

新世纪 GRE 计算机考试必备

GRE 语文仿真试题(Ⅲ)

A Collection of Simulated GRE Verbal Tests

主 编

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目 录

第 1 单元	(1)
第 2 单元	(11)
第 3 单元	(21)
第 4 单元	(31)
第 5 单元	(41)
第 6 单元	(51)
第 7 单元	(60)
第 8 单元	(69)
第 9 单元	(78)
第 10 单元	(88)
第 11 单元	(97)
第 12 单元	(106)
第 13 单元	(115)
第 14 单元	(124)
第 15 单元	(133)
第 16 单元	(142)
第 17 单元	(151)
第 18 单元	(161)
第 19 单元	(170)
第 20 单元	(179)
第 21 单元	(188)
第 22 单元	(197)
第 23 单元	(207)

第 24 单元	(217)
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第 27 单元	(247)
第 28 单元	(257)
第 29 单元	(267)
第 30 单元	(276)
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第 32 单元	(295)
第 33 单元	(305)
第 34 单元	(315)
第 35 单元	(324)
第 36 单元	(334)
第 37 单元	(343)
第 38 单元	(353)
第 39 单元	(362)
第 40 单元	(372)
第 41 单元	(381)
第 42 单元	(391)
第 43 单元	(401)
第 44 单元	(411)
第 45 单元	(421)
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第 1 单元

This unit consists of four types of questions: Sentence Completion, Analogies, Reading Comprehension and Antonyms. There are 38 questions in these four parts. The students are required to finish them within 30 minutes. An Answer Key follows this test, and a chart of score ranges is offered for your evaluation. It is recommended to put the scores of the two units together when you check the chart. The average score is 480. Some difficult words in each part are explained in Chinese.

Part One: Sentence Completion (Time: 4 - 5 minutes)

Directions: Each blank in the following sentences indicates that something has been omitted. Considering the lettered words beneath the sentence, choose the word or set of words that best fits the whole sentence.

- A computer program can provide information in ways that force students to _____ learning instead of being merely _____ of knowledge.

(A)shore up. . reservoirs (B)accede to. . consumers
(C)participate for. . recipients (D)compensate for. . custodians
(E)profit from. . beneficiaries
- The form and physiology of leaves vary according to the _____ in which they develop; for example, leaves display a wide range of adaptations to different degrees of light and moisture.

(A)relationship (B)species (C)patterns (D)environment
(E)environment
- One theory about intelligence sees _____ as the logical structure underlying thinking and insists that since animals are mute, they must be _____ as well.

(A)behavior. . inactive (B)instinct. . cooperative
(C)heredity. . thoughtful (D)adaptation. . brutal
(E)language. . mindless
- Though _____ in her personal life, Edna St. Vincent Millay was nonetheless _____ about her work, usually producing several pages of complicated rhyme in a day.

(A)jaded. . feckless (B)verbose. . ascetic (C)vain. . humble
(D)impulsive. . disciplined (E)self-assured. . sanguine

• GRE 语文仿真试题 •

5. The children's _____ natures were in sharp contrast to the even-tempered dispositions of their parents.
(A) mercurial (B) blithe (C) phlegmatic (D) introverted
(E) artless
6. By _____ scientific rigor with quantitative approach, researchers in the social sciences may often have _____ their scope to those narrowly circumscribed topics that are well suited to quantitative methods.
(A) undermining.. diminished (B) equating.. enlarged
(C) vitiating.. expanded (D) identifying.. limited
(E) imbuing.. broadened
7. As early as the seventeenth century, philosophers called attention to the _____ character of the issue, and their twentieth-century counterparts still approach it with _____.
(A) absorbing.. indifference (B) unusual.. composure
(C) complex.. antipathy (D) auspicious.. caution
(E) problematic.. uneasiness

Part Two: Analogies (Time: 6 — 7 minutes)

Directions: In each question below, you are given a related pair or words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

8. TRAP:GAME ::
(A) novel;author (B) net;fish (C) leash;dog (D) wall;house
(E) curtain;window
9. MANSARD:ROOF ::
(A) ice;igloo (B) spine;book (C) closet;hallway
(D) dormer;window (E) tent;military
10. PASTOR:CONGREGATION ::
(A) shepherd;flock (B) teacher;faculty (C) chef;restaurant
(D) clerk;market (E) painter;canvas
11. ODE:POEM ::
(A) character;novel (B) brick;building (C) ballad;song
(D) street;intersection (E) museum;painting
12. TENACITY:WEAK ::
(A) apathy;caring (B) pity;strong (C) immorality;wrong
(D) frequency;known (E) control;expensive
13. CURATOR:PAINTING ::
(A) jailor;sheriff (B) treasurer;secretary

