

新GRE題庫

第十冊

GENERAL TEST

GRE

巨暉留學出版社

GRADUATE RECORD EXAMINATION

GRE

巨暉留學出版社

新GRE題庫第十冊

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新GRE第十冊簡介

- 新GRE題庫第十冊內含 1984 年及 1985 年的最新GRE General Test 共 5 份（其中包含數份僅在美國地區測試的全真考題，資料珍貴，是巨暉獨家擁有。）
 - 本書每份試題均聘請本社的陳樂文、吳帆、陳恕、蘇華、沈維、鄭興 7 位老師親自執筆作詳細題解；說理清晰且深入淺出；同學於自習研讀，必能心領神會而進步神速！也是同學們準備GRE的最佳材料。
 - 全書近 400 頁，16 開大，高級紙張精印，本書是準備 10 月GRE的必備工具書，歡迎選購。定價 N.T. \$335。
- 巨暉預祝同學們高分通過GRE。

發行人謹識民國 74 年 9 月于台北

新GRE試題型式

	種 類	題 數	測驗 時間	測驗形式及其重點 <small>※注意：所有的題目，不論形式為何， 均為五選一的選答。</small>
SECTION I	• 填 空 題 Sentence Completion	38 題	30 分 鐘	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 填充題在每個SECTION中約有7題。測驗的重點為：對英文句子中各組成單位的字、詞與片語等之間的對稱性與整個句型的文體形式的瞭解。 • 比例字題目在每個SECTION中約有9題。測驗的重點為：字與字之間平行或對稱的結構之間的關連性。 • 反義字題目在每個SECTION中約有11題。 • 閱讀測驗在每個SECTION中約有11題，分為兩篇，其中一篇可能較短；而在兩個SECTIONS中的四篇閱讀測驗的性質通常可類分為 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 有關於自然科學一篇。 2 有關於人類學一篇。 3 有關於社會學一篇。（可能為短篇） 4 有關於一般文學一篇。（可能為短篇） 測驗重點為： <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 文章的主要宗旨或是作者的目的； 2 或是文章中暗示的含義或是作者的論調。 3 作者對於新觀念的解釋或是可能的運用。 4 對於作者在文章中運用的邏輯理由的瞭解。
SECTION V	• 比例字 Analogy 反義字 Antonyms • 閱讀測驗 Reading Comprehension	38 題	30 分 鐘	
SECTION II	數 學 Quantitative	30 題	30 分 鐘	
SECTION IV		30 題	30 分 鐘	
SECTION III	• 分析理由 Analytical Reasoning	25 題	30 分 鐘	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 分析理由的題目在每個SECTION中約有19題。 測驗的重點為： 根據一組的幾個狀況的敘述或條件而求出各狀況的彼此之間的關連性，或是求出相關的推理。 • 邏輯理由的題目在每個SECTION中約有6題。 測驗的重點為： 根據兩個相關的敘述或條件而推論這兩個敘述彼此之間的邏輯關係。
SECTION VI	• 邏輯理由 Logical Reasoning	25 題	30 分 鐘	

註：Section VII可能是Verbal, Math或Analytical Ability，但Section VII不一定就是不計分的實驗題。不計分的實驗題可能是Section I、II、III……VII中的任一個Section。所以，不要誤以為Section VII一定不予計分而不答！

GRE計分換算表

E T S 寄給你的 G R E 成績單上面有三個分數：Verbal 分數、Math 分數以及 Analytical Ability 分數。這三種分數可以低到 200、高到 800，稱為 Scaled Score。美國的研究所用 Scaled Score 來判斷你的程度，並決定是否發給你入學許可。

你答對的題數稱為 Raw Score。Scaled Score 是將 Raw Score 用統計方法換算而來。由於答錯不倒扣，你應該每題都答。

假如你的 Scaled Score 是 500，即表示考生中有一半分數比你高，另一半分數比你低。

右列的換算表可以概略的讓你知道你的 Scaled Score 大約是多少。E T S 計算 G R E 分數是根據“計分理論”計算的。由於每次試題的難易程度不同，每次參加考試的學生程度也不同，所以 E T S 必須根據 Raw Score 的分佈情況，再用統計方法將 Raw Score 換算成 Scaled Score。右列的換算表並非 E T S 的換算方法，但已可相當準確地換算出你的 Scaled Score。

