

GRE

阅读理解教程

本书编写组 编

中国环境科学出版社

ISBN 7-80169-338-2
 北京：中国环境科学出版社，2002.7
 GRE 阅读理解教程 / GRE 阅读理解教程编写组编.
 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

GRE

阅读理解教程

本GRE阅读理解教程由《GRE阅读理解教程》、《GRE写作教程》和《GRE听力教程》三部分组成。《GRE阅读理解教程》由全国数十名著名GRE教学和研究专家历经数年集体编撰而成。

由于近年来GRE考试发生了一些变化，如写作部分改在作文之前考了，词汇题也出现了不少新词，解题速度要求更高了等等。为了帮助广大同学适应上述变化，因此本系列涵盖了近十年的考试精华，尤其是涵盖了2002-2003年的最新考试趋势，真实地剖析和反映了ETS的出题思想及最新动态。

总之，本系列教材的实效性和实战性极强。广大同学只要使用本系列进行艰苦卓绝的训练，就一定能获得较理想的成绩。

○ 本书编写组 编

中国环境科学出版社出版
 (北京海淀区普惠南里14号) 100078

网址: <http://www.cesp.com.cn>
 电子邮箱: cesp@public.ceast.cn.net

北京燕山印务有限公司承印

各地新华书店经售

2002年1月第1版 2002年1月第1次印刷

787×1092 1/16

19.2

定价 36.00元

中国环境科学出版社

· 北京 ·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

GRE 阅读理解教程 / 《GRE 阅读理解教程》编写组编.

—北京: 中国环境科学出版社, 2002.7

ISBN 7-80163-338-5

I.G... II.G... III.英语-阅读教学-研究生-入
学考试-美国-自学参考资料 IV.H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 046972 号

GRE
GRE 阅读理解教程

版权所有 侵权必究

出版 中国环境科学出版社出版发行
(100036 北京海淀区普惠南里 14 号)
网 址: <http://www.cesp.com.cn>
电子信箱: cesp@public.east.cn.net
印刷 北京泰山兴业印务有限责任公司印刷
经销 各地新华书店经售
版次 2005 年 1 月第 4 版 2005 年 1 月第 1 次印刷
开本 787 × 1092 1/16
印张 19.5

定价 36.00 元

中国环境科学出版社

· 京 外 ·

教材说明

本GRE系列由《GRE类比·反义词教程》、《GRE填空教程》、《GRE数学教程》、《GRE阅读理解教程》、《GRE写作教程》和《最新GRE笔试题模考练习》构成，由全国数十名著名GRE教学和研究专家历经数年集体编撰而成。

由于近年来GRE考试发生了一些变化，例如：作文改为机考了，语文、数学部分改在作文之后考了，词汇题也出现了不少新词，解题速度要求更高了等等。为了帮助广大同学适应上述变化，因此本系列涵盖了近十年的考试精华，尤其是涵盖了2002-2003年的最新考试趋势，真实地剖析和反映了ETS的出题思想及最新动态。

总之，本系列教材的实效性和实战性极强。广大同学只要使用本系列进行艰苦卓绝的训练，就一定能获得较理想的成绩。

2004年12月

目 录

Exercise One.....	(1)
Exercise Two.....	(5)
Exercise Three.....	(10)
Exercise Four.....	(14)
Exercise Five.....	(19)
Exercise Six.....	(23)
Exercise Seven.....	(27)
Exercise Eight.....	(32)
Exercise Nine.....	(36)
Exercise Ten.....	(41)
Exercise Eleven.....	(45)
Exercise Twelve.....	(50)
Exercise Thirteen.....	(54)
Exercise Fourteen.....	(59)
Exercise Fifteen.....	(63)
Exercise Sixteen.....	(67)
Exercise Seventeen.....	(72)
Exercise Eighteen.....	(76)
Exercise Nineteen.....	(80)
Exercise Twenty.....	(84)
Exercise Twenty-one.....	(89)
Exercise Twenty-two.....	(94)
Exercise Twenty-three.....	(99)
Exercise Twenty-four.....	(104)
Exercise Twenty-five.....	(109)
Exercise Twenty-six.....	(113)
Exercise Twenty-seven.....	(117)
Exercise Twenty-eight.....	(122)
Exercise Twenty-nine.....	(127)
Exercise Thirty.....	(132)
Exercise Thirty-one.....	(137)
Exercise Thirty-two.....	(141)

