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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_164876.htm Although genetic mutations in

bacteria and viruses can lead to epidemics, some epidemics are caused by bacteria and viruses that have undergone no significant genetic change. In analyzing the latter, scientists have (5) discovered the importance of social and ecological factors to epidemics.

Poliomyelitis, for example, emerged as an epidemic in the United States in the twentieth century. by then, modern sanitation was able to delay exposure to polio until adolescence or adulthood, at (10) which time polio infection produced paralysis. Previously, infection had occurred during infancy, when it typically provided lifelong immunity without paralysis. Thus, the hygiene that helped prevent typhoid epidemics indirectly fostered a paralytic polio epidemic. Another (15) example is Lyme disease, which is caused by bacteria that are transmitted by deer ticks. It occurred only sporadically during the late nineteenth century but has recently become prevalent in parts of the United States, largely due to an increase in the deer population that (20) occurred simultaneously with the growth of the suburbs and increased outdoor recreational activities in the deers habitat. Similarly, an outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever became an epidemic in Asia in the 1950s because of ecological changes that caused *Aedes aegypti*, (25) the mosquito that transmits the dengue virus, to proliferate The stage is now set in the United States for a dengue epidemic because of the inadvertent introduction

and wide dissemination of another mosquito, *Aedes albopictus*. 1. The passage suggests that a lack of modern sanitation would make which of the following most likely to occur? (A) An outbreak of Lyme disease (B) An outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever (C) An epidemic of typhoid (D) An epidemic of paralytic polio among infants (E) An epidemic of paralytic polio among adolescents and adults 2. According to the passage, the outbreak of dengue hemorrhagic fever in the 1950s occurred for which of the following reasons? (A) The mosquito *Aedes aegypti* was newly introduced into Asia. (B) The mosquito *Aedes aegypti* became more numerous. (C) The mosquito *Aedes albopictus* became infected with the dengue virus. (D) Individuals who would normally acquire immunity to the dengue virus as infants were not infected until later in life. (E) More people began to visit and inhabit areas in which mosquitos live and breed.

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