



GRE佛脚备考系列之 新GRE填空机经2014年分册

涵盖2013.11~2014.12 GRE考试

GRE佛脚备考系列

FOR

在新东方课堂
为GRE挥汗如雨的你

写在前面的话

让你们久等了！

我知道你们等了很久，但是真的抱歉，为了保证质量，我们只能一点一点的推进！

这一次，我们集结了北京新东方精英的GRE老师，为你带来GRE备考最走心的资料 - **《GRE佛脚备考系列之新GRE填空机经2014年分册》**。

今年以来，很多同学都问我，老师，为什么你们新东方不能再多推送更多的资料？为什么你们不能免费公布更多的题目？我默默地笑而不语。我希望同学们能够理解，任何质量上乘的资料首先都需要物质的基础，如果没有公司强有力的支持，我们将无法凭借一己之力完成任何教学材料。我希望同学们能够知道，老师们整理每一份资料都需要审慎的考究和激烈的探讨，当你在使用每一份资料时，请珍惜它，它凝结着老师们无数的智慧。在XDF，我们做的每项决定、推荐的每一份材料，都不能草率、冒失，都需要经过我们长期的教学论证其有效性才行。

网络上的GRE题目版本众多，鲜有对这些题目认真解读。他们大多是对题目单一的罗列，或者干脆东抄西抄，然后声称这是自己的原创。这样的做法完全没有意义。在长期教学一线中，我知道同学们做完题目之后，经常不反思、不总结，只是任凭一个个不认识的单词从自己的眼皮下留过。所以我们想多做一些，才有了这套全新的备考资料。

从今天开始，我们将集中力量推广“**GRE佛脚系列**”这个辨识度更高的GRE系列备考资料。我们将以《GRE佛脚词汇表》（即将出版的全网最强GRE词汇表，我敢这样说！）这个为大家广为接受的名称作为我们新的开始。“**GRE佛脚系列**”将成为你GRE备考最真诚的伙伴和最贴心的陪伴。

从今天开始，我们将陆续推出GRE佛脚备考系列之**新GRE填空和阅读机经2014年分册、2015年分册、2016年分册**，并将为全部题目配备解析和讲解，以供同学们的学习使

GRE佛脚备考系列

用。在北京XDF，我们投入了大量的人力和财力，只为给你带来更好的课堂体验和学习效果。但我也希望同学们在考虑GRE培训产品时，仍然能够首选北京新东方的GRE产品，因为只有你们的物质支持，才能使我们的团队走的更远。

同时，我们将在暑假上线这54个section的完整解析，每题的解析都经过了54位小伙伴的精雕细琢。我们也为大家附送了3个section的解析，作为优先体验试读。在这些流动的文字中，你仿佛又一次回到了新东方的课堂上，和我们一起品味每一个填空题目背后的故事。

GRE佛脚词汇表走到今天，经历了太多的酸甜苦辣。我们不善言辞和鸡血，不会讲故事和鸡汤，但从一张简单的词汇表，到今天的佛脚系列，却得到了大家的支持。我们只用行动向你证明陪伴才是最长情的告白！2016年的夏天，北京新东方见！

韩 冰 潘晨光 程黛苑 范丽莎 @ BJXDF

2016.5.9

使用说明:

1. 本套材料是“GRE佛脚备考系列”重要成员之一，比较全面地收集了2013年11月至2014年12月GRE填空机经540道题目，并按照真实考试时间顺序，分为54个section并予以全面校订。
2. 资料来源：2015上半年，网络中流传出所谓《新GRE填空机经500题》，引起GRE考生的密切关注。但网络流出版本错误众多，且答案不准确。在同学们的呼吁下，编者们一道努力，纠正其中文本与答案谬误数十处，推出了《新GRE填空机经500题XDF校订版1.0》，在1.0版本使用过程中收集一部分同学们的反馈，并进一步整理，为大家推出了《新GRE填空机经2014年分册》，全力助考。
3. 本练习册中，编者为每个section量身定制一套学案，包涵“单词释义”，“意群总结”，“短语总结”等，其中单词释义选自《GRE佛脚词汇表》，释义准确严谨，为同学们节省大量时间，全面提升备考效率。
4. 这套资料用于备考新GRE非常有效，建议同学们在进行题目练习之前，首先预览背诵单词表与短语总结，然后趁热打铁进行练习，每个section严格限时10分钟，每天5个section左右，做完认真总结。
5. 由于文本校订时间紧，编者平日课程繁多，精力有限，所以疏漏之处在所难免。欢迎同学们以及各路同行积极批评指正，共同进步。
6. 版权声明：本练习册之题目内容，完全来源于网络公开资源。截止本文发稿前，题目具体著作权所有者不详。编者仅对题目做校订、整理、增补等工作，并免费公开，仅用于交流学习。任何组织或个人不得用于盈利，否则后果自负。
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GRE佛脚备考系列

CHECKLIST

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DAY 6	DAY 7	DAY 8	DAY 9	DAY 10
DAY 11				

建议每天完成5个section，每个section限时10分钟！

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Section 1¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-1

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	unidimensional	adj. lacking depth	肤浅的
2	ballyhoo	v. talk or writing that is designed to get people excited or interested in something	哗众取宠，大肆宣传
3	quip	n. a clever, witty remark	机智幽默的评论
4	pensive	adj. lost in serious or sad thought	（悲伤的）思考的
5	droll	adj. having an odd and amusing quality	古怪的，搞笑的
6	stoicism	n. indifference to pleasure or pain : impassiveness	禁欲主义，坚忍
7	fastidious	adj. very careful about how you do something	小心谨慎的
8	congenial	adj. very friendly	友善的
9	sound	adj. in good condition	状态良好的
		adj. showing good judgement	明智的，合理的
10	intriguing	adj. extremely interesting	非常有趣的
11	retroactive	adj. effective from a particular date in the past	追溯的，有追溯效力的
12	slacken	v. to become slower or less active : to slow down	变缓慢
13	dampen	v. to make (something) less strong or active	抑制
14	drag	n. someone or something that makes action or progress slower or more difficult	障碍物，负担
15	panacea	n. something that will make everything about a situation better	万灵药

¹ 本section为2013年11月16日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

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16	collapse	v. to break apart and fall down suddenly	瓦解，崩塌
17	tout	v. to promote or praise energetically	兜售，大力吹捧
18	tenuous	adj. not certain, definite, or strong : flimsy, weak, or uncertain	薄弱的，站不住脚的
19	legitimate	v. to show or affirm to be justified	使合理
20	augment	v. to increase the size or amount of (something)	放大
21	disgorge	v. to discharge the contents of	吐露
22	qualitative	adj. of or relating to how good something is : of or relating to the quality of something	质量的
23	surplus	n. an amount (such as an amount of money) that is more than the amount that is needed	多余，过量
24	avert	v. to prevent (something bad) from happening	避免，阻止
25	forestall	v. to stop (something) from happening or to cause (something) to happen at a later time	阻止
26	endure	v. to continue to exist in the same state or condition	持续
		v. to experience (pain or suffering) for a long time	忍受
27	presage	v. to give or be a sign of (something that will happen or develop in the future)	预测，预言
28	portend	v. v. to be a sign or warning that something usually bad or unpleasant is going to happen	预示
29	clandestine	adj. done secretly	秘密的，隐蔽的
30	perilous	adj. full of danger	危险的
31	covert	adj. secret or hidden	秘密的，隐蔽的
32	exhilarate	v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited	使...喜悦或兴奋
33	rudimentary	adj. basic or simple	基本的

34	heterogeneous	adj. made up of parts that are different	组成多样的, 混合的
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2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -1

序号	核心意思	词群
1	阻止	avert, forestall, obviate, preclude, prevent
2	预测, 预示	foresee, anticipate, forecast, predict, presage, portend
3	阻碍	block, hinder, hamper, impede, obstruct, check, thwart
4	危险的	precarious, perilous, dangerous, hazardous, risky
5	秘密的	clandestine, covert, secret, furtive, stealthy, underground
6	有关联的	interrelated, interdependent
7	不同的, 多样的	heterogeneous, dissimilar, disparate, distinct, diverse

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表 -1

序号	习语表达	解释
1	be known for	以.....闻名
2	refer to	提到, 谈到
3	be struck by	对.....感到惊讶

4. Authentic Questions

1. Scientists have argued not only that the chains of atoms called ladder compounds have _____ theoretical interest but also that studies of such systems can lead to important practical applications.

- A. limited
- B. dubious
- C. superfluous
- D. unidimensional
- E. intrinsic

2. While the writer was best known for her much-ballyhooed _____, her impact reached far beyond memorable quips.

- A. pensiveness
- B. drollness
- C. stoicism
- D. fastidiousness
- E. congeniality

3. Although the vast weight of evidence supports the contention that the products of agricultural biotechnology are environmentally (i)_____, many people still find them (ii)_____ unsettling.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. destructive	D. retroactively
B. sound	E. innocuously
C. intriguing	F. intrinsically

4. World demand for oil had been intensified, but it slackened because China's surge in oil consumption had (i)_____. Moreover, high oil prices had themselves started to act as a short-term (ii)_____ the global economy, thus further dampening demand.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. spread	D. spur to
B. commenced	E. drag on
C. slowed	F. panacea for

5. Although she admitted that her airport expansion plan had recently collapsed, the governor (i)_____ the significance of the failure, pointing out that competing economic development proposals are now more (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. minimized	D. tenuous
B. touted	E. complicated
C. acknowledged	F. important

6. It is possible for human to go 40 or more hours without sleep and still be able to (i)_____ information acquired at the beginning of the sleepless period. Thus, when we are considering a role for sleep in human memory consolidation, we are referring to a possible role in the (ii)_____ encoding of information and optimizing of recall, not a (iii)_____ of sleep for recalling events of the prior day.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. legitimate	D. longer-term	G. requirement
B. augment	E. acute	H. surplus
C. disgorge	F. qualitative	I. facet

7. Not only is the advent of bookless or largely bookless libraries too large and powerful a change to be ____, it also offers too many real advantages for it to be considered a tragedy.

- A. understood
- B. averted
- C. foreseen
- D. forestalled
- E. endured
- F. anticipated

8. Although men still dominate the ranks of full professors in the field of astronomy, the increasing numbers of younger women in the field could _____ a change in its gender mix.

- A. require
- B. alleviate
- C. block
- D. presage
- E. portend
- F. hinder

9. The life of a secret agent is dangerous enough, but the life of a double agent is infinitely more _____: a single slip can send an agent crashing to destruction.

- A. arduous
- B. precarious
- C. clandestine
- D. perilous
- E. covert
- F. exhilarating

10. An apparent paradox led the scientists to pursue their present line of research. They were struck by the fact that a single mathematic formula can be used to describe physical phenomena that appear to be so _____.

- A. rudimentary
- B. interdependent
- C. interrelated
- D. complex
- E. heterogeneous
- F. dissimilar

Section 2¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-2

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	mercurial	adj. changing moods quickly and often	性格多变的
2	phlegmatic	adj. having or showing a slow and stolid temperament	迟钝的，冷漠的
3	apathetic	adj. not having or showing much emotion or interest	漠不关心的
4	cunning	adj. getting what is wanted in a clever and often deceptive way	狡猾机智的
		adj. dexterous or crafty in the use of special resources	技艺高超的
5	blithe	adj. happy and without worry	快乐的，无忧无虑的
6	authoritarian	adj. expecting or requiring people to obey rules or laws : not allowing personal freedom	独裁的
7	histrionic	adj. too emotional or dramatic	做作的，不自然的
8	megalomania	n. a condition or mental illness that causes people to think that they have great or unlimited power or importance	夸大狂
9	egalitarian	adj. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people	平等的
10	indolent	adj. not liking to work or be active	懒惰的
11	charismatic	adj. having great charm or appeal	有魅力的
12	prognosis	n. a judgment about what is going to happen in the future	预测，预后
13	auspicious	adj. showing or suggesting that future success is likely	吉祥的

¹ 本section为2013年11月16日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	circuitous	adj. not being forthright or direct in language or action	兜圈子的, 不直接的
15	comprehensive	adj. covering completely or broadly	全面的
16	spontaneous	adj. done or said in a natural and often sudden way and without a lot of thought or planning	即兴的
		adj. controlled and directed internally	自主的, 自发的
		adj. not apparently contrived or manipulated	自然的, 不刻意的
17	glib	adj. marked by ease and fluency in speaking or writing often to the point of being insincere or deceitful	油嘴滑舌的
18	veracious	adj. marked by truth	真实的, 准确的
19	vivacious	adj. happy and lively in a way that is attractive	活力四射的
20	forge	v. to make or imitate falsely especially with intent to defraud	伪造
		v. to form or bring into being especially by an expenditure of effort	锻造
21	spurn	v. to reject with disdain or contempt	摒弃, 蔑视
22	clique	n. a small group of people who spend time together and who are not friendly to other people	小团体
23	cluster	v. to come together to form a group	聚集
24	inert	adj. very slow to move or act	惰性的, 不活跃的
25	jubilant	adj. feeling or expressing great joy : very happy	欢乐的, 喜悦的
26	sensuous	adj. affecting the senses in a pleasing way : pleasant, attractive, or appealing in a way that produces or suggests feelings of physical or sexual pleasure	引起快感的

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27	enervate	v. to make (someone or something) very weak or tired	使...衰弱
28	foreground	v. to make (something) more important	强调
29	circumvent	v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule)	绕过, 回避
30	neophyte	n. a person who has just started learning or doing something	新手
31	novice	n. a person who has just started learning or doing something	新手
32	pragmatism	n. a reasonable and logical way of doing things or of thinking about problems that is based on dealing with specific situations instead of on ideas and theories	务实主义
33	zealot	n. a person who has very strong feelings about something (such as religion or politics) and who wants other people to have those feelings : a zealous person	狂热者
34	meddle	v. to interest oneself in what is not one's concern	干涉
35	expeditious	adj. acting or done in a quick and efficient way	迅速的, 敏捷的
36	pecuniary	adj. relating to or in the form of money	金钱的
37	sluggish	adj. moving slowly or lazily	迟钝的, 懒惰的
38	capricious	adj. changing often and quickly	多变的
39	dilatory	adj. tending or intended to cause delay	拖延的
40	scrupulous	adj. very careful about doing something correctly	小心谨慎的
41	mendacity	n. lack of honesty : the condition of being mendacious	虚伪, 谎言
42	meticulous	adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	谨慎的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -2

序号	核心意思	词群
1	新手	neophyte, novice, tyro, recruit, rookie, fledgling
2	极端主义者	zealot, extremist
3	实用主义者	realist, pragmatist
4	符合, 与.....一致	conform to, square with
5	多变的	capricious, arbitrary, fickle, mercurial, volatile
6	迟缓的	sluggish, dilatory, inert, lethargic, torpid, languid
7	小心谨慎的	scrupulous, meticulous, careful, conscientious, punctilious
8	朴实的	austere, simple, unadorned, unembellished

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-2

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in sharp contrast to	与.....形成鲜明对比
2	refer to	提到, 谈到
3	to be sure	诚然, 的确
4	shore up	加强, 加固
5	seek out	寻找
6	evolve into	发展成, 演变成
7	be attributable to	归因于
8	defer to	尊重, 听从
9	accede to	同意
10	meddle with	干涉

4. Authentic Questions

1. The students' _____ natures were in sharp contrast to the even-tempered dispositions of their parents.

- A. mercurial
- B. blithe
- C. phlegmatic
- D. apathetic
- E. cunning

2. Because people expect theater directors to be authoritarians, many were surprised that Clark was so _____.

- A. histrionic
- B. megalomaniacal
- C. egalitarian
- D. indolent
- E. charismatic

3. Although the political science professor's paper is quite (i)_____ about the government's problems, suggesting that they are part of a (ii)_____ process, the prognosis for the government is, on the contrary, actually quite auspicious.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. straightforward	D. degenerative
B. circuitous	E. comprehensive
C. pessimistic	F. spontaneous

4. The author of this biography gives an accurate and (i)_____ account of the subject's life story, but all of this carefully assembled detail fails to compensate for the general lack of (ii)_____ in her writing.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. exhaustive	D. specificity
B. glib	E. veracity
C. selective	F. vivacity

5. In adolescence, (i)_____ interactions are crucial in forging a self-identity. To be sure, this process often plays out in (ii)_____ as a means of defining and shoring up the sense of self. Kids will seek out like-minded companions, and spurn others who seem different. But when kept within reasonable bounds, this in-group (iii)_____ generally evolves into a more mature friendship pattern.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. adult	D. cliquish social behavior	G. alienation
B. wide-ranging	E. dramatic changes in personality	H. clustering
C. peer	F. heightened sociability	I. competition

6. The (i)_____ quality of much contemporary drawing may be attributable to the use of photography as a drawing shortcut. Photography (ii)_____ modern arts, but when it is used as a tracing tool in order to (iii)_____ the difficulties of achieving correct proportion, the resulting art often feels static and lifeless.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. inert	D. frequent enervated	G. augment
B. jubilant	E. wonderfully enriched	H. foreground
C. sensuous	F. inevitably circumscribed	I. circumvent

7. In matters of taste, the art patron and collector Peggy Guggenheim was _____: she was for the strangest, the most surprising, the most satisfying, the best, the unique.

- A. a neophyte
- B. a novice
- C. a realist
- D. an extremist
- E. a pragmatist
- F. a zealot

8. Even though his opponent is currently trying to portray him as a wild-eyed radical, voters will likely reject this charge because it does not _____ his moderate political record.

- A. defer to
- B. conform to
- C. accede to
- D. argue with
- E. meddle with
- F. square with

9. The _____ nature of the approval process for new drugs suggests that incentives to promote more expeditious decision making may be necessary.

- A. pecuniary
- B. commercial
- C. arbitrary
- D. sluggish
- E. capricious
- F. dilatory

10. The critic claims that, contrary to its reputation for _____, the novelist's prose is full of opaque language games.

- A. scrupulousness
- B. simplicity
- C. mendacity
- D. artlessness
- E. polish
- F. meticulousness

Section 3 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-3

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	speculation	n. ideas or guesses about something that is not known	猜测
2	extraneous	adj. not important	不重要的，不相关的
3	demonstrable	adj. able to be proven or shown : possible to demonstrate	可证明的
4	transcendent	adj. going beyond the limits of ordinary experience	超自然的
		adj. far better or greater than what is usual	卓越的
5	aver	v. to say (something) in a very strong and definite way	声称，断言
6	feign	v. to pretend to feel or be affected by (something)	假装，伪装
7	avow	v. to acknowledge or declare openly and unashamedly	承认
8	lopsided	adj. uneven or unequal	不平衡的
9	feeble	adj. very weak	衰弱的，虚弱的
10	robust	adj. strong and healthy	强壮的
11	turbulent	adj. moving in an irregular or violent way	混乱的
12	lethargic	adj. feeling a lack of energy or a lack of interest in doing things	漠不关心的，缺乏热情的
13	fervor	n. a strong feeling of excitement and enthusiasm	热情，狂热

¹ 本section为2013年11月30日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	hybrid	n. something that is formed by combining two or more things	混合物
15	indiscriminate	adj. not marked by careful distinction	不加区分的, 不加选择的
16	conciliate	v. to make (someone) more friendly or less angry	安慰, 调和
17	exhaustive	adj. including all possibilities	全面的
18	glib	adj. marked by ease and fluency in speaking or writing often to the point of being insincere or deceitful	油嘴滑舌的
19	veracious	adj. marked by truth	真实的, 准确的
20	vivacious	adj. happy and lively in a way that is attractive	活力四射的
21	substantial	adj. large in amount, size, or number	大量的
22	prestigious	adj. having prestige : honored	有声望的
23	anomalous	adj. not expected or usual	不寻常的, 异常的
24	affinity	n. a liking for or an attraction to something	倾向, 偏好
		n. likeness based on relationship or causal connection	密切关系
25	objection	n. a reason for disagreeing with or opposing something : a reason for objecting	反对
26	opaque	adj. difficult to understand or explain	难懂的
27	pugnacious	adj. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue	好争斗的
28	deliberate	v. to think about or discuss something very carefully in order to make a decision	深思熟虑
		adj. done or said in a way that is planned or intended	故意的
29	punctilious	adj. very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way	谨慎小心的

GRE佛脚备考系列

30	courteous	adj. very polite in a way that shows respect	有礼貌的
31	complacent	adj. marked by self-satisfaction especially when accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies	自我感觉良好的, 自满的
32	truculent	adj. easily annoyed or angered and likely to argue	好争斗的
		adj. scathingly harsh	言语刻薄的
33	myriad	n. a very large number of things	大量
34	attest	v. to show, prove, or state that something is true or real	证明, 证实
35	heterogeneous	adj. made up of parts that are different	组成多样的, 混合的
36	indeterminate	adj. not able to be stated or described in an exact way	不确定的
37	champion	n. an ardent defender or supporter of a cause or another person	支持者
		v. to defend or support	支持
38	downplay	v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important	轻视

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -3

序号	核心意思	词群
1	忽视	disregard, ignore, overlook, neglect
2	好斗的	pugnacious, truculent, belligerent, aggressive, combative
3	不同的	diverse, heterogeneous, disparate, dissimilar, distinct
4	符合, 与.....一致	conform to, square with
5	支持	champion, defend, advocate, endorse, back
6	轻视	downplay, de-emphasize, soft-pedal, slight

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-3

序号	习语表达	解释
1	lack of	缺少, 缺乏
2	in that	因为
3	acquainted with	熟悉的
4	attest to	证明

4. Authentic Questions

1. The identity of hominid remains found in a cave in the Altai Mountains was _____ until Paabo and his colleagues ended the speculation by showing that DNA sequences indicated the bones belonged to Neanderthals.

- A. extraneous
- B. conjectural
- C. improbable
- D. demonstrable
- E. consistent

2. Some novelists immodestly idealized and exaggerate the significance of their work, but others, _____ to exalt the role of the writer, question a transcendent view of the art.

- A. averring
- B. declining
- C. seeking
- D. feigning
- E. avowing

3. The economic recovery was somewhat lopsided: (i) _____ in some of the industries economics while (ii) _____ in others of them.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. unexpected	D. robust
B. feeble	E. turbulent
C. swift	F. predictable

4. Attending with equal (i) _____ to any question that presents itself, the sociologist's work has strengths and weaknesses that flow from this energetically (ii) _____ approach.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. skepticism	D. hybrid
B. lethargy	E. indiscriminate
C. fervor	F. conciliatory

5. The author of this biography gives an accurate and (i)_____ account of the subject's life story, but all of this carefully assembled detail fails to compensate for the general lack of (ii)_____ in her writing.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. exhaustive	D. specificity
B. glib	E. veracity
C. selective	F. vivacity

6. Inuit print making is less (i)_____ than carving in that it does not have substantial historical precedents, although there are (ii)_____ incised carvings on bone or antler, facial tattoo marks, or inlay skin work on clothing, mitts and footwear. Carving materials such as stone, bone, antler, wood, and ivory were (iii)_____, but paper and drawing tools were unknown until introduced by early explorers and missionaries.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. traditional	D. affinities with	G. available locally
B. prestigious	E. objections to	H. rarely used
C. anomalous	F. regulations about	I. virtually interchangeable

7. Scientists should hope the faults in their theories will be _____ their peers since the refutation of one hypothesis can free its originator to develop a better one.

- A. discerned by
- B. disregarded by
- C. discovered by
- D. ignored by
- E. opaque to
- F. inspiring to

8. Though Edmund certainly had a dignified bearing and made a great first impression, those who became acquainted with him soon realized he had an essentially _____ nature.

- A. pugnacious
- B. deliberate
- C. punctilious
- D. courteous
- E. complacent
- F. truculent

9. Circulatory systems on organisms originated in widely separated epochs, according to the fossil record, and under a broad range of circumstances, the myriad forms they take attest to that _____ of origin.

- A. mysteriousness
- B. randomness
- C. ambiguity
- D. heterogeneity
- E. indeterminacy
- F. diversity

10. Compared to their predecessors, who were more nationalist than feminist in political orientation, Roman women activists of the younger generation are more inclined to _____ women's rights, often creating organizations focused primarily on women's issues.

- A. expand
- B. de-emphasize
- C. champion
- D. idealize
- E. downplay
- F. defend

Section 4 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表） -4

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	pedestrian	adj. undistinguished and ordinary	平凡普通的
2	esoteric	adj. difficult to understand	难懂的
3	compelling	adj. very interesting	有趣的
		adj. capable of causing someone to believe or agree	有说服力的
4	mercenary	adj. serving merely for pay or sordid advantage	唯利是图的
5	paradigm	n. a model or pattern for something that may be copied	典范
6	contentious	adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree	引起争议的
		adj. likely or willing to argue	爱争吵的
7	authoritarian	adj. expecting or requiring people to obey rules or laws : not allowing personal freedom	独裁主义的，专制的
8	forbear	v. to control oneself when provoked	克制，忍耐
9	volatile	adj. having or showing extreme or sudden changes of emotion	性格多变的
10	lucid	adj. very clear and easy to understand	清晰的
11	assault	n. a violent physical attack	攻击
12	bewilder	v. to confuse (someone) very much	使...困惑
13	fray	v. strain, irritate	使紧张，使急躁
14	provocative	adj. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc.	引起争论的

¹ 本section为2013年11月30日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

15	cynical	adj. believing or showing the belief that people are motivated chiefly by base or selfish concerns	怀疑他人动机不纯的
16	captivate	v. to attract and hold the attention of (someone) by being interesting, pretty, etc.	吸引
17	outrage	v. to make (someone) very angry	使...生气
18	tenuous	adj. not certain, definite, or strong : flimsy, weak, or uncertain	薄弱的, 不充分的
19	anchor	v. to hold (something) firmly in place	使...稳定
20	apt	adj. exactly suitable	合适的
		adj. having a natural tendency	有倾向的
		adj. quick to learn or understand	聪明的, 灵巧的
21	absurd	adj. extremely silly, foolish, or unreasonable : completely ridiculous	荒谬的
22	marginal	adj. not very important	边缘的, 不重要的
23	profound	adj. having or showing great knowledge or understanding	深刻的
		adj. very strongly felt	强烈的
24	taint	v. to hurt or damage the good condition of (something)	败坏, 污染
25	hinder	v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult	阻碍
26	supersede	v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old, no longer useful, etc.)	淘汰, 取代
27	inhibit	v. to prevent or slow down the activity or occurrence of (something)	抑制
28	proscribe	v. to not allow	禁止
29	confine	v. to keep within limits	限制

GRE佛脚备考系列

30	multifarious	adj. of many and various kinds	各种各样的, 多方面的
31	onerous	adj. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with	繁重的, 费力的
32	circumscribe	v. to limit the size or amount of (something)	限制
33	taxing	adj. burdensome and wearing	繁重的, 劳累的
34	forbidding	adj. not friendly or appealing	不友好的
		adj. such as to make approach or passage difficult or impossible	令人生畏的
35	placid	adj. not easily upset or excited	平静的
36	daunting	adj. very difficult to do or deal with	难以处理的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -4

序号	核心意思	词群
1	强壮的	robust, strong, energetic, vigorous
2	令人困惑的	perplexing, confounding, befuddling, bewildering, puzzling, baffling, confusing
3	阻碍, 抑制	hinder, inhibit, encumber, impede
4	禁止	proscribe, forbid, ban, enjoin, prohibit
5	限制	confine, circumscribe, limit, restrict
6	繁重的	onerous, taxing, exacting, arduous, burdensome, challenging, laborious

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-4

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in terms of	就.....而言
2	account for	说明.....的原因
3	all the more	更加

GRE佛脚备考系列

4	have a love affair with	喜欢
5	in consequence	因此, 结果
6	identify with	与.....一致

4. Authentic Questions

1. That Seiberg and Witten lack celebrity can be explained by the _____ nature of their pursuit: the mathematical exploration of four-dimensional space.

- A. pedestrian
- B. esoteric
- C. compelling
- D. global
- E. unequivocal

2. In modern times, friendship has become a _____ relationship: a form of connection in terms of which all are understood and against which all are measured.

- A. conciliatory
- B. mercenary
- C. paradigmatic
- D. contentious
- E. supplementary

3. The era's examples of _____ that are cited by the author can be balanced in part by certain examples of dissent during the same period.

- A. diversity
- B. authoritarianism
- C. forbearance
- D. volatility
- E. lucidity

4. The politician's record while in office, though (i) _____, hardly accounts for her high standing three decades later—a standing all the more (ii) _____ because of continuing assaults on her reputation during those years.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. bewildering	D. unusual
B. admirable	E. regrettable
C. unappreciated	F. persistent

5. For many years, Americans have had a love affair with ferryboats. Ferries are said to relieve our frayed nerves after we've stewed in bumper-to-bumper traffic, and conventional wisdom also says ferries (i)_____ congestion and air pollution by getting us out of our cars. Unfortunately, this (ii)_____ notion recently has (iii)_____ several West Coast mayors, who have in consequence eagerly pursued the implementation of ferry service in their cities.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. contribute to	D. provocative	G. captivated
B. reduce	E. misguided	H. confused
C. cover up	F. cynical	I. outraged

6. For Plato the art of music was so (i)_____ moral and political reality that any alteration to music system would necessarily require a corresponding political shift. But two and a half millennia later, when classical music is generally seen merely as a lifestyle accessory, Plato's conception seems (ii)_____. To be sure, there are still people who consider classical music to be of (iii)_____ cultural importance, but few of them are able to articulate this convincingly.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. rarely identified with	D. apt	G. marginal
B. tenuously connected to	E. absurd	H. profound
C. firmly anchored in	F. disingenuous	I. uncertain

7. Although scientific progress leads to constant revision of ideas, one observation that has remained _____ over the years is that there are a lot of insects in the world: some 950,000 species have been identified.

- A. robust
- B. significant
- C. strong
- D. perplexing
- E. confounding
- F. obscure

8. Even overt deficiencies in the author's work have not _____ its respectful reception by most modern critics.

- A. tainted
- B. hindered
- C. superseded
- D. inhibited
- E. proscribed
- F. forbidden

9. Shifting Fortunes take a conventional approach to American union history by simply explaining the reasons behind union growth and decline in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: it is a chronologically and thematically _____ study and nothing more.

- A. complicated
- B. confined
- C. multifarious
- D. onerous
- E. circumscribed
- F. taxing

10. Titan, Saturn's largest moon, looks surprisingly _____, even though it is a cold, dimly lit world made from unknown materials.

- A. habitable
- B. familiar
- C. forbidding
- D. placid
- E. daunting
- F. recognizable

Section 5¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-5

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	discrete	adj. separate and different from each other	离散的
2	confused	adj. being disordered or mixed up	混乱的，混合的
3	perfunctory	adj. acting with indifference, showing little interest or care	不走心的
4	overt	adj. open to view	明显的
5	exacting	adj. making severe demands	要求高的
		adj. requiring great care, effort	费力的
6	ballyhoo	v. talk or writing that is designed to get people excited or interested in something	哗众取宠，大肆宣传
7	quip	n. a clever, witty remark	机智幽默的评论
8	pensive	adj. lost in serious or sad thought	（悲伤的）思考的
9	droll	adj. having an odd and amusing quality	古怪的，搞笑的
10	stoicism	n. indifference to pleasure or pain : impassiveness	禁欲主义，坚忍
11	hectic	adj. very busy and filled with activity	非常忙碌的
12	demanding	adj. requiring much effort or attention	费力的
		adj. requiring others to work hard or meet high expectations	（对别人）高标准要求的
13	dilatory	adj. tending or intended to cause delay	拖延的
14	averse	adj. having an active feeling of repugnance or distaste	反感的

¹ 本section为2014年1月11日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

15	empiricism	n. the practice of relying on observation and experiment especially in the natural sciences	基于观察和实验
16	utilitarian	adj. made to be useful rather than to be decorative or comfortable	实用的
		adj. of or relating to utilitarianism	功利的, 实用主义的
17	parochialism	adj. limited in range or scope	狭隘的, 范围有限的
18	irk	v. to annoy	使...厌烦
19	flippancy	n. unbecoming levity or pertness especially in respect to grave or sacred matters	轻浮
20	subtle	adj. difficult to understand or perceive	难以理解的
		adj. highly skillful : expert	灵巧的, 精湛的
		adj. clever and indirect : not showing your real purpose	微妙的
21	discursive	adj. moving from topic to topic without order; rambling	杂乱无章的
22	obsequious	adj. too eager to help or obey someone important	谄媚的
23	discreet	adj. not likely to be seen or noticed by many people	谨慎的, 小心的
24	sabotage	v. to cause the failure of (something) deliberately	破坏
25	acquiesce	v. to accept, agree, or allow something to happen by staying silent or by not arguing	默许, 勉强同意
26	intractable	adj. not easily managed, controlled, or solved	难驾驭的, 难处理的
27	veneration	n. respect or awe inspired by the dignity, wisdom, dedication, or talent of a person	尊敬
28	detestation	n. extreme hatred or dislike	憎恶, 痛恨
29	grant	v. to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support your opinion	承认

GRE佛脚备考系列

		v. to bestow or transfer formally	授予
		v. to agree to do, give, or allow (something asked for or hoped for)	允许
30	refute	v. to prove that (something) is not true	反驳, 推翻
31	defy	v. to refuse to obey	不遵守
		v. to resist or fight	违抗
32	rosy	adj. having or producing hope for success or happiness in the future	乐观的
33	encomium	n. glowing and warmly enthusiastic praise	赞美
34	tribute	n. something done, said, or given to show respect, gratitude, or affection	赞美, 致敬
35	nullify	v. to cause (something) to lose its value or to have no effect	使...无效

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -5

序号	核心意思	词群
1	声称	assert, maintain, aver, avow, purport, allege, contend
2	承认	concede, grant, acknowledge, admit
3	证明为假	refute, debunk, belie, discredit
4	称赞之词	encomium, tribute, compliment, applause, laud, eulogy, salutation, panegyric
5	隐藏	belie, mask, conceal, cloak, disguise, veil, obscure

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表 -5

序号	习语表达	解释
1	start out	开始
2	take A for B	把A误认为是B
3	exercise over	施加
4	for all	尽管

4. Authentic Questions

1. In a production process that is complex and often unpredictable, roles that start out discretely defined may become quite _____.