Exercise	Thirty-three.....	(146)
Exercise	Thirty-four.....	(151)
Exercise	Thirty-five.....	(156)
Exercise	Thirty-six.....	(160)
Exercise	Thirty-seven.....	(165)
Exercise	Thirty-eight.....	(170)
Exercise	Thirty-nine.....	(174)
Exercise	Forty.....	(179)
Exercise	Forty-one.....	(183)
Exercise	Forty-two.....	(187)
Exercise	Forty-three.....	(192)
Exercise	Forty-four.....	(197)
Exercise	Forty-five.....	(201)
Exercise	Forty-six.....	(205)
Exercise	Forty-seven.....	(209)
Exercise	Forty-eight.....	(213)
Exercise	Forty-nine.....	(222)
Exercise	Fifty.....	(227)
Exercise	Fifty-one.....	(231)
Exercise	Fifty-two.....	(236)
Exercise	Fifty-three.....	(240)
Exercise	Fifty-four.....	(245)
Exercise	Fifty-five.....	(250)
Exercise	Fifty-six.....	(254)
Exercise	Fifty-seven.....	(259)
Exercise	Fifty-eight.....	(264)
Exercise	Fifty-nine.....	(268)
Exercise	Sixty.....	(272)
Exercise	Sixty-one.....	(277)
Exercise	Sixty-two.....	(282)
Exercise	Sixty-three.....	(287)
Exercise	Sixty-four.....	(291)
Exercise	Sixty-five.....	(295)
Exercise	Sixty-six.....	(300)
答案	(305)

Exercise One

Great comic art is never otherworldly, it does not seek to mystify us, and it does not deny ambiguity by branding as evil whatever differs from good. Great comic artists assume that truth may bear all lights, and thus they seek to accentuate contradictions in social action, not gloss over or transcend them by appeals to extrasocial symbols of divine ends, cosmic purpose, or laws of nature. The moment of transcendence in great comic art is a social moment, born out of the conviction that we are human, even though we try to be gods. The comic community to which artists address themselves is a community of reasoning, loving, joyful, compassionate beings, who are willing to assume the human risks of acting rationally. Without invoking gods or demons, great comic art arouses courage in reason, courage which grows out of trust in what human beings can do as humans.

1. The passage suggests that great comic art can be characterized as optimistic about the ability of humans to

- (A) rid themselves of pride
- (B) transcend the human condition
- (C) differentiate clearly between good and evil
- (D) avoid social conflicts
- (E) act rationally

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author admires great comic artists primarily for their

- (A) ability to understand the frequently subtle differences between good and evil
- (B) ability to reconcile the contradictions in human behavior
- (C) ability to distinguish between rational and irrational behavior
- (D) insistence on confronting the truth about the human condition
- (E) insistence on condemning human faults and weaknesses

3. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the organization of the passage?



- (A) A sequence of observations leading to a prediction (146)
- (B) A list of inferences drawn from facts stated at the beginning of the passage (151)
- (C) A series of assertions related to one general subject (156)
- (D) A statement of the major idea, followed by specific examples (160)
- (E) A succession of ideas moving from specific to general (165)

The evolution of sex ratios has produced, in most plants and animals with separate sexes, approximately equal numbers of males and females. Why should this be so? Two main kinds of answers have been offered. One is couched in terms of advantage to population. It is argued that the sex ratio will evolve so as to maximize the number of

(5) meetings between individuals of the opposite sex. This is essentially a "group selection" argument. The other, and in my view correct, type of answer was first put forward by Fisher in 1930. This "genetic" argument starts from the assumption that genes can influence the relative numbers of male and female offspring produced by an individual carrying the genes. That sex ratio will be favored which maximizes the number of descendants

(10) an individual will have and hence the number of gene copies transmitted. Suppose that the population consisted mostly of females: then an individual who produced sons only would have more grand children. In contrast, if the population consisted mostly of males, it would pay to have daughters. If, however, the population consisted of equal numbers of

(15) males and females, sons and daughters would be equally valuable. Thus a one-to-one sex ratio is the only stable ratio; it is an "evolutionarily stable strategy." Although Fisher wrote before the mathematical theory of games had been developed, his theory incorporates the essential feature of a game — that the best strategy to adopt depends on what others are doing.

