
Q1

Although producer prices rose at an unexpectedly steep rate in September, analysts said that the increase resulted mostly from temporary factors and not necessarily foreshadowing that there would be a resurgence of inflation.

- factors and not necessarily foreshadowing that there would be
- factors and not necessarily that it foreshadowed
- factors and did not necessarily foreshadow
- factors, while not necessarily a foreshadowing of
- factors, while it did not necessarily foreshadow that there would be

Q2

The first commercially successful drama to depict Black family life sympathetically and the first play by a Black woman to be produced on Broadway, it was Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* that won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award in 1959, and was later made into both a film and a musical.

- it was Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* that won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award in 1959, and was later made
- in 1959 *A Raisin in the Sun*, by Lorraine Hansberry, won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award and was later made
- Lorraine Hansberry won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award for *A Raisin in the Sun* in 1959, and it was later made
- Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award in 1959 and was later made
- *A Raisin in the Sun*, by Lorraine Hansberry, won the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award in 1959, and later made it

Q3

The state has proposed new rules that would set minimum staffing levels for nurses, rules intended to ensure that at least one nurse is assigned for every four patients put through triage in a hospital emergency room.

- rules intended to ensure that at least one nurse is assigned for every four patients put through triage in a hospital emergency room
- rules with the intent of ensuring one nurse at least to be assigned for every four patients to be put through triage in a hospital emergency room
- rules intending to ensure at least one nurse is assigned for every four patients in a hospital emergency room put through triage
- with the intent of ensuring that at least one nurse should be assigned for every four patients in a hospital emergency room that are put through triage
- and this is intended to ensure one nurse at least to be assigned for every four patients put through triage in a hospital emergency room

Q4

Only seven people this century have been killed by the great white shark, the man-eater of the movies—less than those killed by bee stings.

- movies—less than those movies—
- fewer than have been movies, which is
- less than those
- movies, a number lower than the people
- movies, fewer than the ones

Q5

Exposure to certain chemicals commonly used in elementary schools as cleaners or pesticides causes allergic reactions in some children. Elementary school nurses in Renston report that the proportion of schoolchildren sent to them for treatment of allergic reactions to those chemicals has increased significantly over the past ten years. Therefore, either Renston's schoolchildren have been exposed to greater quantities of the chemicals, or they are more sensitive to them than schoolchildren were ten years ago.

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

- The number of school nurses employed by Renston's elementary schools has not decreased over the past ten years.
- Children who are allergic to the chemicals are no more likely than other children to have allergies to other substances.
- Children who have allergic reactions to the chemicals are not more likely to be sent to a school nurse now than they were ten years ago.
- The chemicals are not commonly used as cleaners or pesticides in houses and apartment buildings in Renston.
- Children attending elementary school do not make up a larger proportion of Renston's population now than they did ten years ago.

Q6~Q9

For many years, theoretical economists characterized humans as rational beings relentlessly bent *Line* on maximizing purely selfish reward.

(5) Results of an experimental economics study appear to contradict this view, however. In the "Ultimatum Game," two subjects, who cannot exchange information, are placed in separate (10) rooms. One is randomly chosen to propose how a sum of money, known to both, should be shared between them; only one offer, which must be accepted or rejected without (15) negotiation, is allowed.

If, in fact, people are selfish and

rational, then the proposer should offer the smallest possible share, while the responder should accept any offer, (20) no matter how small: after all, even one dollar is better than nothing. In numerous trials, however, two-thirds of the offers made were between 40 and 50 percent; only 4 percent (25) were less than 20 percent. Among responders, more than half who were offered less than 20 percent rejected the offer. Behavior in the game did not appreciably depend on the players' (30) sex, age, or education. Nor did the amount of money involved play a significant role: for instance, in trials of the game that were conducted in Indonesia, the sum to be shared was (35) as much as three times the subjects' average monthly income, and still responders refused offers that they deemed too small.

