## **GMAT**

**Reasoning Test 23**

## **No. 1993**

## 1993 02

### SECTION A

It is now established that the Milky Way is far more extended and of much greater mass than was hitherto thought. However, all that is visible of the constituents of the Milky Way’s corona (outer edge), where much of the galaxy’s mass must be located, is a tiny fraction of the corona’s mass. Thus, most of the Milky Way’s outlying matter must be dark.

Why? Three facts are salient. First, dwarf galaxies and globular clusters, into which most of the stars of the Milky Way’s corona are probably bound, consist mainly of old stars. Second, old stars are not highly luminous. Third, no one has detected in the corona the clouds of gaseous matter such as hydrogen and carbon monoxide that are characteristic of the bright parts of a galaxy. At present, therefore, the best explanation—though still quite tentative—for the darkness of the corona is that the corona is composed mainly of old, burned-out stars.

17. The passage as a whole is primarily concerned with

(A) analyzing a current debate

(B) criticizing a well-established theory

(C) showing how new facts support a previously dismissed hypothesis

(D) stating a conclusion and adducing evidence that may justify it（D）

(E) contrasting two types of phenomena and showing how they are related

18. According to the passage, a bright part of a galaxy typically includes

(A) dwarf galaxies and clusters of stars

(B) a balanced mixture of old and new stars

(C) a large portion of the galaxy’s mass

(D) part of the corona of the galaxy（E）

(E) gases such as hydrogen and carbon monoxide

19. It can be inferred from the passage that, compared with what they now think, until fairly recently astronomers believed that the Milky Way

(A) was much darker

(B) was much smaller

(C) was moving much more slowly

(D) had a much larger corona（B）

(E) had much less gaseous matter

20. The passage presents which of the following as incontrovertible?

I. The low luminosity of old stars

II. The absence of clouds of gaseous matter from the corona of the Milky Way

III. The predominance of globular clusters and dwarf galaxies in the corona of the Milky Way

(A) I only

(B) III only

(C) I and II only

(D) II and III only（A）

(E) I, II, and III

One of the principal themes of Walzer’s critique of liberal capitalism is that it is insufficiently egalitarian. Walzer’s case against the economic inequality generated by capitalism and in favor of “a radical redistribution of wealth” is presented in a widely cited essay entitled “In Defense of Equality.”

The most striking feature of Walzer’s critique is that, far from (far from: 非但不) rejecting the principle of reward according to merit, Walzer insists on its validity. People who excel should receive the superior benefits appropriate to their excellence. But people exhibit a great variety of qualities—“intelligence, physical strength, agility and grace, artistic creativity, mechanical skill, leadership, endurance, memory, psychological insight, the capacity for hard work—even moral strength, sensitivity, the ability to express compassion.” Each deserves its proper recompense, and hence a proper distribution of material goods should reflect human differences as measured on all these different scales. Yet, under capitalism, the ability to make money (“the green thumb (an unusual ability to make plants grow) of bourgeois society”) enables its possessor to acquire almost “every other sort of social good,” such as the respect and esteem of others.

The centerpiece of Walzer’s argument is the invocation of a quotation from Pascal’s *Pensees*, which concludes: “Tyranny is the wish to obtain by one means what can only be had by another.” Pascal believes that we owe different duties (conduct due to parents and superiors: RESPECT) to different qualities. So we might say that infatuation is the proper response to charm, and awe the proper response to strength. In this light, Walzer characterizes capitalism as the tyranny of money (or of the ability to make it). And Walzer advocates as the means of eliminating this tyranny and of restoring genuine equality “the abolition of the power of money outside its sphere.” What Walzer envisions is a society in which wealth is no longer convertible into social goods with which it has no intrinsic connection.

Walzer’s argument is a puzzling one. After all, why should those qualities unrelated to the production of material goods be rewarded with material goods? Is it not tyrannical, in Pascal’s sense, to insist that those who excel in “sensitivity” or “the ability to express compassion” merit equal wealth with those who excel in qualities (such as “the capacity for hard work”) essential in producing wealth? Yet Walzer’s argument, however deficient, does point to one of the most serious weaknesses of capitalism—namely, that it brings to predominant positions in a society people who, no matter how legitimately they have earned their material rewards, often lack those other qualities that evoke affection or admiration. Some even argue plausibly that this weakness may be irremediable: in any society that, like a capitalist society, seeks to become ever wealthier in material terms disproportionate rewards are bound to flow to the people who are instrumental in producing the increase in its wealth.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to

(A) argue that Walzer’s critique of liberal capitalism is the cornerstone of Walzer’s thinking

(B) identify and to deprecate the origins of the intellectual tradition championed by Walzer

(C) present more clearly than does the essay “In Defense of Equality” the distinctive features of Walzer’s politico-economic theories

(D) demonstrate that Walzer’s critique of liberal capitalism is neither original nor persuasive（E）

(E) outline and to examine critically Walzer’s position on economic equality

22. The author mentions all of the following as issues addressed by Walzer EXCEPT:

(A) proper recompense for individual excellence

(B) proper interpretation of “economic equality”

(C) proper level of a society’s wealth

(D) grounds for calling capitalism “the tyranny of money”（C）

(E) exchangeability of money for social goods

23. The argumentation in the passage turns importantly on the question of what should be the proper relation between

(A) “liberal capitalism” (line 2) and “bourgeois society” (lines 20-21)

(B) “reward” (line 8) and “recompense” (line 17)

(C) “sensitivity” (line 15) and “the ability to express compassion” (lines 15-16)

(D) “distribution of material goods” (lines 17-18) and “redistribution of wealth” (lines 4-5)（E）

(E) “social goods” (line 37) and “material goods” (line 41)

24. The passage provides sufficient information to answer which of the following questions?

(A) What weight in relation to other qualities should a quality like sensitivity have, according to Walzer, in determining the proper distribution of goods?

(B) Which quality does Walzer deem too highly valued under liberal capitalism?

(C) Which are the social goods that are, according to Walzer, outside the reach of the power of money?

(D) What practical steps does Walzer suggest be taken to relieve the economic inequality generated by capitalism?（B）

(E) What deficiencies in Walzer’s own argument does Walzer acknowledge?

25. The author implies that Walzer’s interpretation of the principle of reward according to merit is distinctive for its（WALZER与前人一样，都认同the principle of reward according to merit，也就是what constitutes a reward的标准都是一样的，但不同之处是what constitutes merit，前人认为只是挣钱的能力，而他认为还包括其他的能力。）

(A) insistence on maximizing everyone’s rewards

(B) emphasis on equality

(C) proven validity

(D) broad conception of what constitutes merit（D）

(E) broad conception of what constitutes a reward

26. The author’s interpretation of the principle that “we owe different duties to different qualities” (lines 28-29) suggests that which of the following would most probably be the duty paired with the quality of veracity?

