures for congressional approval and implementation of federal Indian policy were made more precise.
- (D) It became more difficult for Congress to exercise unilateral authority over Native American affairs.
- (E) The role of Congress in the ratification of treaties with sovereign nations was eventually undermined.

Question #2

According to the passage, which of the following resulted from the Lone Wolf decision?

- (A) The Supreme Court took on a greater role in Native American affairs.
- (B) Native American tribes lost their legal standing as sovereign nations in their dealings with the federal government, but their ownership of tribal lands was confirmed.
- (C) The federal government no longer needed to conclude a formal agreement with a Native American tribe in order to carry out policy decisions that affected the tribe.
- (D) The federal government began to appropriate tribal lands for distribution to non-Indian settlers.
- (E) Native American tribes were no longer able to challenge congressional actions by appealing to the Supreme Court.

Question #3

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) identifying similarities in two different theories
- (B) evaluating a work of scholarship
- (C) analyzing the significance of a historical event
- (D) debunking a revisionist interpretation
- (E) exploring the relationship between law and social reality

文章概况: 当地人想阻止把一些土地向外地人开放, 但是政府禁止这么干, 后面给了一些细节, 说是否开放这个政府一会和你谈一会又不和你谈。

1、问题是给细节，根据题干我们很容易找到考的句子，就是文章带 1871 年那句，我们来读一下：说美国政府放弃和这些人签署协议。我们来看看选项

- A 好歹和法律有点关系，先留着
- B 协议数量变少了，没有提到过，杀
- C 过程变的越来越精确，没提到过，杀
- D 行使主权越来越难，没提，杀
- E 议会作用被破坏了，没提，杀

2、细节，问 W 的决定产生的结果是什么？根据文章脉络关系，结果应该在文章的后面，后面说的什么呢？不就是一会谈判一会终止谈判嘛，哪个选项沾边？只有 C

3、我们根据文章脉络看选项

- A 识别了两个理论的相似性，文章没谈过两个理论，杀
- B 评价了一个 scholarship 的工作，文章没谈过 scholarship，去掉
- C 分析一个历史事件的重要性，有的关系，而且像佛，先留着
- D 一个 revisionist 的解释，文章就压根没有围绕这个家伙谈过，杀
- E 探讨法律和社会现实之间的关系，有幻觉的选项，杀

## 第五篇

In its 1903 decision in the case of Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock, the United States Supreme Court rejected the efforts of three Native American tribes to prevent the opening of tribal lands to non-Indian settlement without tribal consent. In his study of the Lone Wolf case, Blue Clark properly emphasizes the Court's assertion of a virtually unlimited

unilateral power of Congress (the House of Representatives and the Senate) over Native American affairs. But he fails to note the decision's more far-reaching impact: shortly after Lone Wolf, the federal government totally abandoned negotiation and execution of formal written agreements with Indian tribes as a prerequisite for the implementation of federal Indian policy. Many commentators believe that this change had already occurred in 1871 when--following a dispute between the House and the Senate over which chamber should enjoy primacy in Indian affairs--Congress abolished the making of treaties with Native American tribes. But in reality the federal government continued to negotiate formal tribal agreements past the turn of the century, treating these documents not as treaties with sovereign nations requiring ratification by the Senate but simply as legislation to be passed by both houses of Congress. The Lone Wolf decision ended this era of formal negotiation and finally did away with what had increasingly become the empty formality of obtaining tribal consent.

Question #1.

According to the passage, the congressional action of 1871 had which of the following effects?

- (A) Native American tribal agreements were treated as legislation that had to be passed by both houses of Congress.
- (B) The number of formal agreements negotiated between the federal government and Native American tribes decreased.
- (C) The procedures for congressional approval and implementation of federal Indian policy were made more precise.
- (D) It became more difficult for Congress to exercise unilateral authority over Native American affairs.
- (E) The role of Congress in the ratification of treaties with sovereign nations was eventually undermined.

Question #2

According to the passage, which of the following resulted from the Lone Wolf decision?

- (A) The Supreme Court took on a greater role in Native American affairs.
- (B) Native American tribes lost their legal standing as sovereign nations in their dealings with the federal government, but their ownership of tribal lands was confirmed.
- (C) The federal government no longer needed to conclude a formal agreement with a Native American tribe in order to carry out policy decisions that affected the tribe.

- (D) The federal government began to appropriate tribal lands for distribution to non-Indian settlers.
- (E) Native American tribes were no longer able to challenge congressional actions by appealing to the Supreme Court.

Question #3

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) identifying similarities in two different theories
- (B) evaluating a work of scholarship
- (C) analyzing the significance of a historical event
- (D) debunking a revisionist interpretation
- (E) exploring the relationship between law and social reality

文章概况：当地人想阻止把一些土地向外地人开放，但是政府禁止这么干，后面给了一些细节，说是否开放这个政府一会和你谈一会又不和你谈。

1、问题是给细节，根据题干我们很容易找到考的句子，就是文章带 1871 年那句，我们来读一下：说美国政府放弃和这些人签署协议。我们来看看选项

- A 好歹和法律有点关系，先留着
- B 协议数量变少了，没有提到过，杀
- C 过程变的越来越精确，没提到过，杀
- D 行使主权越来越难，没提，杀
- E 议会作用被破坏了，没提，杀

2、细节，问 W 的决定产生的结果是什么？根据文章脉络关系，结果应该在文章的后面，后面说的什么呢？不就是一会谈判一会终止谈判嘛，哪个选项沾边？只有 C

3、我们根据文章脉络看选项

- A 识别了两个理论的相似性，文章没谈过两个理论，杀

- B 评价了一个 scholarship 的工作, 文章没谈过 scholarship, 去掉
- C 分析一个历史事件的重要性, 有的关系, 而且像佛, 先留着
- D 一个 revisionist 的解释, 文章就压根没有围绕这个家伙谈过, 杀
- E 探讨法律和社会现实之间的关系, 有幻觉的选项, 杀

第六篇:

Some historians contend that conditions in the United States during the Second World War gave rise to a dynamic wartime alliance between trade unions and the African American community, an alliance that advanced the cause

of civil rights. They conclude that the postwar demise of this vital alliance constituted a lost opportunity for the civil rights movement that followed the war. Other scholars, however, have portrayed organized labor as defending all along the relatively privileged position of White workers relative to African American workers. Clearly, these two perspectives are not easily reconcilable, but the historical reality is not reducible to one or the other.

Unions faced a choice between either maintaining the prewar status quo or promoting a more inclusive approach that sought for all members the right to participate in the internal affairs of unions, access to skilled and high-paying positions within the occupational hierarchy, and protection against management's arbitrary authority in the workplace. While union representatives often voiced this inclusive ideal, in practice unions far more often favored entrenched interests. The accelerating development of the civil rights movement following the Second World War exacerbated the unions' dilemma, forcing trade unionists to confront contradictions in their own practices.

Question #1

The "unions' dilemma" mentioned in the highlighted text can best be described as the question of whether or not to

- (A) pressure management to create more skilled and high-paying positions
- (B) fight for greater union participation in management decisions
- (C) include minority workers in their membership
- (D) extend full rights and benefits to all their members
- (E) emphasize the recruitment of new members over serving the needs of current members

Question #2

According to the passage, the historians mentioned in the first highlighted portion of text and the scholars mentioned in the second highlighted portion disagree about the

- (A) contribution made by organized labor to the war effort during the Second World War
- (B) issues that union members considered most important during the Second World War
- (C) relationship between unions and African Americans during the Second World War
- (D) effect of the Second World War on the influence of unions in the workplace
- (E) extent to which African Americans benefited from social and political changes following the Second World War

Question #3

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) providing a context within which to evaluate opposing viewpoints about a historical phenomenon
- (B) identifying a flawed assumption underlying one interpretation of a historical phenomenon
- (C) assessing the merits and weaknesses of a controversial theory about a historical phenomenon
- (D) discussing the historical importance of the development of a wartime alliance
- (E) evaluating evidence used to support a particular interpretation of a historical phenomenon

文章概况：文章第一段说二战导致工会和工人联盟，后面说有人认为这种同盟好有人不这么认为，而且这两个方面还不可调和。

第二段开头说是维持战前状态还是为所以员工争取权利工会左右为难。而这个趋势愈演愈烈导致工会的人要解决这个困境。

1、问那个两难的境地是什么！刚才我们扫文章的时候已经知道这个两难的境地是要么维持战前水平要么为所有工人谋求权利。我们带着这个信息来看看选项！

- A 给管理层施压提供更多高薪职位，没说过，杀。
- B 加入管理层，没提过，杀
- C 把一少部分人变成会员，没提，杀
- D 把权利和好处延伸到所有成员，和文章有点关系，先留着
- E 招募新的成员，没提，杀

2、问两个不同的地方人观点的差异是什么，差异通过什么地方体现出来？显然是后面那个人的，我们关注 however 后面所说的就可以了（当然你把两个人的都读了找出差异也可以，只不过我考场没那么多时间，你呢？）我们来看看 however 后面这句话 Other scholars, however, have portrayed organized labor as defending all along the relatively privileged position of White workers relative to African American workers. 大概说的是白种工人相对于非洲来的美国工人有特权。我们来看看选项

- A 劳动力对于二战所做的贡献，没提，杀。
- B 一些 union member 认为是最重要的话题，没提，杀
- C union 和非洲来的美国工人之间的关系，主体还有点关系，而且说的有点像佛，先留着
- D 二战对于 union 的影响，没提，杀



E 非洲来的美国工人从社会和政治的变革中受益，没提，杀。

3、问主旨，我们直接来看选项

A 两个家伙对于一个现象相反的观点，和文章第一段有点关系，留着

B 一个错误的假设，文章没谈谁对谁错，就是对比了两个人的态度，主观答案，去掉

C 一个矛盾理论的优缺点。文章就没谈过一个矛盾的理论，更不要说它的优缺点了

D 战争同盟的重要性，文章确实谈过，但只是个背景，不能回答问题，干掉

E 一个东西来支持对一个历史现象的解读，文章都出现 however 了，肯定不是支持，杀

### 第七篇：

Historians have identified two dominant currents in the Russian women's movement of the late tsarist period. "Bourgeois" feminism, so called by its more radical opponents, emphasized "individualist" feminist goals such as access to education, career opportunities, and legal equality. "Socialist" feminists, by contrast,

emphasized class, rather than gender, as the principal source of women's inequality and oppression, and socialist revolution, not legal reform, as the only road to emancipation and equality.

However, despite antagonism between bourgeois feminists and socialist feminists, the two movements shared certain underlying beliefs. Both regarded paid labor as the principal means by which women might attain emancipation: participation in the workplace and economic self-sufficiency, they believed, would make women socially useful and therefore deserving of equality with men. Both groups also recognized the enormous difficulties women faced when they combined paid labor with motherhood. In fact, at the First All-Russian Women's Congress in 1908, most participants advocated maternity insurance and paid maternity leave, although the intense hostility between some socialists and bourgeois feminists at the Congress made it difficult for them to recognize these areas of agreement. Finally, socialist feminists and most bourgeois feminists concurred in subordinating women's emancipation to what they considered the more important goal of liberating the entire Russian population from political oppression, economic backwardness, and social injustice.

文章概况: 第一段说有两个人, 后面分别说这两种人各有什么观点。第二段说虽然这两种人有不同点, 但还是存在一些相似之处, 后面开始 xiang 详细谈了一下这些相似之处。

#### Question 1

The passage suggests that socialists within the Russian women's movement and most bourgeois feminists believed that in Russia

- (A) women would not achieve economic equality until they had political representation within the government
- (B) the achievement of larger political aims should take precedence over the achievement of women's rights
- (C) the emancipation of women would ultimately bring about the liberation of the entire Russian population from political oppression
- (D) women's oppression was more rooted in economic inequality than was the case in other countries
- (E) the women's movement was more ideologically divided than were women's movements in other countries

问的是这两种人观点的相同点并且这个相同点必须围绕俄国谈, 根据文章脉络关系我们知道考的应该是第二段内容, 而第二段所谈的相似之处围绕俄国谈的应该是最后两个相同点 Both groups also recognized the enormous difficulties women faced when they combined paid labor with motherhood. In fact, at the First All-Russian Women's Congress in 1908, most participants advocated maternity insurance and paid maternity leave, although the intense hostility between some socialists and bourgeois feminists at the Congress made it difficult for them to recognize these areas of agreement. Finally, socialist feminists and most bourgeois feminists concurred in subordinating women's emancipation to what they considered the more important goal of liberating the entire Russian population from political oppression, economic backwardness, and social injustice. 这些句子大概说这两种人都意识到当把 labor 联系到 motherhood 的时候都面临一些困难。这两种人也都认为把俄国人从政治压迫, 经济困境和社会不公中解放出来。我们来看一下选项。

- A 女性知道在政府有一席之地之后才能达到经济的平等, 没提, 杀
- B 达到更大的政治目标优先于达到实现女性的权利, 和文章政治压迫这些内容有点关系, 留着
- C 也谈过政治压迫, 留着
- D oppression 植根于经济不平等, 没提, 杀
- E 女性运动更加 ideologically divided, 每说, 杀
- B 和 C 进行比较, 一个说实现政治目标另一个说摆脱政治压迫, 显然政治目标更像佛, 选 B (这两个选项比较时一定不能再回原文看, 因为 C 和原文的接近程度显然要高于 B 与原文的)

Question #2

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) identifying points of agreement between two groups
- (B) advocating one approach to social reform over another
- (C) contrasting two approaches to solving a political problem
- (D) arguing that the views espoused by one political group were more radical than those espoused by another group
- (E) criticizing historians for overlooking similarities between the views espoused by two superficially dissimilar groups

问的观点, 我们直接看选项

- A 两种人的一些相同之处, 和文章第二段有点关系, 留着
- B 支持了一种社会改革的方法, 没说, 杀
- C 对比了两种方法, 文章没有围绕两种方法谈, 杀
- D 两种观点哪个更 radical, 没说, 杀
- E 批评历史学家忽略了这两种人的相似性, 文章确实说过相似性, 但没有批评历史学家, 明显是一个主观答案, 杀

Question #3

According to the passage, Russian socialists within the women's movement and most bourgeois feminists disagreed about which of the following?

- (A) Whether legal reform was central to the achievement of feminist goals
- (B) Whether paid employment was important for the achievement of equality
- (C) Whether maternity insurance was desirable for working mothers
- (D) Whether working mothers faced obstacles
- (E) Whether women's emancipation should be subordinated to the liberation of the Russian population

问这两种人的不同之处，显然考的在第一段，不同应该在第一段 by contrast 这块说出来的，我们读一下这句话，说的是大概阶级，性别以及法律对于实现女性平等哪个更重要。我们看选项

- A 说过法律问题，先留
- B paid employment 对于实现平等更重要，没提，杀
- C maternity insurance 对于 working mothers 更理想，没提，杀
- D working mothers 遇到了困难，没提，杀
- E 说 women's emancipation 和解放俄国人，没提，杀

## 第八篇:

Colonial historian David Allen's intensive study of five communities in seventeenth-century Massachusetts is a model of meticulous scholarship on the detailed microcosmic level, and is convincing up to a point. Allen suggests that much more coherence and direct continuity existed between English and colonial agricultural practices and administrative organization than other historians have suggested. However, he overstates his case with the declaration that he has proved "the remarkable extent to which diversity in New England local institutions was directly imitative of regional differences in the mother country."

