

应 试 最 佳 助 手

ARCO

GRE

SUPER COURSE

通用高级教程

最新版

托马斯·H·马丁森

GRE专职讲师逐题指点

全面提高应试能力

通过丰富多样的实战练习获取高分



外文出版社/上海远东出版社



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托马斯·H·马丁森

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致读者

亲爱的读者：

本书是一本全面、系统、针对性强的 GRE 应考教程。

目前，市场上应考教程种类繁多，有些还价格不菲。但现在你所拥有的这本《GRE 通用高级教程》却是物有所值。阅后你定会感觉受益匪浅。本书包含了：

- 几百条应试对策，使你对 GRE 有一个深入、透彻的理解
- 应试咨询，帮助你从试题设计者的角度思考问题
- 大量实战练习，且附有详细的讲解
- 数学能力自我测试
- 750 个 GRE 常用词条
- 控制考试紧张的成功方法

我本人曾在全国著名的备考学校中开办过两个 GRE 辅导班。本书汇集了 GRE 课程的授课精髓，使你有犹如身临课堂之感。阅读此书，你将学到：

- 如何在不使用代数的情况下回答代数问题
- 如何看图解答几何问题
- 易粗心大意的应试者如何避免陷入逻辑误区
- 何时并如何对疑难问题进行猜测性判断
- 不认识关键词时如何回答问题

总之，该书涵盖了一个 GRE 应试者应了解和掌握的所有内容。建议你仔细阅读，认真领会，这对你取得高分会有助益。

托马斯·H·马丁森

前言

有三个重要原因促使我们编辑这套教程。第一,实践证明,这套教程的确能帮助考生在 GRE 考试中获取高分;第二,与各类竞争激烈、学费高昂的辅导学校相比,本教程可使你以低廉的费用取得更高实效;第三,这套教程将把你从死记硬背的苦难中解救出来,教给你事半功倍的好方法。

首先,本教程将向你表明 GRE 并不是高深莫测的。解答 GRE 试题有一定的程式和方法。一旦你掌握了这些程式和方法,你就能在答题时游刃有余。试看下面例子:

新学年开始,某新生从某所大学获得了 d 美元的奖学金,他把这笔钱存入了银行。每个月他还会从父母处得到 p 美元。他每个月的花销为 s 美元。如果 s 超出 p ,这位学生就不得不从 d 中取出钱弥补亏空。在多少个月内 d 会被全部用掉?

$$(A) \frac{p-s}{d} \quad (B) \frac{d}{s-p} \quad (C) \frac{s-p}{d} \quad (D) \frac{d-p}{s} \quad (E) \frac{d}{p+s}$$

这道数学题有一定难度,估计只有 15% 至 20% 的考生能回答正确。但是,如果借助一个小小的策略,这道难题便能迎刃而解,甚至不用代数公式。

让我们以数字来代替以上的字母进行演算。假设奖学金为 1,000 美元 ($d=1,000$), 该生每月收到的父母汇款为 200 美元 ($p=200$), 而他每月花销为 300 美元 ($s=300$)。该生每月开销超出父母汇款 100 美元,以每月 100 美元计算,这笔奖学金将在 $1,000 \div 100 = 10$ 个月内用完。

所以,如果 $d=1,000$, $p=200$, $s=300$, 正确答案是 10。现在,把这些假设数据代入 5 个未知项中,看哪一个能得出正确答案。

$$(A) \frac{p-s}{d} = \frac{200-300}{1,000} = \frac{-100}{1,000} = -\frac{1}{10} \quad (\text{错})$$

$$(B) \frac{d}{s-p} = \frac{1,000}{300-200} = \frac{1,000}{100} = 10 \quad (\text{对!})$$

$$(C) \frac{s-p}{d} = \frac{300-200}{1,000} = \frac{100}{1,000} = \frac{1}{10} \quad (\text{错})$$

$$(D) \frac{d-p}{s} = \frac{1,000-200}{300} = \frac{800}{300} = \frac{8}{3} \quad (\text{错})$$

$$(E) \frac{d}{p+s} = \frac{1,000}{200+300} = \frac{1,000}{500} = 2 \quad (\text{错})$$

这个选择并不是碰运气。因为 GRE 是一种多项选择的考试,任何这种类型的问题都可以用这种方式推算。

教程涵盖此种答题策略几十项。经验证明,了解这些策略的考生比不了解这些策略的考生具有更强的竞争力。

本书并没有标新立异之处,它只不过总结了多年来在多项选择考试中屡试不爽的策略和方法。那么,本书又如何体现“创新”呢?那就是强调策略的重要性,使考生明白:即使掌握一些最基本的技巧,也能轻易地提高考分。

在此,我们还要强调一点:策略和技巧决不能代替博闻强记。本书只是教给你科学的方法,要取得成功还要靠你自己的努力。

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PART ONE

考试须知



Lesson 1

Getting Started

起 步

本书使用的特殊标志



对策



排除疑问



常识



估算



常见错误



询问/猜测



测量



题型



计算



揭秘



华生医生



歇洛克·
福尔摩斯



火枪



难度等级

What Is the GRE?