G R E 試題的內容如下：

Sections I and V：Verbal Ability ——共 76 題。

Sections II and IV：Math Ability ——共 60 題。

Sections III and VI：Analytical Ability ——共 50 題。

請注意：Section VII 沒有包含於上表因 Section VII 可能是實驗題，不予計分。

GRE 計分換算表

Scaled Scores				Scaled Scores			
Raw Score							
Verbal							
76	800			35	400	490	640
75	800			34	390	480	630
74	800			33	390	460	610
73	790			32	380	450	590
72	780			31	370	430	580
71	770			30	360	420	560
70	760			29	350	400	550
69	750			28	350	390	530
68	730			27	340	370	510
67	720			26	330	360	500
66	710			25	320	350	480
65	700			24	310	330	470
64	680			23	300	320	450
63	670			22	290	300	430
62	660			21	280	290	420
61	650	Quantitative		20	270	270	400
60	640	800		19	270	260	390
59	630	800		18	260	250	370
58	620	800		17	250	230	350
57	610	800		16	230	220	340
56	600	790		15	230	200	320
55	590	780		14	220	200	300
54	580	760		13	210	200	290
53	570	750		12	200	200	270
52	560	730		11	200	200	260
51	550	720	Analytical	10	200	200	240
50	540	710	800	9	200	200	220
49	530	690	800	8	200	200	210
48	520	680	800	7	200	200	200
47	510	660	800	6	200	200	200
46	500	650	800	5	200	200	200
45	490	630	800	4	200	200	200
44	480	620	790	3	200	200	200
43	470	600	770	2	200	200	200
42	460	590	750	1	200	200	200
41	450	580	740	0	200	200	200
40	440	560	720				
39	440	550	710				
38	430	530	690				
37	420	520	670				
36	410	500	660				

你的實力如何？

下表概略的指出你的長處及弱點。計算每份試題中，各類題目的答對題數，然後圈出你的位置：

	Antonyms (約22題)	Analogies (約18題)	Sentence Comple- tions (約14題)	Reading Compre- hension (約22題)	Math (約60題)	Analytical Ability (約50題)
極佳	19 — 22	16 — 18	13 — 14	19 — 22	54 — 60	46 — 50
佳	15 — 18	14 — 15	11 — 12	15 — 18	45 — 53	38 — 45
尚佳	11 — 14	11 — 13	9 — 10	11 — 14	36 — 44	28 — 37
不佳	7 — 10	7 — 10	6 — 8	7 — 10	22 — 35	20 — 27
很差	0 — 6	0 — 6	0 — 5	0 — 6	0 — 21	0 — 19

註：請勿將Section VII的答對題數計算在內。

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SECTION 1

Time—30 minutes

38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. When an oppressed group revolts against a society, one must look for the ----- forces that led to the group's ----- that society.
(A) disparate..acknowledgment of
(B) specific..dependence on
(C) altered..redistribution within
(D) focused..interference with
(E) underlying..alienation from
2. Every novel invites us to enter a world that is initially strange; our gradual and selective orientation to its manners ----- infants' ----- to their environment.
(A) imitates..welcome
(B) completes..introduction
(C) resembles..adjustment
(D) alters..blindness
(E) reinforces..resistance
3. Superficial differences between the special problems and techniques of the physical sciences and those of the biological sciences are sometimes cited as evidence for the ----- of biology and for the claim that the methods of physics are therefore not adequate to biological inquiry.
(A) autonomy (B) vitalism
(C) purposiveness (D) obsolescence
(E) irrelevance
4. As the creation of new knowledge through science has become -----, resistance to innovation has become less -----, taking the form of inertia rather than direct attack.
(A) controversial..sporadic
(B) institutionalized..aggressive
(C) essential..effective
(D) public..circumspect
(E) suspect..lively
5. Lizzie was a brave woman who could dare to incur a great danger for an adequate -----.
(A) risk (B) combat (C) object
(D) event (E) encounter
6. Rousseau's short discourse, a work that was generally ----- the cautious, unadorned prose of the day, deviated from that prose style in its ----- discussion of the physical sciences.
(A) critical of..lengthy
(B) superior to..austere
(C) bolder than..intelligent
(D) consistent with..unrestrained
(E) influenced by..uninspired
7. Certainly Murray's preoccupation with the task of editing the *Oxford English Dictionary* begot a kind of monomania, but it must be regarded as a ----- or at least an innocuous one.
(A) tame (B) tendentious (C) meretricious
(D) beneficent (E) sincere