Such an assertion ignores critical differences between seventeenth-century England and New England. First, England was overcrowded and land-hungry; New England was sparsely populated and labor-hungry. Second, England suffered the normal European rate of mortality; New England, especially in the first generation of English colonists, was virtually free from infectious diseases. Third, England had an all-embracing state church; in New England membership in a church was restricted to the elect. Fourth, a high proportion of English villagers lived under paternalistic resident squires; no such class existed in New England. By narrowing his focus to village institutions and ignoring these critical differences, which studies by Greven, Demos, and Lockridge have shown to be so important, Allen has created a somewhat distorted picture of reality.

Allen's work is a rather extreme example of the "country community" school of seventeenth-century English history whose intemperate excesses in removing all national issues from the history of that period have been exposed by Professor Clive Holmes. What conclusion can be drawn, for example, from Allen's discovery that Puritan clergy who had come to the colonies from East Anglia were one-third to one-half as likely to return to England by 1660 as were Puritan ministers from western and northern England? We are not told in what way, if at all, this discovery illuminates historical understanding. Studies of local history have enormously expanded our horizons, but it is a mistake for their authors to conclude that village institutions are all that mattered, simply because their functions are all that the records of village institutions reveal.

文章概况: 第一段开头说有一个家伙研究社区, 这个家伙的研究还是比较靠谱的。后面详细谈了一些研究的内容, 大概围绕的农业和行政组织谈的, 但后面又说他的这个研究有些不对劲的地方。第二段开始详细叙述有几个地方不对劲, 一共列举了四点。而第三段开始说这个家伙的研究有哪些意义。

### Question #1

According to the passage, which of the following was true of most villages in seventeenth-century England?

- (A) The resident squire had significant authority.
- (B) Church members were selected on the basis of their social status within the community.
- (C) Low population density restricted agricultural and economic growth.
- (D) There was little diversity in local institutions from one region to another.
- (E) National events had little impact on local customs and administrative organization.

文的是个细节，得看看十七世纪的英国村子在文章的什么地方。根据文章脉络，我们知道这个细节文章第二段的第四个缺点就说了，，我们读下这句：说大量的村民住在什么 squire 下我们来看看选项

- A 反正和 squire 有点联系，先留着
- B 教会成员根据社会地位来选，没提，杀
- C 低人口密度抑制了农业和经济增长，没提，杀
- D local institutions 多样性不够，没提，杀
- E 国家的事件对地方风俗和行政影响不大，没提，杀

Question #2

The passage suggests that Professor Clive Holmes would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

- (A) An understanding of seventeenth-century English local institutions requires a consideration of national issues.
- (B) The "country community" school of seventeenth-century English history distorts historical evidence in order to establish continuity between old and new institutions.
- (C) Most historians distort reality by focusing on national concerns to the exclusion of local concerns.
- (D) National issues are best understood from the perspective of those at the local level.
- (E) Local histories of seventeenth-century English villages have contributed little to the understanding of village life.

细节，找到那个教授的观点，应该在第三段首句，我们读一下：说的是这个教授研究了一些国家的 issue（我只要这句话中对于教授观点的表述，其它对于问题没有用的信息尽量少看），我们来看看选项。

- A 理解一个东西需要 national issue，和原文有点关系，留着
- B 文章没提，杀
- C 没提，杀
- D 好歹也和 national issue 有点关系，留着
- E 没提，杀

A 强调的是我需要 national issue，D 说 national issue 从地方的角度能更好的理解，原文说的是 national issue 对于那个研究的作用，哪个更好，显然是 A，当然，A 也不怎么样，但至少比 D 恶心程度轻多了。

Question #3

It can be inferred from the passage that the author of the passage considers Allen's "discovery" (see highlighted text) to be

- (A) already known to earlier historians
- (B) based on a logical fallacy
- (C) improbable but nevertheless convincing
- (D) an unexplained, isolated fact
- (E) a new, insightful observation

问的是第三段那个例子目的是什么，例子是论证观点的，观点是例子前面那句，大概说的是这个家伙的研究是一个极端的例子，反正说的是这个研究不太好，我们看选项

- A 早期历史学家已经知道了，没提，杀

- B 基于一个逻辑上的错误, 方向一致, 先留着  
C 不合适但还是可信的, 放心是好的, 原文方向是不好, 杀  
D 一个没解释孤立的事实, 方向也是不好, 留着  
E 方向反了, 杀  
B 说一个错误, D 说一个孤立的事实, 哪个像佛, 显然是 D 而且原文也说是一个极端的例子明显也是围绕事实谈而不是逻辑错误谈的, 选 D

Question #4

The author of the passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) substantiating a claim about a historical event  
(B) reconciling two opposing ideas about a historical era  
(C) disputing evidence a scholar uses to substantiate a claim about a historical event  
(D) analyzing two approaches to scholarly research and evaluating their methodologies  
(E) criticizing a particular study and the approach to historical scholarship it represents

问主旨, 我们直接看选项

- A 支持一个观点, 文章越往后越说这个家伙研究不对劲, 方向不是支持, 杀  
B 调解两个观点, 文章没说两个观点, 是围绕一个家伙的研究谈的, 杀  
C 驳斥一个东西, 方向凑合, 先留着  
D 文章没提过两种方法, 杀  
E 方向一致, 留着  
C 和 E 都说驳斥, 只不过驳斥的东西不一样, 一个驳斥的是证据一个驳斥的是研究, 文章明明说的是一个研究不对劲, 选 E

### 第九篇：

The United States government has a long-standing policy of using federal funds to keep small business viable. The Small Business Act of 1953 authorized the Small Business Administration (SBA) to enter into contracts with government agencies having procurement powers and to arrange for fulfillment of these contracts by awarding subcontracts to small businesses. In the mid-1960's, during the war on poverty years, Congress hoped to encourage minority entrepreneurs by directing such funding to minority businesses. At first this funding was directed toward minority entrepreneurs with very low incomes. A 1967 amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act directed the SBA to pay special attention to minority-owned businesses located in urban or rural areas characterized by high proportions of unemployed or low-income individuals. Since then, the answer given to the fundamental question of who the recipients should be--the most economically disadvantaged or those with the best prospects for business success--has changed, and the social goals of the programs have shifted, resulting in policy changes.

The first shift occurred during the early 1970's. While the goal of assisting the economically disadvantaged entrepreneur remained, a new goal emerged: to remedy the effects of past discrimination. In fact, in 1970 the SBA explicitly stated that their main goal was to increase the number of minority-owned businesses. At the time, minorities constituted seventeen percent of the nation's population, but only four percent of the nation's self-employed. This ownership gap was held to be the result of past discrimination. Increasing the number of minority-owned firms was seen as a way to remedy this problem. In that context, providing funding to minority entrepreneurs in middle- and high-income brackets seemed justified.

In the late 1970's, the goals of minority-business funding programs shifted again. At the Minority Business Development Agency, for example, the goal of increasing numbers of minority-owned firms was supplanted by the goal of creating and assisting more minority-owned substantive firms with future growth potential. Assisting manufacturers or wholesalers became far more important than assisting small service businesses.

Minority-business funding programs were now justified as instruments for economic development, particularly for creating jobs in minority communities of high unemployment.

文章概况：美国政府制定了一个资金帮助小企业的政策，并且在刚开始就资助那些比较穷的小企业家，第二段说目标发生了一些变化，虽然政府一如既往地支持穷的小企业，但出现了一个新的目标：消除过去歧视带来的影响，后面给了一些细节。第三段说过了一段时间目标又变了，目标调整成资助那些有潜力的小企业。

#### Question #1

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) discuss historical changes in a government policy
- (B) describe the role of Congress in regulating the work of the SBA
- (C) contrast types of funding sources used by minority businesses
- (D) correct a misconception about minority entrepreneurship
- (E) advocate an alternative approach to funding minority entrepreneurs

问主旨，我们直接看选项

- A 政策变化，和我读的有点关系，先留着
- B 描述议会在管理 SBA 上的作用，没提，杀
- C 对比资金来源的类型，没提，杀



D 纠正了一个对于小企业的误解, 没提, 杀

E 主张另外一个资助小企业的方法, 文章只列出了变化, 没有说支持哪种变化, 明显是主观答案, 杀

Question #2

It can be inferred that the "ownership gap" (see highlighted text) would be narrowed if which of the following were to occur?

(A) Minority entrepreneurs received a percentage of government contracts equal to that received by nonminority entrepreneurs.

(B) Middle- and high-income minority entrepreneurs gave more assistance to their low-income counterparts in the business community.

(C) Minority entrepreneurs hired a percentage of minority employees equal to the percentage of minority residents in their own communities.

(D) The percentage of self-employed minority persons rose to more than ten percent of all self-employed persons.

(E) Seventeen percent of all persons employed in small businesses were self-employed.

问的是那个 gap 在什么条件下会变小, 我们回原文先看看这个词汇所在这句话, 说这种歧视导致了 gap, 这句话偏虚, 我们读原文的目的是排除选项, 读的越虚排除选项的可能性就越小, 得找到这个虚的对应的实的在哪。这句话开头说这个歧视, 把歧视说清楚的内容应该是上面那句, 我们读, 说 minority 占人口的百分之七而只有百分之四是 self employed 的, 我们来看选项

A 两种人谁收到的合同多, 没提, 杀

B 中产和高收入者资助低收入的对, 杀

C 雇员工数量多少, 没提, 杀

D 好歹说了 self-employed, 先留着

E 也说了, 留着, 可这个和原文不对应, 稍微读懂点原文就知道说的是其中的百分之四, 显然这个选项不行

Question #3

According to the passage, in 1970 funding to minority entrepreneurs focused primarily on which of the following

(A) Alleviating chronic unemployment in urban areas

(B) Narrowing the ownership gap

(C) Assisting minority-owned businesses with growth potential

(D) Awarding subcontracts to businesses that encouraged community development

(E) Targeting the most economically disadvantaged minority-owned businesses

问 1970 资助企业的目的是什么? 文章第二段说的很清楚, 资助的目的就是为了消除歧视的影响, 歧视的影响是什么 (影响太虚, 必须知道影响对应的实的是什么), 显然是 ownership, 理解到这选哪个? 显然是 B

Question #4

Which of the following best describes the function of the second paragraph in the passage as a whole?

(A) It narrows the scope of the topic introduced in the first paragraph.

(B) It presents an example of the type of change discussed in the first paragraph.

(C) It cites the most striking instance of historical change in a particular government policy.

(D) It explains the rationale for the creation of the government agency whose operations are discussed in the first paragraph.

(E) It presents the results of policies adopted by the federal government.

问第二段的功能是什么? 第二段开头就已经说了第一段那个政策变了, 我们来看看选项

- A 把第一段内容范围变窄，文章在第二段方向变了不是 narrow，方向不对劲，杀
  - B 说了一个变化，有点关系，留着
  - C 也说了一个变化，留着
  - D 解释第一段的東西，方向不对劲，杀
  - E 提出一个政策的结果，方向还是一致的，文章第二段方向变了，杀
- B 和 C 哪个像佛，显然是 B

## 第十篇:

In terrestrial environments, gravity places special demands on the cardiovascular systems of animals. Gravitational pressure can cause blood to pool in the lower regions of the body, making it difficult to circulate blood to critical organs such as the brain. Terrestrial snakes, in particular, exhibit adaptations that aid in circulating blood against the force of gravity.

The problem confronting terrestrial snakes is best illustrated by what happens to sea snakes when removed from their supportive medium. Because the vertical pressure gradients within the blood vessels are counteracted by similar pressure gradients in the surrounding water, the distribution of blood throughout the body of sea snakes remains about the same regardless of their orientation in space, provided they remain in the ocean. When removed from the water and tilted at various angles with the head up, however, blood pressure at their midpoint drops significantly, and at brain level falls to zero. That many terrestrial snakes in similar spatial orientations do not experience this kind of circulatory failure suggests that certain adaptations enable them to regulate blood pressure more effectively in those orientations.

One such adaptation is the closer proximity of the terrestrial snake's heart to its head, which helps to ensure circulation to the brain, regardless of the snake's orientation in space. The heart of sea snakes can be located near the middle of the body, a position that minimizes the work entailed in circulating blood to both extremities. In arboreal snakes, however, which dwell in trees and often assume a vertical posture, the average distance from the heart to the head can be as little as 15 percent of overall body length. Such a location requires that blood circulated to the tail of the snake travel a greater distance back to the heart, a problem solved by another adaptation. When climbing, arboreal snakes often pause momentarily to wiggle their bodies, causing waves of muscle contraction that advance from the lower torso to head. By compressing the veins and forcing blood forward, these contractions apparently improve the flow of venous blood returning to the heart.

### 文章概况:

文章第一段开头说地球的重力对血液循环造成一定的影响,而结尾举了一个蛇的例子,说这种蛇有一种能力使得血液循环不受重力影响!

文章第二段拿 sea snakes 和第一段的 Terrestrial snakes 进行类比,来说明 Terrestrial snakes 确实有能力使血液循环不受重力影响!

文章第三段解释了一下 Terrestrial snakes 这种蛇具有这种特殊能力的原因,这个原因和这种动物心脏的位置有关系,后面举了一些例子,涉及到了 sea snake 和 arboreal snakes.

### Question #1

The passage provides information in support of which of the following assertions?

- (A) The disadvantages of an adaptation to a particular feature of an environment often outweigh the advantages of such an adaptation.
- (B) An organism's reaction to being placed in an environment to which it is not well adapted can sometimes illustrate the problems that have been solved by the adaptations of organisms indigenous to that environment.
- (C) The effectiveness of an organism's adaptation to a particular feature of its environment can only be evaluated by examining the effectiveness with which organisms of other species have adapted to a similar feature of a different environment.

- (D) Organisms of the same species that inhabit strikingly different environments will often adapt in remarkably similar ways to the few features of those environments that are common.
- (E) Different species of organisms living in the same environment will seldom adapt to features of that environment in the same way.

问主旨,我们直接来看选项

- A 说这种 adaptation 的缺点比优点还要多,没说,杀
- B 说怎么适应环境,和文章有点联系,留着
- C only 出现,过于极端,主旨题目的正确答案如果出现极端化词汇就证明原文的作者是疯子了
- D 说一种动物适应环境和适应其他环境的方式是类似的,文章没有这种比较,杀
- E 住在相同环境的不同物种适应环境的方式是不同的,文章也没有出现过这种比较,杀

Question #2

According to the passage, one reason that the distribution of blood in the sea snake changes little while the creature remains in the ocean is that

- (A) the heart of the sea snake tends to be located near the center of its body
- (B) pressure gradients in the water surrounding the sea snake counter the effects of vertical pressure gradients within its blood vessels
- (C) the sea snake assumes a vertical posture less frequently than do the terrestrial and the arboreal snake
- (D) the sea snake often relies on waves of muscle contractions to help move blood from the torso to the head
- (E) the force of pressure gradients in the water surrounding the sea snake exceeds that of vertical pressure gradients within its circulatory system

这个问题提示作用实在是太强了,问为什么 sea snake 放进水里 distribution of blood 没变化的原因,答案要想正确至少得围绕什么谈过?必须跟水有点关系啊!我们来看选项

- A 和水没关系,杀
- B 和水有关系,留
- C 和水没关系,杀
- D 和水没关系,杀
- E 和水有关系,留

B 说的是压力对血管的影响,E 说两种不同的压力哪个大,你问的是压力对 distribution of blood 的影响,选哪个?显然是 B.这就是问题的作用,对问题理解比较精确,对原文的依赖就少.

