

惟惟思得 WIT WISDOM
21世纪英语应试全库

机考版

决胜

机考 GRE 阅读理解

吴中东 主编



中国三峡出版社

Cracking Reading Comprehension

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序

“外语，或习而得之，乃终身之良师益友；或习而不得之，则成沉重之负担，驮于背上，终身不能解脱。”此言似有耸人听闻之意味，但想起来不无道理。外语非友即敌的这个特点，对我们中国人来说，从来没有像今日这样表现得如此突出。这点愈来愈为大众所共识，也为无数的事实所验证。2001年7月的那天，年龄、相貌、高矮不一的几个中国人字正腔圆、激情澎湃的英语、法语为这个国家赢得了世纪殊荣，让世人为之动容。但我们看到更多的是：学术水平很高，但外语不过关，未敢跨出国门去开辟锦绣前程者，有之；虽勉强通过英语考试，但在异国他乡却不得不“装聋作哑”者，有之；已过不惑之年仍到处求问速成英语之法，痛哭涕下言：“如不拿下英语就下岗”者，亦有之。中国人学外语学得的确痛苦！

苦则思变。近来，从事英语教学的老师们想了许多办法，其中不乏有效者，但也自觉不自觉地带来了一种不算好的风气，就是到处寻觅万解药——技巧。技巧的作用被夸大到无以复加的程度。为技巧而技巧不免让人有投机取巧之感，且有舍本逐末之嫌了。

在人们一门心思埋头苦想技巧方法时，却忘记了一个最大的技巧、最基本的方法，这就是能力。有了能力，何患无其他？

GRE考试亦是如此。可以说，决定GRE成败的因素，更多的是能力，而不是方法。我教GRE十载有余，一向是把GRE阅读看作学问来研究和教授的。值得欣慰的是，我的这个观点一直为许多人认可，现在正为越来越多的人所支持。

我1996年开始出版GRE的书，现已过去5个年头了。在这段时间里对GRE或多或少有些新认识，如今将这些新认识与朋友们分享。

过去对阅读的方法研究很多，后来经过时间的大浪淘沙，所有的方法完全可以归结为三类：主题分析、结构分析和考题意图分析。所谓主题分析，即题材分析，如女性题材（GRE文章对女性多持褒扬态度，高扬女性的成就。这样的态度少有变化）。所谓结构分析，即根据论说的角度进行分析，如批判类文章（对过去或现在流行的观点大加驳斥，然后提出新的观点，大有“举世混浊，惟我独清”的高傲。这类文章充斥GRE考试，几乎每次考试都会遇到）。针对考题意图分析（即常说的考点、考眼分析），可采用语言“路标”定位法。如文中的某些字、词是固定的出题点（如数字、转折词等）。我一向认为，方法即是工具，好用的工具不在多，而在多功能。试想，我们不可能在考试时看到一道题，立即反应出“这是第八大类中的第三小类，方法用第二大法中的第三小法”云云。驾驭GRE阅读，以上三种方法足矣！

总之，GRE考试可能只是雕虫小技，或顶多算是敲门砖而已。有了能力，再加少量方法，就能以不变应万变——任他敌军万千重，我自岿然不动。希望此书能引领你到达“一览众山小”的巅峰境界。但是，一路登高，风景也好。你要留心欣赏沿途旖旎的风景，便终会恍然道：“原来学英语竟是一件如此美好的事情！”这样，你才能收获更多，才能真正地驾驭英语。而这，也正是我最大的希望。

在本书的编写过程中，得到以下同志的帮助：吴新祥、滕继萌、李昱、申丕、于猛、徐慧、王朝英、赵杰、刘静、史艳丽，在此一并感谢。

吴中东

目 录

概 论

一、GRE 阅读能力	1	(三) 分清全偏	13
(一) 英语综合能力	1	(四) 分清正反	13
(二) GRE 阅读技巧	2	(五) 分清强弱	14
二、GRE 阅读破解方法	2	(六) 分清宽窄	14
第一途径: 驾取“提问”	3	第三途径: 驾取“文章”	15
(一) 提问中的路标的特征与识别	3	第四途径: 驾取“题材”	21
(二) 提问的类型及解题技巧	11	三、机考的得失及应试方法	21
第二途径: 驾取“选项”	12	(一) 机考利弊分析	22
(一) 分清主次	12	(二) 机考注意事项	23
(二) 分清有无	13		