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. GARBLED:COMPREHEND ::
 (A) convoluted:tangle
 (B) obscured:recognize
 (C) emancipated:free
 (D) expunged:excite
 (E) determined:placate
9. HEAT:CALORIMETER ::
 (A) distance:odometer
 (B) gasoline:tachometer
 (C) wind:velocity
 (D) rain:humidity
 (E) ocean:tide
10. ALLY:WAR :: (A) patriot:brawl
 (B) crew:ship (C) spouse:marriage
 (D) peer:class (E) teammate:game
11. EAVESDROP:CONVERSATION ::
 (A) shoplift:customer (B) trespass:property
 (C) gossip:discussion (D) arrest:suspect
 (E) subpoena:witness
12. PALPABLE:TOUCH :: (A) malleable:gild
 (B) palatable:ingest (C) pliable:mold
 (D) edible:cook (E) appreciable:please
13. SUBMERGE:WATER :: (A) imprison:walls
 (B) immolate:fire (C) inter:earth
 (D) freeze:ice (E) besiege:army
14. RUTHLESS:MERCY :: (A) careless:duty
 (B) pallid:subtlety (C) insipid:flavor
 (D) onerous:difficulty (E) assiduous:energy
15. MINION:DEPENDENT ::
 (A) dilettante:artist (B) groveler:petitioner
 (C) coward:criminal (D) consul:emissary
 (E) vicar:curate
16. PANEGYRIC:PRAISE ::
 (A) oration:prediction
 (B) fiat:condescension
 (C) manifesto:indecision
 (D) stutter:hesitation
 (E) valediction:farewell

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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.

Extended debate concerning the exact point of origin of individual folktales told by Afro-American slaves has unfortunately taken precedence over analysis of the tales' meaning and function. Cultural continuities with Africa were not dependent on importation and perpetuation of specific folktales in their pristine form. It is in the place that tales occupied in the lives of the slaves and in the meaning slaves derived from them that the clearest resemblances to African tradition can be found. Afro-American slaves did not borrow tales indiscriminately from the Whites among whom they lived. Black people were most influenced by those Euro-American tales whose functional meaning and aesthetic appeal had the greatest similarity to the tales with deep roots in their ancestral homeland. Regardless of where slave tales came from, the essential point is that, with respect to language, delivery, details of characterization, and plot, slaves quickly made them their own.

17. The author claims that most studies of folktales told by Afro-American slaves are inadequate because the studies

- (A) fail to recognize any possible Euro-American influence on the folktales
- (B) do not pay enough attention to the features of a folktale that best reveal an African influence
- ✓ (C) overestimate the number of folktales brought from Africa by the slaves
- (D) do not consider the fact that a folktale can be changed as it is retold many times
- (E) oversimplify the diverse and complex traditions of the slaves' ancestral homeland

18. The author's main purpose is to

- (A) create a new field of study
- (B) discredit an existing field of study
- (C) change the focus of a field of study
- ✓ (D) transplant scholarly techniques from one field of study to another
- (E) restrict the scope of a burgeoning new field of study

19. The passage suggests that the author would regard which of the following areas of inquiry as most likely to reveal the slaves' cultural continuities with Africa?

- (A) The means by which Blacks disseminated their folktales in nineteenth-century America
- ✓ (B) Specific regional differences in the styles of delivery used by the slaves in telling folktales
- (C) The functional meaning of Black folktales in the lives of White children raised by slaves
- (D) The specific way the slaves used folktales to impart moral teachings to their children
- (E) The complexities of plot that appear most frequently in the slaves' tales

20. Which of the following techniques is used by the author in developing the argument in the passage?

- (A) Giving a cliché a new meaning
- (B) Pointedly refusing to define key terms
- ✓ (C) Alternately presenting generalities and concrete details
- (D) Concluding the passage with a restatement of the first point made in the passage
- (E) Juxtaposing statements of what is not the case and statements of what is the case

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

The energy contained in rock within the earth's crust represents a nearly unlimited energy source, but until recently commercial retrieval has been limited to underground hot water and/or steam recovery systems. These systems have been developed in areas of recent volcanic activity, where high rates of heat flow cause visible eruption of water in the form of geysers and hot springs. In other areas, however, hot rock also exists near the surface but there is insufficient water present to produce eruptive phenomena. Thus a potential hot dry rock (HDR) reservoir exists whenever the amount of spontaneously produced geothermal fluid has been judged inadequate for existing commercial systems.

As a result of the recent energy crisis, new concepts for creating HDR recovery systems—which involve drilling holes and connecting them to artificial reservoirs placed deep within the crust—are being developed. In all attempts to retrieve energy from HDR's, artificial stimulation will be required to create either sufficient permeability or bounded flow paths to facilitate the removal of heat by circulation of a fluid over the surface of the rock.

