

GRE[®]

官方指南精讲 语文

韩巍 沈施铨 万炜 / 编著

Explanations of Official GRE[®]
Verbal Reasoning Practice Questions

150 道文字推理试题 **40** 道分析性写作试题
逐题精讲，剖析思路，点拨答题技巧，破解真题难点

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

GRE官方指南精讲: 语文 / 韩巍, 沈施铨, 万炜编
著. —杭州: 浙江教育出版社, 2015.9
ISBN 978-7-5536-3160-8

I. ①G… II. ①韩…②沈…③万… III. ①GRE—自
学参考资料 IV. ①H310.41

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2015) 第139507号

GRE官方指南精讲: 语文

出版发行 浙江教育出版社
(杭州市天目山路40号 邮编: 310013)
编 著 韩 巍 沈施铨 万 炜
责任编辑 孔令宇 古 羽
责任校对 刘文芳
责任印务 温劲风
封面设计 郝欣欣
印 刷 北京鑫海达印刷有限公司
开 本 889mm×1194mm 1/16
印 张 10.75
字 数 190 000
版 次 2015年9月第1版
印 次 2015年9月第1次印刷
标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5536-3160-8
定 价 35.00元
联系电话 0571-85170300-80928
电子邮箱 bj62605588@163.com
网 址 www.zjeph.com

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自从 2011 年新 GRE 考试开考以来，缺乏练习题目一直是令广大 GRE 考生发愁的事。考生们一直不得不依赖旧 GRE 的题目进行训练，亦或是依赖一些北美的非 ETS 机构所编写的模拟题。所有这些备用方案都和实际新 GRE 的考试出入较大。就拿旧 GRE 考试为例，其阅读部分长文章的比重远高于新 GRE 中长文章的比重，这还只是表象。从内在出题思路来看，旧 GRE 考查语义本身的题目比例远高于新 GRE，即有大量文章的题目单纯考查学生有没有看懂文章某些细节的语义。与之成鲜明对比的是，在新 GRE 考试中，尤其是在高分段的考题中，阅读细节语义的考查比例明显大幅下降，取而代之的是对文章主线思想概括、结论推断的考查。尤其特别的是，新 GRE 阅读中信息功能题的比例大幅增加，对于文章的某个细节概念，新 GRE 不再简单要求考生们看懂其语义，而是要看懂其在文章中的逻辑功能。类似的变化不胜枚举。这些都意味着，虽然非 ETS 官方的练习题目仍然能够在某种程度上帮助考生训练语言能力，但是在最现实的问题上，即了解考试出题思路这个问题上，这些替代品是远远不能满足当今考生需要的。

庆幸的是，ETS 于 2014 年出版的《GRE 语文官方指南》提供了 150 道符合新 GRE 思路的练习题，这些题目给广大考生注射了一针强心剂，其题目类型、出题思路都与当前考试形式与难度紧密结合，迅速成为了现阶段 GRE 考生必不可少的备考资料。为了更好地帮助广大考生掌握官方指南中的题目精髓，三位经验丰富的新东方 GRE 老师精心编写了这本《GRE 官方指南精讲：语文》。与传统的官方指南的中文翻译不同，本书的中文解析有着以下几大优势：

一、阅读部分模拟考场节奏

没有人在考场上会去把每个句子严格对译成相应的中文，考生更需要做的是提取语句的最核心语义，理清上下文的逻辑关系，且进行适当的、必要的推理。本书阅读部分的文章解读就采取了这一视角，绝不做无聊的直译，而以帮助考生理解文章整体逻辑结构为宗旨。

二、填空部分逻辑与词汇双管齐下

很多人喜欢将填空题片面地解读为考逻辑的或者是考词汇的题目，但无论哪一种极端化的观点都是误区。考场上，做填空题的目标不仅仅是做对，而且必须是做快，从而为更耗时的阅读留下足够的时间。