The letters GRE stand for Graduate Record Examinations, standardized exams given at various locations in the United States and around the world. As of this writing, the GRE is offered both in a pencil-and-paper version and in a computerized version. The pencil-and-paper version is available on certain scheduled dates, and the computerized version is available by appointment during regular business hours throughout the year. Eventually, the pencil-and-paper version will be phased out, and all candidates will take the computerized version.

There is a GRE General Test as well as GRE Subject Tests in disciplines such as Biology, Mathematics, and Psychology. This book is devoted to the GRE General Test, the most widely used of the GREs. If a school to which you are applying requires a Subject Test in addition to the General Test, check your bookstore for the availability of an ARCO book to help you prepare for that test. For the purpose of simplicity, in this book the term GRE will be used to refer to the General Test—whether the pencil-and-paper version or the computerized version.

The GRE includes verbal ability questions, math ability questions, and analytical ability questions. All questions used on the GRE are multiple-choice items. If you take the pencil-and-paper version of the test, you will record your answers on a special sheet. After the testing session, answer sheets and testing materials are sent to a central location for processing; a few weeks later, scores are mailed to candidates. If you take the computerized version of the test, you will select your answers on the computer screen using a pointer controlled by a “mouse.” At the end of the testing session, you will be given the option of having the computer calculate your scores immediately. Written reports are sent out a few weeks later.

The letters CAT stand for Computer Adaptive Test. The CAT differs from the pencil-and-paper version of the GRE in that a computer program chooses problems based on a candidate's responses to previous questions. Thus, the CAT is “adaptive” or “interactive.” Whereas candidates taking the pencil-and-paper version of the test were presented with a range of questions (including easy, moderately difficult, and difficult items), the CAT selects questions according to each candidate's ability. Because the CAT is interactive, it uses fewer items and takes less time to administer than the pencil-and-paper version.

The letters GREB stand for the Graduate Record Examinations Board, an independent committee that is affiliated with the Association of Graduate Schools and the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States. The GREB establishes the general policies that govern the GRE.

The letters ETS stand for Educational Testing Service. ETS is a private company with headquarters in Princeton, New Jersey, and offices in many other places. Educational Testing Service, as the name suggests, offers testing services, and one of its products is the GRE, which it administers under the policies set by the GREB.

[ETS also produces the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT), and sometimes produces the LSAT (Law School Admission Test).]

Contact ETS for registration materials at least six weeks before you want to take the GRE.

Educational Testing Service
Graduate Record Examinations Program
CN 6000
Princeton, N.J. 08541-6000
(609) 771-7670

Let's Look at the GRE

GRE 考题概览

1. GRE 考试形式
 - ★ 书面形式
 - ★ 电脑形式
2. 语文试题
 - ★ 反义词
 - ★ 同义词
 - ★ 完成句子
 - ★ 阅读理解
3. 数学试题
 - ★ 习题解答
 - ★ 数量比较
 - ★ 图表理解
4. 分析能力
 - ★ 逻辑推理
 - ★ 分析推理
5. GRE 计分方法

The CAT and the pencil-and-paper versions of the GRE obviously differ from one another in a very important way: one is presented electronically on the screen of a computer monitor while the other is presented in a booklet. The content of the test, however, is substantially the same regardless of whether it is presented electronically or in booklet form. Consequently, this book is effective preparation for both test forms.

Of course, some strategies are uniquely suited to one form and are simply not available for the other form. For example, a strategy used to good advantage by some candidates taking the pencil-and-paper version is to answer questions in the verbal sections out of numerical order because some take considerably less time than others. Obviously, this strategy is not available on the CAT, because the computer determines the order in which the problems must be done. In the instructional material that follows, footnotes have been included, where appropriate, to indicate that a strategy is designed for just one or the other form of the test.

The Format of the GRE

The pencil-and-paper version of the GRE is divided into seven 30-minute sections. Each section is separately timed. You will have two verbal sections, two math sections, and two analytical sections, plus a wild card section. The wild card section may be verbal, or math, or analytical, but it will not count toward your score. The wild card section contains questions being tried out for future GREs. You will not, however, be told which is the wild card section.

TYPICAL PENCIL-AND-PAPER GRE

Section	Number of Questions	Time Limit
Verbal	38	30 minutes
Math	30	30 minutes
Analytical	25	30 minutes
Verbal	38	30 minutes
Analytical	25	30 minutes
Math	30	30 minutes
Wild Card	—	30 minutes

(Note: The order of the sections varies from administration to administration, and the wild card section is not necessarily the last section in the booklet.)