

—— 寄托天下 飞跃梦想 ——

GRE 阅读全攻略

同步练习

魏宇燕 编著
阿 默 策划

—— 清华大学出版社 ——



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内 容 简 介

本书从 GRE 阅读历年 No 题和国内题中有针对性地选取了 51 篇阅读文章,就考生必备的阅读技能进行针对性集中练习,并对每篇文章的词汇、重点内容进行了深入的讲解。通过练习不仅能提高考试必备的几项技能,还可使读者学会一套完整的解题和总结的学习方法。作为同步练习用书,本书除配合《GRE 阅读 39+3 全攻略》一书使用外,也适合广大 GRE 考生作为辅助提高的练习用书。

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分 析

重点题目讲解:

17 题——主旨题:

题干: The primary purpose of the passage is to.

文章首段为一个推理的思路,第2段首句以 new 为特征词,以上面的推力思路为基础,提出新理论,又以 L14 的 widely accepted 为特征词,对旧观点进行了一些叙述,有新有旧,必然有对比,故答案 D 描述得非常准确。

19 题——逻辑型题:

题干: Which of the following, if true, would most discredit the new theory as described in the passage?

这是一道 weaken 题,以题干中 discredit 为特征词。

答案 C 是推翻了 L3—4: if the most massive star to be formed from the cloud evolved into a supernova 这个超新星的形成过程,从而推翻了 new theory 的推理基础。

重点单词:

disputatious [dispu:'teifəs] *adj.* 好争辩的

enthusiastic [in.θju:zi'æstik] *adj.* 热心的、热情的

enthusiasm *n.* 狂热、热心、积极性、激发热情的事物

【备注】常在态度题中出现,表示正态度。

euphoric [ju:'fɔrik] *adj.* 令人欣快的

高频单词:

hallmark ['hɔ:lma:k] *n.* 特点、标志、特征

galaxy ['gæləksi] *n.* 星系;银河;一群显赫的人,一系列光彩夺目的东西

simulation [simju'leiʃ(ə)n] *n.* 假装、模拟

spiral ['spaɪə(ə)l] *adj.* 螺旋形的 *n.* 螺旋

supernova [su:pə'nəuvə, sju:-] *n.* [天]超新星

读原文的方法

GRE 阅读和国内考试的阅读读法,甚至和 TOEFL 阅读的读法都很不相同,它的做题方法是从上至下,即先读原文后看题目,再根据题目的关键词和主要内容回头找原文所在,根据原文叙述选择答案。每个想快速、准确做对阅读题目的考生不得不关注的一系列问题,概括起来说,读阅读原文应该分层次来读,有选择的读;要读考点、重点、作者的关注点;要快慢相宜、详略得当的读。

需要详细阅读的内容有:

1) Topic Sentence——TS: 这是最为应该详读的内容,一旦确定了 TS,就应该全力去理解它;

2) Structural Elements——SE: 这也是应该详读的内容,它往往反映了文章的框架结构和行文方式,不仅能暗指文章各段的大意内容,也多和一些文章主旨类题目紧紧相连,是解题的关键;

3) 考点: 多数考点还是有规律可循的,在一些固定的内容上发生频率极高,这些考点以出现几率为序罗列有:

(A) 事物之间的比较、作者态度、事物缺陷;

(B) 对比, unless 句, 列举, 强调句、让步句后面的转折, 举例和引用前一句话, 全文末句等。

应该略读的内容我们也做一定的归纳, 如下:

1) 重复与进一步解释的内容, 包括 that is 后面引导的句子和冒号后面的句子等;

2) 作者将要或者已经摒弃的论据、论证;

3) 具体的过程、原理、试验内容、数据的详情;

4) 目的已知的例子、引用等。

由于关注点、考点比较多, 所以我们建议读者在阅读原文的时候做

一些必要的标记,帮助自己记忆和重视这些常考的内容,以便看到题干后能根据所做标记快速定位。

每个人做笔记的习惯不同,大家可以用自认为简单明了的符号表达所读重点,不求雷同,只要简单、快捷就可以,笔记可以用铅笔轻轻写到试卷阅读文章旁边的空白处,也可以记在草稿纸上,由上至下,顺序记录。

