# 最新GRE全真试题详解

## （附GRE高分必背单词表）

陈晨　朱狄　歆业　编

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(京)新登字101 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新GRE全真试题详解/陈晨等编—北京：光明日报出版社，1995.1
高等学院经济类专业适用教材
ISBN 7—80091—477—1
Ⅰ.最…
Ⅱ.陈…
Ⅲ.①研究生—入学考试—试题—美国 ②英语—习题—高等教育
Ⅳ.H31
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（94）第10678号

☆

光明日报出版社出版发行
（北京永安路106号）
邮政编码：100050
电话：3017788—225
新华书店北京发行所经销
北京平谷王福印刷厂印刷

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787×1092 1/32 印张13.625 字数310千字
1995年1月第1版 1995年1月第1次印刷
印数.1—4,000
ISBN 7—80091—477—1/H·29

定价 12.50 元

# 序　言

有人形象地说，优异的GRE成绩是敲开美国和加拿大各大学的敲门砖，此话不假。对于中国学生来说，要想漂洋过海，踏上北美大地，仅有托福高分是不够的，获得奖学金的最终资本非GRE高分莫属。

熟悉GRE考题类型，把握GRE出题趋势，认清自己的薄弱环节，实行重点突破，做到考前心中有数，知已知彼，方能在考场中克敌制胜，勇攀GRE高分之高峰。本书就是为此目的而编排设计的。本书从最近几年在中国考场上考过的GRE试题中，收集了可能得到的最新3套GRE全真试题，它们分别是1990年10月，1991年2月和1991年4月的考题，基本上代表了近来和以后GRE出题的类型、难度和趋势。试题解答详尽而不拖沓，深入浅出，简明扼要。由于这些试题都是百分之百的全真试题，所以可以培养考生的临场感觉，印证其应试能力，做到考前成竹在胸。本书后面还根据最近GRE试题的出题趋势，附上一千GRE高分必背单词，所录单词尽量做到不与本书前面出现的单词重复，也尽量不重复录用市面上GRE参考书上所出现的单词，除非它们特别重要，以进一步扩充词汇量，奠定获取GRE高分的雄厚实力。

本书是GRE强化训练阶段和考前冲刺的理想读物。

我们在编排此书时，力求做到正确和完美，如有不尽人意之处，恳请各界朋友们赐教指正。

作者　1993年6月

# GRE 分数换算表

| 原始分数 | 换算分数 | | | 原始分数 | 换算分数 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 语文 | 数学 | 分析 | | 语文 | 数学 | 分析 |
| 73—76 | 800 | | | 39 | 440 | 570 | 710 |
| 72 | 790 | | | 38 | 440 | 550 | 690 |
| 71 | 780 | | | 37 | 430 | 540 | 670 |
| | | | | 36 | 420 | 530 | 660 |
| 70 | 760 | | | | | | |
| 69 | 750 | | | 35 | 410 | 510 | 640 |
| 68 | 740 | | | 34 | 400 | 500 | 630 |
| 67 | 730 | | | 33 | 400 | 490 | 610 |
| 66 | 720 | | | 32 | 390 | 470 | 600 |
| | | | | 31 | 380 | 460 | 580 |
| 65 | 700 | | | | | | |
| 64 | 690 | | | 30 | 370 | 450 | 570 |
| 63 | 680 | | | 29 | 360 | 430 | 550 |
| 62 | 670 | | | 28 | 360 | 420 | 540 |
| 61 | 660 | | | 27 | 350 | 410 | 520 |
| | | | | 26 | 340 | 390 | 510 |
| 60 | 650 | 800 | | | | | |
| 59 | 640 | 800 | | 25 | 330 | 380 | 490 |
| 58 | 630 | 800 | | 24 | 330 | 370 | 470 |
| 57 | 620 | 800 | | 23 | 320 | 360 | 460 |
| 56 | 600 | 790 | | 22 | 310 | 340 | 440 |
| | | | | 21 | 300 | 330 | 430 |
| 55 | 590 | 780 | | | | | |
| 54 | 580 | 770 | | 20 | 290 | 320 | 410 |
| 53 | 570 | 750 | | 19 | 280 | 300 | 400 |
| 52 | 560 | 740 | | 18 | 270 | 290 | 380 |
| 51 | 550 | 730 | | 17 | 260 | 280 | 370 |
| | | | | 16 | 250 | 260 | 350 |
| 50 | 540 | 710 | 800 | | | | |
| 49 | 540 | 700 | 800 | 15 | 240 | 250 | 340 |
| 48 | 530 | 690 | 800 | 14 | 230 | 240 | 320 |
| 47 | 520 | 670 | 800 | 13 | 220 | 220 | 300 |
| 46 | 510 | 660 | 800 | 12 | 210 | 210 | 290 |
| | | | | 11 | 200 | 200 | 270 |
| 45 | 500 | 650 | 800 | | | | |
| 44 | 490 | 630 | 780 | 10 | 200 | 200 | 260 |
| 43 | 480 | 620 | 770 | 9 | 200 | 200 | 240 |
| 42 | 470 | 610 | 750 | 8 | 200 | 200 | 230 |
| 41 | 460 | 590 | 740 | 7 | 200 | 200 | 210 |
| | | | | 0—6 | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| 40 | 450 | 580 | 720 | | | | |

