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—— *general* 90天强化训练

张亚雷 等编

(上册)

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张亚雷 牛 芳 于 丽 编著



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参加编写的主要人员:

胡苏宁 李朝 王玲 刘京 李亚平
于连永 李光辉 马芳 唐小琼 刘敏

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编著者:张亚雷、牛芳、于丽

责任编辑:袁永、于雷、彭涌、刘莉

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序 言

GRE 是美国研究生入学标准考试的缩写词,其全称是 Graduate Record Examinations. 它由 Graduate Record Examinations 委员会主办,由 Educational Testing Service(教育考试服务处,简称 ETS)负责安排,每年在世界各地举办一定次数。

GRE 分为综合考试(general)和专项考试(subject)两种,一般情况下考生只须通过综合考试便可申请及获得录取,个别学校和某些专业还要求专项考试成绩,本书只介绍 GRE 综合考试。

GRE 考试结果是美国大学研究生院决定申请者能否被录取,尤其是能否被给予奖学金的重要依据,因而 GRE 考试具有相当大的吸引力,高分通过成为许多考生孜孜以求的事情。中国学生若想获得奖学金到美国的大学或研究院深造,必须参加 GRE 考试,而且最好一次取得好成绩。这一点与 TOEFL 考试有所不同。TOEFL 考试考生可参加多次,ETS 只向考生申请的学校寄出最好的一次成绩;而对于 GRE 成绩,ETS 则毫不留情地把考生各次考试成绩一并寄给所联系的院校,这样,低分成绩和应试次数较多无疑会影响考生的录取和奖学金的获得。因此,GRE 应试之前务必作好充分准备,慎重从事,力争一次成功是很重要的。

根据以往的情况,许多中国考生由于对 GRE 考试缺乏认真细致的分析,往往认为 GRE 考试很难,因而复习准备的时间很长。这种“马拉松”式的复习使考生精神紧张,十分疲劳,严重地影响了正常的学习、工作和生活。如何解决这个问题呢?笔者认为在 GRE 应考之前,一定要对其考试的内容、结构和题型进行充分的分析比较,找出规律,然后制定有效的应试对策。

对于中国考生来讲,GRE 考试并非很难。因为在 GRE 的三个组成部分中,即语言能力(verbal ability)部分、定量能力(quantitative ability)部分的分析能力(analytical ability)部分,定量部分较容易,它仅涉及初等代数和初等几何等知识,如果考生确有高中文化程度,那么准备这一部分只要“仔细认真”,经过一定的练习,考试会有好成绩的。因此,这一部分的复习无需化费过多时间。而分析部分的考题实际上多数是智力题,而且题型较为固定,所以考生只要多掌握一些题型,反复练习并举一反三也能取得较高的分数。语言部分对我国考生来说确实比较困难,问题的关键是掌握的词汇量不够和阅读速度上不去。语言部分包括完成句子,阅读理解,类比和反义词,其中后两项成绩基本上取决于词汇量的多少。这一部分的复习方法可采用高强度的“填鸭式”的记忆,通过熟记大量的单词,使词汇量在短时间内迅速扩展,从而在语言部分中取得理想的成绩。

通过上述分析可以得出下述结论:在 GRE 考试中,能够通过短期强化训练取得最佳效果。

本书按照上述思路,科学地编排了 90 天强化训练的具体内容,通过学习本书,经过刻苦训练,考生的成绩定能达到 2000 分,具体的分数分布为:语言部分 550 分,定量部分 800 分,分析部分 650 分。

本书的编写具有下列特点:

第一,内容编排新颖。本书按 90 天强化训练的内容和进度,逐天进行编排,以便考生高质量地完成每天规定的内容,取得较好的效果。

第二,重点明确,针对性强。本书简要说明了每一部分的基本内容以及训练过程中需注意的问题,特别是提供给考生一些十分重要的应试经验。

第三,周密安排模拟试题。本书在 90 天强化训练中,共安排了 16 次模拟考试,考题为 1986~1990 年的全真试题。前 52 天主要以分项训练为主。后 38 天共安排了 16 次模拟考题,以便考生能充分熟悉 GRE 考试的各种题型并对自己的训练效果进行检查。

第四,各种模拟试题在书后均提供答案,以便读者对照检查。

由于笔者水平有限,书中难免出现不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

GRE(general)简介 及应试方法

GRE(general)考试时间为3.5个小时,试题共有7组,每组规定完成时间为30分钟,语言部分,定量部分和分析部分各占两组。此外还有一组“秘密”试题(“秘密”试题的成绩不计入总分),这样7组试题总共约为224道题共同组成一套完整的GRE试题。“秘密”试题由语言部分,定量部分和分析部分中任何一部分的试题组成,试卷上并未标出哪一组是“秘密”试题,所以七组题应同等对练,全部作答,不能存在侥幸心理。具体的试题安排情况见下表。

试题安排情况:

试题组	测 试 内 容	时 间
第1组	语言能力 • 完成句子 7道题(第1—7题) • 类比 9道题(第8—16题) • 阅读理解 11道题(第17—27题) • 反义词 11道题(第28—38题)	30分钟
第2组	同第1组	30分钟
第3组	定量能力 • 定量比较 15道题(第1—15题) • 单题 10道题(第16—20题) • 数据解释 5道题(第21—25题)	
第4组	同第3组	30分钟
第5组	分析能力 • 分析推理 19道题 • 逻辑推理 6道题	30分钟
第6组	同第5组	30分钟
第7组	语言部分,定量部分或分析部 分任选一种试题	30分钟