GER 阅读真题

注释 导读 译文 详解

A. 人文学科

(一) 批判的批判类	27	(二) 新瓶装旧酒类	80
1. A84-1	27	16. A85-2	80
2. A84-2	30	17. A85-3	84
3. A84-3	34	18. A86-3	88
4. A85-1	36	19. A88-9	90
5. A86-2	38	20. A89-11	93
6. A87-5	43	21. A91-18	96
7. A88-7	46	22. A92-1	101
8. A91-19	51	23. A9402	104
9. A89-10	53	24. A9504	107
10. A9010	55	(三) 形式与感情类	114
11. A9102	58	25. A86-1	114
12. A9110	61	26. A87-4	119
13. A9204	66	27. A87-6	123
14. A9410	71	28. A89-12	126
15. A9704	74	29. A90-13	129

30. A90-14	134	39. A9310	165
31. A90-16	139	40. A9404	169
32. A91-17	142	41. A9510	172
33. A9604	145	42. A9610	176
(四) 平铺直叙类	149	43. A9710	178
34. A88-8	149	(五) 女性题材	184
35. A92-2	151	44. A9202	184
36. A9104	156	45. A90-15	189
37. A9210	159	46. A9304	193
38. A9302	162		

B. 社会科学

(一) 批判的批判类	199	25. B90-14	304
1. B85-2	199	26. B9204	306
2. B86-2	202	27. B9402	309
3. B87-4	204	28. B9304	313
4. B87-5	207	29. B9310	319
5. B88-8	211	30. B9510	321
6. B89-11	216	31. B9604	324
7. B89-12	223	(三) 平铺直叙类	327
8. B90-13	227	32. B9104	327
9. B90-15	230	33. B9202	332
10. B90-16	232	34. B9610	334
11. B91-17	237	35. B9704	338
12. B91-19	242	(四) 法律题材	341
13. B92-1	247	36. B84-1	341
14. B9010	252	37. B84-2	345
15. B9102	257	38. B89-10	348
16. B9302	262	39. B9410	354
17. B9404	267	(五) 女性题材	361
(二) 新瓶装旧酒类	274	40. B85-3	361
18. B84-3	274	41. B91-18	363
19. B85-1	278	42. B92-2	366
20. B86-1	283	43. B9110	369
21. B86-3	286	44. B9210	371
22. B87-6	291	45. B9504	376
23. B88-7	296	46. B9710	378
24. B88-9	299		

C. 生命科学

(一) 关于进化论学说	385	4. C9102	393
1. C84-2	385	5. C9110	398
2. C89-12	387	6. C9204	401
3. C91-18	391	7. C9402	406
		8. C9404	411

9.C88-7	414	30.C9210	478
10.C90-14	416	(三) 神经生理学	481
11.C86-1	418	31.C85-2	481
12.C86-3	422	32.C9202	485
13.C87-6	426	33.C87-4	491
14.C9710	429	34.C90-13	495
15.C88-8	433	35.C86-2	500
16.C88-9	438	36.C87-5	505
17.C92-1	440	37.C9302	507
18.C9104	442	38.C9610	511
19.C9304	445	(四) 生物化学	514
20.C9310	447	39.C84-1	514
21.C9410	450	40.C84-3	516
22.C9504	455	41.C9604	520
(二) 医学	458	(五) 植物学	525
23.C85-1	458	42.C89-11	525
24.C85-3	460	43.C90-16	530
25.C89-10	462	44.C9510	532
26.C92-2	464	(六) 海洋生物学	535
27.C91-17	466	45.C90-15	535
28.C91-19	471	46.C9704	539
29.C9010	475		