The HDR resource base is generally defined to include crustal rock that is hotter than 150°C , is at depths less than ten kilometers, and can be drilled with presently available equipment. Although wells deeper than ten kilometers are technically feasible, prevailing economic factors will obviously determine the commercial feasibility of wells at such depths. Rock temperatures as low as 100°C may be useful for space heating; however, for producing electricity, temperatures greater than 200°C are desirable.

The geothermal gradient, which specifically determines the depth of drilling required to reach a desired temperature, is a major factor in the recoverability of geothermal resources. Temperature gradient maps generated from oil and gas well temperature-depth records kept by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists suggest that tappable high-temperature gradients are distributed all across the United States. (There are many areas, however, for which no temperature gradient records exist.)

Indications are that the HDR resource base is very large. If an average geothermal temperature gradient of 22°C per kilometer of depth is used, a staggering 13,000,000 quadrillion B.T.U.'s of total energy are calculated to be contained in crustal rock to a ten-kilometer depth in the United States. If we conservatively estimate that only about 0.2 percent is recoverable, we find a total that is comparable to the estimated resource base of all the coal remaining in the United States. The remaining problem is to balance the economics of deeper, hotter, more costly wells and shallower, cooler, less expensive wells against the value of the final product, electricity and/or heat.

21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - (A) alert readers to the existence of HDR's as an available energy source
 - (B) document the challenges that have been surmounted in the effort to recover energy from HDR's
 - (C) warn the users of coal and oil that HDR's are not an economically feasible alternative
 - (D) encourage the use of new techniques for the recovery of energy from underground hot water and steam
 - (E) urge consumers to demand quicker development of HDR resources for the production of energy
22. The passage would be most likely to appear in a
 - (A) petrological research report focused on the history of temperature-depth records in the United States
 - (B) congressional report urging the conservation of oil and natural gas reserves in the United States
 - (C) technical journal article concerned with the recoverability of newly identified energy sources
 - (D) consumer report describing the extent and accessibility of remaining coal resources
 - (E) pamphlet designed to introduce homeowners to the advantages of HDR space-heating systems

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

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23. According to the passage, an average geothermal gradient of 22° C per kilometer of depth can be used to
- (A) balance the economics of HDR energy retrieval against that of underground hot water or steam recovery systems
 - (B) determine the amount of energy that will be used for space heating in the United States
 - (C) provide comparisons between hot water and HDR energy sources in the United States
 - (D) revise the estimates on the extent of remaining coal resources in the United States
 - (E) estimate the total HDR resource base in the United States
24. It can be inferred from the passage that the availability of temperature-depth records for any specific area in the United States depends primarily on the
- (A) possibility that HDR's may be found in that area
 - (B) existence of previous attempts to obtain oil or gas in that area
 - (C) history of successful hot water or steam recovery efforts in that area
 - (D) failure of inhabitants to conserve oil or gas reserves in that area
 - (E) use of coal as a substitute for oil or gas in that area
25. According to the passage, in all HDR recovery systems fluid will be necessary in order to allow
- (A) sufficient permeability
 - (B) artificial stimulation
 - (C) drilling of holes
 - (D) construction of reservoirs
 - (E) transfer of heat
26. According to the passage, if the average geothermal gradient in an area is 22° C per kilometer of depth, which of the following can be reliably predicted?
- I. The temperature at the base of a 10-kilometer well will be sufficient for the production of electricity.
 - II. Drilling of wells deeper than 10 kilometers will be economically feasible.
 - III. Insufficient water is present to produce eruptive phenomena.
- (A) I only
 - (B) II only
 - (C) I and II only
 - (D) II and III only
 - (E) I, II, and III
27. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?
- (A) Energy from Water Sources: The Feasibility of Commercial Systems
 - (B) Geothermal Energy Retrieval: Volcanic Activity and Hot Dry Rocks
 - (C) Energy Underground: Geothermal Sources Give Way to Fossil Fuels
 - (D) Tappable Energy for America's Future: Hot Dry Rocks
 - (E) High Geothermal Gradients in the United States: Myth or Reality?

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Directions: Each question below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five lettered words or phrases. Choose the lettered word or phrase that is most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

Since some of the questions require you to distinguish fine shades of meaning, be sure to consider all the choices before deciding which one is best.