GRE考试的出题形式为多项选择题,试卷与答

案纸分开,考生答题时一定要用铅笔将答案纸上的相应字母的椭圆圈涂黑涂满,以便计算机阅卷。

一、语言能力部分

GRE的语言能力部分包括完成句子,阅读理解,类比及反义词四种类型。其中,反义词一项最容易回答,是拿分题,一般只允许出现1—2个错误。类比较难,因为除了存在一些生僻的单词外,两个类比词之间的准确关系不好掌握,这一项能答对11道题即可。反义词与类比题均属于词汇类试题,这种试题的特点是一看题就知道会不会作,不要在难题上纠缠时间,不会作的则根据一定的技巧很快猜一个答案。完成反义词题目之后,马上作类比题,两项试题所花费的时间最好控制在13分钟以后,这就为后面的完成句子和阅读理解的解答留出了较宽松的时间。

对于完成句子与阅读理解题何者先作,何者后作,说法不一。应根据个人的不同情况区别对待。笔者认为通常应先作阅读理解。因为,阅读理解部分试题较多有22道题,而完成句子为14道题,由于每种类型考题的安排均有难有易,且难易有一定的比例,所以阅读部分的容易题较之完成句子的容易题会多一些。按照从易到难的顺序,阅读理解部分能答对14道题,完成句子答对7道题就不错了,下而几节分别介绍完成句子,类比,阅读理解及反义词这四种题型的主要内容及应试技巧。

(一)完成句子

GRE语言部分共有14道完成句子的试题,每组7道,题号从1到7。

完成句子的出题形式一般是给出一段话,其中某个词或某几个词被省略,被省略的词混在选择答案中,根据考生对整段话的理解,从选择答案中找出被省略的词,然后在答案纸上涂出答案。

完成句子用来测试考生的阅读理解能力似于读书的情况,读书时,我们通常不必看到数字,有些字看过后并不需要读出而被“自

大脑。完成句子的道理也类似于听广播,有时有些关键字没听到,但仍能听懂这些话的意思。

完成句子题的主要特点有以下几点:

1. 完成句子的内容涉及范围较广,包括:体育、历史、戏剧、医药、政治等方面。但考生无需掌握特殊的知识,仅根据句中给你的信息便可以判断出被省略的词。
2. 完成句子题是按由易到难的顺序安排的,每组完成句子的开始几道题最易得分,其余的难度逐渐加大。
3. 选择上的错误通常是由于组成的句子不符合语言习惯或不能支持原句所具有的逻辑推理。

因此,在回答这部分题时,首先应通读整个句子,真正了解其含意,根据对句子的理解预选一个或几个词组成整个句子,然后从选择答案中找出意思与你所预选的相近的词,填入句子中检验是否与你的理解相符。如果考生没有看懂整个句子,那就考虑每一个选择答案如若填入,整个句子是否有正确的逻辑性并符合语言习惯,直到找出最合适的词为止。

上述方法在完成句子解题中对付较容易的题是行之有效的,但对于难题往往会颇费周折。当你遇到一个逻辑结构十分复杂的句子时,可以使用 thought-extendors(这种结构要求后一个思想解释或发展上一个思想)和 thought-reversers(这种结构要求后一个思想与上一个思想形成对比)这两种方法。此外,还要记住难题一定有较难的答案,不要害怕选择一个较难的词作为难题的答案,如果题目确实很难,你不得不猜答案时,可以毫不犹豫地选择最难的词作为答案。

(二)类比

GRE 试卷中有 18 个类比题,每组 9 题,从第 8 到第 16 题。

一般来讲,类比是关于两组不同但十分相似的事件,形势或环境之间的比较。GRE 采用的是语言的类比,即关于一对词与另一对词之间的比较。GRE 的类比不是反根据字典的定义,而是根据两词之间的内在联系。

1. GRE 的类比题具有如下特点:

第一,类比题是按由易到难的顺序安排的。

一组 9 道类比题中,头 2 或 3 道是很容易者有 3/4 以上的人可以答对,接下来的 3 或 4 道中等难度,只有约一半的应试者能答对。

其余的题是很难的,只有大约 1/3 的人能答对。有些类比题之所以很难回答主要是所使用的词汇水平较高或测试的关系类型复杂,抽象。

第二,所有 GRE 的类比词多是名词和形容词,偶尔是动词,所以选择答案的词必须与大写字母的词的词类一致。由于有些词的词类不容易判定,所以考试时必须准确地分辨词类。

2. 完成类比题的基本方法:

完成类比题关键是辨认两个词之间的关系并且找到另一对尽可能与这对词保持密切的平行关系。

在分析 GRE 类比题时,首先应能描述大写词之间的关系,最好的方法是找出一句话准确地表示出大写词之间的关系性质,我们称这句话为诊断句。作出诊断句之后,测试每一个选择答案,找出最适合于诊断句的一对词。

使用诊断句的方法是行之有效的,它可以毫不困难地解决最初几道题。但是随着题目难度的增加,制定诊断句就会逐渐困难,为了解决这个问题,还需要熟记类比题的常见的形式。

最常见的类比形式有:

第一,...是...的定义特征。这是 GRE 中最常使用的类比形式。

第二,缺乏...是...的特征。这是第一的变形,也是 GRE 试题中最常见的。

第三,...是...的一种方式。第 1 个词是第 2 个词的一种具体形式。

第四,...是...的一部分。

第五,...是...所处的位置。其中第 2 个词表示能在何处发现第 1 个词所表示的人或事。

第六,程度关系。

第七,工具。一些类比是根据人与工具之间存在的联系进行比较的,这是联系可以是人使用或借助于工具,以及使用工具所取得的结果。

第八,...是...的标志。

第九,先后顺序。在这种形式的关系中,一个事件跟在另一个事件之后,不是作为逻辑结果就是表示顺序或作为原因产生的结果。

第九,...的假象。

当考生一个或几个词的意思把握不准时,不要灰心,更不要放弃,可以通过消除非答案并进行猜测进行答题,GRE 考试计时不倒扣分。

(三)阅读理解。

GRE 试卷中包括两组共 22 个阅读理解的问题,每组从第 17 题到第 27 题。每组各有长短两篇文章,短文章约有 200 个字,有 3 到 4 个问题。长文章约 550 个字,有 7 到 8 个问题。

回答 GRE 阅读理解的问题是比较困难的,这是因为:

第一, GRE 的阅读文章题材广泛。

它包括社会科学知识例如:历史、社会学、考古学、经济学等,还包括自然科学知识,例如:物理、化学、天文、地理、生物科学比如医药、昆虫、动物等,此外还有人文科学例如:艺术、文学、评论、哲学、音乐等。

很明显,陌生题材的文章比熟悉题材的文章回答起来更困难。当然,你没有必要也不可能对所有题材的文章都熟悉。阅读理解的问题都是针对文章叙述的情况提问,不会超出文章所涉及的内容,只要你能深刻地理解文章的内容及中心思想,就能够找出正确的答案。

第二,在阅读 GRE 考试文章时,考生很困难一开始就对文章有大概的了解。这与我们平时看文章有所不同,因为平时我们读文章看完标题后就会对文章的内容有所了解,使我们能较快地阅读,并能较全面、深刻地把握中心思想,而阅读 GRE 的文章则不会如此容易。

第三, GRE 的测试文章都是经过编辑整理,高度抽象概括的文章,因而比较难读难懂。

关于阅读理解部分,重要的是了解主要的提问形式,一般有下列几种形式:

第二,有关中心思想的问题。

这种问题的提问方式有:

Which of the following is the main point of the passage?

The primary purpose of the passage is to.....?

The author is primarily concerned with.....?

Which of the following titles best describes the contents of the passage?

第二,有关具体问题。

这类问题是对文章的某些细节进行提问的,它是针对整个问题发展过程中所涉及的某个或某些点提出的问题,这种问题通常按下列方式提问:

The author mentions which of the following?

According to the author.....?

The author provides information that would answer

which of the following question?

第三,有关逻辑结构的问题。

这种形式的问题是与给出的文章的逻辑结构有关,其提问形式如下:

The author develops the passage primarily by.....?

The author proceeds primarily by.....

还有一些问题是对某个细节所起的作用提问,提问形式为:

The author mentions.....in order to......

Which of the following best explains why the author introduces.....?

第四,有关暗示的问题。

这种形式的问题是提问考生文章是如何进行逻辑推理的,这种问题通常以下列形式提问:

The passage implies that...

The author use the phrase " " to mean.....

It can be inferred from the passage that.....

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

第五,有关发挥的问题。

这种问题类似第四所述的问题,但它同时还要求进一步将所了解的东西应用到一个新的形式中,其提问形式如下:

With which of the following statement would the author most likely agree?

The author would probably consider which of the following a good example of one's theory?

The passage is most probably taken from which of the following source?

第六,有关语气问题

这类问题让考生指出文章的语气、编者论述的角度及态度。其提问方式如下:

The tone of the passage can best be described as.....

The author regards...as...

Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward.....?

总的来讲, GRE 的阅读理解题是测试考生对中心思想的把握,对有关细节的理解及对整个文章的正确评价。

对中心思想的正确把握是考生阅读应具备的最基本的能力,有关中心思想以及整个文章的发展问题便是测试考生这一能力的水平。

掌握细节是进一步了解文章所必需的,有关细

节及细节的逻辑性的文章便测试考生能否仔细地阅读文章。

正确地评价文章,证明考生对文章的理解能力较强。阅读理解所提出的暗示,发挥以及语气问题便是要求考生不仅要读懂文章而且能够对阅读的内容进行分析判断和评价,这也是阅读理解中难度较高最不容易回答的问题。

值得注意的是,阅读理解的各道题虽然难度各异,但并非按由易到难的顺序安排。

回答 GRE 阅读理解问题时可按下列步骤进行:

第一,如果文章是由几个段落组成的,那么每个段落的开始时的第 1 句或几句话应特别注意,因为这通常是该段落的中心思想。

第二,阅读文章时要有意识地问自己:作者如此这样想要说明什么问题?

第三,当感到文章中某个部分很难看懂时,可将这部分暂时括起来,想想编者介绍它的用意。即使不能准确地了解这部分的意思,也可以根据前后连贯的意思给予大致的回答。

(四)反义词

GRE 试题中包括 22 个反义词,每组有 11 个反义词,从第 28 题到第 38 题。反义词的题是由一个大写词加上选择答案组成的。考生要选择与大写词意义相反的词或短语。

反义词的题基本目的是测试考生词汇掌握能力。如果考生不仅熟悉大写字的意思,而且知道选择答案中词的意思,那么反义词的解题便迎刃而解。如果不太熟悉甚至是从未见过这些词,那么可以很快地猜答,不必在此浪费时间。

反义词的题也是由易到难安排的,难度主要取决于词汇的水平。头 3 道或 4 道题考生基本上能答对,接下来的 3、4 道题大约有一半的人能答对,最后几个词汇很难,答对的比率很低。