D. 自然科学

(一) 地质学	547	22.D9404	616
1.D84-1	547	23.D9604	621
2.D84-2	551	24.D9710	623
3.D84-3	555	(三) 环境科学	626
4.D88-8	557	25.D85-3	626
5.D89-11	558	26.D88-7	628
6.D90-13	560	27.D9304	632
7.D90-14	563	(四) 物理学	638
8.D91-17	568	28.D86-2	638
9.D9102	570	29.D87-5	640
10.D9610	573	30.D87-6	644
11.D9410	577	31.D88-9	648
12.D9510	579	32.D89-10	652
13.D9704	583	33.D91-18	656
14.D90-15	586	34.D9202	661
15.D90-16	588	35.D9210	663
(二) 气象学	593	36.D9310	668
16.D85-1	593	37.D9402	672
17.D85-2	597	38.D9504	673
18.D9110	600	(五) 天文学	679
19.D87-4	604	39.D86-1	679
20.D9010	606	40.D86-3	681
21.D9104	612	41.D89-12	683

42.D91-19	685	45.D9204	697
43.D92-1	688	46.D9302	699
44.D92-2	692		

最新 GRE 考题阅读部分

1.9804-1 (C)	702	7.9811-3 (B)	720
2.9804-2 (A)	705	8.9811-4 (C)	722
3.9804-3 (D)	707	9.9904-1 (D)	727
4.9804-4 (B)	709	10.9904-2 (B)	731
5.9811-1 (A)	713	11.9904-3 (D)	732
6.9811-2 (B)	718	12.9904-4 (A)	735

参 考 答 案

A. 人文学科	739	D. 自然科学	740
B. 社会科学	739	最新 GRE 考题阅读部分	740
C. 生命科学	739		

概 论

作为美加等国大学研究生院的入学资格考试，GRE 考试的目的是考查学生从事科研的潜在能力。GRE 考试分为语文能力、数学能力和逻辑分析能力三大块。对于这三个部分，不同的学校不同的专业或多或少都有偏重，如你去美国学对数学要求较高的专业，那么数学成绩就显得尤为重要；如你要去学法国文学，那么数学就不那么要紧了。尽管如此，①几乎所有的学校所有的专业无不重视语文能力，因为没有语文能力，很难有其他能力。②当然，对于国内大多数依赖奖学金出国求学的朋友来说，GRE 哪一部分都重要，总之成绩都要优异。而对于这部分朋友中的绝大多数来说，语文最为要命。可以说，朋友们的 GRE 成绩没有达到理想之境地的原因大都是对 GRE 语文掌握得力不从心，对这部分驾驭无方。笔者的一个好朋友（一名 GRE 著名教师，现在纽约）曾经说过：20% 的精力用于复习数学、逻辑两部分足矣；80% 的精力用于语文一部分，大不足，即使用上 100% 的精力去应付语文，都欠足。③从以上这句话，我们可以得出这样一个结论：对于国内考生来说，GRE 成绩的高低取决于 GRE 语文。成败在此一项。

语文部分如此重要，又如此桀骜不驯，但也不是铁板一块，滴水不漏。我们教了 GRE 这么多年，朋友们也学了考了这么许多年。其间积累的经验不少。这些都证明：GRE 语文是可驾驭的。

GRE 语文部分分为填空、类比、反义词和阅读 4 种题型。其中对填空这部分，我们中国教师对付得最为拿手，从教学的角度来看也最为成熟。类比、反义词主要靠词汇量的扩大，再靠做题技巧。而对付词汇量，我们也着实有些行之有效的方法，词汇这方面的书最多（但还不够）。相比之下，GRE 阅读的书和可用的资料就显得略少一些，但也有坚实有力的作品出现。

如果说 GRE 有些难，难在语文；而语文难，则主要难在阅读。洋人的戏言：“GRE 是 God reads English（神读英语）”，也是指阅读难。阅读也一贯为 GRE 测试者美国 ETS 重视。1999 年，GRE 在中国大陆考区改为机考（CAT），我们发现语文部分其他题型的数量和考试的强度都有锐减，而阅读部分从比例来看，反倒有增无减，一般 3 段（2 长 1 短），偶尔还会有 4 段（2 长 2 短），这一变化值得我们重视！

机考的界面设计与考试方式更重视对阅读能力的考查。CAT，即 Computer Adaptive Testing。Adaptive 的意义不可小视。理论上讲，机器是智能的，它因人因地因时而异，而题与题之间是智能联结，即下一题的难易取决于上一个题的对与错。如此界面设计的结果使我们无法挑题跳题，无法决定先做什么后做什么。试题的顺序是不能选择的，我们只能接受命运的安排——给我们什么我们就做什么，并且，一定要也只能做对做好，所以从某种意义上讲，这样的设计使 GRE 语文部分对技巧要求减小，而对能力要求增加。Adaptive 考试要求我们的方法也应该是 Adaptive。最 Adaptive 的方法就是能力，强大的能力是无敌的力量，可以使我们以不变应万变，使我们立于不败之地。