# 目　录

# 一、1990年10月GRE全真试题

## SECTION 1

Time—30 minutes 30 Questions

Numbers: All numbers used are real numbers.

Figures: Position of points, angles, etc. can be assumed to be in the order shown; and angle measures can be assumed to be positive.

Lines shown as straight can be assumed to be straight.

Figures can be assumed to lie in a plane unless otherwise indicated.

Figures that accompany questions are intended to provide information useful in answering the questions. However, unless a note states that a figure is drawn to scale, you should solve these problems NOT by estimating sizes by sight or by measurement, but by using your knowledge of mathematics (see Example 2 below).

Directions: Each of the Questions 1 — 15 consists of two quantities, one in Column A and one in Column B. You are to compare the two quantities and choose

A if the quantity in Column A is greater;

B if the quantity in Column B is greater;

C if the two quantities are equal;

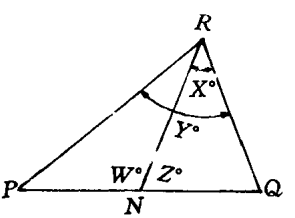
D if the relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

Note: Since there are only four choices, NEVER MARK(E).

Common Information: In a question, information concerning one or both of the quantities to be compared is centered above the two columns. A symbol that appears in both columns represents the same thing in Column A as it does in Column B.

| | Column A | Column B | Sample Answers |
|---|---|---|---|
| Example 1: | $2\times6$ | $2+6$ | ●ⒷⒸⒹⒺ |

Examples 2—1 refer to $\triangle RQP$.




| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Example 2: | PN | NQ | ⒶⒷⒸ● Ⓔ |

( Since equal measures cannot be assumed, even though PN and

NQ appear equal)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Example 3: | x | y | Ⓐ● ⓒⒹⒺ (since V is between P and Q) |
| Example 4: | w+z | 180 | Ⓐ Ⓑ● ⒹⒺ (since PQ is a straight line) |

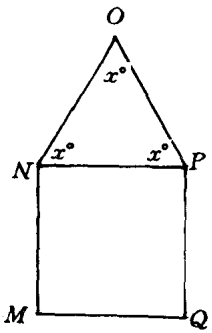
A if the quantity in Column A is greater;

B if the quantity in Column B is greater;

C if the two quantities are equal;

D if the relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

| | Column A | | Column B |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | $3^4$ | | $4^3$ |
| | | $x=2y+3$ | |
| | | $y=-2$ | |
| 2. | x | | −1 |
| | $d=5.03894$ and $\boxed{d}$ is the decimal expression for d rounded to the nearest thousandth. | | |
| 3. | The number of decimal places where d and $\boxed{d}$ differ. | | 4 |
| | | $x+2y>8$ | |
| 4. | $2x+4y$ | | 20 |




5. The perimeter of pentagon MNOPQ | 30

uare MNPQ has area 36.

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p and q are different prime numbers. r is the least prime number greater than p, and s is the least prime number greater than q.

6. r−p | s−q

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$|-3| = -m$

7. m | 3

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n is an even integer and a multiple of 3.