Since Fisher's time, it has been realized that genes can sometimes influence the chro-

(20) mosome or gamete in which they find themselves so that the gamete will be more likely to participate in fertilization. If such a gene occurs on a sex-determining (X or Y) chromosome, then highly aberrant sex ratios can occur. But more immediately relevant to game theory are the sex ratios in certain parasitic wasp species that have a large excess of females. In

(25) these species, fertilized eggs develop into females and unfertilized eggs into males. A female stores sperm and can determine the sex of each egg she lays by fertilizing it or leaving it unfertilized. By Fisher's argument, it should still pay a female to produce equal numbers of sons and daughters. Hamilton, noting that the eggs develop within their

(30) host—the larva of another insect—and that the newly emerged adult wasps mate immediately and disperse, offered a remarkably cogent analysis. Since only one female usually lays eggs in a given larva, it would pay her to produce one male only, because this one male could fertilize all his sisters on emergence. Like Fisher, Hamilton looked for an evolutionarily stable strategy, but he went a step further in recognizing that he was looking for a strategy.



Exercise One

4. The author suggests that the work of Fisher and Hamilton was similar in that both scientists
- (A) conducted their research at approximately the same time
 - (B) sought to manipulate the sex ratios of some of the animals they studied
 - (C) sought an explanation of why certain sex ratios exist and remain stable
 - (D) studied game theory, thereby providing important groundwork for the later development of strategy theory
 - (E) studied reproduction in the same animal species
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author considers Fisher's work to be
- (A) fallacious and unprofessional
 - (B) definitive and thorough
 - (C) inaccurate but popular, compared with Hamilton's work
 - (D) admirable, but not as up-to-date as Hamilton's work
 - (E) accurate, but trivial compared with Hamilton's work
6. The passage contains information that would answer which of the following questions about wasps?
- I. How many eggs does the female wasp usually lay in a single host larva?
 - II. Can some species of wasp determine sex ratios among their offspring?
 - III. What is the approximate sex ratio among the offspring of parasitic wasps?
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) III only
 - (D) I and II only
 - (E) II and III only
7. It can be inferred that the author discusses the genetic theory in greater detail than the group selection theory primarily because he believes that the genetic theory is more
- (A) complicated
 - (B) accurate
 - (C) popular
 - (D) comprehensive
 - (E) accessible
8. According to the passage, successful game strategy depends on
- (A) the ability to adjust one's behavior in light of the behavior of others
 - (B) one's awareness that there is safety in numbers
 - (C) the degree of stability one can create in one's immediate environment



- (D) the accuracy with which one can predict future events
- (E) the success one achieves in conserving and storing one's resources
9. It can be inferred from the passage that the mathematical theory of games has been
- (A) developed by scientists with an interest in genetics
- (B) adopted by Hamilton in his research
- (C) helpful in explaining how genes can some times influence gametes
- (D) based on animals studies conducted prior to 1930
- (E) useful in explaining some biological phenomena
10. Which of the following is NOT true of the species of parasitic wasps discussed in the passage?
- (A) Adult female wasps are capable of storing sperm.
- (B) Female wasps lay their eggs in the larvae of other insects.
- (C) The adult female wasp can be fertilized by a male that was hatched in the same larva as herself.
- (D) So few male wasps are produced that extinction is almost certain.
- (E) Male wasps do not emerge from their hosts until they reach sexual maturity.
15. What is the approximate ratio among the offspring of parasitic wasps?
- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) I and II only
- (E) II and III only
20. Which of the following is NOT true of the gene that determines the sex of parasitic wasps?
- (A) It is located on the X chromosome.
- (B) It is dominant.
- (C) It is recessive.
- (D) It is located on the Y chromosome.
- (E) It is dominant.
25. Which of the following is NOT true of the gene that determines the sex of parasitic wasps?
- (A) It is located on the X chromosome.
- (B) It is dominant.
- (C) It is recessive.
- (D) It is located on the Y chromosome.
- (E) It is dominant.
30. According to the passage, the sex of parasitic wasps is determined by the ratio of male to female offspring.
- (A) the ability to determine one's behavior in light of the behavior of other individuals
- (B) one's awareness that there is safety in numbers
- (C) the degree of stability one can create in one's immediate environment



Exercise Two

By the time the American colonists took up arms against Great Britain in order to secure their independence, the institution of Black slavery was deeply entrenched. But the contradiction inherent in this situation was, for many, a source of constant embarrassment. "It always appeared a most iniquitous scheme to me," Abigail Adams wrote her husband in 1774, "to fight ourselves for what we are daily robbing and plundering from those who have as good a right to freedom as we have." (5)

Many Americans besides Abigail Adams were struck by the inconsistency of their stand during the War of Independence, and they were not averse to making moves to emancipate the slaves. Quakers and other religious groups organized antislavery societies, while numerous individuals manumitted their slaves. In fact, within several (10) years of the end of the War of Independence, most of the Eastern states had made provisions for the gradual emancipation of slaves.

1. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?
 - (A) The War of Independence produced among many Black Americans a heightened consciousness of the inequities in American society.
 - (B) The War of Independence strengthened the bonds of slavery of many Black Americans while intensifying their desire to be free.
 - (C) The War of Independence exposed to many Americans the contradiction of slavery in a country seeking its freedom and resulted in efforts to resolve that contradiction.
 - (D) The War of Independence provoked strong criticisms by many Americans of the institution of slavery, but produced little substantive action against it.
 - (E) The War of Independence renewed the efforts of many American groups toward achieving Black emancipation.

2. The passage contains information that would support which of the following statements about the colonies before the War of Independence?
 - (A) They contained organized antislavery societies.
 - (B) They allowed individuals to own slaves.



- (C) They prohibited religious groups from political action.
- (D) They were inconsistent in their legal definitions of slave status.
- (E) They encouraged abolitionist societies to expand their influence.

3. According to the passage, the War of Independence was embarrassing to some Americans for which of the following reasons?

- I. It involved a struggle for many of the same liberties that Americans were denying to others.
- II. It involved a struggle for independence from the very nation that had founded the colonies.
- III. It involved a struggle based on inconsistencies in the participants' conceptions of freedom.

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) I and II only
- (D) I and III only
- (E) I, II, and III

4. Which of the following statements regarding American society in the years immediately following the War of Independence is best supported by the passage?

- (A) The unexpected successes of the anti slavery societies led to their gradual demise in the Eastern states.
- (B) Some of the newly independent American states had begun to make progress toward abolishing slavery.
- (C) Americans like Abigail Adams became disillusioned with the slow progress of emancipation and gradually abandoned the cause.
- (D) Emancipated slaves gradually were accepted in the Eastern states as equal members of American society.
- (E) The abolition of slavery in many Eastern states was the result of close cooperation between religious groups and free Blacks.

It has long been known that the rate of oxidative metabolism (the process that uses oxygen to convert food into energy) in any animal has a profound effect on its living patterns. The high metabolic rate of small animals, for example, gives them sustained power and activity per unit of weight, but at the cost of requiring constant consumption

- (5) of food and water. Very large animals, with their relatively low metabolic rates, can survive well on a sporadic food supply, but can generate little metabolic energy per gram of body weight. If only oxidative metabolic rate is considered, therefore, one might assume that smaller, more active, animals could prey on larger ones, at least if they attacked in groups. Perhaps they could if it were not for anaerobic glycolysis, the
- (10) great equalizer.



Anaerobic glycolysis is a process in which energy is produced, without oxygen, through the breakdown of muscle glycogen into lactic acid and adenosine triphosphate (ATP), the energy provider. The amount of energy that can be produced anaerobically is a function of the amount of glycogen present—in all vertebrates about 0.5 percent of their muscles' wet weight. Thus the anaerobic energy reserves of a vertebrate are proportional to the size of the animal. If, for example, some predators had attacked a 100ton dinosaur, normally torpid, the dinosaur would have been able to generate almost instantaneously, via anaerobic glycolysis, the energy of 3,000 humans at maximum oxidative metabolic energy production. This explains how many large species have managed to compete with their more active neighbors: the compensation for a low oxidative metabolic rate is glycolysis.