反义词的题之所以难答除词汇较难外,还有几方面的原因:

第一,相反的关系是根据意思的具体情况来确定,所以,选择答案时,一定要选择意义最相反的词或短语。

第二,GRE 反义词使用名词,动词或形容词,选择的答案词类一定要与大写词的词类相同,有些选择答案或大写词的词类模糊,要通过上下文,仔细辨认。

当考生遇到不熟悉或根本不认识的词时,可以采取下列方法解决:

第一,使用构词法对这些词时行分析;

第二,如果你发现一个以前见过的词,但一时又不得其确切意思,试将它放回到过去出现过的文章的上下文中,回忆其确切含义。

出题者经常会选择一个考生熟悉的词但具有不常用的意思,对这类词要多加小心。

二、分析部分

(一)逻辑推理

GRE 试题中的分析部分包括一些逻辑推理的问题,每组有 6 个,每组中这 6 道题又被分为 3 个 1 组的两部分,一般是从第七题到第九题,从第 22 题到第 25 题。

所有的逻辑推理是由三部分组成:一个或几个陈述,一个提问和选择答案。陈述包括一个论点即一条分析推理线。然后提问项要求评价该论点,例如,对它进行描述,辨认“丢失”部分,为它辩护或反驳它,最后选择一个答案。

逻辑推理有三个特点:

第一、论题。

如同阅读理解文章一样,逻辑推理的陈述可涉及任何论题—艺术、科学、历史、哲学、运动学等。因此,阅读理解中介绍的一些情况同样适用于此。考生不要害怕不熟悉的论题,答题中所需要的内容均在论题的陈述之中。

第二、难度。

逻辑推理题其难度大致也是先易后难,但也有些例外。

逻辑推理题是以 3 个问题为一小组的形式出现的,一小组内的难度增加是有一定梯度的,但增加不明显。例如,在由 3 道题组成的一个小组中,正确答题的学生百分数从第 1 题的 70% 下降到答对第 2 题的 65%,以及答对第 3 题的 50%。而两个小组之间的难度梯度较为明显,答对第 1 组的学生平均百分数为 60%,答对第 2 小组的百分数为 30%。

即使这样,最好还是在作完全部逻辑推理题之后再作分析推理题,这是因为逻辑推理的题是完全独立的。也就是说,一般文章只作 1 或 2 道题,即使第 2 小组的题很难,它也能在花费很少的时间情况下让考生知道是否可以作它们。

第三、“5 中有 2”的原则。

逻辑推理题的出题思路是 5 个选择答案中有 2 个必定比其它答案更合适,而其中一个最合适,但是这 2 个答案区别不太明显,因为判断起来并非很简单。

第四,论证是由结论、前提和推理形式组成。逻辑推理题就对这三部分提问。

首先,结论可能是某段文章的最后一段话,也可能不标出一个如 *therefore* 这样的转折词,这时考生应该问自己“这是作者想证明的问题吗?”这样的问题来进行仔细分析。

其次,一旦找出了结论,论证中的其它句子(如果是相关的)一定是结论的前提。但并不是所有的前提都被清晰地说明。如果一个问题要求识别由论据得出的假设,那么,通过问自己“这是否是论据所必需的”检测每一个选择答案,对削弱或加强问题的回答常常需要识别论证的隐前提。

此外,GRE 中常常通过各种陈述以表示归纳原因。

(二)分析推理

GRE 中共有 28 道分析推理题,分为两组,每组 19 道。

这方面的练习应着于熟悉题型上。分析推理的题型比较固定,如几个人分组,按顺序安排物体的位置,在几种颜色中选一种涂在物体上等等。它常常先给出一组原始条件,然后提问,例如,某人必须分在哪组,某物可以放在什么位置,某物可以涂上何种颜

色等等此时,考生必须自己设计一套符号,最简单,明确地反映出原始条件。考生能够用图示这种直观的方法表达清楚原始条件的同时,也就很容易地区别出各种变量之间存在的固定关系,从中找出必然性的结论。

分析推理的成绩可能会大起大落,因为每一组原始条件涉及 4—6 道题,如考生不能用图示清楚地表明各变量之间的关系,那很可能这几道题全作错,导致分数下降很多;反之,考生非常清楚各变量之间的关系,那么这几道题会迎刃而解,从而成绩相当不错。

三、定量部分

定量部分所涉及的均为初中数学知识,对中国考生来说没有多大难度,关键是能否拿满分。有时题目较难时,允许错 1—3 道题,但仍能得满分。

在定量部分,中国学生应特别注意,要认真细心,不得疏忽大意,平时训练要有意识地注意。另外,定量部分最易出现问题的是文字题,所以考生平时应多作些文字题的练习。

总之,通过上述分析,可以看出短期强化 GRE 的训练重点首先应放在词汇上,还要熟练掌握分析部分的出题类型及解答方法。因此笔者推荐考生应人手一册《GRE 词汇进阶》,并且每天拿出半天时间熟记单词以及进行语言部分的训练,半天及晚上用于分析练习及定量部分的训练,苦读 90 天,定能使下 GRE2000 分。

目 录

(上册)

