GRE 2200高分系列丛书

GRE

分析800分

目标强化训练

张亚雷 张超英 编

天津科技翻译出版公司

GRE2200 高分系列丛书

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张亚雷　张超英　主编

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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，本套丛书只介绍 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考生所联系的院校，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，各个击破。

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**）部分和分析能力（**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。

本套丛书按照上述思路，科学地编排强化训练的具体内容，通过学习本套丛书，经过刻苦训练，考生的成绩定能达到 2200 分，具体的分数分布为：语言部分 600 分，定量部分 800 分，分析部分 800 分。

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。

笔　者

1996. 7. 10

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GRE分析简介及应试方法

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）	30分钟
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

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。

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，为它辨护或反驳它，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

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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，但也有一些例外。

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，因此，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。

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PRACTICE ONE

Time—30 minutes

25 Questions

Directions: Each question or group of questions is based on a passage or set of conditions. In answering some of the questions, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. For each question, select the best answer choice given.

Questions 1—5

Asters are not as pretty as lilacs and don't smell as nice as either lilacs or daffodils.

Daffodils are prettier than lilacs, but don't smell as nice.

Irises are not as pretty as lilacs and don't smell as nice as daffodils or roses.

Lilacs are prettier than roses, but don't smell as nice.

1. Which of the following statements is neither definitely true nor definitely false?
   A. Asters are not as pretty as lilacs.
   B. Daffodils are prettier than asters.
   C. Irises smell better than asters.
   D. Lilacs do not smell as nice as daffodils.
   E. Roses smell the best of all.

2. Which of the following is definitely true?
   A. Roses are as pretty as daffodils.
   B. Lilacs are as pretty as daffodils.
   C. Irises are prettier than asters.
   D. Daffodils do not smell as nice as irises.
   E. Asters don't smell as nice as roses.

3. If irises are prettier than roses, then they are definitely prettier than which of the following?
   A. asters only
   B. daffodils only
   C. lilacs only
   D. asters and roses only
   E. cannot be determined

4. Which of the following are both prettier and better smelling than asters?
   Ⅰ. daffodils
   Ⅱ. irises
   Ⅲ. roses
   A. Ⅰ only
   B. Ⅱ only
   C. Ⅲ only
   D. Ⅰ and Ⅱ only
   E. Ⅰ and Ⅲ only

5. If dahlias are prettier than asters but do not smell as nice, then
   A. dahlias might smell better than irises
   B. dahlias might smell better than daffodils
   C. dahlias might smell better than roses
   D. dahlias cannot be prettier than lilacs
   E. dahlias cannot be prettier than roses

Questions 6—7

New Weight-Loss Salons invites all of you who are dissatisfied with your present build to join our Exercise for Lunch Bunch. Instead of putting on even more weight by eating lunch, you actually cut down on your daily caloric intake by exercising rather than eating. Every single one of us has potential to be thin, so

take the initiative and begin losing excess pounds today, Don't eat! Exercise! You'll lose weight and be healthier, happier, and more attractive.

6. Which of the following, if true, would weaken the logic of the argument made by the advertisement?

   Ⅰ. Most people will experience increased desire for food as a result of the exercise and will lose little weight as a result of enrolling in the program.

   Ⅱ. Nutritionists agree that skipping lunch is not a healthy practice.

   Ⅲ. In our society, obesity is regarded as unattractive.

   Ⅳ. A person who is too thin is probably not in good health.

   A. Ⅰ only
   B. Ⅰ and Ⅱ only
   C. Ⅱ and Ⅲ only
   D. Ⅲ and Ⅳ only
   E. Ⅰ, Ⅱ and Ⅲ

7. A person hearing this advertisement countered, "I know some people who are not overweight and are still unhappy and unattractive." The author of the advertisement could logically and consistently reply to this objection by pointing out that he never claimed that

   A. being overweight is always caused by unhappiness
   B. being overweight is the only cause of unhappiness and unattractiveness
   C. unhappiness and unattractiveness can cause someone to be overweight
   D. unhappiness necessarily leads to being overweight
   E. unhappiness and unattractiveness are always found together

Questions 8—12

In Dullsville, streets and roads run eastwest and alternate with each other at 1/4 mile intervals.

Easy Street is 1 mile north of Main Street.
Main Street is 3/4 mile south of Abbey Road.
Tobacco Road is 3/4 mile south of Main Street.
Mean Street is 1/2 mile south of Main Street.

8. Which of these roads or streets is farthest from Main Street?

   A. Easy Street
   B. Tobacco Road
   C. Abbey Road
   D. Tobacco Road and Abbey Road are equally far.
   E. Tobacco Road and Easy Street are equally far.

9. An additional road, Royal, could be in any of the following locations except:

   A. 1/4 mile north of Easy Street
   B. 1/4 mile north of Mean Street
   C. 1/2 mile north of Abbey Road
   D. 1 mile north of Mean Street
   E. 1 mile north of Tobacco Road

10. What is the distance between Abbey Road and Mean Street?

    A. 3/4 mile
    B. 1 mile
    C. $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles

D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles

E. 2 miles

11. Sunrise Strip runs directly North-South across Dullsville's streets and roads. If a car starts going down Sunrise Strip at Abbey Road, then makes a U-turn at Tobacco Road and goes back to Main Street, about how far does it travel?

A. $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles

B. 3 miles

C. $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles

D. $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles

E. 2 miles

12. What is the greatest distance between any two of the roadways named?

A. 1 mile

B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles

C. $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles

D. 2 miles

E. $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles

Questions 13—16

(1) Both B and D are prerequisites for E.

(2) Both B and C are prerequisites for F.

(3) E may occur without B only if A precedes D.

(4) A in combination with B is an alternative prerequisite for F.

(5) H will occur if E or F occur, but not if both occur.

(6) H in combination with any two unused prerequisites for E or F will yield J.

(7) If two sets of prerequisites each sufficient to yield a result both occur, the result will not occur.

(8) Any item acts simultaneously as part of all sets of prerequisites of which it is a member and of which the other members are present.

13. J cannot occur if

A. A is the first item to occur

B. D is the first item to occur

C. B precedes D

D. A follows B or C

E. B and C occur simultaneously

14. B precedes D. Which of the following conditions is (are) sufficient for H to occur?

Ⅰ. A occurs, but not before D.

Ⅱ. C occurs.

Ⅲ. A also precedes D.

A. Ⅰ only

B. Ⅲ only

C. Ⅰ and Ⅱ

D. Ⅱ and Ⅲ

E. Ⅰ, Ⅱ and Ⅲ

15. C occurs. J will occur if

A. B occurs

B. B and D occur

C. A precedes D

D. B and D occur, followed by A

E. A and B occur, followed by D

16. B and C occur. J will occur if

Ⅰ. A occurs

Ⅱ. D occurs before A

A. Ⅰ only

B. Ⅱ only

C. Ⅰ and Ⅱ

D. Ⅰ or Ⅱ, but not both

E. Neither Ⅰ nor Ⅱ

Questions 17—22

Mr. Pesth, foreman for Buda Construction Co., is hiring five persons to do wiring and plumbing on a site. He must have a minimum of two electricians. Nine persons are sent by the union hiring hall: Mike, Nick, and Olive are electricians, while Rich, Steve, Tom, Ulysses, Vic, and Wassily are plumbers.

Pesth is unwilling to hire Ulysses and Vic together, because he knows from past experience that they fight all the time.

Steve and Tom are buddies and will only work together.

Olive won't work with Rich, a Moravian, because she despises Moravians.

17. If Mike, Nick, and Olive are all hired, the team of plumbers can consist of
   A. Steve and Tom only
   B. Steve and Tom or Ulysses and Vic
   C. Ulysses and Wassily or Vic and Wassily
   D. Steve and Tom, or Ulysses and Wassily or Vic and Wassily
   E. Steve, Tom, and either Ulysses, Vic, or Wassily

18. Pesth has the greatest number of choices for hiring as plumbers if the electricians he chooses are
   A. Mike, Nick, and Olive
   B. Mike and Nick
   C. Mike and Olive
   D. Nick and Olive
   E. Either Mike or Nick, plus Olive

19. If Rich is hired, the other persons hired must be
   A. Mike, Nick, Steve, and Tom
   B. Mike, Nick, Olive, and either Ulysses, Vic, or Wassily
   C. Mike and Nick, together with either Steve and Tom or Ulysses and Wassily
   D. Mike and Nick, together with either Ulysses and Vic or Vic and Wassily
   E. Mike and Nick, together with either Steve and Tom, Ulysses and Wassily, or Vic and Wassily

20. Pesth can put together the rest of his crew in the greatest number of different ways if he hires
   A. Steve and Tom
   B. Olive
   C. Ulysses
   D. Vic
   E. Wassily

21. If Mike is hired and Nick is not, which of the following statements must be true?
   Ⅰ. Steve and Tom are hired.
   Ⅱ. Either Ulysses or Vic is hired, but not both.
   A. Ⅰ only
   B. Ⅱ only
   C. Either Ⅰ or Ⅱ, but not both
   D. Both Ⅰ and Ⅱ
   E. Neither Ⅰ nor Ⅱ

22. Which of the following statements must be true?
   Ⅰ. If only two electricians are hired, the plumbers must include Steve and Tom.
   Ⅱ. If Olive is not hired, Rich must be hired.
   Ⅲ. If either Mike or Nick is not hired,

Steve and Tom must be hired.

A. I only
B. II only
C. III only
D. I and III
E. II and III

Questions 23—24

(1) All students who major in philosophy wear Calvert Kreem jeans.
(2) None of the students in the Marching and Chowder Society wears Calvert Kreem jeans or majors in history.
(3) If Jack majors in philosophy, Mary majors in history.

23. If the statements above are all true, which of the following must also be true?
A. If Jack majors in philosophy, Mary does not wear Calvert Kreem jeans.
B. None of the students in the Marching and Chowder Society majors in philosophy.
C. If Jack wears Calvert Kreem jeans, he majors in philosophy.
D. If Mary majors in history, Jack is not in the Marching and Chowder Society.
E. Either Jack or Mary wears Calvert Kreem jeans.

24. The conclusion "Jack does not major in philosophy" could be validly drawn from the statements above if it were established that
I. Mary does not major in history
II. Jack does not belong to the Marching and Chowder Society
III. Jack does not wear Calvert Kreem jeans

A. I only
B. II only
C. III only
D. I and III
E. II and III

Anthong is standing to the right of Beth. Caroline is standing on the opposite side of Beth. Since the opposite of right is wrong, Caroline must be standing on the wrong side of Beth.

25. Which of the following logical errors has the author of the argument above committed?
A. He has used a single term to mean two different things.
B. He has confused cause and effect.
C. He has assumed to be true what he wants to prove to be true.
D. He has provided no factual evidence for his conclusion.
E. He has drawn a general conclusion from an insufficient number of examples.

Answers to Practice One

1.	C	6.	B	11.	D	16.	C	21.	A
2.	E	7.	B	12.	C	17.	D	22.	C
3.	E	8.	A	13.	A	18.	B	23.	B
4.	A	9.	D	14.	B	19.	E	24.	D
5.	A	10.	C	15.	D	20.	A	25.	A

PRACTICE TWO

Time—30 minutes

25 Questions

Directions: Each question or group of questions is based on a passage or set of conditions. In answering some of the questions, it may be useful to draw a rough diagram. For each question, select the best answer choice given.

Questions 1—4

Lance is selecting carpeting, wallpaper, and drapes for four rooms in Mrs. March' s apartment. For one room, he chooses maroon carpeting and purple drapes; for another, he chooses striped drapes and fleur-de-lis wallpaper. For the dining room he selects green carpeting and does *not* use fleur-de-lis wallpaper. For the bedroom he chooses lavender drapes and pink walls. For one room, he uses carpeting of the same color as in the dining room. He uses white for carpeting, wallpaper, and drapes, once each in a different room. The den is adjacent to the living room and must not repeat any of its colors.

1. If one room has yellow walls, it must also have
   A. white drapes
   B. maroon carpeting
   C. purple drapes
   D. white carpeting
   E. striped drapes

2. Which correctly lists the colors of carpeting, wallpaper, and drapes, in that order, for one room?
   A. Maroon, green, purple
   B. Green, fleur-de-lis, striped
   C. Green, white, white
   D. Green, pink, lavender
   E. White, fleur-de-lis, striped

3. Which room has white walls?
   Ⅰ. Living room
   Ⅱ. Dining room
   Ⅲ. Den
   A. Ⅰ only
   B. Ⅱ only
   C. Ⅲ only
   D. Ⅰ or Ⅲ
   E. Ⅱ or Ⅲ

4. If Lance wishes to avoid repetition of any colors between the living room and the dining room, he can do so by changing the color of
   A. the carpeting in the dining room
   B. the wallpaper in the living room or the dining room
   C. the wallpaper or the carpeting in the living room
   D. the drapes in the dining room
   E. the drapes in the dining room or the wallpaper in the living room

Senator Johnson: No argument for this bill is valid, because no one would argue for this bill without having an ulterior motive: namely, the desire for personal gain.

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