笔者已在《GRE 阅读 39 + 3 全攻略》一书中就做标记的具体方法进行了详细的论述,在此不再赘述。TS、SE 以及上文提及的各种考点都应该是读者标记的内容,请读者在下面的练习中注意这些标记点,在详略得当读原文的同时对考点予以足够的关注。

练习 9

读 原 文 (一)

练习重点

- 1) 注意判断原文详读、略读部分;
- 2) 对考点予以关注;
- 3) 结合文章并参阅《GRE 阅读 39 + 3 全攻略》附录 2 了解每篇文章中重点单词的深意及作用,并识记高频单词。

例文 1¹

笔记栏

Is the literary critic like the poet, responding creatively, intuitively, subjectively to the written word as the poet responds to human experience? Or is the critic more like a scientist, following a series of demonstrable, verifiable (5) steps, using an objective method of analysis?

For the woman who is a practitioner of feminist literary criticism, the subjectivity *versus* objectivity, or critic-as-artist-or-scientist, debate has special significance; for her,

¹ 原文选自 1992 年 2 月 GRE 考试题 section6

- the question is not only academic, but political as well,
- (10) and her definition will court special risks whichever side of the issue it favors. If she defines feminist criticism as objective and scientific—a valid, verifiable, intellectual method that anyone, whether man or woman, can perform the definition not only precludes the critic-as-artist
- (15) approach, but may also impede accomplishment of the utilitarian political objectives of those who seek to change the academic establishment and its thinking, especially about sex roles. If she defines feminist criticism as creative and intuitive, privileged as art, then her work
- (20) becomes vulnerable to the prejudices of stereotypic ideas about the ways in which women think, and will be dismissed by much of the academic establishment. Because of these prejudices, women who use an intuitive approach in their criticism may find themselves charged
- (25) with inability to be analytical, to be objective, or to think critically. Whereas men may be free to claim the role of critic-as-artist, women run different professional risks when they choose intuition and private experience as critical method and defense.
- (30) These questions are political in the sense that the debate over them will inevitably be less an exploration of abstract matters in a spirit of disinterested inquiry than an academic power struggle in which the careers and professional fortunes of many women scholars—
- (35) only now entering the academic profession in substantial numbers—will be at stake, and with them the chances for a distinctive contribution to humanistic understanding, a contribution that might be an important influence against sexism in our society.
- (40) As long as the academic establishment continues to regard objective analysis as “masculine” and an intuitive approach as “feminine,” the theoretician must steer a

- delicate philosophical course between the two. If she wishes to constrict a theory of feminist criticism, she
- (45) would be well advised to place it within the framework of a general theory of the critical process that is neither purely objective nor purely intuitive. Her theory is then more likely to be compared and contrasted with other theories of criticism with some degree of dispassionate
- (50) distance.

17. Which of the following titles best summarizes the content of the passage?

- (A) How Theories of Literary Criticism Can Best Be Used.
- (B) Problems Confronting Women Who Are Feminist Literary Critics.
- (C) A Historical overview of Feminist literary Criticism.
- (D) A New Theory of Literary Criticism.
- (E) Literary Criticism: Art or Science?

18. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes which of the following about women who are literary critics?

- I . They can make a unique contribution to society.
 - II . They must develop a new theory of the critical process.
 - III . Their criticisms of literature should be entirely objective.
- (A) I only.
 - (B) II only.
 - (C) I and III only.
 - (D) II and III only.
 - (E) I , II and III .

19. The author specifically mentions all of the following as difficulties that particularly affect women who are theoreticians of feminist literary criticism EXCEPT the

- (A) tendency of a predominantly male academic establishment to form preconceptions about women.
- (B) limitations that are imposed when criticism is defined as objective and scientific.

- (C) likelihood that the work of a woman theoretician who claims the privilege of art will be viewed with prejudice by some academics.
- (D) inescapability of power struggles between women in the academic profession and the academic establishment.
- (E) tendency of members of the academic establishment to treat all forms of feminist literary theory with hostility.

20. According to the author, the debate mentioned in the passage has special significance for the woman who is a theoretician of feminist literary criticism for which of the following reasons?

- (A) There are large numbers of capable women working within the academic establishment.
- (B) There are a few powerful feminist critics who have been recognized by the academic establishment.
- (C) Like other critics, most women who are literary critics define criticism as either scientific or artistic.
- (D) Women who are literary critics face professional risks different from those faced by men who are literary critics.
- (E) Women who are literary critics are more likely to participate in the debate than are men who are literary critics.