- A. confused
- B. perfunctory
- C. independent
- D. overt
- E. exacting

2. While the writer was best known for her much-ballyhooed _____, her impact reached far beyond memorable quips.

- A. pensiveness
- B. drollness
- C. stoicism
- D. fastidiousness
- E. congeniality

3. While people complain about their hectic lives and demanding schedules, one might be justified in suspecting that they are being somewhat (i)_____: compulsive busyness seems to be, for many, a source of (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. disingenuous	D. pride
B. guarded	E. despair
C. dilatory	F. irritation

4. The author argued that the field of sociology has been overly (i)_____, partly because, for many scholars, the edges of the social universe are defined by national borders. In this era of increasing globalization, however, sociology is presented with a historically distinct opportunity to transcend its former (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. narrow in scope	D. utilitarianism
B. susceptible to fads	E. parochialism
C. averse to empiricism	F. historicism

5. Readers may initially be irked by the book's apparent (i)_____, but, once immersed in the author's prose, they may come to regard the work's (ii)_____ as an asset.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. flippancy	D. subtlety
B. aimlessness	E. discursions
C. tendentiousness	F. exhaustiveness

6. Those who took Clark's old-mannered compliance for obsequiousness (i)_____ him: his apparent (ii)_____ veiled a fervent (iii)_____ of the authority that others exercised over him, one that he occasionally expressed by discreetly sabotaging their most important projects.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. misconstrued	D. cynicism	G. veneration
B. condemned	E. acquiescence	H. justification
C. respected	F. intractability	I. detestation

7. Although its director _____ that the movie uses a documentary approach in portraying the famous sit-down strike, in practice its characters are heavily fictionalized and fall into familiar Hollywood types.

- A. asserts
- B. concedes
- C. guarantees
- D. disputes
- E. grants
- F. maintains

8. When studying the ancient Greek astronomers, Copernicus realized that despite the intrinsic beauty of many of their arguments, the ancients often made claims that _____ logic.

- A. refuted
- B. questioned
- C. influenced
- D. swayed
- E. defied
- F. disregarded

9. For all the _____ the new CEO has received from the press recently, her staff have a decidedly less rosy view of her.

- A. encomiums
- B. tributes
- C. evaluations
- D. critiques
- E. attention
- F. publicity

10. Coagulation factors are useful proteins whose simple names—many are known only by Roman numerals—_____ their importance and the specificity of their roles in the thinning and clotting of blood.

- A. nullify
- B. obviate
- C. mitigate
- D. belie
- E. mask
- F. accentuate

Section 6 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-6

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	deceptive	adj. intended to make someone believe something that is not true	欺骗性的
2	plastic	adj. capable of being made into different shapes	可塑的
3	potency	n. the power to influence someone	能力，权力
4	encumber	v. to cause problems or difficulties for	阻碍
5	replete	adj. having much or plenty of something	充满的
6	discretionary	adj. available to be used when and how you decide	自由决定的
7	bureaucracy	n. a system of government or business that has many complicated rules and ways of doing things	官僚机构
8	skirt	v. to evade, as by circumlocution	回避，避开（话题）
9	scrutinize	v. to examine (something) carefully especially in a critical way	详细检查
10	counter	v. to do something in defense or in response to something	反驳
11	revelation	n. an act of revealing to view or making known	揭露
12	stigma	n. a set of negative and often unfair beliefs that a society or group of people have about something	污点
13	allure	v. to entice by charm or attraction	引诱
14	blemish	v. to hurt or damage the good condition of (something)	玷污，破坏

¹ 本section为2014年1月11日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

		n. a mark that makes something imperfect or less beautiful	污点
15	inveterate	adj. always or often happening or existing	一贯的
		adj. always or often doing something specified	习惯做....的
16	intercept	v. to stop, seize, or interrupt in progress or course or before arrival	拦截
17	oblige	v. to force or require (someone or something) to do something because of a law or rule or because it is necessary	迫使, 强制
18	suffocate	v. to impede or stop the development of	阻碍, 使窒息
19	monitor	v. to watch, keep track of, or check usually for a special purpose	监控
20	commend	v. to praise (someone or something) in a serious and often public way	称赞
		v. to mention (someone or something) as deserving attention or approval	推荐
21	weird	adj. unusual or strange	奇怪的, 怪异的
22	shackle	v. to deprive of freedom especially of action by means of restrictions or handicaps	阻碍
23	admonish	v. to criticize or warn gently but seriously	警告
		v. to give friendly advice or encouragement	劝告
24	hazardous	adj. involving risk or danger	危险的
25	momentous	adj. very important	重要的
26	precarious	adj. characterized by a lack of security or stability that threatens with danger	处境危险的
27	stagnate	v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc.	停滞

GRE佛脚备考系列

28	rigid	adj. not easily changed	僵硬的
29	repudiate	v. to refuse to accept or support	否认, 拒绝
30	recant	v. to withdraw or repudiate (a statement or belief) formally and publicly	(公开正式的) 否认
31	neutral	adj. not supporting either side of an argument, fight, war, etc.	中立的
32	betray	v. to make known unintentionally	(无意中) 显露
33	expel	v. to officials force (someone) to leave a place or organization	驱逐
34	endorse	v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something)	公开支持
35	oust	v. to cause or force to leave a position	驱逐
36	sanction	v. to give official authorization or approval to	支持
		n. official permission or approval	支持 (做不可数名词)
		n. the penalty for noncompliance with a law or legal order	制裁 (做可数名词)

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -6

序号	核心意思	词群
1	使有活力	cheer, enliven, invigorate, vitalize, vivify, energize
2	束缚	shackle, stifle, fetter, manacle
3	琐碎的, 不重要的	trivial, inconsequential, trifling, inconsiderable, insignificant, minor, petty, paltry
4	危险的	precarious, perilous, dangerous, hazardous, risky
5	撤回, 放弃	repudiate, recant, foreswear, renounce, abnegate
6	放逐, 驱逐	expel, oust, banish, ostracize, chase, extrude
7	认可, 批准	endorse, sanction, approbate, ratify, accredit, authorize

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表 -6

序号	习语表达	解释
1	nuclear power plants	核电站
2	of major importance	很重要
3	dispose of	处理
4	regard A as B	认为A是B
5	persist in	坚持

4. Authentic Questions

1. Though the volume of radioactive waste produced by nuclear power plants is _____, the problem of how to dispose of that waste is not: rather, it is of major importance.

- A. unmanageable
- B. troubling
- C. significant
- D. small
- E. deceptive

2. We often regard natural phenomena like rainfall as mysterious and unpredictable; although for short time spans and particular places they appear so, in fact on a truly global scale, nature has been a model of _____.

- A. reliability
- B. diversity
- C. complexity
- D. plasticity
- E. discontinuity

3. The national bank has been uncommonly powerful in comparison to its counterparts in other nations. It retains this potency partly because its control of the nation's banking system is (i)_____ governmental interference, and thus its actions remain largely (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. unencumbered by	D. compulsory
B. replete with	E. discretionary
C. hindered by	F. bureaucratic

4. The material covered in this article has been (i)_____ in previous publications, and since currently neglected areas remained unexplored, the article contains no (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. skirted	D. revelations
B. scrutinized	E. distortions
C. countered	F. conclusions

5. Unambiguous texts can allow their readers to (i)_____ them quickly, but ambiguous texts can have the attractive (ii)_____ of multiple possible interpretations, all of which can be considered equally (iii)_____, and none of which is the single true meaning.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. misunderstand	D. stigma	G. valid
B. comprehend	E. blemish	H. frank
C. complicate	F. allure	I. inveterate

6. Even the reader acquainted with the outlines of Pushkin's biography will be (i)_____ the (ii)_____ so vividly conveyed in Binyon's biography. Not only was Pushkin's personal correspondence intercepted and his movements (iii)_____, but Tsar Nicholas I's decision to oversee Pushkin's career obliged Pushkin to submit all his manuscripts for inspection.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. attracted to	D. suffocating lack of creative freedom	G. ignored
B. confused by	E. concern for contemporary society	H. monitored
C. struck by	F. underlying sense of historical change	I. commended

7. The uniquely human ability to rethink and revise our social arrangements is a weird blessing, allowing us to create systems that are as likely to _____ us as to liberate us.

- A. cheer
- B. shackle
- C. admonish
- D. educate
- E. stifle
- F. enliven

8. Although field studies have linked inbreeding to declines among song sparrow populations, some researchers argue that, in nature, inbreeding proves _____ as a factor when compared with crushing blows from weather changes.

- A. hazardous
- B. momentous
- C. trivial
- D. significant
- E. precarious
- F. inconsequential

9. Although the insistence on balancing spending against tax revenues has contributed to the economy's stagnation, unfortunately, the government does not seem likely to _____ this rigid policy.

- A. initiate
- B. persist in
- C. publicize
- D. repudiate
- E. continue
- F. recant

10. Since it was committed to the idea of science as an international, politically neutral enterprise, the Royal Society of London refused to _____ members from enemy nations during world wars of the twentieth century.

- A. betray
- B. expel
- C. endorse
- D. oust
- E. sanction
- F. condemn

Section 7 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-7

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	proprietary	adj. kept private by an owner	私有的
2	impenetrable	adj. impossible to understand	难懂的
		adj. incapable of being penetrated or pierced	无法穿透的
3	didactic	adj. designed or intended to teach people something	用于教育他人的
4	paradox	n. something (such as a situation) that is made up of two opposite things and that seems impossible but is actually true or possible	自相矛盾的人或事
5	cosmopolitan	adj. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing	见多识广的
		adj. composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world	来自四面八方的
6	capricious	adj. changing often and quickly	变化多端的
7	mercenary	adj. serving merely for pay or sordid advantage	唯利是图的
8	intransigent	adj. completely unwilling to change	不情愿的
9	scathing	adj. very harsh or severe	尖酸刻薄的
10	satirize	v. to show that (someone or something) is foolish, weak, bad, etc., by using satire	讽刺，挖苦
11	abhor	v. to dislike very much	厌恶
12	relish	v. to enjoy or take pleasure in (something)	享受
13	enchancing	adj. charming	迷人的

¹ 本section为2014年1月19日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	flout	v. to treat with contemptuous disregard	蔑视, 鄙视
15	subvert	v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc.	颠覆, 推翻
		v. to make (something) weaker or less effective	破坏
16	palpable	adj. capable of being touched or felt	可感知的
		adj. easily perceptible	明显的
17	temperate	adj. marked by moderation	温和的, 适度的
18	delegate	v. to entrust to another	把.....委托给
19	ascribe	v. to think of as coming from a specified cause, source, or author	归因于
20	sophisticated	adj. having or showing a lot of experience and knowledge about the world and about culture, art, literature, etc.	精于世故的, 老练的
		adj. highly developed and complex	高度复杂的
21	consensus	n. a general agreement about something	意见一致
22	compunction	n. a feeling of guilt or regret	后悔感, 罪恶感
23	dichotomy	n. something with seemingly contradictory qualities	矛盾的事物
24	untenable	adj. not capable of being defended against attack or criticism : not tenable	站不住脚的
25	bypass	v. to go around or avoid (a place or area)	绕过
26	magnify	v. to make greater	放大
		v. to exaggerate	夸大
27	circumvent	v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule)	绕过, 回避
28	evanescent	adj. lasting a very short time	短暂的

GRE佛脚备考系列

29	demise	n. / v.to die	死亡, 灭亡
30	transient	adj. not lasting long	短暂的
31	decay	v. to decline in health, strength, or vigor	衰退
32	deteriorate	v. to make (something) worse	恶化
33	conspicuous	adj. very easy to see or notice	显眼的, 明显的
34	intriguing	adj. extremely interesting	非常有趣的
35	trifling	adj. having little value or importance	不重要的
36	deleterious	adj. damaging or harmful	有害的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -7

序号	核心意思	词群
1	矛盾	contradiction, dichotomy, paradox, conflict
2	站不住脚的	untenable, unsustainable, assailable
3	避免	bypass, circumvent, skirt, detour, sidestep
4	加强, 激化	exacerbate, magnify, accentuate, aggravate, amplify
5	多变的	capricious, arbitrary, fickle, mercurial, volatile
6	短暂的	transient, evanescent, ephemeral, fleeting, momentary, meteoric
7	恶化	decay, deteriorate, atrophy, worsen, regress
8	明显的	conspicuous, marked, salient, noticeable, outstanding, prominent, remarkable
9	微不足道的	trifling, minimal, trivial, inconsequential, insignificant, slight

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-7

序号	习语表达	解释
1	associated with	与.....有关
2	subordinate A to B	使A服从于B
3	delegate A to B	把A委托给B
4	ascribe A to B	把A归因于B
5	like A to B	把A比作B
6	myriad of	大量的

4. Authentic Questions

1. Among the Mealcambut people of Papua New Guinea, legends are associated with specific caves in the Speik region, and the legends are _____: only cave owner can share its secrets.

- A. proprietary
- B. impenetrable
- C. immutable
- D. didactic
- E. self-perpetuating

2. It is a paradox of the Victorians that they are both _____ and throughout the empire, cosmopolitan.

- A. capricious
- B. insular
- C. mercenary
- D. idealistic
- E. intransigent

3. Despite the scathing precision with which she satirizes the lies of the social aspirants and moneyed folk, the writer appears to (i)_____ being part of the world she presents as so (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. abhor	D. unattainable
B. relish	E. insufferable
C. evoke	F. enchanting

4. The contemporary trend whereby fashion designers flout mainstream tradition is unique only in its (i)_____; earlier fashion designers experienced the same (ii)_____ impulse, albeit in a less extreme form.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. subversiveness	D. indiscriminate
B. intensity	E. iconoclastic
C. palpability	F. temperate

5. Memory-exempt technology such as online birthday reminders does more than enhance our recall abilities; it induces us to (i)_____ ever more behaviors to automated process. Witness the (ii)_____ a program that allows us to create computer greeting cards for the entire year in one setting.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. delegate	D. controversy over
B. ascribe	E. popularity of
C. liken	F. sophistication of

6. Biologists have little (i)_____ drawing the link between the success of humanity and human (ii)_____. Indeed, many biologists claim that this attribute, the ability to (iii)_____, or, to put it more sharply, to make individuals subordinate their self-interest to the needs of the group, lies at the root of human achievement.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. consensus regarding	D. resilience	G. reflect
B. compunction about	E. sociability	H. communicate
C. justification for	F. uniqueness	I. cooperate

7. Progressive and reactionary populist movements are not necessarily _____: each may, and usually does, possess the features of the other.

- A. dichotomous
- B. untenable
- C. unsustainable
- D. contradictory
- E. subversive
- F. efficacious

8. Flawed as it may be for it is constructed by subjective scientists, science itself has methods that help us _____ our bias and talk about objective reality with some validity.

- A. bypass
- B. reduce
- C. exacerbate
- D. magnify
- E. acknowledge
- F. circumvent

9. In Japanese aesthetics, especially but not only in Noh, beauty contains the idea of _____. beauty must have an air of evanescence, the intimation of its own demise.

- A. transience
- B. symmetry
- C. decay
- D. simplicity
- E. balance
- F. deterioration

10. Although one can adduce myriad of examples of ecosystem disruption by nonindigenous species, nevertheless most introduced species that survived in fact appear to have quite _____ effects on the ecosystem they have invaded.

- A. marked
- B. conspicuous
- C. minimal
- D. intriguing
- E. trifling
- F. deleterious

Section 8 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-8

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	elephantine	adj. very large like an elephant	巨大的
		adj. not graceful : awkward or clumsy	笨拙的
2	ubiquity	n. presence everywhere or in many places especially simultaneously	无所不在
3	promise	n. an indication of future success or improvement	希望
4	gainsay	v. to deny or disagree with (something) : to show or say that (something) is not true	否定, 反驳
5	sterling	adj. conforming to the highest standard	高质量的
6	ad hoc	adv. for the particular end or case at hand without consideration of wider application	特别地
		adj. formed or used for specific or immediate problems or needs	特别的
		adj. fashioned from whatever is immediately available : improvised	临时的
7	anonymous	adj. not distinct or noticeable	不出名的
		adj. made or done by someone unknown	匿名的
8	evenhanded	adj. not favoring one side or group over another	公平的
9	confessional	adj. telling private information about a person's life	自白的
10	amplify	v. to speak or write about (something) in a more complete way	详细阐述
		v. to make larger or greater	夸大

¹ 本section为2014年1月19日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

11	particularize	v. to give specific details or examples of	详细阐述
12	encase	adj. to completely cover (something)	包住, 围绕
13	fleeting	adj. passing swiftly	短暂的
14	incompatible	adj. not able to exist together without trouble or conflict; not able to be used together	无法共存的, 不兼容的
15	cluster	v. to come together to form a group	聚集
16	stratify	v. to divide or arrange into classes, castes, or social strata	分层级
17	innocuous	adj. producing no injury	无害的
		adj. not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility	平淡的
18	overture	n. the first part of an event : the beginning of something	序曲
19	bleak	adj. lacking in warmth, life, or kindness : grim	荒凉的
		adj. not hopeful or encouraging : depressing	没有希望的
20	belie	v. to give a false idea of (something)	掩饰
		v. to show (something) to be false or wrong	证明.....虚假错误
21	undercut	v. to make (something) weaker or less effective	削弱
22	prefigure	v. to show or suggest (something that will happen or exist at a future time)	预示
23	entail	v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result	包括, 包含
24	coincident	adj. happening at the same time	一致的, 同时发生的
25	hack	v. to cut or sever with repeated irregular or unskillful blows	砍

GRE佛脚备考系列

		v. to gain access to a computer illegally	侵入
26	generic	adj. having no particularly distinctive quality or application	普通的, 通用的
27	inclusive	adj. broad in orientation or scope	广泛的, 全面的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -8

序号	核心意思	词群
1	分等级的	hierarchical, stratified, graded, ranked
2	预示	anticipate, prefigure, adumbrate, forerun, harbinger, herald
3	对立的	antithetical, oppositional, contradictory, contrary, diametric, opposite, polar
4	肯定的	affirmative, positive

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-8

序号	习语表达	解释
1	lack of	缺乏
2	out of	出于, 由于; 缺乏
3	at first glance	乍一眼
4	stand out of the pack	脱颖而出
5	fail to	未能, 不能
6	give birth	生孩子
7	derive from	来自

4. Authentic Questions

1. Apparently, advanced tortoises evolved multiple times: the high-domed shells and columnar, elephantine feet of current forms are specializations for terrestrial life that evolved _____ on each continent.

- A. independently
- B. interchangeably
- C. paradoxically
- D. simultaneously
- E. symmetrically

2. Instead of demonstrating the _____ of archaeological applications of electronic remote sensing, the pioneering study became, to some skeptics, an illustration of the imprudence of interpreting sites based on virtual archeology.

- A. ubiquity
- B. redundancy
- C. limitation
- D. complexity
- E. promise

3. Given the (i) _____ committees and the (ii) _____ nature of its investigation, it would be unreasonable to gainsay the committee's conclusions at first glance.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. sterling reputation of	D. superficial
B. lack of funding for	E. spontaneous
C. ad hoc existence of	F. exhaustive

4. Though many professional book reviewers would agree that criticism should be (i)_____ enterprise, a tendency to write (ii)_____ reviews has risen. Partly out of the mistaken belief that sharing personal details will help reviewers stand out of the pack.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. an anonymous	D. scathing
B. an evenhanded	E. confessional
C. a spirited	F. superficial

5. Scientific papers often (i)_____ what actually happened in the course of the investigations they describe. Misunderstandings, blind alleys, and mistakes of various sorts will fail to appear in the final written accounts, because (ii)_____ is a desirable attribute when transmitting results in a science report and would be poorly served by (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. amplify	D. transparency	G. a comprehensive historical account
B. misrepresent	E. efficiency	H. a purely quantitative analysis
C. particularize	F. exhaustiveness	I. an overly superficial discussion

6. Analysis of 47.5-million-year-old fossils from Pakistan has yielded fresh insights into the early ancestors of modern whales. For example, *Maiacetus inuus* was a land animal (i)_____ life in the sea. One *Mariacetus inuus* fossil encased a fetus positioned for a head-first delivery, which is typical of a land mammal and suggests the species gave birth onshore. But it probably spent much of its time (ii)_____: its big teeth were suited for catching fish, while its flipper-like feet must have been (iii)_____ walking.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. resistant to	D. in the water	G. incompatible with
B. removed from	E. fleeing from predators	H. clumsy for
C. adapted to	F. protecting its young	I. strengthened by

7. The Chavez Pass archaeological site was initially interpreted as indicative of _____ society, since it was thought to have been at the center of a cluster of smaller, contemporary settlements that it presumably controlled.

- A. an expansionist
- B. a hierarchical
- C. an urban
- D. a heterogeneous
- E. a diverse
- F. a stratified

8. Even if the story now seems a surprisingly innocuous overture to the author's later, more fully developed narrations, it _____ some of the key traits of those bleaker tales.

- A. avoids
- B. belies
- C. undercuts
- D. anticipates
- E. possesses
- F. prefigures

9. In the absence of a surface gradient, the new laws of refraction and reflection are _____ the conventional law, so they represent more of an extension than a complete revolution.

- A. inferable from
- B. entailed by
- C. antithetical to
- D. coincident with
- E. antecedent to
- F. oppositional to

10. While recognizing that recent reports of cyberwarfare, phone-hacking scandals, and identity thefts have tended to accent the destructive connotation of the word, Sue Halpern maintains that “hacking” is such _____ term that its meaning nearly always derives from its context.

- A. a generic
- B. an inclusive
- C. a positive
- D. a subjective
- E. an affirmative
- F. a technical

Section 9 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-9

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	cultivate	v. to foster the growth of	培养
2	irascible	adj. becoming angry very easily	易怒的，坏脾气的
3	abstemious	adj. not eating and drinking too much	生活节制的
4	contentious	adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree	引起争议的
5	surreptitious	adj. done in a secret way	秘密的，鬼鬼祟祟的
6	insouciance	n. a feeling of not worrying about anything	无忧无虑，不操心
7	empirical	adj. originating in or based on observation or experience	根据观察或经验的
8	perfunctory	adj. acting with indifference, showing little interest or care	不走心的
9	egregious	adj. conspicuously bad or offensive	极坏的
10	lopsided	adj. uneven or unequal	不平衡的
11	feeble	adj. very weak	衰弱的，虚弱的
12	robust	adj. strong and healthy	强壮的
13	turbulent	adj. moving in an irregular or violent way	混乱的
14	chronology	n. a record of the order in which a series of events happened	年表
15	synopsis	n. a short description of the most important information about something	概要
16	awry	adj. not working correctly or happening in the expected way	歪曲的，错误的
17	astute	adj. having or showing an ability to notice and understand things clearly	敏锐的

¹ 本section为2014年2月23日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

18	defensive	adj. in a situation which you are forced to defend or protect someone or something	被动防守的, 防御的
19	customary	adj. usual or typical of a particular person	惯常的
20	malady	n. a disease or illness	疾病
21	indiscretion	n. lack of good judgment or care in behavior and especially in speech : lack of discretion	轻率, 不谨慎
22	prognosis	n. a doctor's opinion about how someone will recover from an illness or injury	诊断
		n. a judgment about what is going to happen in the future	预言
23	variable	adj. able or likely to change or be changed : not always the same	可变的, 多变的
24	antagonistic	adj. showing dislike or opposition	敌对的
25	adversarial	adj. involving two people or two sides who oppose each other	敌对的
26	dichotomy	n. something with seemingly contradictory qualities	矛盾的
27	untenable	adj. not capable of being defended against attack or criticism : not tenable	站不住脚的
28	subvert	v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc.	颠覆, 推翻
		v. to make (something) weaker or less effective	破坏
29	enrich	v. to make rich or richer especially by the addition or increase of some desirable quality, attribute, or ingredient	使丰富
30	augment	v. to increase the size or amount of (something)	扩大
31	extend	v. to become longer or to be able to become longer	扩大, 延长
32	warble	v. to sing a melody of low pleasing sounds	低吟浅唱

GRE佛脚备考系列

33	improvise	v. to speak or perform without preparation	即兴表演
34	shriek	v. to make a loud, high-pitched cry	叫喊, 尖叫
35	croon	v. to sing (a song) in a low soft voice	低声唱歌
36	caterwaul	v. to make a very loud and unpleasant sound	发出难听的声音

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -9

序号	核心意思	词群
1	稳定的, 不变的	constant, immutable, invariable, stable, steady
2	可变的	changeable, variable, adaptable, adjustable, malleable, pliable
3	敌对的	antagonistic, adversarial, hostile, inimical, opposing
4	矛盾	contradiction, dichotomy, paradox, conflict
5	站不住脚的	untenable, unsustainable, assailable
6	增大	augment, extend, expand, aggrandize, amplify, boost, enlarge, multiply, raise

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-9

序号	习语表达	解释
1	focus on	以.....为重点, 集中注意力于
2	portray A as B	把A描绘成B
3	diametrically opposed to	与.....截然相反

4. Authentic Questions

1. A new television documentary focuses on one of the prime minister's defining contradiction, portraying her as a woman who cultivated an image of _____, but who liked to live grandly.

- A. irascibility
- B. abstemiousness
- C. contentiousness
- D. surreptitiousness
- E. insouciance

2. In Protoscience times (in the ancient Greece), claims about the physical world were often accepted as true if they are reasonable; experimental verification, if thought necessary at all, was _____.

- A. utilitarian
- B. empirical
- C. perfunctory
- D. inductive
- E. egregious

3. The economic recovery was somewhat lopsided: (i)_____ in some of the industries economics while (ii)_____ in others of them.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. unexpected	D. robust
B. feeble	E. turbulent
C. swift	F. predictable

4. Scholarly works on detective stories often begin with (i)_____, suggesting that there is something vaguely wrong with adults who spend their time reading such fiction and certainly something (ii)_____ those who devote energy to its analysis.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. chronologies	D. awry in
B. apologies	E. astute about
C. synopses	F. courageous about

5. Due to the extraordinary circumstances, British business owners found themselves in a (i)_____ position during the second world war, forced to accept interference from the government and to acquiesce to (ii)_____ role for labor unions in negotiating the terms and conditions of the employment.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. defensive	D. a traditional
B. dominant	E. an enhanced
C. customary	F. a diminished

6. For almost two centuries, the German island of Sylt has offered various therapies for every conceivable (i)_____, from broken bones to liver complaints. The local mud, saltwater, thermal pools, and spas has been deemed (ii)_____ by the German medical system, which (iii)_____ some of these treatments. Consequently, these treatments are widely used.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. malady	D. healthful	G. doubts
B. indiscretion	E. suspect	H. denies
C. prognosis	F. innocuous	I. funds

7. Miller reminded his client that labor relations are inherently _____: the interests of business owners' are diametrically opposed to those of the employees.

- A. constant
- B. immutable
- C. changeable
- D. variable
- E. antagonistic
- F. adversarial

8. Progressive and reactionary populist movements are not necessarily _____: each may, and usually does, possess the features of the other.

- A. dichotomous
- B. untenable
- C. unsustainable
- D. contradictory
- E. subversive
- F. efficacious

9. Even the cleverest use of time management techniques is powerless to _____ sum of minutes in a person's life, so people squeeze as much as they could into each one of them.

- A. justify
- B. quantify
- C. augment
- D. enrich
- E. measure
- F. extend

10. One of the vocalists who auditioned for a leading part in the local production of Sweeney Todd seemed to prefer _____ to any attempt at producing a melody; a more unpleasant voice was hard to imagine.

- A. warbling
- B. imitating
- C. improvising
- D. shrieking
- E. crooning
- F. caterwauling

Section 10¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-10

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	epic	adj. very great or large and usually difficult or impressive	史诗般的，伟大的
2	mundane	adj. dull and ordinary	平凡的，无聊的
3	marvel	n. someone or something that is extremely good, skillful, etc.	奇迹
4	exemplar	n. a typical example	典型
5	glorify	v. to represent as glorious	赞美
6	dilute	v. to lessen the strength of (something)	削弱，减轻
		v. to make thinner or less strong by adding water or another liquid	稀释
7	antithesis	n. the exact opposite of something or someone	相反，对立
8	lavish	adj. having a very rich and expensive quality	奢华的
		adj. giving or using a large amount of something	浪费的
		v. to expend or bestow with profusion	挥霍，浪费
9	routine	adj. done or happening as a normal part of a job, situation, or process	日常的，例行的
10	vacant	adj. not filled, used, or lived in	空的
11	homogeneous	adj. made up of the same kind of people or things	同质化的
12	daunting	adj. very difficult to do or deal with	难以处理的
13	durable	adj. staying strong and in good condition over a long period of time	耐用的

¹ 本section为2014年2月23日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	demonstrate	v. to prove or make clear by reasoning or evidence	证明
15	debunk	v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true	拆穿, 揭露... 的错误
16	authenticate	v. to prove that something is real, true, or genuine	验证, 证明....是真实的
17	predate	v. to exist or happen at an earlier time than (something or someone)	先于
18	vice	n. a moral flaw or weakness	缺点, 恶习
19	compliment	v. to say nice things about (someone or something) : to pay a compliment to (someone or something)	称赞, 赞美
		n. an action that expresses admiration or approval	赞美
20	censure	n. official strong criticism	批评
21	evident	adj. clear to the sight or mind	明显的
22	demanding	adj. requiring much time, attention, or effort	费力的
23	sift	v. to go through (something) very carefully in order to find something useful or valuable	筛选
24	achieve	v. to get or reach (something) by working hard	获得; 实现
25	erode	v. to diminish or destroy by degrees	腐蚀
26	modify	v. to change some parts of (something) while not changing other parts	修改, 修饰
27	competence	n. the ability to do something well	能力
28	chaos	n. complete confusion and disorder	混乱

GRE佛脚备考系列

29	disarray	n. a lack of order	杂乱，混乱
30	unruly	adj. difficult to control	难驾驭的
31	uneven	adj. not uniform : irregular	不均匀的
32	overarching	adj. dominating or embracing all else	首要的，支配一切的
33	mediocre	adj. of moderate or low quality, value, ability or performance	普通的，平庸的
34	somnolent	adj. very boring or causing a person to fall asleep	无聊的，令人昏昏欲睡的
35	slumber	v. to lie dormant or latent	睡眠，睡着度过
36	lethargic	adj. a lack of energy or a lack of interest in doing things : a lethargic feeling or state	不活跃的
37	laconic	adj. using few words in speech or writing	简洁的，用词少的
38	befuddle	v. to confuse	使...困惑
39	evenhanded	adj. not favoring one side or group over another	公平的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -10

序号	核心意思	词群
1	实现	achieve, realize, accomplish, fulfill
2	混乱	disarray, chaos, topsy-turviness, commotion, turmoil
3	完美的	faultless, perfect, flawless, impeccable, indefectible, irreproachable, unblemished
4	吸引人的	intriguing, engaging, absorbing, engrossing, interesting, involving, riveting, thought provoking
5	不同的	disparate, heterogeneous, different, dissimilar, diverse, unlike
6	公正的	impartial, evenhanded, equal, disinterested, just, nonpartisan, dispassionate, objective, unbiased, unprejudiced

7	没精打采的	lethargic, somnolent, inert, sluggish, torpid
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3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-10

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in comparison to	与.....相比
2	dead end	僵局, 死胡同
3	at best	最多, 最好的情况下
4	at worst	最坏的情况下
5	at least	至少

4. Authentic Questions

1. The space travels described in science fiction stories always used to be epic adventures, in comparison to which current journals in space seem quite _____.

