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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/214/2021_2022_GMAT_E8_80_83_E8_AF_95_c89_214045.htm Passage 30 Since the early 1970 ' s, historians have begun to devote serious attention to the working class in the United States. Yet while we now have studies of working-class communities and culture, we know(5) remarkably little of worklessness. When historians have paid any attention at all to unemployment, they have focused on the Great Depression of the 1930 ' s. The narrowness of this perspective ignores the pervasive recessions and joblessness of the previous decades, as(10) Alexander Keyssar shows in his recent book. Examining the period 1870-1920, Keyssar concentrates on Massachusetts, where the historical materials are particularly rich, and the findings applicable to other industrial areas.(15) The unemployment rates that Keyssar calculates appear to be relatively modest, at least by Great Depression standards: during the worst years, in the 1870 ' s and 1890 ' s, unemployment was around 15 percent. Yet Keyssar rightly understands that a better way to (20) measure the impact of unemployment is to calculate unemployment frequenciesmeasuring the percentage of workers who experience any unemployment in the course of a year. Given this perspective, joblessness looms much larger.(25)Keyssar also scrutinizes unemployment patterns according to skill level, ethnicity, race, age, class, and gender. He finds that rates of joblessness differed primarily according to class: those in middle-class and white-collar occupations were far less likely to be

unemployed. Yet the impact of unemployment on a specific class was not always the same. Even when dependent on the same trade, adjoining communities could have dramatically different unemployment rates. Keyssar uses these differential rates to help explain a phenomenon⁽³⁵⁾ that has puzzled historians the startlingly high rate of geographical mobility in the nineteenth-century United States. But mobility was not the dominant working-class strategy for coping with unemployment, nor was assistance from private charities or state agencies. Self-help⁽⁴⁰⁾ and the help of kin got most workers through jobless spells. While Keyssar might have spent more time developing the implications of his findings on joblessness for contemporary public policy, his study, in its thorough⁽⁴⁵⁾ research and creative use of quantitative and qualitative evidence, is a model of historical analysis.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with (A) recommending a new course of investigation (B) summarizing and assessing a study (C) making distinctions among categories (D) criticizing the current state of a field (E) comparing and contrasting two methods for calculating data

2. The passage suggests that before the early 1970's, which of the following was true of the study by historians of the working class in the United States? (A) The study was infrequent or superficial, or both. (B) The study was repeatedly criticized for its allegedly narrow focus. (C) The study relied more on qualitative than quantitative evidence. (D) The study focused more on the working-class community than on working-class culture. (E) The study ignored working-class joblessness during the Great Depression.

3. According to the passage, which of the following is

true of Keyssar ' s findings concerning unemployment in Massachusetts? (A) They tend to contradict earlier findings about such unemployment. (B) They are possible because Massachusetts has the most easily accessible historical records. (C) They are the first to mention the existence of high rates of geographical mobility in the nineteenth century. (D) They are relevant to a historical understanding of the nature of unemployment in other states. (E) They have caused historians to reconsider the role of the working class during the Great Depression.

4. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the unemployment rates mentioned in line 15 (A) They hovered, on average, around 15 percent during the period 1870-1920. (B) They give less than a full sense of the impact of unemployment on working-class people. (C) They overestimate the importance of middle class and white-collar unemployment. (D) They have been considered by many historians to underestimate the extent of working-class unemployment. (E) They are more open to question when calculated for years other than those of peak recession.

5. Which of the following statements about the unemployment rate during the Great Depression can be inferred from the passage? (A) It was sometimes higher than 15 percent. (B) It has been analyzed seriously only since the early 1970 ' s. (C) It can be calculated more easily than can unemployment frequency. (D) It was never as high as the rate during the 1870 ' s. (E) It has been shown by Keyssar to be lower than previously thought.

6. According to the passage, Keyssar considers which of the following to be among the important predictors of the likelihood that a particular person

would be unemployed in late nineteenth-century Massachusetts? .
The person ' s class . Where the person lived or worked . The
person ' s age (A) only (B) only (C) and only (D) and
only (E) , , and 7. The author views Keyssar ' s study with
(A) impatient disapproval (B) wary concern (C) polite skepticism
(D) scrupulous neutrality (E) qualified admiration8. Which of the
following, if true, would most strongly support Keyssar ' s findings
as they are described by the author? (A) Boston, Massachusetts, and
Quincy, Massachusetts, adjoining communities, had a higher rate of
unemployment for working-class people in 1870 than in 1890. (B)
White-collar professionals such as attorneys had as much trouble as
day laborers in maintaining a steady level of employment throughout
the period 1870-1920. (C) Working-class women living in
Cambridge, Massachusetts, were more likely than working-class men
living in Cambridge to be unemployed for some period of time
during the year 1873. (D) In the 1890 ' s, shoe-factory workers
moved away in large numbers from Chelmsford, Massachusetts,
where shoe factories were being replaced by other industries, to
adjoining West Chelmsford, where the shoe industry flourished. (E)
In the late nineteenth century, workers of all classes in Massachusetts
were more likely than workers of all classes in other states to move
their place of residence from one location to another within the state.

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