

1. The governor might conceivably find a genuine resolution to the budgetary dilemma, but she may be tempted to engage in a deception: a _____ exercise in fiscal prudence.

- A. Rigorous
- B. Sparking
- C. Specious
- D. Blatant
- E. Convincing

2. Without seeming unworldly, William James appeared wholly removed from the _____ of society, the conventionality of academy.

- A. Ethos
- B. Idealism
- C. Romance
- D. Paradox
- E. Commonplace

3. The great (i)_____ of most books that examine the American presidency is their ideological bias, but for most part, this volume on the presidency maintain an impressive degree of (ii)_____.

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| A. Contribution | D. Paradox |
| B. Limitation | E. Fluency |
| C. Paradox | F. Objectivity |

4. The reclusive clergyman may have lived and died in melancholy, but this does not seem to have (i)_____ his genius in any way. On the contrary, we find ourselves wondering whether his genius was not (ii)_____ in some mysterious way by his mood.

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| A. Influenced | D. Served |
| B. Hampered | E. Controlled |
| C. Triggered | F. Identified |

5. This author argued that the field of sociology has been overly (i)_____, partly because, for many scholars, the edges of the social universe are defined by national borders. In this era of increasing globalization, however, sociology is presented with a historically distinct opportunity to transcend its former (ii)_____.

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| A. Narrow in scope | D. Utilitarianism |
| B. Susceptible to fads | E. Parochialism |
| C. Averse to empiricism | F. Historicism |

6. Applications of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) have fared best in contexts in which habitat condition is closely linked to species condition and the cause of habitat degradation is easily identified.

The achievements of the ESA in those contexts, however, have (i)_____ that other uses of the act can (ii)_____ that record even where such favorable conditions do not (iii)_____.

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| A. Quelled the conviction | D. Mitigate | G. Vary |
| B. Presaged the uncertainty | E. Duplicate | H. Pertain |
| C. Foster the misconception | F. Elucidate | I. Diminish |

Most seismologists assume that following a major earthquake and its aftershocks, the fault (a break in Earth's crust where pressure can trigger an earthquake) will remain quiet until stresses have time to rebuild, typically over hundreds or thousands of years. Recent evidence of subtle interaction between earthquakes may overturn this assumption, however. According to the stress-triggering hypothesis, faults are unexpectedly responsive to subtle stresses they acquire as neighboring faults shift. Rather than simply dissipating, stress relieved during an earthquake travels along the fault, concentrating in sites nearby, even the smallest additional stresses may then trigger another quake along the fault or on a nearby fault. Although scientists have long viewed such subtle interactions as nonexistent, the hypothesis has explained the location and frequency of earthquakes following several of the destructive quakes in California, Japan, and Turkey.

7. According to the passage, which of the following is an assumption that may be invalidated by recent seismological evidence?
- A. Earthquakes are caused by stresses building up fault within earth's crust
 - B. Most major earthquakes can be predicted with reasonable accuracy
 - C. Faults are highly responsive to even minor stresses in neighboring faults.
 - D. Most major earthquakes are followed by predictable aftershocks.
 - E. A fault that has resulted in a major earthquake becomes quiet for a long period.

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

8. The passage suggests that most seismologists believe which of the following about fault stresses?
- A. They are dissipated when they result in an earthquake.
 - B. They are transferred between neighboring faults.
 - C. They will not cause a major earthquake along the same fault in the space of a few years.

In February 1848 the people of Paris rose in revolt against the constitutional monarchy 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 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 invaluable documentation as a by-product of authorities' efforts to search out 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.

9. 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.
 - E. As knowledge of the February Revolution increases, chances are good that its importance will eventually eclipse that of the June insurrection.

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