- A. mundane
- B. risky
- C. exciting
- D. heroic
- E. dramatic

2. Medieval cathedrals still stand as marvels of architecture, but as far as modern science is concerned, medieval physics and chemistry are simply irrelevant, at best a dead end, at worst the very _____ of what science is supposed to be.

- A. exemplar
- B. glorification
- C. reflection
- D. dilution
- E. antithesis

3. Although trains may use energy more (i)_____ than do automobiles, the latter move only when they contain at least one occupant, whereas railway carriages spend a considerable amount of time running up and down tracks (ii)_____, or nearly so.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. lavishly	D. vacant
B. efficiently	E. unimpeded
C. routinely	F. overloaded

4. Historian Babara A. Engel's task in writing a book about women in Russia must have been a (i)_____ one, because the (ii)_____ the Russian empire's peoples meant that Russian women could never be treated as a homogeneous group.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. motivating	D. unity among
B. boring	E. disinterest in
C. daunting	F. diversity of

5. One sometimes hears that Macro Polo introduced pasta to the western world, having encountered it in China. This durable myth, which (i)_____ that nothing should have been known of pasta in Italy until 1295, when Macro Polo returned from the Far East, can easily be (ii)_____ by pointing out that there are Italian references to pasta that (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. requires	D. augmented	G. praise its virtues
B. demonstrates	E. debunked	H. can be authenticated
C. symbolizes	F. traced	I. predated that event

6. Both very good and very bad books are easy to review. Praise and (i)_____ come easily. But what of books that contain a muddle of virtues and vices? Here the reviewer's task is more (ii)_____ : the author's useful and thought provoking observations need to be (iii)_____ the useless and tedious.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. ambivalence	D. evident	G. supplanted by
B. compliment	E. demanding	H. sifted from
C. censure	F. manageable	I. overshadowed by

7. Even though women in U.S. would not gain right to vote until 1920, throughout the 19-century many feminist goals were gradually _____, especially the rights of married women to control their own property.

- A. realized
- B. achieved
- C. abandoned
- D. eroded
- E. modified
- F. revised

8. It is hardly _____ the committee calls for: rudimentary competence would be an improvement on the current chaos.

- A. accountability
- B. faultlessness
- C. disarray
- D. loyalty
- E. unruliness
- F. perfection

9. Edited collections of scholarly essays generally tend to be somewhat uneven: they suffer from the _____ subject matter of the various essays, the lack of an overarching and consistent thesis, and the variable quantity of the contributions.

- A. intriguing
- B. disparate
- C. heterogeneous
- D. mediocre
- E. comprehensive
- F. engaging

10. Films that critics have slumbered through rarely generate industry excitement, even though the critics' _____ reception may be less the fault of the movie than of its unfortunate time slot near a fatiguing film festival's conclusion.

- A. somnolent
- B. impartial
- C. lethargic
- D. laconic
- E. befuddled
- F. evenhanded

Section 11 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-11

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	genuine	adj. sincere and honest	真诚的
2	resolution	n. the quality of being very determined to do something	决心
		n. an answer or solution to something	解决方案
3	dilemma	n. a situation in which you have to make a difficult choice	困境
4	rigorous	adj. very strict and demanding	严格的
5	specious	adj. falsely appearing to be right	似是而非的
6	blatant	adj. noisy especially in a vulgar or offensive manner	吵吵闹闹的
7	unworldly	adj. having an unusual quality that does not seem to be of this world	脱离世俗的
8	ethos	n. the distinguishing character, sentiment, moral nature, or guiding beliefs of a person, group, or organization	(团体的) 气质, 氛围, 信仰等
9	commonplace	n. something that happens or appears in many places and is not unusual	平庸
10	melancholy	n. a sad mood or feeling	忧郁
11	hamper	adj. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something)	阻碍
12	trigger	v. / n. to cause (something) to start or happen	触发
13	transcend	v. to rise above or go beyond the limits of	超越
		v. to outstrip or outdo in some attribute, quality, or power	胜出, 超出

¹ 本section为2014年3月9日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	fad	n. something (such as an interest or fashion) that is very popular for a short time	时尚
15	empirical	adj. originating in or based on observation or experience	根据观察或经验的
16	utilitarian	adj. made to be useful rather than to be decorative or comfortable	实用的
		adj. of or relating to utilitarianism	功利的, 实用主义的
17	parochial	adj. limited in range or scope	狭隘的, 范围有限的
18	quell	v. to end or stop (something) usually by using force	平息, 镇压
19	conviction	n. a strong belief or opinion	坚定的信仰, 信念
20	presage	v. to give or be a sign of (something that will happen or develop in the future)	预测, 预言
21	foster	v. to help (something) grow or develop	促进
22	pertain	v. to relate to	与...相关
		v. to be appropriate to something	适用, 适合
23	mitigate	v. to make less severe or intense	减缓
24	unprecedented	adj. having no previous example	史无前例的
25	warrant	v. to make a legal promise that a statement is true	保证
26	novel	adj. new and different from what has been known before	创新的
27	exigent	adj. requiring immediate attention	紧急的
28	plot	n. a series of events that form the story in a novel, movie	情节
29	paradigm	n. a model or pattern for something that may be copied	典范

GRE佛脚备考系列

30	hodgepodge	n. a mixture of different things	混杂, 混合物
31	patchwork	n. something made of miscellaneous or incongruous parts or elements	混合物
32	grant	v. to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support your opinion	承认
		v. to bestow or transfer formally	授予
		v. to agree to do, give, or allow (something asked for or hoped for)	允许
33	concession	n. something done or agreed to usually grudgingly in order to reach an agreement or improve a situation	让步
34	abnegate	v. to deny or renounce	否认
		v. to relinquish or surrender	放弃, 屈服
35	fractious	adj. irritable or peevish	易怒的
36	affable	adj. easy and pleasant to speak to	和蔼可亲的
37	sagacious	adj. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions	聪明的, 睿智的
38	easygoing	adj. relaxed and informal	脾气随和的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -11

序号	核心意思	词群
1	无依据的	unwarranted, groundless, unfounded, baseless
2	典范	paradigm, model, example, exemplar, paragon
3	混合物	hodgepodge, patchwork, pastiche, montage, motley, swelter

GRE佛脚备考系列

4	同意, 接受	acquiescence, accession, acceptance, agreement, approval, assent, sanction
5	否认	abnegate, repudiate, disavow, gainsay, refute, reject
6	随和的	affable, easygoing, genial, good-natured, good-tempered, nice

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-11

序号	习语表达	解释
1	tempt to	引诱
2	engage in	从事
3	on the contrary	相反
4	other than	除了

4. Authentic Questions

1. The governor might conceivably find a genuine resolution to the budgetary dilemma, but she may be tempted to engage in a deception: a _____ exercise in fiscal prudence.

- A. rigorous
- B. sparkling
- C. specious
- D. blatant
- E. convincing

2. Without seeming unworldly, William James appeared wholly removed from the _____ of society, the conventionality of academe.

- A. ethos
- B. idealism
- C. romance
- D. paradoxes
- E. commonplaces

3. The great (i)_____ of most books that examine the American presidency is their ideology bias, but for the most part, this volume on the presidency maintains an impressive degree of (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. contribution	D. certainty
B. limitation	E. fluency
C. paradox	F. objectivity

4. The reclusive clergyman may have lived and died in melancholy, but this doesn't seem to have (i)_____ his genius in any way. On the contrary, we find ourselves wondering whether his genius wasn't (ii)_____ in some mysterious way by his mood.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. influenced	D. served
B. hampered	E. controlled
C. triggered	F. identified

5. The author argued that the field of sociology has been overtly (i)_____, partly because, for many scholars, the edges of the social universe are defined by national borders. In this era of globalization, however, sociology is presented with a historically distinct opportunity to transcend its former (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. narrow in scope	D. utilitarianism
B. susceptible to fads	E. parochialism
C. averse to empiricism	F. historicism

6. Applications of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) have fared best in contexts in which habitat condition is closely linked to species condition and the cause of habitat degradation is easily identified. The achievement of ESA, in those contexts, however, have (i)_____ that other uses of the act can (ii)_____ that record even where such favorable conditions do not (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. quelled the conviction	D. mitigate	G. vary
B. presaged the uncertainty	E. duplicate	H. pertain
C. fostered the misconception	F. elucidate	I. diminish

7. Since some contemporary western dietitians believe that the only function of food is to provide nourishment, these dietitians view an emphasis on the aesthetic dimension of the culinary art as _____.

- A. unprecedented
- B. unwarranted
- C. illuminating
- D. groundless
- E. promising
- F. novel

8. Harper Lee's narration in *To kill a Mocking Bird* is _____, mixing an adult's and a child's perspective according to no logic other than the immediate exigencies of the plot.

- A. a paradigm
- B. a hodgepodge
- C. a model
- D. an innovation
- E. a patchwork
- F. an embarrassment

9. A clever form of diplomacy involves subtly inducing the other party to propose your preference so that your _____ their requests appear as the granting of concession.

- A. accession to
- B. inattention to
- C. subversion of
- D. abnegation of
- E. repudiation of
- F. acquiescence to

10. The employee had a reputation for fractiousness, but his coworkers found him to be, on the contrary, quite _____.

- A. insightful
- B. affable
- C. sagacious
- D. capable
- E. easygoing
- F. productive

Section 12¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-12

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	zenith	n. the highest point reached in the heavens by a celestial body	顶点，最高点
2	brute	adj. of or relating to beasts	粗鲁的，无理性的
3	jar	v. to make (someone) feel uneasy	使...不安
		v. to make a harsh or discordant sound	发出不和谐、难听 的声音
4	plausible	adj. superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious	看起来合理的
5	conciliatory	adj. having the intention or effect of making angry people calm	安抚的，调和的
6	teem	v. to be present in large quantity	充满
7	roil	v. to upset (someone or something) very much : to cause (someone or something) to become very agitated or disturbed	激怒，使不安
8	ebb	v. to fall from a higher to a lower level or from a better to a worse state	衰退，减少
9	empower	v. to give power to (someone)	赋予权利，使能够
		v. to promote the self-actualization or influence of	提升...的影响力
10	overextend	v. to extend or expand beyond a safe or reasonable point; especially : to commit (oneself) financially beyond what can be paid	过分扩展，承担过 多义务
11	pseudonym	n. a name that someone (such as a writer) uses instead of his or her real name	假名

¹ 本section为2014年3月9日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

12	remuneration	n. an amount of money paid to someone for the work that person has done	酬金
13	replete	adj. having much or plenty of something	充满的
14	hinder	v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult	阻碍
15	compulsory	adj. having the power of forcing someone to do something	强制的
16	obligate	v. to make (a person or organization) do something because the law requires it or because it is the right thing to do	使.....负有义务
17	emulate	v. to strive to equal or excel	通过模仿而赶超
18	countermand	v. to cancel (an order) especially by giving a new order	撤销 (命令)
19	mediate	v. to work with opposing sides in an argument or dispute in order to get an agreement	调停, 调整
		v. to act as intermediary agent in bringing, effecting, or communicating	传达
20	insipid	adj. not interesting or exciting	无聊的
21	conjure	v. to create or imagine (something)	想象出
22	strip	v. to deprive of possessions	剥夺
23	voluble	adj. talking a lot in an energetic and rapid way	健谈的, 话多的
24	heartfelt	adj. deeply felt : very sincere	真诚的
25	intelligible	adj. able to be understood	可以理解的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -12

序号	核心意思	词群
1	必不可少的, 重要的	indispensable, crucial, critical, necessary, vital
2	初始的	rudimentary, primitive, nascent, incipient
3	公正的	objective, fair, equal, evenhanded, impartial, just, dispassionate, disinterested, nonpartisan
4	创新的	original, novel, creative ingenious, inventive, experimental
5	在脑海中浮现	conjure, imagine, conceived, envision, fancy, vision, picture
6	剥去	strip, remove, doff
7	真诚的	sincere, heartfelt, genuine, candid, honest
8	可以理解的	intelligible, readable, fathomable, understandable

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-12

序号	习语表达	解释
1	teem with	充满
2	replete with	充满
3	be obligated to	对.....负有责任
4	regardless of	不管, 不顾
5	gender equality	性别平等
6	conjure up	想起
7	strip away	出去, 剥掉

4. Authentic Questions

1. The idea of a “language instinct” may seem _____ to those who think of language as the zenith of the human intellect and of instincts as brute impulses.

- A. jarring
- B. plausible
- C. gratifying
- D. inevitable
- E. conciliatory

2. In contrast to such sparsely populated terrestrial habitats as desert and tundra, the oceans _____ with a seemingly endless array of creatures.

- A. teem
- B. flow
- C. evolve
- D. roil
- E. ebb

3. As Ellen Donkin explains, in 18th England, writing plays (i)_____ women. Even when the (ii)_____ meant that playwriting did not bring personal fame, the work nevertheless enabled them to present their own views to the public and offered the possibility of acquiring capital.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. empowered	D. use of a pseudonym
B. overextended	E. lack of a producer
C. impressed	F. poor remuneration

4. The national bank has been uncommonly powerful in comparison to its counterparts in other nations. It remains this potency partly because its control of the nation's banking system is (i)_____ governmental interference, and thus its actions remain largely (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. unencumbered by	D. compulsory
B. replete with	E. discretionary
C. hindered by	F. bureaucratic

5. Just because, as a photographer, Friedlander (i)_____ places that most people consider ugly does not mean that he is out to prove they are beautiful. Instead, his work suggests that the photographer simply cannot ignore so much of the built American landscape but is obligated to (ii)_____ what we pass through day in and day out, regardless of (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. tends to avoid	D. document	G. authenticity
B. is harshly critical of	E. emulate	H. truthfulness
C. is interested in	F. discredit	I. aesthetics

6. Traditional Vietnamese culture has long promoted the idea of gender equality. Founding myths (i)_____ the equal division of labor in child care for mothers and fathers. As is often the case, however, theoretical commitments are (ii)_____ actual processes. In reality gender-based (iii)_____ persists.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. obscure	D. incommensurate with	G. parity
B. celebrate	E. surpassed by	H. inclusiveness
C. countermand	F. inspired by	I. stratification

7. Culture, like speech, is primarily a human faculty, although both functions may exist in a more _____ form in lesser primates.

- A. indispensable
- B. crucial
- C. primitive
- D. intelligible
- E. recognizable
- F. rudimentary

8. In mathematics, judgments about the validity of proofs are mediated by peer-reviewed journals; to ensure _____, reviewers are carefully chosen by journal editors, and the identity of scholars whose papers are under consideration are kept secret.

- A. timelessness
- B. originality
- C. fairness
- D. comprehensiveness
- E. objectivity
- F. novelty

9. Jackie Wullschlager's biography of Hans Christian Andersen _____ the insipid sweetness with which Andersen coated his life and reveals a vulnerable gingerbread man with a bitter almond where his heart should be.

- A. conjures up
- B. imagines
- C. strips away
- D. overlooks
- E. removes
- F. ignores

10. While it is always clear that the author's message is heartfelt, it is mostly buried by shortcomings of style, organization and production, although the book does become more _____ toward the end.

- A. sincere
- B. intelligible
- C. orthodox
- D. readable
- E. frank
- F. voluble

Section 13¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-13

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	deterioration	v. to make (something) worse	恶化
2	elicit	v. to call forth or draw out	引起
3	evade	v. to stay away from (someone or something)	避免
4	discount	v. to minimize the importance of	低估, 轻视
5	subvert	v. to secretly try to ruin or destroy a government, political system, etc.	颠覆, 推翻
		v. to make (something) weaker or less effective	破坏
6	espouse	v. to express support for (a cause, belief, etc.)	支持
7	exaggerate	v. to make (something) larger or greater than normal	夸大
8	loath	adj. unwilling to do something	不情愿的
9	sycophancy		
10	solitude	n. a state or situation in which you are alone usually because you want to be	孤独
11	obeisance	n. respect for someone or something	尊敬, 敬意
12	frenzy	n. great and often wild or uncontrolled activity	狂热
13	emulate	v. to strive to equal or excel	通过模仿而赶超
14	unprecedented	adj. having no previous example	史无前例的
15	perplex	v. to confuse or trouble with uncertainty or doubt	使...困惑
16	torpor	n. a state of not being active and having very little energy	麻木, 迟钝, 懒散

¹ 本section为2014年3月29日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

17	arouse	v. to cause (an emotional or mental state)	激发, 唤起
18	spew	v. to send or cast forth with vigor or violence or in great quantity	喷出, 涌出
19	pitfall	adj. a danger or problem that is hidden or not obvious at first	陷阱
20	turbulent	adj. causing unrest, violence, or disturbance	混乱的
21	cynicism	n. cynical beliefs : beliefs that people are generally selfish and dishonest	认为人性自私
22	crude	adj. marked by the primitive, gross, or elemental or by uncultivated simplicity or vulgarity	粗糙的
23	manifest	adj. easy to understand or recognize	显然的, 明显的
		v. to show (something) clearly	清晰地展示, 显露出
24	mitigate	v. to make less severe or intense	减缓
25	undercut	v. to make (something) weaker or less effective	削弱
26	maze	n. a complicated and confusing system of connected passages	迷宫
27	labyrinth	n. a place that has many confusing paths or passages	迷宫
28	intricate	adj. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements	复杂的
29	prevalent	adj. common or widespread	流行的, 普遍的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -13

序号	核心意思	词群
1	安静, 不活跃	quiescence, calm, quietude, serenity, tranquility
2	激起, 唤起	elicit, draw, arouse, evoke, inspire, provoke, raise
3	阻止	preclude, bar, forestall, stave off

GRE佛脚备考系列

4	显示出, 表明	reveal, manifest, betray, bespeak, demonstrate, show
5	复杂的	intricate, convoluted, involved, knotty, labyrinthine, byzantine, complicated, baroque

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-13

序号	习语表达	解释
1	contrary to	与.....不同
2	pose threat to	给.....带来威胁
3	have the distaste for	不喜欢
4	on the contrary	相反
5	fail to	未能.....

4. Authentic Questions

1. The subjects who are engaged in multi-tasks often _____ deterioration in their performance over time, and therefore the need to concentrate can apparently enhance long-term efficiency.

- A. elicited
- B. anticipated
- C. noticed
- D. displayed
- E. evaded

2. The medical professor's thesis – hardly new, but rarely _____ by a faculty member of his distinction— is that patients are more than the sum of the symptoms and systems.

- A. espoused
- B. subverted
- C. underestimated
- D. discounted
- E. ignored

3. Contrary to those who fear the impact of invasive species on native plants, the biologists contend that the threat posed to biodiversity by nonnative plants is often (i)_____. For instance, a study of garlic mustard, a nonnative plant thriving in the forest, found that the garlic mustard abundance in forest plots is not (ii)_____ the number of others species there.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. uniform	D. sustained by
B. exaggerated	E. related to
C. subtle	F. consistent with

4. Many of the towns that have voted to keep incinerators in the country's solid waste plan have done so not because they necessarily (i)_____ incinerators, but because they are (ii)_____ to narrow their waste-disposal options.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. question	D. willing
B. favor	E. eager
C. oppose	F. loath

5. Although movie critic Pauline Kael had the distaste for sycophancy, he also had the need for (i)_____, and as a consequence of his competing feelings, he often showed a (ii)_____ signals to his relatives and friends.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. solitude	D. mixed
B. obeisance	E. direct
C. clarity	F. subtle

6. A certain amount of theoretical frenzies about comics today is (i)_____. After all, similar frenzies have been seen in other art forms in the process of their rapid development, for instance, the debating about the paintings that roiled Renaissance Italy, but such intellectual (ii)_____ rarely preceded creative glory. On the contrary, it indicates that an artistic (iii)_____, having been made and recognized, is over, and that a process of increasingly strained emulating and diminishing return is set in.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. unprecedented	D. arousal	G. tradition
B. understandable	E. torpor	H. breakthrough
C. perplexing	F. conservatism	I. pitfall

7. Scientists reported last month on a sign of relative solar ____: the solar wind, a rush of charged particles continually spewed from the sun at a ml miles an hour, had diminished to its lowest level in 50 years.

- A. quiescence
- B. isolation
- C. remoteness
- D. calm
- E. turbulence
- F. instability

8. Publicity around the celebrities' donations to charity is often greeted with cynicism, but a study of the celebrities' donation shows that they do _____ other donation.

- A. bar
- B. replace
- C. draw
- D. elicit
- E. allow
- F. preclude

9. Aerial views of the gigantic stone horse attributed to the Native American Queehuan people fail to _____ the considerable artistry required to create the pieces: the horse appeared crudely constructed unless carefully examined from the ground.

- A. manifest
- B. reveal
- C. conceal
- D. mitigate
- E. diminish
- F. undercut

10. The laboratory maze has ever grown ever less _____ since it was invented; instead of hoping to lose a rodent in a labyrinth, today's scientists design mazes to elicit a few simple, easily measurable behaviors.

- A. intricate
- B. convoluted
- C. extensive
- D. prevalent
- E. effective
- F. useful

Section 14 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-14

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	open-ended	adj. allowing people to talk in a way that is not planned or controlled	开放的
2	evocative	adj. bringing thoughts, memories, or feelings into the mind	唤起的
3	polemical	adj. engaged in or addicted to polemics : disputatious	爱争论的
		adj. of, relating to, or being a polemic : controversial	有争议的
4	edify	v. to instruct especially so as to encourage intellectual, moral, or spiritual improvement	启迪
5	ambiguous	adj. able to be understood in more than one way	有歧义的
6	misfeasance	n. trespass; specifically : the performance of a lawful action in an illegal or improper manner	过失，不法行为
7	diffident	adj. lacking confidence : not feeling comfortable around people	缺乏自信的
8	meticulous	adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	谨慎的；一丝不苟的
9	implacable	adj. opposed to someone or something in a very angry or determined way that cannot be changed	不能安抚的，毫不妥协的
10	tenacious	adj. very determined to do something	坚定的
		adj. continuing for a long time	持续的
11	purport	n. meaning conveyed, professed, or implied	中心思想
		v. to claim to be or do a particular thing when this claim may not be true	（虚假地）声称

¹ 本section为2014年3月29日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

12	forbear	v. to control oneself when provoked	克制, 忍耐
13	erratic	adj. acting, moving, or changing in ways that are not expected or usual	飘忽不定的, 没规律的
14	erudite	adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying	博学的
15	aesthetic	adj. of or relating to art or beauty	美学的
		adj. pleasing in appearance	吸引人的
16	pragmatic	adj. practical	实际的
17	instinct	n. a natural or inherent aptitude, impulse, or capacity	本能
18	acquired	adj. of or relating to a disease, condition, or characteristic that is not congenital but develops after birth.	后天习得的
19	mundane	adj. dull and ordinary	平凡的, 无聊的
20	undermine	v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective	削弱
21	forgo	v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something)	放弃
22	literal	adj. completely true and accurate : not exaggerated	字面的, 不夸张的
23	honorific	adj. giving or expressing honor or respect	表示尊敬的; 给予荣誉的
24	malign	v. to say bad things about (someone or something) publicly	贬损, 诋毁
25	dispute	v. to engage in argument or oppose	争辩, 反对
26	diminutive	adj. extremely or extraordinarily small	极小的
27	minuscular	adj. very small and tiny	微小的
28	omnipresent	adj. present everywhere simultaneously	处处都有的
29	ethereal	adj. lacking material substance : immaterial, intangible	虚无的
		adj. of or relating to the regions beyond the earth	天上的

GRE佛脚备考系列

30	neophyte	n. a person who has just started learning or doing something	新手
31	utilitarian	adj. made to be useful rather than to be decorative or comfortable	实用的
32	zealot	n. a person who has very strong feelings about something (such as religion or politics) and who wants other people to have those feelings : a zealous person	狂热者
33	extremist	n. someone who believes in and supports for ideas that are very far from what most people consider correct or reasonable	极端主义者
34	judicious	adj. having or showing good judgment	有正确判断力的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -14

序号	核心意思	词群
1	无所不在的	omnipresent, ubiquitous, universal, general, common
2	微小的	minuscule, diminutive, tiny, micro, minute
3	新手	neophyte, novice, rookie, tyro, fledgling
4	实用的	utilitarian, functional, useful
5	装饰的	decorative, ornamental,
6	猜测的	speculative, conjectural, suppositional

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-14

序号	习语表达	解释
1	be known for	因.....而众所周知
2	deal with	处理
3	step in	介入, 插手干预
4	charge sb. with doing sth.	指责某人做了某事
5	turn out	结果是, 结果发现

GRE佛脚备考系列

6	make up	构成, 组成
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4. Authentic Questions

1. The artist is known for making photographs that deals with political matters, yet because her art is open-ended and evocative, it would be wrong to characterize it as _____.

- A. polemical
- B. edifying
- C. unobservant
- D. innovative
- E. ambiguous

2. Investors are grateful that the attorney general has stepped in to pursue inquiries into the misfeasance in the financial markets, given that the regulators officially charged with policing the industry have been _____.

- A. tenacious
- B. diffident
- C. meticulous
- D. implacable
- E. straightforward

3. The author of this travel guide (i)_____ to show readers Cairo as it really is, but his information is not reliable. For instance, his geography is (ii)_____, with one walking tour covering areas of the city that are twenty miles apart.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. purports	D. erratic
B. forbears	E. erudite
C. designs	F. extensive

4. The museum's compelling new architectural exhibition looks at 11 projects that around the world that have had major (i)_____ impacts despite modest budgets. It is part of (ii)_____ in the museum's architecture and designing department, which in the past has championed that artistic value over its real-world consequences.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. aesthetic	D. an emphasis on theory
B. pragmatic	E. a rejection of pragmatism
C. social	F. a shift in philosophy

5. Given children's active fantasy lives, one might think of truthfulness as a young child's (i)_____ virtue, it turns out that lying is the more (ii)_____ skill. A. child who is going to lie must recognize the truth, intellectually conceive of an alternate reality, and be able to convincingly sell that new reality to someone else. Therefore, lying (iii)_____ both cognitive development and social skills that honesty simply doesn't require.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. an instinctive	D. advanced	G. undermines
B. an acquired	E. practical	H. forgoes
C. a conscious	F. mundane	I. demands

6. Within the culture as a whole, natural science has been so successful that the word scientific is used in (i)_____ manner; it is often assumed that to call something "scientific" is to imply that its reliability has been (ii)_____ by research whose results cannot reasonably be (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. an ironic	D. maligned	G. disputed
B. an honorific	E. challenged	H. anticipated
C. a literal	F. established	I. exaggerated

7. The researcher noted that microbes, though _____, make up far more of the living protoplasm on earth than all humans, animals and plants combined.

- A. diminutive
- B. minuscular
- C. invisible
- D. omnipresent
- E. ubiquitous
- F. ethereal

8. In matters of taste, the art patron and collector Reggie Guggenheim was _____: she was for the strangest, the most surprising, the most satisfying, the best, the unique.

- A. neophyte
- B. novice
- C. realist
- D. extremist
- E. pragmatist
- F. zealot

9. In Inuit culture, elaborate carving has often been used to enhance _____ object such as harpoon heads and other tools.

- A. utilitarian
- B. functional
- C. domestic
- D. decorative
- E. manufactured
- F. ornamental

10. Benjamin Franklin's reputation is so much one of appearing scientific investigation with common sense empiricism that it is somewhat startling to realize how _____ the great experiment's mentoring truly was.

- A. reasonable
- B. speculative
- C. pragmatic
- D. conjectural
- E. careless
- F. judicious

Section 15 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-15

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	paralyze	v. to make (a person or animal) unable to move or feel all or part of the body	使...瘫痪
2	demoralize	v. to cause someone to lose hope, courage, or confidence; to weaken the morale of a person or group	使泄气, 使低落
3	assuage	v. to make (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) less painful, severe, etc.	安抚, 缓和
4	exasperate	v. to make (someone) very angry or annoyed	使...生气
5	encumber	v. to cause problems or difficulties for	阻碍
6	dilute	v. to make thinner or less strong by adding water or another liquid	稀释
7	circumvent	v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule)	绕过, 回避
8	naysayer	n. a person who says something will not work or is not possible : a person who denies, refuses, or opposes something	否定者, 怀疑者
9	pushover	n. an opponent that is easy to defeat	易被打败的人
		n. someone who is easy to persuade or influence	易受影响的人
10	brag	v. to talk about yourself, your achievements, your family, etc., in a way that shows too much pride	吹嘘, 炫耀
11	perplex	v. to confuse or trouble with uncertainty or doubt	使...困惑
12	absorbing	adj. fully taking one's attention	吸引人的

¹ 本section为2014年4月13日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

13	erudite	adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying	博学的
14	acrimony	n. harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or disposition	尖刻, 犀利
15	obligatory		
16	jettison	v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea)	拒绝, 放弃
17	contrive	v. to form or make (something) in a skillful or clever way	设计, 谋划
18	vacillate	v. to repeatedly change your opinions or desires	摇摆不定, 犹豫
		v. to fluctuate or oscillate	摇摆
19	rebellious	adj. refusing to obey rules or authority or to accept normal standards of behavior, dress, etc. : having or showing a tendency to rebel	反抗的, 难控制的
20	quirky	adj. unusual especially in an interesting way	奇怪的, 古怪的
21	flamboyant	adj. having a very noticeable quality that attracts a lot of attention	引人注意的, 酷炫的
22	lucrative	adj. producing wealth; profitable	盈利赚钱的
23	spurn	v. to reject with disdain or contempt	摒弃, 蔑视
24	comprehensive	adj. covering completely or broadly	全面的
25	intelligible	adj. able to be understood	可以理解的
26	slippery	adj. difficult to stand on because of being smooth, wet, icy. etc.	滑的
		adj. not easy to understand or identify in an exact way	难懂的
		adj. not able to be trusted	不可靠的
27	elusive	adj. hard to understand, define, or remember	难懂的
		adj. hard to find or capture	难以捕捉的
28	futile	adj. pointless or useless	无用的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -15

序号	核心意思	词群
1	差异, 不同	disparity, variance, dissimilarity, diversity
2	摇摆	vacillation, fluctuation
3	古怪的, 不常见的	unconventional, quirky, unorthodox
4	创新的	original, novel, creative ingenious, inventive, experimental
5	复杂的	intricate, convoluted, involved, knotty, labyrinthine, byzantine, complicated, baroque
6	难懂的	elusive, slippery, cryptic
7	无成果的, 没有价值的	futile, fruitless, bootless, feckless, useless, worthless

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-15

序号	习语表达	解释
1	resign to	屈服于
2	trace concentration	痕量浓度
3	in a sense	在某种意义上
4	per capita	人均
5	out of the ordinary	不寻常的
6	in favor of	支持, 赞同

4. Authentic Questions

1. Though humanization emergencies are frequent features of television news, such exposure seldom _____ the public which rather seems resigned to a sense of impotency.

- A. paralyzes
- B. demoralizes
- C. assuages
- D. galvanizes
- E. exasperates

2. The science of astronomy was begun by amateurs and today remains dependent on their contributions, which are incisive by virtue of being _____ by the a priori assumptions that often vitiate the work of professional research scientists.

- A. characterized
- B. unencumbered
- C. supported
- D. contradicted
- E. inspired

3. In aquatic environments, the herbicide atrazine is more likely to (i)_____ developing amphibians when it is highly diluted than when it is much more concentrated, a new study suggests. Although counterintuitive, the finding is (ii)_____ some past research on atrazine and studies showing that other hormonally active compounds are most damaging at trace concentrations.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. supplant	D. unanticipated given
B. kill	E. consistent with
C. circumvent	F. undiminished by

GRE佛脚备考系列

4. Mr. Billington, at times, can be a (i)_____. For instance, he deplores the Royal Shakespeare Company's eight-and-a-half hour version of Nicholar Nickelby, which many found (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. naysayer	D. perplexing
B. pushover	E. unpredictable
C. braggart	F. absorbing

5. Except for a few passages in the biography in which the subject's flaws are (i)_____, the author's treatment of her subject is (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. too harshly judged	D. erudite
B. analyzed in depth	E. judicious
C. frankly acknowledged	F. acrimonious

6. Given our species' increasing numbers and appetites which are reflected in and compounded by global climate change, even (i)_____ species are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future. If we are to avoid a calamitous loss of biodiversity, according to Golbe, we cannot simply let nature take its course. Ongoing conservation management is (ii)_____, as we have, in a sense, become nature, and the responsibilities that come with the role cannot be (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. exotic	D. ineffective	G. jettisoned
B. vulnerable	E. obligatory	H. assumed
C. now common	F. promising	I. contrived

7. There are great _____ in countries' greenhouse gas emissions, especially in per capita terms; while the United States and China are similar in aggregate emissions, United States per capita emissions are a huge multiple of China's.

