GRE 2200 高分系列丛书



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天津科技翻译出版公司

GRE2200 高分系列丛书

GRE 综合目标强化训练

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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

GRE 语文和分析简介及应试方法

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试 题 组	测	试	内	容	时	间
		语言能力	J			
第1组			(第 8-16	题) 7题)	30分	钟
第2组		同第1组	l		30分	钟
		定量能力	j			
第3组	定量比较单 题数据解释		(第16-20)题)	30分	钟
第4组	3X 3/4 /// 14	同第3组		/ Rozs /	30分	钟
		分析能力	J			
第5组	分析推理 逻辑推理			:	30 分	钟
第6组		同第5组			30 分	钟

一、语文部分

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。

一、语言能力部分

GRE 的语言能力部分包括完成句子,阅读理解,类比及反义词四种类型。其中,反义词一项最容易回答,是拿分题,一般只允许出现 1-2 个错误。类比题较难,因为除了存在一些生僻的单词外,两个类比词之间的准确关系不好掌握,这一项能答对 13 道题即可。反义词与类比题均属于词汇类试题,这种试题的特点是一看题就知道会不会作,不要在难题上浪费时间,不会作的则根据一定的技巧很快猜一个答案。完成反义词题目之后,马上作类比题,两项试题所花费的时间最好控制在 13 分钟以内,这就为后面的完成句子和阅读理解题的解答留出了较宽松的时间。

对于完成句子与阅读理解题何者先作,何者后作,说法不一。应根据个人的不同情况区别对待。笔者认为通常应先作阅读理解。因为,阅读理解部分试题较多,有 22 道题,而完成句子为 14 道题,由于每种类型考题的安排均有难有易,且难易有一定的比例,所以阅读部分的容易题较之完成句子的容易题会多一些。按照从易到难的顺序,阅读理解部分能答对 16 道题,完成句子答对 8 道题就不错了,下面几节分别介绍完成句子、类比、阅读理解及反义词

(一) 完成句子

GRE 语言部分共有 14 道完成句子的 式题,每组 7 道,题号从 1 到 7。

完成句子的出题形式一般是给出一段话,其中某个词或某几个词被省略,被省略的词混 在选择答案中,根据考生对整段话的理解,从选择答案中找出被省略的词,然后在答案纸上 涂出答案。

完成句子用来测试考生的阅读理解能力。这类似于读书的情况,读书时,我们通常不必看到页上的数字,有些字看过后并不需要读出而被"自动"收入大脑。完成句子的道理也类似于听广播,有时有些关键字没听到,但仍能听懂这些话的意思。

完成句子题的主要特点有以下几点:

- 1. 完成句子的内容涉及范围较广,包括:体育、历史、戏剧、医药、政治等方面。但考生无需掌握特殊的知识,仅根据句中给你的信息便可以判断出被省略的词。
- 2. 完成句子题是按由易到难的顺序安排的,每组完成句子的开始几道题最易得分,其余的难度逐渐加大。
- 3. 选择上的错误通常是由于组成的句子不符合语言习惯或不能支持原句所具有的逻辑推理。

因此,在回答这部分题时,首先应通读整个句子,真正了解其含意,根据对句子的理解 预选一个或几个词组成整个句子,然后从选择答案中找出意思与你所预选的相近的词,填入 句子中检验是否与你的理解相符。如果考生没有看懂整个句子,那就考虑每一个选择答案如 若填入,整个句子是否有正确的逻辑性并符合语言习惯,直到找出最合适的词为止。

上述方法在完成句子解题中对付较容易的题是行之有效的,但对于难题往往会颇费周折。 当你遇到一个逻辑结构十分复杂的句子时,可以使用 thought-extenders (这种结构要求后一个 思想解释或发展上一个思想)和 thought-reversers (这种结构要求后一个思想与上一个思想形成 对比)这两种方式。此外,还要记住难题一定有较难的答案,不要害怕选择一个较难的词作 为难题的答案,如果题目确实很难,你不得不猜答案时,可以毫不犹豫地选择最难的词作为 答案。

(二) 类比

GRE 试卷中有 18 个类比题,每组 9 题,从第 8 题到第 16 题。

- 一般来讲,类比是关于两组不同但十分相似的事件、形势或环境之间的比较。GRE 采用的是语言的类比,即关于一对词与另一对词之间的比较。GRE 的类比不仅仅是根据字典的定义,而是根据两词之间的内在联系。
 - 1. GRE 的类比题具有如下特点:
 - 第一,类比题是按由易到难的顺序安排的。

