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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/453/2021\\_2022\\_GRE\\_E9\\_98\\_85\\_E8\\_AF\\_BB\\_E7\\_c86\\_453713.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/453/2021_2022_GRE_E9_98_85_E8_AF_BB_E7_c86_453713.htm) Passage 21 结论解释型（美国历史）特别套路主题

Bernard Bailyn has recently reinterpreted the early history of the United States by applying new social research findings on the experiences of European migrants. In his

reinterpretation, migration becomes the organizing principle 主要原则 for rewriting the history of preindustrial North America. His

approach rests on four separate propositions. 下面几段是分论点大

列举：找数字标志词、主体词即可 The first of these asserts that

residents of early modern England moved regularly about their

countryside. migrating to the New World was simply a “ natural

spillover ” . Although （看后半句，转折） at first the colonies

held little positive attraction （讲原因） for the English they would

rather have stayed home by the eighteenth century people

increasingly migrated to America because they regarded it as the land

of opportunity\*5D. Secondly, Bailyn holds that, contrary to （强对比，

出取非题中的对比题） the notion that used to flourish in

America history textbooks\*7, there was never a typical New World

community\*7C. For example （小例子，可暂时不看）， the

economic and demographic character of early New England towns

varied considerably. Bailyn ’ s third proposition suggests two general

patterns prevailing among the many thousands of migrants: one

group came as indentured servants 契约佣人, another came to

acquire land. Surprisingly （奇怪的语言）， Bailyn suggests that

those who recruited indentured servants were the driving forces of transatlantic migration. These colonial entrepreneurs helped determine the social character of people who came to preindustrial North America. At first, thousands of unskilled laborers were recruited. by the 1730 ' s, however ( 强转折 , 可以出取非题 ) , American employers demanded skilled artisans\*1D.前三个论点没有评价 , 看成正评价

Finally, Bailyn argues that the colonies were a half-civilized半开化 hinterland穷乡僻壤 of the European culture system. He is undoubtedly correct ( 小 ) ( 让步 , 后面必有转折 ) to insist that the colonies were part of an Anglo-American empire. But ( 转折 ) to divide the empire into English core and colonial periphery, as Bailyn does, devalues\*8A ( 大- ) the achievements of colonial culture. It is true ( 小 ) ( 让步 , 找转折 ) , as Bailyn claims, that high culture in the colonies never matched\*4A that in England. But ( 大- ) ( 转折 ) what of (what of 1: what is the situation with respect to 2: what importance can be assigned to) seventeenth-century New England\*4美国东北六个州的联合, where the settlers created effective laws, built a distinguished university著名大学 ( 哈佛 ) , and published books? Bailyn might ( 让步 ) respond that New England was exceptional. However ( 转折 ) , the ideas and institutions developed by New England Puritans清教徒 had powerful effects on North American culture.这一段该讲什么 : 总结 ; 或者为什么给这样的评价 ; 要么就是延伸性内容

Although Bailyn goes on to apply his approach to some thousands of indentured servants who migrated just prior to the revolution, he fails to\*2 ( - ) 本段是文章的总结 link\*2D their

experience with the political development of the United States. Evidence presented in his work suggests how we might make such a connection. These indentured servants were treated as slaves for the period during which they had sold their time to American employers. It is not surprising很正常 that as soon as they served their time they passed up放弃 (pass up: 放弃 ; 错过) good wages in the cities and headed west to ensure their personal independence by acquiring land. Thus, it is in the west that a peculiarly American political culture began, among colonists who were suspicious of authority and intensely anti-aristocratic.

1. Which of the following statements about migrants (分论点一和三) to colonial North America is supported by information in the passage?信息题 (简单)

(A) A larger percentage of migrants to colonial North America came as indentured servants than as free agents interested in acquiring land.

(B) Migrants who came to the colonies as indentured servants were more successful at making a livelihood than were farmers and artisans.

(C) Migrants to colonial North America were more successful at acquiring their own land during the eighteenth century than during the seven-tenth century.

(D) By the 1730 ' s, migrants already skilled in a trade were in more demand\*1D by American employers than were unskilled laborers.分论点三 ( D )

(E) A significant percentage of migrants who came to the colonies to acquire land were forced to work as field hands for prosperous American farmers.

2. The author of the passage states that Bailyn failed to\*2信息题 (更简单)

(A) give sufficient emphasis to the cultural and political interdependence of the colonies and

England(B) describe carefully how migrants of different ethnic backgrounds preserved their culture in the united States(C) take advantage of social research on the experiences of colonists who migrated to colonial North America specifically to acquire land(D) relate\*2D the experience of the migrants to the political values that eventually shaped the character of the United States ( D ) (E) investigate the lives of Europeans before they came to colonial North America to determine more adequately their motivations for migrating 3. Which of the following best summarizes the author ' s evaluation of Bailyn ' s fourth proposition ( 大-小 ) ?态度题(A) It is totally implausible.(B) It is partially correct.混合评价 , 由限定词修饰的评价词(C) It is highly admirable.(D) It is controversial though persuasive. ( B ) (E) It is intriguing though unsubstantiated.

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