为了达到这一目标，通过对词汇的认知来读懂语义显然是必不可少的，而传统的依赖中文翻译的词汇书已经不足以达到这个目标，甚至经常起到副作用，所以本书编者在重点词汇旁引入了贴切而易懂的英文释义及英文同 / 近义词，以帮助读者更精确地掌握这些单词。除了词汇外，对逻辑词的精确把握，是快速切入填空题的法宝，因而本书中的解析着重从每题的逻辑关系入手，教会考生如何统筹每一道题目。

三、论证分析部分强调逻辑线路

一直以来，市面上都把 Analyze an Argument 部分理解为简单的驳论，认为做法就是顺着文章发展顺序，逐句挑错。然而，官方指南明确要求考生要理解文章的论证线索 (line of reasoning)，进行逐步的分析，甚至辨识出文章隐藏的推理步骤。因此，本书为部分重点文章配以详细的逻辑结构图，帮助考生快速理清文章脉络。这将大大简化考生的分析过程，考生只需按照推理线路图逐条考察，就可以实现文章的条理性。

四、是非分析部分注重全面思考

关于 Analyze an Issue 部分，官方指南一直强调，本项考试并不在意考生同意或者反对某个话题，而在意的是考生能够对任何一个话题进行全面、理性的分析。无论是同意或是反对，考生都需要从对立者角度批判地看待自己的视角。因此，本书中每一道是非问题的分析，都给考生们提供了多种视角，引导考生进行全面思考。如果在考场上遇到相应的话题，只需要参考本书中的思路，则至少在思维层面上可以做到万无一失。

最后，希望广大考生可以充分利用本书，也祝愿大家能够早日顺利杀 G 成功，实现飞跃重洋的梦想。本书在编辑出版的每一环节中都力求审慎周全，但恐仍有疏漏之处，尚祈读者不吝指正。你们的支持，是我们前进的最大动力。你们的成功，是对我们努力的最高奖励。

编 者

第一部分 文字推理

Part 1 Verbal Reasoning 1

题型一 阅读理解

Question Type 1 Reading Comprehension 2

练习一 简单题目

Practice Set 1: Easy 2

练习二 中等难度题目

Practice Set 2: Medium 9

练习三 较难题目

Practice Set 3: Hard 18

题型二 段落完形填空

Question Type 2 Text Completion 26

练习一 简单题目

Practice Set 1: Easy 26

练习二 中等难度题目

Practice Set 2: Medium 33

练习三 较难题目

Practice Set 3: Hard 40

题型三 同义句填空

Question Type 3 Sentence Equivalence 46

练习一 简单题目

Practice Set 1: Easy 46

练习二 中等难度题目	
Practice Set 2: Medium	50
练习三 较难题目	
Practice Set 3: Hard	55

文字推理综合练习

Mixed Practice Sets	59
综合练习一	
Mixed Practice Set 1	59
综合练习二	
Mixed Practice Set 2	78
综合练习三	
Mixed Practice Set 3	97

第二部分 分析性写作

Part 2 Analytical Writing 115

题型一 论证分析

Question Type 1 Analyze an Argument	116
---	-----

题型二 是非分析

Question Type 2 Analyze an Issue	145
--	-----

PART
01

第一部分

文字推理

Verbal Reasoning

Question Type 1

题型一

Reading Comprehension

阅读理解

Practice Set 1: Easy

(练习一：简单题目)

Questions 1~2

Lines 1-3 Ragwort was accidentally...the weed was rampant.

首先文章描述的对象是 ragwort 这种杂草，其特点是被引进到 New Zealand 后有害，并且蔓延。

Lines 3-9 What made matters worse was...can even result.