- A. distortions
- B. disparities
- C. fluctuations
- D. advances
- E. variances
- F. vacillations

8. Despite her rather _____ choices, Moreland was neither a rebellious spirit nor someone who saw herself as anything out of the ordinary.

- A. unconventional
- B. impractical
- C. quirky
- D. flamboyant
- E. successful
- F. lucrative

9. There is frequently a protracted time interval between the introduction of an innovative musical composition and its public acceptance: the concert-going public often spurns the _____ in favor of the familiar for a prolonged period.

- A. comprehensive
- B. intricate
- C. novel
- D. original
- E. intelligible
- F. complex

10. The concept of the Hellenistic period in ancient history has proved useful but also _____, with scholars disagreeing on the dates when the period began and ended.

- A. slippery
- B. elusive
- C. fruitless
- D. deceptive
- E. futile
- F. compelling

Section 16 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-16

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	anomalous	adj. not expected or usual	不寻常的，异常的
2	haphazard	adj. having no plan, order, or direction	无序的，凌乱的
3	collective	adj. shared or done by a group of people	集体的
4	monolithic	adj. constituting a massive undifferentiated and often rigid whole	庞大而僵硬的
5	melodramatic	adj. emotional in a way that is very extreme or exaggerated : extremely dramatic or emotional	过于夸张的
6	latent	adj. present but not visible or active	潜藏的，潜在的
7	mawkish	adj. sad or romantic in a foolish or exaggerated way	恶心做作的
8	austere	adj. simple or unadorned	朴素的，没有装饰的
		adj. having a serious and unfriendly quality	严肃的
		adj. relating to or having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure	生活简朴的
9	ostentatious	adj. marked by or fond of conspicuous or vainglorious and sometimes pretentious display	炫耀的
10	invaluable	adj. extremely valuable or useful	极具价值的
11	exceptional	adj. not usual	不寻常的
		adj. better than average	杰出的，超常的
12	inveterate	adj. always or often doing something specified	习惯做....的

¹ 本section为2014年4月13日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

13	routine	adj. done or happening as a normal part of a job, situation, or process	日常的, 例行的
14	conjecture	v. to form an opinion or idea without proof or sufficient evidence	猜测
15	wide-ranging	adj. extensive in scope	广泛的
16	distinctive	adj. different in a way that is easy to notice	显著区别的
17	debilitate	v. to impair the strength of	使...衰弱, 虚弱
18	mimic	v. to imitate or copy	模仿
19	illuminate	v. to make (something) clear and easier to understand	使...清晰
20	atypical	adj. not typical : not usual or normal	非典型的, 不寻常的
21	insurmountable	adj. of a problem, difficulty, etc. : impossible to solve or get control of : impossible to overcome	难以克服的, 不可超越的
22	persevere	v. to continue doing something or trying to do something even though it is difficult	坚持
23	improvise	v. to speak or perform without preparation	即兴表演
24	evade	v. to stay away from (someone or something) : to avoid (someone or something)	避免, 逃避
25	fungible	adj. interchangeable	可交换的
26	durable	adj. staying strong and in good condition over a long period of time	持久的, 耐用的
27	connoisseur	n. an expert in a particular subject	行家
28	plethora	n. a very large amount or number	大量
29	surfeit	n. an amount that is too much or more than you need	过量
30	amicable	adj. showing a polite and friendly desire to avoid disagreement and argument	和善的
31	agreeable	adj. suitable and conformable	适合的
		adj. to one's liking	宜人的, 令人愉悦的

GRE佛脚备考系列

32	varnish	v. adorn, embellish	装饰
33	labyrinthine	adj. of, relating to, or resembling a labyrinth : intricate, involved	复杂的
34	entice	v. to attract artfully or adroitly or by arousing hope or desire	诱惑
35	gall	v. to make (someone) feel annoyed or angry	使...生气
		n. a state of exasperation	愤怒
36	placate	v. to cause (someone) to feel less angry about something	安抚
37	rankle	v. to cause (someone) to feel angry or irritated especially for a long time	使...生气, 愤怒
38	appease	v. to make (someone) pleased or less angry by giving or saying something desired	安抚, 缓和

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -16

序号	核心意思	词群
1	过量	surfeit, plethora, surplus, overflow, profusion
2	创新的	original, unconventional, novel, creative ingenious, inventive, experimental
3	激怒	rankle, gall, enrage, exasperate, incense, inflame, infuriate, rile, roil
4	安抚	appease, placate, assuage, mollify, conciliate, propitiate
5	夸大	exaggerate, overestimate, overstate
6	忽视	overlook, ignore, slight, disregard

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-16

序号	习语表达	解释
1	keep...at bay	控制; 阻止
2	shy away	回避, 避开

3	have...in common with	与.....有共同之处
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4. Authentic Questions

1. History teaches us that science is not _____ enterprise. Indeed, it is quite the opposite, a motley assortment of tools designed to safe guard researchers against their own biases.

- A. an opportunistic
- B. an anomalous
- C. a haphazard
- D. a collective
- E. a monolithic

2. There is _____ in the director's most recent film that keeps the melodramatic possibilities latent in its script safely at bay.

- A. a mawkishness
- B. a predictability
- C. an austerity
- D. an ostentatiousness
- E. an emotiveness

3. Few studies have been published on ground-squirrel dispersal, and most of them have involved very small sample sizes, thus most statement regarding ground-squirrel dispersal must be considered _____.

- A. invaluable
- B. unexceptional
- C. inveterate
- D. routine
- E. conjectural

4. Since fibromyalgia's symptoms can be (i)_____ and can (ii)_____ other disorder, and its diagnosis depends largely on patients' descriptions rather than blood tests or biopsies, fibromyalgia's cause and treatment have been the subject of much debate.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. wide-ranging	D. mimic
B. distinctive	E. illuminate
C. debilitating	F. preclude

5. Many fairy tales are complex narratives of wish fulfillment. They teach the reader that a struggle against severe difficulties in life is (i)_____, that it is an intrinsic part of human existence, and that if one does not (ii)_____, but steadfastly meets unexpected and often unjust hardships, one masters all obstacles and at the end (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. atypical	D. persevere	G. elicits adversities
B. unavoidable	E. improvise	H. emerges victorious
C. insurmountable	F. shy away	I. evades achievement

6. The writer argues that jewelry-grade diamonds, because they are both (i)_____ and (ii)_____, prove one of two conclusions; their purchasers have so much money they can spend it on goods that (iii)_____, or their purchasers are so committed to making others think they have such wealth that they are willing to go into debt to do so.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. flawless	D. durable	G. many appreciate in value
B. fungible	E. useless	H. reflect the buyer's connoisseurship
C. expensive	F. irreplaceable	I. serve no practical purpose

7. Given the _____ of solid case studies of environmental degradation, this new case study adds little to our knowledge of the field.

- A. erroneousness
- B. plethora
- C. surfeit
- D. inaccuracy
- E. vigor
- F. outcome

8. Many innovative breakthroughs come about when people venture beyond their own areas of expertise. Because often it takes an outsider to ask the naïve question that may yield _____ solution.

- A. a constructive
- B. an unconventional
- C. an amicable
- D. an agreeable
- E. a practical
- F. an original

9. The author's latest novel may _____ those who generally spurn her writing: its unvarnished prose has little in common with the labyrinthine interior exploration of her earlier work.

- A. entice
- B. gall
- C. surprise
- D. placate
- E. rankle
- F. appease

10. People tend to _____ how distinct their own lives are, so the commonalities they enjoy with other people seem to them a series of small miracles.

- A. emphasize
- B. overestimate
- C. ignore
- D. exaggerate
- E. overlook
- F. deny

Section 17 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-17

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	ample	adj. generously sufficient to satisfy a requirement or need	丰富的
2	paucity	n. a small amount of something : an amount that is less than what is needed or wanted	缺乏，少量
3	impede	v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something)	阻碍
4	incentive	n. something that encourages a person to do something or to work harder	激励
5	rationale	n. the reason or explanation for something	理由
6	transcend	v. to rise above or go beyond the normal limits of (something)	超越
7	address	v. to deal with : treat	处理
8	mitigate	v. to make less severe or intense	减缓
9	mar	v. to ruin the beauty or perfection of (something) : to hurt or damage the good condition of (something)	损毁，损伤
10	compassionate	adj. feeling or showing concern for someone who is sick, hurt, poor, etc.	同情的
11	decisive	adj. able to make choices quickly and confidently	果断的
12	nepotism	n. the unfair practice by a powerful person of giving jobs and other favors to relatives	任人唯亲
13	grandstand	v. done in a way that is intended to impress the people who are watching	哗众取宠
14	partisan	n. a firm adherent to a party, faction, cause, or person; especially : one exhibiting blind, prejudiced, and unreasoning allegiance	盲目支持者

¹ 本section为2014年4月26日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

15	vacillate	v. to repeatedly change your opinions or desires	犹豫不决
16	synthesize	v. to make (something) by combining different things	综合
17	uncanny	adj. strange or unusual in a way that is surprising or difficult to understand	不可思议的, 难以置信的
18	apt	adj. quick to learn	灵敏的
		adj. likely to do something : having a tendency to do something	有倾向的
19	supersede	v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old, no longer useful, etc.)	淘汰, 取代
20	emergent	adj. newly formed or prominent	新兴的, 新起的
21	discredit	v. to cause (someone or something) to seem dishonest or untrue	证明.....是假的
22	authoritative	adj. clearly accurate or knowledgeable	权威的, 可信的
23	animate	adj. having life	活着的, 有生命的
		v. to give spirit and support to	鼓励, 使...有活力
24	trendy	adj. very fashionable	时髦的
25	impulsive	adj. doing things or tending to do things suddenly and without careful thought	冲动的
26	stale	adj. boring or unoriginal	缺乏新鲜感的
27	spur	v. to incite or stimulate	刺激
28	foster	v. to help (something) grow or develop	促进
29	verisimilitude	n. the quality of seeming real	逼真
30	sanguine	adj. confident and hopeful	乐观的
31	cordial	adj. politely pleasant and friendly	热情友好的
32	irascible	adj. becoming angry very easily	易怒的, 坏脾气的
33	convivial	adj. of or relating to social events where people can eat, drink, and talk in a friendly way with others	好交际的, 欢聚的
34	exasperate	v. to make (someone) very angry or annoyed	使...生气

GRE佛脚备考系列

35	galvanize	v. to arouse to awareness or action	激起...意识, 激发...行动
36	thwart	v. to prevent (someone) from doing something or to stop (something) from happening	破坏, 阻止

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -17

序号	核心意思	词群
1	刺激	spur, foster, goad, stimulate, galvanize
2	承认	acknowledge, recognize, concede
3	乐观	optimism, sanguinity
4	激怒	exasperation, irascibility, vexation
5	真实	verisimilitude, realism

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-17

序号	习语表达	解释
1	make up for	补偿, 弥补
2	stem from	源于
3	global warming	全球变暖
4	make some headway in	在某方面取得进展
5	in direct contrast to	与.....形成鲜明的对比

4. Authentic Questions

1. For the urban researcher, the long lives of ancient cities can provide ample chronological data, making up for the paucity stemming from relative _____ of most present-day cities.

- A. complexity
- B. formlessness
- C. transparency
- D. diversity
- E. youthfulness

2. Even if he wants to serve again— and given his obvious love for the job, the assumption among insiders is that he is more likely to stay than go— there is at least one _____ his serving another term.

- A. impediment to
- B. incentive for
- C. precedent for
- D. benefit in
- E. rationale for

3. Nordhaus predicts that in the future we will increasingly be (i)_____ ecological problems like global warming rather than (ii)_____ them. We may for example, make some headway in limiting emissions that contribute to warming, but much of our work will be in adapting to ecological problems and alleviating their effects.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. managing	D. solving
B. analyzing	E. addressing
C. transcending	F. mitigating

4. What they see in Tanaka is the one candidate capable of (i)_____ leadership, in direct contrast to Williamson, whose term in office has been marred by (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. compassionate	D. grandstanding
B. decisive	E. partisanship
C. nepotistic	F. vacillation

5. Partly because of Lee's skill at synthesizing (i)_____ trends drawn from many fields of study, her theories appeared to present, with uncanny aptness, ideas already (ii)_____ in the minds of her contemporaries.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. superseded	D. discredited
B. irrelevant	E. well-established
C. emergent	F. half-formulated

6. Unlike most other serious journals, which drain money from their owners, the *Review* has long been (i)_____. But the formula is not without its imperfections, which have grown more pronounced in recent years. The publication has always been erudite and (ii)_____ but not always lively and readable. (iii)_____, accompanied by a certain aversion to risk taking, has pervaded its pages for a long time.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. lucrative	D. authoritative	G. An originality
B. realistic	E. animated	H. An impulsiveness
C. esteemed	F. trendy	I. A staleness

7. Far from _____ innovations, as the patent system was designed to do, the patenting of concepts such as gene sequences give individuals and corporations a legal choice to hold over ideas that should be useful to all.

- A. spurring
- B. recognizing
- C. codifying
- D. acknowledging
- E. fostering
- F. cataloging

8. During the Renaissance, the use of optical lenses, which were capable of projecting images onto blank canvases, greatly aided artists by allowing them to accurately observe and depict the external world. In other words, these lenses were instrumental in conveying _____.

- A. idealism
- B. optimism
- C. ambition
- D. realism
- E. sanguinity
- F. verisimilitude

9. The professor's habitual air of _____ was misleading front, concealing amazing reserves of patience and a deep commitment to his student's learning.

- A. cordiality
- B. irascibility
- C. disorganization
- D. conviviality
- E. diffidence
- F. exasperation

10. Advocates for workers' right have adopted a new strategy, one that will require considerable ingenuity but that if successful, could _____ a movement aimed at making labor rights an unassailable feature of American democracy.

- A. frustrate
- B. galvanize
- C. presume
- D. affect
- E. animate
- F. thwart

Section 18 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-18

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	barring	prep. apart from the occurrence of; excepting	除了.....以外
2	eminent	adj. successful, well-known and respected	杰出的
3	ridicule	v. to laugh at and make jokes about	嘲笑, 耻笑
4	scrutinize	v. to examine (something) carefully especially in a critical way	仔细检查
5	embellish	v. to make beautiful with ornamentation	装饰
6	underrate	v. to rate or value (someone or something) too low	低估
7	inattentive	adj. not attentive : not paying attention	疏忽的, 不注意的
8	delightful	adj. highly pleasing	高兴的
9	futile	adj. pointless or useless	无用的
10	contagious	adj. communicable by contact	传染的
11	propitious	adj. likely to have or produce good results	吉祥的, 吉利的
12	conspicuous	adj. very easy to see or notice	显眼的, 明显的
13	equivocal	adj. having two or more possible meanings	模棱两可的, 有歧义的
14	contemplate	v. to think deeply or carefully about	深入思考
15	alien	adj. not familiar or like other things you have known : different from what you are used to	陌生的
16	lambast	v. to criticize (someone or something) very harshly	严厉批评
17	fret	v. to cause to suffer emotional strain : vex	使烦恼

¹ 本section为2014年4月26日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

18	arduous	adj. hard to accomplish or achieve	困难的
19	trivial	adj. not important	不重要的
20	stagnate	v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc.	停滞
21	resonate	v. to produce or exhibit resonance	回响
		v. to evoke a feeling of shared emotion or belief	引起共鸣
22	outlandish	adj. very strange or unusual	奇异的
		adj. of or relating to another country	外来的, 异国的
23	consequential	adj. having significant consequences	重要的
24	snag	n. an unexpected problem or difficulty	故障, 问题
25	hitch	n. a hidden problem that makes something more complicated or difficult to do	(隐形的) 问题, 难题
26	upshot	n. the final result	结局
27	hallmark	n. a quality, ability, etc., that is typical of a particular person or thing	标志, 显著特征
28	subscribe	v. to assent to : support	同意, 赞同
29	altruism	n. feelings and behavior that show a desire to help other people and a lack of selfishness	无私, 利他主义
30	fecund	adj. fruitful in offspring or vegetation	多产的
		adj. intellectually productive or inventive	有创造力的, 硕果颇丰的
31	fertile	adj. producing a large amount of something	多产的 (即可指农作物, 也可以指思想、想法)
32	transient	adj. not lasting long	短暂的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -18

序号	核心意思	词群
1	问题	hitch, snag
2	期待	prospect, hope, anticipation
3	灵活	adaptability, flexibility, resilience
4	无私	altruism, beneficence
5	肥沃, 多产	fecundity, fertility
6	短暂	ephemerality, transience
7	持续	persistence, survival

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-18

序号	习语表达	解释
1	suspension bridge	吊桥
2	make demands on	对.....有要求
3	turn out	结果表明; 变得
4	subscribe to	同意

4. Authentic Questions

1. Barring the discovery of new letters, hidden diaries, or the like, fresh information about eminent people is hard to find because their lives have been so intensely _____.

- A. ridiculed
- B. scrutinized
- C. admired
- D. embellished
- E. underrated

2. Despite having only recently learned to walk, toddlers make the most (i)_____ dance students. Their joy in movement is so pure, so complete and so (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. skilled	D. futile
B. inattentive	E. irrelevant
C. delightful	F. contagious

3. Tagore had a sharply defined sense of the (i)_____ of scientific inquiry. The fact that science dealt in statistics and numbers, that its logic was probabilistic, meant that the domain of moral questions (ii)_____ it: moral questions, for Tagore, required certainties, not probabilities.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. irrationality	D. guarded over
B. limits	E. lay outside
C. futility	F. was subject to

4. The modern iron suspension bridge dates from the early 19th century, but it did not have (i)_____ debut: many early suspension bridges were damaged, if not outright destroyed, by the wind. There were few (ii)_____, however, so the form (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. a propitious	D. obvious parallels	G. declined
B. a conspicuous	E. practical alternatives	H. inspired
C. an equivocal	F. unnoticed instances	I. persisted

5. The experimental theater company's members know that their performances (i)_____ an audience, that they were dense and unpredictable and not always easy to digest. But none of the techniques used would be (ii)_____ anyone with an interest in music or films. Indeed, they would seem strange only to people who expected to see traditionally crafted plays. The actors therefore felt that theater critics' derisive commentary showed only that the critics (iii)_____ the company's work.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. made demands on	D. contemplated by	G. lambasted
B. had to command	E. alien to	H. exploited
C. were sure to please	F. intuitive for	I. misunderstood

6. The characters in this comic strip fret about the (i)_____ of their "little counterculture lives", especially when terrible things are happening in the world. But the cartoonist makes their lives (ii)_____ in ways that do not seem (iii)_____ at all. Real things happen here – births, deaths, adoptions, affairs, breakups, commitments, ceremonies, civil union – and they matter.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. unpredictability	D. stagnate	G. outlandish
B. arduousness	E. resonate	H. inconsequential
C. triviality	F. compete	I. intangible

7. One _____ is that so far, Web services have turned out to be much harder to deliver than their champions had hoped.

- A. hope
- B. snag
- C. prospect
- D. hitch
- E. upshot
- F. reason

8. Asserting a need to preserve the _____ that became the hallmark of her predecessor's tenure, the new director of federal monetary policy refused to subscribe to rigid or mechanistic rules in policy making.

- A. firmness
- B. adaptability
- C. unpredictability
- D. autonomy
- E. strictness
- F. flexibility

9. Wilson is wont to emphasize the _____ of ants, how ants with full stomachs will regurgitate liquid food for those without, or how the old will fight so the young can survive.

- A. beneficence
- B. altruism
- C. unpredictability
- D. intelligence
- E. fecundity
- F. fertility

10. At first, most of the famous fairy tales seem so implausible and so irrelevant to contemporary life that their _____ is hard to understand.

- A. universality
- B. persistence

- C. appeal
- D. ephemerality
- E. survival
- F. transience

Section 19¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览 (以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表) -19

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	anthropomorphize	v. to attribute human form or personality to	赋予人性
2	empathy	n. the feeling that you understand and share another person's experiences and emotions : the ability to share someone else's feelings	感同身受
3	recast	v. to present (something) in a different way	彻底改动, 重铸
4	fickle	adj. changing opinions often	多变的
5	stalwart	adj. loyal and resolute	坚定的, 忠诚的
6	solicitous	adj. showing great attention or concern to another:	关心的
7	pretentious	adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are	炫耀的
8	whimsy	n. an unusual, unexpected, or fanciful idea	突发奇想
9	dispassionate	adj. not influenced or affected by emotions	客观的
10	incisive	adj. impressively direct and decisive	一针见血的, 深刻 尖锐的
11	vitiate	v. to make (something) less effective : to ruin or spoil (something)	损害, 使无效
12	lionize	v. to treat (someone) as a very important and famous person	重视, 尊敬
13	impugn	v. to criticize (a person's character, intentions, etc.) by suggesting that someone is not honest and should not to be trusted	(因人不诚实而) 批评抨击

¹ 本section为2014年5月10日GRE考试原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	warrant	v. to give assurance	保证
15	esoteric	adj. difficult to understand	难懂的
16	provisional	adj. existing or accepted for the present time but likely to be changed	暂时的, 临时的
17	hard-boiled	adj. devoid of sentimentality; tough	强硬的, 不懂动感情
18	query	n. a question or a request for information about something	询问
19	innocuous	adj. producing no injury	无害的
		adj. not likely to give offense or to arouse strong feelings or hostility	不惹人厌烦的
20	quizzical	adj. expressive of puzzlement, curiosity, or disbelief	疑惑的
		adj. teasing or mocking	戏弄的, 嘲笑的
21	impertinent	adj. rude and showing a lack of respect	粗鲁的
22	evasive	adj. not honest or direct	回避的, 闪烁其词的
23	elaborate	adj. planned or carried out with great care	精心的, 精细的
		v. to work out in detail	精心制作
		v. to expand something in detail	详细阐述
24	gall	v. to make (someone) feel annoyed or angry	使...生气
		n. a state of exasperation	愤怒
25	feckless	adj. weak or ineffective	虚弱的, 无能的
		adj. careless and irresponsible	粗心的, 不负责任的
26	unwitting	adj. not aware of what is really happening adj. not intended or planned	不知情的, 无意识的; 无心的
27	querulous	adj. complaining in an annoyed way	抱怨的
28	pious	adj. deeply religious	信仰虔诚的
		adj. marked by sham or hypocrisy	虚伪的

GRE佛脚备考系列

29	preachy	adj. trying to teach something (such as proper or moral behavior) in a way that is annoying or unwanted	说教的, 好为人师的
30	sanctimonious	adj. pretending to be morally better than other people	假装道德高尚的, 假正经的
31	plaintive	adj. expressing suffering or sadness	痛苦的
32	backwater	n. a place or situation regarded as isolated, stagnant, or backward	一潭死水
33	covet	v. to want (something that you do not have) very much	垂涎
34	arduous	adj. hard to accomplish or achieve	困难的
		adj. marked by great labor or effort	费力的
35	taxing	adj. burdensome and wearing	繁重的, 劳累的
36	preempt	v. to prevent (something) from happening	阻止, 先发制人
		v. to take the place of	取代
		v. to acquire by preemption	抢占
37	preface	n. an introduction to a book or speech	前言

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -19

序号	核心意思	词群
1	不真诚的	disingenuous, insincere
2	令人羡慕的	enviable, coveted
3	费力的	arduous, taxing, burdensome, laborious, onerous, grueling
4	缓和	temper, moderate, abate, assuage, attenuate, mitigate
5	相关的	interrelated, interdependent
6	不同的	dissimilar, heterogeneous

3. Phrases and Expressions

GRE佛脚备考系列

语言积累表-19

序号	习语表达	解释
1	consist of	由.....组成
2	in charge of	负责
3	be struck by	被.....震惊

4. Authentic Questions

1. Anthropologist Jane Goodall was _____ in her determination to anthropomorphize the animals she observed with such empathy, and so resisted her editors' attempts to recast her descriptions in more dispassionate language.

- A. fickle
- B. stalwart
- C. solicitous
- D. pretentious
- E. whimsical

2. The science of astronomy was begun by amateurs and today remains dependent on their contributions, which are incisive by virtue of being _____ by *a priori* assumptions that often vitiate the work of professional research scientists.

- A. characterized
- B. unencumbered
- C. supported
- D. contradicted
- E. inspired

3. Far from (i)_____ the actions taken by the newspaper's executives, Willem praised the executive's resistance to corruption – yet he doubted that their policies were practical enough to warrant (ii)_____ by other papers.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. lionizing	D. criticism
B. impugning	E. admiration
C. surveying	F. emulation

4. In the search for truth, the knowledge gained by scientists consists of approximations with varying degrees of certainty. Such (i)_____ truth can be highly (ii)_____, as the rapid and relatively steady progress of medical knowledge well exemplifies.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. unambiguous	D. useful
B. esoteric	E. equivocal
C. provisional	F. contentious

5. The prosecutor belied his hard-boiled reputation by submitting (i) _____ queries to the witness and accepting in turn (ii) _____ responses.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. innocuous	D. evasive
B. quizzical	E. elaborate
C. impertinent	F. informative

6. The cowbird can seem a rather comical creature with a slow, awkward walk and often upraised tail. Less (i)_____ is the cowbirds' habit of laying their eggs in the nests of other birds. The (ii)_____ nesters will usually accept the cowbird egg and raise the baby cowbird as their own. Unfortunately, cowbird eggs hatch sooner than the eggs of other species and the young cowbirds (iii)_____, using their size to their advantage in getting more food from the parents.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. amusing	D. feckless	G. grow quickly
B. painful	E. resistant	H. leave the nest
C. galling	F. unwitting	I. share their food

7. Despite a tendency to be overtly _____, the poetry does not consist solely of pious sentiments: It sparks the imagination and provides lively entertainment.

- A. preachy
- B. querulous
- C. insincere
- D. sanctimonious
- E. plaintive
- F. disingenuous

8. Today, the chair of the task force in charge of revising psychiatry diagnostic manual is a _____ post – people work for years to position themselves as candidates – but in the early nineteen, descriptive psychiatry was a backwater.

- A. a coveted
- B. an arduous
- C. a taxing
- D. a lucrative
- E. an enviable
- F. an influential

9. Scientific discovery calls for a difficult balance: Intrepid advocacy of new ideas must often be _____ by the results of self-imposed trials.

- A. tempered
- B. moderated
- C. unhampered
- D. preempted
- E. superseded
- F. prefaced

10. An apparent paradox led the scientists to pursue their present line of research: they were struck by the fact that a single mathematical formula can be used to describe physical phenomena that appear to be so _____.

- A. rudimentary
- B. interdependent
- C. interrelated
- D. complex
- E. heterogeneous
- F. dissimilar

Section 20 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-20

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	clamorous	adj. noisily insistent	吵吵闹闹的
2	invidious	adj. unpleasant and likely to cause bad feelings in other people	令人反感的
3	numinous	adj. supernatural, mysterious	超自然的
4	empirical	adj. originating in or based on observation or experience	根据观察或经验的
5	sonorous	adj. having a sound that is deep, loud, and pleasant	声音洪亮的
6	imprint	v. to cause (something) to stay in your mind or memory	铭刻，牢记
7	salutary	adj. producing a beneficial effect	有益的，有益健康的
8	deliberate	v. to think about or discuss something very carefully in order to make a decision	深思熟虑
		adj. done or said in a way that is planned or intended	故意的
9	sequential	adj. happening in a series or sequence	有序的
10	momentary	adj. lasting a very short time	短暂的
11	inevitable	adj. sure to happen	不可避免的，一定发生的
12	testimony	n. proof or evidence that something exists or is true	证据，证词
13	anecdote	n. A short account of an interesting or humorous incident	奇闻异事
14	grant	v. to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support your opinion	承认

¹ 本section为2014年5月10日GRE考试原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

		v. to bestow or transfer formally	授予
		v. to agree to do, give, or allow (something asked for or hoped for)	允许
15	purveyor	n. a person or business that sells or provides something	供应商
16	hypercritic	adj. criticizing other people or things too strongly or too often	吹毛求疵的
17	profit-monger	n. a person, business or profession marked by avarice and greed	贪婪的人
18	inertial	adj. a feeling of not having the energy or desire that is needed to move, change	不活泼的
19	opprobrium	n. very strong disapproval or criticism of a person or thing especially by a large number of people	辱骂
20	platitude	n. a banal, trite, or stale remark	陈词滥调
21	pugnacious	adj. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue	好争斗的
22	truculent	adj. easily annoyed or angered and likely to argue	好争斗的
		adj. scathingly harsh	言语刻薄的
23	supercilious	adj. having or showing the proud and unplesant attitude of people who think that they are better or more important than other people	目空一切的, 高傲的
24	polarize	v. to cause to separate into opposing groups	两极分化
25	conciliate	v. to make someone more friendly or less angry	安抚, 调和
26	astute	adj. having or showing an ability to notice and understand things clearly	敏锐的
27	nondescript	adj. typical and uninteresting	普通无聊的, 毫无亮点的
28	intoxicate	v. to excite or elate to the point of enthusiasm or frenzy	使...陶醉, 沉醉

GRE佛脚备考系列

29	promise	v. to show signs of	预示
30	compromise	v. to arrive at a settlement by making concessions	妥协, 让步
		v. to reduce in quality, value, or degree	降低
31	disclose	v. to make (something) known to the public	揭发, 揭露
32	brook	v. to stand for : tolerate	容忍, 忍受
33	repudiate	v. to refuse to accept or support	否认, 拒绝
34	tonic	adj. restorative or stimulating to health or well-being	有益健康的
35	overshadow	v. to exceed in importance	超出, 超过
		v. to cast a shadow over	遮盖
36	preclude	v. to prevent (someone) from doing something	阻止
37	forge	v. to make or imitate falsely especially with intent to defraud	伪造, 造假
		v. to form or bring into being especially by an expenditure of effort	努力形成
38	fractious	adj. irritable or peevish	易怒的
		adj. inclined to make trouble	爱惹事的, 不服管的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -20

序号	核心意思	词群
1	拒绝	reject, repudiate, decline, rebuff, refuse, spurn
2	忍受, 容忍	brook, tolerate, abide, endure, stand, stomach
3	有害的	adverse, unfavorable, baleful, deleterious, baneful, detrimental, noxious, pernicious
4	有益健康的	restorative, tonic, healthy, salutary, wholesome, salubrious
5	阻止	prevent, preclude, avert, forestall
6	温顺的	compliant, tractable, obedient, submissive, manageable
7	不服管的	restive, fractious, refractory, defiant

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-20

序号	习语表达	解释
1	after all	毕竟
2	base on	基于
3	on the part of	就.....而言
4	speak of	说明

4. Authentic Questions

1. My grandma has a strong belief in all things _____: she insists, for example, that the house in which she lived as a child was haunted.

- A. clamorous
- B. invidious
- C. numinous
- D. empirical
- E. sonorous

2. Consolidating a memory is not instantaneous, after all, or even _____: every memory must be encoded and moved from short-term to long-term storage. Some of those memories are, for whatever reason, more vividly imprinted than others.

- A. salutary
- B. deliberate
- C. sequential
- D. momentary
- E. inevitable

3. Many of the unusual behaviors attributed to crows – such as drinking coffee or presenting gifts to people who feed them – are based on (i)_____ and therefore fall into the category of (ii)_____ rather than science.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. long-term observation	D. anecdote
B. controlled experiments	E. speculation
C. secondhand testimony	F. hypothesis

4. The notion of film producers as the ogres of the movie business has proved an (i)_____ one, but according to *The Producers* by Tim Adler, it is not always granted in reality. Attacking what he calls the “auteur myth”—the idea of the director as the only purveyor of art in an industry otherwise peopled with (ii)_____—he places at the heart of his book an image of the producer, not the director, as the primary (iii)_____ force in the development and production of a movie.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. accurate	D. visionaries	G. financial
B. hypercritical	E. profit mongers	H. inertial
C. enduring	F. innocents	I. creative

5. The (i)_____ nature of the candidate's comments is calculated. As a long-standing target of critics who regard him as a radical, he understands that he needs to be as (ii)_____ as possible if he is to overcome those critiques and appear as a (iii)_____ leader.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. opprobrious	D. innocuous	G. polarizing
B. platitudinous	E. truculent	H. cautious
C. pugnacious	F. supercilious	I. conciliatory

6. The new art museum's (i)_____ building augurs well for that ambitious institution because it speaks of (ii)_____ contemporary architecture on the part of the board of directors that may (iii)_____ equal astuteness about contemporary art.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. nondescript	D. a discernment about	G. conceal
B. outstanding	E. a hostility toward	H. supplant
C. outdated	F. an intoxication	I. promise

7. Members of the union's negotiating team insisted on several changes to the company's proposal before they would support it, making it clear that they would _____ no compromise.

- A. disclose
- B. reject
- C. brook
- D. tolerate
- E. repudiate
- F. weigh

8. Excessive focus on what might have been can cause in us feelings of restlessness and regret, but some scientists are beginning to think that fancying an alternative reality might have _____ effects as well.