序 言

GRE(general)简介及应试方法 1

Practice 1 (第 1 天) 1

Practice 2 (第 2 天) 9

Practice 3 (第 3 天) 15

Practice 4 (第 4 天) 23

Practice 5 (第 5 天) 29

Practice 6 (第 6 天) 37

Practice 7 (第 7 天) 43

Practice 8 (第 8 天) 49

Practice 9 (第 9 天) 57

Practice 10 (第 10 天) 64

Practice 11 (第 11 天) 71

Practice 12 (第 12 天) 79

Practice 13 (第 13 天) 87

Practice 14 (第 14 天) 96

Practice 15 (第 15 天) 106

Practice 16 (第 16 天) 116

Practice 17 (第 17 天) 124

Practice 18 (第 18 天) 133

Practice 19 (第 19 天) 143

Practice 20 (第 20 天) 156

Practice 21 (第 21 天) 167

Practice 22 (第 22 天) 176

Practice 23 (第 23 天) 185

Practice 24 (第 24 天) 195

Practice 25 (第 25 天) 206

Practice 26 (第 26 天) 217

Practice 27 (第 27 天) 228

Practice 28 (第 28 天) 236

Practice 29 (第 29 天) 240

Practice 30 (第 30 天) 245

Practice 31 (第 31 天) 249

Practice 32 (第 32 天) 253

Practice 33 (第 33 天) 259

Practice 34 (第 34 天) 265

Practice 35 (第 35 天) 270

Practice 36 (第 36 天) 274

Practice 37 (第 37 天) 277

Practice 38 (第 38 天) 282

Practice 39 (第 39 天) 287

Practice 40 (第 40 天) 292

Practice 41 (第 41 天) 299

Practice 42 (第 42 天) 304

Practice 43 (第 43 天) 310

Practice 44 (第 44 天) 315

Practice 45 (第 45 天) 321

Practice 46 (第 46 天) 326

Practice 47 (第 47 天) 332

Practice 48 (第 48 天) 337

Practice 49 (第 49 天) 343

Practice 50 (第 50 天) 349

Practice 51 (第 51 天) 354

Practice 52 (第 52 天) 360

practice 1 (第 1 天)

Analytical Review

Directions: Underline the conclusion of each of the following arguments.

EXAMPLE:

The hammer is either in the toolbox or in the kitchen. It must be in the kitchen, because it is not in the toolbox.

1. Every winter for the past ten years, I have caught at least one cold. So this winter, I'll probably catch one or more colds.
2. Ann has not yet taken a foreign language course. Since only students who have passed at least one foreign language course are eligible for graduation, Ann is not a graduate.
3. All members of the Board of Trustees are graduates of the college, so Irving, who is a Trustee, is a graduate of the college.
4. Every time Allen comes to a dinner party, he brings his friend Bob who tells that same joke about the whale and the pirate. Frank invited Allen to his dinner party tonight, so tonight I will hear the joke about the whale and the pirate.
5. The company rules require a supervisor to discipline a habitually tardy employee by either docking his pay or by firing him. Since Smith has been late every day this week, either he will be docked or fired.
6. If a nail is lost, the shoe is lost; and if the shoe is lost, the horse is lost; and if the horse is lost, the rider is lost; and if the rider is lost, the battle is lost; therefore, if a nail is lost, the battle is lost.
7. The student protest proved very effective. The day after the students first occupied the administration building, the president of the college announced he would reverse the longstanding policy of required courses.
8. Officer, I could not have been exceeding the speed limit. I was moving at the same speed as the train on the tracks that run parallel to the highway here. The speed limit for trains along that stretch of track is less than the speed limit on this highway.
9. It is possible to reduce our reliance on foreign energy sources, because the United States relies heavily on imported oil as an energy source, despite the fact that we have considerable nuclear energy capacity that remains idle.
10. This country doesn't need a five-cent cigar. What it needs is no cigar at all. There is convincing scientific evidence that smoke not only harms the smoker himself but those in proximity to him who must breathe the smoke he creates. The federal government should enact a total ban on the sale of all tobacco products in this country.
11. The tuition and other costs of getting a college education continue to soar, and recent cutbacks in government aid for students have made it even more difficult for families of even moderate means to finance their children's education. We may soon see the day when a college education is once again the prerogative of only the very rich.
12. A band saw is more efficient than a reciprocating saw. The blade of a band saw travels at the rate of from 8,000 to 10,000 feet per minute, whereas a reciprocating saw making 200 strokes of 18 inches each minute would have a cutting speed of only 300 feet per minute.
13. The Federal Reserve Board must have moved last month to slow the growth of the money supply. Following a month in which prices rose more than the month before, interest rates rose noticeably, and in similar situations in the past the Board has moved to counteract inflation.
14. Contrary to the misrepresentations of my opponent, this administration has been one of the most free from corruption in the history

of our city. Of the previous five administrations, a total of 23 persons were accused of criminal offenses relating to their performance of their public duties. Fifteen resigned under pressure, and four were convicted of wrongdoing. In this administration, only two people have been accused of any wrongdoing, and they quickly took leaves of absence from their positions until they were able to exonerate themselves.

15. Protectionists argue that an excess of exports over imports is essential to maintaining a favorable balance of trade. The excess can then be "cashed in" as precious metals. This means, however, that the most favorable of all trade balances will occur when a country exports its entire national product and, in turn, imports only gold and silver. Since one cannot eat gold and silver, the protectionists must surely be wrong.
16. The use of balls originated in the Middle East as part of religious ceremonies, and the earliest written references to balls of the sort we associate with games are found in the writings of Christian theologians who condemned the use of a ball as a form of Saturnalia. Apparently, the use of balls was transmitted to Europe by the Moors during the time of their invasion of Spain, for the first and condemnatory references to balls follow the time of the Moorish occupation of Europe.
17. *Nicholas Nickleby*, the second novel of Charles Dickens, has been referred to by some commentators as romantic, but the novel is actually highly realistic. Dickens collected material for his novel on a journey to Yorkshire during which he investigated for himself the deplorable conditions of the cheap boarding schools which produced broken bones and deformed minds in the name of education.
18. Given the ages and health of the justices currently on the Supreme Court, the present administration will likely get to appoint only one more nominee. Then, assuming that the

Democrats win the presidency in the upcoming election, they should be able to appoint two or perhaps three new justices during the next administrations, bringing the balance between conservative and liberal forces roughly into line. Now, the Democrats should expedite the appointment of judge Bork, so as not to antagonize the Republicans who will surely repay in kind when considering nonminees in the future.