在一组9道类比题中,头2或3道是非常容易的,应试者有3/4以上的人可以答对,接下来的3或4道题属于中等难度,只有约一半的应试者能答对。其余的题是很难的,只有大约1/3能答对。有些类比题之所以很难回答主要是所使用的词汇水平较高或测试的关系类型复杂、抽象。

第二,所有 GRF 的类比词多是名词和形容词,偶尔是动词,所以选择答案的词必须与大

写字母的词的词类一致。由于有些词的词类不容易判定,所以考试时必须准确地分辨词类。

2. 完成类比题的基本方法:

完成类比题关键是辨认两个词之间的关系并且找到另一对尽可能与这对词保持密切的平 行关系。

在分析 GRE 类比题时,首先应能描述大写词之间的关系,最好的方法是找出一句话准确 地表示出大写词之间的关系性质,我们称这句话为诊断句。作出诊断句之后,测试每一个选 择答案,找出最合适于诊断句的一对词。

使用诊断句的方法是行之有效的,它可以毫不困难地解决最初几道题。但是,随着题目 难度的增加,制定诊断句就会逐渐困难,为了解决这个问题,还需要熟记类比题的常见的形式。

最常见的类比形式有:

第一, ···是···的定义特征。这是 GRE 中最常使用的类比形式。

第二,缺乏…是…的特征。这是第一的变形,也是 GRE 试题中最常见的。

第三, …是…的一种方式。第1个词是第2个词的一种具体形式。

第四, …是…的一部分。

第五, …是…所处的位置。其中第2个词表示能在何处发现第1个词所表示的人或事。

第六,程度关系。

第七,工具。一些类比是根据人与工具之间存在的联系进行比较的,这种联系可以是人使用或借助于工具,以及使用工具所取得的结果。

第八, …是…的标志。

第九,先后顺序。在这种形式的关系中,一个事件跟在另一个事件之后,不是作为逻辑结果就是表示顺序或作为原因产生的结果。

第十, …的假象。

当考生对一个或几个词的意思把握不准时,不要灰心,更不要放弃,可以通过消除非答案并进行猜测进行答题,GRE 考试计分时不倒扣分。

(三) 阅读理解

GRE 试卷中包括两组共 22 个阅读理解的题,每组从第 17 题到第 27 题。每组各有长短两篇文章,短文章约有 200 个字,有 3 到 4 个问题。长文章约 550 个字,有 7 到 8 个问题。

回答 GRE 阅读理解的问题是比较困难的,这是因为:

第一,GRE 的阅读文章题材广泛。

它包括社会科学知识,例如:历史、社会学、考古学、经济学等,还包括自然科学知识,例如:物理、化学、天文、地理、生物科学比如医药、昆虫、动物等,此外,还有人文科学,例如:艺术、文学、评论、哲学、音乐等。

很明显,陌生题材的文章比熟悉题材的文章回答起来更困难。当然,你没有必要也不可能对所有题材的文章都熟悉。阅读理解的问题都是针对文章叙述的情况提问,不会超出文章 所涉及的内容,只要你能深刻地理解文章的内容及中心思想,就能够找出正确的答案。

第二,在阅读 GRE 考试文章时,考生很困难一开始就对文章有大概的了解。这与我们平时看文章有所不同,因为平时我们读文章看完标题后就会对文章的内容有所了解,使我们能较快地阅读,并能较全面、深刻地把握中心思想,而阅读 GRE 的文章则不会如此容易。

第三,GRE 的测试文章都是经过编辑整理,高度抽象概括的文章,因而比较难读难懂。

关于阅读理解部分,重要的是了解主要的提问形式,一般有下列几种形式:

第一,有关中心思想的问题。

这种问题的提问方式有:

Which of the following is the main point of the passage?

The primary purpose of the passage is to?

The auther is primarily concerned with?

Which of the following titles best describes the contents of the passage?

第二,有关具体问题。

这类问题是针对文章的某些细节进行提问的,它是针对整个问题发展过程中所涉及的某个或某些点提出的问题,这种问题通常按下列方式提问:

The author mentions which of the following?

According to the author?

The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions?

第三,有关逻辑结构的问题。

这种形式的问题是与给出的文章的逻辑结构有关,其提问形式如下:

The author develops the passage primarily by?

The author proceeds primarily by

还有一些问题是对某个细节所起的作用提问,提问形式为:

The author mentions....in order to......