Question #3

The author suggests that which of the following is a disadvantage that results from the location of a snake's heart in close proximity to its head?

- (A) A decrease in the efficiency with which the snake regulates the flow of blood to the brain
- (B) A decrease in the number of orientations in space that a snake can assume without loss of blood flow to the brain
- (C) A decrease in blood pressure at the snake's midpoint when it is tilted at various angles with its head up
- (D) An increase in the tendency of blood to pool at the snake's head when the snake is tilted at various angles with its head down

An increase in the amount of effort required to distribute blood to and from the snake's tail

问的是个细节题,蛇的心脏接近脑袋有什么缺点,考的肯定是文章最后一段的内容,但这段开头讲的是心脏接近脑袋有什么好处,你问的是缺点,在这段 however 这句方向开始发生变化,我们来读一下这句.说有一种 arboreal snakes 心脏离脑袋近,但是这个特点使得血液从尾巴流到脑子走的距离更长,我们来看选项

- A 蛇控制血液流到脑子的效率下降,没提,杀
- B 数量少了,更没提,杀
- C 血压下降,没提,杀
- D 没提,杀
- E 把血液送到尾巴并且从尾巴再送出更费劲了,有点,留着

Question #4

In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with doing which of the following?

- (A) Explaining adaptations that enable the terrestrial snake to cope with the effects of gravitational pressure on its circulatory system
- (B) Comparing the circulatory system of the sea snake with that of the terrestrial snake
- (C) Explaining why the circulatory system of the terrestrial snake is different from that of the sea snake
- (D) Pointing out features of the terrestrial snake's cardiovascular system that make it superior to that of the sea snake

(E) Explaining how the sea snake is able to neutralize the effects of gravitational pressure on its circulatory system  
又问主旨,我们直接看选项了

- A 说 terrestrial snake 是如何适应重力的,有点关系,先留着
- B 那两种蛇进行对比,文章确实拿这两种蛇进行了对比,但是这只是个细节,不是 main idea,在 GMAT 大多数阅读的错误答案都是原文提过但是不能回答问题导致的
- C 解释了为什么两种蛇系统不一样的原因,没说过,杀
- D 指出为什么一种蛇的系统比另外一种要好,文章只是一个客观现象描述,这个选项用自己的标准来评价原文信息的好坏,主观答案,杀
- E 解释 sea snake 如果能中和重力的影响,主体错了,文章讲的是 terrestrial snake 如何解决重力影响的,sea snake 只是中间的一个类比的例子,杀!

### 第十一篇:

In a new book about the antiparty feeling of the early political leaders of the United States, Ralph Ketcham argues that the first six Presidents differed decisively from later Presidents because the first six held values inherited from the classical humanist tradition of eighteenth-century England. In this view, government was designed not to satisfy the private desires of the people but to make them better citizens; this tradition stressed the disinterested devotion of political leaders to the public good. Justice, wisdom, and courage were more important qualities in a leader than the ability to organize voters and win elections. Indeed, leaders were supposed to be called to office rather than to run for office. And if they took up the burdens of public office with a sense of duty, leaders also believed that such offices were naturally their due because of their social preeminence or their contributions to the country. Given this classical conception of leadership, it is not surprising that the first six Presidents condemned political parties. Parties were partial by definition, self-interested, and therefore serving something other than the transcendent public good.

Even during the first presidency (Washington's), however, the classical conception of virtuous leadership was being undermined by commercial forces that had been gathering since at least the beginning of the eighteenth century. Commerce--its profit-making, its self-interestedness, its individualism--became the enemy of these classical ideals. Although Ketcham does not picture the struggle in quite this way, he does rightly see Jackson's tenure (the seventh presidency) as the culmination of the acceptance of party, commerce, and individualism. For the Jacksonians, nonpartisanship lost its relevance, and under the direction of Van Buren, party gained a new legitimacy. The classical ideals of the first six Presidents became identified with a privileged aristocracy, an aristocracy that had to be overcome in order to allow competition between opposing political interests. Ketcham is so strongly committed to justifying the classical ideals, however, that he underestimates the advantages of their decline. For example, the classical conception of leadership was incompatible with our modern notion of the freedoms of speech and press, freedoms intimately associated with the legitimacy of opposing political parties.

#### 文章概况:

文章第一段讲美国开国的六个总统和后面的总统不一样,前面的六个价值观比较传统,主要侧重于使人民成为更好的公民而并不是满足人们的私欲,后面继续详谈这些传统的价值观.结尾说就是由于这些价值观的存在,头六任总统不太喜欢 political parties.

第二段开头就把文章方向转变了,说即使是第一任总统,他的传统观念也会受到一些商业因素的影响.后面列出了一些细节来说明什么是商业因素以及这些商业因素是如何影响传统观念的

#### Question #1

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) describing and comparing two theories about the early history of the United States
- (B) describing and analyzing an argument about the early history of the United States
- (C) discussing new evidence that qualifies a theory about the early history of the United States
- (D) refuting a theory about political leadership in the United States

resolving an ambiguity in an argument about political leadership in the United States

问主旨,我们可以直接来看选项了

- A 描述对比两种不同理论,文章就没有围绕两种理论谈过,杀
  - B 描述并分析了美国早期的一个观点,有点像佛,先留着
  - C 讨论了新的证据支持早期美国的一个观点,有一个佛,先留着
  - D 驳斥一个在美国政治领导的观点,即便留下了也没有 B C 两个选项好,相比起来,前两个更像佛
  - E 解决了一个 ambiguity(不清楚的地方),文章没提过,杀
- B 和 C 进行比较,最大的不同就是主体不一样, B 是围绕观点本身谈的, C 是围绕支持观点的论据来谈的,文章着重讲的是观点本身而不是证据来支持观点, B 更好。

Question #2

According to the passage, the author and Ketcham agree on which of the following points?

- (A) The first six Presidents held the same ideas about political parties as did later Presidents in the United States.
- (B) Classical ideals supported the growth of commercial forces in the United States.
- (C) The first political parties in the United States were formed during Van Buren's term in office.
- (D) The first six Presidents placed great emphasis on individualism and civil rights.

Widespread acceptance of political parties occurred during Andrew Jackson's presidency.

我们根据题干来找找 K 这个家伙在什么地方,应该是在文章的第二段 Although Ketcham does not picture the struggle in quite this way, he does rightly see Jackson's tenure (the seventh presidency) as the culmination of the acceptance of party, commerce, and individualism. For the Jacksonians, nonpartisanship lost its relevance, and under the direction of Van Buren, party gained a new legitimacy. 而在第一句话中陈述出 K 的观点的显然是这句话的后边部分(问题理解的越精确对原文的依赖程度就越小),我们来看看后半句说的是什么.说 K 这个家伙认为 Jackson's tenure 是开发 party,商业和个人主义的.(不太理解,记住就好,理解只是为了安抚你那颗心,记住即可做题),第二句说的是非政党失去了 popularity,政党获得了合法地位我们来看看选项

- A 头六任和后面的总统观点相同,没提,杀
  - B 没提,杀
  - C 政治 party 形成的时间,没提,杀
  - D 头六任把重点放在个人注意上,好歹提过 individualism,先留着
  - E 广泛接受政治 party,有点也留着
- D 和 E 几乎是风马牛不相及的两个选项,那就看看整体意思原文强调的是哪个了, D 说的是总统关注个人主义,文章说的是一个客观现象,这个选项明显就是用自己的标准来衡量原文的一个主观答案,而 E 几乎就是原文意思的忠实体现,选 E

Question #3

It can be inferred that the author of the passage would be most likely to agree that modern views of the freedoms of speech and press are

- (A) values closely associated with the beliefs of the aristocracy of the early United States
- (B) political rights less compatible with democracy and individualism than with classical ideals
- (C) political rights uninfluenced by the formation of opposing political parties
- (D) values not inherent in the classical humanist tradition of eighteenth-century England
- (E) values whose interpretation would have been agreed on by all United States Presidents

很简单,根据题干我们找找 *speech* 和 *press*,显然是最后一句,但是我文的是作者的观点,最后一句是个例子,往前读,大概说的是 *K* 这个家伙特别支持传统的观点,但是传统观点消失也有一定的好处

- A 价值观伴随着一个信仰,没提,杀
- B 政治权力和个人主义等不兼容,没提,杀
- C 政治权利不受反对派形成的影响,没提,杀
- D 价值观不存在与传统价值观里,和传统价值观下降方向一样,留着
- E 所有美国总统都同意价值观,没说,杀

by the way,有人会问我就只读了文章最后那个例子,也能做对,用不着还往前读那么费尽,是因为文章最后那个例子就是把倒数第二句的内容具体化,你读这个例子应该也可以做题,但下篇文章呢?例子可能和观点不会挨的这么近,happy accident 就不会出现了!

Question #4

Which of the following, if true, provides the LEAST support for the author's argument about commerce and political parties during Jackson's presidency?

- (A) Many supporters of Jackson resisted the commercialization that could result from participation in a national economy.
- (B) Protest against the corrupt and partisan nature of political parties in the United States subsided during Jackson's presidency.
- (C) During Jackson's presidency the use of money became more common than bartering of goods and services.
- (D) More northerners than southerners supported Jackson because southerners were opposed to the development of a commercial economy.

Andrew Jackson did not feel as strongly committed to the classical ideals of leadership as George Washington had felt.

问哪个选项最不能支持 *Jackson* 当总统时作者对于政党的态度, *Jackson* 是在第二段出现,说的就是这些早期总统还是受到了一些商业因素的影响,你再看 A,说抵制了商业化,都反了,当然是 least support 了,这道题没有什么技术含量!



## 第十二篇:

Conventional wisdom has it that large deficits in the United States budget cause interest rates to rise. Two main arguments are given for this claim. According to the first, as the deficit increases, the government will borrow more to make up for the ensuing shortage of funds. Consequently, it is argued, if both the total supply of credit (money available for borrowing) and the amount of credit sought by nongovernment borrowers remain relatively stable, as is often supposed, then the price of credit (the interest rate) will increase. That this is so is suggested by the basic economic principle that if supplies of a commodity (here, credit) remain fixed and demand for that commodity increases, its price will also increase. The second argument supposes that the government will tend to finance its deficits by increasing the money supply with insufficient regard for whether there is enough room for economic growth to enable such an increase to occur without causing inflation. It is then argued that financiers will expect the deficit to cause inflation and will raise interest rates, anticipating that because of inflation the money they lend will be worth less when paid back.

Unfortunately for the first argument, it is unreasonable to assume that nongovernment borrowing and the supply of credit will remain relatively stable. Nongovernment borrowing sometimes decreases. When it does, increased government borrowing will not necessarily push up the total demand for credit. Alternatively, when credit availability increases, for example through greater foreign lending to the United States, then interest rates need not rise, even if both private and government borrowing increase.

The second argument is also problematic. Financing the deficit by increasing the money supply should cause inflation only when there is not enough room for economic growth. Currently, there is no reason to expect deficits to cause inflation. However, since many financiers believe that deficits ordinarily create inflation, then admittedly they will be inclined to raise interest rates to offset mistakenly anticipated inflation. This effect, however, is due to ignorance, not to the deficit itself, and could be lessened by educating financiers on this issue. 文章概况:文章开始就说美国大量赤字导致利率上升,后面给了两个观点来说明为什么会导利率上升.第二段开头就说其实第一个观点不对,因为第一个观点假设 nongovernment borrowing and the supply of credit 将会维持稳定.第三段说第二个观点也不对,因为通过金钱供给增多导致的赤字会只有经济增长没有足够的空间时才会导致通货膨胀!

### Question #1

Which of the following best summarizes the central idea of the passage?

- (A) A decrease in nongovernment borrowing or an increase in the availability of credit can eliminate or lessen the ill effects of increased borrowing by the government.
- (B) Educating financiers about the true relationship between large federal deficits and high interest rates will make financiers less prone to raise interest rates in response to deficits.
- (C) There is little support for the widely held belief that large federal deficits will create higher interest rates, as the main arguments given to defend this claim are flawed.
- (D) When the government borrows money, demand for credit increases, typically creating higher interest rates unless special conditions such as decreased consumer spending arise.
- (E) Given that most financiers believe in a cause-and-effect relationship between large deficits and high interest rates, it should be expected that financiers will raise interest rates.

问主旨,我们直接看选项

- A 非政府的 borrowing 下降或者 credit 的上升能够消除或缓解政府 borrow 的增加带来的负面影响.没说过, 杀
- B 教育金融学家赤字和高利率之间的关系将会使金融学家不太倾向于提高利率,没说过,杀
- C 有一种观点认为赤字会导致高利率,而支持这个观点的一些理由是错误的,和文章的 outline 一致,留下
- D 当政府借钱,对于 credit 的需求增加,后面说什么消费者 spending 上升,没说过,杀
- E 选项中说 it should be expected that financiers will raise interest rates,明显属于预测未来的主观答案,杀

Question #2

It can be inferred from the passage that proponents of the second argument would most likely agree with which of the following statements?

- (A) The United States government does not usually care whether or not inflation increases.
- (B) People in the United States government generally know very little about economics.
- (C) The United States government is sometimes careless in formulating its economic policies.
- (D) The United States government sometimes relies too much on the easy availability of foreign credit.

The United States government increases the money supply whenever there is enough room for growth to support the increase.

问支持第二个 argument 的人观点是什么?显然问的是第一段的后半部分,我们把这句话读一下 The second argument supposes that the government will tend to finance its deficits by increasing the money supply with insufficient regard for whether there is enough room for economic growth to enable such an increase to occur without causing inflation. It is then argued that financiers will expect the deficit to cause inflation and will raise interest rates, anticipating that because of inflation the money they lend will be worth less when paid back.大概说的是政府将通过增加金钱供给来缓解赤字但是并没有足够重视是否存在经济足够的增长空间又说通货膨胀导致利率增加.我们来看看选项

- A 美国政府并不关心通货膨胀是否增加,没提,杀
- B 美国政府中的人对经济一无所知,有还幻觉的选项,杀
- C 美国政府在制定政策时粗心大意,文章说的就是政府没有充分考虑一个什么东西就开始增加金钱供给了,有点关系,先留着
- D 美国政府有时候过多依靠 easy availability of foreign credit,没提过,杀
- E 美国政府只要有足够的经济空间就会增加金钱供给,想选这个吧,我一看这就是个骗我的答案,文章说美国政府没有考虑通货膨胀的问题就增加了金钱供给,这个说的是 whenever,就是考虑了通货膨胀,虽然词汇对应的令人发指,但方向反了,杀!