- (C)archivist;manuscript (D)general;army
(E)machinist;metal
14. CREPUSCULE;TWILIGHT ; ;
(A)week;calendar (B)temperature;climate
(C)dawn;daybreak (D)radiation;sun
(E)commutation;voyage
15. AUGUR;PORTEND ; ;
(A)foresee;bode (B)pass;rescind (C)illuminate;obscure
(D)flourish;harvest (E)protect;delimit
16. PUERILE;BOY ; ;
(A)subdued;riot (B)marked;recreation (C)flappable;calm
(D)intrusive;family (E)juvenile;youth

Part Three: Reading Comprehension (Time: 13 — 15 minutes)

Directions: Each passage is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each question. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated or implied.

War has escaped the battlefield and now can, with modern guidance systems on missiles, touch virtually every square yard of the earth's surface. War has also lost most of its utility in achieving the traditional goals of conflict. Control of territory carries with it the obligation to provide subject peoples certain administrative, health, education, and other social services; such obligations far outweigh the benefits of control. If the ruled population is ethnically or racially different from the rulers, tensions and chronic unrest often exist which further reduce the benefits and increase the costs of domination. Large populations no longer necessarily enhance state power and, in the absence of high levels of economic development, can impose severe burdens on food supply, jobs, and the broad range of services expected of modern governments. The noneconomic security reasons for the control of territory have been progressively undermined by the advances of modern technology. The benefits of forcing another nation to surrender its wealth are vastly outweighed by the benefits of persuading that nation to produce and exchange goods and services. In brief, imperialism no longer pays.

Making war has been one of the most persistent of human activities in the 80 centuries since men and women settled in cities and

thereby became "civilized", but the modernization of the past 80 years has fundamentally changed the role and function of war. In premodernized societies, successful warfare brought significant material rewards, the most obvious of which were the stored wealth of the defeated. Equally important was human labor-control over people as slaves or levies for the victor's army, and there was the productive capacity-agricultural lands and mines. Successful warfare also produced psychic benefits. The removal or destruction of a threat brought a sense of security, and power gained over others created pride and national self-esteem.

War was accepted in the premodernized society as a part of the human condition, a mechanism of change, and an unavoidable, even noble, aspect of life. The excitement and drama of war made it a vital part of literature and legends.

17. According to the passage, leaders of premodernized society considered war to be
- (A) a valid tool of national policy
 - (B) an immoral act of aggression
 - (C) economically wasteful and socially unfeasible
 - (D) restricted in scope to military participants
 - (E) necessary to spur development of unoccupied lands
18. The author most likely places the word "civilized" in quotation marks in order to
- (A) show dissatisfaction at not having found a better word
 - (B) acknowledge that the word was borrowed from another source
 - (C) express irony that war should be a part of civilization
 - (D) impress upon the reader the tragedy of war
 - (E) raise a question about the value of war in modernized society
19. The author mentions all of the following as possible reasons for going to war in a premodernized society EXCEPT
- (A) possibility of material gain
 - (B) total annihilation of the enemy and destruction of enemy territory
 - (C) potential for increasing the security of the nation
 - (D) desire to capture productive farming lands
 - (E) need for workers to fill certain jobs
20. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
- (A) Scientific and detached
 - (B) Outraged and indignant

- (C)Humorous and wry (D)Fearful and alarmed
(E)Concerned and optimistic

There is extraordinary exposure in the United States to the risks of injury and death from motor vehicle accidents. More than 80 percent of all households own passenger cars or light trucks and each of these is driven an average of more than 11,000 miles each year. Almost one-half of fatally injured drivers have a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.1 percent or higher. For the average adult, over five ounces of 80 proof spirits would have to be consumed over a short period of time to attain these levels. A third of drivers who have been drinking, but fewer than 4 percent of all drivers, demonstrate these levels. Although less than 1 percent of drivers with BACs of 0.1 percent or more are involved in fatal crashes, the probability of their involvement is 27 times higher than for those without alcohol in their blood.