接着文章描述了农业从 sheep farming 转向 dairying (养牛) 之后，ragwort 的危害变大，因为 ragwort 本身有毒，羊吃了这种草数月后才会显示出生病的迹象，而牛吃了之后会马上生病，且可能是致命的。

总结 文章讨论了 ragwort 被引进到 New Zealand 后对当地农业产生巨大危害的原因：ragwort 本身是有害的，同时它对牛的危害要比对羊大很多，并且其蔓延的时候碰巧当地的畜牧业从养羊转向养牛。

1. The passage suggests that the proliferation of ragwort was particularly ill-timed because it

- A. coincided with and exacerbated a decline in agriculture
- B. took place in conditions that enabled the ragwort to spread faster than it otherwise would have done
- C. led to an increase in the amount of toxic compounds contained in the plants
- D. prevented people from producing honey that could be eaten safely
- E. had consequences for livestock that were more dramatic than they otherwise would have been

答案 E ragwort 的蔓延 ill-timed 是因为碰巧农业从 sheep farming 转向 dairying (养牛)。关于选项 A，文章没提及正好碰到农业衰退，排除；关于选项 B，文章没提到使 ragwort 传播更快的 condition，排除；关于选项 C，文章没提到 ragwort 的蔓延使它自身的有毒物质增加，排除；关于选项 D，在任何时候，以 ragwort 的花粉为原料的 honey 都是不安全的，因此这不是它 ill-timed 的原因，排除；关于选项 E，这个选项描述的意思是对于 livestock 来说，后果比本会有的更严重，也就是说本来是养羊的，后果较轻，现在变成养牛了，后果更严重，正确。

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

2. The passage implies which of the following about the problems ragwort poses to dairy farmers?

- A. Milk produced by cows that eat ragwort causes illness in humans who drink it.
- B. Ragwort can supplant the plants normally eaten by cattle.
- C. Cattle, unlike sheep, are unable to differentiate between ragwort and healthy grazing.

答案 B 根据题干无法精确定位, 看选项。关于选项 A, 文章没提到人喝了吃 ragwort 的牛产的奶会生病, 排除; 关于选项 B, 定位至 “Livestock generally avoid...in their pasture” (lines 6-8), 牲畜一般情况下是会避免吃 ragwort 的, 只有当 ragwort 代替了牧场上其他草时它们才会吃它, 而文章提及从养羊转向养牛后问题更严重了, 意味着牛在吃 ragwort, 说明 ragwort 代替了牛吃的草, 符合; 关于选项 C, 定位至 “Livestock generally avoid grazing where ragwort is growing” (lines 6-7), 文中提到牲畜通常可以辨别 ragwort 和 healthy grazing, 并没有说牛和羊有区别, 排除。

Question 3

Line 1-4 Despite the fact that...by restaurant meals.

总结 文章介绍了这样一个 paradox: 一方面在卫生检查上 catering establishments 比 ordinary restaurants 更严格, 另一方面在报告给 health department 的食物中毒案例数量上, catering services 导致的比 restaurant meals 导致的更多。

3. Which of the following, if true, helps explain the apparent paradox in the statement above?

- A. A significantly larger number of people eat in restaurants than attend catered banquets in any given time period.
- B. Catering establishments know how many people they expect to serve, and therefore are less likely than restaurants to have, and serve, leftover food, a major source of food poisoning.
- C. Many restaurants provide catering services for banquets in addition to serving individual meals.
- D. The number of reported food-poisoning cases at catered banquets is unrelated to whether the meal is served on the caterer's or the client's premises.
- E. People are unlikely to make a connection between a meal they have eaten and a subsequent illness unless the illness strikes a group who are in communication with one another.