19. A blanket ballot is one on which all the nominees of a single group or party are listed together and a voter can choose the entire "slate" simple by making one mark. With such a ballot, the support for a single popular candidate is transmitted to others on the "slate" without the voter's conscious decision to cast his vote for or against them. The Australian ballot is more democratic. All candidates are listed by office, and this requires the voter to think about each selection individually.
20. Administration officials say to scrap oil taxes, import fees, and subsidies for alternative fuels. The free market, they say, will produce the right amount of oil at the right price. That has always been a glib analysis. Now, in light of the administration's willingness to risk lives and dollars in the defense of oil from the Persian Gulf, it seems totally absurd. The real cost of oil should include the cost of military forces protecting supplies.

Mathematics Review

Directions: Enter your answers to the following questions in the blanks provided. Use the available space for scratch work. Although there is no time limit for the exercise, you should work as quickly as possible. After you have finished, review your work using the explanations that follow.

1. To increase the number 12,345,678 by exactly 10,000, it is necessary to increase which digit by one? _____

2. $\frac{(7+2)(16-4)}{(2 \times 3)(6 \div 2)} =$ _____

3. List all of the factors of 36: _____

4. List all of prime numbers greater than 10 but less than 30: _____

Questions 5-7

Indicate whether or not the following *must always* be an even number. Enter yes or no.

5. Even Number \times Odd Number _____

6. Odd Number $+$ Odd Number _____

7. Even Number \div Even Number _____

8. In a string of consecutive odd numbers, what is the fifth number following the number 13? _____

9. $\frac{(\frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{2}) \times (\frac{4}{3} \times \frac{1}{4})}{(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) - (\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{8}{2})} =$ _____

10. Convert $2\frac{2}{5}$ to a decimal: _____

11. Convert 1.125 to a fraction: _____

12. $0.001 + 0.01 + 0.227 - 0.027 =$ _____

13. $0.1 \times 0.01 =$ _____

14. $1.5 \div 0.75 =$ _____

15. Convert $2\frac{3}{4}$ to a percent: _____

16. 2 is what percent of 10? _____

17. The price of a certain item increased from \$2.00 to \$2.50. What was the percent increase in the price? _____

18. $\frac{(3-6) \times (12 \div -2)}{(6-8)} =$ _____

19. Bob's average score on five tests was 85. If he received scores of 90, 80, 78, and 82 on four of the five tests, what was his score on the remaining test? _____

20. In a certain class, a student's final grade is a function of the grades she receives on a midterm exam, a final exam, and a term paper. The term paper counts twice as much as the final exam, and the final exam counts twice as much as the midterm exam. If a student receives a midterm score of 75, a final exam score of 80, and a grade of 90 on the

term paper, what is the student's final grade for the course? _____

21. A jar contains black and white marbles in the ratio 2 : 3. If the jar contains a total of 30 marbles, how many of the marbles are black? _____

22. In a certain game, if 2 wixsomes are worth 3 chags, and 4 chags are worth 1 plut, then 6 pluts are worth how many wixsomes? _____

23. In the proportion $\frac{x}{6} = \frac{12}{24}$, $x =$ _____

24. What is the value of 3 raised to the third power? _____

25. $\sqrt{4} + \sqrt{9} =$ _____

26. $y - x + 3x - 4y + 3y =$ _____

27. $\frac{(x^3y^4)^2}{(x^2y^2)(x^4y^6)} =$ _____

28. $(a+b)(a+b) =$ _____

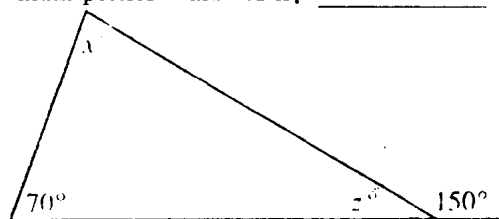
29. Factor the expression $12x^3 + 3x^2 + 18x$: _____

30. Factor the expression $x^2 + 2xy + y^2$: _____

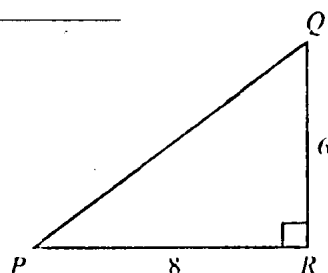
31. If $2x + y = 12$ and $y - x = 3$, then $x =$ _____

32. If $x^2 + x = 2$, and $x > 0$, then $x =$ _____

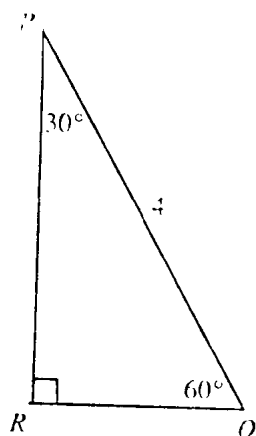
33. If $x + y \leq 5$ and $y \geq 2$, then what is the maximum possible value of x ? _____