Question #3

Which of the following claims concerning the United States government's financing of the deficit does the author make in discussing the second argument?

- (A) The government will decrease the money supply in times when the government does not have a deficit to finance.
- (B) The government finances its deficits by increasing the money supply whenever the economy is expanding.
- (C) As long as the government finances the deficit by borrowing, nongovernment borrowers will pay higher interest rates.
- (D) The only way for the government to finance its deficits is to increase the money supply without regard for whether such an increase would cause inflation.

Inflation should be caused when the government finances the deficit by increasing the money supply only if there is not enough room for economic growth to support the increase.

问美国政府 financing of the deficit 作者对这个的态度是怎怎样的?考的是作者对第二个观点的态度,这个态度显然不是在第一段,而是在第三段,第三段说的大概就是因为通过金钱供给增多导致的赤字会只有经济增长没有足够的空间时才会导致通货膨胀!我们来看选项

- A 当这个政府没有 deficit 来资助的话这个政府将会减少 money supply
- B 只要经济蓬勃发展,政府就会通过增加金钱供给来资助 deficit,没提,杀
- C 只要政府通过 borrowing 来资助 deficit,非政府的 borrowers 就会支付比较高的利率,没说,杀
- D 增加金钱供给是资助 deficit 的唯一方式,是否是唯一的方式文章没有提到过,杀
- E 这个选项和第三段内容几乎是一致的,留着

Question #4

The author uses the term "admittedly" (see highlighted text) in order to indicate that

- (A) the second argument has some truth to it, though not for the reasons usually supposed
- (B) the author has not been successful in attempting to point out inadequacies in the two arguments
- (C) the thesis that large deficits directly cause interest rates to rise has strong support after all
- (D) financiers should admit that they were wrong in thinking that large deficits will cause higher inflation rates
- (E) financiers generally do not think that the author's criticisms of the second argument are worthy of consideration

问的是最后一段这个词所在那句话的功能,这个词给我的感觉就是虽然你这个家伙有一点正确,但是整体还是很扯淡的,我们来看选项

- A 逻辑结构和这个词给我的提示是一样的,留着
- B 不成功,admittedly 这个词说还是有一定道理的,不是不成功,方向不对,杀
- C 这个说 has strong support,文章说虽然有一定道理,但整体还是有问题的,方向显然不对,杀
- D financier 在考虑某个问题的时候是错误的,即便留着这个选项,也没有 A 好,A 更像佛
- E financiers 不认为作者对于 second argument 是值得考虑的,文章说的是值得考虑的,只不过说第二个 argument 有问题罢了,杀

### 第十三篇：

Current feminist theory, in validating women's own stories of their experience, has encouraged scholars of women's history to view the use of women's oral narratives as the methodology, next to the use of women's written autobiography, that brings historians closest to the "reality" of women's lives. Such narratives, unlike most standard histories, represent experience from the perspective of women, affirm the importance of women's contributions, and furnish present-day women with historical continuity that is essential to their identity, individually and collectively.

Scholars of women's history should, however, be as cautious about accepting oral narratives at face value as they already are about written memories. Oral narratives are no more likely than are written narratives to provide a disinterested commentary on events or people. Moreover, the stories people tell to explain themselves are shaped by narrative devices and storytelling conventions, as well as by other cultural and historical factors, in ways that the storytellers may be unaware of. The political rhetoric of a particular era, for example, may influence women's interpretations of the significance of their experience. Thus a woman who views the Second World War as pivotal in increasing the social acceptance of women's paid work outside the home may reach that conclusion partly and unwittingly because of wartime rhetoric encouraging a positive view of women's participation in such work.

#### 文章概况：

现在的一些理论鼓励学者研究口语的东西，因为口语的东西能够比写出来的东西让这些历史学家更加接近女性生活的真实状况。后面详述了一些这些口语的东西到底是什么。

第二段开始谈如果历史学家采用口语的东西他们必须小心点。后面具体详述了口语和写出来的东西有什么区别会让我采用口语的东西必须小心翼翼！

#### Question #1

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) contrasting the benefits of one methodology with the benefits of another
- (B) describing the historical origins and inherent drawbacks of a particular methodology
- (C) discussing the appeal of a particular methodology and some concerns about its use
- (D) showing that some historians' adoption of a particular methodology has led to criticism of recent historical scholarship
- (E) analyzing the influence of current feminist views on women's interpretations of their experience

问主旨，我们来看选项

- A 对比了一个方法和另外一个方法的好处，两种方法的好处进行对比原文没有涉及，杀
  - B 描述了一个历史起源和这个方法自有的一些缺点。好像后办部分原文涉及到过，先留着
  - C 讨论了一个方法的好处并且对它的使用表示关切。也沾点，留着
  - D 一些历史学家采用一定的方法导致一些人的批评，没提过什么人会提出批评，杀
  - E 分析了现在一些学者对于女性经历的观点所产生的影响，没提，杀
- B 和 C 相同之处是这两个选项后办部分原文都涉及到过，不同是前半部分一个强调的是起源一个强调的是采用这个方法，文章第一段显然谈到的是我采用一个方法，C 更好。

Question #2

According to the passage, scholars of women's history should refrain from doing which of the following?

- (A) Relying on traditional historical sources when women's oral narratives are unavailable
- (B) Focusing on the influence of political rhetoric on women's perceptions to the exclusion of other equally important factors
- (C) Attempting to discover the cultural and historical factors that influence the stories women tell
- (D) Assuming that the conventions of women's written autobiographies are similar to the conventions of women's oral narratives

Accepting women's oral narratives less critically than they accept women's written histories

问 scholars of women's history 应该不干什么, 文章建议这些历史学家用这些口语的东西应该谨慎, 我们看看 E, 说 less critically 地接受口语的东西, 不是反了吗, 选这个。如果这个题干没有意识到 refrain 这个词汇, 有可能上来就会把 E 去掉!

Question #3

According to the passage, each of the following is a difference between women's oral narratives and most standard histories EXCEPT:

- (A) Women's oral histories validate the significance of women's achievements.
- (B) Women's oral histories depict experience from the point of view of women.
- (C) Women's oral histories acknowledge the influence of well-known women.
- (D) Women's oral histories present today's women with a sense of their historical relationship to women of the past.

Women's oral histories are crucial to the collective identity of today's women.

问以下那个不是口语和标准历史的区别, 根据脉络这个区别应该是文章第一段的后办部分体现出来的, 我们来看看 Such narratives, unlike most standard histories, represent experience from the perspective of women (对应 B), affirm the importance of women's contributions (对应 A), and furnish present-day women with historical continuity that is essential to their identity (对应 E), individually and collectively. 还剩下 C 和 D 这两个选项原文好像都没有读到过。C 说承认有名的女人带来的影响 D 说口语的东西还说什么和历史女性的关系, D 说得更概括, 越概括的选项原文越有可能提到, 选 C。至于 D 在什么地方体现出来的, 说得都像佛了, 这种选向很难对应原文一句话, 而是把一些句子进行概括总结形成的选项, 直接找到对英语能力要求教高, 算了吧! 放下! 佛家三大苦, 想不开, 放不下, 忘不了。GMAT 要求我从来没想到, 何谈想不开, 我从来就没在乎过什么, 何谈放不下, 忘不了, 我从来就没记住过什么, 何谈忘不了!

#### 第十四篇：

The professionalization of the study of history in the second half of the nineteenth century, including history's transformation from a literary genre to a scientific discipline, had important consequences not only for historians' perceptions of women but also for women as historians. The disappearance of women as objects of historical studies during this period has elements of irony to it. On the one hand, in writing about women, earlier historians had relied not on firsthand sources but rather on secondary sources; the shift to more rigorous research methods required that secondary sources be disregarded. On the other hand, the development of archival research and the critical editing of collections of documents began to reveal significant new historical evidence concerning women, yet this evidence was perceived as substantially irrelevant: historians saw political history as the general framework for historical writing. Because women were seen as belonging to the private rather than to the public sphere, the discovery of documents about them, or by them, did not, by itself, produce history acknowledging the contributions of women. In addition, genres such as biography and memoir, those forms of "particular history" that women had traditionally authored, fell into disrepute. The dividing line between "particular history" and general history was redefined in stronger terms, widening the gulf between amateur and professional practices of historical research.

文章概况：历史研究的专业化有一些重要的影响，这些影响包括历史学家对女性的理解也包括作为历史学家的一些女性的历史学家。在这个时期在历史研究中女性作为研究对象的缺失对这些历史研究具有讽刺意义！后面列了三个方面：1 早期历史学家不仅仅依靠第一手资料还依靠第二手资料，而更加严格的研究方法禁止使用第二手资料。2 一些研究方法的发展能够发掘出一些新的证据，但这些证据好像也有些不对劲的地方。3 有一种关于 genres 的 forms 也被抛弃了。

#### Question #1

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) describing some effects of the professionalization of the study of history on the writing of women's history
  - (B) explaining some reasons for the professionalization of the writing of history
  - (C) discussing the kinds of historical writing traditionally practiced by women
  - (D) contrasting the approach to the writing of history taken by women with the approach taken by men
- criticizing certain changes that occurred in the writing of history during the second half of the nineteenth century

问主旨，我们直接来看选项

- A 描述了历史研究专业化带来的影响，和我读的有点关系，留着
- B 解释历史研究专业化的一些原因，方向反了，说得是影响，不是原因，杀
- C 讨论了传统女性写作方法的种类，很扯的一个选项，杀
- D 对比了男人和女人写作方法，文章就没提过男人，杀
- E 批评了写作方法一些变化，文章确实出现了副态度，但是批评的并不是写作方法而是历史研究专业化，批评的主体不对，杀！

#### Question #2

Which of the following best describes one of the "elements of irony" referred to in the highlighted text?

- (A) Although the more scientific-minded historians of the second half of the nineteenth century considered women appropriate subjects for historical writing, earlier historians did not.
- (B) Although archival research uncovered documentary evidence of women's role in history, historians continued to rely on secondary sources for information about women.
- (C) Although historians were primarily concerned with writing about the public sphere, they generally relegated women to the private sphere.
- (D) The scientific approach to history revealed more information about women, but that information was ignored. The professionalization of history, while marginalizing much of women's writing about history, enhanced the importance of women as historical subjects.

细节题, 我们看看这个词组所说这句话, 这句话明显带有负态度, 我们可以根据反向先看一下选项

- A 方向不对, 杀
- B 说历史学家继续利用二手资料, 文章说已经不用了, 方向也反了, 杀
- C 内容和我读的没关系, 杀
- D 方法反映了一些信息, 但这个信息被忽略了, 跟没说一样, 并且方向和我读的一致, 留着
- E 历史研究的职业化提高了女性作为研究对象的重要性, 没提, 杀

### Question #3

According to the passage, the development of archival research and the critical editing of collections of documents had which of the following effects?

- (A) Historians increasingly acknowledged women's contributions to history.
- (B) Historians began to debate whether secondary sources could provide reliable information.
- (C) Historians began to apply less rigorous scientific research criteria to the study of women's history.
- (D) More evidence concerning women became available to historical researchers.
- (E) Women began to study history as professional historians.

细节, 根据题干中的词汇我们可以读到文章这句话: On the other hand, the development of archival research and the critical editing of collections of documents began to reveal significant new historical evidence concerning women, yet this evidence was perceived as substantially irrelevant. 大致内容就是新的研究方法出现挖掘出了一些新的证据, 但是这些证据有一些不对劲的地方。我们来看选项

- A 历史学家承认女性对于历史的贡献, 没提, 杀
- B 历史学家开始争论二手资料提供信息的可靠性, 没提, 杀
- C 历史学眼研究的时候应用的方法越来越不严格, 明显是用自己的标准来衡量原文信息好坏的主观答案, 杀
- D 更多的证据出现了, 和我读的有点关系, 留着
- E 女性开始把研究历史当成职业, 没提, 杀

### 第十五篇：

Comparable worth, as a standard applied to eliminate inequities in pay, insists that the values of certain tasks performed in dissimilar jobs can be compared. In the last decade, this approach has become a critical social policy issue, as large numbers of private-sector firms and industries as well as federal, state, and local governmental entities have adopted comparable worth policies or begun to consider doing so.

This widespread institutional awareness of comparable worth indicates increased public awareness that pay inequities--that is, situations in which pay is not "fair" because it does not reflect the true value of a job--exist in the labor market. However, the question still remains: have the gains already made in pay equity under comparable worth principles been of a precedent-setting nature or are they mostly transitory, a function of concessions made by employers to mislead female employees into believing that they have made long-term pay equity gains?

Comparable worth pay adjustments are indeed precedent-setting. Because of the principles driving them, other mandates that can be applied to reduce or eliminate unjustified pay gaps between male and female workers have not remedied perceived pay inequities satisfactorily for the litigants in cases in which men and women hold different jobs. But whenever comparable worth principles are applied to pay schedules, perceived unjustified pay differences are eliminated. In this sense, then, comparable worth is more comprehensive than other mandates, such as the Equal Pay Act of 1963 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Neither compares tasks in dissimilar jobs (that is, jobs across occupational categories) in an effort to determine whether or not what is necessary to perform these tasks--know-how, problem-solving, and accountability--can be quantified in terms of its dollar value to the employer. Comparable worth, on the other hand, takes as its premise that certain tasks in dissimilar jobs may require a similar amount of training, effort, and skill; may carry similar responsibility; may be carried on in an environment having a similar impact upon the worker; and may have a similar dollar value to the employer.

#### 文章概况：

文章开头说采用一种标准来消除工资不平等，这个标准大家都在用！第二段说之所以产生这个标准是因为人们意识到了工资的不平等，但仍然有一些问题存在，后面详述了这些问题到底是什么！文章最后一段说这个标准还是有一些好处的，段落中间话锋一转，说但是这个标准还是有一些问题

#### Question #1

Which of the following most accurately states the central purpose of the passage?

- (A) To criticize the implementation of a new procedure
  - (B) To assess the significance of a change in policy
  - (C) To illustrate how a new standard alters procedures
  - (D) To explain how a new policy is applied in specific cases
- To summarize the changes made to date as a result of social policy

问主旨，我们来看选项

A 批评了一个新的 procedure 的实施，不好说，有点像佛，先留着



B 评价了一个政策变化的重要性, 也挺像佛, 留着

C 描述一个新的标准如果改变 procedure, 也有点, 留着

我们已经留下太多选项了, 先比一下吧, B 肯定比 A 像佛, B 强调这个变化的重要性, 而 C 强调的是这个变化是如何改变 procedure 的, 强调的是 how, 文章显然强调的是影响不是 how, B 比 C 好。D 强调的也是 how, 和 C 犯的错误是类似的, 杀

E 总结了变化, 这个和 B 的最大差异是 B 强调一个变化, 而 E 强调一大堆变化, 文章显然只说了一个变化, 选 B

Question #2

According to the passage, which of the following is true of comparable worth as a policy?

