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阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/164/2021_2022_GMAT_E9_98_85_E8_AF_BB_c89_164856.htm Two divergent definitions have dominated sociologists' discussions of the nature of ethnicity. The first emphasizes the primordial and unchanging character of ethnicity. In this view, people have an essential need for belonging that (5) is satisfied by membership in groups based on shared ancestry and culture. A different conception of ethnicity de-emphasizes the cultural component and defines ethnic groups as interest groups. In this view, ethnicity serves as a way of mobilizing a certain population behind issues (10) relating to its economic position. While both of these definitions are useful, neither fully captures the dynamic and changing aspects of ethnicity in the United States. Rather, ethnicity is more satisfactorily conceived of as a process in which preexisting communal bonds and common (15) cultural attributes are adapted for instrumental purposes according to changing real-life situations. One example of this process is the rise of participation by Native American people in the broader United States political system since the Civil Rights movement of the (20) 1960s. Besides leading Native Americans to participate more actively in politics (the number of Native American legislative officeholders more than doubled), this movement also evoked increased interest in tribal history and traditional culture. Cultural and instrumental components of (25) ethnicity are not mutually exclusive, but rather reinforce one another. The Civil Rights

movement also brought changes in the uses to which ethnicity was put by Mexican American people. In the 1960s, Mexican Americans formed (30) community-based political groups that emphasized ancestral heritage as a way of mobilizing constituents. Such emerging issues as immigration and voting rights gave Mexican American advocacy groups the means by which to promote ethnic solidarity. Like European ethnic groups in the (35) nineteenth-century United States, late-twentieth-century Mexican American leaders combined ethnic with contemporary civic symbols. In 1968 Henry Cisneros, then mayor of San Antonio, Texas, cited Mexican leader Benito Juarez as a model for Mexican Americans in their fight for con- (40) temporary civil rights. And every year, Mexican Americans celebrate Cinco de Mayo as fervently as many Irish American people embrace St. Patrick's Day (both are major holidays in the countries of origin), with both holidays having been reinvented in the context of the United States and linked to ideals, symbols, and heroes of the United States.

1. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

(A) In their definitions of the nature of ethnicity, sociologists have underestimated the power of the primordial human need to belong. (B) Ethnicity is best defined as a dynamic process that combines cultural components with shared political and economic interests. (C) In the United States in the twentieth century, ethnic groups have begun to organize in order to further their political and economic interests. (D) Ethnicity in the United States has been significantly changed by the Civil Rights movement. (E) The two definitions of ethnicity that have dominated sociologists

discussions are incompatible and should be replaced by an entirely new approach. 2. Which is the following statements about the first two definitions of ethnicity discussed in the first paragraph is supported by the passage? (A) One is supported primarily by sociologists, and the other is favored by members of ethnic groups. (B) One emphasizes the political aspects of ethnicity, and the other focuses on the economic aspects. (C) One is the result of analysis of United States populations, and the other is the result of analysis of European populations. (D) One focuses more on the ancestral components of ethnicity than does the other. (E) One focuses more on immigrant groups than does the other. 3. The author of the passage refers to Native American people in the second paragraph in order to provide an example of (A) the ability of membership in groups based on shared ancestry and culture to satisfy an essential human need. (B) how ethnic feelings have both motivated and been strengthened by political activity (C) how the Civil Rights movement can help promote solidarity among United States ethnic groups (D) how participation in the political system has helped to improve a groups economic situation (E) the benefits gained from renewed study of ethnic history and culture

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