答案 E 根据文章, 我们需要解释在 catering establishments 比 ordinary restaurants 卫生检查更严格的前提下, 为什么 catering services 导致的被报告的食物中毒事件比 restaurant meals 导致的更多。解释

这个 paradox 的关键是要意识到报告给 health department 的中毒事件数量并不等同于实际发生的中毒事件数量。关于选项 A，因为在卫生检查上 ordinary restaurants 比 catering establishments 更不严格，假如在 restaurants 吃饭的人比在 catered banquets 吃饭的人多，结果应该是前者产生的中毒事件多，加重 paradox，排除；关于选项 B，catering establishments 更少提供剩余食物（食物中毒主要来源）的结果应该是它产生的食物中毒事件更少，加重 paradox，排除；关于选项 C，restaurants 提供 catering services 与否不影响两者中毒事件数量的比较，排除；关于选项 D，catering establishments 引起的食物中毒事件的数量与它举办的地点是否有关无法解释上述 paradox，排除；关于选项 E，它的意思是除非遭受食物中毒的人之间会互相交流，一般情况下他们不会将生病的现象和食物联系起来，即实际产生的案例不等同于被报告的案例。参加 banquets 的人们更可能是熟人，因此去参加 banquets 的人比去餐厅吃饭的人更可能处于这样一个会互相交流的群体，随之而来可能产生更多被报告的案例，这可以解释为什么参加 banquets 会引起更多被报告的食物中毒案例，正确。

Questions 4~5

Lines 1-3 African American newspapers...African American publications.

文章首先指出 20 世纪 30 年代 African American newspaper 面临很多困境，并举了一个困境的例子：广告商忽视它们。

Lines 4-7 Advertisers' discrimination did...to secure revenues.

接着文章承认了广告商忽视带来的好处：可以更容易地印刷 politically charged material。

Lines 7-12 Unfortunately, it also...to boost circulation.

接下来出现转折，描述了广告商忽视带来的坏处：售价更高，并且被迫去印刷更多 sensationalism, sports, and society news 以增加发行量。

总结 文章指出 African American newspapers 在 20 世纪 30 年代面临的一个困境并详细展开描述困境的几个方面。

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

4. The passage suggests that if advertisers had more frequently purchased advertising in African American newspapers, then which of the following might have resulted?

- A. African American newspapers would have given more attention to sports and society news than they did.
- B. African American newspapers would have been available at lower prices than large national dailies were.
- C. African American newspapers would have experienced constraints on their content similar to those experienced by large national dailies.

答案 C 定位至 “advertisers of consumer products often ignored African American publications” (line 3) 可知广告商很少买 African American newspapers 的广告, 这种情况产生了一系列影响, 而本题题干的却是广告商如果多买广告会怎样, 因此正确答案一定是原文信息的反面。关于选项 A, 定位至 “African American publishers often felt compelled to print a disproportionate amount of sensationalism, sports, and society news to boost circulation” (lines 10-12), 原文描述的就是广告商很少买 African American newspapers 会导致这些 newspaper 做更多的 sports 和 society news, 选项描述的和这个结果方向一致 (应该相反), 所以排除; 关于选项 B, 定位至 “Unfortunately, it also made the selling price of Black papers much higher than that of general-circulation dailies” (lines 7-8), 文章只是说 African American newspapers 比 national dailies 贵, 广告商买更多广告后可能会使它们的价格比原来低一些, 至于是否会低到比 national dailies 更便宜, 无法得知, 排除; 关于选项 C, 定位至 “Editors could print politically charged material more readily than could the large national dailies, which depended on advertisers’ ideological approval to secure revenues” (lines 5-7), 这里指出 large national dailies 不容易出版 politically charged material, 因为它们 depended on advertisers’ ideological approval to secure revenues, 假如广告商买 African American newspapers 更多广告, 那么它们也将 depended on advertisers for revenues, 由此导致的结果就是它们也将不容易出版 politically charged material, 正确。

5. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the “advertisers” (line 3) mentioned in the passage?

- A. They assumed that advertising in African American newspapers would not significantly increase the sales of their products.
- B. They failed to calculate accurately the circulation of African American newspapers.
- C. They did not take African Americans’ newspaper reading into account when making decisions about where to advertise.
- D. They avoided African American newspapers partly because of their sensationalism.
- E. They tried to persuade African American newspapers to lower the rates charged for advertising.

