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阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/126/2021\\_2022\\_GMAT\\_E9\\_98\\_85\\_E8\\_AF\\_BB\\_c89\\_126440.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/126/2021_2022_GMAT_E9_98_85_E8_AF_BB_c89_126440.htm) It was once assumed that all living things could be divided into two fundamental and exhaustive categories. Multicellular plants and animals, as well as many unicellular organisms, are eukaryotic-their large, complex cells (5) have a well-formed nucleus and many organelles. On the other hand, the true bacteria are prokaryotic cell, which are simple and lack a nucleus. The distinction between eukaryotes and bacteria, initially defined in terms of subcellular structures visible with a microscope, was ultimately (10) carried to the molecular level. Here prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells have many features in common. For instance, they translate genetic information into proteins according to the same type of genetic coding. But even where the molecular processes are the same, the details in (15) the two forms are different and characteristic of the respective forms. For example, the amino acid sequences of various enzymes tend to be typically prokaryotic or eukaryotic. The differences between the groups and the similarities within each group made it seem certain to most biologists (20) that the tree of life had only two stems. Moreover, arguments pointing out the extent of both structural and functional differences between eukaryotes and true bacteria convinced many biologists that the precursors of the eukaryotes must have diverged from the common (25) ancestor before the bacteria arose. 1. The passage is primarily concerned with (A) detailing the evidence that has led most

biologists to replace the trichotomous picture of living organisms with a dichotomous one (B) outlining the factors that have contributed to the current hypothesis concerning the number of basic categories of living organisms (C) evaluating experiments that have resulted in proof that the prokaryotes are more ancient than had been expected. (D) summarizing the differences in structure and function found among true bacteria, archaebacteria, and eukaryotes (E) formulating a hypothesis about the mechanisms of evolution that resulted in the ancestors of the prokaryotes 2. According to the passage, investigations of eukaryotic and prokaryotic cells at the molecular level supported the conclusion that (A) most eukaryotic organisms are unicellular (B) complex cells have well-formed nuclei (C) prokaryotes and eukaryotes form two fundamental categories (D) subcellular structures are visible with a microscope (E) prokaryotic and eukaryotic cells have similar enzymes 3. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the two-category hypothesis is likely to be true? (A) It is promising because it explains the presence of true bacteria-like organisms such as organelles in eukaryotic cells. (B) It is promising because it explains why eukaryotic cells, unlike prokaryotic cells, tend to form multicellular organisms. (C) It is flawed because it fails to account for the great variety among eukaryotic organisms. (D) It is flawed because it fails to account for the similarity between prokaryotes and eukaryotes. (E) It is flawed because it fails to recognize an important distinction among prokaryotes. 4. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following have recently been compared in order to

clarify the fundamental classifications of living things? (A) The genetic coding in true bacteria and that in other prokaryotes (B) The organelle structures of archaebacteria, true bacteria, and eukaryotes (C) The cellular structures of multicellular organisms and unicellular organisms (D) The molecular sequences in eukaryotic RNA, true bacterial RNA, and archaebacterial RNA (E) The amino acid sequences in enzymes of various eukaryotic species and those of enzymes in archaebacterial species 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)