There are limitations, however, to this compensation. The glycogen reserves of any animal are good, at most, for only about two minutes at maximum effort, after which only the normal oxidative metabolic source of energy remains. With the conclusion of a burst of activity, the lactic acid level is high in the body fluids, leaving the large animal vulnerable to attack until the acid is reconverted, via oxidative metabolism, by the liver into glucose, which is then sent (in part) back to the muscles for glycogen resynthesis. During this process the enormous energy debt that the animal has run up through anaerobic glycolysis must be repaid, a debt that is proportionally much greater for the larger vertebrates than for the smaller ones. Whereas the tiny shrew can replace in minutes the glycogen used for maximum effort, for example, the gigantic dinosaur would have required more than three weeks. It might seem that this interminably long recovery time in a large vertebrate would prove a grave disadvantage for survival. Fortunately, muscle glycogen is used only when needed and even then only in whatever quantity is necessary. Only in times of panic or during mortal combat would the entire reserves be consumed.

5. The primary purpose of the passage is to

- (A) refute a misconception about anaerobic glycolysis
- (B) introduce a new hypothesis about anaerobic glycolysis
- (C) describe the limitations of anaerobic glycolysis
- (D) analyze the chemistry of anaerobic glycolysis and its similarity to oxidative metabolism
- (E) explain anaerobic glycolysis and its effects on animal survival

6. According to the author, glycogen is crucial to the process of anaerobic glycolysis because glycogen

- (A) increases the organism's need for ATP
- (B) reduces the amount of ATP in the tissues
- (C) is an inhibitor of the oxidative metabolic production of ATP



- (D) ensures that the synthesis of ATP will occur speedily
 (E) is the material from which ATP is derived
7. According to the author, a major limitation of anaerobic glycolysis is that it can
- (A) produce in large animals more lactic acid than the liver can safely reconvert
 (B) necessitate a dangerously long recovery period in large animals
 (C) produce energy more slowly than it can be used by large animals
 (D) consume all of the available glycogen regardless of need
 (E) reduce significantly the rate at which energy is produced by oxidative metabolism
8. The passage suggests that the total anaerobic energy reserves of a vertebrate are proportional to the vertebrate's size because
- (A) larger vertebrates conserve more energy than smaller vertebrates
 (B) larger vertebrates use less oxygen per unit weight than smaller vertebrates
 (C) the ability of a vertebrate to consume food is a function of its size
 (D) the amount of muscle tissue in a vertebrate is directly related to its size
 (E) the size of a vertebrate is proportional to the quantity of energy it can utilize
9. The author suggests that, on the basis of energy production, a 100-ton dinosaur would have been markedly vulnerable to which of the following?
- I. Repeated attacks by a single smaller, more active adversary
 II. Sustained attack by numerous smaller, more active adversaries
 III. An attack by an individual adversary of similar size
- (A) II only
 (B) I and II only
 (C) I and III only
 (D) II and III only
 (E) I, II, and III
10. It can be inferred from the passage that the time required to replenish muscle glycogen following anaerobic glycolysis is determined by which of the following factors?
- I. Rate of oxidative metabolism
 II. Quantity of lactic acid in the body fluids
 III. Percentage of glucose that is returned to the muscles
- (A) I only
 (B) III only
 (C) I and II only
 (D) I and III only
 (E) I, II, and III
11. The author is most probably addressing which of the following audiences?



- (A) College students in an introductory course on animal physiology
- (B) Historians of science investigating the discovery of anaerobic glycolysis
- (C) Graduate students with specialized training in comparative anatomy
- (D) Zoologists interested in prehistoric animals
- (E) Biochemists doing research on oxidative metabolism

12. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- (A) The disadvantage of a low oxidative metabolic rate in large animals can be offset by their ability to convert substantial amounts of glycogen into energy.
- (B) The most significant problem facing animals that have used anaerobic glycolysis for energy is the resynthesis of its by-product, glucose, into glycogen.
- (C) The benefits to animals of anaerobic glycolysis are offset by the profound costs that must be paid.
- (D) The major factor ensuring that a large animal will triumph over a smaller animal is the large animal's ability to produce energy via anaerobic glycolysis.
- (E) The great differences that exist in metabolic rates between species of small animals and species of large animals can have important effects on the patterns of their activities.



