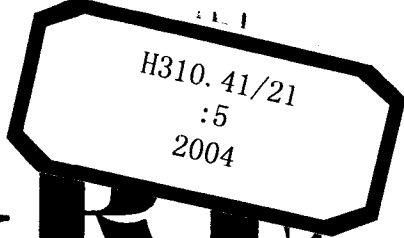


最新

GRE 笔试模考练习

本书编写组 编

中国环境科学出版社



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教材说明

本 GRE 系列由《GRE 类比·反义词教程》、《GRE 填空教程》、《GRE 数学教程》、《GRE 阅读理解教程》、《GRE 写作教程》和《最新 GRE 笔试模考练习》构成，由全国数十名著名 GRE 教学和研究专家历经数年集体编撰而成。

由于近年来 GRE 考试发生了一些变化，例如：作文改为机考了，语文、数学部分改在作文之后考了，词汇题也出现了不少新词，解题速度要求更高了等等。为了帮助广大同学适应上述变化，因此本系列涵盖了近十年的考试精华，尤其是涵盖了 2002—2003 年的最新考试趋势，真实地剖析和反映了 ETS 的出题思想及最新动态。

总之，本系列教材的实效性和实战性极强。广大同学只要使用本系列进行艰苦卓绝的训练，就一定能获得较理想的成绩。

2004 年 1 月

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一、最新 GRE

笔试模考练习题一

SECTION 1

Time-45 minutes

ISSUE TASK

Present your perspective on the issue you choose from the two topics below, using relevant reasons and /or examples to support your views

Topic 1:

“Most people are taught that loyalty is a virtue. But loyalty—whether to one’s friends, to one’s school or place of employment, or to any institution—is all too often a destructive rather than a positive force.”

Topic 2:

“The depth of knowledge to be gained from books is richer and broader than what can be learned from direct experience.”

SECTION 2

Time-30 minutes

Argument task

Discuss how well reasoned you find this argument.

The following appeared in a memo at the XYZ company.

“When XYZ lays off employees, it pays Delany Personnel Firm to offer those employees assistance in creating resumes and developing interviewing skills, if they so desire. Laid-off employees have benefited greatly from Delany’s services: last year those who used Delany found jobs much more quickly than did those who did not. Recently, it has been proposed that we use the less expensive Walsh Personnel Firm in place of Delany. This would be a mistake because eight years ago, when XYZ was using Walsh, only half of the workers we laid off at the time found jobs within a year. Moreover, Delany is clearly superior, as evidenced by its bigger staff and larger number of branch offices. After all, last year Delany’s clients took an average of six months to find jobs, whereas Walsh’s clients took nine.”

SECTION 3

Time-30 minutes

38 Questions

1. While scientists dismiss as fanciful the idea of sudden changes in a genetic code (spontaneous mutation), it is possible that nature, like some master musician, _____ on occasion, departing from the expected or predictable.
 - (A) repeats
 - (B) improvises
 - (C) ornaments
 - (D) corrects
 - (E) harmonizes
2. Despite the _____ of time, space, and history, human societies the world over have confronted the same existential problems and have come to remarkably _____ solutions, differing only in superficial details.
 - (A) continuity... identical
 - (B) uniformity... diverse
 - (C) actualities... varied
 - (D) contingencies... similar
 - (E) exigencies... unique
3. Although he was known to be extremely _____ in his public behavior, scholars have discovered that his diaries were written with uncommon _____.
 - (A) reserved... frankness
 - (B) polite... tenderness
 - (C) modest... lucidity
 - (D) reticent... vagueness
 - (E) withdrawn... subtlety
4. With the _____ of scientific knowledge, work on the new edition of a textbook begins soon after completion of the original.
 - (A) limitation
 - (B) culmination
 - (C) veneration
 - (D) certainty
 - (E) burgeoning
5. She is most frugal in matters of business, but in her private life she reveals a streak of _____.
 - (A) antipathy
 - (B) misanthropy
 - (C) virtuosity
 - (D) equanimity
 - (E) prodigality
6. If the state government's latest budget problems were _____, it would not be useful to employ them as _____ examples in the effort to avoid the inevitable effects of shortsighted fiscal planning in the future.
 - (A) typical... representative
 - (B) exceptional... aberrant
 - (C) anomalous... illuminating

- (D) predictable... helpful
(E) solvable... insignificant
7. Just as some writers have _____ the capacity of language to express meaning, Giacometti _____ the failure of art to convey reality.
(A) scoffed at... abjured
(B) demonstrated... exemplified
(C) denied... refuted
(D) proclaimed... affirmed
(E) despaired of... bewailed
8. WALLET: MONEY::
(A) bank: vault
(B) suitcase: clothing
(C) checkbook: balance
(D) wealth: prestige
(E) envelope: stamp
9. INSTRUMENTALIST: SYMPHONY::
(A) author: drama
(B) photographer: cinema
(C) composer: concerto
(D) artist: painting
(E) dancer: ballet
10. PLATEAU: CHANGE:
(A) respite: activity
(B) asylum: security
(C) terminus: journey
(D) interval: time
(E) lull: rest
11. ISTHMUS: LAND::
(A) peninsula: island
(B) canal: river
(C) stratosphere: air
(D) strait: water
(E) tunnel: mountain
12. EMBARGO: COMMERCE::
(A) abstention: election
(B) strike: lockout
(C) boycott: development
(D) quarantine: contact
(E) blockade: port
13. DILATORY: PROCRASTINATE::
(A) recalcitrant: comply
(B) malcontent: complain
(C) ambivalent: decide
(D) inept: modify
(E) credulous: learn
14. NOMINAL: SIGNIFICANCE::
(A) titular: honor
(B) ephemeral: brevity
(C) divisible: continuity
(D) anomalous: distinction
(E) disjunctive: unity
15. PLAGIARISM: IDEAS::
(A) libel: words
(B) forgery: documents
(C) arson: buildings
(D) kidnapping: ransom
(E) rustling: cattle
16. POLITIC: OFFEND::
(A) distressing: terrify
(B) aloof: associate
(C) misunderstood: surmise
(D) vacuous: deplete
(E) trivial: bore

Directions: Each passage in this group 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 in that passage.

(This passage is from a book published in 1960.)

For many years, Benjamin Quarles' seminal account of the participation of African Americans in the American Revolution has remained the standard work in the field. According to Quarles, the outcome of this conflict was mixed for African American slaves who enlisted in Britain's fight against its rebellious American colonies in return for the promise of freedom: the British treacherously resold many into slavery in the West Indies, while others obtained freedom in Canada and Africa. Building on Quarles' analysis of the latter group, Sylvia Frey studied the former slaves who emigrated to British colonies in Canada. According to Frey, these refugees-the most successful of the African American Revolutionary War participants-viewed themselves as the ideological heirs of the American Revolution. Frey sees this inheritances reflected in their demands for the same rights that the American revolutionaries had demanded from the British: land ownership, limits to arbitrary authority and burdensome taxes, and freedom of religion.

17. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the African American Revolutionary War participants who settled in Canada after the American Revolution?

- (A) Although they were politically unaligned with either side, they identified more with British ideology than with American ideology.
- (B) While they were not immediately betrayed by the British, they ultimately suffered the same fate as did African American Revolutionary War participants who were resold into slavery in the West Indies.
- (C) They settled in Canada rather than in Africa because of the greater religious freedom available in Canada.
- (D) They were more politically active than were African American Revolutionary War participants who settled in Africa.
- (E) They were more successful than were African American Revolutionary War participants who settled Africa.

18. Which of the following is most analogous to the relationship between the African American Revolutionary War participants who settled in Canada after the American Revolution and the American revolutionaries, as that relationship is described in the passage?

- (A) A brilliant pupil of a great musician rebels against the teacher, but adopts the teacher's musical style after the teacher's unexpected death.
- (B) Two warring rulers finally make peace after a lifetime of strife when they realize that they have been duped by a common enemy.

- (C) A child who has sided with a domineering parent against a defiant sibling later makes demands of the parent similar to those once made by the sibling.
- (D) A writer spends much of her life popularizing the work of her mentor, only to discover late in life that much of the older writer's work is plagiarized from the writings of a foreign contemporary.
- (E) Two research scientists spend much of their careers working together toward a common goal, but later quarrel over which of them should receive credit for the training of a promising student.
19. The author of the passage suggests that which of the following is true of Benjamin Quarles' work?
- (A) It introduced a new and untried research method-ology.
- (B) It contained theories so controversial that they gave rise to an entire generation of scholarship
- (C) It was a pioneering work that has not yet been displaced by subsequent scholarship.
- (D) It launched the career of a scholar who later wrote even more important works.
- (E) At the time it appeared, its author already enjoyed a well-established reputation in the field.
20. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage concerning Britain's rule in its Canadian colonies after the American Revolution?
- (A) Humiliated by their defeat by the Americans, the British sharply curtailed civil rights in their Canadian colonies.
- (B) The British largely ignored their Canadian colonies.
- (C) The British encouraged the colonization of Canada by those African Americans who had served on the American side as well as by those who had served on the British side.
- (D) Some of Britain's policies in its Canadian colonies were similar to its policies in its American colonies before the American Revolution.
- (E) To reduce the debt incurred during the war, the British imposed even higher taxes on the Canadian colonists than they had on the American colonists.

Over the years, biologists have suggested two main pathways by which sexual selection may have shaped the evolution of male birdsong. In the first, male competition and intrasexual selection produce relatively short, simple songs used mainly in territorial behavior. In the second, female choice and intersexual selection produce longer, more complicated songs used mainly in mate attraction;

line
(5)

- like such visual ornamentation as the peacock's tail, elaborate vocal characteristics increase the male's chances of
- (10) being chosen as a mate, and he thus enjoys more reproductive success than his less ostentatious rivals. The two pathways are not mutually exclusive, and we can expect to find examples that reflect their interaction. Teasing them apart has been an important challenge to evolutionary biologists.
- (15) Early research confirmed the role of intrasexual selection. In a variety of experiments in the field, males responded aggressively to recorded songs by exhibiting territorial behavior near the speakers. The breakthrough for research into intersexual selection came in the development of a new
- (20) technique for investigating female response in the laboratory. When female cowbirds raised in isolation in sound-proof chambers were exposed to recordings of male song, they responded by exhibiting mating behavior. By quantifying the responses, researchers were able to determine
- (25) what particular features of the song were most important. In further experiments on song sparrows, researchers found that when exposed to a single song type repeated several times or to a repertoire of different song types, females responded more to the latter. The beauty of the experimental design is that it effectively rules out confounding
- (30) variables; acoustic isolation assures that the female can respond only to the song structure itself.

- If intersexual selection operates as theorized, males with more complicated songs should not only attract females
- (35) more readily but should also enjoy greater reproductive success. At first, however, researchers doing fieldwork with song sparrows found no correlation between larger repertoires and early mating, which has been shown to be one indicator of reproductive success; further, common measures
- (40) of male quality used to predict reproductive success, such as weight, size, age, and territory, also failed to correlate with song complexity.

- The confirmation researchers had been seeking was finally achieved in studies involving two varieties of warblers.
- (45) Unlike the song sparrow, which repeats one of its several song types in bouts before switching to another, the

- warbler continuously composes much longer and more variable songs without repetition. For the first time, researchers found a significant correlation between repertoire size and
- (50) early mating, and they discovered further that repertoire size had a more significant effect than any other measure of male quality on the number of young produced. The evidence suggests that warblers use their extremely elaborate songs primarily to attract females, clearly confirming the
- (55) effect of intersexual selection on the evolution of birdsong.
21. The passage is primarily concerned with
- (A) showing that intrasexual selection has a greater effect on birdsong than does intersexual selection
 - (B) contrasting the role of song complexity in several species of birds
 - (C) describing research confirming the suspected relationship between intersexual selection and the complexity of birdsong
 - (D) demonstrating the superiority of laboratory work over field studies in evolutionary biology
 - (E) illustrating the effectiveness of a particular approach to experimental design in evolutionary biology
22. The author mentions the peacock's tail in line 8 most probably in order to
- (A) cite an exception to the theory of the relationship between intrasexual selection and male competition
 - (B) illustrate the importance of both of the pathways that shaped the evolution of birdsong
 - (C) draw a distinction between competing theories of intersexual selection
 - (D) give an example of a feature that may have evolved through intersexual selection by female choice
 - (E) refute a commonly held assumption about the role of song in mate attraction
23. According to the passage, which of the following is specifically related to intrasexual selection?
- (A) Female choice
 - (B) Territorial behavior
 - (C) Complex song types
 - (D) Large song repertoires
 - (E) Visual ornamentation
24. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly demonstrate the interaction mentioned in lines 11 - 13?
- (A) Female larks respond similarly both to short, simple songs and to longer, more complicated songs.
 - (B) Male canaries use visual ornamentation as well as elaborate song repertoires for mate attraction.
 - (C) Both male and female blackbirds develop elaborate visual and vocal characteristics.

- (D) Male jays use songs to compete among themselves and to attract females.
- (E) Male robins with elaborate visual ornamentation have as much reproductive success as rivals with elaborate vocal characteristics.
25. The passage indicates that researchers raised female cowbirds in acoustic isolation in order to
- (A) eliminate confounding variables
- (B) approximate field conditions
- (C) measure reproductive success
- (D) quantify repertoire complexity
- (E) prevent early mating
26. According to the passage, the song sparrow is unlike the warbler in that the song sparrow
- (A) uses songs mainly in territorial behavior
- (B) continuously composes long and complex songs
- (C) has a much larger song repertoire
- (D) repeats one song type before switching to another
- (E) responds aggressively to recorded songs
27. The passage suggests that the song sparrow experiments mentioned in lines 37 - 43 failed to confirm the role of intersexual selection because
- (A) females were allowed to respond only to the song structure
- (B) song sparrows are unlike other species of birds
- (C) the experiments provided no evidence that elaborate songs increased male reproductive success
- (D) the experiments included the songs of only a small number of different song sparrows
- (E) the experiments duplicated some of the limitations of previous field studies
28. STRINGENT:
- (A) lax
- (B) elusive
- (C) impartial
- (D) evident
- (E) vast
29. INTERIM:
- (A) obscure
- (B) permanent
- (C) prudent
- (D) resolute
- (E) secure
30. SCATHING:
- (A) easily understood
- (B) politely cooperative
- (C) intentionally involuted
- (D) calmly complimentary
- (E) strongly partisan
31. CAPITULATE:
- (A) enjoin
- (B) resist
- (C) observe closely
- (D) consider carefully
- (E) appraise critically
32. RECONSTITUTE:
- (A) detail

- (B) invent
- (C) spoil
- (D) conform
- (E) dehydrate

33. REPUTE:

- (A) lack of caution
- (B) lack of knowledge
- (C) lack of emotion
- (D) lack of generosity
- (E) lack of distinction

34. TAME:

- (A) resolute
- (B) ruinous
- (C) racy
- (D) erratic
- (E) experienced

35. INDURATE:

- (A) soften
- (B) puncture
- (C) denude

- (D) immure
- (E) exchange

36. PROLIXITY:

- (A) succinctness
- (B) profundity
- (C) persuasiveness
- (D) complacency
- (E) cleverness

37. CALLOW:

- (A) displaying keen intelligence
- (B) behaving with adult sophistication
- (C) reacting cheerfully
- (D) showing foresight
- (E) deciding quickly

38. FRIABLE:

- (A) not easily crumbled
- (B) not easily torn
- (C) not easily melted
- (D) not easily eroded
- (E) not easily punctured