- A. subtle
- B. adverse
- C. restorative
- D. pleasurable
- E. unfavorable
- F. tonic

9. Apparent flaws in the sculptor's work have not _____ its respectful reception by most modern critics.

- A. determined
- B. controlled
- C. undermined
- D. prevented
- E. overshadowed
- F. precluded

10. Williamson had a fierce commitment to achieving an accord, spending enormous amount of time trying to forge a consensus out of an often _____ assembly.

- A. apathetic
- B. fractious
- C. restive
- D. cynical
- E. compliant
- F. tractable

Section 21 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-21

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	furtive	adj. done in a quiet and secret way to avoid being noticed	鬼鬼祟祟的
2	archetypal	n. a perfect example of something	典型
3	incendiary	adj. causing anger	引起愤怒的
4	ephemeral	adj. lasting for a markedly brief time	短暂的
5	dazzle	v. to greatly impress or surprise (someone) by being very attractive or exciting	使...惊讶
6	surreptitious	adj. done in a secret way	秘密的，鬼鬼祟祟的
7	resolve	v. to make a definite and serious decision to do something	决定，决心要做
8	resent	v. to be angry or upset about (someone or something that you think is unfair)	憎恨，生气
9	vexatious	adj. causing vexation : distressing	令人烦恼的
10	clandestine	adj. done secretly	秘密的，隐蔽的
11	equitable	adj. just or fair	平等的，公平的
12	strenuous	adj. requiring or showing great energy and effort	费力的
13	validate	v. to support or corroborate on a sound or authoritative basis	证实，使有效
14	collaborate	v. to work with another person or group in order to achieve or do something	合作
15	spurn	v. to reject with disdain or contempt	摒弃，蔑视
16	ponder	v. to think about or consider (something) carefully	沉思，仔细思考

¹ 本section为2014年5月10日GRE考试原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

17	litigant	n. a person who is involved in a lawsuit : someone who is suing another person or is being sued by another person	诉讼当事人
18	evidentiary	adj. being, relating to, or affording evidence	证据的
19	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化
20	adduce	v. to mention or provide (something, such as a fact or example) as evidence or proof to support an argument	引用...证明
21	obfuscate	v. to make (something) more difficult to understand	使...困惑
22	replicate	v. to repeat or copy (something) exactly	复制
23	intricate	adj. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements	复杂的
24	tedious	adj. boring and too slow or long	冗长无聊的
25	canned	adj. lacking originality or individuality as if mass-produced	千篇一律的
26	convoluted	adj. very complicated and difficult to understand	难懂的, 复杂的
27	vacuous	adj. emptied of or lacking content	空的
		adj. marked by lack of ideas or intelligence	愚蠢的
28	tortuous	adj. complicated, long, and confusing	复杂难懂的
29	formulaic	adj. containing or made from ideas or expressions that have been used many times before and are therefore not very new or interesting	刻板的, 俗套的
30	hard-nosed	adj. being tough, stubborn, or uncompromising	坚韧不妥协的
		adj. not influenced by emotions	理性的
31	engaging	adj. very attractive or pleasing in a way that holds your attention	吸引人的
32	compassionate	adj. feeling or showing concern for someone who is sick, hurt, poor, etc.	同情的

GRE佛脚备考系列

33	vigorous	adj. healthy and strong	精力充沛的
34	rehabilitate	v. to restore to a former capacity	恢复
35	unerring	adj. always right and accurate : making no errors	可靠的；稳定的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -21

序号	核心意思	词群
1	复杂的	convoluted, tortuous, twisted
2	千篇一律的	canned, formulaic
3	精力旺盛的	vigorous, spirited, dynamic, energetic, robust, vital
4	保护	preserve, safeguard, conserve, protect
5	恢复	restore, rehabilitate
6	未完成的	incomplete, unfinished

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-21

序号	习语表达	解释
1	as if	仿佛
2	filled with	充满
3	come off the list	从名单中撤下

4. Authentic Questions

1. The novel presents him as a man who monitors his state of mind and emotions as though he were doing so ___, talking and thinking about himself as if he were someone else.

- A. guiltily
- B. instinctively
- C. furtively
- D. heedlessly
- E. externally

2. The sand paintings that McCall created—a synthesis of painting, sculpture, and photography—were meant to be ____, preserved only in the memories of witnesses.

- A. archetypal
- B. incendiary
- C. ephemeral
- D. naturalistic
- E. dazzling

3. People frequently attempt to relieve their workplace frustrations via surreptitious comments around the watercooler but would be better able to resolve their resentments if they were less (i)_____ about their problem and initiated a more (ii)_____ dialogue.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. vexatious	D. equitable
B. clandestine	E. sincere
C. opportunistic	F. open

4. Although the rich history of filmed versions of Shakespeare's plays reaches back to the early twentieth century, filmmakers still appear to (i)_____. They typically seek to (ii)_____ their work by claiming that film techniques can improve upon Shakespeare's text and on the conditions of theatrical performance, and yet such claims, asserted too strenuously, can seem defensive.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. doubt their own legitimacy	D. adapt
B. misinterpret theatrical conventions	E. validate
C. underestimate Shakespeare's appeal	F. minimize

5. Dirac may have (i)_____ the company of other theoretical physicals, but he often (ii)_____, rarely (iii)_____ group discussions and almost never collaborating with others in his own work.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. appreciated	D. kept them at a distance	G. cutting off
B. analyzed	E. welcomed their company	H. contributing to
C. spurned	F. pondered their insights	I. shrinking from

6. Environmental models—mathematical representations designed to stimulate natural systems—are regularly used by litigants in legal disputes over environmental issues. Unfortunately, the (i)_____ scientific model is (ii)_____ in environmental tort litigation. Because of the adversarial nature of litigation, models are often used by one side to (iii)_____ empirical evidence presented by the other. And because modeling is a particularly technical field, the task of assessing a given model's relevance and reliability may exceed the abilities of judges and juries.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. evidentiary value of	D. avoided	G. adduce
B. uncertainty inherent in	E. predictive	H. obfuscate
C. increasing reliance on	F. exacerbated	I. replicate

7. Jaime Javier Rodriguez notes that popular art forms often conceal a daunting complexity: frequently what appears _____ becomes intricate and challenging when closely examined.

- A. tedious
- B. canned
- C. convoluted
- D. vacuous
- E. tortuous
- F. formulaic

8. Even the most hardnosed critics could hardly deny that the novelist's best books are _____: they are filled with energy, imagination, and something close to a white-hot inspiration.

- A. inventive
- B. engaging
- C. spirited
- D. compassionate
- E. vigorous
- F. warmhearted

9. Reuters are not against _____ noteworthy architecture but suggests a cap on the amount to be protected at any one time: if you want to protect another ancient building, one should come off the list.

- A. preserving
- B. rehabilitating
- C. promoting
- D. restoring
- E. emulating
- F. safeguarding

10. In science, replicability comes with the idea that the pursuit of scientific truth should not be _____: researchers who make claims must allow others to test them empirically.

- A. incomplete
- B. settled
- C. private
- D. unfinished
- E. insular
- F. unerring

Section 22 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览 (以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表) -22

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	plethora	n. a very large amount or number	大量
2	paucity	n. a small amount of something	少量
3	upheaval	n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc.	(引起混乱的) 巨变
4	demoralize	v. to weaken the morale of (a person or group)	使...泄气
5	negligible	adj. very small or unimportant	不重要的
6	coax	v. to influence or gently urge by caressing or flattering	诱骗
7	riveting	adj. wholly absorbing or engrossing one's attention	吸引人的
8	traumatic	adj. emotionally upset	心灵受创伤的
9	souvenir	n. something that is kept as a reminder of a place you have visited, an event you have been to, etc.	纪念品
10	retinue	n. a group of helpers, supporters, or followers	随行人员
11	integrity	n. the quality of being honest and fair	正直
12	foster	v. to help (something) grow or develop	助长, 促进
		v. to provide the care that a parent usually gives to a child : to be or become the foster parent of a child	养育, 照料
13	decry	v. to say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong, etc.	责难
14	tedious	adj. boring and too slow or long	冗长无聊的

¹ 本section为2014年5月10日GRE考试原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

15	exclusive	adj. not shared : available to only one person or group	独有的, 排外的
16	fickle	adj. changing opinions often	多变的
17	wide-ranging	adj. extensive in scope	广泛的
18	experimental	adj. using a new way of doing or thinking about something	新颖的, 创新的
19	acclaim	v. to praise (someone or something) in a very strong and enthusiastic way	欢呼, 喝彩
20	overarching	adj. dominating or embracing all else	首要的, 支配一切的
21	meld	v. merge, blend	混合
22	spearhead	n. a person, thing, or group that organizes or leads something (such as a movement or attack)	先锋部队
23	pacific	adj. loving peace : not wanting war or conflict	爱好和平的
24	lethargic	adj. feeling a lack of energy or a lack of interest in doing things	漠不关心的, 缺乏热情的
25	austere	adj. simple or unadorned	朴素的, 没有装饰的
		adj. having a serious and unfriendly quality	严肃的
		adj. relating to or having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure	生活简朴的
26	dovish	adj. advocating peace, conciliation or negotiation in preference to confrontation or armed conflict	爱好和平的
27	acrimony	n. harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or disposition	尖刻, 犀利

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -22

序号	核心意思	词群
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GRE佛脚备考系列

1	创新的	innovative, experimental, creative, original, novel
2	混合	meld, combine, conflate, blend, merge
3	懒惰的	indolent, lethargic, idle, lazy, slothful, sluggish
4	爱好和平的	pacific, dovish, peace-loving
5	尖酸刻薄	acrimony, bitterness
6	恐惧	trepidation, apprehension, fear, fright, horror

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-22

序号	习语表达	解释
1	little by little	一点一点地
2	play a part in	参与, 起作用

4. Authentic Questions

1. The combination of Isabella Beeton's short life and the _____ of evidence for some parts of her story means that at times her biographer, Kathryn Hughes, is forced to fill out her narrative with background information.

- A. reliability
- B. plethora
- C. relevance
- D. paucity
- E. transparency

2. If all stars are fiery gas balls like our own sun, and if the principle that the situation of our own solar system is not (i) _____ is (ii) _____, then one might think that many other stars should be surrounded by a retinue of planets and moons.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. obvious	D. true
B. permanent	E. redundant
C. special	F. tested

3. Although strikes remain rarer in Britain than in many other European countries, and their economic impact is (i) _____ compared to the great upheavals of the 1970s and 1980s, their number has (ii) _____ after a few years of somewhat greater calm.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. inconclusive	D. exploded
B. demoralizing	E. declined
C. negligible	F. revived

GRE佛脚备考系列

4. The nature of our recollections is (i) _____. One memory can seem (ii) _____ whereas another must be coaxed out of our brain little by little. Although a moment that excites our emotions is more likely to be recorded than a (iii) _____ experience, the sensory qualities of an event also play a part in how vividly and accurately we remember it.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. inaccurate	D. vague and spotty	G. riveting
B. inconsistent	E. immediate and colorful	H. traumatic
C. insignificant	F. unreliable and elusive	I. routine

5. Keith Haring's cartoonish art became even more (i) _____ than Andy Warhol's much-reproduced soup cans when, in 1986, he opened his own store, the Pop Shop, to sell licensed Haring merchandise. The public loved souvenirs; the critics (ii) _____ what they saw as his betrayal of artistic integrity. Haring claimed that these critics misunderstood his (iii) _____ to take art beyond galleries and museums, and thus to give a wider audience the opportunity to experience art.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. commercial	D. fostered	G. failed plan
B. traditional	E. decried	H. financial need
C. expert	F. anticipated	I. sincere effort

6. Now that photographic prints have become a popular field for collecting, auctions are becoming more (i) _____. It is not just the entry of new collectors into the field that is causing this intensification. Established collectors' interests are also becoming more (ii) _____. Those who once concentrated on the work of either the nineteenth-century pioneers or the twentieth-century modernists are now keen to have (iii) _____ collections.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. competitive	D. fickle	G. comprehensive
B. tedious	E. wide-ranging	H. legitimate

C. exclusive	F. antiquarian	I. impressive
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7. Of all the singer's works, this album is the most dependent on the musical conventions of her day; it was both the least _____ of her albums and the most commercially successful.

- A. personal
- B. well-known
- C. experimental
- D. innovative
- E. acclaimed
- F. recognizable

8. The environmental advocacy group pushed for a single, overarching wetlands management plan that would _____ the existing efforts of various entities, resulting in a focused blueprint for saving the area's wetlands.

- A. combine
- B. meld
- C. undermine
- D. spearhead
- E. support
- F. subvert

9. Although initially it may be difficult to discern the essay's message of peace and conciliation, a close reading reveals its essentially _____ nature.

- A. pacific
- B. indolent
- C. banal
- D. lethargic
- E. austere
- F. dovish

10. It is rare for a prominent member of the company to leave without some _____. Smith, who resigned with civility, is an exception.

- A. acrimony
- B. bitterness
- C. trepidation
- D. apprehension
- E. regret
- F. embarrassment

Section 23 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-23

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	predilection	n. a natural liking for something	倾向, 偏好
2	invective	n. harsh or insulting words	辱骂, 侮辱
3	tenacious	adj. very determined to do something	坚定的
4	pugnacious	adj. showing a readiness or desire to fight or argue	好争斗的
5	effusive	adj. expressing a lot of emotion	表达过多感情的
6	merge	v. to become joined or united	合并
7	equable	adj. tending to remain calm	平静的
		adj. free from sudden or harsh changes	稳定不变的
8	tremendous	adj. very large or great	巨大的
9	extraneous	adj. not important	不重要的, 不相关的
		adj. coming from the outside	外部的
10	render	v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a specified condition	使...进入某种状态
11	scatter	v. to separate and go in different directions	分散
12	plummet	v. to fall or drop suddenly in amount, value, etc.	骤然下跌
13	disperse	v. to go or move in different directions	使...分散
14	displace	v. to force (people or animals) to leave the area where they live	驱逐
		v. to take the job or position of (someone or something)	取代, 代替
15	ostensible	adj. seeming or said to be true or real but very possibly not true or real	表面的, 虚假的

¹ 本section为2014年5月10日GRE考试原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

16	antithesis	n. the exact opposite of something or someone	相反，对立
17	concise	adj. using few words : not including extra or unnecessary information	简洁的
18	sensational	adj. exceedingly or unexpectedly excellent or great	极好的
		adj.causing very great excitement or interest with shocking details	(通过可怕的细节)令人兴奋的，骇人听闻的
19	immense	adj. very great in size or amount	巨大的
20	consummate	adj. complete in every detail	完满的，圆满的
21	oracle	n. an authoritative or wise expression or answer	神谕，睿智的回答
22	prophetic	adj. correctly stating what will happen in the future	预言的
23	inexplicable	adj. not able to be explained or understood	不能解释的
24	inauspicious	adj. not showing or suggesting that future success is likely : not auspicious	不吉利的
25	divert	v. to distract	分散，转移（注意力，精神）
		v. to give pleasure to especially by distracting the attention from what burdens or distresses	通过转移注意力使人愉悦
26	annihilate	v. to destroy (something or someone) completely	毁灭，毁坏
27	watershed	n. a time when an important change happens	分水岭
28	ameliorate	v. to make better or more tolerable	改善，提升
29	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化
30	extenuate	v. to lessen or to try to lessen the seriousness or extent of by making partial excuses : mitigate	减轻

31	mitigate	v. to make less severe or intense	减缓
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2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -23

序号	核心意思	词群
1	预言的	oracular, prophetic, predictive
2	费解的	inexplicable, incomprehensible
3	保护	guard, protect, safeguard, defend, secure
4	消灭	annihilate, destroy, decimate, devastate, extinguish, ruin
5	不间断的	ongoing, continuous
6	不太可能的	unlikely, improbable, implausible, incredible, unbelievable
7	减轻	extenuate, mitigate
8	加重	exacerbate, aggravate, foment

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-23

序号	习语表达	解释
1	at odds with	与.....不一致
2	bird's-eye views	俯视图
3	far beyond	远远超出

4. Authentic Questions

1. The author affects _____ in the tone of his novels that is quite at odds with his predilection for invective in his nonfiction publications.

- A. a tenacity
- B. a neutrality
- C. a pugnacity
- D. an effusiveness
- E. an irascibility

2. Although most of the lakes have merged, salinity levels are not _____ throughout the lake system: an upward-trending salinity gradient extends southeast from Pelican Lake to East Stump Lake, a distance of nearly 80 kilometers.

- A. known
- B. equable
- C. rising
- D. problematic
- E. unprecedented

3. Among the most popular Currier & Ives lithographic prints in nineteenth-century America were bird's-eye views of great cities such as New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. These were edited into books, and the cities' (i)_____ meant that new views were (ii)_____ for successive editions.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. tremendous productivity	D. hard to obtain
B. extraneous growth	E. rendered superfluous
C. unparalleled activity	F. regularly required

4. Gilbert saw himself as an investigator, a role whose mental state he (i)_____ with that of (ii)_____. Consequently he never accepted an academic position or wrote a comprehensive textbook, so that despite his years of intellectual leadership he never established a school of followers or articulated a distinctly Gilbertian creed.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. contrasted	D. an administrator
B. combined	E. a teacher
C. equated	F. an engineer

5. Evidence suggests that populations of migratory birds in both the New and Old Worlds have (i)_____, a (ii)_____ that carries the potential for significant ecological damage far beyond the shrinking numbers of the birds themselves.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. scattered	D. dispersal
B. stabilized	E. decline
C. plummeted	F. displacement

6. It is plausible to regard a collection of letters spanning youth and old age as (i)_____ of autobiography: the procession of characters who inhabit a life and a chronology of incidents turn up reliably in either form. Yet autobiography, even when ostensibly steeped in candor, tends toward (ii)_____ through later perspectives, afterwords, and second thoughts, whereas letters have an undeniable (iii)_____, offering select glimpses of the fraught and living moment.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. an approximation	D. concision	G. sensitivity
B. a precursor	E. reconsideration	H. immediacy
C. the antithesis	F. sensationalism	I. formality

7. Williams finds the appearance of Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* in 1855 nearly _____ given the immense disparity between Whitman's earlier published works, which Williams finds dismal, and the consummate mastery of *Leaves*.

- A. oracular
- B. prophetic
- C. inevitable
- D. inexplicable
- E. inauspicious
- F. incomprehensible

8. Carr insists that the so-called information society might be more accurately described as the interruption society: it _____ attention, the scarcest of all resources, and stuffs the mind with trivia.

- A. guards
- B. protects
- C. diverts
- D. destroys
- E. annihilates
- F. transcends

9. Although the Kuiper Belt—the icy region of the solar system where Pluto orbits—was once much more crowded, today it has such a low density of objects that collisions between them are _____.

- A. inconsequential
- B. ongoing
- C. unthinkable
- D. improbable
- E. continuous
- F. unlikely

10. The environmental threat posed by the New Zealand mud snail, an invasive species, is _____ by the snail's small size, which facilitates its spread across watersheds through human activity.

- A. initiated
- B. ameliorated
- C. exacerbated
- D. extenuated
- E. mitigated
- F. aggravated

Section 24 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-24

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	quixotic	adj. foolishly impractical especially in the pursuit of ideals	不切实际的
2	prescience	n. the ability to know what will or might happen in the future	先见，预知
3	viable	adj. capable of being done or used	可行的
		adj. capable of living or of developing into a living thing	可以存活的
4	impassive	adj. unsusceptible to or destitute of emotion	冷漠的，无动于衷的
		adj. giving no sign of feeling or emotion	面无表情的
5	solitary	adj. not involving or including anyone or anything else	单独的
6	sluggish	adj. moving slowly or lazily	迟钝的
7	draconian	adj. exceedingly harsh; very severe	极其严苛的
8	rapacious	adj. having or showing a strong or excessive desire to acquire money or possess things	贪婪的
9	deplete	v. to use most or all of	耗尽
10	hidebound	adj. not willing to accept new or different ideas	守旧的
11	embolden	v. to make (someone) more confident	鼓舞，鼓励
12	encumber	v. to cause problems or difficulties for	阻碍
13	conversant	adj. having knowledge or experience	熟悉的
14	purport	v. to claim to be or do a particular thing when this claim may not be true	（虚假地）声称

¹ 本section为2014年6月7日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

15	arcane	adj. known or understood by only a few people	难懂的, 只有少数人懂得的
16	midst	n. the interior or central part or point : middle	当中
17	chaos	n. complete confusion and disorder	混乱
18	self-defeating	adj. injurious to one's or its own purposes or welfare	违背自己利益的, 弄巧成拙的
19	aggrandize	v. to make appear great or greater	夸大, 吹捧
		v. to enhance the power, wealth, position, or reputation of	抬高身价, 提高地位
20	perpetuate	v. to cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue	持续, 使...继续
21	abuse	v. to use (something) wrongly	滥用
22	archaic	adj. old and no longer used	过时的
23	misuse	v. to treat (someone) unfairly	不公平的对待
		v. to use incorrectly	误用
24	untenable	adj. not capable of being defended against attack or criticism	(论点) 经不起反驳的, 站不住脚的
25	cliché	n. a hackneyed theme, characterization, or situation	陈词滥调
26	condescend	v. to show that you believe you are more intelligent or better than other people	显示优越感
		v. to do something that you usually do not do because you believe you are too important to do it	放下身段做...
27	outright	adv. in a full and complete way	完全地, 彻底地
28	malfeasance	adj. wrongdoing or misconduct especially by a public official	违法行为
29	fraudulent	adj. done to trick someone for the purpose of getting something valuable	欺诈的

GRE佛脚备考系列

30	hysteria	n. a state in which your emotions (such as fear) are so strong that you behave in an uncontrolled way	情绪失控, 举止失常
31	vilify	v. to utter slanderous and abusive statements against	诽谤, 辱骂
32	stymie	v. to present an obstacle to	阻碍
33	aggrieve	v. to give pain or trouble to : distress	使痛苦

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -24

序号	核心意思	词群
1	滥用	abuse, misuse, misemploy
2	过时的	archaic, outdated, antiquated, outmoded
3	无根据的	untenable, baseless, unfounded, unjustified, unreasonable, groundless, gratuitous
4	阻碍	hinder, stymie, encumber, inhibit, impede, obstruct, shackle

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-24

序号	习语表达	解释
1	no longer	不再
2	for instance	举例
3	a wide range of	大范围的
4	in the midst of	在.....当中

4. Authentic Questions

1. What once seemed a quixotic vision—the “Subway to the Sea,” connecting Union Station in downtown Los Angeles to the Pacific Ocean in Santa Monica—no longer seems quite so _____.

- A. impracticable
- B. prescient
- C. banal
- D. viable
- E. beneficial

2. Unlike some mammals—cows and sheep, for instance—that are notably _____, lions have a wide range of facial expressions.

- A. tractable
- B. impassive
- C. solitary
- D. social
- E. sluggish

3. The history of the region’s natural resources has been one of initial (i)_____ followed by (ii)_____, as such the region has over time gone from a resource-rich to a resource-dependent economy.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. disappointment	D. growing interdependence
B. abundance	E. draconian regulation
C. conservation	F. rapacious depletion

4. The author paints a rather dark picture of book publishing as a hidebound industry, one that is facing a profound change in its mode of production but is so (i)_____ its past as to be (ii)_____ opportunities offered by technological change.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. alienated from	D. eager to exploit
B. emboldened by	E. unable to seize
C. encumbered by	F. forced to reconsider

5. Folmer's book on Edith Wharton seems far removed from recent trends in literary criticism; this need not to be a fault, except that, in its title and introduction, the book (i)_____ to be conversant with contemporary discourse in the field, but in its actual analysis of Wharton's work, it is marked by a very (ii)_____ approach.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. designs	D. old-fashioned
B. fails	E. timely
C. purports	F. arcane

6. Viewing people as "social atoms" that obey rather simple rule (which are not unlike the laws of physic), one may discover certain (i)_____. Take, for example, the way channels emerge when people move in crowds. In the midst of initially (ii)_____ movements, one person begins to follow another—in an effort to avoid collisions—and streams of movement emerge. As more people join in, there is greater pull on others to join the flow, and the particular channels become (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. apparent contradictions	D. inflexible	G. self-defeating
B. unproductive tendencies	E. straightforward	H. self-aggrandizing
C. lawlike regularities	F. chaotic	I. self-perpetuating

7. Few ideas are more _____ than the notion that cultures evolve in Darwin fashion; many academics have begun writing about cultural evolution, but few treat the underlying Darwinian logic with the care it deserves.

- A. abused
- B. archaic
- C. misused
- D. outdated
- E. divisive
- F. derivative

8. Any notion of justice in the fortunes of artists is _____: works of equal value and quality produce quite different returns or no returns at all

- A. baseless
- B. cliché
- C. untenable
- D. insulting
- E. condescending
- F. idealistic

9. In a number of instances, investors hoping to tap into the region's meteoric growth have instead faced problems ranging from unpredictable management practices to outright _____.

- A. malfeasance
- B. incompetence
- C. fraudulence
- D. capriciousness
- E. hysteria
- F. impulsiveness

10. After many years of feeling _____ by his senior managers, Clark was becoming hopeful of advancement.

- A. vilified
- B. stymied
- C. hindered
- D. aggrieved
- E. circumvented
- F. overlooked

Section 25¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览 (以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表) -25

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	proliferate	v. to increase in number or amount quickly	快速增长
2	cataclysm	n. something that causes great destruction, violence, etc.	n. 灾难
3	pervasive	adj. existing in or spreading through every part of something	广泛的, 蔓延的
4	deride	v. to talk or write about (someone or something) in a very critical or insulting way : to say that (someone or something) is ridiculous or has no value	嘲笑, 嘲弄
5	sacrosanct	adj. most sacred or holy	神圣而不可侵犯的
6	ephemeral	adj. lasting for a markedly brief time	短暂的
7	malleable	adj. capable of being altered or controlled by outside forces or influences	可塑的
8	egalitarian	adj. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people	平等的
9	autonomous	adj. having the power or right to govern itself	自治的
		adj. responding, reacting, or developing independently of the whole	独立自主的
10	contiguous	adj. used to describe things that touch each other or are immediately next to each other	临近的
11	endanger	v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a dangerous place or situation	危害
12	anthropogenic	adj. caused by humans	人为的
13	mutual	adj. shared between two or more people or groups	相互的, 共同的

¹ 本section为2014年6月7日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	reinforce	v. to strengthen (a group of people) with new supplies or more people	加强
15	inverse	adj. opposite in order, nature, or effect	相反的
16	unfeeling	adj. not sympathetic to others	冷血的, 没有同情心的
17	benign	adj. not causing harm or damage	无害的
		adj. showing kindness and gentleness	温和的, 善良的
18	orthodox	adj. accepted as true or correct by most people	主流的
		adj. accepting and closely following the traditional beliefs and customs of a religion	符合传统的
19	anomalous	adj. not expected or usual	不寻常的, 异常的
20	embody	v. to represent (something) in a clear and obvious way	体现
21	repertoire	n. all the plays, songs, dances, etc., that a performer or group of performers knows and can perform	全部节目, 详单
22	context	n. the situation in which something happens : the group of conditions that exist where and when something happens	环境, 背景
23	straightforward	adj. free from evasiveness or obscurity	直白的, 坦诚的
24	augment	v. to increase the size or amount of (something)	放大
25	ameliorate	v. to make better or more tolerable	改善, 提升
26	extrovert	n. a friendly person who likes being with and talking to other people : an outgoing person	外向的人, 爱社交者
27	essential	adj. extremely important and necessary	必要的, 重要的
28	indispensable	adj. extremely important and necessary	不可缺少的
29	conscientious	adj. very careful about doing what you are supposed to do : concerned with doing something correctly	本着良心的
		adj. thorough and assiduous	勤奋的

GRE佛脚备考系列

30	salient	adj. very important or noticeable	明显的, 显眼的
31	robust	adj. strong and healthy	强壮的
32	evanescent	adj. lasting a very short time	短暂的
33	cumbersome	adj. unwieldy because of heaviness and bulk	笨拙的
34	unwieldy	adj. difficult to handle, control, or deal with because of being large, heavy, or complex	体积庞大而笨重的
35	eccentric	adj. strange or unusual	古怪的
36	predilection	n. a natural liking for something	倾向, 偏好
37	vacillate	v. to repeatedly change your opinions or desires	摇摆不定, 犹豫
38	waver	v. to become unsteady because of weakness, emotion, tiredness, etc.	摇摆不定
39	cowardice	n. lack of courage or resolution	胆小

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -25

序号	核心意思	词群
1	显著的, 突出的	salient, visible, conspicuous, noticeable, outstanding, prominent, remarkable
2	强健的	robust, strong, sturdy, firm, stalwart, stout
3	令人困惑的	perplexing, confounding, befuddling, bewildering, confusing, puzzling
4	短暂的	evanescent, ephemeral, fleeting, transient, transitory
5	难处理的	cumbersome, unwieldy, unhandy, ponderous
6	倾向	predilection, proclivity, predisposition, disposition, bias, propensity, tendency
7	犹豫	waver, vacillate, hesitate

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-25

序号	习语表达	解释
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1	handle with	处理
2	far from	远非
3	tease apart	梳理

4. Authentic Questions

1. In the solar system, collisions involving cosmic objects are among the most _____ processes shaping surfaces: images of many solar system objects show a proliferation of impact craters formed throughout the past 4.5 billion years.

- A. cataclysmic
- B. pervasive
- C. misleading
- D. uncontrollable
- E. random

2. Many creative photographers were delighted to find in instant photography a mode that encouraged them to stop viewing photography as _____ and start viewing it as something they could handle with spontaneity, even derision.

- A. sacrosanct
- B. ephemeral
- C. malleable
- D. egalitarian
- E. autonomous

3. Recent scholarship has questioned the (i) _____ of tropical forests around the world.

Archeologists have shown, for example, that the largest contiguous tract of what was thought to be virgin rain forest in the southern Amazon had been transformed into a cultural parkland before European contact, and many of the forest islands in West Africa's savanna-forest transition zone are (ii) _____ as well.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. diversity	D. isolated
B. naturalness	E. endangered
C. sustainability	F. anthropogenic

4. The researcher found that in assessing others, many people hold an unconscious view that competence and warmth are (i)_____: when they perceive a person to be highly capable, they infer that he or she must have a tendency to be (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. equally important	D. ambitious
B. mutually reinforcing	E. unfeeling
C. inversely related	F. disingenuous

5. Mr. Stevens found that home schooling, far from representing (i)_____ philosophy, (ii)_____ some of the most widely accepted education ideas that children should be treated as individuals, taught in small numbers, and even a measure of discretion over their own learning.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. a benign	D. overcomes
B. an orthodox	E. embodies
C. an anomalous	F. anticipates

6. Most capuchin monkey conflict involves such a (i)_____ repertoire of gestural and vocal signals that it is difficult for researchers to tease apart the meanings of the individual signals. This (ii)_____ is (iii)_____ by the fact that many signals seem to shift in meaning according to the context in which they are produced and the developmental stage of the individuals producing them.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. precise	D. problem	G. augmented
B. rich	E. opportunity	H. ameliorated
C. straightforward	F. oversight	I. anticipated

7. Architects may be more extroverted and therefore the more _____ member of a bridge design team, but they are not always the most essential.

- A. indispensable
- B. conscientious
- C. reliable
- D. visible
- E. valuable
- F. salient

8. Although scientific progress leads to constant revision of ideas, one observation that has remained _____ over the years is that there are a lot of insects in the world: some 950,000 species have been identified.

- A. robust
- B. significant
- C. strong
- D. perplexing
- E. confounding
- F. obscure

9. Anne Carson's book *Nax* is, very deliberately, _____ literary object—the opposite of an e-reader, which is designed to vanish in your palm as you read on a train.

- A. an evanescent
- B. a cumbersome
- C. an immutable
- D. an unwieldy
- E. an ephemeral
- F. a flexible

10. One of the peculiarities of humans is that we irrationally gravitate to the predictable and avoid risk. Whatever the reasons for this _____, it is hardly a sound basis for dealing with complex, long-term problems.