There are a number of different approaches to reducing injuries in which intoxication plays a role. Based on the observation that excessive consumption correlates with the total alcohol consumption of a country's population, it has been suggested that higher taxes on alcohol would reduce both. While the heaviest drinkers would be taxed the most, anyone who drinks at all would be penalized by this approach.

To make drinking and driving a criminal offense is an approach directed only at intoxicated drivers. In some states, the law empowers police to request breath tests of drivers cited for any traffic offense and elevated BAC can be the basis for arrest. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates, however, that even with increased arrests, there are about 700 violations for every arrest. At this level there is little evidence that laws serve as deterrents to driving while intoxicated. In Britain, motor vehicle fatalities fell 25 percent immediately following implementation of the Road Safety Act in 1967. As the British increasingly recognized that they could drink and not be stopped, the effectiveness declined, although in the ensuing three years the fatality rate seldom reached that observed in the seven years prior to the Act.

Whether penalties for driving with a high BAC or excessive taxation on consumption of alcoholic beverages will deter the excessive drinker responsible for most fatalities is unclear. In part, the answer depends on the extent to which those with high BACs involved in

crashes are capable of controlling their intake in response to economic or penal threat. Therapeutic programs which range from individual and group counseling and psychotherapy to chemotherapy constitute another approach, but they have not diminished the proportion of accidents in which alcohol was a factor. In the few controlled trials that have been reported, there is little evidence that rehabilitation programs for those repeatedly arrested for drunken behavior have reduced either the recidivism or crash rates. Thus far, there is no firm evidence that Alcohol Safety Action Project supported programs, in which rehabilitation measures are requested by the court, have decreased recidivism or crash involvement for clients exposed to them, although knowledge and attitudes have improved. One thing is clear, however, unless we deal with automobile and highway safety and reduce accidents in which alcoholic intoxication plays a role, many will continue to die.

21. The author is primarily concerned with
- (A) interpreting the results of surveys on traffic fatalities
 - (B) reviewing the effectiveness of attempts to curb drunk driving
 - (C) suggesting reasons for the prevalence of drunk driving in the United States
 - (D) analyzing the causes of the large number of annual traffic fatalities.
 - (E) making an international comparison of the U. S. and Britain.
22. It can be inferred that the 1967 Road Safety Act in Britain
- (A) changed an existing law to lower the BAC level which defined driving while intoxicated
 - (B) made it illegal to drive while intoxicated
 - (C) increased the number of drunk driving arrests
 - (D) placed a tax on the sale of alcoholic drinks
 - (E) required drivers convicted under the law to undergo rehabilitation therapy
23. The author implies that a BAC of 0.1 percent
- (A) is unreasonably high as a definition of intoxication for purposes of driving
 - (B) penalizes the moderate drinker while allowing the heavy drinker to consume without limit
 - (C) will operate as an effective deterrent to over 90 percent of the people who might drink and drive
 - (D) is well below the BAC of most drivers who are involved in

fatal collisions

(E) proves that a driver has consumed five ounces of 80 proof spirits over a short time

24. With which of the following statements about making driving while intoxicated a criminal offense versus increasing taxes on alcohol consumption would the author most likely agree?

(A) Making driving while intoxicated a criminal offense is preferable to increased taxes on alcohol because the former is aimed only on all at those who abuse alcohol by driving while intoxicated.

(B) Increased taxation on alcohol consumption is likely to be more effective in reducing.

(C) Increased traffic fatalities because taxation covers all consumers and not just those who drive.

(D) Increased taxation on alcohol will constitute less of an interference with personal liberty because of the necessity of blood alcohol tests to determine BACs in drivers suspected of intoxication.

(E) Since neither increased taxation nor enforcement of criminal laws against drunk drivers is likely to have any significant impact, neither measure is warranted.

25. The author cites the British example in order to

(A) show that the problem of drunk driving is worse in Britain than in the U. S.

(B) prove that stricter enforcement of laws against intoxicated drivers would reduce traffic deaths

(C) prove that a slight increase in the number of arrests of intoxicated drivers will not deter drunk driving

(D) suggest that taxation of alcohol consumption may be more effective than criminal laws

(E) demonstrate the need to lower BAC levels in states that have laws against drunk driving

26. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the author's statement that the effectiveness of proposals to stop the intoxicated driver depends, in part, on the extent to which the high-BAC driver can control his or her intake?

(A) Even if the heavy drinker cannot control intake, criminal laws against driving while intoxicated can deter him or her from driving while intoxicated.