- (A) Comparable worth policy decisions in pay-inequity cases have often failed to satisfy the complainants.
- (B) Comparable worth policies have been applied to both public-sector and private-sector employee pay schedules.
- (C) Comparable worth as a policy has come to be widely criticized in the past decade.
- (D) Many employers have considered comparable worth as a policy but very few have actually adopted it.
- (E) Early implementations of comparable worth policies resulted in only transitory gains in pay equity.

细节题, comparable worth 肯定是找不了了, 通篇都是, 只好找 policy 了, 应该是第一段后半部分那句, 我们来看一下 In the last decade, this approach has become a critical social policy issue, as large numbers of private-sector firms and industries as well as federal, state, and local governmental entities have adopted comparable worth policies or begun to consider doing so.

说这种方法变成了一种政策, 大量的私企政府都采用这种政策或者考虑采用这种政策, 我们来看一下选项

- A 这个政策并没有让那些抱怨的人满意, 没提, 杀
- B 这个政策应用于公企和私企, 沾边, 留着
- C 这个政策被广泛批评, 没提, 杀
- D 很多老板考虑采用这个政策但是几乎没有人确实用了这个政策, 没提, 杀
- E 实行这个政策导致了 only transitory gains in pay equity.也没说过, 杀

Question #3

It can be inferred from the passage that application of "other mandates" (see highlighted text) would be unlikely to result in an outcome satisfactory to the female employees in which of the following situations? (此题条件没有列出, 跳过)

<need to be fixed>

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) I and III only

Question #4

Which of the following best describes an application of the principles of comparable worth as they are described in the passage?

- (A) The current pay, rates of increase, and rates of promotion for female mechanics are compared with those of male mechanics.
- (B) The training, skills, and job experience of computer programmers in one division of a corporation are compared to those of programmers making more money in another division.
- (C) The number of women holding top executive positions in a corporation is compared to the number of women available for promotion to those positions, and both tallies are matched to the tallies for men in the same corporation.
- (D) The skills, training, and job responsibilities of the clerks in the township tax assessor's office are compared to those of the much better-paid township engineers.
- (E) The working conditions of female workers in a hazardous-materials environment are reviewed and their pay schedules compared to those of all workers in similar environments across the nation.

细节，根据题干的 application 进行定位，我们应该找到文章最后一段的这句话 But whenever comparable worth principles are applied to pay schedules, perceived unjustified pay differences are eliminated. 可是这句话读起来偏虚，我们再来一句 In this sense, then, comparable worth is more comprehensive than other mandates, such as the Equal Pay Act of 1963 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Neither compares tasks in dissimilar jobs (that is, jobs across occupational categories) in an effort to determine whether or not what is necessary to perform these tasks--know-how, problem-solving, and accountability--can be quantified in terms of its dollar value to the employer. 说什么不同的工作什么价值，读不太懂，我们来看选项

A 读到 mechanic 我们应该意识到这道题的几个选项应该是原文可能没有提到而是出题者根据原文信息演绎出来的，做出这个题目的关键是把这几个选项的差异找到，不要希望正确答案和原文一样了，原文有可能就没提过这个选项。A 说男性和女性的机械师比较 B 说两个不同部门的程序员进行比较 C 也说的两个相似的职位的人进行比较 D 说得是两种职位不一样的人进行比较 E similar environments 就让我感觉仍然是相似的进行比较，远文说的是不同的工作，答案显然是两种不同职位的人进行比较的 D

## 第十六篇：

Many United States companies believe that the rising cost of employees' health care benefits has hurt the country's competitive position in the global market by raising production costs and thus increasing the prices of exported and domestically sold goods. As a result, these companies have shifted health care costs to employees in the form of wage deductions or high deductibles. This strategy, however, has actually hindered companies' competitiveness. For example, cost shifting threatens employees' health because many do not seek preventive screening. Also, labor relations have been damaged: the percentage of strikes in which health benefits were a major issue rose from 18 percent in 1986 to 78 percent in 1989.

Health care costs can be managed more effectively if companies intervene in the supply side of health care delivery just as they do with other key suppliers: strategies used to procure components necessary for production would work in procuring health care. For example, the make/buy decision--the decision whether to produce or purchase parts used in making a product--can be applied to health care. At one company, for example, employees receive health care at an on-site clinic maintained by the company. The clinic fosters morale, resulting in a low rate of employees leaving the company. Additionally, the company has constrained the growth of health care costs while expanding medical services.

文章概况：文章第一段谈到很多美国公司认为员工 health care 的成本增加会增加生产成本并且增加出口货物和本国货物的价格从而进一步影响公司在全球市场的竞争力。所以公司准备把这种成本转嫁给员工，但是这种方法反而会进一步降低公司的竞争力。文章在第一段结尾举了一个例子。

第二段开头就说如果公司干预一些 health care 的 supply 的话公司 health care 的成本还是能有效地管理的，后面详谈了一下是如何干预 supply 的

### Question #1

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) providing support for a traditional theory
- (B) comparing several explanations for a problem
- (C) summarizing a well-known research study
- (D) recommending an alternative approach
- (E) criticizing the work of a researcher

问主旨，我们来直接看选项

- A 支持了一个传统的理论，文章不是支持前面所说，方向不对，杀
- B 对比了一个问题的不同解释，没提，杀
- C 总结了一个研究，文章就不是围绕研究谈的，杀
- D 提出了另一个方法，文章就是说原来那个想法不对，我们还是可以用一种方法管理 health care 的，方向一致，先留着
- E 批评了一个研究学者的著作，主体就不对，杀

### Question #2

The author of the passage asserts which of the following about managing health care costs in an effective manner?

- (A) Educating employees to use health care wisely is the best way to reduce health care costs.
- (B) Allowing employees to select health care programs is the most effective means of controlling health care costs.
- (C) Companies should pass rising health care costs on to employees rather than to consumers of the companies' products.
- (D) Companies should use strategies in procuring health care similar to those used in procuring components necessary for production.
- (E) Companies should control health care costs by reducing the extent of medical coverage rather than by shifting costs to employees.

问如果才能够有效的管理 health care, 根据文章脉络, 此题应该考察第二段内容, 第二段首句说如果能干预 supply 就能够有效管理 health care, 但什么教干预 supply, 偏虚, 我们的冒号后面的内容读了, 这个内容就是把那个虚的给说实了, strategies used to procure components necessary for production would work in procuring health care. 读完这句选出 D 应该不难!

Question #3

Which of the following, if true, would provide the most support for the author's view about intervening on the supply side of health care?

- (A) Most companies do not have enough employees to make on-site clinics cost-effective.
- (B) Many companies with on-site clinics offer their employees the option of going outside the company's system to obtain health care.
- (C) The costs of establishing and running an on-site clinic are demonstrably higher than the costs of paying for health care from an outside provider.
- (D) Companies with health care clinics find that employees are unwilling to assist in controlling the costs of health care.
- (E) Employees at companies with on-site clinics seek preventive screening and are thus less likely to delay medical treatment.

问干预 supply 作者的观点, 文章说得很清楚, 就是要提前预防, 我们来看看选项

- A 大多数公司没有足够多的员工使得这种诊所省钱, 和提前预防没关系, 杀
- B 很多公司的诊所允许员工到外面就就诊, 和提前预防也没有关系, 杀
- C 建立和维护一个诊所的成本比让员工到外面去就诊成本要高, 谈得是成本高低问题, 没提, 杀
- D 有诊所的公司发现员工不愿意协助来控制成本, 没提, 杀
- E 有诊所的公司员工寻找一些预防的 screening, 并且是延误治疗的可能性降低, 和提前预防有点关系, 留着!

### 第十七篇:

Dendrochronology, the study of tree-ring records to glean information about the past, is possible because each year a tree adds a new layer of wood between the existing wood and the bark. In temperate and subpolar climates, cells added at the growing season's start are large and thin-walled, but later the new cells that develop are smaller and thick-walled; the growing season is followed by a period of dormancy. When a tree trunk is viewed in cross section, a boundary line is normally visible between the small-celled wood added at the end of the growing season in the previous year and the large-celled spring wood of the following year's growing season. The annual growth pattern appears as a series of larger and larger rings. In wet years rings are broad; during drought years they are narrow, since the trees grow less. Often, ring patterns of dead trees of different, but overlapping, ages can be correlated to provide an extended index of past climate conditions.

However, trees that grew in areas with a steady supply of groundwater show little variation in ring width from year to year; these "complacent" rings tell nothing about changes in climate. And trees in extremely dry regions may go a year or two without adding any rings, thereby introducing uncertainties into the count. Certain species sometimes add more than one ring in a single year, when growth halts temporarily and then starts again.

#### 文章概况:

第一段开头说我们可以通过研究树的年轮来了解过去的天气等,后面说天气是如何影响树的年轮增长的。第二段开头话锋一转,说有一些地下水充足的地方年轮每年变化不大,这些地方的树木几乎显示不出来天气的变化。后面说了一些细节。

#### Question #1

The passage suggests which of the following about the ring patterns of two trees that grew in the same area and that were of different, but overlapping, ages?

- (A) The rings corresponding to the overlapping years would often exhibit similar patterns.
- (B) The rings corresponding to the years in which only one of the trees was alive would not reliably indicate the climate conditions of those years.
- (C) The rings corresponding to the overlapping years would exhibit similar patterns only if the trees were of the same species.
- (D) The rings corresponding to the overlapping years could not be complacent rings.

The rings corresponding to the overlapping years would provide a more reliable index of dry climate conditions than of wet conditions.

此题我们换一种非常规的方法来作,这几个选项的相同点是什么?都说了 The rings corresponding to the overlapping years, 这个去掉 A 说得是展示出一些相似的特点,有点像佛,留着。B 说 only, 杀 C 也说 only 杀 D 说不能是 complacent rings. A 比这个选项更像佛,排除。E 说提供天气的指示, A 比 E 像佛,选 A。由于 A 是一个佛一样的答案,所以你很难找到原文有一句话对应 A, 这道题有些考生会错选 E, 因为 E 选项和原文信息是最接近的,我再强调一次,原文起的作用就是帮助我排除选项,如果剩下了两个或两个以上的选项,首先考虑的是选项之间而不是选项和原文的关系。

Question #2

In the highlighted text, "uncertainties" refers to

- (A) dendrochronologists' failure to consider the prevalence of erratic weather patterns
- (B) inconsistencies introduced because of changes in methodology
- (C) some tree species' tendency to deviate from the norm
- (D) the lack of detectable variation in trees with complacent rings

the lack of perfect correlation between the number of a tree's rings and its age

细节, 首先看一下这个词汇所在这句话 And trees in extremely dry regions may go a year or two without adding any rings, thereby introducing uncertainties into the count. 说干燥地区树木的年轮几乎不增长也使得不确定性增加。这句话没有把 uncertainties 这个内容说清楚, 但是根据 the count 我们应该往前读, 前面说的是地下水供给充足的地方年轮没变化, 几乎不会告诉我们过去天气的状况。我们来看一下选项。

- A 这帮学者没有能够考虑到极端天气, 没提, 杀
  - B 因为方法变了显得不一致, 没提, 杀
  - C 一些树 deviate from the norm, 没提, 杀
  - D 这些有 complacent rings 的树木缺少可以发现的变化, 和原文内容有点关系, 先留着
  - E 缺少年轮和年龄之间的关系, 有点像佛, 留着
- D 和 E 进行比较, 显然 E 更像佛, 但如果这两个选项进行比较的时候你再回原文去看, 你肯定会选 D, 比选项, 先考虑选项之间! 我再说一遍!

Question #3

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) evaluating the effect of climate on the growth of trees of different species
- (B) questioning the validity of a method used to study tree-ring records
- (C) explaining how climatic conditions can be deduced from tree-ring patterns
- (D) outlining the relation between tree size and cell structure within the tree

tracing the development of a scientific method of analyzing tree-ring patterns

问主旨, 我们直接来看选项

- A 评价天气对树木增长的影响, 说过点天气, 留着
  - B 质疑了一个研究年轮的方法的有效性, 也有点, 但一个说评价一个说质疑, 显然 A 更好一些
  - C 解释如何从年轮上得出天气的一些信息, 有点, 留着
  - D 很扯的一个选项
  - E 追溯了分析年轮的科学方法的发展, 文章没有提到这个方法的发展, 杀
- A 和 C 方向不一样, 一个说天气的影响, 一个是我能从年轮中得到天气的某些信息, 文章是通过年轮得出天气的某些信息, 选 C

### 第十八篇：

What kinds of property rights apply to Algonquian family hunting territories, and how did they come to be? The dominant view in recent decades has been that family hunting territories, like other forms of private landownership, were not found among Algonquians (a group of North American Indian tribes) before contact with Europeans but are the result of changes in Algonquian society brought about by the European-Algonquian fur trade, in combination with other factors such as ecological changes and consequent shifts in wildlife harvesting patterns. Another view claims that Algonquian family hunting territories predate contact with Europeans and are forms of private landownership by individuals and families. More recent fieldwork, however, has shown that individual and family rights to hunting territories form part of a larger land-use system of multifamilial hunting groups, that rights to hunting territories at this larger community level take precedence over those at the individual or family level, and that this system reflects a concept of spiritual and social reciprocity that conflicts with European concepts of private property. In short, there are now strong reasons to think that it was erroneous to claim that Algonquian family hunting territories ever were, or were becoming, a kind of private property system.

文章概况：文章读起来乱七八糟的，反正说的是一个地方的家伙 hunting territories 算不算自己的，一帮人一会提出一个观点，后面又说有另外一些人不认同这个观点

#### Question #1

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) provide an explanation for an unexpected phenomenon
- (B) suggest that a particular question has yet to be answered
- (C) present a new perspective on an issue
- (D) defend a traditional view from attack

reconcile opposing sides of an argument

文章都读成那样了，我们照样很硬朗地看选项

A 解释了一个没有预料到的现象，像佛，留着

B 一个问题悬而未决，没提，杀

C 对于一个话题提出了一个新的东西，也有点像佛，留着

D 支持了传统的观点，文章刚刚提出一个观点马上就被否定了，方向不对，杀

E 调和了一个观点相反的两个方面，反正说过 opposing side，先留着，但不论是 A 还是 C 都比这个选项像佛

A 和 C 最大的区别就是这两个选项主体不一样，一个围绕发现谈，一个围绕 issue 谈，文章如果是一篇自然科学类科学我选 A 如果是一篇社会类科学我就选 C，文章显然是一篇社会类科学，选 C

#### Question #2

It can be inferred from the passage that proponents of the view mentioned in the first highlighted text believe which of the following about the origin of Algonquian family hunting territories?

- (A) They evolved from multifamilial hunting territories.
- (B) They are an outgrowth of reciprocal land-use practices.
- (C) They are based on certain spiritual beliefs.

(D) They developed as a result of contact with Europeans.

They developed as a result of trade with non-Algonquian Indian tribes.