一、GRE 阅读能力

（一）英语综合能力

GRE 阅读能力表现为英语综合能力，包括掌握语音、语法、词汇的能力。其中，词汇是最突出的问题。试想：拿来一篇文章，“满眼生词”，谈何阅读，谈何理解，什么都谈不上。阅读中的生词好比我们走路时遇到绊脚石，只有首先移走这些大大小小的绊脚石，我们才能走得更快，达到我们的目的地。

一段时间以来，扩充词汇被视为学习外语的重要一部分，备考 GRE 的全部。在这方面也的确取得了不小的成绩，从某种意义上讲比英美人做得都好。但是，我们的词汇学习大多只停留在词汇的形态识别上，即记住了词的中文释义，但是这些词出现在词汇题和阅读题中时，还是不知

所云。如：abandon 这词，既使你知道它是名词，中文是“放纵”，这又有何意义？还是不会用，等于没有彻底学会。而这类没有搞懂的词汇被遗忘的可能性最大。其实何不如记住这句话：The gypsy danced with wild abandon.（狂跳不止。）这样的学习，印象更鲜活深刻。

这种只停留在词汇的形态识别上的学习作为应付考试似乎够了（但也不完全充分），但是给予人终身实惠其实远不如一部好的字典。许多年来，我们一直是这样“纵向”背单词，造成的结果是认识单词，但不知道单词怎么使用。

我一向主张词汇应纵横交错地学，才有最好的效果。纵者，词形（拼写）、词音（读音）、词义（意思）按字母顺序纵向排列下来，再给一些拆分联想的记忆方法。这样纵向学习是绝对重要的，但不是词汇学习的全部。如果只停留在这阶段上，就会陷入“认识单词，但不知如何使用”的窘迫之地，肯定会应那句老话：Easy come, easy go. 所谓横学，就是把词汇看作是运载文化的语言系统，而不是单个的游离的不确定的元素。这样的学习方法就要求把单词放到语言系统中去。如不仅要知道 abandon infants (a castle, a conspiracy)，还要知道 abandon contemplation for action, abandon paganism for Christianity, abandon the starving soldiers to their own fate. 这样学的词汇才能达到 GRE 考试的“用词汇做事情”之要求！

（二）GRE 阅读技巧

GRE 的阅读能力也包括老练的阅读技巧。

速度：GRE 阅读是快速的精读，它既要求速度又要求质量，在这个问题上我们要有较清醒的认识，不可存在侥幸或幻想。速度与理解既是矛盾的又是统一的。我们不应只看矛盾不看统一，或只看统一不看矛盾，这都是不正确的观点。一般来讲，只见矛盾不见统一这一错误看法比较普遍流行。譬如，我们常认为 GRE 阅读难在时间太紧。如果给我们无限的时间，让我们慢慢细读，读个十遍八遍的，答案准能找出来。这种愿望既不可行又不可理喻。GRE 阅读考试的目的之一就是速度，就是考查考生在有限时间内获取最大信息量的能力，就是考查考生在多大程度上能克服常人的阅读误区，如粗枝大叶。另外，退一万步讲，就是给你无限的时间，慢读也未必能达到理解之目的。有的 GRE 阅读文章对于对 GRE 文章没有研究的人来说，读一遍和读几遍的结果是一样的，或者说差别不大，即这样的文章你读一遍肯定不会懂，再多读几遍也不会多懂多少。再者慢读细读就一定会达到理解的目的吗？也未必！试想你用几小时的时间去读一篇 GRE 长文章，等到你读完文章的末尾句时，恐怕早已将第一段的内容忘得一干二净了，这样段与段之间、句与句之间缺乏联系，理解肯定会失败。

层出不穷的 GRE 阅读高手无一不是阅读快手。一个慢得连题都做不完的慢手不可能是高手。因此，时间不可能无限，无限的时间也不一定能达到理解的效果。正确的思想方法是：理解即是速度，速度即是理解，理解可以促进速度，速度反过来又可以促进理解。