(B) Rehabilitation programs aimed at drivers convicted of driv-

- ing while intoxicated have not significantly reduced traffic fatalities.
- (C) Many traffic fatalities are caused by factors related to the excessive consumption of alcohol by the driver involved.
- (D) Even though severe penalties may not deter the intoxicated driver, these laws will punish him or her for the harm caused by driving while intoxicated.
- (E) Some sort of therapy may be effective in helping the problem drinker to control the intake of alcohol, thereby keeping him or her off the road.
27. The author's closing remarks can best be described as
(A) ironic (B) indifferent (C) admonitory (D) indecisive
(E) indignant

Part Four: Antonyms (Time 2 — 3 minutes)

Directions: Each word in capital letters is followed by five words or phrases. The correct choice is the word or phrases whose meaning is most nearly opposite to the meaning of the word in capitals. You may be required to distinguish fine shades of meaning.

28. COVERT:
(A) protracted (B) insensitive (C) reclining (D) open
(E) taxing
29. SALIENT:
(A) insignificant (B) climactic (C) worrisome (D) awesome
(E) radical
30. MORIBUND:
(A) contentious (B) malignant (C) pretentious
(D) detestable (E) vital
31. PLIANT:
(A) humble (B) rigid (C) tactful (D) earnest (E) solemn
32. DORMANT:
(A) authoritative (B) elastic (C) active (D) uninteresting
(E) endearing
33. PLACATE:
(A) abet (B) enrage (C) invite (D) witness (E) repent
34. EXTRANEOUS:
(A) outlandish (B) tumultuous (C) impetuous (D) central
(E) guarded
35. RENOWN:

- (A)suggestiveness (B)superficiality (C)anonymity
(D)devisusness (E)valor
36. RUE;
(A)celebrate (B)denounce (C)engender (D)join
(E)constrain
37. BALEFUL;
(A)empty (B)soft (C)timid (D)fortunate (E)respectful
38. FORTITUDE;
(A)debility (B)instruction (C)calamity (D)encouragement
(E)complicity

Answer Key and Explanations of Words in Chinese

Part One: 1. C 2. E 3. E 4. D 5. A 6. D 7. E

1. shore up(支持), reservoirs(水库), accede to(同意,加入), custodians(管理人), beneficiaries(收益人)
2. species(种类)
3. heredity(遗传)
4. jaded(疲倦不堪的,厌倦的), feckless(无气力的), verbose(冗长的), ascetic(苦行的), vain(徒然的,虚荣的), sanguine(乐天的,面色红润的,满怀希望的)
5. mercurial(活泼善变的), blithe(愉快的,高兴的), phlegmatic(冷静的,冷淡的), introverted(内向的,含蓄的), artless(朴实的)
6. undermining(破坏的), diminished(减少了的,被贬低的), equating(使相等的), vitiating(损害的), imbuing(浸透的)
7. composure(镇静,沉着), antipathy(憎恶,反感), auspicious(吉兆的,幸运的)

Part Two: 8. B 9. D 10. A 11. C 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. A 16. E

8. TRAP(陷阱); GAME(游戏);
leash(拴狗颈的皮带)
9. MANSARD(双重斜坡的屋顶); ROOF(屋顶);
igloo(圆顶建筑), spine(书脊), dormer(天窗,老虎窗), tent(帐篷)
10. PASTOR(牧师); CONGREGATION(圣会);
faculty(全体教员), chef(厨师)
11. ODE(颂诗); POEM(诗);
ballad(歌谣), intersection(十字路口)
12. TENACITY(坚韧); WEAK(不牢固的);
apathy(冷漠), immorality(不道德)

• GRE 语文仿真试题 •

13. CURATOR(馆长); PAINTING : :
jailor(狱卒), sheriff(郡治安官,州长), treasurer(财务员)
14. CREPUSCULE(朦胧); TWILIGHT(微光)::
15. AUGUR(占卜,预言); PORTEND(预示)::
bode(预示), rescind(废除), illuminate(照明), flourish(繁荣),
delimit(划界)
16. PUERILE(幼稚的,孩子气的); BOY(男孩)::
subdued(屈服的,被抑制的), riot(暴动,骚乱), flappable(容易
兴奋的), intrusive(打扰的,插入的), juvenile(青少年的)

Part Three: 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. A, 21. B 22. B 23. A 24. A 25. C
26. A 27. C