Exercise Three

- By 1950, the results of attempts to relate brain processes to mental experience appeared rather discouraging. Such variations in size, shape, chemistry, conduction speed, excitation threshold, and the like as had been demonstrated in nerve cells remained negligible in significance for any possible correlation with the manifold dimensions of mental experience.
- (5)

- Near the turn of the century, it had been suggested by Hering that different modes of sensation, such as pain, taste, and color, might be correlated with the discharge of specific kinds of nervous energy. However, subsequently developed methods of recording and analyzing nerve potentials failed to reveal any such qualitative diversity. It was possible
- (10) to demonstrate by other methods refined structural differences among neuron types; however, proof was lacking that the quality of the impulse or its condition was influenced by these differences, which seemed instead to influence the developmental patterning of the neural circuits. Although qualitative variance among nerve energies was never rigidly disproved, the doctrine was generally abandoned in favor of the opposing view, namely,
- (15) that nerve impulses are essentially homogeneous in quality and are transmitted as “common currency” throughout the nervous system. According to this theory, it is not the quality of the sensory nerve impulses that determines the diverse conscious sensations they produce, but rather the different areas of the brain into which they discharge, and there is some evidence for this view. In one experiment, when an electric stimulus was
- (20) applied to a given sensory field of the cerebral cortex of a conscious human subject, it produced a sensation of the appropriate modality for that particular locus, that is, a visual sensation from the visual cortex, an auditory sensation from the auditory cortex, and so on. Other experiments revealed slight variations in the size, number, arrangement, and interconnection of the nerve cells, but as far as psychoneural correlations were concerned,
- (25) the obvious similarities of these sensory fields to each other seemed much more remarkable than any of the minute differences.

- However, cortical locus, in itself, turned out to have little explanatory value. Studies showed that sensations as diverse as those of red, black, green, and white, or touch, cold, warmth, movement, pain, posture, and pressure apparently may arise through activation
- (30) of the same cortical areas. What seemed to remain was some kind of differential pattern-



ing effects in the brain excitation: it is the difference in the central distribution of impulses that counts. In short, brain theory suggested a correlation between mental experience and the activity of relatively homogeneous nerve-cell units conducting essentially homogeneous impulses through homogeneous cerebral tissue. To match the multiple dimensions of mental experience psychologists could only point to a limitless variation in the spatiotemporal patterning of nerve impulses. (35)

1. The author suggests that, by 1950, attempts to correlate mental experience with brain processes would probably have been viewed with
 - (A) indignation
 - (B) impatience
 - (C) pessimism
 - (D) indifference
 - (E) defiance
2. The author mentions "common currency" in line 26 primarily in order to emphasize the
 - (A) lack of differentiation among nerve impulses in human beings
 - (B) similarity of the sensations that all human beings experience
 - (C) similarities in the views of scientists who have studied the human nervous system
 - (D) continuous passage of nerve impulses through the nervous system
 - (E) recurrent questioning by scientists of an accepted explanation about the nervous system
3. The description in lines 32-38 of an experiment in which electric stimuli were applied to different sensory fields of the cerebral cortex tends to support the theory that
 - (A) the simple presence of different cortical areas cannot account for the diversity of mental experience
 - (B) variation in spatiotemporal patterning of nerve impulses correlates with variation in subjective experience
 - (C) nerve impulses are essentially homogeneous and are relatively unaffected as they travel through the nervous system
 - (D) the mental experiences produced by sensory nerve impulses are determined by the cortical area activated
 - (E) variation in neuron types affects the quality of nerve impulses
4. According to the passage, some evidence exists that the area of the cortex activated by a sensory stimulus determines which of the following?
 - I. The nature of the nerve impulse
 - II. The modality of the sensory experience
 - III. Qualitative differences within a modality