21. Which of the following is presented by the author in support of the suggestion that there is stereotypic thinking among members of the academic establishments

- (A) A distinctively feminist contribution to humanistic understanding could work against the influence of sexism among members of the academic establishment.
- (B) Women who define criticism as artistic may be seen by the academic establishment as being incapable of critical thinking.
- (C) The debate over the role of the literary critic is often seen as a political one.
- (D) Women scholars are only now entering academia in substantial numbers.
- (E) The woman who is a critic is forced to construct a theory of literary criticism.

22. Which of the following is most likely to be one of the “utilitarian political objectives” mentioned by the author in line 16?

- (A) To forge a new theory of literary criticism.

- (B) To pursue truth in a disinterested manner.
- (C) To demonstrate that women are interested in literary criticism that can be viewed either subjectively or objectively.
- (D) To convince the academic establishment to revise the ways in which it assesses women scholars' professional qualities.
- (E) To dissuade women who are literary critics from taking a subjective approach to literary criticism.

23. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would define as “political” (line 30) questions that

- (A) are contested largely through contentions over power.
- (B) are primarily academic in nature and open to abstract analysis.
- (C) are not in themselves important.
- (D) cannot be resolved without extensive debate.
- (E) will be debated by both men and women.

正确答案:

17 B, 18 A, 19 E, 20 D, 21 B, 22 D, 23 A

分 析

读原文的要点:

1) L11—29,这段话之所以可以略读,是因为我们可以从这段话的上文推测出它的内容,for her, the question is not only academic, but political as well, and her definition will court special risks whichever side of the issue it favors. 在这句话中,有个明显的结构指示短语:whichever side,这个短语势必包含了上文提及的两个方向,即“评论家如诗人”和“评论家如科学家”,这句话说,她的定义不管赞成该问题的哪一方面,都会招致特殊的风险,这样一个具有分类统领作用的结构指示句一出现,就暗示着我们下文将就这两方面进行详细的阐述,无非是具体地说,评论家如诗人,如何如何,招致了不利,评论家如科学家,也招致了阻碍,观点已然明确,具体论述可以略读;

2) L43—47, If she wishes to constrict a theory of feminist criticism, she would be well advised to place it within the framework of a general theory of the critical process that is neither purely objective nor purely intuitive. 这段话略读的原因同上,

是属于观点清晰论述后的具体阐述,尤其是 if 引导的句子,类似举例。

重点单词:

- contest** [ˈkɒntest] *n.* 争论;竞赛 *v.* 争论、争辩;竞赛
【英】to make the subject of dispute, contention, or litigation; especially: dispute, challenge
- contention** [kənˈtenʃ(ə)n] *n.* 争夺, 争论、争辩;论点
contentious *adj.* 好争吵的、争论的、有异议的
【备注】有争议的,也就是没有定论的,常常引出相对立的观点。
- demonstrable** [ˈdɛmənstrəb(ə)l] *adj.* 可论证的
【英】capable of being demonstrated
【备注】这个词如果在阅读中出现,很值得关注,因为一个可被证明的观点是有效的观点,有效的观点也就是作者支持的观点。
- dispassionate** [diˈspæʃ(ə)nət] *adj.* 冷静的、不带感情的、平心静气的
【备注】表示一种客观的、不掺杂主观色彩的态度。
- impede** [imˈpi:d] *v.* 阻止
- objective** [əbˈdʒɛktɪv] *n.* 目标、目的、(显微镜的)(接)物镜、[语法]宾格 *adj.* 客观的、[语法]宾格的
objectivity *n.* 客观性、客观现实
【英】expressing or dealing with facts or conditions as perceived without distortion by personal feelings, prejudices, or interpretations
【备注】经常作为态度词出现。
- prejudice** [ˈpredʒudɪs] *n.* 偏见、成见, 损害、侵害 *v.* 损害
【备注】常成为考点的表缺陷的词。
- revise** [riˈvaɪz] *vt.* 修订、校订、修正、修改
【备注】修订多半是作者支持的,因为有推陈出“新”的意思。
- subjectivity** [ˌsʌbdʒɛkˈtɪvəti] *n.* 主观性、主观
subjective *adj.* 主观的、个人的
- verifiable** [ˈverɪfəɪəb(ə)l] *adj.* 能作证的、能证实的
- versus** [ˈvɜ:səs] *prep.* 对(指诉讼,比赛等中), 与……相对
【英】a: against
b: in contrast to or as the alternative of
【备注】引出对立观点,值得予以足够关注。