- A. eccentricity
- B. predilection
- C. vacillation
- D. proclivity
- E. wavering
- F. cowardice

Section 26 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-26

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	tantamount	adj. equal to something in value, meaning, or effect	(数量, 效果) 相当的
2	vindicate	v. to show that (someone) should not be blamed for a crime, mistake, etc.	证明...的清白
3	proscribe	v. to not allow	禁止
4	valediction	n. an act of bidding farewell	告别
5	exculpate	v. to prove that someone is not guilty of doing something wrong	开脱罪责
6	affable	adj. easy and pleasant to speak to	和蔼可亲的
7	ebullient	adj. lively and enthusiastic	热情洋溢的
8	irascible	adj. becoming angry very easily	易怒的, 坏脾气的
9	overwrought	adj. very excited or upset	情绪激动且不高兴的
10	measured	adj. done with thought and care	慎重的
11	chronology	n. a record of the order in which a series of events happened	年表
12	synopsis	n. a short description of the most important information about something	概要
13	awry	adj. away from the correct course	错误的
14	astute	adj. having or showing an ability to notice and understand things clearly	敏锐的
15	discount	v. to minimize the importance of	低估, 轻视
16	emulate	v. to strive to equal or excel	通过模仿而赶超
17	commend	v. to praise (someone or something) in a serious and often public way	赞美

¹ 本section为2014年6月22日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

18	egalitarian	adj. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people	平等的
19	anachronism	n. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc.	时代错乱
20	regal	adj. of, relating to, or suitable for a king or queen	帝王的, 皇室的
21	forbear	v. to choose not to do (something that you could do) : to avoid doing or saying (something)	克制, 忍耐
22	impetuous	adj. acting or done quickly and without thought : controlled by emotion rather than thought	冲动的, 鲁莽的
23	boorish	adj. resembling or befitting a boor (as in crude insensitivity)	粗鲁的, 粗野的
24	chivalrous	adj. behaving in an honorable or polite way especially toward women	对女人彬彬有礼 的, 骑士风度的
25	circumspect	adj. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something	小心谨慎的
26	cease	v. to stop happening : to end	停止, 不再
27	encyclopedic	adj. dealing with or knowing a subject thoroughly or completely	(如大百科全书 般) 全面的
28	long-winded	adj. tediously long in speaking or writing	冗长无聊的
29	rambling	adj. lengthy and digressive	跑题的, 冗长的
		adj. habitually roaming	闲逛的
30	overbearing	adj. often trying to control the behavior of other people in an annoying or unwanted way	霸道总裁儿的
31	high-minded	adj. having or showing intelligence and a strong moral character	高尚的
32	allege	v. to assert without proof or before proving	断言, 宣称
33	unimpeachable	adj. not able to be doubted or questioned	毋庸置疑的

GRE佛脚备考系列

34	ingenious	adj. very smart or clever	天才的, 聪明的
35	unassuming	adj. not having or showing a desire to be noticed, praised	谦虚的, 低调的
36	sedition	adj. disposed to arouse or take part in or guilty of sedition	煽动叛乱的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -26

序号	核心意思	词群
1	全面的	exhaustive, encyclopedic, comprehensive, inclusive
2	冗长的	long-winded, rambling, circuitous, circumlocutory, prolix, verbose, wordy
3	聪明的, 有创造才能的	ingenious, clever, innovative, inventive, original
4	无可争辩的, 无懈可击的	unimpeachable, blameless, irrefutable, indisputable
5	谦虚的	modest, unassuming, humbles
6	不切实际的	quixotic, idealistic, impractical, utopian

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-26

序号	习语表达	解释
1	be tantamount to	等价于, 相当于
2	responsible for	为.....负责任
3	nothing if not	极其

4. Authentic Questions

1. Some ethicists worry that a deeper understanding of the brain may be tantamount to _____. If we discover that free will is an illusion of neural circuitry, how will we hold people responsible for their actions?

- A. vindication
- B. proscription
- C. ministration
- D. valediction
- E. exculpation

2. The stories in Yiyunshi's recent collection are distinctive, particularly for the strong contrast between their emotional intensity and their consistently _____ tone.

- A. affable
- B. ebullient
- C. measured
- D. irascible
- E. overwrought

3. Scholarly works on detective stories often begin with (i)_____, suggesting that there is something vaguely wrong with adults who spend their time reading such fiction and certainly something (ii)_____ those who devote energy to its analysis.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. chronologies	D. awry in
B. apologies	E. astute about
C. synopses	F. courageous about

4. So, perhaps the lesson is that rather than wanting their monarchy to (i)_____ its modernized Scandinavian counterparts, the British public cherishes it most when it is most (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. discount	D. egalitarian
B. emulate	E. anachronistic
C. commend	F. regal

5. He was never (i)_____ : he was nothing if not (ii)_____, so he forbore for the present to declare his passion.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. impetuous	D. boorish
B. thoughtful	E. circumspect
C. chivalrous	F. spontaneous

6. Although political events in different countries were not (i)_____ in the 19th century, their interrelationship was (ii)_____ compared with the present, when interdependence has become far greater: (iii)_____ ceased to be an option.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. unconnected	D. conditional	G. isolationism
B. trivial	E. superficial	H. resilience
C. simultaneous	F. transparent	I. idealism

7. Well organized and researched and including all significant discoveries of medical scientists, the History of Western Medicines has been justly called _____.

- A. encyclopedic
- B. long-winded
- C. exhaustive
- D. rambling
- E. overbearing

F. undiscriminating

8. Science is arguably a very high-minded pursuit, but that is not to say that all of its practitioners are _____ as numerous articles alleging overly generous pharmaceutical industry payments have tried to show.

- A. conventional
- B. clever
- C. unimpeachable
- D. ingenious
- E. blameless
- F. predictable

9. In a field of egotists, Bloomfield is _____, always praising her competitors and punctuating her correspondence with self-deprecating remarks.

- A. unassuming
- B. complimentary
- C. acerbic
- D. ingenuous
- E. cutting
- F. modest

10. Because its previously _____ beliefs have become the core tenets of mainstream politics, the activist group disbanded; with no skeptics to persuade, its purpose evaporated.

- A. arcane
- B. seditious
- C. quixotic
- D. idealistic
- E. popular
- F. conventional

Section 27 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-27

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	concur	v. to express agreement	同意
		v. to happen together	同时发生
2	erudite	adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying	博学的
3	contentious	adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree	引起争议的
		adj. likely or willing to argue	爱争吵的
4	methodical	adj. arranged, characterized by, or performed with method or order	有条理的
5	experimental	adj. using a new way of doing or thinking about something	新颖的, 创新的
6	formulaic	adj. containing or made from ideas or expressions that have been used many times before and are therefore not very new or interesting	刻板的, 俗套的
7	lucrative	adj. producing wealth	盈利的, 赚钱的
8	extrapolate	v. to form an opinion or to make an estimate about something from known facts	(依据已知信息) 推测
9	resemble	v. to be like or similar to	与...相似
10	drawback	n. a disadvantage or inconvenience	缺点
11	discredit	v. to refuse to accept as true or accurate	拒绝承认
		v. to cause disbelief in the accuracy or authority of	使被怀疑
		v. to deprive of good reputation	破坏名声
12	de-emphasize	v. to reduce in relative importance; also : play down	降低.....的重要性

¹ 本section为2014年6月22日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

13	check	v. to hold in restraint	阻止
14	doom	v. to make certain the failure or destruction of	注定（失败）
15	surfeit	n. an amount that is too much or more than you need	过量
16	conundrum	n. a confusing or difficult problem	难题
17	forestall	v. to stop (something) from happening	阻止
18	forgo	v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something)	放弃
19	endemic	adj. prevalent in or limited to a particular locality, region, or people	地方性的，流行的
		adj. common in or inherent to an enterprise or situation	（问题、情形）常见的
20	dominant	adj. more important, powerful, or successful than most or all others	占主导地位的，统治的
21	elaborate	adj. planned or carried out with great care	精心的，精细的
		v. to work out in detail	精心制作
		v. to expand something in detail	详细阐述
22	utilitarian	adj. made to be useful rather than to be decorative or comfortable	实用的
		adj. of or relating to utilitarianism	功利的，实用主义的
23	poise	v. to hold (something) in a balanced and steady position	使平衡
24	wane	v. to decrease gradually	减少，下降
		v. to approach an end	结束
		v. to show a progressively smaller illuminated area, as the moon does in passing from full to new	（月亮的）亏
25	ebb	v. to get worse	衰落
		v. to fall back from the flood stage	退潮

GRE佛脚备考系列

26	noteworthy	adj. important or interesting enough to be noticed : deserving attention	值得注意的
27	generosity	n. the quality of being kind, understanding, and not selfish : the quality of being generous; especially : willingness to give money and other valuable things to others	慷慨, 大方
28	integrity	n. the quality of being honest and fair	正直
29	eloquent	adj. having or showing the ability to use language clearly and effectively	能说会道的, 能言善辩的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -27

序号	核心意思	词群
1	地方性的	endemic, native, domestic, indigenous
2	不寻常的	rare, unusual, exceptional, peculiar, uncommon
3	功能的	utilitarian, functional
4	装饰的	decorative, ornamental
5	减弱	wane, ebb
6	谦虚	modesty, humility, humbleness, unassumingness

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-27

序号	习语表达	解释
1	dispense with	省掉, 免除
2	be obligated to	对.....负有责任
3	day in and day out	天天, 夜以继日
4	regardless of	不管, 不顾
5	aim at	针对, 目的在于

4. Authentic Questions

1. Politicians who invoke the founders of the United States in support of their views seem to imply that the founders consistently concurred in their own views when in reality they were a highly _____ group of thinkers.

- A. erudite
- B. innovative
- C. predictable
- D. contentious
- E. methodical

2. Of all her works, this play is the most dependent on the dramatic conventions of the author's day; it was both the least _____ of her plays and the most commercially successful.

- A. experimental
- B. popular
- C. formulaic
- D. lucrative
- E. contemporary

3. One way to predict the effects of global climates change on an ecosystem is to extrapolate current trends in global change factors into the future. A (i) _____ of this method is that its predictions (ii) _____ actual observations, but the method also makes the questionable assumptions that the future will, resemble the present.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. virtue	D. dispense with
B. drawback	E. derive from
C. peculiarity	F. improve upon

GRE佛脚备考系列

4. Just because, as a photographer, Friedlander (i)_____ places that most people consider ugly does not mean that he is out to prove they are beautiful. Instead, his work suggests that the photographer simply cannot ignore so much of the built American landscape but is obligated to (ii)_____ what we pass through day in and day out, regardless of (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. tends to avoid	D. document	G. authenticity
B. is harshly critical of	E. emulate	H. truthfulness
C. is interested in	F. discredit	I. aesthetics

5. China's rapidly growing population is the main threat facing large carnivores in the People's Republic. Increasingly, policies aimed at limiting population growth have been (i)_____. Nevertheless, the country's vast size and the isolation of many its regions mean that human populations in areas where large carnivores still occur (ii)_____. This human pressure has (iii)_____ the South China tiger.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. modified	D. could start to decline	G. celebrated
B. de-emphasized	E. can grow unchecked	H. doomed
C. implemented	F. have stabilized	I. bypassed

6. Behavior economists have come to believe that a (i)_____ of choices can be paralyzing, at Schwartz pointed out in the recent book *The paradox of Choice*. Studies of retirement plans show that the more investment choices a plan offers, the less likely people are to participate in it. It may follow then, that a lack of flexibility in certain plans may actually be a (ii)_____. People reasonably (iii)_____ some advantages in exchange for peace of mind.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. surfeit	D. virtue	G. foresee
B. reduction	E. conundrum	H. forestall
C. stabilization	F. revelation	I. forgo

7. Origin, distribution, and habitat are included in the book for some but not all of the plants; offering this information for each species would have given readers a clearer appreciation of the differences between _____ and introduced species.

- A. endemic
- B. native
- C. seasonal
- D. rare
- E. unusual
- F. dominant

8. In Inuit culture, elaborate carving has often been used to enhance _____ objects such as harpoon heads and other tools.

- A. utilitarian
- B. functional
- C. domestic
- D. decorative
- E. manufactured
- F. ornamental

9. Although in the mid-1970s nuclear power seemed poised for a still greater role in energy supply, in fact the _____ of its prestige had already begun.

- A. evaluation
- B. waning
- C. defense
- D. undermining
- E. ebbing
- F. vindication

10. As a critic, Nelson is noteworthy for her _____; rather than representing fully formed pronouncements, she is willing to let us watch as she works out her ideas.

- A. generosity
- B. humility
- C. integrity
- D. modesty
- E. eloquence
- F. rhetoric

Section 28 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-28

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	contemptuous	adj. feeling or showing deep hatred or disapproval	鄙视的
2	ignorant	adj. destitute of knowledge or education	无知的
3	decry	v. to say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong, etc.	责难
4	boast	v. speak vaingloriously	吹嘘
5	downplay	v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important	轻视
6	unbounded	adj. not limited in any way	不受限制的
7	disseminate	v. to cause (something, such as information) to go to many people	传播, 散布
8	magnificent	adj. very beautiful or impressive : very great	宏伟的
9	molder	v. to decay slowly	腐烂, 退化
10	warehouse	n. a large building used for storing goods	仓库
11	triumph	n. a great or important victory	胜利, 成就
12	diffuse	adj. spread out over a large space	分散的
13	irk	v. to annoy	使...厌烦
14	immerse	v. to put (something) in a liquid so that all parts are completely covered	浸润, 浸泡
		v. to make (yourself) fully involved in some activity or interest	全心沉浸在...中
15	asset	n. a valuable person or thing	有价值的人或物
16	flippant	adj. lacking proper respect or seriousness	轻率无礼的
17	tendentious	adj. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument	偏袒的, 偏向的

¹ 本section为2014年7月5日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

18	languish	v. to continue for a long time without activity or progress in an unpleasant or unwanted situation	衰落, 不活跃
19	proliferate	v. to increase in number or amount quickly	快速增长
20	jettison	v. to reject (something, such as a plan or idea)	拒绝, 放弃
21	thrive	v. to grow or develop successful	兴旺发达
22	dilemma	n. a situation in which you have to make a difficult choice	困境
23	quandary	n. a situation in which you are confused about what to do	困境
24	ploy	n. a clever trick or plan that is used to get someone to do something or to gain an advantage over someone	策略
25	spike	v. to increase greatly in a short period of time	(短期大幅) 上升
26	upsurge	n. a rapid or sudden increase or rise	增长
27	harbinger	n. something that shows what is coming	前兆
		v. to be a harbinger of	预兆
28	lull	v. to cause to sleep or rest	使平静
		n. a relatively calm interval	暂时的平静, 间歇
29	portent	n. a sign or warning that something usually bad or unpleasant is going to happen	前兆, 预示
30	respite	n. an interval of rest or relief	暂歇, 休息
31	gratify	v. to make (someone) happy or satisfied	使...满意
32	entice	v. to attract artfully or adroitly or by arousing hope or desire	诱惑
33	cantankerous	adj. often angry and annoyed	易怒的
34	betray	v. to make known unintentionally	(无意中) 显露

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -28

序号	核心意思	词群
1	缺点	shortcoming, fault, foible, vice, weakness
2	困境	dilemma, quandary, impasse, mire, swamp
3	增长	spike, upsurge
4	预示	harbinger, portent, presage, augury, foreshadowing
5	使困惑	perplex, confuse, puzzle, befuddle, bewilder, confound
6	使满足	gratify, please, content, satisfy, rejoice
7	缄默的	taciturn, reserved, reticent
8	话多的	loquacious, garrulous, talkative, verbose, voluble

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-28

序号	习语表达	解释
1	clean up	整顿, 改进
2	turning point	转折点

4. Authentic Questions

1. Though we live in an era of stunning scientific achievement, many otherwise educated people remain indifferent to or contemptuous of such achievement, even going so far as to _____ their ignorance of basic physics.

- A. decry
- B. conceal
- C. remedy
- D. boast of
- E. downplay

2. Carmen's affection to her sister, though not _____, is plainly too great to permit a painless departure.

- A. unsteady
- B. unbounded
- C. noticeable
- D. ambivalent
- E. careless

3. The (i)_____ of disseminating the vast scientific knowledge of our time to the vast nonscientists shows real (ii)_____ the magnificent achievements humanity is capable of, like allowing an outstanding piece of art work to molder in a warehouse.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. triumph	D. indifference to
B. failure	E. enthusiasm for
C. diffusion	F. glory of

4. So (i)_____ is the reputation of the city's police force for (ii)_____ that whenever a new police chief takes office, he or she routinely promises to clean up the force.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. persistent	D. corruption
B. recent	E. efficiency
C. discouraging	F. inexperience

5. Readers may initially be irked by the book's apparent (i)_____ but, once immersed in the author's prose, they may come to regard the work's (ii)_____ as an asset.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. flippancy	D. subtlety
B. aimlessness	E. discursions
C. tendentiousness	F. exhaustiveness

6. Laws protecting intellectual property are intended to stimulate creativity, yet some forms of creative work have never enjoyed legal protection—a situation that ought to be of great interest. If we see certain forms of creative endeavor (i)_____ as a result of uncontrolled copying, we might decide to (ii)_____ intellectual property law. Conversely, if unprotected creative work (iii)_____ in the absence of legal rules against copying, we would do well to know how such flourishing is sustained.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. languishing	D. jettison	G. declines in originality
B. proliferating	E. extend	H. manages to thrive
C. diversifying	F. relax	I. openly invites imitation

7. The major _____ of such popular history is that it betrays no interests in making intellectual contributions to our understanding of an issue.

- A. characteristic
- B. shortcoming
- C. dilemma
- D. fault
- E. quandary
- F. ploy

8. After continuously rising in the summer, the commodity price fell, leaving the analysts wondering whether the downward trend is a turning point, or _____ before the demand picks up in winter months.

- A. spike
- B. upsurge
- C. harbinger
- D. lull
- E. portent
- F. respite

9. Doris Kearns Goodwin's elegant, incisive study of Lincoln _____ those whose knowledge of Lincoln is an amalgam of high school history and popular mythology as well as those who are experts.

- A. perplex
- B. confuse
- C. gratify
- D. please
- E. entice
- F. inspire

10. Although in his new book he tends to repeat himself like a _____ uncle, McHughen makes a persuasive case for the safety of thinking with genes to create new foods.

- A. taciturn
- B. reserved
- C. prototypical
- D. garrulous
- E. loquacious
- F. cantankerous

Section 29 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-29

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	winnow	v. to narrow or reduce	筛选
2	dearth	n. the state or condition of not having enough of something	缺乏
3	unambiguous	adj. clearly expressed or understood : not ambiguous	清楚的，明确的
4	transcend	v. to rise above or go beyond the limits of	超越
		v. to outstrip or outdo in some attribute, quality, or power	胜出，超出
		v. to triumph over the negative or restrictive aspects of	克服，战胜
5	averse	adj. having an active feeling of repugnance or distaste	反感的
6	parochial	adj. limited to only the things that affect your local area	地方的
		adj. limited in range or scope	狭隘的，范围有限的
7	nascent	adj. beginning to exist	初始的
8	temptation	n. a strong urge or desire to have or do something	诱惑
9	oppressive	adj. unreasonably burdensome or severe	压迫的
10	quash	v. to annul or put an end to	废止，使无效
		v. to suppress or extinguish completely	镇压，平息
11	embrace	v. to accept (something or someone) readily or gladly	接受

¹ 本section为2014年7月5日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

		v. to hold someone in your arms as a way of expressing love or friendship	拥抱
12	hyperbole	n. language that describes something as better or worse than it really is	夸张
13	trickster	n. someone who tricks or deceives people especially in order to get something	骗子
14	disdain	v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something)	蔑视, 鄙视
15	relish	v. to enjoy or take pleasure in (something)	喜爱
16	notwithstanding	prep. despite	尽管
17	genteel	adj. having a quietly appealing or polite quality	有教养的, 彬彬有礼的
18	impassioned	adj. showing or feeling very strong emotions	充满激情的
19	upheaval	n. a major change or period of change that causes a lot of conflict, confusion, anger, etc.	(引起混乱的) 巨变
20	imminent	adj. happening very soon	即将发生的
21	stern	adj. very serious especially in an unfriendly way	严厉的
		adj. not likely to change or become weaker	坚定的
22	prescience	n. the ability to know what will or might happen in the future	先见, 预知
23	prophetic	adj. correctly stating what will happen in the future	预言的
24	fiery	adj. having or showing a lot of strong and angry emotion	激情的, 热烈的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -29

序号	核心意思	词群
1	夸张	exaggeration, hyperbole, overstatement
2	激情的	fiery, impassioned, fervent, fervid, passionate, vehement

3	预知的	prescient, prophetic, provident
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3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-29

序号	习语表达	解释
1	from scratch	从头做起
2	be keen to	渴望
3	leave sb. in the dark	把某人蒙在鼓里

4. Authentic Questions

1. If the study proves that bears are still endemic to the area, the proposal to introduce additional bears of the same species will probably face less opposition since the plan would then involve _____ a historic population, not trying to build a population from scratch.

- A. reclassifying
- B. augmenting
- C. forestalling
- D. publicizing
- E. winnowing

2. The (i)_____ of molecular oxygen on Earth-sized planets around other stars in the universe would not be (ii)_____ sign of life: molecular oxygen can be a signature of photosynthesis (a biotic process) or merely of the rapid escape of water from the upper reaches of a planetary atmosphere (an abiotic process).

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. dearth	D. a controversial
B. presumption	E. an unambiguous
C. detection	F. a possible

3. The author argued that the field of sociology has been overtly (i)_____, partly because, for many scholars, the edges of the social universe are defined by national borders. In this era of globalization, however, sociology is presented with a historically distinct opportunity to transcend its former (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. narrow in scope	D. utilitarianism
B. susceptible to fads	E. parochialism
C. averse to empiricism	F. historicism

GRE佛脚备考系列

4. Now that photographic prints have become a popular field for collecting, auctions are becoming more (i)_____. It is not just the entry of new collections into the field that is causing this intensification. Established collectors' interests are also becoming more (ii)_____. Those who once concentrate on the work of either the nineteenth century pioneers or the twentieth century modernists are now keen to have (iii)_____ collections.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. competitive	D. fickle	G. comprehensive
B. tedious	E. wide-ranging	H. legitimate
C. exclusive	F. antiquarian	I. impressive

5. Although Thaler employs an innovative mode of analysis, his study offers yet another examination of quite (i)_____ ground—namely, the cultural ideology of Norwegian-American preservationist writers in the early twentieth century. The history, literature, and changing internal dynamics of the Norwegian subculture in America constitute a particularly well-studied area. Anyone familiar with the authoritative work of scholars in the field will (ii)_____ little in Thaler's study that is (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. unfamiliar	D. find	G. accurate
B. well-worked	E. understand	H. new
C. fruitful	F. reveal	I. recognizable

6. If you wish to make a novel (i)_____ a field of study, you must master what scholars have already said on the subject but at the same time keep in mind the (ii)_____ received opinion, which can (iii)_____ a nascent idea before it can develop.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. contribution to	D. temptation to reject	G. quash
B. depiction of	E. fundamental wisdom of	H. embrace
C. attack upon	F. oppressive influence of	I. inspire

7. In a book that inclines to_____, an epilogue arguing that ballet is dead arrives simply as one more overstatement.

- A. pessimism
- B. misinterpretation
- C. imprecision
- D. vagueness
- E. exaggeration
- F. hyperbole

8. Not only was this writer content to leave the reading public in the dark, she seems to have _____ the role of trickster, seeding her works with apparent clues that led nowhere.

- A. rejected
- B. disdained
- C. relished
- D. participated in
- E. delighted in
- F. developed

9. William Perkins, his _____ speaking style notwithstanding, has long been seen as the moderate face of his political party.

- A. fiery
- B. genteel
- C. bumbling
- D. unremarkable
- E. affable
- F. impassioned

10. The political upheaval caught most people by surprise: despite the _____ warning of some commentators, it had never seemed that imminent.

- A. stern
- B. prescient
- C. prophetic
- D. indifferent
- E. apathetic
- F. repeated

Section 30 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-30

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	deduce	v. to use logic or reason to form (a conclusion or opinion about something) : to decide (something) after thinking about the known facts	推断
2	explicable	adj. possible to explain	可以解释的
3	formidable	adj. causing fear, dread or apprehension	恐怖的, 可怕的
		adj. tending to inspire awe or wonder	令人惊叹的
		adj. very difficult to deal with	艰巨的
4	specious	adj. falsely appearing to be right	似是而非的
5	irreversible	adj. impossible to change back to a previous condition or state	不可逆的
6	frown	v. to wrinkle the brow	皱眉
		v. to regard something with disapproval or distaste	厌恶
7	rampant	adj. profusely widespread	广泛的
		adj. growing quickly and in a way that is difficult to control	猖獗的
8	detriment	n. something that will cause damage or injury to something or someone	损坏, 破坏
9	flip	v. to cause (something) to turn or turn over quickly	翻动
10	infinite	adj. having no limits	无限的
		adj. extremely large or great	极大的
11	skirt	v. to evade, as by circumlocution	回避, 避开 (话题)

¹ 本section为2014年7月13日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

12	scrutinize	v. to examine something carefully especially in a critical way	仔细检查
13	repudiate	v. to refuse to accept or support	否认, 拒绝
14	confound	v. to cause to become confused or perplexed	使困惑
		v. to prove (someone or something) wrong; refute	驳斥, 证明....错误
		v. to fail to distinguish; mix up	混淆
15	confine	v. to keep within limits	限制
16	counterfeit	adj. made to look like an exact copy of something in order to trick people	以假乱真的, 模仿的
17	overstate	v. to say that (something) is larger or greater than it really is	夸大
18	counterintuitive	adj. not agreeing with what seems right or natural	违反常理的, 与直觉相反的
19	replete	adj. having much or plenty of something	充满的
20	encomium	n. glowing and warmly enthusiastic praise	赞美
21	indict	v. to charge with a fault or offense	指控
22	exalt	v. to praise, or honor	赞美
		v. to raise in rank, character, or status	提升
23	rehabilitate	v. to restore to a former capacity	恢复
24	excoriate	adj. to censure scathingly	强烈斥责
25	valorize	v. to give or assign a value to, especially a higher value	规定 (较高的) 价格 (引申为赞美)

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -30

序号	核心意思	词群
1	限制	confine, limit, restrict, circumscribe
2	无关的	irrelevant, extraneous, irrelative, impertinent
3	伪造的	fake, counterfeit, bogus, phony, spurious

GRE佛脚备考系列

4	赞美	exalt, valorize, extol, magnify, hymn
5	指责	indict, excoriate, reproach

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-30

序号	习语表达	解释
1	cohere with	与.....一致
2	play a role in	在.....中起作用
3	replete with	充满
4	Supreme Court	最高法院

4. Authentic Questions

1. Slight but _____ variations in the timing of the star's light pulses led astronomers to deduce that it was being pulled backward and forward by three planets orbiting around it.

- A. subtle
- B. regular
- C. explicable
- D. undetectable
- E. inconsequential

2. Blake's reputation for weakness is _____: almost all who have worked with him say he is a disciplined, intellectually formidable, and very tough politician.

- A. specious
- B. pervasive
- C. irreversible
- D. trivial
- E. ambivalent

3. Unlike the elected branches of the United States government where making personal connections with citizens is (i)_____ and almost (ii)_____ political efficacy, the United States Supreme Court continues to maintain that its members should communicate with the public almost exclusively through formal opinions and even then through ceremonial rituals that date back to the nineteenth century.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. frowned upon	D. a requirement for
B. rampant	E. a detriment to
C. disregarded	F. an irrelevance to

4. Scientists once said that cosmology was the field where the ratio of theory to data was _____.: there was an abundance of theories but almost no data. Recently, however, that ratio has flipped. A huge and ever-increasing amount of data has _____ all theories but one.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. completely unknown	D. eliminated
B. nearly infinite	E. supported
C. always variable	F. clarified

5. The material covered in this article has been (i)_____ in previous publications, and since currently neglected areas remained unexplored, the article contains no (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. skirted	D. revelations
B. scrutinized	E. distortions
C. countered	F. conclusions

6. The historian of ancient science Otto Neugebauer concluded that Babylonian astronomical texts are (i)_____ because everything has been eliminated from the astronomy except observations and the mathematical consequences of an initial hypothesis about the fundamental character of the astronomical movements. This judgment cohered with the high level of mathematical theory, which (ii)_____ mathematical computation together with empirical observation as (iii)_____ of science and denied any role to speculative hypotheses of a strongly theoretical nature.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. questionable	D. repudiated	G. end result
B. scientific	E. admitted	H. necessary characteristic
C. limited	F. confounded	I. discredited path

7. Noise suppression in phones can play an important role in making cellphones networks more efficient, since when sounds that are _____ to the meaningful signal are transmitted, precious network band width is wasted.

- A. unsuitable
- B. detrimental
- C. irrelevant
- D. confined
- E. limited
- F. extraneous

8. The reconstructed poem is beautiful and also probably _____: it is the only known work of medieval Hebrew verse written by a woman.

- A. singular
- B. unique
- C. archaic
- D. counterfeit
- E. valuable
- F. fake

9. Joshua Gisemba Bagaka found that the pedagogical results of group projects and other engaged learning activities in Kenyan mathematics classrooms were _____, such activities, then, may not be the best way of improving mathematics education.

- A. overstated
- B. counterintuitive
- C. mixed
- D. discouraging
- E. inconsistent
- F. inexplicable

10. Much of the literature about railroads seeks someone to _____, and it is thus replete with encomiums to railroad entrepreneurs and managers.

- A. indict
- B. exalt
- C. rehabilitate
- D. excoriate
- E. valorize
- F. emulate

Section 31 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-31

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	tenacious	adj. continuing for a long time	执着的，固执的
2	diffident	adj. lacking confidence : not feeling comfortable around people	缺乏自信的，胆怯的
3	meticulous	adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	谨慎的；一丝不苟的
4	implacable	adj. opposed to someone or something in a very angry or determined way that cannot be changed	不能安抚的，毫不妥协的
5	gossamer	adj. extremely light, delicate, or tenuous	轻而薄的，虚无缥缈的
6	contrive	v. to form or make (something) in a skillful or clever way	设计，谋划
7	mascot	n. a person, animal, or object used as a symbol to represent a group (such as a sports team) and to bring good luck	吉祥物
8	flit	v. to move quickly from one condition or location to another	快速移动
9	archaic	adj. old and no longer used	过时的
10	neutralize	v. to stop (someone or something) from being effective or harmful	抵消，使无效
11	paradigm	n. a model or pattern for something that may be copied	典范
12	tilt	v. / n. slant or bias	倾斜
13	tweak	v. to twist sharply	拧
		v. to make usually small adjustments in	略微调整

¹ 本section为2014年7月13日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	controvert	v. to dispute or oppose by reasoning	争论, 辩论
15	articulate	v. able to express ideas clearly and effectively in speech or writing	清楚有力地表达
16	entrench	v. to establish firmly or solidly	牢固地确立
17	bolster	v. to give support to	支持
18	deviate	v. to do something that is different or to be different from what is usual or expected	脱离, 偏离
19	succumb	v. to stop trying to resist something	屈服
20	recoil	v. to quickly move away from something that is shocking, frightening, or disgusting : to react to something with shock or fear	畏缩
21	pious	adj. deeply religious	信仰虔诚的
		adj. marked by sham or hypocrisy	虚伪的
22	preachy	adj. trying to teach something (such as proper or moral behavior) in a way that is annoying or unwanted	说教的, 好为人师的
23	querulous	adj. complaining in an annoyed way	抱怨的
24	encompass	v. to cover or surround (an area)	围绕, 包围
25	sanctimonious	adj. pretending to be morally better than other people	假装道德高尚的, 假正经的
26	plaintive	adj. expressing suffering or sadness	痛苦的
27	ubiquitous	adj. seeming to be seen everywhere	到处存在的, 广泛的
28	refine	v. to remove the unwanted substances in (something)	提纯
		v. to improve (something) by making small changes	提升, 提高
29	omnipresent	adj. present everywhere simultaneously	处处都有的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -31

序号	核心意思	词群
1	屈服	succumb, yield, surrender
2	畏缩, 胆怯	recoil, shrink, quail, cringe
3	难以理解的	unintelligible, unfathomable, arcane, cryptic, enigmatic, incomprehensible, inscrutable
4	不真诚的	insincere, disingenuous, phony
5	扩张	expansion, augmentation
6	无所不在, 处处	omnipresence, ubiquity

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-31

序号	习语表达	解释
1	nuclear power plants	核电站
2	dispose of	处理, 解决
3	of major importance	非常重要的
4	step in	介入

4. Authentic Questions

1. Though the volume of radioactive waste produced by nuclear power plants is _____, the problem of how to dispose of that waste is not: rather, it is of major importance.

- A. unmanageable
- B. troubling
- C. significant
- D. small
- E. deceptive

2. Investors are grateful that the attorney general has stepped in to pursue inquiries into the misfeasance in the financial markets, given that the regulators officially charged with policing the industry have been _____.