答案 A 关于选项 A, 定位至 “For instance, knowing that buyers of African American papers also bought general-circulation papers, advertisers of consumer products often ignored African American publications” (lines 1-3), advertisers 知道买 African American papers 的人也都会买 general-circulation papers, 所以他们知道买 African American newspapers 的人都会看 general-circulation papers 上的广告, 因此再在 African American newspapers 上投放广告不会带来更多明显的效果, 正确; 关于选项 B, 文章没提到广告商对发行量的计算, 排除; 关于选项 C, 文章没提到 advertisers 在选择投放广告时有没有考虑过 African Americans’ newspaper, 排除; 关于选项 D, sensationalism 是 advertisers 不投放广告的结果, 不是原因; 关于选项 E, 文章没提及 advertisers 是否劝说 African American newspapers 降低价格, 排除。

Question 6

Line 1-4 Years ago, consumers in Frieland...from nonrenewable sources.

总结 文章介绍了从几年前开始, Frieland 的消费者消费 nonrenewable energy 要交税, 从那以后 nonrenewable energy 的消费量稳步下降。

6. If the statements in the passage are true, then which of the following must on the basis of them be true?

- A. There was a steady decline in the yearly revenues generated by the energy tax in Frieland.
- B. There was a steady decline in the total amount of energy consumed each year in Frieland.
- C. There was a steady increase in the use of renewable energy sources in Frieland.
- D. The revenues generated by the energy tax were used to promote the use of energy from renewable sources.
- E. The use of renewable energy sources in Frieland greatly increased relative to the use of nonrenewable energy sources.

答案 A 推断题。从文章可知, 能源税针对 nonrenewable energy, 又因为 nonrenewable energy 的使用有 steady reduction, 可以推断出关于 nonrenewable energy 的能源税总额稳步下降, A 正确; 关于选项 D, 从文章无法推出能源税的用途, 排除; 关于选项 BCE, 因为原文只说了 nonrenewable energy 的消费量稳定减少, 没有提到 renewable energy 的变化情况, 所以可能性很多, 可能是增加的(没有选项提到)、减少的(C 错)、相对增加的(B 错)、相对减少的(E 错), 总之无法判断, 因此 BCE 都不对。

Questions 7~9

Lines 1-4 In a plausible but...disappears in the summer.

首先文章介绍了由 Douglas Martinson 提出的看起来可信的猜想: 全球变暖引起的温度上升不会显著影响南极环境的稳定性。

Lines 4-12 True, less sea ice...not be excessive.

接着文章提到虽然全球变暖会使冬天形成的冰量减少, 但是 Douglas Martinson 认为这种因为冰量减少而产生的对于南极环境的影响会被抵消: 更少的冰形成使得表面海水的盐度更低, 盐度更低的表面海水密度更小, 因此不容易下沉去搅拌储藏热量的深层海水(对流减少), 因此深层海水(温度高)升到海面的速率更低, 因此尽管海面覆盖的冰减少了, 但是表面海水温度足够低, 所以减少的冰不会太多(因为温度高的深层海水上升而导致的融化减少了)。

总结 文章介绍了 Douglas Martinson 的观点: 全球变暖引起的温度上升不会显著影响南极环境的稳定性, 并描述了他的理由。

7. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of the surface waters in the current Antarctic environment?

- A. They are more affected by annual fluctuations in atmospheric temperatures than they would be if they were less salty.
- B. They are less salty than they would be if global warming were to occur.
- C. They are more likely to sink and stir up deep waters than they would be if atmospheric temperatures were to increase.
- D. They are able to offset some of the effects of global warming beyond the Antarctic region.
- E. They are less affected by the temperature of deep water than they would be if atmospheric temperatures were to increase.