34. In the figure above, what is the value of x ? _____

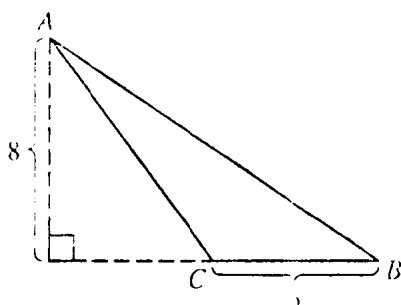


35. In the figure above, what is the length of side PQ? _____



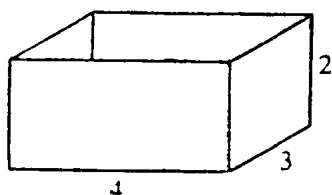
36. In the figure above, what is the length of sides PR and RQ?

PR: _____ RQ: _____

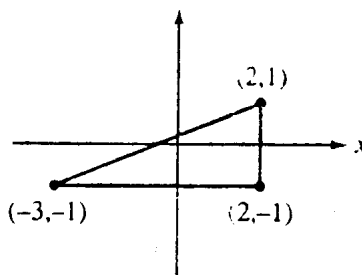


37. In the figure above, what is the area of triangle ABC? _____

38. A circle has a diameter of 4. What is the area of the circle? _____ What is the circumference of the circle? _____



39. What is the volume of the rectangular box shown above? _____



40. In the figure above, what is the area of the triangle? _____

Reading Review

Passage A

Investment in the public sector, such as electricity, irrigation, quarrying, public services and transport (excluding vehicles, ships and planes) increased by about 10%, although the emphasis moved to transport and away from the other sectors mentioned. Trade and services recorded a 16-17% investment growth, including a 30% increase in investment in business premises. Industrial investment is estimated to have risen by 8%. Although the share of agriculture in total gross investment in the economy continued to decline, investment grew by 9% in absolute terms, largely spurred on by a 23% expansion of investment in agricultural equipment. Housing construction had 12% more invested in it in 1964, not so much owing to increased demand, as to fears of impending new taxes and limitation of building.

Total consumption in real terms rose by close on 11% during 1964, and per capita personal consumption by under 7%, as in 1963. The undesirable trend towards a rapid rise in consumption, evident in previous years, remained unaltered. Since at current prices consumption rose by 16% and disposable income by 13%, there was evidently a fall in the rate of saving in the private sector of the economy. Once again consumption patterns indicated a swift advance in the standard of living. Expenditure on food, especially bread and staple items, declined in significance although consumption of fruit increased. Out-

lay on furniture and household equipment, health, education and recreation continued to increase. The greatest proof of altered living standards was the rapid expansion of expenditure on transport (including private cars) and personal services of all kinds, which occurred during 1964. The progressive affluence of large sectors of the public was demonstrated by the changing composition of durable goods purchased. Saturation point was rapidly being approached for items such as the first household radio, gas cookers, and electric refrigerators, whereas increasing purchases of automobiles and television sets were registered.

1. From this passage, we may infer that the people of the country were
 1. spending more money than they earn
 2. investing and consuming at an accelerated pace
 3. saving more money than previously
 4. spending their money wisely
 5. lacking in necessities *removed*
2. The author calls the trend towards a rapid rise in consumption "undesirable" because
 1. expenditures on frills and luxuries increased
 2. the people were affluent
 3. the standard of living was rising
 4. people were eating less
 5. people were saving less
3. We may conclude that the country being discussed is *not* the United States
 1. because expenditures for food declined
 2. from the statement that the saturation point was rapidly being approached for first household radios
 3. because no mention is made of military expenditures
 4. because the people were affluent
 5. because the people were not saving their money
4. The area of greatest expenditure of investment funds occurred in
 1. the public sector
 2. business premises

3. housing construction
4. agricultural equipment
5. a field which cannot be determined

Passage B

Agreeable to your request, I send you my reasons for thinking that our northeast storms in North America begin first, in point of time, in the southwest parts; That is to say, the air in Georgia, the farthest of our colonies to the Southwest, begins to move southwesterly before the air of Carolina, which is the next colony northeastwards the air of Caroline has the same motion before the air of Virginia, which lies still more northeastward; and so on northeasterly through Pennsylvania. New York, New England, &c. , quite to Newfoundland.

These northeast storms are generally very violent, continue sometimes two or three days, and often do considerable damage in the harbors along the coast. They are attended with thick clouds and rain.

What first gave me this idea, was the following circumstance. About twenty years ago, a few more or less, I cannot from my memory be certain, we were to have an eclipse of the moon at Philadelphia, on a Friday evening, about nine o'clock. I intended to observe it, but was prevented by a northeast storm, which came on about seven, with thick clouds as usual, that quite obscured the whole hemisphere. Yet when the post brought us the Boston newspaper, giving an account of the effects of the same storm in those parts, I found the beginning of the eclipse had been well observed there though Boston lies N. E. of Philadelphia about 400 miles. This puzzled me because the storm began with us so soon as to prevent any observation, and being a N. E. storm, I imagined it must have begun rather sooner in places farther to the northeastward than it did in Philadelphia. I therefore mentioned it in a letter to my brother who lived in Boston; and he informed me the storm did not begin with them till near eleven o'clock, so that they had a good observation of the eclipse; And upon comparing

all the other accounts I received from the several colonies, of the time of the beginning of the same storm, and, since that of other storms of the same kind, I found the beginning to be always later the farther northeastward. I have not my notes with me here in England, and cannot, from memory, say the proportion of time to distance, but I think it is about an hour to every hundred miles.