- A. tenacious
- B. diffident
- C. meticulous
- D. implacable
- E. straightforward

3. The author suggests that cinema archives should become more like museums, justifying their existence by selecting, grouping and commenting on important films. By thus (i)_____ films, archives would not only serve as repositories, but would provide (ii)_____ as well.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. improving	D. conservation
B. restoring	E. education
C. interpreting	F. income

4. “Argument” may be an overly (i)_____ word to apply to the gossamer contrivance that is *A summer of Humming birds*. In what seems a self-conscious (ii)_____ of its mascot, the book flits from one subjects or moment in history to another, following the various whims of its authors.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. archaic	D. repudiation
B. imprecise	E. emulation
C. strong	F. misrepresentation

5. The skin of the poison dart frog contains deadly poison called batrachotoxins. But the (i)_____ of the toxins has remained an enigma, as the frog does not (ii)_____ them. Now an analysis suggests that the melyrid beetle is the source. Collected beetle specimens all contained batrachotoxins, suggesting that these beetles are (iii)_____ by the frogs.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. effect	D.pressure	G. eaten
B. origin	E. produce	H. neutralized
C. purpose	F.suffer from	I. poisoned

6. When a new scientific model emerges, research studies (i)_____ that paradigm tend to dominate in the scientific literature: the process of selecting articles for publication is tilted toward positive results. But once the paradigm (ii)_____, the academic incentives shift in the opposite direction: research results are more likely to be considered worthy of publication when they (iii)_____ what has become the established view.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. tweaking	D. is initially articulated	G. bolster
B. affirming	E. has become entrenched	H. circumvent
C. controverting	F. is about to be attacked	I. undermine

7. The beauty of the scientific approach is that even when individual researchers do _____ bias or partiality, others can correct them using a framework of evidence on which everyone broadly agrees.

- A. overreact to
- B. deviate from
- C. succumb to
- D. recoil from
- E. yield to
- F. shrink from

8. The initial, widely shared pessimism turned out to be _____, because it ignored the many things that would be done with resources left behind.

- A. unimportant
- B. unintelligible
- C. unfathomable
- D. unfounded
- E. unimaginative
- F. unjustified

9. Despite a tendency to be overtly _____, the poetry does not consist solely of pious sentiments: It sparks the imagination and provides lively entertainment.

- A. preachy
- B. querulous
- C. insincere
- D. sanctimonious
- E. plaintive
- F. disingenuous

10. Though it may seem as if more than a century of _____ has made the electrical grid an all-encompassing web connecting the whole of the continent, many vast and beautiful areas remain without power.

- A. refinement
- B. expansion
- C. ubiquity
- D. augmentation
- E. omnipresence
- F. isolation

Section 32 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-32

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	numerous	adj. existing in large numbers	大量的
2	fury	n. violent anger	狂怒, 暴怒
3	usage	n. manner of treating	对待方式
4	severe	adj. very harsh	严厉的
5	sober	adj. having or showing a very serious attitude or quality	严肃认真的
6	dejected	adj. sad because of failure, loss, etc.	沮丧的
7	belie	v. to give a false impression of	掩盖
		v. to run counter to	与...相矛盾
		v. to show (something) to be false or wrong	证明...为假
8	conflate	v. to combine (as two readings of a text) into a composite whole	合并
9	divulge	v. to make known (something private or secret)	泄露
10	fictitious	adj. not true or real	虚构的
11	hallmark	n. a quality, ability, etc., that is typical of a particular person or thing	标志, 典型的特征
12	eloquent	adj. having or showing the ability to use language clearly and effectively	能说会道的, 能言善辩的
13	marvel	v. to feel great surprise, wonder, or admiration	震惊, 惊讶
		n. one that causes wonder or astonishment	惊世之作
14	meticulous	adj. very careful about doing something in an extremely accurate and exact way	谨慎的; 一丝不苟的

¹ 本section为2014年8月17日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

15	edify	v. to instruct especially so as to encourage intellectual, moral, or spiritual improvement	启迪
16	discreet	adj. not likely to be seen or noticed by many people	谨慎的, 小心的
17	precipitate	v. to cause (something) to happen quickly or suddenly	加速
18	tactful	adj. careful not to offend or upset other people	为他人着想的, 圆滑的
19	forbear	v. to control oneself when provoked	克制, 忍耐
20	conspire	v. to secretly plan with someone to do something that is harmful or illegal	共谋, 协力
21	rampant	adj. profusely widespread	广泛的
		adj. growing quickly and in a way that is difficult to control	猖獗的
22	ensue	v. to come at a later time : to happen as a result	随后而来, 接着发生
23	hearten	v. to cause (someone) to feel more cheerful or hopeful	激励, 鼓励
24	atypical	adj. not typical : not usual or normal	非典型的, 反常的
25	concomitant	adj. accompanying especially in a subordinate or incidental way	相伴随的, 与...同时发生的
26	elusive	adj. hard to understand, define, or remember	难懂的
		adj. hard to find or capture	难以捕捉的
27	sloth	n. the quality of being lazy	懒惰
28	gleam	n. a small, bright light	微光
29	imperial	adj. of or relating to an empire or an emperor	帝国的
30	paraphernalia	n. objects that are used to do a particular activity : objects of a particular kind	行头, 装饰品
31	august	adj. respected and dignified	庄严的, 肃穆的
32	majestic	adj. large and impressively beautiful	庄严威武的

GRE佛脚备考系列

33	rebellious	adj. refusing to obey rules or authority or to accept normal standards of behavior, dress, etc. : having or showing a tendency to rebel	反抗的, 难控制的
34	quirky	adj. unusual especially in an interesting way	奇怪的, 古怪的
35	flamboyant	adj. having a very noticeable quality that attracts a lot of attention	引人注意的, 酷炫的
36	cast-iron	adj. very strong or tough	坚固的, 顽强的
37	reproach	v. to express disapproval or disappointment to (someone)	斥责, 批评
38	respite	n. an interval of rest or relief	暂歇, 休息

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -32

序号	核心意思	词群
1	谦虚的	modest, unostentatious, humble, unpretentious
2	宏大的	august, majestic, epic, imposing, magnificent, monumental
3	古怪的	unconventional, quirky
4	斥责	reproach, blame, castigation, diatribe, harangue
5	休息	respite, relief, break, lull

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-32

序号	习语表达	解释
1	fail to	未能
2	filled with	充满
3	nothing if not	极其
4	spate of	大量的
5	out of ordinary	不同寻常
6	all the more	更加

4. Authentic Questions

1. With the numerous opponents of the controversial new taxation measure in such a fury, anyone who publicly advocated the measure did not fail to meet with _____ usage.

- A. politic
- B. severe
- C. sober
- D. respectful
- E. dejected

2. The paleontologist examined the problem afresh, believing that the accepted classification _____ the essential continuity of the specimens by making specious distinctions among them.

- A. disproved
- B. belied
- C. conflated
- D. divulged
- E. relaxed

3. Invention was (i)_____ the work of the ancient Greek historians, whose writings were filled with long and often purely fictitious speeches by great historical figures. The animating force in historical writing was rhetoric rather than (ii)_____. Even well into the eighteenth century, not a few historians continued to understand themselves as artists, given a license to invent.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. discouraged in	D. eloquence
B. a hallmark of	E. evidence
C. exceptional in	F. imagination

4. Scholars have marveled over the (i)_____ that Shakespeare displays in his works, noting that such broad learning is all the more remarkable given that books were relatively (ii)_____ in Shakespeare's time.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. meticulousness	D. edifying
B. humor	E. scarce
C. erudition	F. inexpensive

5. She was never (i)_____: she was nothing if not discreet, so she (ii)_____ for the present to declare her passion.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. precipitate	D. pretended
B. tactful	E. decided
C. thoughtful	F. forbore

6. The slow pace of job creation was without precedent for the period of recovery from a recession, but the conditions that conspired to cause the recession were also (i)_____. The stock market declined sharply, and rampant business investment slumped. Then an ensuing spate of scandals (ii)_____ public trust in the way companies were run. And yet, despite these powerful (iii)_____ to growth, the recession proved surprisingly mild.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. heartening	D. weakened	G. counterforce
B. atypical	E. illuminated	H. stimulants
C. ambiguous	F. consolidated	I. concomitants

7. A cure for the common cold has been so elusive that it has become a modern symbol of _____.

- A. danger
- B. futility
- C. unease
- D. pointless
- E. sloth
- F. apathy

8. The dictators gleaming military uniform and imperial paraphernalia sharply contrast with the _____ fashion favored by most other contemporary political leaders.

- A. unostentatious
- B. modest
- C. august
- D. majestic
- E. formal
- F. casual

9. Despite her rather _____ choices, Moreland was neither a rebellious spirit nor someone who saw herself as anything out of the ordinary.

- A. unconventional
- B. impractical
- C. quirky
- D. flamboyant
- E. successful
- F. lucrative

10. His premiership, seemingly cast-iron a year ago, is now so vulnerable that even a good day at the office does no more than buy him a few weeks of _____ from rebels within his own party.

- A. controversy
- B. reproach
- C. respite
- D. relief
- E. blame
- F. deference

Section 33¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-33

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	detritus	n. the pieces that are left when something breaks, falls apart, is destroyed, etc.	碎石, 残余物
2	extraneous	adj. not important	不重要的
		adj. coming from the outside	外部的
3	rivalry	n. a state or situation in which people or groups are competing with each other	竞争, 对抗
4	cluster	v. to come together to form a group	聚集
5	oblivious	adj. not conscious or aware of someone or something	无意识的, 遗忘的
6	prominence	n. the state of being important, well-known, or noticeable : the state of being prominent	杰出, 显著
7	undermine	v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective	削弱
8	empower	v. to give power to (someone)	授权
		v. to promote the self-actualization or influence of	提升...的影响力
9	surrender	v. to agree to stop fighting, hiding, resisting, etc., because you know that you will not win or succeed	投降, 放弃
10	glean	v. to gather or collect in a gradual way	慢慢收集
11	supersede	v. to take the place of (someone or something that is old, no longer useful, etc.)	淘汰, 取代
12	halt	v. stop	停止
		v. to stand in perplexity or doubt between alternate courses : waver	踌躇
13	disparate	adj. different from each other	不同的

¹ 本section为2014年8月17日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	feedback	n. helpful information or criticism that is given to someone to say what can be done to improve a performance, product, etc.	反馈
15	static	adj. showing little or no change, action, or progress	静态的
16	perpetuate	v. to cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue	持续, 使...继续
17	ephemeral	adj. lasting for a markedly brief time	短暂的
18	perilous	adj. full of danger	危险的
19	undue	adj. exceeding what is appropriate or normal	过量的
20	scant	adj. inadequately supplied	稀缺的
21	dwindle	v. to gradually become smaller	减少, 下降
22	concrete	adj. naming a real thing or class of things	真实的
		adj. specific or particular	详细的
23	finite	adj. having limits : having a limited nature	有限的
24	meager	adj. deficient in quality or quantity	不足的, 少的
25	conclusive	adj. putting an end to debate or question especially by reason of irrefutability	终结的, 最终的
26	elucidate	v. to make (something that is hard to understand) clear or easy to understand	阐释, 阐明
27	obfuscate	v. to make (something) more difficult to understand	使...困惑

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -33

序号	核心意思	词群
1	危险的	perilous, dangerous, hazardous, risky
2	可预见的	predictable, foreseeable
3	过量的	undue, excessive
4	匮乏的	insufficient, meager, scant, dearth

GRE佛脚备考系列

5	猜测	conjecture, speculation, supposition, surmise
6	使困惑	mystify, obfuscate

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-33

序号	习语表达	解释
1	instead of	而不是
2	surrender to	屈服于
3	vice versa	反之亦然
4	plenty of	大量的

4. Authentic Questions

1. In the last two hundreds years, the practice of archaeology has changed greatly, from digging up ancient artifacts for use by wealthy individuals as art objects to analyzing the detritus of everyday life in the laboratory, and thus from _____ to data collection.

- A. supposition
- B. theorizing
- C. fact-finding
- D. treasure hunting
- E. scientific discovery

2. The identity of hominid remains found in a cave in the Altai Mountains was _____ until Paabo and his colleagues ended the speculation by showing that DNA sequences indicated the bones belonged to Neanderthals.

- A. extraneous
- B. conjectural
- C. improbable
- D. demonstrable
- E. consistent

3. The documentation of Earth's biodiversity is complicated by the (i)_____ taxonomists. Those experts in classifying species tent to be (ii)_____ North America and Europe, whereas most of the undocumented biodiversity is likely in the tropics.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. uneven distribution of	D. clustered in
B. theoretical commitments of	E. oblivious to
C. professional rivalries among	F. exported from

GRE佛脚备考系列

4. For decades, economic ideas have been (i)_____ political purpose. Economists, for example, have peddled their theories as a way of gaining public prominence or political appointment, while politicians have (ii)_____ economic doctrines as possible solutions to the nation's social problems.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. undermined by	D. rejected
B. inspired by	E. ignored
C. exploited for	F. promoted

5. Computers make it spectacularly easy to search for particular pieces of information in downloaded texts. And doing research in this strategic, targeted manner can feel (i)_____. Instead of (ii)_____ the organizing logic of the book you are reading, you can approach the book with your own questions and (iii)_____. You, not the author, are the master.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. disorienting	D. disregarding	G. begin to discern the author's intent
B. humbling	E. surrendering to	H. glean precisely what you want from it
C. empowering	F. imitating	I. evaluate the book on its own terms

6. There are two opposing theories about mountain formation and climate over the past 40 million years: either the surge of mountain building (i)_____ the global cooling, or vice versa. The first of these two theories asserts that widespread mountain building cooled the earth as a result of the (ii)_____ mountains and climate. For example, mountain glaciers tend to be (iii)_____: once established, they increase the reflectivity of the surface, thus lowering temperatures and allowing more ice to form.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. superseded	D. disparity between	G. unpredictable
B. halted	E. feedback between	H. static
C. caused	F. complexity of	I. self-perpetuating

7. If giant x-ray flares churn circumstellar disks enough to keep newborn planets, such as Earth once was, from spiraling into their suns, it would be an ironic twist on our conception of x-ray flares as _____.

- A. dangerous
- B. predictable
- C. ancient
- D. ephemeral
- E. perilous
- F. foreseeable

8. Despite their cultural and social significance, rapid growth, and widespread appeal in China, video game—unlike traditional media—have received _____ attention from international communication researches.

- A. undue
- B. scant
- C. excessive
- D. focused
- E. limited
- F. dwindling

9. Although Wynne claims to recognize that _____ evidence is available to make definitive statement, she offers them nonetheless, arriving at some sweeping generalizations.

- A. concrete
- B. finite
- C. insufficient
- D. indirect
- E. conclusive
- F. meager

10. Although the biography never explicitly assesses what role the dynamic between Mr. Merrills parents might have played in the development of his personality, the author offers plenty of _____.

- A. mystification
- B. elucidation
- C. speculation
- D. reflection
- E. obfuscation
- F. conjecture

Section 34 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-34

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	self-serving	adj. having or showing concern only about your own needs and interests	自私的
2	belie	v. to give a false impression of	掩盖
3		v. to run counter to	与...相矛盾
4		v. to show (something) to be false or wrong	证明...为假
5	conflate	v. to combine (as two readings of a text) into a composite whole	合并
6	divulge	v. to make known (something private or secret)	泄露
7	naive	adj. having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge : innocent or simple	天真的
8	premeditate	v. to think, consider, or deliberate beforehand	预谋, 提前构画
9	manipulate	v. to move or control (something) with your hands or by using a machine	操控
10	testimony	n. proof or evidence that something exists or is true	证据, 证词
11	anecdote	n. A short account of an interesting or humorous incident	奇闻异事
12	predominant	adj. more important, powerful, successful, or noticeable than other people or things	最显著的, 主导的
13	arguably	adv. it can be argued	可以这样说地
14	influential	adj. having the power to cause changes : having influence	有影响力的
15	lengthy	adj. protracted excessively	冗长的

¹ 本section为2014年8月24日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

16	bibliography	n. a list of books, magazines, articles, etc., about a particular subject	参考书目
17	elude	v. to avoid or escape (someone or something) by being quick, skillful, or clever	逃跑, 逃避
18		v. to fail to be understood or remembered by (someone)	使...无法理解
19		v. to fail to be achieved by (someone)	使....无法得到
20	cast-iron	adj. very strong or tough	坚固的, 顽强的
21	reproach	v. to express disapproval or disappointment to (someone)	斥责, 批评
22	respite	n. an interval of rest or relief	暂歇, 休息
23	exacting	adj. making severe demands	要求高的
		adj. requiring great care, effort	费力的
24	onerous	adj. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with	繁重的, 费力的
25	rebellious	adj. refusing to obey rules or authority or to accept normal standards of behavior, dress, etc. : having or showing a tendency to rebel	反抗的, 难控制的
26	quirky	adj. unusual especially in an interesting way	奇怪的, 古怪的
27	flamboyant	adj. having a very noticeable quality that attracts a lot of attention	引人注意的, 酷炫的
28	condemn	v. to say in a strong and definite way that someone or something is bad or wrong	谴责
29	rant	v. to speak or write in an angry or emotionally charged manner	辱骂
30	diatribe	n. an angry and usually long speech or piece of writing that strongly criticizes someone or something	长篇痛骂
31	exculpate	v. to prove that someone is not guilty of doing something wrong	开脱罪责
32	disquisition	n. a long speech or written report on a subject	演讲, 报告

33	vindicate	v. to show that (someone) should not be blamed for a crime, mistake, etc.	证明...的清白
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2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -34

序号	核心意思	词群
1	斥责	reproach, blame, castigation, diatribe, harangue
2	休息	respite, relief, break, lull
3	古怪的	unconventional, quirky
4	斥责	reproach, blame, castigation, diatribe, harangue
5	含糊不清的	opaque, obscure, ambiguous, equivocal, murky, nebulous, vague
6	费力的	exacting, onerous, arduous, burdensome, challenging, taxing
7	声明无罪	exculpate, vindicate
8	抨击	diatribe, rant, tirade

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-34

序号	习语表达	解释
1	point out	指出
2	attribute to	把.....归给
3	no more than	仅仅，只是
4	out of ordinary	不同寻常

4. Authentic Questions

1. By pointing out the self-serving nature of the governor's motives for supporting the new health care policy, the columnist implied that the governor's idealistic-sounding explanation of her position on the issue was almost certainly _____.

- A. impractical
- B. derivative
- C. simplistic
- D. disingenuous
- E. ineffectual

2. The paleontologist examined the problem afresh, believing that the accepted classification _____ the essential continuity of the specimens by making specious distinctions among them.

- A. disproved
- B. belied
- C. conflated
- D. divulged
- E. relaxed

3. It would be naïve to treat remarks made in diaries or personal letters as giving especially candid access to historical truth or even as being expressions of the writer's true state of mind, since the (i)_____ for exaggeration and deception in those forms is virtually nonexistent. Diaries and letters are rarely sites for (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. motivation	D. premeditated manipulation
B. penalty	E. childish theatrics
C. tendency	F. balanced reflection

4. Many of the unusual behaviors attributed to crows—such as drinking coffee or presenting gifts to people who feed them—are based on (i)_____ and therefore fall into the category of (ii)_____ rather than science.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. long-term observation	D. anecdote
B. controlled experiments	E. speculation
C. secondhand testimony	F. hypothesis

5. Any account of experimental music in the United States that (i)_____ the predominantly African American bebop and free jazz movements is (ii)_____, since this body of music constitutes what is arguably the most influential African experimental music in the decades following the Second World War.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. neglects	D. underappreciated
B. exaggerates	E. problematic
C. reinterprets	F. self-serving

6. Fifty pages of footnotes, some of them presenting quite lengthy bibliographies, suggest that very few pertinent sources on the Black Arts movement in literature have (i)_____ Thompson's search. (ii)_____, the text makes it clear that the author's examination of these sources has been similarly (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. eluded	D. Moreover	G. valuable
B. characterized	E. However	H. timely
C. motivated	F. Consequently	I. exhaustive

7. His premiership, seemingly cast-iron a year ago, is now so vulnerable that even a good day at the office does no more than buy him a few weeks of _____ from rebels within his own party.

- A. controversy
- B. reproach
- C. respite
- D. relief
- E. blame
- F. deference

8. Agencies responsible for protecting natural resources too often issue permits allowing exploitation of those resources, a process that remains _____ given that agencies have become experts at masking their decisions in scientific terms.

- A. controversial
- B. exacting
- C. obscure
- D. onerous
- E. opaque
- F. misleading

9. Despite her rather _____ choices, Moreland was neither a rebellious spirit nor someone who saw herself as anything out of the ordinary.

- A. unconventional
- B. impractical
- C. quirky
- D. flamboyant
- E. successful
- F. lucrative

10. Readers looking for another condemnation of private equity firms should look elsewhere, for this book is not _____ such firms.

- A. a rant against
- B. a diatribe on
- C. an exculpation of
- D. a disquisition on
- E. a vindication of
- F. an argument about

Section 35¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-35

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	harrow	v. to torment or vex	折磨，使...痛苦
2	convoluted	adj. very complicated and difficult to understand	难懂的，复杂的
3	implausible	adj. not believable or realistic : not plausible	不合理的，难以置信的
4	avant-garde	n. a group of people who develop new and often very surprising ideas in art, literature, etc.	先锋派，前卫派
		adj. of or relating to an avant-garde	前卫的，先锋的
5	flout	v. to treat with contemptuous disregard	蔑视，鄙视
6	cultivate	v. to foster the growth of	培养
7	sensational	adj. exceedingly or unexpectedly excellent or great	极好的
		adj. causing very great excitement or interest with shocking details	(通过可怕的细节)令人兴奋的，骇人听闻的
8	de-emphasize	v. to reduce in relative importance; also : play down	降低.....的重要性
9	check	v. to hold in restraint	阻止
10	doom	v. to make certain the failure or destruction of	注定（失败）
11	bypass	v. to go around or avoid (a place or area)	绕过
12	conspire	v. to secretly plan with someone to do something that is harmful or illegal	共谋，协力
13	rampant	adj. profusely widespread	广泛的

¹ 本section为2014年8月24日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14		adj. growing quickly and in a way that is difficult to control	猖獗的
15	ensue	v. to come at a later time : to happen as a result	随后而来, 接着发生
16	hearten	v. to cause (someone) to feel more cheerful or hopeful	激励, 鼓励
17	atypical	adj. not typical : not usual or normal	非典型的, 反常的
18	concomitant	adj. accompanying especially in a subordinate or incidental way	相伴随的, 与...同时发生的
19	compromise	v. to arrive at a settlement by making concessions	妥协, 让步
		v. to reduce in quality, value, or degree	降低
		v. to impair, as by disease or injury	破坏
20	proclaim	v. to say or state (something) in a public, official, or definite way	宣布
21	profess	v. to say or declare (something) openly	宣称
22	disown	v. to refuse to acknowledge as one's own	否认
23	betray	v. to make known unintentionally	(无意中) 显露
24	provocative	adj. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc.	引起争论的
		adj. causing excitement	刺激的
25	confine	v. to keep within limits	限制
26	exhilarate	v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited	使...喜悦或兴奋
27	antagonize	v. to cause (someone) to feel hostile or angry : to irritate or upset (someone)	使.....敌对
28	contentious	adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree	引起争议的
		adj. likely or willing to argue	爱争吵的
29	pedestrian	adj. not interesting or unusual	无聊的, 普通的
		n. a person going on foot	行人

GRE佛脚备考系列

30	perplex	v. to confuse or trouble with uncertainty or doubt	使...困惑
31	mundane	adj. dull and ordinary	平凡的, 无聊的
32	intriguing	adj. extremely interesting	非常有趣的
33	compliment	n. a remark that says something good about someone or something	赞美
34	backhanded	adj. oblique or indirect	不直接的
		adj. having derogatory or insulting implications	含沙射影的, 讽刺挖苦的
35	paltry	n. very small or too small in amount	少量
36	heartfelt	adj. deeply or sincerely felt	真诚的
37	meager	adj. deficient in quality or quantity	不足的, 少的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -35

序号	核心意思	词群
1	宣称	proclaim, profess, announce, declare
2	否认	reject, disown, repudiate, disavow, gainsay, refute
3	刺激的	provocative, stimulating
4	限制	confine, limit, circumscribe, restrict, restrain
5	引起争论的	contentious, controversial, disputatious, polemical
6	平凡的	mundane, pedestrian, common, ordinary, prosaic
7	真诚的	heartfelt, sincere, genuine, ingenuous

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-35

序号	习语表达	解释
1	catch on	流行起来
2	stave off	避开
3	without precedent	史无前例

4. Authentic Questions

1. To criticize a disaster film for being _____ is a bit silly, since people do not go to disaster movies to see an honest portrayed of reality.

- A. expensive
- B. harrowing
- C. derivative
- D. convoluted
- E. implausible

2. Though many avant-garde writers _____ traditional distinctions among literary categories, combining elements of biography and fiction, prose and poetry, this fusion of forms has been slow to catch on with publishers.

- A. flout
- B. presuppose
- C. exploit
- D. imitate
- E. illuminate

3. Despite the abundance and importance of maize, its biological origin has been a long-running mystery. The bright yellow, mouth-watering treat does not grow in the wild anywhere on the planet, so its (i)_____ is not at all (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. utility	D. helpful
B. popularity	E. important
C. ancestry	F. obvious

4. If newspaper consumers are concerned about more than (i)_____ and prefer to read news that is consistent with their beliefs, then (ii)_____ is not a journalistic flaw, but, rather, a cultivated feature. In a competitive news market, producers can use slant to differentiate their products and stave off price competition.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. politics	D. bias
B. accuracy	E. sensationalism
C. expense	F. inconsistency

5. China's rapidly growing population is the main threat facing large carnivores in the People's Republic. Increasingly, policies aimed at limiting population growth have been (i)_____: nevertheless, the country's vast size and the isolation of many its regions mean that human populations in areas where large carnivores still occur (ii)_____. This human pressure has (iii)_____ the South China tiger.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. modified	D. could start to decline	G. celebrated
B. de-emphasized	E. can grow unchecked	H. doomed
C. implemented	F. have stabilized	I. bypassed

6. The slow pace of job creation was without precedent for the period of recovery from a recession, but the conditions that conspired to cause the recession were also (i)_____. The stock market declined sharply, and rampant business investment slumped. Then an ensuing spate of scandals (ii)_____ public trust in the way companies were run. And yet, despite these powerful (iii)_____ to growth, the recession proved surprisingly mild.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. heartening	D. weakened	G. counterforces
B. atypical	E. illuminated	H. stimulants
C. ambiguous	F. consolidated	I. concomitants

7. Although legislators on both sides of the issues have repeatedly _____ a desire to find a middle ground, until now no acceptable compromise has been achieved.

- A. discussed
- B. proclaimed
- C. professed
- D. rejected
- E. disowned
- F. betrayed

8. Even before she went to art school, Veronica found the standard design categories _____: she didn't understand why designing buildings and designing tables should require different sensibilities.

- A. provocative
- B. limiting
- C. stimulating
- D. confusing
- E. confining
- F. exhilarating

9. The author engages this issue from diverse perspectives, supports his arguments with many examples, and manages to avoid antagonizing others in dealing with a very _____ subject.

- A. contentious
- B. pedestrian
- C. controversial
- D. perplexing
- E. mundane
- F. intriguing

10. To call Kermode the finest English critic of his generation is a _____ compliment, since not many of its population are professionally engaged in literary criticism.

- A. sincere
- B. backhanded
- C. paltry
- D. heartfelt
- E. meager
- F. plausible

Section 36 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-36

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	zenith	n. the highest point reached in the heavens by a celestial body	顶点, 最高点
2	brute	adj. of or relating to beasts	粗鲁的, 无理性的
3	jar	v. to make (someone) feel uneasy	使...不安
4		v. to make a harsh or discordant sound	发出不和谐、难听的声音
5	plausible	adj. superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious	看起来合理的
6	conciliatory	adj. having the intention or effect of making angry people calm	安抚的, 调和的
7	truism	n. an undoubted or self-evident truth	真理
8	valediction	n. an act of bidding farewell	告别
9	resolve	n. a strong determination to do something	坚决
		v. to find an answer or solution to (something) : to settle or solve (something)	解决
10	gainsay	v. to deny or disagree with (something)	否认
11	downplay	v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important	轻视
12	esoteric	adj. difficult to understand	难懂的
13	arcane	adj. known or understood by only a few people	难懂的, 只有少数人懂得的
14	comprehensive	adj. covering completely or broadly	全面的
15	provocative	adj. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc.	引起争论的

¹ 本section为2014年8月31日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

16	stipulate	v. to specify as a condition or requirement (as of an agreement or offer)	规定
		v. to give a guarantee of	保证
17	disseminate	v. to cause (something, such as information) to go to many people	传播, 散布
18	ponderous	adj. slow or awkward because of weight and size	笨重的
		adj. very boring or dull	无聊的
19	empirical	adj. originating in or based on observation or experience	根据观察或经验的
20	laudatory	adj. expressing or containing praise	赞美的
21	deify	v. to treat (someone or something) like a god or goddess	奉...为神, 尊敬
22	debunk	v. to show that something (such as a belief or theory) is not true	拆穿, 揭露... 的错误
23	aggrandize	v. to make appear great or greater	夸大, 吹捧
		v. to enhance the power, wealth, position, or reputation of	抬高身价, 提高地位
24	implacable	adj. opposed to someone or something in a very angry or determined way that cannot be changed	不能安抚的, 毫不妥协的
25	unyielding	adj. not changing or stopping	不妥协的, 固执的
26	impeccable	adj. having no flaws	无懈可击的
27	unqualified	adj. complete or total	完全的
		adj. not having the skills, knowledge, or experience needed to do a particular job or activity	不合格的
28	capricious	adj. changing often and quickly	变化多端的
29	antediluvian	adj. very old or old-fashioned	过时的
30	flighty	adj. given to capricious or unstable behavior	多变的
		adj. easily excited	易激动的

GRE佛脚备考系列

31	archaic	adj. old and no longer used	过时的
32	chauvinistic	adj. believing that your country is better than any other	极端爱国的
33	patronize	v. to give money or support to (someone or something)	赞助
		v. to talk to (someone) in a way that shows that you believe you are more intelligent or better than other people	摆出高人一等的态度对待
34	delude	v. to cause (someone) to believe something that is not true	迷惑, 欺骗
35	hitherto	adv. until now	至今

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -36

序号	核心意思	词群
1	固执的, 毫不妥协的	implacable, unyielding, adamant, headstrong, obdurate, stubborn, pertinacious
2	完美的	flawless, impeccable, perfect, consummate
3	过时的	archaic, antediluvian, moribund, moth-eaten, outdated, outmoded, outworn, rusty
4	多变的	flighty, capricious
5	初级的	sketchy, rudimentary, perfunctory, facile, superficial, cursory
6	公平, 公正	impartiality, objectivity, neutrality, unbiasedness
7	概括	abstraction, generality

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-36

序号	习语表达	解释
1	not...but	不是.....而是.....
2	derive from	从.....获得
3	in sharp contrast to	与.....形成鲜明对比

4. Authentic Questions

1. The idea of a “language instinct” may seem _____ to those who think of language as the zenith of the human intellect and of instincts as brute impulse.

- A. jarring
- B. plausible
- C. gratifying
- D. inevitable
- E. conciliatory

2. The maps in this volume are meant not as guides but as _____ they are designed to make the reader think anew about the city.

- A. adornments
- B. references
- C. truisms
- D. provocations
- E. valedictions

3. Proponents of international regulation of environmental issues have always struggled against scientific uncertainty and economic hostility, two obstacles which, from a political standpoint, often have been closely related, as economic hostility toward environmental regulation for economic reasons have (i)_____ the considerable uncertainty underlying most environmental challenges to (ii)_____ of environmental regulation.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. resolved	D. exaggerate the efficacy
B. gainsaid	E. downplay the legitimacy
C. exploited	F. question the fallibility

GRE佛脚备考系列

4. It would be imprecise to characterize her scholarship as (i)_____: though her etymological discussion is necessarily esoteric, there is nothing (ii)_____ about the conclusions she derives from it.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. derivative	D. obscure
B. arcane	E. controversial
C. careless	F. innovative

5. The book is not comprehensive but is, instead, (i)_____ in the most positive sense: (ii)_____ rather than settles.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. definitive	D. stipulates
B. provocative	E. suggests
C. timely	F. disseminates

6. With the emergence of scientific history-writing in the late nineteenth century, several authors sought to ignore the glowing myths surrounding George Washington and uncover the human being within, but their biographies were still (i)_____ enough that Washington remained a marbled and remote figure. Indeed, by the 1920s Washington had become such (ii)_____ personage that inevitably someone had to go to the other extreme and try to (iii)_____ the legend.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. ponderous	D. a deified	G. debunk
B. empirical	E. an ignored	H. aggrandize
C. laudatory	F. a misunderstood	I. reproduce

7. Even though the original settlement may not hold up, it at least proves that the deadlock can be broken and that a hitherto _____ party is ready to bargain.