(A) Dignity

(B) Trust

(C) Affection

(D) Obedience（B）

(E) Integrity

27. The author implies that sensitivity is not a quality that

(A) is essential in producing wealth

(B) wealthy people lack

(C) can be sensibly measured on a scale

(D) characterizes tyrannical people（A）

(E) is owed a duty in Pascal’s sense

### SECTION B

The outpouring of contemporary American Indian literature in the last two decades, often called the Native American Renaissance, represents for many the first opportunity to experience Native American poetry. The appreciation of traditional oral American Indian literature has been limited, hampered by poor translations and by the difficulty, even in the rare culturally sensitive and aesthetically satisfying translation, of completely conveying the original’s verse structure, tone, and syntax.

By writing in English and experimenting with European literary forms, contemporary American Indian writers have broadened their potential audience, while clearly retaining many essential characteristics of their ancestral oral traditions. For example, Pulitzer-prizewinning author N. Scott Momaday’s poetry often treats art and mortality in a manner that recalls British romantic poetry, while his poetic response to the power of natural forces recalls Cherokee oral literature. In the same way, his novels, an art form European in origin, display an eloquence that echoes the oratorical grandeur of the great nineteenth-century American Indian chiefs.

17. According to the passage, Momaday’s poetry shares which of the following with British romantic poetry?

(A) Verse structure

(B) Oratorical techniques

(C) Manner of treating certain themes

(D) Use of certain syntactical constructions（C）

(E) Patterns of rhythm and rhyme

18. Which of the following is most likely one of the reasons that the author mentions the work of N. Scott Momaday?

(A) To illustrate how the author believes that members of the Native American Renaissance have broadened their potential audience

(B) To emphasize the similarities between Momaday’s writings and their European literary models

(C) To demonstrate the contemporary appeal of traditional Native American oral literature

(D) To suggest that contemporary American Indian writers have sacrificed traditional values for popular literary success（A）

(E) To imply the continuing popularity of translations of oral American Indian literature

19. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about written translations of oral Native American poetry?

(A) They were less widely read than are the works of contemporary Native American poets writing in English.

(B) They were often made by writers who were intimately familiar with both English and Native American languages.

(C) They often gave their readers aesthetic satisfaction, despite their inaccuracies.

(D) They usually lacked complex verse structure.（A）

(E) They were overly dependent on European literary models.

20. The passage suggests which of the following about American Indian poets before the Native American Renaissance?

(A) Art and mortality were rarely the subjects of their poetry.

(B) Their oratorical grandeur reached its peak in the nineteenth century.

(C) They occasionally translated their own poetry.

(D) They seldom wrote poetry in English.（D）

(E) They emphasized structure, tone, and syntax rather than literary form.

Recent findings suggest that visual signals are fed into at least three separate processing systems in the brain, each with its own distinct function. One system appears to process information about shape perception; a second, information about color; a third, information about movement, location, and spatial organization. An understanding of the functions and capabilities of these three systems can shed light on how artists manipulate materials to create surprising visual effects.

It is possible to summarize the functions of the three subsystems of the visual system as follows. The parvo system carries highly detailed information about stationary objects and about borders that are formed by contrasting colors. It does not, however, carry information about specific colors. Because much of the information about the shape of objects can be represented by their borders, we suspect that this system is important in shape perception. The blob system processes information about colors, but not about movement, shape discrimination, or depth. The magno system carries information about movement and depth. It is good at detecting motion but poor at scrutinizing stationary images. In addition it appears to be colorblind; it is unable to perceive borders that are visible only on the basis of color contrast.

Cells in the parvo system can distinguish between two colors at any relative brightness of the two. Cells in the color-blind magno system, on the other hand, are analogous to a black-and-white photograph in the way they function: they signal information about the brightness of surfaces but not about their colors. For any pair of colors there is a particular brightness ratio at which two colors, for example red and green, will appear as the same shade of gray in a black-and-white photograph, hence any border between them will vanish. Similarly at some relative red-to-green brightness level, the red and green will appear identical to the magno system. The red and green are then called equiluminant. A border between two equiluminant colors has color contrast but no luminance contrast (luminance contrast: 亮度对比度).

Many artists have seemed to be empirically aware of these underlying principles and have used them to maximize particular effects. Some of the peculiar effects of Op Art (op art: n. 光效应绘画艺术，欧普艺术), for example, probably arise from color combinations that are strong activators of the parvo system but are weak stimuli for the magno system. An object that is equiluminant with its background looks vibrant and unstable. The reason is that the parvo system can signal the object’s shape but the magno system cannot see its borders and therefore cannot signal either the movement or the position of the object. Hence it seems to jump around, drift, or vibrate on the canvas.

21. The passage is primarily concerned with

(A) describing subsystems of the visual system and showing their relevance to art

(B) comparing three theories on how the visual system analyzes images in a work of art

(C) explaining how artists use color contrasts to create particular visual effects

(D) explaining how the visual system distinguishes among different colors（A）

(E) describing functions of the first three phases of the visual system

22. Which of the following would create visual effects most similar to those discussed in lines 43-48?

(A) A watercolor in which colors are applied imprecisely to outlined shapes

(B) A painting in which different shades of the same color are used to obscure the boundaries between objects

(C) A black-and-white sketch in which shading is used to convey a sense of depth

(D) An advertisement in which key words are at the same level of brightness as a background of contrasting color（D）

(E) A design in which two different shades of gray are juxtaposed to heighten the contrast between them

23. The passage provides information about which of the following?

(A) Why the same system can process information about movement and location

(B) Why the parvo system is considered to be responsible for shape perception

(C) Why the blob system can process information about colors but not movement

(D) The mechanism that enables the blob system to distinguish between stationary objects（B）

(E) The mechanism that enables the magno system to carry information about shape discrimination

24. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the visual system?

(A) It processes visual signals in three consecutive stages.

(B) It processes visual signals through separate processing systems in the brain.

(C) It consists of only three separate systems.

(D) It consists of a single hierarchical system rather than a multipartite system.（B）

(E) It consists of separate system with high overlap in processing functions.

25. The author mentions a “black-and-white photograph” (line 29) most probably in order to explain

(A) how the parvo system distinguishes between different shapes and colors

(B) how the magno system uses luminosity to identify borders between objects

(C) the mechanism that makes the magno system color-blind

(D) why the magno system is capable of perceiving moving images（B）

(E) the brightness ratio at which colors become indistinguishable to the parvo system

26. The author uses all of the following in the discussion in the third paragraph EXCEPT:

(A) an example

(B) definition of terms

(C) contrast

(D) a rhetorical question（D）

(E) analogy

27. The passage suggests which of the following about the magno system?

(A) It perceives borders on the basis of luminance contrast.