8. The remainder when n is divided by 12 | 6

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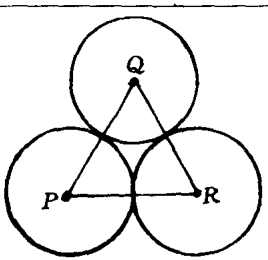



Equilateral triangle PQR is formed by joining centers P, Q, and R of the circles. Each pair of circles has exactly one point in common.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9. | The perimeter of triangle PQR | The circumference of the circle with center Q |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 10. | The volume of a cylindrical tank that has a radius of 2 meters and a height of 10 meters | The volume of a cylindrical tank that has a radius of 1 meter and a height of 20 meters |

A if the quantity in Column A is greater;

B if the quantity in Column B is greater;

C if the two quantities are equal;

D if the relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

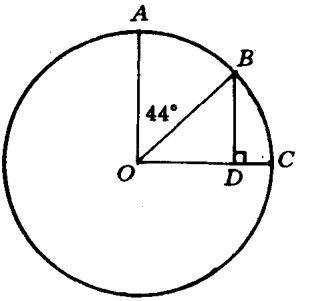
$ds \neq 0$

| | Column A | Column B |
|---|---|---|
| 11. | The time required to travel d miles at s miles per hour | The time required to travel $\frac{d}{2}$ miles at 2s miles per hour |

$\triangle RST$ is isosceles and $\angle RST = 40°$.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12. | The sum of the measures of the two angles of $\triangle RST$ that have equal measure. | $120°$ |
| 13. | $\sqrt{x^4+6x^2+9}$ | $x^2+3$ |

074045




O is the center of the circle and $\angle AOC$ is a right angle.

14. OD BD

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Before Maria changed jobs, her salary was 24 percent more than Julio's salary. After Maria changed jobs, her new salary was 24 percent less than her old salary.

15. Julio's salary Maria's new salary

Directions: Each of the Questions 16 — 30 has five answer choices. For each of these questions, select the best of the answer choices given.

16. $(19-18-17-16)-(20-19-18-17)=$

(A) $-36$ (B) $-6$ (C) $-4$

(D) 1 (E) 2

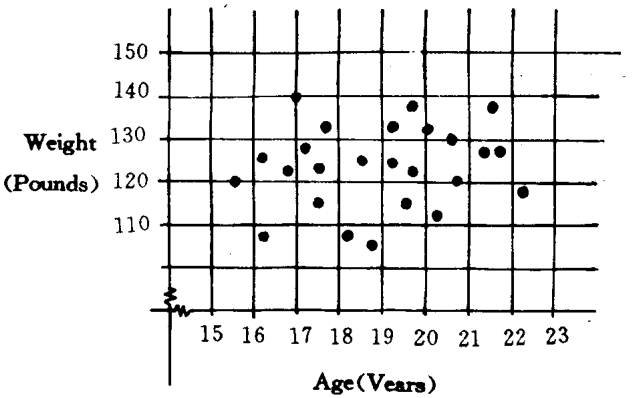
17. If $3x-2=7$, then $4x=$

(A) 3 (B) 5 (C) $\frac{20}{3}$

(D) 9 (E) 12

18. Of the following, which is closest to $\sqrt[3]{30}$?

(A) 6 (B) 5 (C) 4 (D) 3 (E) 2




19. The dots on the graph above indicate age and weight for a sample of 25 students. What percent of these students are less than 19 years old and weigh more than 110 pounds?