Q6

The primary purpose of the passage is to

- provide evidence in support of the view that human beings are essentially rational and selfish
- use a particular study to challenge the argument that the economic behavior of human beings may be motivated by factors other than selfishness
- compare certain views about human nature held by theoretical economists with those held by experimental economists
- describe a study that apparently challenges theoretical economists' understanding of human economic behavior
- suggest that researchers may have failed to take into account the impact of certain noneconomic factors in designing a study of human economic behavior

Q7

The passage implies that the results of the Ultimatum Game undermine theoretical economists' characterization of human beings by

- demonstrating that most people are inclined to try to maximize their own advantage whenever possible
- indicating that people who do not have the option of negotiating might behave more generously than do those who have the option of negotiating
- illustrating how people's economic behavior depends to some extent on how large a sum of money is involved
- showing that most people instinctively place their own economic self-interest ahead of the interest of strangers
- suggesting that people's economic behavior might in part be motivated by factors other than selfishness

Q8

The author refers to the sum of one dollar (line 21) in order to

- question the notion that the amount of money involved significantly affected players' behavior
- provide an example of one of the rare offers made by proposers that was less than 20 percent
- illustrate the rationality of accepting even a very small offer
- suggest a reason that responders rejected offers that were less than 20 percent
- challenge the conclusion that a selfish and rational proposer should offer a responder the smallest possible share

Q9

All of the following are expressly mentioned in the passage as factors that did not significantly affect players' behavior EXCEPT the

- players' level of schooling
- amount of money to be shared
- ages of the players
- players' professions
- genders of the players

Q10~Q12

Linda Kerber argued in the mid-1980's that after the American Revolution (1775-1783), an ideology of "republican *Line* motherhood" resulted in a surge of edu-
(5) cational opportunities for women in the United States. Kerber maintained that the leaders of the new nation wanted women to be educated in order to raise politically virtuous sons. A virtuous citi-
(10) zenry was considered essential to the success of the country's republican form of government; virtue was to be instilled not only by churches and schools, but by families, where the mother's role
(15) was crucial. Thus, according to Kerber, motherhood became pivotal to the fate of the republic, providing justification for an unprecedented attention to female education.

(20) Introduction of the republican motherhood thesis dramatically changed historiography. Prior to Kerber's work, educational historians barely mentioned

women and girls; Thomas Woody's 1929
(25) work is the notable exception. Examining
newspaper advertisements for academies,
Woody found that educational opportunities
increased for both girls and boys around
1750. Pointing to "An
(30) Essay on Woman" (1753) as reflecting
a shift in view, Woody also claimed that
practical education for females had many
advocates before the Revolution. Woody's
evidence challenges the notion
(35) that the Revolution changed attitudes
regarding female education, although it
may have accelerated earlier trends.
Historians' reliance on Kerber's "republican
motherhood" thesis may have
(40) obscured the presence of these trends,
making it difficult to determine to what
extent the Revolution really changed
women's lives.

Q10

According to the passage, within the field of educational history, Thomas Woody's 1929 work was

- innovative because it relied on newspaper advertisements as evidence
- exceptional in that it concentrated on the period before the American Revolution
- unusual in that it focused on educational attitudes rather than on educational practices
- controversial in its claims regarding educational opportunities for boys
- atypical in that it examined the education of girls

Q11

According to the passage, Kerber argued that political leaders thought that the form of government adopted by the United States after the American Revolution depended on which of the following for its success?

- Women assuming the sole responsibility for instilling political virtue in children
- Girls becoming the primary focus of a reformed educational system that emphasized political virtue
- The family serving as one of the primary means by which children were imbued with political virtue
- The family assuming many of the functions previously performed by schools and churches
- Men and women assuming equal responsibility for the management of schools, churches, and the family

Q12

The passage suggests that, with regard to the history of women's education in the United States, Kerber's work differs from Woody's primarily concerning which of the following?

- The extent to which women were interested in pursuing educational opportunities in the eighteenth century
- The extent of the support for educational opportunities for girls prior to the American Revolution

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