Which of the following best explains why the author introduces....?

第四,有关暗示的问题。

这种形式的问题是提问考生文章是如何进行逻辑推理的,这种问题通常以下列形式提问:

The passage implies that.....

The author use the phase " " to mean.....

It can be inferred from the passage that.....

Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

第五,有关发挥的问题。

这种问题类似第四所述的问题,但它同时还要求进一步将所了解的东西应用到一个新的 形式中,其提问形式如下:

With which of the following statement would the author most likely agree?

The author would probably consider which of the following a good example of one's theory?

The passage is most probably taken from which of the following source?

第六,有关语气问题。

这类问题让考生指出文章的语气、编者论述的角度及态度。其提问方式如下:

The tone of the passage can best be described as

The auther regards ... as ...

Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward....?

总的来讲,GRE 的阅读理解题是测试考生对中心思想的把握,对有关细节的理解及对整个文章的正确评价。

对中心思想的正确把握是考生阅读应具备的最基本的能力,有关中心思想以及整个文章 的发展问题便是测试考生这一能力的水平。

掌握细节是进一步了解文章所必需的,有关细节及细节的逻辑性的文章便测试考生能否 仔细认真地阅读文章。

正确地评价文章,证明考生对文章的理解能力较强。阅读理解所提出的暗示、发挥以及语气问题便是要求考生不仅要读懂文章而且能够对阅读的内容进行分析判断和评价,这也是阅读理解中难度较高最不容易回答的问题。

值得注意的是,阅读理解的各道题虽然难度各异,但并非按由易到难的顺序安排。

回答 GRE 阅读理解问题时可按下列步骤进行:

第一,如果文章是由几个段落组成的,那么每个段落的开始时的第1句或几句话应特别注意,因为这通常是该段落的中心思想。

第二,阅读文章时要有意识地问自己:作者如此这样想要说明什么问题?

第三,当感到文章中某个部分很难看懂时,可将这部分暂时括起来,想想编者介绍它的用意。即使不能准确地了解这部分的意思,也可以根据前后连贯的意思给予大致的回答。

(四) 反义词

GRE 试题中包括 22 个反义词,每组有 11 个反义词,从第 28 题到第 38 题。反义词的题是由一个大写词加上选择答案组成的。考生要选择与大写词意义相反的词或短语。

反义词的题基本目的是测试考生词汇掌握能力。如果考生不仅熟悉大写字的意思,而且 知道选择答案中词的意思,那么反义词的解题便迎刃而解。如果不太熟悉甚至是从未见过这 些词,那么可以很快地猜答,不必在此浪费时间。

反义词的题也是由易到难安排的,难度主要取决于词汇的水平。头 3 道或 4 道题考生基本上能答对,接下来的 3、4 道题大约有一半的人能答对,最后几个词汇很难,答对的比率很低。

反义词的题之所以难答除词汇较难外,还有几方面的原因:

第一,相反的关系是根据意思的具体情况来确定,所以,选择答案时,一定要选择意义 最相反的词或短语。

第二,GRE 反义词使用名词,动词或形容词,选择的答案词类一定要与大写词的词类相同,有些选择答案或大写词的词类模糊,更要仔细辨认。

当考生遇到不熟悉或根本不认识的词时,可以采取下列方法解决:

第一,使用构词法对这些词进行分析;