From thence I formed an idea of the cause of these storms, which I would explain by a familiar instance or two. Suppose a long canal of water stopped at the end by a gate. The water is quite at rest till the gate is open, then it begins to move out through the gate; the water next to that first water moves next, and so on successively, till the water at the head of the canal is in motion, which is last of all. In this case all the water moves indeed towards the gate, but the successive times of beginning motion are the contrary way, viz, from the gate backwards to the head of the canal. Again suppose the air in a chamber at rest, on current in the room till you make a fire in the chimney. Immediately the air in the chimney, being rarefied by the fire, rises; the air next the chimney flows in to supply its place, moving towards the chimney; and, in consequence, the rest of the air successively, quite back to the door. Thus to produce our northeast storms, I suppose some great heat and rarefaction of the air in or about the Gulf of Mexico; the air thence rising has its place supplied by the next more northern air, &c. &c., in a successive current, to which current our coast and inland ridge of mountains give the direction of northeast, as they lie N. E. and S. W.

5. Of the following, this passage was most likely written by

1. an English scientist
 2. a twentieth-century physicist
 3. an American scientist
 4. an American pioneer
 5. a visitor from Europe
6. The author's account of northeastern storms

1. is a good example of deductive reasoning
 2. draws inferences from observations
 3. is based exclusively on evidence obtained by study and observation
 4. proves his theory conclusively
 5. demonstrates his interest in weather prognostication
7. The references to the "great heat and rarefaction of the air in or about the Gulf of Mexico" provides an explanation of the storm's
1. intensity
 2. duration
 3. rain content
 4. temperature
 5. path
8. By "rarefaction" of the air, the author means
1. reduction of the density of the air
 2. purification of the air
 3. removal of oxygen from the air
 4. the rising of the air
 5. the decrease in the temperature of the air
9. The "inland ridge of mountains" discussed by the author are the
1. Alps
 2. Rockies
 3. Adirondacks
 4. Great Sierras
 5. Appalachian Mountains

Passage C

Moreover, insofar as any interpretation of its author can be made from the five or six plays attributed to him, the Wakefield Master is uniformly considered to be a man of sharp contemporary observation. He was formally, perhaps clerically educated, as his Latin and music, his Biblical and patristic lore indicate. He is, still, celebrated mainly for his quick sympathy for the oppressed and forgotten man, his sharp eye for character, a ready ear for colloquial, vernacular turns of speech and a humor alternately rude and boisterous, coarse and happy. Hence despite his conscious artistry as manifest in his feeling for intricate metrical and stanza forms, he is looked upon as a kind of medieval Steinbeck, indignantly an-

gry at, uncompromisingly and even brutally realistic in presenting the plight of the agricultural poor.

Thus taking the play and the author together, it is now fairly conventional to regard the former as a kind of ultimate point in the secularization of the medieval drama. Hence much emphasis on it as depicting realistically humble manners and pastoral life in the bleak hills of the West Riding of Yorkshire on a typically cold night of December 24th. After what are often regarded as almost "documentaries" give in the three successive monologues of the three shepherds, critics go on to affirm that the realism is then intensified into a burlesque mock-treatise of the Nativity. Finally as a sort of epilogue or after-thought in deference to the Biblical origins of the materials, the play slides back into an atavistic mood of early innocent reverence. Actually, as we shall see, the final scene is not only the culminating scene but perhaps the *raison d'être* of the introductory "realism".

There is much on the surface of the present play to support the conventional view of its mood of secular realism. All the same, the "realism" of the Wakefield Master is of a paradoxical turn. His wide knowledge of people, as well as books indicates no cloistered contemplative but one in close relation to his times. Still, that life was after all a predominantly religious one, a time which never neglected the belief that man was a rebellious and sinful creature in need of redemption. So deeply (one can hardly say "naively" of so sophisticated a writer) and implicitly religious is the Master that he is less able (or less willing) to present actual history realistically than is the author of the Brome *Abraham and Isaac*. His historical sense is even less realistic than that of Chaucer who just a few years before had done for his own time "costume romances," such as *The Knight's Tale*, *Troilus and Cressida*, etc. Moreover, Chaucer had the excuse of highly romantic materials for taking liberties with history.

10. Which of the following statements about the Wakefield Master is *not* true?

1. He was Chaucer's contemporary.
2. He is remembered as the author of five or six realistic plays.
3. His plays realistically portray the plight of the country folk of his day.
4. He wrote like John Steinbeck.
5. He was an accomplished artist.

11. By "patristic" (first paragraph), the author means

1. patriotic
2. superstitious
3. folk
4. pertaining to the Christian Fathers
5. realistic

12. The statement about the "secularization of the medieval drama" (opening sentence of the second paragraph) refers to the

1. introduction of religious themes in the early days
2. presentation of erudite material
3. use of contemporary materials
4. return to early innocent reverence at the end of the play
5. introduction of mundane matters in religious plays

13. In subsequent paragraphs, we may expect the writer of this passage to

1. justify his comparison with Steinbeck
2. present a point of view which attacks the thought of the second paragraph
3. point out the anachronisms in the play
4. discuss the works of Chaucer
5. develop the lack of realism in the works of the Wakefield Master

Analytical question answers.

1. so this winter, I'll probably catch one or more colds.
2. Ann is not a graduate.
3. Irving is a graduate of the college.
4. tonight I will hear the joke about the whale and the pirate
5. either he will be docked or fired.