

GRE
安徽科学技术出版社

李长庚 唐述宗 任弘毅 编

GRE

阅读理解

练习大全

Collectanea of GRE

Reading Comprehension Exercises

GRE 阅读理解练习大全

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前 言

The Graduate Record Examinations (简称 GRE) 是美国大学的研究生入学考试, 由美国教育测试中心 (Educational Testing Service) (简称 ETS) 举办。其成绩已为众多的美国乃至一些美国境外的大学与研究院所承认。虽然各院校采用的标准不一, 所取成绩有高低, 但无论如何, GRE 成绩良好已成为境外学生获得赴美入学资格及奖学金的重要条件。

GRE 考试, 主要是指 GRE 的一般考试 (GRE General Test), 它由三个部分组成, 即语文、数学和逻辑分析部分, 累计考分 2400。对此, 一般考生能考到 1800 分已属不易, 理由是 GRE 不同于 TOEFL 考试, 没有日常的听力和属于基本知识的语法测试; GRE 的题目涉猎面广, 学术性强, 仅语文考试中的阅读理解一项就可能涉及到社会科学 (历史、政治、法律、宗教、教育、人类学和社会学等)、人文科学 (语言、文学、哲学和艺术等)、自然科学 (物理、化学、医学、心理学、天文、地质和气象等) 以及生物科学 (动物学、植物学和生态学等); 从词汇的角度来看, GRE 也比 TOEFL 难得多, 它涉及到上千个少见的, 甚至对有的考生可能是“一辈子就只见过这一次”的词。

由于 GRE 考试中的数学和逻辑分析这两部分对于善于抽象思维的中国考生一般不会构成问题, 所以我国近年来出版的 GRE 考试指南, 大多数把注意力放在单词的统计与注释上。这些读本中有各种各样的 GRE 词汇大全。

然而, 根据现代语言学的观点, 文章和句子的意思毕竟不是单词意思的总和, 不同的文体有不同的句型结构, 不同的学科也有不同的术语和习惯表达方式; 加之读者与作者在文化背景上的差异, 文章字面意义

与字里行间含义之间的差异，这就是为什么有的考生考试前临时抱佛脚，孤立地记住了成千上万个与单词对应的汉语意思，但考试成绩并不理想的缘故。

为了帮助广大考生在考前打下扎实的基础，迅速提高阅读理解能力，编者广泛地收集了十年来海内外发行的大量 GRE 应试资料，并在潜心研究 GRE 阅读试题的命题目的的基础上，编成了《GRE 阅读理解练习大全》一书。该书将与作者的另一本《GRE 惯用语大全》配套，一并提供读者使用。

本书将收入的 GRE 阅读理解文章 100 篇（相当于 25 份 GRE 全真试卷），依其题材严谨地分为四章，每章又根据其文章的长短及其附载的选择题多少而分为短文和长文两部分。短文（Short Passages）一般为 125—175 个单词，附 3—4 个问题，要求在 4 分钟内完成；长文（Long Passages）一般为 450—550 个单词，附 4—8 个问题，要求在 9 分钟内完成。

GRE 阅读考试的做题方法与托福考试相同，亦即采用“先看问题、后读文章、再做答案”的三步法。因 GRE 考试主要测试考生的“理解”力，其难度比托福考试的难度大，题目的答案往往不能直接在文中找到，许多问题往往不象托福考试那样读一遍文章就能选出正确答案，所以常常需要考生重复“读文章”和“做答案”这两个步骤，并运用其综合做题能力来对付下面六种问题：①中心思想（main idea）；②最佳标题（best title）；③推论（inference）；④作者原则的运用（application of the author's principles）；⑤作者的风格或语气（author's style or mood）；⑥文中资料（information directly stated in the passage）。

上述六种问题最先是由美国 HBJ 出版公司出版的《GRE 考试指南》提出的，后来得到海内外许多研究 GRE 考试的专家们的推广和发

挥。我们将它们在这里列出,是为了能对广大准备参加 GRE 考试的读者有所帮助。

阅读能力的提高决不是一朝一夕的事,没有哪位作者能给诸位一把“芝麻开门”的金钥匙。我们认为,考试成功的唯一捷径就是读者按照上述线索,加上自己独特的认识能力,去熟悉本书中收集的全部文章和全部选择问题。功到自然成,这是本书作者向诸位提供的忠告。

本书在每篇文章后面配置了词汇表,以节省读者查阅字典的时间;书末所设置的练习答案可供大家质疑和自我测定。

编 者

1992 年元月于合肥

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Key to the Exercises of the Whole Book

Social Studies

社会研究 (35篇)

Part A Short Passages

Passage 1

The Basis for Social Order

Man, said Aristotle, is a social animal. This sociability requires peaceful congregation, and the history of mankind is mainly a movement through time of human collectivities that range from migrant tribal bands to large and complex civilizations. Survival
5 has been due to the ability to create the means by which men in groups retain their unity and allegiance to one another.

Order was caused by the need and desire to survive the challenge of the environment. This orderly condition came to be called the "state," and the rules that maintained it, the "law." With time
10 the partner to this tranquillity, man marched across the centuries of his evolution to the brink of exploring the boundaries of his own galaxy. Of all living organisms, only man has the capacity to interpret his own evolution as progress. As social life changed, the worth and rights of each member in the larger group, of
15 which he was a part, increased. As the groups grew from clans to civilizations, the value of the individual did not diminish, but became instead a guide to the rules that govern all men.