第二,如果你发现一个以前见过的词,但一时又不得其确切意思,试将它放回到过去出现过的文章的上下文中,回忆其确切含义。

出题者经常会选择一个考生熟悉的词但具有不常用的意思,对这类词要多加小心。

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

Section A

Time-30 minutes

38 Questions

Directions: Each sentence below has one or	C. distressed—pleasure
two blanks, each blank indicating that some-	.D. conquered—gain
thing has been omitted. Beneath the sentence	E. released — necessity
are five lettered words or sets of words.	
Choose the word or set of words for each	4. The reduction of noise has been in
blank that best fits the meaning of the sen-	terms of its sources, but the alter-
tence as a whole.	native of canceling noise out by adding
	sound with the opposite wave pattern may
1. Many artists believe that successful imita-	be more useful in practice.
tion, far from being symptomatic of a lack	A. justified—diffusing
of, is the first step in learning to	B. accomplished—tracking
be creative.	C. conceived—concealing
A. elegance	D. explained—isolating
B. resolution	· E. approached—eliminating
C. goodness	
D. originality	5. Neither the ideas of philosophers nor the
E. sympathy	practices of ordinary people can, by them-
	selves, reality; what in fact
2. As serious as she is about the bullfight, she	changes reality and kindles revolution is
does not allow respect to her sense	the of the two.
of whimsy when painting it.	A. constitute—divergence
A. inspire	B. affect—aim
B. provoke	C. transform—interplay
C. suppress	D. preserve—conjunction
D. attack	E. alter—intervention
E. satisfy	
	6. There has been a tendency among art his-
3. The wonder of De Quincey is that although	torians not so much to revise as to elimi-
opium dominated his life, it never	nate the concept of the Renaissance— to
him; indeed, he turned its use to	not only its uniqueness, but its
when he published the story of its influ-	very existence.
ence in the London Magazine.	A. explain
A. overcame—altruism	B. extol
B. intimidated—triumph	C. transmute

- D. regret
- E. contest
- 7. His imperturbability in the face of evidence indicating his deliberate fraud failed to reassure supporters of his essential; instead, it suggested a talent for that they had never suspected.
 - A. culpability intrigue
 - B. wisdom-reproof
 - C. remorse-loquacity
 - D. probity-guile
 - E. combativeness—compromise

Directions: In each of the following questions, da related pair of words or phrases, 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. JUDGE: GAVEL::

- A. detective: uniform
- B. doctor: stethescope
- C. referee: whistle
- D. soldier: insignia
- E. lecturer: podium

9. AQUEDUCT: WATER::

- A. capillary: saliva
- B. artery: blood
- C. esophagus: breath
- D. corridor: aircraft
- E. tanker: fluids

10. ENZYME: CATALYST::

- A. vaccine: allergy
- B. bacterium: microbe
- C. gland: muscle
- D, vein: organ

E. neuron: corpuscle

11. FIDGET: NERVOUSNESS ::

- A. cringe : dread
- B. stall: frustration
- C. regale: amusement
- D. doubt : consternation
- E. nag: annoyance

12. DORMANT: INACTIVITY::

- A. stark: ornateness
- B. malleable: plasticity
- C. prone: uprightness
- D. infuriating: tedium
- E. slack: excess

13. FIRM: IRONCLAD::

- A. bruised: broken
- B. polished: shining
- C. smart: brilliant
- D. hard: stiff
- E. jovial: merry

14. FOIL : METAL ::

- A. pebble: concrete
- B. suede: leather
- C. glaze: pottery
- D. veneer: wood
- E. paper: cardboard

15. DIDACTIC: INSTRUCT::

- A. pedantic : contend
- B. comic: amuse
- C. theatrical: applaud
- D. imperative: obey
- E. rhetorical: recite

16. GARRULOUS: TALKATIVE ::

- A. suspicious: unreliable
- B. cantankerous: obtuse

C. cloying: sweet

D. reflective: insightful

E. prudent: indecisive

Directions: Each passage in this group is followed by questions based on its content. After reading a passage, choose the best answer to each questions. Answer all questions following a passage on the basis of what is stated of implied in that passage.

Traditional research has confronted only Mexican and United States interpretations of Mexican-American culture. Now we must also examine the culture as we Mexican Americans have experienced it, passing from a sovereign people to compatriots with newly arriving settlers to, finally, a conquered people— a charter minority on our own land.

When the Spanish first came to Mexico. they intermarried with and absorbed the culture of the indigenous Indians. This policy of colonization through acculturation was continued when Mexico acquired Texas in the early 1800's and brought the indigenous Indians into Mexican life and government. In the 1820' s, United States citizens migrated to Texas, attracted by land suitable for cotton. As their numbers became more substantial, their policy of acquiring land by subduing native populations began to dominate. The two ideologies clashed repeatedly, culminating in a military conflict that led to victory for the United States. Thus, suddenly deprived of our parent culture, we had to evolve uniquely Mexican-American modes of thought and action in order to survive.

17. The author's purpose in writing this passage is primarily to

- A. suggest the motives behind Mexican and United States intervention in Texas
- B. document certain early objectives of Mexican-American society
- C. provide a historical perspective for a new analysis of Mexican-American culture
- D. appeal to both Mexican and United States scholars to give greater consideration to economic interpretations of history
- E. bring to light previously overlooked research on Mexican Americans
- 18. The author most probably uses the phrase "charter minority" (lines 7-8) to reinforce the idea that Mexican Americans
 - A. are a native rather than an immigrant group in the United States
 - B. played an active political role when
 Texas first became part of the United
 States
 - C. recognized very early in the nineteenth century the need for official confirmation of their rights of citizenship
 - D. have been misunderstood by scholars trying to interpret their culture
 - E. identify more closely with their Indian heritage than with their Spanish heritage
- 19. According to the passage, a major difference between the colonization policy of the United States and that of Mexico in Texas in the 1800's was the
 - A. degree to which policies were based on tradition
 - B. form of economic interdependency between different cultural groups

- C. number of people who came to settle new areas
 - D. treatment of the native inhabitants
 - E. relationship between the military and the settlers.
- 20. Which of the following statements most clearly contradicts the information in this passage?
 - A. In the early 1800's, the Spanish committed more resources to settling California than to developing Texas.
 - B. While Texas was under Mexican control, the population of Texas quadrupled, in spite of the fact that Mexico discouraged immigration from the United States.
 - C. By the time Mexico acquired Texas, many Indians had already married people of Spanish heritage.
 - D. Many Mexicans living in Texas returned to Mexico after Texas was annexed by the United States.
 - F. Most Indians living in Texas resisted Spanish acculturation and were either killed or enslaved.

Practically speaking, the artistic maturing of the cinema was the single-handed achievement of David W. Griffith (1875—1948). Before Griffith, photography in dramatic films consisted of little more than placing the actors before a stationary camera and showing them in full length as they would have appeared on stage. From the beginning of his career as a director, however, Griffith, because of his love of Victorian painting, employed composition. He conceived of the camera image as having a foreground and a rear ground, as well as the middle distance preferred by most directors.

By 1910 he was using close-ups to reveal significant details of the scene or of the acting and extreme long shots to achieve a sense of spectacle and distance. His appreciation of the camera's possibilities produced novel dramatic effects. By splitting an event into fragments and recording each from the most suitable camera position, he could significantly vary the emphasis from camera shot to camera shot.

Griffith also achieved dramatic effects by means of creative editing. By juxtaposing images and varying the speed and rhythm of their presentation, he could control the dramatic intensity of the events as the story progressed. Despite the reluctance of his producers, who feared that the public would not be able to follow a plot that was made up of such juxtaposed images, Griffith persisted, and experimented as well with other elements of cinematic syntax that have become standard ever since. These included the flashback, permitting broad psychological and emotional exploration as well as narrative that was not chronological, and the crosscut between two parallel actions to heighten suspense and excitement. In thus exploiting fully the possibilities of editing, Griffith transposed devices of the Victorian novel to film and gave film mastery of time as well as space.

Besides developing the cinema's language, Griffith immensely broadened its range and treatment of subjects. His early output was remarkably eclectic: it included not only the standard comedies, melodramas, westerns, and thrillers, but also such novelties as adaptations from Browning and Tennyson, and treatments of social issues. As his successes mounted, his ambitions grew, and with them the whole of American cinema. When he remade

- 21. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. discuss the importance of Griffith to the development of the cinema
 - B. describe the impact on cinema of the flashback and other editing innovations
 - C. deplore the state of American cinema before the advent of Griffith
 - D. analyze the changes in the cinema wrought by the introduction of the multireel film
 - E. document Griffith's impact on the choice of subject matter in American films
- 22. The author suggests that Griffith's film innovations had a direct effect on all of the following EXCEPT
 - A. film editing

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- B. camera work
- C. scene composing
- D. sound editing
- E. directing
- 23. It can be inferred from the passage that before 1910 the normal running time of a

film was

- A. 15 minutes or less
- B. between 15 and 30 minutes
- C. between 30 and 45 minutes
- D. between 45 minutes and 1 hour
- E. 1 hour or more
- 24. The author asserts that Griffith introduced all of the following into American cinema EXCEPT
 - A. consideration of social issues
 - B. adaptations from Tennyson
 - C. the flashback and other editing techniques
 - photographic approaches inspired by Victorian painting
 - E. dramatic plots suggested by Victorian theater
- 25. The author suggests that Griffith's contributions to the cinema had which of the following results?
 - Literary works, especially Victorian novels, became popular sources for film subjects.
 - I. Audience appreciation of other film directors' experimentations with cinematic syntax was increased.
 - Many of the artistic limitations thought to be inherent in filmmaking were shown to be really nonexistent.
 - A. I only
 - B. I only
 - C. I and I only
 - D. I and II only
 - E. I, I and I
- 26. It can be inferred from the passage that Griffith would be most likely to agree

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