读一下文章第一个观点的所在位置, 也就是文章的第二句 The dominant view in recent decades has been that family hunting territories, like other forms of private landownership, were not found among Algonquians (a group of North American Indian tribes) before contact with Europeans but are the result of changes in Algonquian society brought about by the European-Algonquian fur trade, in combination with other factors such as ecological changes and consequent shifts in wildlife harvesting patterns. 说的大概是 hunting territories 没有被发现再和欧洲人联系之前但是是一系列社会变化产生的结果。我们来看看选项

A 他们从 multifamilial hunting territories 中进化来, 没提, 杀

B 没提, 杀

C 基于精神的 belief, 够幻觉的选项, 杀

D 联系欧洲, 有点, 留着

E 和一些 non-Algonquian Indian tribes 做 trade 的结果, 反了, 文章说的是和 European-Algonquian fur trade 做生意, 显然是和 Algonquian 有关系的不是 non, 杀

### Question #3

According to the passage, proponents of the view mentioned in the first highlighted portion of text and proponents of the view mentioned in the second highlighted portion of text both believe which of the following about Algonquian family hunting territories?

(A) They are a form of private landownership.

(B) They are a form of community, rather than individual, landownership.

(C) They were a form of private landownership prior to contact with Europeans.

(D) They became a form of private landownership due to contact with Europeans.

They have replaced reciprocal practices relating to land use in Algonquian society.

问两个地方观点的相同点, 答案要想正确, 前提必须得和其中一个观点内容有联系, 有联系得不一定是正确答案, 没联系的肯定不是, 我们可以先根据一个人的观点排除一些选项试一下, 如果排除了四个, 这道题就做完了。文章不管是谁的观点, 谈的就是 hunting territories 是否是自己私有财产这个内容谈的, 这是正确答案成立的前提, 我们先根据这个内容排除一些选项试一下

A 有点, 留着

B 是一种 community, 没提, 杀

C 有点, 留着

D 也有点, 留着

E 没提, 杀

剩下这三个选项相同点是都说了 They are a form of private landownership.把这个去掉之后 C 剩下 prior to contact with Europeans.D 剩下 due to contact with Europeans 而 A 就什么信息都没有了, 佛组出现, 选 A



### 第十九篇：

Many people believe that because wages are lower in developing countries than in developed countries, competition from developing countries in goods traded internationally will soon eliminate large numbers of jobs in developed countries. Currently, developed countries' advanced technology results in higher productivity, which accounts for their higher wages. Advanced technology is being transferred ever more speedily across borders, but even with the latest technology, productivity and wages in developing countries will remain lower than in developed countries for many years because developed countries have better infrastructure and better-educated workers. When productivity in a developing country does catch up, experience suggests that wages there will rise. Some individual firms in developing countries have raised their productivity but kept their wages (which are influenced by average productivity in the country's economy) low. However, in a developing country's economy as a whole, productivity improvements in goods traded internationally are likely to cause an increase in wages. Furthermore, if wages are not allowed to rise, the value of the country's currency will appreciate, which (from the developed countries' point of view) is the equivalent of increased wages in the developing country. And although in the past a few countries have deliberately kept their currencies undervalued, that is now much harder to do in a world where capital moves more freely.

文章概况：文章开头说发展中国家工资比发达国家的工资要低，但是由于发达国家会把技术给发展中国家，从而也会引起发展中国家的工资上涨，而工资上涨会影响这个国家的货币

#### Question #1

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) identify the origin of a common misconception
- (B) discuss the implications of a generally accepted principle
- (C) present information relevant in evaluating a commonly held belief
- (D) defend a controversial assertion against a variety of counterarguments

explain under what circumstances a well-known phenomenon occurs

问主旨，我们来直接看选项

- A 说明了一个误解的起源，文章就没有围绕误解谈过，杀
- B 讨论了一个广泛接受的理论，没有围绕广泛接受的理论谈过，杀
- C 提供信息评价了一个观点，有点像佛，跟没说一样，留着
- D 支持一个观点反对一个，文章没有这么明显的方向，杀
- E 解释了一个已知现象发生的环境，即便留下这个选项也没有 C 像佛

#### Question #2

The passage suggests that if the movement of capital in the world were restricted, which of the following would be likely?

- (A) Advanced technology could move more quickly from developed countries to developing countries.
- (B) Developed countries could compete more effectively for jobs with developing countries.

(C) A country's average wages could increase without significantly increasing the sophistication of its technology or the value of its currency.

(D) A country's productivity could increase without significantly increasing the value of its currency.

(E) Workers could obtain higher wages by increasing their productivity.

问货币受限制, 则下面那个选项会发生? 根据文章 outline, 谈到货币的只能是文章结尾, 我们读一下 if wages are not allowed to rise, the value of the country's currency will appreciate, which (from the developed countries' point of view) is the equivalent of increased wages in the developing country. And although in the past a few countries have deliberately kept their currencies undervalued, that is now much harder to do in a world where capital moves more freely. 这些句子中谈到的主要意思就是货币的 value 问题 (有人说还谈到 capital move 的问题了, 你怎么不当成重点, 傻孩子, 货币移动问题是题干涉及到的, 如果文章中涉及到题干的内容对于做题有用我还阅读原文干什么, 直接根据题干看选项就应该可以了。) 而五个选项里面只有 D 涉及到了 currency 的 value 问题了。选 D

### Question #3

The passage suggests that which of the following would best explain why, in a developing country, some firms that have raised their productivity continue to pay low wages?

(A) Wages are influenced by the extent to which productivity increases are based on the latest technology.

(B) Wages are influenced by the extent to which labor unions have organized the country's workers.

(C) Wages are not determined by productivity improvements in goods traded internationally.

(D) The average productivity of the workers in the country has not risen.

(E) The education level of the workers in the country determines wages.

问发展中国家生产力提高但是工资仍然很低的原因。根据 outline, 我们首先会读到文章这句 but even with the latest technology, productivity and wages in developing countries will remain lower than in developed countries for many years because developed countries have better infrastructure and better-educated workers. 而再这句话中 because 后面的内容显然就已经解释了原因, 原因是发达国家的组织结构和员工受教育水平高。我们来看看选项

A 工资在一定程度上和技术有关系, 没提, 杀

B 工资和 labor union 有关系, 没提, 杀

C 工资和国际贸易没有关系, 没提, 杀

D 员工在发展中国家的生产力没有提高, 虽然原文没有直接提过, 但是前面三个围绕的技术, 国际贸易和 labor union 和原文一点关系都没有, 而这个选项至少围绕员工谈的, 和原文说的主体至少一致, 恶心程度轻一些, 先留着

E 文化程度影响工资, 文章之说过发达国家员工受教育程度高, 没说过受教育水平会影响工资, 主观答案!

第二十篇:

Many people believe that because wages are lower in developing countries than in developed countries, competition from developing countries in goods traded internationally will soon eliminate large numbers of jobs in developed countries. Currently, developed countries' advanced technology results in higher productivity, which accounts for their higher wages. Advanced technology is being transferred ever more speedily across borders, but even with the latest technology, productivity and wages in developing countries will remain lower than in developed countries for many years because developed countries have better infrastructure and better-educated workers. When productivity in a developing country does catch up, experience suggests that wages there will rise. Some individual firms in developing countries have raised their productivity but kept their wages (which are influenced by average productivity in the country's economy) low. However, in a developing country's economy as a whole, productivity improvements in goods traded internationally are likely to cause an increase in wages. Furthermore, if wages are not allowed to rise, the value of the country's currency will appreciate, which (from the developed countries' point of view) is the equivalent of increased wages in the developing country. And although in the past a few countries have deliberately kept their currencies undervalued, that is now much harder to do in a world where capital moves more freely.

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explain under what circumstances a well-known phenomenon occurs

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- C 提供信息评价了一个观点, 有点像佛, 跟没说一样, 留着
- D 支持一个观点反对一个, 文章没有这么明显的方向, 杀
- E 解释了一个已知现象发生的环境, 即便留下这个选项也没有 C 像佛

Question #2

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A 工资在一定程度上和技术有关系, 没提, 杀

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## 第二十一篇：

The modern multinational corporation is described as having originated when the owner-managers of nineteenth-century British firms carrying on international trade were replaced by teams of salaried managers organized into hierarchies. Increases in the volume of transactions in such firms are commonly believed to have necessitated this structural change. Nineteenth-century inventions like the steamship and the telegraph, by facilitating coordination of managerial activities, are described as key factors. Sixteenth- and seventeenth-century chartered trading companies, despite the international scope of their activities, are usually considered irrelevant to this discussion: the volume of their transactions is assumed to have been too low and the communications and transport of their day too primitive to make comparisons with modern multinationals interesting.

In reality, however, early trading companies successfully purchased and outfitted ships, built and operated offices and warehouses, manufactured trade goods for use abroad, maintained trading posts and production facilities overseas, procured goods for import, and sold those goods both at home and in other countries. The large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures well before the advent of modern communications and transportation. For example, in the Hudson's Bay Company, each far-flung trading outpost was managed by a salaried agent, who carried out the trade with the Native Americans, managed day-to-day operations, and oversaw the post's workers and servants. One chief agent, answerable to the Court of Directors in London through the correspondence committee, was appointed with control over all of the agents on the bay.

The early trading companies did differ strikingly from modern multinationals in many respects. They depended heavily on the national governments of their home countries and thus characteristically acted abroad to promote national interests. Their top managers were typically owners with a substantial minority share, whereas senior managers' holdings in modern multinationals are usually insignificant. They operated in a preindustrial world, grafting a system of capitalist international trade onto a premodern system of artisan and peasant production. Despite these differences, however, early trading companies organized effectively in remarkably modern ways and merit further study as analogues of more modern structures.

### 文章概况：

文章第一段说公司从事国际贸易的 owner-managers 逐渐被一些 salaried manager 代替掉。这种变化可能是因为公司某种交易的增加导致的。后面详细说了这种交易到底是什么（可能和蒸汽船有点关系，没仔细看）。文章第二段开头就说早期的公司就买船了，到海外做生意了（之所以说 however 就是因为第一段说得的 multinational 公司才这样而这段说不仅仅是 multinational 的公司早期公司也这么干了）后面说了一些细节第三段开始说早期的公司和 multinational 公司除了第二段说得一些相似之处之外还会有很多不同点。后面详细叙述了这些不同点

### Question 1、

The author's main point is that

(A) modern multinationals originated in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the establishment of chartered trading companies

- (B) the success of early chartered trading companies, like that of modern multinationals, depended primarily on their ability to carry out complex operations
- (C) early chartered trading companies should be more seriously considered by scholars studying the origins of modern multinationals
- (D) scholars are quite mistaken concerning the origins of modern multinationals
- (E) the management structures of early chartered trading companies are fundamentally the same as those of modern multinationals

问主旨，我们直接来看选项

A modern multinationals 随着 chartered trading companies 的建立随之出现，即便原文提过，也顶多是个背景知识，不可能是 main idea，杀

B 早期的公司主要依靠这些公司执行复杂操作的能力，没提，杀

C 早期公司应该被重视一下，有点关系，也有点像佛，先留着

D 学者再考虑 modern multinationals 的时候是错误的，文章就是一个现象描述，没说对错，主观答案，杀

E 早期公司的管理结构和现代公司的管理结构类似，文章就没有围绕两种公司的管理结构谈过，杀！

Question2、

With which of the following generalizations regarding management structures would the author of the passage most probably agree?

- (A) Hierarchical management structures are the most efficient management structures possible in a modern context.
- (B) Firms that routinely have a high volume of business transactions find it necessary to adopt hierarchical management structures.
- (C) Hierarchical management structures cannot be successfully implemented without modern communications and transportation.
- (D) Modern multinational firms with a relatively small volume of business transactions usually do not have hierarchically organized management structures.
- (E) Companies that adopt hierarchical management structures usually do so in order to facilitate expansion into foreign trade.

问作者对于 management structure 作者的态度是什么？我们根据 key word management structure 很容易找到文章这句话：The large volume of transactions associated with these activities seems to have necessitated hierarchical management structures well before the advent of modern communications and transportation. 读到这句话选出 B 应该不是难事（顺便说一下，如果这道题你根据问题无法定位，选项也可以帮助你，因为大多数选项都存在 hierarchical management structures 这个内容，所以我们知道原文考的句子应该也包含这个内容，你还可以找到我们刚才分析的那句）

Question3、

The passage suggests that modern multinationals differ from early chartered trading companies in that

- (A) the top managers of modern multinationals own stock in their own companies rather than simply receiving a salary
- (B) modern multinationals depend on a system of capitalist international trade rather than on less modern trading systems

(C) modern multinationals have operations in a number of different foreign countries rather than merely in one or two

(D) the operations of modern multinationals are highly profitable despite the more stringent environmental and safety regulations of modern governments

the overseas operations of modern multinationals are not governed by the national interests of their home countries

问得显然是文章最后一段，只不过区别比较多，我们还不知道到底考察哪个区别，没办法，只能都读了，说什么国家利益怎么样了，经理又怎么样了以及资本系统怎么样了，我们来看看选项

A 经理拿股票而不是尽拿工资，文章谈到经理问题说的是 share 多少，不沾，杀

B 依靠 capitalist international trade 而不是依靠 modern trading systems，后半部分越来越不对劲，杀

C 根本就没提，杀

D 利润问题，也没提，杀

E 几乎和原文的意思是一样的，选这个

这道题得小心一下 A 和 B，这两个选项都出现过一些原文曾经提到过的词汇，但是我们评价选项是否沾边跟词汇没关系是根据选项得整体意思！

Question4、

According to the passage, early chartered trading companies are usually described as

(A) irrelevant to a discussion of the origins of the modern multinational corporation

(B) interesting but ultimately too unusual to be good subjects for economic study

(C) analogues of nineteenth-century British trading firms

(D) rudimentary and very early forms of the modern multinational corporation

(E) important national institutions because they existed to further the political aims of the governments of their home countries

问早期公司是怎么样的？文章通篇讲的都是这个，等于变相考观点，我们直接来看选项

A 早期公司和 multinational corporation 无关，文章讲这两种公司确实不一样，和我读的方向一致，留

B 很有意思但是太不常见不能成为经济研究的一个好的主体，文章是一个客观现象叙述，这个选项明显是用自己的标准来衡量这个客观现象的好坏，主观答案，杀

C 和英国 trading firms 公司类似，方向不太对，杀

D 没提，杀

E 是一种重要的 national institutions，又在评价好坏，主观答案，杀！

## 第二十二篇：

The Black Death, a severe epidemic that ravaged fourteenth-century Europe, has intrigued scholars ever since Francis Gasquet's 1893 study contending that this epidemic greatly intensified the political and religious upheaval that ended the Middle Ages. Thirty-six years later, historian George Coulton agreed but, paradoxically, attributed a silver lining to the Black Death: prosperity engendered by diminished competition for food, shelter, and work led survivors of the epidemic into the Renaissance and subsequent rise of modern Europe.

In the 1930s, however, Evgeny Kosminsky and other Marxist historians claimed the epidemic was merely an ancillary factor contributing to a general agrarian crisis stemming primarily from the inevitable decay of European feudalism. In arguing that this decline of feudalism was economically determined, the Marxist asserted that the Black Death was a relatively insignificant factor. This became the prevailing view until after the Second World War, when studies of specific regions and towns revealed astonishing mortality rates ascribed to the epidemic, thus restoring the central role of the Black Death in history.