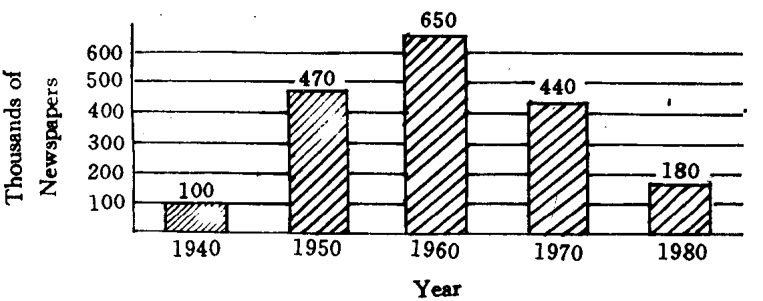
(A) 36% (B) 40% (C) 44% (D) 48% (E) 52%

20. The greatest number of diagonals that can be drawn from one vertex of a regular 6—sided polygon is

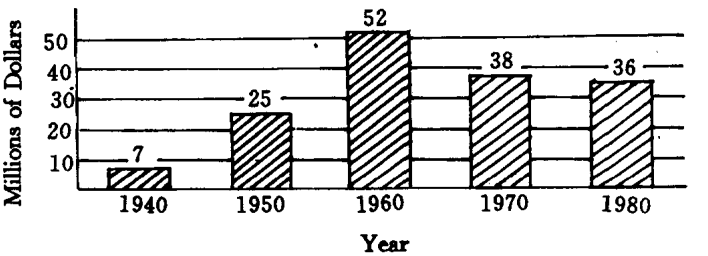
(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 4 (D) 5 (E) 6

Questions 21—25 refer to the following graphs.

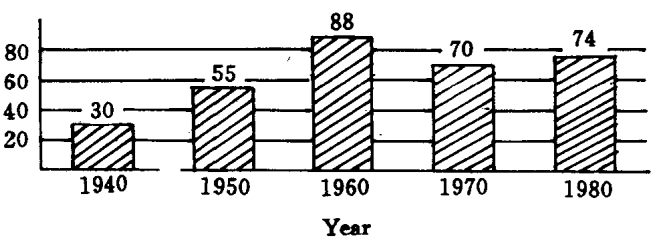
AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION FOR NEWSPAPER X



TOTAL YEARLY ADVERTISING REVENUE FOR NEWSPAPER X




AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAGES PER NEWSPAPER FOR NEWSPAPER X




21. In how many of the years shown was the average number of pages per newspaper at least twice as much as the average in 1940?

(A) Four (B) Three (C) Two

(D) One (E) None

22. In 1950, if the printing cost per newspaper was $ 0.05, what would have been the total cost of printing the average daily circulation?

(A) $ 32.500 (B) $ 26.000 (C) $ 23.500

(D) \$ 22.000 (E) \$ 2.600

23. In 1980 the number of dollars of advertising revenue was how many times as great as the average daily circulation?

(A) 500 (B) 200 (C) 100

(D) 50 (E) 20

24. The percent decrease in average daily circulation from 1960 to 1970 was appoximately

(A) 10% (B) 12% (C) 20%

(D) 26% (E) 32%

25. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the data?

Ⅰ. The greatest increase in total yearly advertising revenue over any 10—year period shown was \$ 27 million.

Ⅱ. In each of the 10 — year periods shown in which yearly advertising revenue decreased, average daily circulation also decreased.

Ⅲ. From 1970 to 1980 the average number of pages per newspaper increased by 10.

(A) Ⅰ only (B) Ⅱ only (C) Ⅲ only

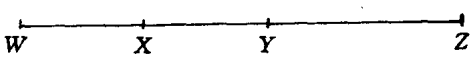
(D) Ⅰ and Ⅱ (E) Ⅱ and Ⅲ

26. If $0<st<1$, then which of the following can be true?

(A) $s<-1$ and $t>0$ (B) $s<-1$ and $t<-1$

(C) $s>-1$ and $t<-1$ (D) $s>1$ and $t<-1$

(E) $s>1$ and $t>1$



27. On segment WZ above, if WY = 21, XZ = 26, and YZ is twice WX, what is the value of XY?

(A) 5 (B) 10 (C) 11 (D) 16

(E) It cannot be determined from the information given.

28. To reproduce an old photograph, a photographer charges x dollars to make a negative, $\frac{3x}{5}$ dollars for each of the first 10 prints, and $\frac{x}{5}$ dollars for each print in excess of 10 prints. If \$45 is the total charge to make a negative and 20 prints from an old photograph, what is the value of x?

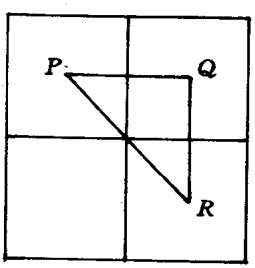
(A) 3 (B) 3.5 (C) 4

(D) 4.5 (E) 5

29. Which of the following is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of 0.01 percent?

(A) 0.000025 (B) 0.00025 (C) 0.0025

(D) 0.025 (E) 0.25




30. In the figure above, each of the four squares has sides of length x. If △PQR is formed by joining the centers of three of the squares, what is the perimeter of △PQR in