答案 C 关于 surface waters 的描述, 定位至文章第二部分 “True, less sea ice...not be excessive” (lines 4-12), 其中谈到了全球变暖之后 surface water 密度更小, 不易下沉, 下层带有热量的海水上升更慢, 导致表面水温更低, 因此 surface waters 目前的情况是比全球变暖后密度更大, 更易下沉, 更易受深层海水上升影响而水温更高。关于选项 A, 文章没提到 annual fluctuations in atmospheric temperatures 对海水的影响, 排除; 关于选项 B, 目前 surface water 应该比全球变暖后更 salty, 选项说反了, 排除; 关于选项 C, 目前 surface water 比气温增高时更易下沉并搅拌深层海水, 正确; 关于选项 D, 文章没提及 Antarctic region 以外的地区的情况, 排除; 关于选项 E, surface water 在目前状态下应该比在气温升高时更多地受深层海水影响, 选项说反了, 排除。

8. The passage suggests that Martinson believes which of the following about deep waters in the Antarctic region?

- A. They rise to the surface more quickly than they would if global warming were to occur.
- B. They store heat that will exacerbate the effects of increases in atmospheric temperatures.
- C. They would be likely to be significantly warmed by an increase in atmospheric temperatures.
- D. They would be more salty than they currently are if global warming were to occur.
- E. They are less likely to be stirred up when surface waters are intensely salty than when surface waters are relatively unsalty.

答案 A 关于 deep water 的描述, 定位至文章第二部分 “True, less sea ice...not be excessive” (lines 4-12), 全球变暖后 deep waters 更不容易被 surface waters 搅拌, 上升更慢, 因此目前状态相对变暖后更容易被 surface waters 搅拌, 上升更快。选项 A 符合, 正确; 关于选项 B, 文章没有提到 deep waters 储藏的热量对 atmospheric temperatures 的影响, 排除; 关于选项 C, 文章没有提到 an increase in atmospheric temperatures 对 deep waters 的影响, 排除; 关于选项 D, 文章没有提到 deep waters 的盐度与 global warming 的关系, 排除; 关于选项 E, surface waters 在 intensely salty 的状态下比

relatively unsalty 的状态下更容易搅拌 deep waters, 选项 E 说反了, 排除。

9. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the sea ice that surrounds the Antarctic continent?

- A. The amount of sea ice that forms in the winter has been declining.
- B. Most of the sea ice that forms in the winter remains intact in the summer.
- C. Even small changes in the amount of sea ice dramatically affect the temperature of the surface waters.
- D. Changes in the amount of sea ice due to global warming would significantly affect the stability of the Antarctic environment.
- E. Changes in the amount of sea ice affect the degree of saltiness of the surface waters.

答案 E 全文都在谈 sea ice, 根据题干不能定位, 看选项。关于选项 A, 文章没有比较现在和之前冬天形成的冰的数量, 排除; 关于选项 B, 定位至 “where sea ice forms on the periphery of the continent in the autumn and winter and mostly disappears in the summer” (lines 3-4), 大部分冰夏天会消失, 选项说反了, 排除; 关于选项 C, 定位至 “the surface waters would remain cold enough so that the decrease would not be excessive” (lines 11-12), 冰的减少 not excessive, 没有 dramatically affect, 选项说反了, 排除; 关于选项 D, 根据 Douglas 的观点, 全球变暖导致的冰融化不会 significantly affect the stability of the Antarctic environment, 而作者认为他的观点 “plausible” (line 1), 因此选项说反了, 排除; 关于选项 E, 定位至 “less sea ice would mean a smaller increase in the concentration of salt” (line 8), 正确。

Practice Set 2: Medium

(练习二：中等难度题目)

Question 1

Lines 1-6 That sales can be...than the other departments.