This central role of the Black Death (traditionally attributed to bubonic plague brought from Asia) has been recently challenged from another direction. Building on bacteriologist John Shrewsbury's speculations about mislabeled epidemics, zoologist Graham Twigg employs urban case studies suggesting that the rat population in Europe was both too sparse and insufficiently migratory to have spread plague. Moreover, Twigg disputes the traditional trade-ship explanation for plague transmissions by extrapolating from data on the number of dead rats aboard Nile sailing vessels in 1912. The Black Death, which he conjectures was anthrax instead of bubonic plague, therefore caused far less havoc and fewer deaths than historians typically claim.

Although correctly citing the exacting conditions needed to start or spread bubonic plague, Twigg ignores virtually a century of scholarship contradictory to his findings and employs faulty logic in his single-minded approach to the Black Death. His speculative generalizations about the numbers of rats in medieval Europe are based on isolated studies unrepresentative of medieval conditions, while his unconvincing trade-ship argument overlooks land-based caravans, the overland migration of infected rodents, and the many other animals that carry plague.

文章概况：这篇文章很讨厌，是一篇多重观点对照性文章，不停地转来转去。文章第一段开头就说黑死病会加剧政治和宗教的变化。后面又说由于黑死病引发的竞争食物住房等使得幸存者进入了文艺复兴。第二段方向开始变化，说有一帮学者声称黑死病没那么大影响，只会影响一些 general agrarian 的危机，后边部分给了一些细节来说明这个观点。第三段又他妈变了，说有一帮人认为黑死病有其他作用。后面详述这个其他作用，最后说这种病导致死亡的人数低于历史学家声称的！最后一段虽然上一段那个家伙某方面说得很靠谱，但是还有一些忽视了的地方，后面详述了一些这个忽略的地方！

Question 1、

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) demonstrating the relationship between bubonic plague and the Black Death
- (B) interpreting historical and scientific works on the origins of the Black Death



- (C) employing the Black Death as a case study of disease transmission in medieval Europe  
(D) presenting aspects of past and current debate on the historical importance of the Black Death  
analyzing the differences between capitalist and Marxist interpretations of the historical significance of the Black Death

问主旨, 我们来看选项

- A 证明 bubonic plague 和黑死病之间的关系。文章确实谈过 bubonic plague, 但是只是个细节, 不是所谈主体, 杀  
B 谈论黑死病的起源, 文章谈的是黑死病的影响, 不是起源, 方向反了, 杀  
C 用黑死病做一个例子来说明欧洲疾病的传播, 文章谈的不是病本身, 是病带来的影响, 杀  
D 说黑死病的重要性, 方向一致, 留着  
E 分析了两个人对于黑死病的解释之间的区别, 也有点, 留着  
D 和 E 进行比较, 一个说黑死病的影响, 一个说两个家伙对于黑死病影响上观点的差距, 哪个像佛, 显然是 D

Question2、

The passage suggests that Twigg believes that rats could not have spread the Black Death unless which of the following were true?

- (A) The rats escaped from ships that had been in Asia.  
(B) The rats were immune to the diseases that they carried.  
(C) The rat population was larger in medieval Europe than Twigg believes it actually was.  
(D) The rat population primarily infested densely populated areas.

The rats interacted with other animals that Twigg believes could have carried plague.

问的是 Twigg 认为耗子导致黑死病的原因, 文章最后两段所谈的都是这个家伙的观点, 不管读哪段, 都说的是耗子的数量和黑死病之间的关系, 我们来看看选项

- A 和耗子数量没有关系, 杀  
B 对病毒免疫, 和数量也没有关系, 杀  
C 和数量有点关系, 留着  
D 和数量也有点关系, 留着  
E 和数量没关系, 杀  
C 和 D 之间最大的区别是 C 强调的是人口数量多少问题, 而 D 强调的是人口所在地问题, 文章显然是围绕数量多少谈的, 选 C

Question3、

Which of the following statements is most compatible with Kosminsky's approach to history, as it is presented in the passage?

- (A) The Middle Ages were ended primarily by the religious and political upheaval in fourteenth-century Europe.  
(B) The economic consequences of the Black Death included increased competition for food, shelter, and work.  
(C) European history cannot be studied in isolation from that of the rest of the world.  
(D) The number of deaths in fourteenth-century Europe has been greatly exaggerated by other historians.  
(E) The significance of the Black Death is best explained within the context of evolving economic systems.

问一下哪个 statement 和 k 这个家伙的方法是最相近的, 这道题的正确答案有可能原文根本就没有提过, 是出题者自己杜撰的, 但不管怎么杜撰答案必须要和 k 这个方法有关系, 毕竟是类似的, 我们去找 k 这个家伙的方法, 我们显然应该找到的是第二段首句 In the 1930s, however, Evgeny Kosminsky and other Marxist historians claimed the epidemic was merely an ancillary factor contributing to a general agrarian crisis stemming primarily from the inevitable decay of European feudalism. 说 k 这个家伙和 M 这个家伙认为霍乱只是导致一个什么危机的因素。是看选项还是继续读, 由 outline 决定, 下面那句话开头词是 In arguing that, 就证明内容还没有说完, 我们继续读 In arguing that this decline of feudalism was economically determined, the Marxist asserted that the Black Death was a relatively insignificant factor. 说什么经济决定, M 这个家伙认为黑死病只是一个不重要的因素。有人会问不是问的 K 的方法吗? 这句话不是说 M 的观点, 为什么要读, 可我们通过段首就已经知道 K 和 M 这两个家伙是一个鼻孔出气的, 所以的读, 读完这句还继续看吗? 还是由 outline 决定, 下面句子开头词是 This became, 说明观点已经讲完, 开始说影响了, 不继续读了, 我们来看选项。

- A 涉及到宗教政治的好像是第一段, 即便原文提过也不能回答问题, 杀
- B 好像也和第一段内容有关系, 和 A 选项同理, 杀
- C 很扯的一个选项, 杀
- D 死亡数量被夸大了, 好像是文章后面说得内容, 即便提过也不能回答问题, 杀
- E 和经济沾点, 原文提到过经济, 留着!

#### Question4

The "silver lining to the Black Death" (the highlighted text) refers to which of the following?

- (A) The decay of European feudalism precipitated by the Black Death
  - (B) Greater availability of employment, sustenance, and housing for survivors of the epidemic
  - (C) Strengthening of the human species through natural selection
  - (D) Better understanding of how to limit the spread of contagious diseases
- Immunities and resistance to the Black Death gained by later generations

问这个词汇什么意思, 这个词汇所在那句话后面有个冒号, 冒号起什么作用, 就是把这个词说清楚了, 读一下冒号后面的内容选出 B 应该不难!

## 第二十四篇

The identification of femininity with morality and a belief in the innate moral superiority of women were fundamental to the cult of female domesticity in the nineteenth-century United States. Ironically, this ideology of female benevolence empowered women in the realm of social activism, enabling them to escape the confines of their traditional domestic spheres and to enter prisons, hospitals, battlefields, and slums. By following this path, some women came to wield considerable authority in the distribution of resources and services in their communities.

The sentimentalized concept of female benevolence bore little resemblance to women's actual work, which was decidedly unsentimental and businesslike, in that it involved chartering societies, raising money, and paying salaries. Moreover, in the face of legal limitations on their right to control money and property, women had to find ingenious legal ways to run and finance organized philanthropy. In contrast to the day-to-day reality of this work, the idealized image of female benevolence lent a sentimental and gracious aura of altruism to the very real authority and privilege that some women commanded--which explains why some women activists clung tenaciously to this ideology. But clinging to this ideology also prevented these women from even attempting to gain true political power because it implied a moral purity that precluded participation in the messy world of partisan politics.

文章概况：文章开头就说有一种意识形态对女性很重要，这种意识导致女性不收什么限制可以从事很多行业。文章第二段前半部份一直再说这种意识形态让女性收益后半部分出现转折，开始说这种意识本质上使女性很难获得真正的 political power。

### Question1

According to the passage, the ideology of female benevolence was consistent with women taking part in each of the following spheres of activity EXCEPT

- (A) organized philanthropy
- (B) domestic life
- (C) electoral politics
- (D) fund-raising for worthy causes
- (E) social work

根据题干中的词汇我们应该可以知道这道题考的是文章第二段开头部分内容，读完第二段首句后我们应该继续读下去，因为下句话开头词 **moreover** 让我感觉第一句话还没有说完，第二句话会继续谈论，我们继续，读完之后我们看选项，选出 C 应该不难！

### Question2

Information in the passage suggests that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements concerning the cult of female domesticity?

- (A) The cult of female domesticity developed independently of the concept of female benevolence.
- (B) The cult of female domesticity was incompatible with women's participation in social activism.

(C) The cult of female domesticity incorporated ideological elements that actually helped some women to escape from their traditional domestic roles.

(D) The original motivation behind the promotion of the cult of female domesticity was to exclude women from partisan politics.

(E) The growth of organized philanthropy in the nineteenth-century United States is ultimately attributable to the cult of female domesticity.

问作者对于 cult of female domesticity 的态度, 文章作者态度我们已经读过了, 大概讲的就是这个意识形态导致女性不受限制但是却让女性无法得到真正的 political power 了。我们来看选项。

A 说发展是否独立于 female benevolence, 没提, 杀

B 说和女性进入社会行为不兼容, 没提, 杀

C 说帮助女性摆脱了传统角色, 和文章说让女性不受限制有点关系, 留着

D 没提, 杀

E 说 organized philanthropy 的增长导致了 cult 的出现, 没提, 杀

### Question3

Which of the following best summarizes the main point of the passage?

(A) The identification of femininity with morality promoted the notion of women's moral purity while excluding women from positions of authority in their communities.

(B) The belief in women's innate moral superiority allowed women to exercise political power without participating in partisan politics.

(C) The cult of female domesticity helped some women to gain power and privilege but kept most women confined to the domestic sphere.

(D) The ideology of female benevolence empowered women in the realm of social activism but placed limits on their direct political power.

(E) The idealization of female altruism enabled women to engage in philanthropic activities but prevented them from managing money and property.

问主旨, 我们直接看选项

A 说这个意识形态促进女性意识到道德, 没有提, 杀

B 女性天生的道德优越感允许女性有 political power, 反了, 文章说女性没有真正的 political power

C 说 cult 帮助女性获得了一个权利但是把女性限制在家里, 反了, 文章说过女性开始不受限制了, 杀

D 说这个意识形态使女性获得一些权力但是限制女性得到 political power, 和原文读到的内容比较相似, 留着

E 这种意识形态使女性能够从事 philanthropic activities 但是阻止女性管理钱, 文章限制女性不是限制钱而是限制女性得不到 political power, 杀!

## 第二十六篇

The Black Death, a severe epidemic that ravaged fourteenth-century Europe, has intrigued scholars ever since Francis Gasquet's 1893 study contending that this epidemic greatly intensified the political and religious upheaval that ended the Middle Ages. Thirty-six years later, historian George Coulton agreed but, paradoxically, attributed a silver lining to the Black Death: prosperity engendered by diminished competition for food, shelter, and work led survivors of the epidemic into the Renaissance and subsequent rise of modern Europe.

In the 1930s, however, Evgeny Kosminsky and other Marxist historians claimed the epidemic was merely an ancillary factor contributing to a general agrarian crisis stemming primarily from the inevitable decay of European feudalism. In arguing that this decline of feudalism was economically determined, the Marxist asserted that the Black Death was a relatively insignificant factor. This became the prevailing view until after the Second World War, when studies of specific regions and towns revealed astonishing mortality rates ascribed to the epidemic, thus restoring the central role of the Black Death in history.

This central role of the Black Death (traditionally attributed to bubonic plague brought from Asia) has been recently challenged from another direction. Building on bacteriologist John Shrewsbury's speculations about mislabeled epidemics, zoologist Graham Twigg employs urban case studies suggesting that the rat population in Europe was both too sparse and insufficiently migratory to have spread plague. Moreover, Twigg disputes the traditional trade-ship explanation for plague transmissions by extrapolating from data on the number of dead rats aboard Nile sailing vessels in 1912. The Black Death, which he conjectures was anthrax instead of bubonic plague, therefore caused far less havoc and fewer deaths than historians typically claim.

Although correctly citing the exacting conditions needed to start or spread bubonic plague, Twigg ignores virtually a century of scholarship contradictory to his findings and employs faulty logic in his single-minded approach to the Black Death. His speculative generalizations about the numbers of rats in medieval Europe are based on isolated studies unrepresentative of medieval conditions, while his unconvincing trade-ship argument overlooks land-based caravans, the overland migration of infected rodents, and the many other animals that carry plague.

文章概况：这篇文章属于比较讨厌的多重观点对照型文章，刚开始就说黑死病对政治和宗教产生了一些不好的影响，后面出现转折，有一个家伙认为黑死病还是有一些好处的。第二段又转了，说黑死病不是一个什么危机的主要因素，这个危机的主要原因是经济方面的。第三段开头就说有另外一帮人从不同的角度有一次分析黑死病，并且说黑死病导致的死亡人数比预计的要少很多。最后一段说上面那段的人的研究有一些问题，后面详细叙述了问题所在。

### Question 1

The passage is primarily concerned with

- (A) demonstrating the relationship between bubonic plague and the Black Death

- (B) interpreting historical and scientific works on the origins of the Black Death
- (C) employing the Black Death as a case study of disease transmission in medieval Europe
- (D) presenting aspects of past and current debate on the historical importance of the Black Death
- (E) analyzing the differences between capitalist and Marxist interpretations of the historical significance of the Black Death

问主旨, 我们来看选项

- A 证明瘟疫和黑死病之间的关系, 文章是围绕黑死病谈的, 没有围绕瘟疫和黑死病之间的关系谈, 杀
- B 围绕黑死病的起源谈的, 文章说得好像是黑死病带来的影响不是起源, 反了, 杀
- C 拿黑死病作为一个研究的案例来研究病毒传播, 没提, 杀
- D 对于黑死病的重要性的过去和现在的探讨, 文章谈的就是黑死病的影响并且说不同人的看法, 此选项沾边, 留着
- E 主要围绕两种不同的人对于黑死病的观点的差异谈的, 文章谈的不是不同观点之间的差异, 杀

#### Question 2

The passage suggests that Twigg believes that rats could not have spread the Black Death unless which of the following were true?

- (A) The rats escaped from ships that had been in Asia.
- (B) The rats were immune to the diseases that they carried.
- (C) The rat population was larger in medieval Europe than Twigg believes it actually was.
- (D) The rat population primarily infested densely populated areas.
- (E) The rats interacted with other animals that Twigg believes could have carried plague.

问老鼠在什么情况下就会导致黑死病, 根据题干中的 Twigg believes that rats 我们应该可以定位到文章的倒数第二段的这句话 Building on bacteriologist John Shrewsbury's speculations about mislabeled epidemics, zoologist Graham Twigg employs urban case studies suggesting that the rat population in Europe was both too sparse and insufficiently migratory to have spread plague. 大致意思是老鼠数量不足所以不能导致瘟疫, 这句话已经可以回答问题, 问题问的是在什么条件下老鼠就能传播黑死病, 这句话告诉我老鼠数量是影响黑死病传播的因素, 也就是说老鼠要想传播黑死病, 这个条件应该和老鼠的数量有点关系, 我们来看选项, 只有 CD 两个选项和老鼠数量有关系, C 谈的是老鼠数量多少问题, 而 D 谈的本质就不是数量问题而是老鼠占地盘的问题, 选 C

#### Question 3

Which of the following statements is most compatible with Kosminsky's approach to history, as it is presented in the passage?

- (A) The Middle Ages were ended primarily by the religious and political upheaval in fourteenth-century Europe.
- (B) The economic consequences of the Black Death included increased competition for food, shelter, and work.
- (C) European history cannot be studied in isolation from that of the rest of the world.
- (D) The number of deaths in fourteenth-century Europe has been greatly exaggerated by other

historians.

(E) The significance of the Black Death is best explained within the context of evolving economic systems.

根据题干中的人名我们可以知道这道题考的应该是文章第二段内容, 这段内容大概说得是, K 这个家伙认为黑死病不是导致危机得主要原因, 主要原因和经济有关系, 我们来看看选项。

A 说得是宗教和政治, 这是文章第一段内容, 不能回答问题, 杀

B 说黑死病导致的结果增加对于食物, 住所和工作的竞争, 也是文章第一段谈到的, 不能回答问题, 杀

C 文章根本就没提过, 杀

D 说死亡数量被夸大, 没提, 杀

E 说黑死病的主要性最好在经济系统里被谈到, 文章讲的就是黑死病重要性, 并且也和经济有联系, 留。

#### Question4

The "silver lining to the Black Death" (the highlighted text) refers to which of the following?

(A) The decay of European feudalism precipitated by the Black Death

(B) Greater availability of employment, sustenance, and housing for survivors of the epidemic

(C) Strengthening of the human species through natural selection

(D) Better understanding of how to limit the spread of contagious diseases

Immunities and resistance to the Black Death gained by later generations

问文章第一段那个词汇什么意思, 这个词汇所在那句话有个冒号, 冒号就已经告诉我们冒号后面的内容就会把这个词汇解释清楚, 我们读一下: prosperity engendered by diminished competition for food, shelter, and work led survivors of the epidemic into the Renaissance and subsequent rise of modern Europe.

说由于竞争食物住所和工作导致的繁荣使得当代欧洲出现了。我们来看选项

A European feudalism 的销亡, 没说过, 杀

B 说就业和住房问题, 和原文内容有关系, 留着

C 说人类和自然选择, 很扯的一个选项, 杀

D 说病毒的传播, 没说, 杀

E 后代免疫功能增强, 没说, 杀。

## 第二十七篇

A key decision required of advertising managers is whether a “hard-sell” or “soft-sell” strategy Line is appropriate for a specific target

5) market. The hard-sell approach involves the use of direct, forceful claims regarding the benefits of the advertised brand over competitors’ offerings. In contrast,

10) the soft-sell approach involves the use of advertising claims that imply superiority more subtly. One positive aspect of the hard-sell approach is its use of

(15) very simple and straightforward product claims presented as explicit conclusions, with little room for confusion regarding the advertiser’s message. However,

(20) some consumers may resent being told what to believe and some may distrust the message. Resentment and distrust often lead to counterargumentation

(25) and to boomerang effects where consumers come to believe conclusions diametrically opposed to conclusions endorsed in advertising claims, By contrast, the risk

(30) of boomerang effects is greatly reduced with soft-sell approaches. One way to implement the soft-sell approach is to provide information that implies the main conclusions



(35) the advertiser wants the consumer to draw, but leave the conclusions themselves unstated. Because consumers are invited to make up their own minds, implicit conclusions reduce the risk of resentment, distrust, and counter argumentation. Recent research on consumer memory and judgment suggests

(45) another advantage of implicit conclusions. Beliefs or conclusions that are self-generated are more accessible from memory than beliefs from conclusions provided

(50) explicitly by other individuals, and thus have a greater impact on judgment and decision making. Moreover, self-generated beliefs are often perceived as more

(55) accurate and valid than the beliefs of others, because other individuals may be perceived as less knowledgeable, or may be perceived as manipulative or deliberately misleading. Despite these advantages, implicit conclusions may not always be more effective than explicit conclusions. One risk is that some consumers may fail to draw their own conclusions and thus miss the point of the message. Inferential activity is likely only when consumers are

70) motivated and able to engage in effortful cognitive processes. Another risk is that some con-

Summers may draw conclusions  
Other than the one intended ,Even  
if inferential activity is likely there  
is no guarantee that consumers  
will follow the path provided by the  
advertiser. Finally, a third risk is  
that consumers may infer the  
intended conclusion but question  
the validity of their inference.

文章概况：文章开头就说经理在推销产品时有两种战术：1 hard 2 soft，后面分别叙述了这两种战术到底是什么。第二段开头就说 hard sell 有的一些什么好处（比较直白，消费者不容易产生误解），可还是存在一些弱点，后面又说要想采用 soft sell 的话，必须不能直接说，得用 implicit conclusion，这段后半部分以及第三段内容都在叙述这种 implicit conclusion 到底有各种什么优点！文章最后一段说 implicit 除了有上面说的优点之外还是存在一些风险的，后面叙述了这些风险。

#### Question1

The primary purpose of the passage is to  
point out the risks involved in the use  
of a particular advertising strategy  
make a case for the superiority of one  
advertising strategy over another  
illustrate the ways in which two advertising  
strategies may be implemented  
present the advantages and disadvantages  
of two advertising strategies  
contrast the types of target markets for  
which two advertising strategies are  
appropriate

问主旨，我们直接看选项

- A 说一个战术存在的风险，文章不仅仅提到了风险，还提到了了好处，概括不完全，不是 main idea，杀
- B 一个战术比另外一个战术要好，文章只是列出来了两个不同战术的优缺点，没有说哪个战术更好，主观答案。
- C 描述两种不同战术是通过什么方式实行的，文章没有提过战术执行的方式，杀
- D 说两种战术的优缺点，和文章读到的内容一致，先留着
- E 对比了两种战术定位的目标，没提，杀。

#### Question2

it can be inferred from the passage that the

- research mentioned in line 43 supports which of the following statements ?
- implicit conclusions are more likely to capture accurately the point of the advertiser's message than are explicit conclusions .
- B. counterargumentation is less likely to occur if an individual's beliefs or conclusions are readily accessible from memory .
- C. the hard-sell approach results in conclusions that are more difficult for the consumer to recall than are conclusions resulting from the soft-sell approach
- D. when the beliefs of others are presented as definite and forceful claims, they are perceived to be as accurate as self-generated beliefs.
- E. Despite the advantages of implicit conclusions, the hard-sell approach involves fewer risks for the advertiser than does the soft-sell approach.
- 
- 

问 43 行那个家伙会支持什么结论.我们先读一下 43 行这句, 说这个研究证明 implicit conclusion 有一个优点, 虽然这句话已经说出来结论了, 但是结论的内容偏虚, 我得把 advantage 的具体内容读出来, 就可以看选项了, 我们接着读下一句: beliefs or conclusions that are self-generated are more accessible from memory than beliefs from conclusions provided explicitly by other individuals, and thus have a greater impact on judgment and decision making. 说自我生成的观点比其他人的观点容易记住, 对于判断和作决定的影响更大。我们来看选项。

A implicit conclusion 比 explicit conclusion 捕捉信息更准确, 哪种方法信息更准确文章没说, 杀

B 如果结论容易记住的话, counterargumentation 不太可能形成。虽然有些单词原文曾经说过, 但是整体意思原文没有体现, 杀

C 说这两种方法导致的结论对于消费者哪个容易想起来, 文章说的就是哪个容易记住, 沾边, 留

D 当特别强势地提出一个观点的时候, 这个观点是比较准确的, 没说, 杀.

E 说两种方法哪个方法缺点少, 文章我读那块是围绕优点谈的, 方向不对, 杀!

### Question3

It can be inferred from the passage that one situation in which the boomerang effect often occurs is when consumers

have been exposed to forceful claims that

are diametrically opposed to those in an  
advertiser's message  
have previous self-generated beliefs or  
conclusions that are readily accessible  
from memory  
are subjected to advertising messages  
that are targeted at specific markets to  
which those consumers do not belong  
are confused regarding the point of the  
advertiser's message  
come to view the advertiser's message  
with suspicion

问细节，问 boomerang effect 在什么情况下容易产生？根据题干中的词汇我们会很容易定位到原文第一段的这句话：boomerang effects where consumers come to believe conclusions diametrically opposed to conclusions endorsed in advertising claims。说当消费者开始相信一些和广告中的观点相左的观点的时候 boomerang 就会出现，我们来看选项。

- A 当消费者面对一些和广告观点相左的观点时，原文不是说消费者面对这种观点，是相信这种相左的观点，与原文信息不符，杀！  
B 说是否容易记住，没说，杀  
C 在什么市场里，没说，杀  
D 对广告中的信息比较迷惑时，不是迷惑是不相信，杀  
E 怀疑广告中的信息，沾边，留着。

#### Question4

it can be inferred from the passage that  
advertisers could reduce one of the risks  
discussed in the last paragraph  
if they were able to provide

motivation for consumers to think about  
the advertisement's message  
information that implies the advertiser's  
intended conclusion but leaves that  
conclusion unstated  
subtle evidence that the advertised product  
is superior to that of competitors  
information comparing the advertised prod  
uct with its competitors  
opportunity for consumers to generate  
their own beliefs or conclusions

问广告商如果能提供什么广告商就能减少最后一段提到的风险，我们只能把最后一段提到的

风险都看了。One risk is that some consumers may fail to draw their own conclusions and thus miss the point of the message.和这两句 Another risk is that some consumers may draw conclusions Other than the one intended Finally, a third risk is that consumers may infer the intended conclusion but question the validity of their inference.谈了三个风险, 第一个 jisuhi 消费者不能自己得出结论会丢失一些信息。第二个是即使消费者得出结论, 这个结论也不是广告商想要的。最后一个风险就是消费者得出了广告商想要的结论但是会怀疑这个结论。我们来看选项。

- A 让消费者自己考虑广告信息, 沾边, 留着
- B 这些信息不直接说, 没说, 杀
- C 说做广告的产品更好, 明显主观答案, 杀
- D 那自己的产品和竞争对手的产品对比, 没提, 杀
- E 让消费者自己得结论, 沾点, 留

A 和 E 这两个选项一个说考虑广告信息, 一个说自己对于广告信息得结论, 如果 E 对, 其实就证明也在考虑广告信息, 显然 A 犯错可能性更低!

## 第二十八篇

The dry mountain ranges of the Western United States contain rocks dating back 440 to 510 million years, line to the Ordovician period, and teeming with evidence of tropical marine life. This rock record provides clues about one of the most significant radiations (periods when existing life-forms gave rise to variations that would eventually evolve into entirely new species) in the history of marine invertebrates. During this radiation the number of marine biological families increased greatly, and these families included species that would dominate the marine ecosystems of the area for the next 215 million years. Although the radiation spanned tens of millions of years, major changes in many species occurred during a geologically short time span within the radiation and, furthermore, appear to have occurred worldwide, suggesting that external events were major factors in the radiation. And, in fact, there is evidence of major ecological and geological changes during this period: the sea level dropped drastically and mountain ranges were formed, in this instance, rather than leading to large-scale extinctions, these kinds of environmental changes may have resulted in an enriched pattern of habitats and nutrients, which in turn gave rise to the Ordovician radiation. However, the actual relationship between these environmental factors and the diversification of life forms is not yet fully understood.

文章概况: 文章开始就说有一个地方包含了一些石头, 这些石头能证明这里曾经有海洋生物,

中间论证的这些石头包含了哪些证据（好像和辐射有点关系），结尾说文章所探讨的这些石头中所包含的环境因素和生命之间的关系现在还不能被完全理解。

Question 1、

The passage is primarily concerned with

- evaluating the evidence of a major geologic period and determining its duration
- describing an evolutionary phenomenon and speculating about its cause
- explaining the mechanisms through which marine life-forms evolved during a particular period
- analyzing the impact on later life-forms of an important evolutionary development
- contrasting a period of evolutionary change with other such periods

问主旨，我们直接看选项 A 围绕着地址时期谈的，主体不对杀。B 描述一个现象，并探讨其原因，有点关系，留着。C 解释生命进化的一种机制，即使留着这个选项也没有 B 犯错可能性小。D 分析了一个进化对于后期的生命形式的影响，文章没有围绕影响谈过，杀。E 对比了 1 个生命进化和另一个，没说过这个比较，杀。

Question 2、

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage regarding the geologic changes that occurred during Ordovician period?

- They were more drastic than those associated with other radiations
- They may have created conditions favorable to the evolution of many new life-forms
- They may have caused the extinction of many of the marine species living in shallow waters
- They may have been a factor in the development of new species adapted to living both on land and in water .
- They hastened the formation of the extensive dry regions found in the western united states

问的是一个细节，根据题干中的词汇（应该根据 geologic changes 定位， Ordovician period

对于定位没有用,这个词是文章的核心概念)我们应该可以定位到原文这句话: Although the radiation spanned tens of millions of years, major changes in many species occurred during a geologically short time span within the radiation and, furthermore, appear to have occurred worldwide, suggesting that external events were major factors in the radiation. 大概意思是生物一些主要变化在一段较短的时间里发生,而外部因素是一些主要因素,我们来看选项

- A 说更加 drastic, 没说过, 杀
- B 创造了一些条件导致生命形式, 说生命形式了, 和文章信息有关系, 留着。
- C 导致海洋生物灭绝, 文章没说了灭绝, 杀
- D 一个新物种既适应土地又适应海洋生活的因素, 没说, 杀
- E 加速了干燥地区形成, 没提, 杀。

Question 3、

Which of the following best describes the function of last sentence of the passage ?

it points out that the events described in the passage may be atypical  
it alludes to the fact that there is disagreement in the scientific community over the importance of the Ordovician radiation

it concludes that the evidence presented in the passage is insufficient to support the proposed hypothesis because it comes from a limited geographic area

it warns the reader against seeing a connection between the biological and geologic changes described in the passage

it alerts the reader that current knowledge cannot completely explain the relationship suggested by the evidence presented

问最后一句话的功能。说环境和生命之间的关系现在还不清楚,我们来看选项。A 指出了文章描述的事件是不是典型的,没说是否是典型的,杀。B 还说 agreement, 和那句话方向都是反着的,杀 C because 后半部分内容说的很扯,杀。D 说警告读者不要看出两者之间的关系,杀,很搞笑的一个选项。E 说提醒读者现有知识还不能解释文章提出的那个关系,和我读到的信息令人发指的对应,留着。

说明: 做完了吧,感觉如何啊? 还有语法和逻辑的单项题目哦, [如果需要可以发邮件 273206434@qq.com](mailto:273206434@qq.com) 索取, 这些题已经整理成书《GMAT 非官方指南》可以去博智购买哦!