高频单词:

- privilege** [ˈprɪvɪlɪdʒ] *n.* 特权、特别待遇、基本公民权利 *vt.* 给予……特权

utilitarian [ju'tilɪ'teəriən] *adj.* 功利的, 实用的, 功利主义的 *n.* 功利论者

vulnerable ['vʌlnərəb(ə)l] *adj.* 易受攻击的

补充单词:

masculine ['mæskjulin] *adj.* 男性的; 男子气概的, [语法] 阳性的
n. 男子, 男孩

例文 2¹

笔记栏

- Volcanic rock that forms as fluid lava chills rapidly is called pillow lava. This rapid chilling occurs when lava erupts directly into water (or beneath ice) or when it flows across a shoreline and into a body of water. While
- (5) the term “pillow lava” suggests a definite shape, in fact geologists disagree. Some geologists argue that pillow lava is characterized by discrete, ellipsoidal masses. Others describe pillow lava as a tangled mass of cylindrical, interconnected flow lobes. Much of this controversy
- (10) probably results from unwarranted extrapolations of the original configuration of pillow flows from two-dimensional cross sections of eroded pillows in land outcroppings. Virtually any cross section cut through a tangled mass of interconnected flow lobes would give
- (15) the appearance of a pile of discrete ellipsoidal masses. Adequate three-dimensional images of intact pillows are essential for defining the true geometry of pillowed flows and thus ascertaining their mode of origin. Indeed, the term “pillow,” itself suggestive of discrete masses, is
- (20) probably a misnomer.

24. Which of the following is a fact presented in the passage?

- (A) The shape of the connections between the separate, sacklike masses in pillow lava is unknown.

¹原文选自 GRE No. 8 第三套 section5

- (B) More accurate cross sections of pillow lava would reveal the mode of origin.
- (C) Water or ice is necessary for the formation of pillow lava.
- (D) No three-dimensional examples of intact pillows currently exist.
- (E) The origin of pillow lava is not yet known.

25. In the passage, the author is primarily interested in

- (A) analyzing the source of a scientific controversy.
- (B) criticizing some geologists' methodology.
- (C) pointing out the flaws in a geological study.
- (D) proposing a new theory to explain existing scientific evidence.
- (E) describing a physical phenomenon.

26. The author of the passage would most probably agree that the geologist mentioned in line 6 ("Some geologists") have made which of the following errors in reasoning?

- I. Generalized unjustifiably from available evidence.
 - II. Deliberately ignored existing counterevidence.
 - III. Repeatedly failed to take new evidence into account.
- (A) I only.
 - (B) II only.
 - (C) III only.
 - (D) I and II only.
 - (E) II and III only.

27. The author implies that the "controversy" (line 9) might be resolved if

- (A) geologists did not persist in using the term "pillow".
- (B) geologists did not rely on potentially misleading information.
- (C) geologists were more willing to confer directly with one another.
- (D) two-dimensional cross sections of eroded pillows were available.
- (E) existing pillows in land outcroppings were not so badly eroded.

 正确答案:

24 C, 25 A, 26 A, 27 B

分 析

读原文的要点:

1) While the term “pillow lava” suggests a definite shape, in fact geologists disagree. 这句话是 while 引导的强对比句, 需要关注。

2) **Some geologists argue that** pillow lava is characterized by discrete, ellipsoidal masses. **Others describe** pillow lava as a tangled mass of cylindrical, interconnected flow lobes. 这是两句表达派别观点的结构指示句, 阐述的具体观点不必细读; 但是派别的纷争, 以及纷争的焦点问题, 需要读明白。

3) Much of this **controversy** probably **results from** unwarranted extrapolations of the original configuration of pillow flows from two-dimensional cross sections of eroded pillows in land outcroppings. 这句话由于有了 result from 这个常考考点, 需要予以关注, 但是关注并不见得要求读者在读原文的时候就将考点读懂, 而只要知道这段话讲的是纷争的起源就可以了。

总结:

这篇文章专业术语、生僻词汇比较多, 但是这些内容并不是作者考查的重点, 在做完题目以后读者不妨总结一下读原文的方法, 词有难度, 可以忽略具体的含义; 专业知识复杂, 读其主干和它们在文章中扮演的角色即可, 只要心中有清晰的文章脉络结构, 对考点予以足够的关注, 就可以准确定位, 轻松做答。

重点单词:

definite	[ˈdefɪnɪt] <i>adj.</i> 明确的、一定的
interconnect	[ɪntəkeɪnekt] <i>vt.</i> 使互相连接 【备注】反映事物之间的关系, 在阅读中值得关注。
unjustifiable	[ʌnˈdʒʌstɪfaɪəb(ə)l] <i>adj.</i> 不合道理的、无法辩护的、不能分辩的 【备注】贬义词, 用以否定某事物、观点。

高频单词:

dimensional	[diˈmenʃənəl] <i>adj.</i> 空间的
discrete	[disˈkri:t] <i>adj.</i> 不连续的、离散的
misnomer	[misˈneɪmə(r)] <i>n.</i> 用词不当; [律](在诉讼等中)写错姓名(或地名)
volcanic	[vɒlˈkænik] <i>adj.</i> 火山的、像火山的; 猛烈的、易突然发作的、爆发的 <i>n.</i> 火山岩

补充单词:

chill	[tʃil] <i>n.</i> 寒意, 寒战, 寒心 <i>adj.</i> 寒冷的, 扫兴的 <i>v.</i> 使冷, 变冷, 冷藏
configuration	[kənfigjʊə'reɪʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 构造, 结构, 配置, 外形
ellipsoidal	[i'lipsɔɪdəl] <i>n.</i> , <i>adj.</i> 椭圆形(的); 椭圆面(的); 椭圆球(的)
misnomer	['mis'nəʊmə] <i>n.</i> 用词不当, [律](在诉讼等中)写错姓名(或地名)
outcrop	['aʊtkrɒp] <i>n.</i> 露出地面的岩层
pillow	['pɪləʊ] <i>n.</i> 枕头, 枕垫
tangled	['tæŋɡld] <i>adj.</i> 缠结的, 紊乱的; 复杂的

例文 3¹

笔记栏

The use of heat pumps has been held back largely by skepticism about advertisers' claims that heat pumps can provide as many as two units of thermal energy for each unit of electrical energy (5) used, thus apparently contradicting the principle to energy conservation.

Heat pumps circulate a fluid refrigerant that cycles alternatively from its liquid phase to its vapor phase in a closed loop. The refrigerant, (10) starting as a low-temperature, low-pressure vapor, enters a compressor driven by an electric motor. The refrigerant leaves the compressor as a hot, dense vapor and flows through a heat exchanger called the condenser, which transfers heat from the (15) refrigerant to a body of air. Now the refrigerant, as a high-pressure, cooled liquid, confronts a flow restriction which causes the pressure to drop. As the pressure falls, the refrigerant expands and partially vaporizes, becoming chilled. It then passes

¹原文选自 GRE No. 6 第三套 section2

- (20) through a second heat exchanger, the evaporator, which transfers heat from the air to the refrigerant, reducing the temperature of this second body of air. Of the two heat exchangers, one is located inside, and the other one outside the house, so
- (25) each is in contact with a different body of air: room air and outside air, respectively.

The flow direction of refrigerant through a heat pump is controlled by valves. When the refrigerant flow is reversed, the heat exchangers switch func-

- (30) tion. This flow-reversal capability allows heat pumps either to heat or cool room air.

Now, if under certain conditions a heat pump puts out more thermal energy than it consumes in electrical energy, has the law of energy conserva-

- (35) tion been challenged? No, not even remotely: the additional input of thermal energy into the circulating refrigerant via the evaporator accounts for the difference in the energy equation.

Unfortunately, there is one real problem. The heating capacity of a heat pump decreases as the outdoor temperature falls. The drop in capacity is caused by the lessening amount of refrigerant mass moved through the compressor at one time. The heating capacity is proportional to this mass flow

- (45) rate: the less the mass of refrigerant being compressed, the less the thermal load it can transfer through the heat-pump cycle. The volume flow rate of refrigerant vapor through the single-speed rotary compressor used in heat pumps is approximately constant. But cold refrigerant vapor entering a compressor is at lower pressure than warmer vapor. Therefore, the mass of cold refrigerant—and thus the thermal energy it carries—is less than