(B) It perceives shapes on the basis of color contrast.

(C) It is better at perceiving stationary objects than it is at detecting movement.

(D) It can detect motion but it cannot signal the position of an object.（A）

(E) It is better at processing information about movement than it is at processing information about depth.

## 1993 04

### SECTION A

Although, recent years have seen substantial reductions in noxious pollutants from individual motor vehicles, the number of such vehicles has been steadily increasing consequently, more than 100 cities in the United States still have levels of carbon monoxide, particulate matter (particulate matter: 颗粒物质), and ozone (generated by photochemical reactions with hydrocarbons (hydrocarbon：n.烃, 碳氢化合物) from vehicle exhaust) that exceed legally established limits. There is a growing realization that the only effective way to achieve further reductions in vehicle emissions—short of (short of: adv.缺乏,只要没有) a massive shift away from (away from: 远离) the private automobile—is to replace conventional diesel fuel and gasoline with cleaner-burning fuels such as compressed natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (liquefied petroleum gas: n.液化石油气a compressed gas that consists of flammable hydrocarbons (as propane and butane) and is used especially as fuel or as raw material for chemical synthesis), ethanol, or methanol.

All of these alternatives are carbon-based fuels whose molecules are smaller and simpler than those of gasoline. These molecules burn more cleanly than gasoline, in part because they have fewer, if and, carbon-carbon bonds, and the hydrocarbons they do emit are less likely to generate ozone. The combustion of larger molecules, which have multiple carbon-carbon bonds, involves a more complex series of reactions. These reactions increase the probability of incomplete combustion and are more likely to release uncombusted and photochemically active hydrocarbon compounds into the atmosphere. On the other hand, alternative fuels do have drawbacks. Compressed natural gas would require that vehicles have a set of heavy fuel tanks—a serious liability in terms of performance and fuel efficiency—and liquefied petroleum gas faces fundamental limits on supply.

Ethanol and methanol, on the other hand, have important advantages over other carbon-based alternative fuels: they have a higher energy content (energy content: 能含量； 内能) per volume and would require minimal changes in the existing network for distributing motor fuel. Ethanol is commonly used as a gasoline supplement, but it is currently about twice as expensive as methanol, the low cost of which is one of its attractive features. Methanol’s most attractive feature, however, is that it can reduce by about 90 percent the vehicle emissions that form ozone, the most serious urban air pollutant.

Like any alternative fuel, methanol has its critics. Yet much of the criticism is based on the use of “gasoline clone” vehicles that do not incorporate even the simplest design improvements that are made possible with the use of methanol. It is true, for example, that a given volume of methanol provides only about one-half of the energy that gasoline and diesel fuel do; other things being equal, the fuel tank would have to be somewhat larger and heavier. However, since methanol-fueled vehicles could be designed to be much more efficient than “gasoline clone” vehicles fueled with methanol, they would need comparatively less fuel. Vehicles incorporating only the simplest of the engine improvements that methanol makes feasible would still contribute to an immediate lessening of urban air pollution.

17. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with(文章的逻辑结构非常明显，是指出一个问题，然后讨论了多种方案，最后指向METHANOL。其实是排除了其它的方案，或者其它方案均为陪衬。这是选D的原因。C显然不对，因为文章不但讨论的各种方案的STRENGTH，更讨论了各种方案的WEAKNESS。)

(A) countering a flawed argument that dismisses a possible solution to a problem

(B) reconciling contradictory points of view about the nature of a problem

(C) identifying the strengths of possible solutions to a problem

(D) discussing a problem and arguing in favor of one solution to it（D）

(E) outlining a plan of action to solve a problem and discussing the obstacles blocking that plan

18. According to the passage, incomplete combustion is more likely to occur with gasoline than with an alternative fuel because

(A) the combustion of gasoline releases photochemically active hydrocarbons

(B) the combustion of gasoline involves an intricate series of reactions

(C) gasoline molecules have a simple molecular structure

(D) gasoline is composed of small molecules.（B）

(E) gasoline is a carbon-based fuel

19. The passage suggests which of the following about air pollution?

(A) Further attempts to reduce emissions from gasoline-fueled vehicles will not help lower urban air-pollution levels.

(B) Attempts to reduce the pollutants that an individual gasoline-fueled vehicle emits have been largely unsuccessful.

(C) Few serious attempts have been made to reduce the amount of pollutants emitted by gasoline-fueled vehicles.

(D) Pollutants emitted by gasoline-fueled vehicles are not the most critical source of urban air pollution.（A）

(E) Reductions in pollutants emitted by individual vehicles have been offset by increases in pollution from sources other than gasoline-fueled vehicles.

20. which of the following most closely parallels the situation described in the first sentence of the passage?

(A) Although a town reduces its public services in order to avoid a tax increase, the town’s tax rate exceeds that of other towns in the surrounding area.

(B) Although a state passes strict laws to limit the type of toxic material that can be disposed of in public landfills, illegal dumping continues to increase.

(C) Although a town’s citizens reduce their individual use of water, the town’s water supplies continue to dwindle because of a steady increase in the total population of the town.

(D) Although a country attempts to increase the sale of domestic goods by adding a tax to the price of imported goods, the sale of imported goods within the country continues to increase.（C）

(E) Although a country reduces the speed limit on its national highways, the number of fatalities caused by automobile accidents continues to increase.

21. The author describes which of the following as the most appealing feature of methanol?

(A) It is substantially less expensive than ethanol.

(B) It could be provided to consumers through the existing motor fuel distribution system.

(C) It has a higher energy content than other alternative fuels.

(D) Its use would make design improvements in individual vehicles feasible.（E）

(E) Its use would substantially reduce ozone levels.

22. It can be inferred from the passage that a vehicle specifically designed to use methanol for fuel would

(A) be somewhat lighter in total body weight than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline

(B) be more expensive to operate than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline

(C) have a larger and more powerful engine than a conventional vehicle fueled with gasoline

(D) have a larger and heavier fuel tank than a “gasoline clone” vehicle fueled with methanol（E）

(E) average more miles per gallon than a “gasoline clone” vehicle fueled with methanol

23. It can be inferred that the author of the passage most likely regards the criticism of methanol in the last paragraph as

(A) flawed because of the assumptions on which it is based

(B) inapplicable because of an inconsistency in the critics’ arguments

(C) misguided because of its exclusively technological focus

(D) inaccurate because it ignores consumers’ concerns（A）

(E) invalid because it reflects the personal bias of the critics

Paule Marshall’s *Brown Girl, Brownstones* (1959) was a landmark in the depiction of female characters in Black American literature. Marshall avoided the oppressed and tragic heroine in conflict with White society that had been typical of the protest novels of the early twentieth century. Like her immediate predecessors, Zora Neale Hurston and Gwendolyn Brooks, she focused her novel on an ordinary Black woman’s search for identity within the context of a Black community. But Marshall extended the analysis of Black female characters begun by Hurston and Brooks by depicting her heroine’s development in terms of the relationship between her Barbadian American parents, and by exploring how male and female roles were defined by their immigrant culture, which in turn was influenced by the materialism of White America. By placing characters within a wider cultural context, Marshall attacked racial and sexual stereotypes and paved the way for explorations of race, class, and gender in the novels of the 1970’s.

24. The passage is primarily concerned with

(A) comparing the works of three Black American authors

(B) describing common themes in Black American literature

(C) discussing an important work in Black American literature

(D) providing insights about Black American literature in the early twentieth century（C）

(E) providing historical information about the writing of Black American novels in the second half the twentieth century

25. According to the passage, Hurston, Brooks, and Marshall are alike in that they

(A) did not examine the effects of White culture on their characters’ lives

(B) were heavily influenced by the protest novels of the early twentieth century

(C) used Black communities as the settings for their novels

(D) wrote primarily about the difficulties their characters encountered in White culture（C）

(E) wrote exclusively about female characters and the experiences of women

26. The author’s description of the way in which Marshall depicts her heroine’s development is most probably intended to

(A) continue the discussion of similarities in the works of Brooks, Hurston, and Marshall

(B) describe the specific racial and sexual stereotypes that Marshall attacked

(C) contrast the characters in Marshall’s novels with those in later works

(D) show how Marshall extends the portrayal of character initiated by her predecessors（D）

(E) compare themes in Marshall’s early work with themes in her later novels

27. It can be inferred that the author of the passage would describe *Brown Girl, Brownstones* as being

(A) completely different from novels written before 1959

(B) highly influenced by novels written in the early twentieth century

(C) similar to the protest novels that preceded it

(D) important in the late 1950’s but dated today（E）

(E) an important influence on novels written in the 1970’s

### SECTION B

Many philosophers disagree over the definition of morality, but most disputants fall into (fall into: v.分成, 属于) one of two categories: egocentrics, who define morality as the pursuit of self-fulfillment, and sociocentrics, who define morality as an individual’s obligations to society. Where does the truth lie? Fortunately, the stem of the word “morality” provides some clues. The word “mores” originally referred to the customs of preliterate cultures. Mores, which embodied each culture’s ideal principles for governing every citizen, were developed in the belief that the foundation of a community lies in the cultivation of individual powers to be placed in service to the community. These mores were concerned with such skills as food-gathering and warfare as well as an individual’s relationships with others. Thus, I submit (*intransitive senses*: to defer to or consent to abide by the opinion or authority of another), “morality” must be concerned with what is honored by the community at large (at large: adv.未被捕, 详尽, 普遍). However, self-fulfillment is important to morality because unfulfilled citizens, no matter how virtuous, cannot perform the duties morality assigns them.

17. The primary purpose of this passage is to

(A) summarize an argument

(B) resolve a dispute

(C) trace a word’s origin

(D) prove a hypothesis（B）

(E) initiate a debate

18. According to the passage, mores in preliterate cultures concerned such skills as warfare and food-gathering because these skills were

(A) characteristic of an individual’s self-fulfillment

(B) examples of a culture’s traditions

(C) manifestations of an individual’s ideals

(D) demonstrations of an individual’s contributions to the community（D）

(E) examples of a community’s governing principles

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would be most likely to agree with which of the following statements regarding sociocentrics and egocentrics?

(A) The position of the sociocentrics is stronger than that of the egocentrics.

(B) The positions of the egocentrics and sociocentrics are of equal merit.

(C) There is no merit in the position of the egocentrics.

(D) Neither position contributes very much to an understanding of the definition of morality.（A）

(E) The dispute between the egocentrics and sociocentrics is based on trivial issues.

20. With which of the following statements regarding the relationship between the individual and morality would the author be most likely to agree?

(A) Failure in social obligations is the price of success in individual endeavors.

(B) The unfulfilled citizen cannot fulfill his moral obligations to the community.

(C) Morality is unconcerned with conflicts among citizens.

(D) The unfulfilled citizen is without virtue.（B）

(E) Wealth harms a citizen’s moral standing in the community.

(This passage was written in 1975.)

The complications frequently accompanying diabetes, such as impairment of vision and of kidney function, are now thought to result from the lack of continuous control of blood glucose concentrations. The healthy pancreas, in response to increases in blood glucose concentration, releases small quantities of insulin throughout the day and thereby maintains the concentration within physiological limits (normoglycemia). But the diabetic generally receives only one large dose daily. The diabetic’s blood glucose concentration can thus fluctuate greatly during the interval between doses, and it has been suggested that the complications result from the periods of high concentrations of blood glucose (hyperglycemia). Many investigators thus believe that restoration of normoglycemia might halt the progression of such complications and perhaps even reverse them.

There are three primary techniques that have been investigated for restoration of normoglycemia. They are: transplantation of whole, healthy pancreases; transplantation of islets of Langerhans, that portion of the pancreas that actually secretes insulin; and implantation of artificial pancreases. There has, in fact, been a great deal of success in the development of these techniques and each seems, on the whole, promising. Nonetheless, it will undoubtedly be many years before any one of them is accepted as a treatment for diabetes.

To many people, the obvious approach would seem to be simply to transplant pancreases from cadavers in the same manner that kidneys and other organs are routinely transplanted. That was the rationale in 1966 when the first recorded pancreas transplant was performed. Between 1966 and 1975, there were forty-six pancreas transplants in forty-five other patients in the United States and five other countries. But only one of these patients is still alive with a functioning graft, and surgeons have found that the procedure is not as simple as they once thought.

The surviving patient has required no insulin since the operation. Another patient survived 638 days without requiring insulin. And one patient survived a transplantation for more than a year, but died when he chose not to take the immunosuppressive drugs. These results, though meager, suggest that the procedure has the potential for success.

The rest of the patients, however, either rejected the transplant or died within a short period. There does not appear to be any technical problem with the procedure. Rather, most of the patients were already so severely debilitated by the complications of diabetes that they could not withstand the surgery and the immunosuppressive regimen required to prevent rejection. More than half of the patients, furthermore, also required a kidney transplant. Most investigators now agree that the simultaneous transplantation of both organs is too great a shock to the patient and greatly increases the total risk.

21. Which of the following best states one of the main conclusions of the passage?

(A) Although the techniques for pancreas transplants appear to be theoretically correct, there are problems that must be solved before the operation can be used as a treatment for diabetes.

(B) Although the techniques for pancreas transplants are still being developed, the experimental results show that the operation will be a successful treatment for diabetes in the near future.

(C) Although pancreas transplants are reliable, many diabetics are reluctant to undergo the operation because of the side effects of immunosuppressive drugs.

(D) Although pancreas transplants alone are not generally successful, the operation can be used in conjunction with other procedures to treat diabetes.（A）

(E) Although pancreas transplants have not been successful in treating diabetes, research indicates that other procedures may soon be developed.

22. According to the passage, widely spaced doses of insulin can cause.

(A) reversal of normal kidney function

(B) delay in the onset of diabetes

(C) radical changes in the concentration of blood glucose

(D) restoration of normoglycemia（C）

(E) marked variations in the islets of Langerhans

23. According to the passage, a periodic high concentration of blood glucose in diabetics is a possible cause of

(A) deterioration of the pancreas

(B) damage to the eyes and kidneys

(C) rejection of transplanted organs

(D) inadequate secretion of insulin（B）

(E) increased production of blood cells

24. It can be inferred from the passage that one of the important contributing causes of the failure of most pancreas transplants has been the

(A) reluctance of patients to cooperate with physicians

(B) imperfect techniques used in the operations

(C) scarcity of immunosuppressive drugs

(D) unavailability or healthy pancreases（E）

(E) weakened condition of the patients

25. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions?

I. What is hyperglycemia?

II. What is one cause of hyperglycemia?

III. What are some of the organs that can be adversely affected by hyperglycemia?

(A) I only

(B) II only

(C) I and III only

(D) II and III only（E）

(E) I, II, and III

26. On the basis of the information in the passage, which of the following can be inferred about the islets of Langerhans?

I. They are important for the normal control of blood glucose concentration.

II. They can be transplanted independently of other pancreatic cells.

III. They regulate immunosuppressive reactions.

(A) I only

(B) III only

(C) I and II only

(D) I and III only（C）

(E) I, II, and III

27. The passage suggests that the author considers the data concerning the success of pancreas transplants to be

(A) invalid

(B) indirect

(C) inaccurate

(D) insufficient（D）

(E) inappropriate

### SECTION C

In February 1848 the people of Paris rose in revolt against the constitutional monarchy (constitutional monarchy: n.君主立宪政体) of Louis-Philippe. Despite the existence of excellent narrative accounts, the February Days, as this revolt is called, have been largely ignored by social historians of the past two decades. For each of the three other major insurrections in nineteenth-century Paris—July 1830, June 1848, and May 1871—there exists at least a sketch of participants’ backgrounds and an analysis, more or less rigorous, of the reasons for the occurrence of the uprisings. Only in the case of (in the case of: adv.在...的情况) the February Revolution do we lack a useful description of participants that might characterize it in the light of what social history has taught us about the process of revolutionary mobilization.

Two reasons for this relative neglect seem obvious. First, the insurrection of February has been overshadowed by that of June. The February Revolution overthrew a regime, to be sure, but met with so little resistance that it failed to generate any real sense of historical drama. Its successor, on the other hand, appeared to pit key socioeconomic groups in a life-or-death struggle and was widely seen by contemporary observers as marking a historical departure. Through their interpretations, which exert a continuing influence on our understanding of the revolutionary process, the impact of the events of June has been magnified, while, as an unintended consequence, the significance of the February insurrection has been diminished. Second, like other “successful” insurrections, the events of February failed to generate the most desirable kinds of historical records. Although the June insurrection of 1848 and the Paris Commune of 1871 would be considered watersheds of nineteenth-century French history by any standard, they also present the social historian with a signal advantage: these failed insurrections created a mass of (a mass of: adj.大量的) invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities’ efforts to search out (search out: v.寻找到) and punish the rebels.

Quite different is the outcome of successful insurrections like those of July 1830 and February 1848. Experiences are retold, but participants typically resume their daily routines without ever recording their activities. Those who played salient roles may become the objects of highly embellished verbal accounts or in rare cases, of celebratory articles in contemporary periodicals. And it is true that the publicly acknowledged leaders of an uprising frequently write memoirs. However, such documents are likely to be highly unreliable, unrepresentative, and unsystematically preserved, especially when compared to the detailed judicial dossiers prepared for everyone arrested following a failed insurrection. As a consequence, it may prove difficult or impossible to establish for a successful revolution a comprehensive and trustworthy picture of those who participated, or to answer even the most basic questions one might pose concerning the social origins of the insurgents.

17. According to the passage, “a useful description of participants” (lines 11-12) exists for which of the following insurrections of nineteenth-century France?

I. The July Insurrection of 1830

II. The February Revolution of 1848

III. The June insurrection of 1848

IV. The May insurrection of 1871

(A) I and III only

(B) II and IV only

(C) I, II, and III only

(D) I, III, and IV only（D）

(E) II, III, and IV only

18. It can be inferred from the passage that support for the objectives of the February Revolution was

(A) negligible

(B) misguided

(C) fanatical

(D) spontaneous（E）

(E) widespread

19. Which of the following, best describes the organization of the second paragraph?（A不对，因为至少不能说是The thesis of the passage，最多也只能算是The thesis of the PARAGRAPH）

(A) The thesis of the passage is stated and supporting evidence systematically presented.

(B) Two views regarding the thesis presented in the first paragraph are compared and contrasted.

(C) Evidence refuting the thesis presented in the first paragraph is systematically presented.

(D) The thesis presented in the first paragraph is systematically supported.（D）

(E) The thesis presented in the first paragraph is further defined and a conclusion drawn.

20. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers which of the following essential for understanding a revolutionary mobilization?

(A) A comprehensive theory of revolution that can be applied to the major insurrections of the nineteenth century

(B) Awareness of the events necessary for a revolution to be successful

(C) Access to narratives and memoirs written by eyewitnesses of a given revolution

(D) The historical perspective provided by the passage of a considerable amount of time（E）

(E) Knowledge of the socioeconomic backgrounds of a revolution’s participants

21. Which of the following can be inferred about the “detailed judicial dossiers” referred to in line 49?

(A) Information contained in the dossiers sheds light on the social origins of a revolution’s participants.

(B) The dossiers closely resemble the narratives written by the revolution’s leaders in their personal memoirs.

(C) The information that such dossiers contain is untrustworthy and unrepresentative of a revolution’s participants.

(D) Social historians prefer to avoid such dossiers whenever possible because they are excessively detailed.（A）

(E) The February Revolution of 1848 produced more of these dossiers than did the June insurrection.

22. Which of the following is the most logical objection to the claim made in lines 38-39?

(A) The February Revolution of 1848 is much less significant than the July insurrection of 1830.

(B) The backgrounds and motivations of participants in the July insurrection of 1830 have been identified, however cursorily.