总结 文章指出根据 Savefast 连锁店中唯一一家拥有天窗的商店的经验，阳光照进商店可以促进销售：天窗允许阳光照到商店的一半空间，减少人造光的使用；另一半空间使用人造光。商店开张两年来，能照到阳光的一面销售额明显高于另一面。

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

- A. On particularly cloudy days, more artificial light is used to illuminate the part of the store under the skylight.
- B. When the store is open at night, the departments in the part of the store under the skylight have sales that are no higher than those of other departments.
- C. Many customers purchase items from departments in both parts of the store on a single shopping trip.
- D. Besides the skylight, there are several significant architectural differences between the two parts of the store.
- E. The departments in the part of the store under the skylight are the departments that generally have the highest sales in other stores in the Savefast chain.

答案 B 加强题。前提：商店中照到阳光的一面销售好于未照到阳光的一面。结论：阳光照进商店可以促进销售。文中逻辑背后的假设是只有阳光这个因素会影响两面的销售差异，即没有其他因素会导致能照到阳光的一面销售比未照到阳光的一面销售好。关于选项 A，阴天使用更多人造光不会影响照到阳光一面与没有照到阳光一面的销售额比较，排除；关于选项 B，晚上阳光消失后，白天能照到阳光那一面销售额不比另一面好，控制变量，排除了其他可能影响销售的因素，说明在白天阳光有促进销售的效果，加强了，正确；关于选项 C，来买商品的顾客在两面都买东西，根据这个信息无法判断在哪面买的多，对两面销售额影响无法确定，排除；关于选项 D，两面还有其他显著差异，说明可能有其他因素导致一面比另一面销售好，削弱而非加强，排除；关于选项 E，Savefast chain 其他商店的位置和有天窗的这家店能照到阳光的一面相同的区域一直是销售最好的地方，说明确实是有其他因素导致有阳光一侧比另一侧销售好，削弱而非加强，排除。

Questions 2~4

Lines 1-10 While the best sixteenth-century...from syntax to science.

文章首先描述了 best sixteenth-century Renaissance scholars 以 original Latin 的形式在 original historical context 中去精通和理解 Roman classics, 而和这些 scholars 同时代的受过教育的人只是从节选的拉丁文教科书中去了解它们。因为这些 Roman classics 中的部分内容被认为并不总是适合 Renaissance young, 因此 Renaissance teachers 考虑到这些年轻人的需求, 对这些文本进行了筛选和剪辑 (from syntax to science), 再提供给他们学习。

Lines 11-12 Thus, I believe that...sixteenth-century reader.

接着作者得出结论: 现代读者不可能知道 a line of ancient Roman poetry or prose 对 particular educated sixteenth-century reader 意味着什么。

总结 文章主要介绍了文艺复兴时期学生如何被教授 Roman classics。

2. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the

- A. unsuitability of the Roman classics for the teaching of morality
- B. approach that sixteenth-century scholars took to learning the Roman classics
- C. effect that the Roman classics had on educated people in the Renaissance
- D. way in which the Roman classics were taught in the sixteenth century
- E. contrast between the teaching of the Roman classics in the Renaissance and the teaching of the Roman classics today

答案 D 主旨题。文章主要目的是介绍文艺复兴时期 Roman classics 如何被教给学生, 因此选项 D 正确; 关于选项 A, 文章确实提到了 Roman classics 不适合道德教育, 但这不是文章的主题, 写它只是为了说明为什么那些老师将 Roman classics 进行筛选和剪辑, 排除; 关于选项 B, 文章确实也提到了 sixteenth-century scholars 学习 Roman classics 的方法, 但这只是为了引出学校里教授 Roman classics 的方法并与之作对比, 排除; 关于选项 C, 文章没有讨论 Roman classics 对于文艺复兴时期 educated people 的影响, 排除; 关于选项 E, 文章没有讨论文艺复兴时期和当代 Roman classics 教学的对比, 排除。

3. The information in the passage suggests that which of the following would most likely result from a student's having studied the Roman classics under a typical sixteenth-century teacher?

- A. The student recalls a line of Roman poetry in conjunction with a point learned about grammar.
- B. The student argues that a Roman poem about gluttony is not morally offensive when it is understood in its historical context.