28. INCENTIVE: (A) agreement (B) doubt
(C) deterrent (D) complement
(E) negotiation
29. COMPASSION: (A) indifference
(B) chastity (C) sobriety
(D) timidity (E) distress
30. AGGRAVATE: (A) disperse (B) alleviate
(C) heed (D) render bland (E) make equal
31. IMPLAUSIBLE:
(A) admirable (B) believable
(C) controllable (D) extremely practical
(E) carefully considered
32. ANTIPATHY: (A) decorum (B) benevolence
(C) proximity (D) free will (E) high spirits
33. EXTRICATE: (A) complicate (B) absorb
(C) induct (D) entitle (E) entangle
34. MORDANT: (A) uninteresting (B) supine
(C) genial (D) given to silence
(E) highly emphatic
35. GLUT: (A) dearth (B) limit (C) void
(D) supply (E) drain
36. DISCRETE: (A) continuous (B) magnified
(C) tenuous (D) contradictory
(E) ambivalent
37. PROPITIATE: (A) arbitrate (B) clarify
(C) seek refuge (D) arouse hostility
(E) disagree violently
38. ENFRANCHISE: (A) ensconce (B) engage
(C) enfeather (D) deflect (E) depose

S T O P

IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION ONLY.
DO NOT WORK ON ANY OTHER SECTION IN THE TEST.

SECTION II

Time—30 minutes

38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or two blanks, each blank indicating that something has been omitted. Beneath the sentence are five lettered words or sets of words. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. Although there are weeks of negotiations ahead, and perhaps setbacks and new surprises, leaders of both parties are ----- that their differences can be resolved.
(A) optimistic (B) perplexed
(C) apprehensive (D) incredulous
(E) uncertain
2. The losing animal in a struggle saves itself from destruction by an act of -----, an act usually recognized and ----- by the winner.
(A) submission..accepted
(B) hostility..avoided
(C) bluffing..reaffirmed
(D) anger..condoned
(E) hatred..duplicated
3. He never ----- the wisdom I had claimed for him, and my friends quickly dismissed my estimate of his ability as -----.
(A) repudiated..irony
(B) inhibited..propaganda
(C) demonstrated..hyperbole
(D) masked..exaggeration
(E) vindicated..understatement
4. It would seem that absolute qualities in art ----- us, that we cannot escape viewing works of art in ----- of time and circumstance.
(A) enlighten..a pattern
(B) frighten..an absence
(C) confuse..a welter
(D) elude..a context
(E) deceive..a milieu
5. This new government is faced not only with ----- its economy but also with implementing new rural development programs to ----- the flow of farm workers to the city.
(A) managing..stem
(B) offsetting..harness
(C) bolstering..transmit
(D) challenging..measure
(E) modernizing..subsidize
6. An analysis of the ideas in the novel compels an analysis of the form of the work, particularly when form and content are as ----- as they are in *The House of the Seven Gables*.
(A) symptomatic (B) delineated
(C) integrated (D) conspicuous
(E) distinctive
7. The blueprints for the new automobile were ----- at first glance, but the designer had been basically too conservative to ----- previous standards of beauty.
(A) striking..flout
(B) impractical..ignore
(C) impeccable..dispel
(D) influential..assess
(E) confusing..incorporate

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Directions: In each of the following questions, a related pair of words or phrases is followed by five lettered pairs of words or phrases. Select the lettered pair that best expresses a relationship similar to that expressed in the original pair.

8. SNAKE:LEGS :: (A) fish:scales
(B) gorilla:cage (C) lioness:cub
(D) horse:wings (E) unicorn:horn
9. BOX:FIGHT :: (A) complain:annoy
(B) debate:argue (C) compete:vie
(D) laugh:please (E) muster:march
10. ITINERARY:TRIP ::
(A) portfolio:document (B) résumé:job
(C) legend:map (D) pledge:contribution
(E) syllabus:course
11. FREQUENCY:PITCH ::
(A) wavelength:color
(B) radius:diameter
(C) perpendicular:angle
(D) generator:energy
(E) vibration:chord
12. RATIOCINATION:THINKING ::
(A) supposition:theorizing
(B) emulation:idolizing
(C) jubilation:pleasing
(D) articulation:talking
(E) preposition:writing
13. NARCISSISM:LOVE ::
(A) hostility:criticism (B) empathy:pity
(C) meditation:thought (D) guilt:blame
(E) cupidity:desire
14. PLACEBO:PAINKILLER ::
(A) prescription:pill (B) skeleton:body
(C) costume:person (D) backdrop:vista
(E) mannequin:dummy
15. CAMOUFLAGE:DECEPTION ::
(A) modernization:restoration
(B) analysis:experiment
(C) cajolery:amusement
(D) penance:transgression
(E) flattery:ingratiation
16. ADULTERATE:PURITY ::
(A) modify:essence (B) exonerate:crime
(C) ascertain:validity (D) enervate:vigor
(E) tolerate:diversity

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