(C) Even less is known about the July insurrection of 1830 than about the February Revolution of 1848.

(D) Historical records made during the July insurrection of 1830 are less reliable than those made during the May insurrection of 1871.（B）

(E) The importance of the July insurrection of 1830 has been magnified at the expense of the significance of the February Revolution of 1848.

23. With which of the following statements regarding revolution would the author most likely agree?

(A) Revolutionary mobilization requires a great deal of planning by people representing disaffected groups.

(B) The objectives of the February Revolution were more radical than those of the June insurrection.

(C) The process of revolutionary mobilization varies greatly from one revolution to the next.

(D) Revolutions vary greatly in the usefulness of the historical records that they produce.（D）

(E) As knowledge of the February Revolution increases, chances are good that its importance will eventually eclipse that of the June insurrection.

One advantage of breeding African bees with other bee types (Africanization) may be resistance to the parasitic mite *Varroa jacobsoni,* a major threat to modern beekeeping. In parts of Europe, this mite is devastating honeybees and killing many colonies despite preventive measures by beekeepers. But in Brazil *Varroa jacobsoni* has been present in Africanized bees since 1972 without the loss of a single colony, even though beekeepers there undertook no preventive measures. The mites lay eggs within the brood cells of immature bees, and developing mites feed on the hemolymph (blood) of bee pupae. But fewer mites reproduce in Africanized bees than in European bees. Some researchers point out that this resistance may be related to the Africanized worker bee’s shorter development period, which prevents some mites from reaching maturity. Recently the mite has become a serious problem in colonies of European bees in North America. Africanization of these bees may be the best safeguard against this parasite.

24. The passage suggests that which of the following was true of the honeybee colonies described in line 4-6?

(A) Their life expectancy, when free of disease, was shorter than that of European bee colonies in North America.

(B) They were not Africanized.

(C) Their life cycle did not accommodate the feeding habits of *Varroa jacobsoni.*

(D) They responded well to measures to control *Varroa jacobsoni*.（B）

(E) They were managed using methods that were more modern than those employed in Brazil.

25. The author cites all of the following as evidence that Africanized bees’ resistance to *Varroa jacobsoni* is superior to that of European bees EXCEPT:

(A) Fewer *Varroa jacobsoni* mites reproduce in Africanized bees.

(B) *Varroa jacobsoni* is killing many bee colonies in Europe.

(C) Beekeepers in Brazil have not used preventive measures to protect their colonies.

(D) Brazilian bee colonies have endured *Varroa jacobsoni* since 1972.（E）

(E) At least some European bee colonies have been saved by preventive measures.

26. According to the passage, research suggests that one possible reason the Africanized bees in Brazil have successfully resisted *Varroa jacobsoni* is that

(A) the life cycle of the Africanized bee may limit the *Varroa jacobsoni* mite’s opportunity to reach full development

(B) the Africanized bees may have had an opportunity to develop a chemical resistance to *Varroa jacobsoni*

(C) the location of bee colonies in Brazil may provide a natural deterrent to *Varroa jacobsoni*

(D) *Varroa jacobsoni* may be relatively new to Brazil and may not have had time to become widespread（A）

(E) beekeepers may have developed effective control techniques for *Varroa jacobsoni*

27. The author’s argument regarding the resistance of Africanized bees to *Varroa jacobsoni* would be most weakened if which of the following were true?

(A) The bees in Brazil were resistant before being Africanized.

(B) The number of bee colonies in North American increased dramatically whereas the number in Brazil remained unchanged.

(C) Mites found in European bees reproduce at a faster rate than mites of identical species found in the bees in Brazil.

(D) Africanized bees retain many of the characteristics of European bees.（A）

(E) Bee colonies in Europe continue to produce greater quantities of honey than do those in Brazil.

## 1993 10

### SECTION A

National character is not formally considered by social scientists in discussing economic and social development today. They believe that people differ and that these differences should be taken into account somehow, but they have as yet discovered no way to include such variables in their formal models of economic and social development. The difficulty lies in the nature of the data that supposedly define different national characters. Anthropologists and others are on much firmer ground when they attempt to describe the cultural norms for a small homogeneous tribe or village than when they undertake the formidable task of discovering the norms that exist in a complex modern nation-state (nation-state: n.单一民族国家) composed of many disparate groups. The situation is further complicated by the nature of judgments about character, since such judgments are overly dependent on impressions and since, furthermore, impressions are usually stated in qualitative terms, it is impossible to make a reliable comparison between the national characters of two countries.

17. The author’s main point in the passage is that national character

(A) is too elusive to merit attention by anthropologists and other social scientists

(B) is of greater interest to social scientists today than it has been in the past

(C) is still too difficult to describe with the precision required by many social scientists

(D) has become increasingly irrelevant because of the complexity of modern life（C）

(E) can be described more accurately by anthropologists than by other social scientists

18. Given the information in the passage, which of the following is NOT true of modern nation-states?

(A) They are complex.

(B) They are heterogeneous.

(C) They are of interest to social scientists.

(D) They lack cultural norms.（D）

(E) They differ from one another in terms of national character.

19. It can be inferred from the passage that the social scientists mentioned in lines 1-7 would agree with which of the following statements?

I. It is extremely difficult to create models that account for both economic and social development.

II. Models of economic and social development would be improved by the inclusion of adequate descriptions of national character.

III. It is important to supplement formal models of economic and social development with qualitative impressions of national character.

(A) I only

(B) II only

(C) III only

(D) I and III only（B）

(E) II and III only

20. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

(A) A problem is presented and reasons for its existence are supplied.

(B) A controversial view is presented and evidence for its validity is supplied.

(C) A hypothesis is presented and possible means of verifying it are suggested.

(D) A recent development is described and then analyzed.（A）

(E) A dispute is summarized and one side defended.

One of the simplest and best known kinds of crystal is the ionic salt, of which a typical example is sodium chloride (sodium chloride: n.[化] 氯化钠) or ordinary table salt (table salt: n.(餐桌上有的)精制食盐). The fundamental components of an ionic salt are ions: atoms or molecules that have become electrically charged by gaining or losing one or more electrons. In forming sodium chloride, for example, sodium atoms give up an electron (thereby becoming positively charged) and chlorine atoms gain an electron (thereby becoming negatively charged). The ions are attracted to one another by their opposite charges, and they stack together compactly, like tightly packed spheres.

Recently, scientists at Michigan State University created a new kind of crystal called an electride. In electrides, the anions (negative ions) are completely replaced by electrons, which are trapped in naturally formed cavities within a framework of regularly stacked cations (positive ions). Electrides are the first examples of ionic salts in which all these anionic sites are occupied solely by electrons.

Unlike other types of anions, anionic electrons do not behave as if they were simple charged spheres. In particular, because of their low mass and their tendency to interact with one another over great distances, they cannot be “pinned down” to any one location. Instead, they wander close to and among the atoms lining the cavity and interact with electrons in nearby cavities, perhaps changing places with them.

The properties of an electride depend largely on the distance between the cavities that hold trapped electrons. When the trapped electrons are far apart, they do not interact strongly, and so behave somewhat like an array of isolated negative charges. When they are closer together, they begin to display properties associated with large ensembles of identical particles. When they are still closer, the ensemble properties dominate and the electrons “delocalize”: they are no longer tightly bound within individual cavities but are more or less free to pass through the spaces within the frame-work of positive ions.

By synthesizing electrides from a variety of materials, one can vary the geometry of the anionic cavities and their relation to the surrounding cations. The resulting properties may make it possible for electrides to become a basis for economically useful new materials and devices. For instance, because the electrons in some electrides are very weakly bound, these crystals could be effective as photosensitive detectors, in which an impinging photon liberates an electron, resulting in a small electric current. The same weak binding could also make electrides useful in solar-energy converters and as cathodes in batteries. One obstacle is the tendency of electrides to decompose through reaction with air and water. Researchers are seeking ways to increase their stability.

21. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing

(A) a way to isolate electrons

(B) the characteristics of a new kind of crystal

(C) the structure of an ionic salt

(D) commercial uses for electrides（B）

(E) the properties of ions

22. In the first paragraph, the author is primarily concerned with

(A) introducing a variant on the standard atomic theory

(B) describing how chlorine atoms can become negatively charged

(C) describing some early research at Michigan State University

(D) presenting the identifying properties of an electride（E）

(E) providing background for the technical discussion to follow

23. It can be inferred from the passage that the differences between the behavior of anionic electrons and normal anions result from which of the following features of electrons, as compared to normal anions?

I. The much lower mass of electrons

II. The much greater tendency of electrons to interact with one another over large distances

III. The much greater likelihood of electrons to remain trapped in naturally formed anionic cavities

(A) I only

(B) II only

(C) I and II only

(D) I and III only（C）

(E) II and III only

24. According to the passage, the defining characteristic of an electride is which of the following?

(A) Its positive ions are of particularly low mass.

(B) Its ions possess identical electrical charges.

(C) It contains a framework of regularly stacked ions.

(D) Its ions demonstrate strong mutual attraction.（E）

(E) Its negative ions consist solely of electrons.

25. It can be inferred from the passage that anions behaving as “simple charged spheres” (line 22) could be expected to

(A) readily lose electrons and become positively charged

(B) move freely in and out of their cavities

(C) respond to photons by liberating electrons

(D) stack with other anions to create a regular framework（E）

(E) remain fixed relative to their cations

26. It can be inferred from the passage that an electride behaves most like a normal ionic crystal when the electride has which of the following features?

(A) The anionic cavities are widely separated.

(B) All of the trapped electrons are able to delocalize.

(C) The trapped electrons are liberated by impinging photons.

(D) The ions are tightly packed together.（A）

(E) Most of the cations have lost their electrical charge.

27. With which of the following statements regarding electrides would the author most likely agree?

(A) They have proven themselves to be of great commercial value.

(B) Their future commercial value is promising but uncertain.

(C) They are interesting but of no practical value.

(D) They have commercial value mainly in solar-energy applications.（B）

(E) Their principal importance will lie in scientific research.

### SECTION B

Typically the queen honeybee is mother to all the bees in a hive; after mating with several male drones from other colonies, she lays fertilized eggs that develop into all-female worker bees and lays unfertilized eggs that become all-male drones. When a queen dies, workers often lay unfertilized eggs that hatch into drones. Yet workers rarely reproduce while a queen reigns.

According to natural selection (natural selection: n.[生]自然选择,物竞天择说) theory, a worker would enhance her fitness—or ability to propagate her genes—by hatching her own eggs in addition to or in place of the queen’s. But a typical worker’s fitness would be diminished if other workers’ sons, who have less genetic material in common with the worker, supplanted the queen’s sons (the worker’s brothers). Researchers, testing the hypothesis that workers usually somehow block each other’s attempts to reproduce, put unfertilized eggs laid by workers and by the queen into a hive. Other workers quickly devoured the workers’ eggs while leaving the queen’s eggs alone.

17. The author refers to the experiment described in lines 16-19 in order to

(A) explain how worker bees are prevented from mating with drones

(B) explain how worker bees hatch and nurture the queen’s young

(C) demonstrate the universality of natural selection

(D) show that worker bees are capable of thwarting each other’s attempts to reproduce（D）

(E) provide a model of daily life in a typical honeybee hive

18. The inner workings in a honeybee hive that regulate reproduction, as they are described in the passage, are most similar to which of the following types of human societies?

(A) A totalitarian society in which citizens’ “policing” of each other’s actions helps to maintain the status quo.

(B) A pacifist state in which the individuals are strongly opposed to the use of violence or aggression to settle disputes.

(C) A democratic society in which the voice of the majority rules.

(D) A parliamentary society in which a few members, organized as a cabinet wield executive power.（A）

(E) An anarchic state in which order and stable social structures are lacking.

19. The passage best supports which of the following inferences about the fitness of honeybees?

(A) Reproduction diminishes any individual honeybee’s fitness.

(B) An individual worker’s fitness can be maintained without the individual herself reproducing.

(C) A hierarchy of stronger and weaker individuals among the worker bees determines which individuals will reproduce when a queen dies.

(D) While a queen reigns, the fitness of the worker bees is increased and that of the drones is diminished.（B）

(E) Fitness encourages worker bees to hatch honeybee eggs without regard for the relatedness of the young to the “parent.”

20. The passage suggests which of the following about the eggs laid by worker bees?

(A) One of the eggs hatches into the next queen.

(B) The eggs are invariably destroyed by other worker bees.

(C) Each worker tries to hide her eggs from the other worker bees.

(D) The eggs hatch only if the worker has mated with a drone from another hive.（E）

(E) The eggs are less likely to be harmed by other workers if the queen is dead.

In the fields of Delano, California, in 1965, Luis Valdez started the Teatro Campesino (Farmworker’s Theater), and with it initiated the renaissance of Mexican American theater. The Teatro Campesino had an avowedly political purpose: to rally *campesinos* (farmworkers) in support of the farm workers’ strike then being organized by Cesar Chavez. Valdez’ dramatic presentations, called *actos,* spoke to a *campesino* audience and addressed topics and themes directly related to the strike. Valdez’ early *actos* were composed of a series of scenes about the strike experience acted by *campesino* volunteers. His later *actos* were presented by a newly constituted professional company, still called the Teatro Campesino, and addressed such themes as the impact of the Vietnam War on Mexican Americans and the dangers of assimilation, themes relevant to urban Mexican Americans as well as to *campesinos*. All Valdez’ *actos* contained elements of song and dance, relied little on stage effects or props, and featured the use of masks. These dramatic elements, along with an intensely social or political purpose and the use of a mixture of Spanish, English, and Mexican American dialects in the dialogues, which realistically capture the flavor of Mexican American conversation, are still characteristic both of the *acto* and of most other forms of Mexican American theater today.

Innovative as it is, the *acto* owes much to the theater traditions of other periods and regions. Like early Spanish American religious dramas, secular folk dramas, and the Mexican *carpas* of a somewhat later period, *actos* are usually performed outdoors by traveling groups of players or by local theater groups. The improvised comic satire of the *actos* is often attributed to Valdez’ study of the Italian *commedia dell’ arte* of the sixteenth century, although some critics see it as a direct reflection of the comic and improvisational qualities of the more contemporary and local *carpas* of Mexican theater. The Italian influence is likely, whatever Valdez immediate source: the Mexican *carpas* themselves are said to have originated from the theater pieces of a sixteenth-century Spanish writer inspired by encounters with Italian *commedia dell’ arte* troupes on tour in Spain. The English-language theater has provided elements as well: Valdez himself has acknowledged his debt to the agitprop socialist theater that appeared in the United States during the 1920’s and 1930’s. In particular, his *actos* contain the same assortment of semiallegorical characters and the same blend of music, chorus, and dialogue found in some of the agitprop pieces, as well as the same fierce spirit of social and political critique. Finally, many of Valdez’ later theater pieces freely incorporate characters, plots and symbols drawn from the indigenous myths and rituals of the pre-Hispanic peoples of Latin America. In fact, no other art form illustrates more clearly the depth and complexity of the Mexican American heritage itself than does the *acto* of Luis Valdez and the Teatro Campesino.

21. According to the passage, the original impetus behind the establishment of the Teatro Campesino was which of the following?（从原文看不出罢工发生在CALIFORNIA啊？E选项似乎不对！）

(A) To help urban Mexican Americans understand the problems confronting striking *campesinos* in California

(B) To promote an attitude of pride in the depth and richness of the Mexican American heritage among striking *campesinos*

(C) To provide striking campesinos an opportunity to use their creative talents to express their political opinions

(D) To allow its founder to express his personal support of the *campesinos’* strike effort（E）

(E) To mobilize *campesinos* to support the farm workers’ strike in California

22. The author cites all of the following as probable influences on Valdez’ development of the *acto* EXCEPT the

(A) theater of sixteenth-century Italy

(B) *carpas* of Mexico

(C) drama of classical Greece

(D) English-language theater of the United States（C）

(E) myths and rituals of pre-Hispanic America

23. The passage suggests that which of the following was true of the later *actos* of the Teatro Campesino?

(A) They were more politically effective than were earlier *actos*.

(B) They were presented primarily outdoors, whereas earlier *actos* were presented inside theaters.

(C) They used a greater mixture of dialects than did the earlier *actos*.

(D) They addressed a broader audience than did the earlier *actos*.（D）

(E) They differed from earlier *actos* in that they contained fewer improvisational elements.

24. Which of the following best describes the author’s evaluation of the views of the critics cited in lines 36-39?

(A) Their views, if correct, do not preclude the existence of an Italian influence on the *acto*.

(B) Their views are unlikely to be correct, given the differences existing between Mexican and Mexican American theater.

(C) Their views concerning the Mexican *carpas* are essentially correct, but they lack familiarity with the *acto.*

(D) Their views are probably more correct than the views of those who have attributed the comic and improvisational elements of the acto to earlier sources.（A）

(E) Their views betray a lack of familiarity with the *commedia dell’ arte*.

25. The passage suggests that which of the following explains the characteristic use of a mixture of Spanish, English, and Mexican American dialects in the works of Mexican American playwrights?

(A) Mexican American playwrights wish to include in their works elements drawn from the traditions and history of pre-Hispanic America.

(B) Mexican American playwrights try to guarantee that their works are fully understood by the broadest possible audience, including those who may speak only one language.

(C) Such a linguistic mix faithfully reflects the linguistic diversity of Mexican American culture, and is easily understood by most Mexican Americans.

(D) Many Mexican American playwrights are quite familiar with both the Spanish-language and the English-language theater traditions.（C）

(E) Many different languages are still spoken within the confines of the United States, although English is still the most common first language of its citizens.

26. According to the passage, which of the following elements characteristic of the *acto* are also found in some agitprop theater pieces?

(A) The use of masks

(B) Comic improvisation

(C) An outdoor setting

(D) Minimal use of complex stage effects or props（E）

(E) An assortment of semiallegorical characters

27. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the author’s argument concerning the debt of the *acto* to the theater traditions of other periods and regions?

(A) Many popular forms of theater rely heavily on improvisation.

(B) Plays resembling the *acto* in structure were written in the 1970’s by West African playwrights who are interested in dramatizing the richness of their own cultures.

(C) The use of masks has, at one time or another (at one time or another: 曾经), been characteristic of the theater traditions of almost all cultures, even those most isolated from outside influences.

(D) During a strike, it is common for union members to present musical skits dramatizing the values of solidarity and resistance.（E）

(E) Before 1965 Luis Valdez had attended many performances of traditional Mexican theater groups touring the western United States.

**ANSWERS**

## 1993 02

### SECTION A

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. D | 1. E | 1. B | 1. A | 1. E |
| 1. C | 1. E | 1. B | 1. D | 1. B |
| 1. A |  |  |  |  |

### SECTION B

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 1. A | 1. A | 1. D | 1. A |
| 1. D | 1. B | 1. B | 1. B | 1. D |
| 1. A |  |  |  |  |

## 1993 04

### SECTION A

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. D | 1. B | 1. A | 1. C | 1. E |
| 1. E | 1. A | 1. C | 1. C | 1. D |
| 1. E |  |  |  |  |

### SECTION B

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. B | 1. D | 1. A | 1. B | 1. A |
| 1. C | 1. B | 1. E | 1. E | 1. C |
| 1. D |  |  |  |  |

### SECTION C

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. D | 1. E | 1. D | 1. E | 1. A |
| 1. B | 1. D | 1. B | 1. E | 1. A |
| 1. A |  |  |  |  |

## 1993 10

### SECTION A

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. C | 1. D | 1. B | 1. A | 1. B |
| 1. E | 1. C | 1. E | 1. E | 1. A |
| 1. B |  |  |  |  |

### SECTION B

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. D | 1. A | 1. B | 1. E | 1. E |
| 1. C | 1. D | 1. A | 1. C | 1. E |
| 1. E |  |  |  |  |