笔记：要达到速度与理解的统一，就必须做到手疾眼快。手疾就是记录，即在阅读时用英语或中文记录要点。记录时要注意两点：1. 记录要点越重要越好；2. 记录得越少越有用。记录时，用英文好还是中文好？我主张用中文或符号。这正是我们优越于本族人的地方，即我们是双语思维理解，而本族人基本上是单语思维理解。科学证明双语思维明显优越于单语思维。这也可能可以解释为什么我们国内 GRE 高手要比本族人考得好！

眼快：眼快就是眼动 (eyeball movement)。我们人类 eyeball movement 是不一样的，有的人快，有的人慢，但通过操练无疑是可以加快的。当然，eyeball movement 漂浮游离再快也无益于阅读理解。要让你的 eyeball movement 坚定有节律才好。另外就是视幅，也就是 width of your vision，视幅也是因人而异的，也是需要练习的。GRE 要求考生至少一目十个单词。

少回行：另外一个影响理解速度的因素是回行 (regression)。阅读考试不回行是不可能的，但不可以让回行成为你阅读的习惯，那就糟透了，那就会进一步退半步，踌躇不前了。

二、GRE 阅读破解方法

破解 GRE 阅读无外乎有四个途径，1. 驾驭文章；2. 驾驭提问；3. 驾驭选项；4. 驾驭题材。从语言角度来说，破解控制这几项的方法是“路标”定位。“路标”是文章之法，出题之道，解读之径。破解 GRE 阅读题要求我们要有战略思维，要做到全局在胸，正所谓大处着眼，小处着

手。“大处”至少应该包括：A. 4种题材，B. 2种文体（说明文、议论文）C. 3种“路标”（文中“路标”、题中“路标”、选择项中“路标”）；“小处”便是“路标”定位。那么何谓“路标”？“路标”，顾名思义就是用于指引我们通向各种目的地的标志牌。读书犹如行路，行路需要路标，阅读同样需要指引。“路标”存在于文章中；“路标”存在于考试的提问中；“路标”存在于答案的选项中。

按照解题顺序的需要，我先讲讲考试提问中的“路标”，即题中路标。

第一途径：驾驭“提问”

（一）提问中的路标的特征与识别

特征之一 提问中表达“未知信息”或“新信息”的单词或词组。

例1 The passage provides information that would answer which of the following question about price-fixing?

此问中的哪一个词是“未知信息”或“新信息”。the passage 不是“新信息”，而是已知信息，即“该文”。information 也不是“新信息”，因为有文章必表达 information。the following questions 中的 the 已表明是已知信息了。此问提供的新信息就只能是 price-fixing。紧紧锁定 price-fixing，在文中紧追不舍，必能找到答案。

特征之二 题目的设计人用标点符号明示出来“路标”。最常见的有用引号，更有标明行数。此类路标可谓是昭然若揭。但是，要注意此类题的答案往往不在所标示的行数上，要么在此行之前，要么在此行之后。在此行之后者为多数。

例2 The author's attitude toward “most economists in the United States” (line 1) can best be described as ...

此问中的“路标”自然而然的是“most economists in the United States”，紧紧锁定，搜索此行前后，当然在这种情况下，答案信息也只能在第2行或第3行了。

例3 It can be inferred from the author's argument that a price fixed by the seller “seems pernicious” (line 7) because...

此问中的“路标”是“seems pernicious”。紧盯住它，搜索其前后，答案必水落石出。

特征之三 前题已出现过的“路标”在后面的提问中再出现时，一般就不再是“路标”了。

例4 The suggestion in the passage that price-fixing in industrialized societies is normal arises from the author's statement that price-fixing...

在此问中，price-fixing 不再是“路标”，而 normal 或 industrialized societies 是新信息或路标。把包含这两个“路标”的那句话在文中找到并读懂，就有答案。

例5 According to the author, price-fixing in nonsocialist countries is...

在这里，price-fixing 不再是“路标”，而 nonsocialist countries 是新信息，是“路标”。

特征之四 提问中出现的地名、人名等专用名词，往往是新的重要信息，是路标”。

例6 According to the author, what is the result of the Soviet Union's change in economic policy in the 1970's?

这里的“路标”当然是 Soviet Union。

特征之五 有时提问中的“路标”不止一个，一般有两个或三个，均能指向答案，这也叫殊途同归吧。如例6中除了 Soviet Union 这个路标以外，还有一个明显的路标，即 1970's。所以提问中出现的诸如年代或数字，全都是“路标”。

特征之六 提问当中出现的特指性的修饰语 epithets 表达特征、特指，给人以“对比联想”的这个词也应是“路标”，如形容词、定语和定语从句等。

例7 With which of the following statements regarding the behavior of large firms in industrialized societies would the author be most likely to agree?

这里, industrialized societies 在前问中已当过“路标”,不可能再是“路标”,此问中的最亮眼的字应是 large。因为当我们看到“大公司”时,自然会联想到“中公司,小公司”,自然要问“大公司”会怎么样。如果我们通过练习对“路标”识别敏感度能达到如此程度,此题做对的可能性已过半了。

特征之二 提问中有一类题是没有“路标”的,这就是“中心思想”类题和“含蓄”类题。

例 8 The primary purpose of the passage is to... 和 In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with...

这类提问中没有哪个词是新信息,全都是已知信息,即没有“路标”。

请欣赏全文

- 1 Most economists in the United States seem captivated by the spell of the free market. Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that does not accord with the requirements of the
- 5 free market. A price that is determined by the seller or, for that matter, established by anyone other than the aggregate of consumers seems pernicious. Accordingly, it requires a major act of will to think of price-fixing (the determina-
- 10 tion of prices by the seller) as both “normal” and having a valuable economic function. In fact, price-fixing is normal in all industrialized societies because the industrial system itself provides, as an effortless consequence of its own
- 15 development, the price-fixing that it requires. Modern industrial planning requires and rewards great size. Hence, a comparatively small number of large firms will be competing for the same group of consumers. That each large
- 20 firm will act with consideration of its own needs and thus avoid selling its products for more than its competitors charge is commonly recognized by advocates of free-market economic theories. But each large firm will also act
- 25 with full consideration of the needs that it has in common with the other large firms competing for the same customers. Each large firm will thus avoid significant price-cutting, because price-cutting would be prejudicial to the
- 30 common interest in a stable demand for products. Most economists do not see price-fixing when it occurs because they expect it to be brought about by a number of explicit agreements among large firms; it is not.
- 35 Moreover, those economists who argue that allowing the free market to operate without interference is the most efficient method of establishing prices have not considered the economies of nonsocialist countries other than
- 40 the United States. These economies employ intentional price-fixing, usually in an over fashion. Formal price-fixing by cartel and informal price-fixing by agreements covering the members of an industry are commonplace. Were
- 45 there something peculiarly efficient about the free market and inefficient about price-fixing, the countries that have avoided the first and used the second would have suffered drastically in their economic development. There is no in-
- 50 dication that they have.
- Socialist industry also works within a framework of controlled prices. In the early 1970's, the Soviet Union began to give firms and industries some of the flexibility in adjusting
- 55 prices that a more informal evolution has accorded the capitalist system. Economists in the United States have hailed the change as a return to the free market. But Soviet firms are no more subject to prices established by a free
- 60 market over which they exercise little influence than are capitalist firms; rather, Soviet firms have been given the power to fix prices.
1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) refute the theory that the free market plays a useful role in the development of industrialized societies
- (B) suggest methods by which economists and members of the government of the United States can recognize and combat price-fixing by large firms
- (C) show that in industrialized societies price-fixing and the operation of the free market are not only compatible but also mutually beneficial
- (D) explain the various ways in which industrialized societies can fix prices in order to stabilize the free market
- (E) argue that price-fixing, in one form or

- another, is an inevitable part of and benefit to the economy of any industrialized society
2. The passage provides information that would answer which of the following questions about price-fixing?
 - I . What are some of the ways in which prices can be fixed?
 - II . For what products is price-fixing likely to be more profitable than the operation of the free market?
 - III . Is price-fixing more common in socialist industrialized societies or in nonsocialist industrialized societies?
 - (A) I only
 - (B) III only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I , II , and III
 3. The author's attitude toward "Most economists in the United States" (line 1) can best be described as
 - (A) spiteful and envious
 - (B) scornful and denunciatory
 - (C) critical and condescending
 - (D) ambivalent but deferential
 - (E) uncertain but interested
 4. It can be inferred from the author's argument that a price fixed by the seller "seems pernicious" (line 7) because
 - (A) people do not have confidence in large firms
 - (B) people do not expect the government to regulate prices
 - (C) most economists believe that consumers as a group should determine prices
 - (D) most economists associate fixed prices with communist and socialist economies
 - (E) most economists believe that no one group should determine prices
 5. The suggestion in the passage that price-fixing in industrialized societies is normal arises from the author's statement that price-fixing is
 - (A) a profitable result of economic development
 - (B) an inevitable result of the industrial system
 - (C) the result of a number of carefully organized decisions
 - (D) a phenomenon common to industrialized and nonindustrialized societies
 - (E) a phenomenon best achieved cooperatively by government and industry
 6. According to the author, price-fixing in nonsocialist countries is often
 - (A) accidental but productive
 - (B) illegal but useful
 - (C) legal and innovative
 - (D) traditional and rigid
 - (E) intentional and widespread
 7. According to the author, what is the result of the Soviet Union's change in economic policy in the 1970s?
 - (A) Soviet firms show greater profit.
 - (B) Soviet firms have less control over the free market.
 - (C) Soviet firms are able to adjust to technological advances.
 - (D) Soviet firms have some authority to fix prices.
 - (E) Soviet firms are more responsive to the free market.
 8. With which of the following statements regarding the behavior of large firms in industrialized societies would the author be most likely to agree?
 - (A) The directors of large firms will continue to anticipate the demand for products.
 - (B) The directors of large firms are less interested in achieving a predictable level of profit than in achieving a large profit.
 - (C) The directors of large firms will strive to reduce the costs of their products.
 - (D) Many directors of large firms believe that the government should establish the prices that will be charged for products.
 - (E) Many directors of large firms believe that the price charged for products is likely to increase annually.
 9. In the passage, the author is primarily concerned with
 - (A) predicting the consequences of a practice
 - (B) criticizing a point of view
 - (C) calling attention to recent discoveries
 - (D) proposing a topic for research
 - (E) summarizing conflicting opinions

参考答案: 1.E 2.A 3.D 4.C 5.B 6.E 7.D 8.A 9.B

请实践：

1 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 inheritance 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.

1. 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

2. 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 af-

* 此为问题中的“路标”。

此问中的定语从句格外亮眼。“那些定居在加拿大的美国革命战争中非洲裔参战人员”让人自然联想到“对比”，既然有“定居加拿大的”，就可能有“定居其他地方的”。我们紧紧抓住“对比”，寻找“定居在其他地方的”黑人。锁定“路标”，在篇章里，很快就找到13~14行中提到的“移民到加拿大的英属殖民地的前奴隶”。接着说这些人最成功（the most successful），“最成功”的逻辑隐含义就是比其他人成功。通过对比，答案自然水落石出。正确答案为E。

* 此问的未知信息是 relationship，故是“路标”。虽然 the African revolutionary war participants 有特殊意义，但在前题中出现过，故不是“路标”，而 American revolutionaries（美国的革命者）在前题未出现过，因此具有亮点。有了 relationship（关系）这个路标，我们就可以遵循它找到文中对应“路标”——20行的“same”（相同）。这是美国人惯用的思维方式，即在貌似不合理当中找到合理，在貌似悖论当中找到真理。这是理性思维的习惯。用在这里就是“恰恰是那些曾经为英国人打美国革

ter 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.
3. 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 methodology.
- (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.
4. 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

革命者的非裔美国人从他们打击的对象——敌人那里继承的革命传统”。此貌似不合理但又很合理现象多么像 C 项所描写的现象啊！正确答案为 C。

* Benjamin Quarles 为明显“路标”，因为这是一个专有名词，指某人的作品。此短文第一句话讲的就是 Benjamin Quarles' seminal account，一直是该领域的 standard（标准）作品。所谓标准就是为大家所遵循的，即至今还未遭到 challenged。故正确答案为 C。