Part Four: 28. D 29. A 30. E 31. B 32. C 33. B 34. D 35. C 36. A
37. D 38. A

28. COVERT(隐蔽的), protracted(拖延的), reclining(放置的),
taxing(费力的)
29. SALIENT(易见的,突出的), climactic(高潮的), awesome(引起
敬畏的)
30. MORIBUND(垂死的), contentious(好争吵的), malignant(恶
性的), pretentious(自命不凡的), detestable(可憎的), vital(生
机的)
31. PLIANT(顺从), tactful(机智的), solemn(庄严的)
32. DORMANT(静止的), authoritative(权威的), elastic(弹性的),
endearing(可爱的)
33. PLACATE(安抚), abet(煽动), enrage(激怒), repent(忏悔)
34. EXTRANEOUS(无关系的,外来的), outlandish(古怪的), tu-
multuous(喧嚣的), impetuous(冲动的)
35. RENOWN(名声,传闻), anonymity(匿名), valor(勇猛)
36. RUE(懊悔), denounce(公开指责), engender(造成), constrain
(强迫,抑制)
37. BALEFUL(有害的,恶意的)
38. FORTITUDE(坚韧), debility(衰弱), calamity(灾难), com-
plicity(共谋)

第 2 单元

This unit consists of four types of questions: Sentence Completion, Analogies, Reading Comprehension and Antonyms. There are 38 questions in these four parts. The students are required to finish them within 30 minutes. An Answer Key follows this test, and a chart of score ranges is offered for your evaluation at the end of this book. It is recommended to put the scores of the two units together when you check the chart. The average score is 480. Some difficult words in each part are explained in Chinese.

Part One: Sentence Completion (Time: 4 - 5 minutes)

Directions: Each blank in the following sentences indicates that something has been omitted. Considering the lettered words beneath the sentence, choose the word or set of words that best fits the whole sentence.

1. _____ and piety seem to have been two qualities almost universally shared by the original settlers of the Northeast who faced the almost _____ problems of the weather and disease.
(A) Candor. . insignificant (B) Veracity. . understandable
(C) Cowardice. . enduring (D) Avarice. . threatening
(E) Fortitude. . insurmountable
2. A _____ review of the recent performance of La Boheme called the production grotesque and the conducting of the orchestra _____.
(A) glowing. . benign (B) scathing. . pedestrian
(C) laudatory. . heretical (D) premeditated. . prejudicial
(E) concentrated. . munificent
3. The young soloist broke a string in the middle of the performance of the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto and motioned to the concertmaster to hand over his own violin so that she might _____ her performance, demonstrating _____ rare in one so young.
(A) interrupt. . confidence (B) continue. . aplomb
(C) rehearse. . stage presence (D) illuminate. . perseverance
(E) renew. . elegance
4. The Supreme Court, in striking down the state law, ruled the statute had been enacted in an atmosphere charged with religious

- convictions which had _____ the lawmaking process, a _____ of the Constitutional provision requiring the separation of church and state.
- (A)written. . bastion (B)influenced. . harbinger
(C)infected. . violation (D)repealed. . fulfillment
(E)sanctified. . union
5. Because customers believe that there is a direct correlation between price and value, software manufacturers continue to _____ their prices at _____ rate.
- (A)raise. . an astonishing (B)inflate. . a moderate
(C)advertise. . a rapid (D)control. . an acceptable
(E)determine. . a shared
6. The _____ performance of the Rachinainoff Piano Concerto in D Minor, one of the most difficult modern compositions for the piano, _____ the audience and earned the pianist a standing ovation.
- (A)virtuoso. . thrilled (B)excellent. . offended
(C)miserable. . excited (D)mediocre. . incited
(E)masterful. . disappointed
7. Painters and poets are possessed of the same qualities of mind, governed by the same principles of taste, and are consistently in _____ and never in _____ with one another.
- (A)contention. . accord (B)sympathy. . disagreement
(C)demonstrations. . collusion (D)seclusion. . danger
(E)concordance. . agreement

Part Two: Analogies(Time: 6—7 minutes)

Directions: In each question below, you are given a related pair or words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that in the original pair of words.

8. PROHIBITED;REFRAIN;:
(A)innocuous;forbid (B)deleterious;embark
(C)required;decide (D)compulsory;comply
(E)ridiculous;laugh
9. OVERTURE;OPERA;:
(A)epilogue;movie (B)preface;book
(C)concerto;piano (D)footnote;paragraph
(E)singer;aria
10. RESOLVED;DOUBT;: