

阅读考试两不误 走出围门第一步

GRE

A Collection of Singlelet GRE Verbal Tests

语文仿真试题

新世纪GRE计算机考试系列丛书

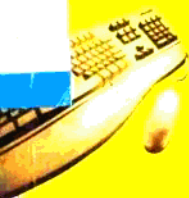


★ GRE语文仿真试题：汇集了美国近期各种版本的GRE试题，内容丰富多彩。

★ GRE语文仿真试题：收集了50套语文试题，分别安排在50个单元，信息量大。



★ GRE语文仿真试题：中出现的偏词、难词均附有中文解释。



世界图书出版公司

新世纪 GRE 计算机考试必备

GRE 是赴美国攻读学位所必需的一项考试，也是国内外各类英语考试中最难的一项考试，许多考生都因 GRE 成绩不理想，而错过难得的发展机会。因此，GRE 考试成绩如何已成为人们事业成功的关键条件之一。

目前，GRE 考试形式已由纸笔考试形式过渡到计算机考试形式，考生可以根据自己的水平自由确定考试时间，通过计算机设计好的试题进行测验。考生在视觉上可能一时不太习惯，但是所考的内容却没有什麼变化。

机考 GRE 仍然由语文、数学和逻辑三大部分组成。其中语文部分是中国考生的难点，该部分包括句子填空、类比分析、阅读理解和反义词四部分，共计 38 个问题。能否考好 GRE 关键在语文部分。而语文部分的关键又取决于词汇量的大小。因此，足够的词汇量和系统的练习则是考好 GRE 的决定因素。

《新世纪 GRE 计算机考试必备》由三部分组成：

- 《GRE 词汇总汇》A Comprehensive Collection of GRE Vocabulary
- 《GRE 词汇总练习》A Comprehensive Practice of GRE Vocabulary
- 《GRE 语文仿真试题》A Collection of Simulated GRE Verbal Tests

本套书的特点是从难处和关键处入手，紧紧抓住词汇这个突

破口，在围绕词汇的基础上，各个击破，做到集中力量打歼灭战，帮助考生在考前有足够的实力和丰富的应试经验，取得最佳成绩。

每本书既自成体系，又有密切联系。突出词汇是各本书的重点，相互照应是连接各书的纽带。因此，每本书的编排方式都是以单元为一节，层层推进。每本书都由 50 个单元组成，读者既可以根据自己的特点同时学习，也可以按书的编号由前到后分别学习。

《GRE 词汇总汇》是以九十年代美国新编 GRE 巴荣词汇表为基础，分别在 50 个单元里介绍 3500 个 GRE 考试词汇。为了帮助应试者牢记列出的所有词条，每一词条后面都附有国际音标、英文定义和汉语解释，同时，为了进一步巩固所给出的词条，做到举一反三，并且在此基础上进一步扩大词汇量，绝大部分词条都附有其同义词和反义词，较偏的单词在括号内注有中文解释。考生通过词汇的反复重复，可以熟记这些枯燥易忘的生词和偏词。

《GRE 词汇总练习》配合《GRE 词汇总汇》所学的词汇，按照同样的单元顺序，以练习的方式，帮助应试者复习所学的词汇。它由反义词或同义词测验、句子选词和词汇补充练习三部分组成。

《GRE 语文仿真试题》汇集美国 Barron, Harcourt 和 Arco 三家主要出版公司编写的 GRE 试题中的语文部分，其中 Arco GRE 语文试题是 1999 年最新版本。同时，本书还收集了近年来全真试题中的语文部分，以加强语文试题的真实性，使考生更具有真实感。本书由 50 个单元组成，每一单元有一套语文试题，共计 50 套试题。鉴于每套试题出现大量难词偏词，并且这些词汇还有可能再次出现在考试中，本书在每个单元试题后不仅给出标准答案，而且还对各个部分中的生词给出中文解释。

前 言

通过《GRE 词汇总汇》和《GRE 词汇总练习》两本书的学习，您的词汇量一定会突飞猛进。同时，您一定也想了解这些词汇量在 GRE 考试中所发挥的作用。《GRE 语文仿真试题》则为您提供检验自己 GRE 应试能力的机会。

《GRE 语文仿真试题》帮助您了解历年来 GRE 考试内容和特点。使您认识自己在考试前的实力，找出自己的薄弱环节，做到考前胸中有数，考试中沉着应战，发挥自己的最佳水平，达到自己的理想目的。

《GRE 语文仿真试题》与《GRE 词汇总汇》和《GRE 词汇总练习》成为一整套 GRE 语文水平提高系统丛书，它在编排方式上与前两本保持了一致性，共计 50 个单元，每个单元收集了 1 套试题。学习者可以在完成前两本书的基础上再学习该书，也可以 3 本书以单元的顺序同时学习。

《GRE 语文仿真试题》的特点包括：

1. 汇集了美国近期各种版本的 GRE 语言应试题，内容丰富全面。
2. 为了便于读者掌握考试时间，在每一个部分都给出了应试者应该完成的时间，以便于自己在真正的考试中游刃有余。
3. 每一个单元后面都给出了标准答案。
4. 对于在句子填空、类比和反应词 3 部分中出现的难词都给出了中文解释，从而为学习者真正理解题意提供了方便，也为他

们节省了大量的宝贵时间。

5. 给出了成绩换算表，通过将卷面成绩进行换算，大致了解自己的真实水平。

《GRE 语文仿真试题》希望能为您顺利通过 GRE 考试助一臂之力，使您梦想成真。

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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.

1. 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
2. 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
3. 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
4. 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

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) clinactic (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. EXTRANEIOUS;
(A) outlandish (B) tumultuous (C) impetuous (D) central
(E) guarded
35. RENOWN;

- (A)suggestiveness (B)superficiality (C)anonymity
(D)deviousness (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)

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. EXTRANEIOUS(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)