* Britain's rule 一词是“路标”，无疑是对的。但是此词后紧跟着 in its Canadian colonies（在其加拿大殖民地的）这样一个特指定语，因此这个“路标”必须扩展（extended），包括 in its canadian colonies，整个变成了“英国在其加拿大殖民地的作用”。通篇两处提到过英国和英国人。第 7 行“Britain's fight”，英国镇压美国殖民地人民的反抗（rebellions），这是英国在美国的所作所为，而不是在加拿大的所作所为。因此，此处不是答案信息，应排除掉。第二次提到是在 21 行，“这些战后移民加拿大的黑人努力向英国人（from the British）争取美国革命者所争取的同样的权力”。这就是答案的所在！但是 GRE 阅读最大的特点就是文章的隐喻性和隐含性。所以这里还需要逻辑推导才能找到答案。在加拿大的黑人要努力争取权力。反之，说明英国人不会自动给黑人这些权力，从“争

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.

参考答案: 1.3 2.C 3.C 4.D

参考译文

许多年来,本杰明·夸尔斯的关于黑人参加美国独立战争的有胆识的见解一直占据着权威地位,被人们看做标准理论。他认为这次冲突的结果对美国黑奴来说是好坏参半的。这些黑奴为了获得自由,与英国军队为伍,助纣为虐,打击反抗的美殖民地人民。英国背信弃义地把他们中的许多人又卖到西印度群岛当奴隶,而在非洲和加拿大的部分黑奴则获得了自由。夸尔斯对后一群奴隶的分析引起了另一位学者弗雷的重视。弗雷进而研究了这批奴隶移居加拿大,获得自由后的情况。弗雷认为,这些流亡者——即在美国独立战争中最成功的黑人参战者,把自己看作美国独立战争思想的继承人。弗雷发现这种继承表现在他们对权利的要求上:领土自主权、对专制和苛税的限制,以及宗教自由。这些要求与当初美洲殖民地人民向英国统治者所提出的要求是一脉相承的。

请再实践

- 1 Over the years, biologists have suggested two main pathways by which sexual selection may have shaped the evolution of male bird-song. In the first, male competition and in-
- 5 trasexual 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;
- 10 like such visual ornamentation as the peacock's tail, elaborate vocal characteristics increase the male's chances of being chosen as a mate, and he thus enjoys more reproductive success than his less ostentatious rivals. The two pathways
- 15 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.

Early research confirmed the role of intras-

20 exual 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

25 development of a new technique for investigating female response in the laboratory. When female cowbirds raised in isolation in sound-proof chambers were exposed to recordings of

取”一词我们可以推知英人是压迫在加的黑人的。如同先前压迫美国人一样。因此,英国对美国人民的起义和在加黑人的争取(斗争)的政策是没有根本区别的。因此,答案为D。

- male song, they responded by exhibiting mat-
- 30 ing behavior. By quantifying the responses, researchers were able to determine what particular features of the song were most important. In further experiments on song sparrows, re-
- 35 searchers 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
- 40 confounding 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 more readily but should al-

45 so 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

50 success; further, common measures 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 seek-

55 ing was finally achieved in studies involving two varieties of warblers. 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 early mating, and they discovered further

1. 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.
2. The author mentions the peacock's tail in line 10 most probable 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.
3. 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
4. Which of the following, if true, would most clearly demonstrate the interaction mentioned in lines 13-15?

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 effect of intersexual selection on the evolution of birdsong.

* 在机考里,若此题为文章后的第1题,是要我们必须读,并且还要读下去。因为此无“路标”,只有“方向感”。方向感是此篇文章第一自然段,它不算长,为把握起见,应读到第二段。第二段的第一行就讲 confirmed。因此正确答案为 C。

* 路标较为明显。在 intersexual selection (跨性别选择) 中,雄鸟以复杂的歌向雌鸟示爱,正如同孔雀开屏。因此,答案为 D。

* 最亮眼的单词即是“路标”。此题关键是理解好 intrasexual selection (同性别内的选择),然后锁定,再去文章中选择。在第5行指出“同性选择”即同性交往往往只是用相对短而简单的歌,并用在 territorial behavior 中。因此,答案是 B。

* “路标”显著,原文答案信息就在 13~15 行,所描写的情况是 intrasexual 和 intersexu-