1. The best expression of the main idea of this article is
 - (A) oppression and society
 - (B) the evolution of man
 - (C) man's animal instincts
 - (D) the basis for social order
 - (E) a history of violence and strife
2. The author would expect the greatest attention to individual rights and values to be found in
 - (A) farming communities
 - (B) small villages
 - (C) prehistoric families
 - (D) nomadic tribes
 - (E) modern cities
3. According to the article; man's uniqueness is attributed to the fact that he is
 - (A) evolving from a simpler to a more complex being
 - (B) a social animal
 - (C) capable of noting his own progress
 - (D) capable of inflicting injury and causing violence
 - (E) able to survive by forming groups with allegiance to one another

Word List

Aristotle <i>n.</i>	亚里士多德 (公元前 384—前322年, 古希腊哲学家)	tribal <i>adj.</i>	部落的, 部族的
social animal	群居动物	band <i>n.</i>	团, 群, (盗贼等的) 团伙
sociability <i>n.</i>	[生] 群集度	civilization <i>n.</i>	文明, 文化
congregation <i>n.</i>	集合	survival <i>n.</i>	生存; 幸存
range from...to...	(在某范围内) 变动, 变化	means <i>n. pl.</i>	(常作单数用) 方法; 手段
migrant <i>adj.</i>	移栖的, 移居的	due to	起因于……, 由于
		retain <i>vt.</i>	保持, 维持

allegiance <i>n.</i>	忠诚, 忠心	……看作	
one another	相互	clan <i>n.</i>	民族, 部族
order <i>n.</i>	(社会) 秩序; 次序, 顺序	diminish <i>vi.</i>	减少, 缩小
orderly <i>adj.</i>	有秩序的; 有组织的	govern <i>vt.</i>	统治, 支配, 控制
come to do sth.	结果是, 终于	instinct <i>n.</i>	本能, 生性, 天性
maintain <i>vt.</i>	保持; 维持; 维护	strife <i>n.</i>	竞争, 倾轧, 斗争
with time	随着时间的经过	prehistoric <i>adj.</i>	史前的; (有记载的) 历史以前的
tranquillity <i>n.</i>	平静; 稳定	nomadic <i>adj.</i>	游牧的, 流浪的
evolution <i>n.</i>	发展; [生] 演化, 进化	uniqueness <i>n.</i>	唯一; 无双; 独特
brink <i>n.</i>	边; [喻] 濒临; 边缘	be attributed to	被认为是……所 为; 归因于
galaxy <i>n.</i>	[天] 星系	evolve <i>vi.</i>	进展; 发展, 进化
living organism	生物	inflict <i>vt.</i>	使受 (痛苦、损失等)
interpret ... as	把……理解为, 把		

Passage 2

A Persistent Myth

A legendary island in the Atlantic Ocean beyond the Pillars of Hercules was first mentioned by Plato in the *Timaeus*. Atlantis was a fabulously beautiful and prosperous land, the seat of an empire nine thousand years before Solon. Its inhabitants overran part of Europe and Africa. Athens alone being able to defy them. Because of the impiety of its people, the island was destroyed by an earthquake and inundation. The legend may have existed before Plato and may have sprung from the concept of Homer's Elysium. The possibility that such an island once existed has caused much speculation, resulting in a theory that pre-Columbian civilizations in America were established by colonists from the lost island.

- The title below that best expresses the ideas of this passage is
 - A Persistent Myth
 - Geography According to Plato
 - The First Discoverers of America
 - Buried Civilizations
 - A Labor of Hercules
- According to the passage, we may safely conclude that the inhabitants of Atlantis
 - were known personally to Homer
 - were ruled by Plato
 - were a religious and superstitious people
 - used the name Columbus for America
 - left no recorded evidence of their civilization
- According to the legend, Atlantis was destroyed because the inhabitants
 - failed to obtain an adequate food supply
 - failed to conquer Greece
 - failed to respect their gods
 - believed in Homer's Elysium
 - had become too prosperous

Word List

persistent <i>adj.</i>	坚持的; 持久不变	比的英雄)
的		the Pillars of Hercules 世界的尽
myth <i>n.</i>	神话; 神话故事	头; 直布罗陀海峡两岸的悬岩
legend <i>n.</i>	传说; 神话	Plato <i>n.</i> 柏拉图 (公元前427?—前
legendary <i>adj.</i>	传说(中)的; 传奇	347, 古希腊哲学家)
(中)的		the <i>Timaeus</i> 《蒂迈欧篇》
pillar <i>n.</i>	柱, 纪念柱	Atlantis 阿特兰提斯洲(岛) (传说史
Hercules <i>n.</i>	[希、罗神] 赫尔克里	前位于大西洋直布罗陀以西的一个
斯, 大力神 (主神宙斯之子, 力大无		洲或岛, 古代著作家认为它是经地震

而沉入大洋的) spring from 起源于; 出身于; 来自
fabulously ad. 无比地, 非常; *concept n.* [哲] 概念; 观念, 思想
 [口] 极好地 *Homer n.* 荷马 (公元前10世纪前后
prosperous adj. 兴隆的, 繁荣的, 的希腊盲诗人)
 昌隆的 *speculation n.* 沉思, 思索; 空谈
seat n. 所在地; 中心地 *Elysium n.* [希神] 福地; 理想的乐
empire n. 帝国 土
Solon n. 梭伦 (古雅典的立法者) *result in* 结果为, 导致
overrun vt. 群集 (于) *pre-Columbian adj.* 哥伦布发现
Athens n. [史] 雅典 (古希腊雅典 美洲以前的
 城邦的首府) *colonist n.* 殖民者; 殖民地居民
defy vt. 蔑视, 藐视, 公然反对 *geography n.* 地理学; 地理
impiety n. 不虔诚, 不信神 *superstitious adj.* 迷信 (上) 的
inundation n. 洪水, 泛滥

Passage 3

The Emancipation of Black Slaves

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,"

5 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."

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.

10

es, while numerous individuals manumitted their slaves. In fact, within several 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 embarrass-

ing 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 antislavery 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.