- A. implacable
- B. unyielding
- C. impeccable
- D. flawless
- E. unqualified
- F. capricious

8. The company is so old-fashioned and opposed to innovation that it can seem downright _____.

- A. antediluvian
- B. flighty
- C. archaic
- D. chauvinistic
- E. capricious
- F. patronizing

9. Space is often referred to as the final frontier, as the only realm of which humankind has still to gain substantial understanding, yet the ocean is also another vast area about which our knowledge is _____.

- A. erroneous
- B. confusing
- C. frustrating
- D. rudimentary
- E. delusive
- F. sketchy

10. In sharp contrast to the novel's scenic realism and precise characterized figure is its persistent philosophical _____.

- A. naturalism
- B. abstraction
- C. generality
- D. impartiality
- E. sincerity
- F. objectivity

Section 37 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-37

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	yield	v. to surrender or submit	投降，屈服
		v. to be productive of	产出
2	anomalous	adj. not expected or usual	不寻常的，异常的
3	enigmatic	adj. full of mystery and difficult to understand	难懂的
4	surreptitious	adj. done in a secret way	秘密的，鬼鬼祟祟的
5	resolve	v. to make a definite and serious decision to do something	决定，决心要做
6	resent	v. to be angry or upset about (someone or something that you think is unfair)	憎恨，生气
7	vexatious	adj. causing vexation : distressing	令人烦恼的
8	clandestine	adj. done secretly	秘密的，隐蔽的
9	equitable	adj. just or fair	平等的，公平的
10	dispense	v. to give or provide (something)	分配，分发
11	inflate	v. to think or say that (something) is larger or more important than it really is	夸大
12	fastidious	adj. very careful about how you do something	小心谨慎的，挑剔的
13	overblow	v. to exaggerate	夸大
14	improvise	v. to speak or perform without preparation	即兴表演
15	countermand	v. to cancel (an order) especially by giving a new order	撤销（命令）
16	commensurate	adj. equal or similar to something in size, amount, or degree	相等的，相似的

¹ 本section为2014年8月31日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

17	parity	n. equality	平等
18	inclusive	adj. broad in orientation or scope	广泛的,全面的
		adj. not limited to certain people	开放的
19	stratify	v. to divide or arrange into classes, castes, or social strata	分层级
20	venue	n. the place where an event takes place	事件发生地点
21	seclusion	n. the act of placing or keeping someone away from other people : the act of secluding someone	隔离, 隐居
		n. a secluded or isolated place	偏僻
22	opulent	adj. very comfortable and expensive	昂贵的
		adj. very wealthy	富裕的
23	enormous	adj. very great in size or amount	大量的
24	sycophantic	adj. fawning, obsequious	奉承的
25	ascetic	adj. relating to or having a strict and simple way of living that avoids physical pleasure	生活朴素的
26	mercenary	adj. serving merely for pay or sordid advantage	唯利是图的
27	allusion	n. a statement that refers to something without mentioning it directly	暗指
28	ramification	n. something that is the result of something else	结果, 后果
		n. branch	分支
29	respite	n. an interval of rest or relief	暂歇, 休息
30	beguile	v. to lead by deception	欺骗
31	baffle	v. to confuse (someone) completely	使...困惑
32	buoy	v. to keep afloat or aloft	使浮起来
		v. to hearten or inspire	鼓励
33	insouciance	n. a feeling of not worrying about anything	无忧无虑, 不操心
34	stoicism	n. indifference to pleasure or pain : impassiveness	冷漠, 淡泊

GRE佛脚备考系列

35	alacrity	n. a quick and cheerful readiness to do something	欣然同意
36	cordial	adj. politely pleasant and friendly	热情友好的
37	convivial	adj. of or relating to social events where people can eat, drink, and talk in a friendly way with others	好交际的, 欢聚的
38	overshadow	v. to exceed in importance	超出, 超过
		v. to cast a shadow over	遮盖
39	leach	v. to remove (nutritive or harmful elements) from soil by percolation	被冲走, 滤去
40	ubiquitous	adj. seeming to be seen everywhere	到处存在的, 广泛的
41	brackish	adj. repulsive	令人不快的
42	malodorous	adj. having a bad smell	难闻的, 恶臭的
43	redolent	adj. having a strong smell : full of a fragrance or odor	芬芳的
44	noisome	adj. very unpleasant or disgusting	有害的, 恶臭的
45	anodyne	adj. not likely to offend or upset anyone	不惹人厌烦的
		adj. serving to alleviate pain	缓解疼痛的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -37

序号	核心意思	词群
1	易怒	irascibility, exasperation
2	阻止	preclude, prevent, forestall
3	善变的	unpredictable, capricious, mercurial, volatile
4	固执的	stubborn, intractable, mulish, adamant, headstrong, obstinate
5	恶臭的	malodorous, noisome, stinky

3. Phrases and Expressions

序号	习语表达	解释
1	make a difference	有影响, 创造不同
2	gender equality	性别平等
3	consist of	由.....组成, 包括

4. Authentic Questions

1. The Labrador duck is one of the most _____ extinct birds: although there are a fair number of specimens, few have yielded reliable data and little is known about the species' breeding patterns.

- A. anomalous
- B. controversial
- C. enigmatic
- D. misrepresented
- E. cherished

2. People frequently attempt to relieve their workplace frustrations via surreptitious comments around the water cooler but would be better able to resolve their resentment if they were less (i)_____ about their problem and imitated a more (ii)_____ dialogue.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. vexatious	D. equitable
B. clandestine	E. sincere
C. opportunistic	F. open

3. Pioneering medical research scientists' (i)_____ claims regarding the (ii)_____ new researches make the public wonder why their own doctors are not dispensing miracles. There are forces, both external and internal, on scientists that most require them to (iii)_____. Without money, there is no science. Researchers must constantly convince administrators who control tax dollars, investors, and individual donors that the work they are doing will make a difference.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. modest	D. serious constraints on	G. improvise

GRE佛脚备考系列

B. inflated	E. overblown interpretations of	H. oversell
C. fastidious	F. potential benefits of	I. generalize

4. Traditional Vietnamese culture has long promoted the idea of gender equality. Founding myths (i)_____ the equal division of labor in child care for mothers and fathers. As is often the case, however, theoretical commitments are (ii)_____ actual practices. In reality, gender-based (iii)_____ persists.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. obscure	D. incommensurate with	G. parity
B. celebrate	E. surpassed by	H. inclusiveness
C. countermand	F. inspired by	I. stratification

5. Despite the occasional (i)_____ of their venues, the culture of corporate conferences is a deeply (ii)_____ conference, each day consisted of nearly nine hours of continuous lectures and panels enlivened by pleasantries or anything that could be construed as a joke. The only (iii)_____ sensory deprivation of the sessions came from the handsome color slides favored by the corporate presenters.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. seclusion	D. sycophantic	G. allusion to
B. opulence	E. ascetic	H. ramification of
C. enormity	F. mercenary	I. respite from

6. Galaxy Zoo set a standard for citizen-scientist participation project. Zealous volunteers (i)_____ the project's organizers by classifying an entire catalog of galaxies years ahead of schedule. (ii)_____ by the (iii)_____ of the volunteer, the Galaxy Zoo team was inspired to pursue lines of research they had never even imagined.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. beguiled	D. baffled	G. insouciance
B. forestalled	E. buoyed	H. stoicism
C. astonished	F. embarrassed	I. alacrity

7. The professor's habitual air of _____ was misleading front, concealing amazing reserves of patience and a deep commitment to his students' learning.

- A. cordiality
- B. irascibility
- C. disorganization
- D. conviviality
- E. diffidence
- F. exasperation

8. Even manifest flaws in the sculptor's work have not _____ reception by most modern critics.

- A. determined
- B. controlled
- C. undermined
- D. prevented
- E. overshadowed
- F. precluded

9. Historically, the depletion of soil's nitrogen has been one of the most _____ problems faced by farmers: an essential nutrient, nitrogen is quickly leached from soil, and farmers have struggled to find ways to replenish it.

- A. capricious
- B. ubiquitous
- C. worrisome
- D. stubborn
- E. intractable
- F. unpredictable

10. The town's air was consistently _____: depending on the breeze, one might be greeted with the sour effluvia of twenty breweries, choking fumes from the coal factory, or brackish smells from the nearby river.

- A. malodorous
- B. toxic
- C. redolent
- D. benign
- E. noisome
- F. anodyne

Section 38 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-38

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	contemptuous	adj. feeling or showing deep hatred or disapproval	鄙视的
2	ignorant	adj. destitute of knowledge or education	无知的
3	decry	v. to say publicly and forcefully that you regard (something) as bad, wrong, etc.	责难
4	boast	v. speak vaingloriously	吹嘘
5	downplay	v. to make (something) seem smaller or less important	轻视
6	devolve	v. to gradually go from an advanced state to a less advanced state	衰落
		v. to pass on from one person or entity to another	(权力、责任) 移交
7	acrimony	n. harsh or biting sharpness especially of words, manner, or disposition	尖刻, 犀利
8	comity	n. friendly social atmosphere	友好, 和谐
9	mordant	adj. expressing harsh criticism especially in a way that is funny	尖酸刻薄的
10	thrive	v. to grow or develop successful	兴旺发达
11	apropos	adj. being both relevant and opportune	合适的
		prep. with regard to	至于...
12	churlish	adj. not polite	不礼貌的
13	cagey	adj. not willing to say everything that you know about something	守口如瓶的
		adj. wary of being trapped or deceived	警惕的
		adj. very clever	聪明的

¹ 本section为2014年9月13日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	emulate	v. to strive to equal or excel	通过模仿而赶超
15	adjudicate	v. to make an official decision about who is right in a dispute	裁定, 宣判
16	advocate	n. a person who argues for or supports a cause or policy	支持者
		v. to support or argue for (a cause, policy, etc.)	支持
17	adversary	n. an enemy or opponent	对手, 敌手
18	contemplate	v. to think deeply or carefully about	深入思考
19	counter	v. to do something in defense or in response to something	反驳
20	eschew	v. to avoid (something) especially because you do not think it is right, proper, etc.	避免
21	conspicuous	adj. very easy to see or notice	显眼的, 明显的
22	transmit	v. to give or pass (information, values, etc.) from one person to another	传输, 传递
23	proximity	n. the state of being near	临近
24	furtive	adj. done in a quiet and secret way to avoid being noticed	鬼鬼祟祟的
25	compensate	v. to offset an error, defect, or undesired effect	弥补
		v. to serve as or provide a substitute or counter balance	抵消
26	offset	v. to cancel or reduce the effect of (something)	抵消
27	polemical	adj. of or involving strongly critical or disputatious writing or speech	好争论的
28	precarious	adj. characterized by a lack of security or stability that threatens with danger	处境危险的
29	enterprising	adj. having or showing the ability or desire to do new and difficult things	有事业心的, 有进取心的
30	rapacious	adj. having or showing a strong or excessive desire to acquire money or possess things	贪婪的

31	avaricious	adj. excessively acquisitive especially in seeking to hoard riches	贪婪的
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2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -38

序号	核心意思	词群
1	限制	confine, limit, circumscribe, restrict, restrain
2	无关的	extraneous, irrelevant, impertinent
3	秘密的	furtive, secretive, clandestine, surreptitious, underground
4	虚假的	feigned, fake
5	弥补	compensate, offset
6	预测, 预示	portend, predict, forecast, foretell, presage

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-38

序号	习语表达	解释
1	so...as to	如此以至于
2	contemptuous of	看不起
3	lack of	缺乏
4	deserve credit for	因.....值得称赞
5	meet challenges	迎接挑战

4. Authentic Questions

1. Though we live in an era of stunning scientific achievement, many otherwise educated people remain indifferent to or contemptuous of such achievement, even going so far as to _____ their ignorance of basic physics.

- A. decry
- B. conceal
- C. remedy
- D. boast of
- E. downplay

2. The company suffers from an almost total lack of _____: even the most innocuous communications between departments tend to devolve into acrimony.

- A. dissension
- B. variance
- C. comity
- D. conformity
- E. mordancy

3. It would be (i) _____ not to (ii) _____ these tabloid journalists for thriving in hard times: they deserve credit for doing well in a profession in financial straits.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. apropos	D. admire
B. churlish	E. envy
C. cagey	F. emulate

4. The author clearly supports the causes he writes about, but he is more a narrator than (i)_____. Some say he should have included more (ii)_____, but he is wise to let the fact speak for themselves. They are complex enough to prompt many kinds of interpretation, and he would bog down the complicated tale if he tried to adjudicate all of their competing claims.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. a reporter	D. statistical data
B. an advocate	E. analysis of events
C. an adversary	F. detailed descriptions

5. Architecture scholar Sandy McCreery recently argued that traffic congestion, far from being a sign of urban (i)_____, is a mark of urban (ii)_____; congestion promotes contemplation of our surroundings and provides us with a shared experience, thereby fulfilling the essential task of the city.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. plentitude	D. ambition
B. decline	E. privation
C. excitement	F. health

6. While some commentators suggest that abstraction and complexity in scientific research are signs that a given direction is misguided, Lisa Randall, a professor of physics at Harvard, counters that these qualities instead reflect the success of human ingenuity in (i)_____ the increasingly (ii)_____ challenges that nature presents. They can, however, make it more (iii)_____ to communicate scientific developments, even to colleague.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. creating	D. difficult	G. challenging
B. meeting	E. conspicuous	H. unproductive
C. eschewing	F. pragmatic	I. advantageous

7. Noise suppression in phones can play an important role in making cellphone networks more efficient, since when sounds that are _____ to the meaningful signal are transmitted, precious network bandwidth is wasted.

- A. unsuitable
- B. detrimental
- C. irrelevant
- D. confined
- E. limited
- F. extraneous

8. Communicating articulately is typically regarded as an aggressive, persuasive talent, but it can also be protective: it allows a certain _____ closeness, conveying proximity while actually maintaining distance.

- A. feigned
- B. secretive
- C. dubious
- D. subtle
- E. false
- F. furtive

9. Tompkinson's prior donations to the university, while very generous, failed to _____ the magnitude of her latest gift.

- A. compensate for
- B. portend
- C. clarify
- D. predict
- E. offset
- F. undermine

10. The union states its position polemically; its leaders say they are fighting to save good jobs while _____ corporations replace full-time workers with part-time ones in order to cut down on both wages and benefits.

- A. precarious
- B. enterprising
- C. rapacious
- D. troubled
- E. influential
- F. avaricious

Section 39 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览 (以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表) -39

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	remarkable	adj. unusual or surprising : likely to be noticed	值得注意的, 不同寻常的
2	felicitous	adj. very well suited for some purpose or situation	合适的
		adj. pleasant or delightful	喜悦的, 令人愉悦的
3	prolific	adj. producing a large amount of something	多产的
4	abbreviate	v. to make (something) shorter; especially : to reduce (a word or name) to a shorter form	缩短
5	affinity	n. a liking for or an attraction to something	倾向, 偏好
6	intricate	adj. having many complexly interrelating parts or elements	复杂的
7	sectarian	adj. limited in character or scope	狭隘的
		adj. relating to religious or political sects and the differences between them	派系的
8	baroque	adj. characterized by grotesqueness, extravagance, complexity, or flamboyance	奢华的, 复杂的
9	transcend	v. to rise above or go beyond the limits of	超越
		v. to outstrip or outdo in some attribute, quality, or power	胜出, 超出
10	provincial	adj. limited in outlook	眼光狭隘的
11	contingent	adj. depending on something else that might or might not happen	偶然的
12	abstruse	adj. difficult to comprehend	难以理解
13	explicable	adj. possible to explain	可以解释的

¹ 本section为2014年9月13日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	minuscule	adj. very small	极小的
15	entail	v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result	包括, 包含
16	facilitate	v. to make easier	辅助, 帮助
17	rote	n. the use of memory usually with little intelligence	死记硬背
18	condone	v. to forgive or approve (something that is considered wrong)	原谅, 认可
19	dishearten	v. to cause (a person or group of people) to lose hope, enthusiasm, or courage	使...士气低落
20	pedestrian	adj. not interesting or unusual	无聊的, 普通的
		n. a person going on foot	行人
21	knotty	adj. difficult or complicated	复杂的
22	mundane	adj. dull and ordinary	平凡的, 无聊的
23	dire	adj. very bad : causing great fear or worry	可怕的, 严重的
24	wane	v. to decrease gradually	减少, 下降
25	deteriorate	v. to make (something) worse	恶化
26	bighearted	adj. generous, charitable	慷慨的, 宽大的
27	inflammatory	adj. tending to excite anger, disorder, or tumult : seditious	煽动性的
28	gloomy	adj. causing feelings of sadness	悲伤的
29	puerile	adj. silly or childish especially in a way that shows a lack of seriousness or good judgment	稚嫩的, 幼稚的
30	embed	v. to place or set (something) firmly in something else / v. to make something an integral part of	嵌入
31	vapid	adj. lacking liveliness	无聊的
32	sagacious	adj. having or showing an ability to understand difficult ideas and situations and to make good decisions	聪明的, 睿智的
33	banal	adj. boring or ordinary	无聊的

34	opaque	adj. difficult to understand or explain	难懂的
		adj. not letting light through	不透明的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -39

序号	核心意思	词群
1	使沮丧	dishearten, depress, demoralize, dismay, dispirit, frustrate
2	平凡的	mundane, pedestrian, common, ordinary, prosaic
3	减少	wane, decline, dwindle, decrease, diminish
4	恶化	deteriorate, worsen
5	煽动性的	inflammatory, provocative, incendiary, instigative, seditious
6	无聊的	vapid, banal, bland, prosaic, tedious, insipid
7	难以理解的	opaque, inaccessible, arcane, enigmatic, inscrutable

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-39

序号	习语表达	解释
1	have an affinity with	与.....有密切关系
2	deal with	处理, 对付
3	at best	至多
4	at worst	在最坏的情况下
5	in other words	换句话说

4. Authentic Questions

1. The artists' career was remarkable partly because it was so _____: she died, with only a few paintings to her credit, while still in her twenties.

- A. felicitous
- B. prolific
- C. enduring
- D. conventional
- E. abbreviated

2. Paintings created in India during the Mughal dynasty were _____ in ambition but ornamental in presentation: in one direction they have an affinity with newspaper photographs, while in the other they have the intricacy of jewels.

- A. metaphorical
- B. documentary
- C. aesthetic
- D. sectarian
- E. baroque

3. The irony of digital networking is that it can produce more (i)_____ than did the geographical confinement it supposedly transcended. As human interactions become (ii)_____ physical location, people are less likely to have regular dealings with others who do not share the same values and outlooks.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. provincialism	D. more determined by
B. diversity	E. less contingent on
C. materialism	F. less insensitive to

4. The controversy about Alexander the Great's personality derives from the fact that our sources are (i)_____, all eyewitness accounts having perished. What remains is, at best, (ii)_____ (one history, for instance, is based largely on the now-lost memoirs of Alexander's alleged half-brother, Ptolemy) and at worst, highly unreliable.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. outdated	D. secondhand
B. inadequate	E. repetitious
C. abstruse	F. deceptive

5. Gravitational waves—ripples in the geometry of space-time—are analogous to electromagnetic waves. The challenge in trying to observe these waves directly is that they are extremely weak. To make waves large enough to be (i)_____, the most (ii)_____ events in the universe are required: supernova explosions, the formation of black holes, or the collision of stars. Even so, the effects are (iii)_____. The geometry changes so little that a distance of several kilometers changes by less than the diameter of a proton.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. detectable	D. obvious	G. masked
B. usable	E. subtle	H. disastrous
C. explicable	F. violent	I. minuscule

6. Cultures can shape attitudes and beliefs in ways that (i)_____ conscious awareness or control; in other words, cultural orientations may develop from processes that do not entail (ii)_____ participation, and cultures may pervade subtle psychological dynamics in ways that individuals may not be able to (iii)_____. Thus, theories and tools developed to study implicit cognition may increase our understanding of the complex interplay between culture and individuals.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. operate outside of	D. active	G. report
B. tend to facilitate	E. random	H. maintain

C. may not alter	F. rote	I. condone
------------------	---------	------------

7. Writing about advances in climate science is often problematic, in part because the material is so _____: climate science is the study of shifting, interrelated, and sometimes paradoxical patterns.

- A. disheartening
- B. pedestrian
- C. complicated
- D. depressing
- E. knotty
- F. mundane

8. Contrary to certain recent analyses that paint a dire portrait of soil loss from farmland, a new study of surveying data reaching back to the 1930s shows that erosion rates have been steadily _____.

- A. intensifying
- B. waning
- C. accelerating
- D. worsening
- E. declining
- F. deteriorating

9. The performer can be _____ in his comedy, but he is fundamentally a bighearted person who displays a core sweetness even at his most manic.

- A. inflammatory
- B. pedestrian
- C. gloomy
- D. uninspired
- E. puerile
- F. provocative

10. There are many insights in the essays collected in *Observations on Modernity*, but they are embedded in a dense English translation of a dense German original that may make many of them _____ to most readers.

- A. vapid
- B. inaccessible
- C. sagacious
- D. banal
- E. distressing
- F. opaque

Section 40 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-40

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	eclipse	v. to make (something) less important or popular	使...不重要
		v. to surpass	超出
2	bolster	v. to give support to	支持
3	corroborate	v. to support with evidence or authority	佐证，提供证据证明
4	outstrip	v. to be or become better, greater, or larger than (someone or something)	胜出，超出
5	sacrosanct	adj. most sacred or holy	神圣而不可侵犯的
6	ephemeral	adj. lasting for a markedly brief time	短暂的
7	malleable	adj. capable of being altered or controlled by outside forces or influences	可塑的
8	egalitarian	adj. aiming for equal wealth, status, etc., for all people	平等的
9	euphemism	n. a mild or pleasant word or phrase that is used instead of one that is unpleasant or offensive	委婉语
10	elusive	adj. hard to understand, define, or remember	难懂的
		adj. hard to find or capture	难以捕捉的
11	naysayer	n. a person who says something will not work or is not possible : a person who denies, refuses, or opposes something	否定者，怀疑者
12	pushover	n. an opponent that is easy to defeat	易被打败的人
		n. someone who is easy to persuade or influence	易受影响的人

¹ 本section为2014年9月18日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

		n. something that is easy to do	容易的事
13	braggart	n. a person who brags a lot	吹牛者
14	absorbing	adj. fully taking one's attention	吸引人的
15	quixotic	adj. foolishly impractical especially in the pursuit of ideals	不切实际的
		adj. capricious or unpredictable	变化多端的, 变幻莫测的
16	skullduggery	n. secret or dishonest behavior or activity	欺骗, 作假
17	incivility	n. a rude or impolite attitude or behavior	不礼貌
18	entail	v. to have (something) as a part, step, or result	包括, 包含
19	hamstring	v. to damage or ruin the force or effectiveness of (something or someone)	损坏
20	revitalize	v. to make active, healthy, or energetic again	使...复活
21	impair	v. to make (something) weaker or worse	损害
22	invigorate	v. to give life and energy to	使...有活力
23	evanescent	adj. lasting a very short time	短暂的
24	prosaic	adj. everyday or ordinary	普通寻常的
		adj. characteristic of prose as distinguished from poetry	散文的
		adj. dull or unimaginative	缺乏创意的
25	nullify	v. to cause (something) to lose its value or to have no effect	使...无效
26	accentuate	v. to make (something) more noticeable	强调
27	trade-off	n. something that you do not want but must accept in order to have something that you want	权衡
28	foretell	v. to tell of or indicate beforehand	预言, 预测
29	engender	v. to cause to exist or to develop	产生

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -40

序号	核心意思	词群
1	损害	hamstring, impair, damage, mar
2	平凡的	mundane, pedestrian, common, ordinary, prosaic
3	短暂的	momentary, evanescent, ephemeral, fleeting, transient, meteoric, transitory
4	掩盖	belie, mask, veil, conceal, cloak, cover
5	强调	highlight, accentuate, underscore, stress, underline
6	预示	portend, predict, forecast, foretell, presage
7	引起, 产生	engender, yield, cause, generate, produce

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-40

序号	习语表达	解释
1	handle with	处理
2	refer to	提及, 指的是
3	at times	有时
4	in hindsight	在事后

4. Authentic Questions

1. The province has long claimed to be just another developing region, even as its economy _____ those of other regions and threatens to eclipse the rest of the country combined.

- A. parallels
- B. bolsters
- C. corroborates
- D. outstrips
- E. engages

2. Many creative photographers were delighted to find in instant photography a mode that encouraged them to stop viewing photography as _____ and start viewing it as something they could handle with spontaneity, even derision.

- A. sacrosanct
- B. ephemeral
- C. malleable
- D. egalitarian
- E. autonomous

3. The description of humans as having an internal clock is not a (i) _____. Or rather, it is – you do not have a tiny watch in your cerebellum – but it also refers to (ii) _____, a specialized bundle of cells that regulates cyclical processes.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. euphemism	D. an elusive psychological phenomenon
B. cliché	E. a standard literary
C. metaphor	F. a real biological feature

GRE佛脚备考系列

4. Mr. Billington, at times, can be a (i)_____. For instance, he deplores the Royal Shakespeare Company's eight-and-a-half hour version of *Nicholas Nickleby*, which many found (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. naysayer	D. perplexing
B. pushover	E. unpredictable
C. braggart	F. absorbing

5. While acknowledging behaviors the Prime Minister took in order to remain in office were (i)_____, some politicians nevertheless believed that this small amount of (ii)_____ was justified to keep a reforming government in office.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. unethical	D. skullduggery
B. impractical	E. indolence
C. quixotic	F. incivility

6. A transformative scientific idea that emerged in the eighteenth century was the realization that slow, inexorable geological processes follow the basic laws of physics and chemistry. This seems (i)_____ conclusion in hindsight, but its implication—that geological processes in the distant past must have (ii)_____ these very same laws—was (iii)_____ geologists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. an obvious	D. followed	G. evident to
B. a significant	E. preceded	H. overlooked by
C. a controversial	F. entailed	I. revolutionary for

7. Individuals, governments, and companies show ample ability to _____ themselves by setting goals based on current conditions and then blindly following them even when those conditions change drastically.

- A. hamstring
- B. reinvent
- C. promote
- D. revitalize
- E. impair
- F. invigorate

8. Creativity is no longer seen as _____ inspiration leading to a poem or a painting, it has come to be thought of as something permeating the whole of person's life.

- A. a mundane
- B. a momentary
- C. an illusory
- D. an evanescent
- E. a metaphoric
- F. a prosaic

9. In establishing that the dust she had observed constitutes two percent of the mass in the quadrant, the astronomer showed that the dust's extreme visual prominence _____ its relatively minor contribution to the total mass of the region.

- A. belies
- B. masks
- C. highlights
- D. nullifies
- E. disproves
- F. accentuates

10. Changes made to ecosystem in order to achieve a goal, such as food production or flood control, often _____ significant unforeseen trade-offs between other important products and service the ecosystems provide.

- A. predict
- B. delay
- C. foretell
- D. obscure
- E. yield
- F. engender

Section 41¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-41

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	aloof	adj. removed or distant either physically or emotionally	冷漠的，置身事外的
2	snob	n. someone who tends to criticize, reject, or ignore people who come from a lower social class, have less education, etc	势利小人
3	wastrel	n. a person who wastes time, money, etc.	浪费的人
4	marginal	adj. not very important	边缘的，不重要的
5	onerous	adj. difficult and unpleasant to do or deal with	繁重的，费力的
6	efficacious	adj. having the power to produce a desired result or effect	有效果的
7	auspicious	adj. showing or suggesting that future success is likely	吉兆的，幸运的
8	benign	adj. not causing harm or damage	无害的
		adj. showing kindness and gentleness	温和的，善良的
9	salutary	adj. producing a beneficial effect	有益的，有益健康的
10	palliate	v. to make the effects of (something, such as an illness) less painful, harmful, or harsh	减缓
11	analgesic	n. a drug that relieves pain	止痛药
12	urge	v. to ask people to do or support (something) in a way that shows that you believe it is very important	强烈要求
13	apprehend	v. to arrest or seize	逮捕
		v. to notice and understand (something)	理解

¹ 本section为2014年9月18日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

		v. to anticipate especially with anxiety, dread, or fear	害怕, 恐惧
14	sanguine	adj. confident and hopeful	乐观的
15	anxious	adj. feeling or showing worry, nervousness, or unease about something with an uncertain outcome	焦虑的
16	chimera	n. something that exists only in the imagination and is not possible in reality	幻想
17	anachronism	n. something (such as a word, an object, or an event) that is mistakenly placed in a time where it does not belong in a story, movie, etc.	时代错误
18	conundrum	n. a confusing or difficult problem	难题
19	rambling	adj. lengthy and digressive	跑题的, 冗长的
		adj. habitually roaming	闲逛的
20	hone	v. to perfect or make more intense or effective	磨炼 (技能)
21	germane	adj. relating to a subject in an appropriate way	相关的
22	obsolete	adj. no longer used because something newer exists	过时的
23	outmoded	adj. no longer useful or acceptable	过时的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -41

序号	核心意思	词群
1	谜	conundrum, puzzle, enigma, mystery, riddle
2	基础的	rudimentary, elemental, fundamental, basic
3	提高	hone, enhance, strengthen
4	相关的	relevant, germane, relative, pertinent, apposite
5	过时的	obsolete, outmoded, dated, outdated, rusty

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-41

序号	习语表达	解释
1	dry up	干涸
2	out of circulation	不在事业上活跃

4. Authentic Questions

1. In interviews, it is easy to mistake the novelist's silences for aloofness, especially since the court of public opinion all the writers are guilty of being ____ until proven innocent.

- A. snobs
- B. equivocators
- C. pessimists
- D. subversives
- E. wastrels

2. Geologists suggest that as the most productive oil reservoirs begin to dry up, the expensive cost and high risk of drilling in the marginal area becomes less _____ and more acceptable.

- A. onerous
- B. efficacious
- C. auspicious
- D. benign
- E. natural

3. The new drug was useful, but unfortunately its effect was largely (i) _____ rather than (ii) _____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. salutary	D. immediate
B. beneficial	E. curative
C. palliative	F. analgesic

GRE佛脚备考系列

4. Even though company's CEO professes to be (i) _____ and urges the deal forward, its investors are unlikely to be so (ii) _____ about its prospect. Many were uncomfortable at the way the corporation was forced to spend much of last year expansion, and this new venture is potentially even more risky.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. apprehensive	D. indifferent
B. apathetic	E. sanguine
C. confident	F. anxious

5. Proffering one increasingly improbable scene and character after another, (i) _____ by the constraint of realism, the novel revels in this (ii) _____ by ever more brazenly defying its readers' presumed expectations.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. untrammelled	D. exiguity
B. liberated	E. ponderousness
C. confined	F. implausibility

6. How does one evaluate the effects of modern democracy on individuals? The first clarifying step must be to recognize that "democracy" itself can, in the abstract, (i) _____ us as we think of our society and our perception of democracy as citizens. The experience of living in a democracy (ii) _____ each generation. A feature of democratic is that something that benefits us in one generation may no longer be a benefit to the next. Thus experiencing democracy in the twenty-first-century is (iii) _____ the political order our ancestors cherished in 1901.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. define	D. changes for	G. vastly preferable to
B. mislead	E. improves with	H. radically different from
C. a controversial	F. persists beyond	I. ultimately derived from

7. The Red Sea town of Aydhab presents scholars with _____: medieval records describe it as a major port for ships engaged in trade, yet today there is no trace of a viable harbor at the site.

- A. an illusion
- B. a contradiction
- C. a chimera
- D. a puzzle
- E. an anachronism
- F. a conundrum

8. The story lines of silent dramas may often have been _____, yet within those basic narrative outlines, the true artists among silent-film actors could express emotional shadings that have no analogue in spoken language.

- A. implausible
- B. incredible
- C. conventional
- D. elemental
- E. rudimentary
- F. confusing

9. According to some political analysts, the candidate's occasionally rambling responses to questions suggest that she has been out of circulation for a while and her debating skills need to be _____.

- A. honed
- B. discredited
- C. enhanced
- D. reevaluated
- E. remedied
- F. de-emphasis

10. A closer examination of the author's footnotes explains the datedness of his argument: he has ignore most of the recent work in the field, drawing instead mainly on research that is now decidedly _____.

- A. familiar
- B. germane
- C. obsolete
- D. relevant
- E. discredited
- F. outmoded

Section 42¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-42

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	craft	n. an activity involving skill in making things by hand	工艺, 手艺
2	ingenious	adj. very smart or clever	天才的, 聪明的
3	scrupulous	adj. very careful about doing something correctly	小心谨慎的
		adj. acting in strict regard for what is considered right or proper	有道德的, 有良心的
4	animadversion	n. a critical and usually censorious remark	批判, 责骂
5	culmination	n. the end or final result of something	最终, 结果
6	divination	n. a prediction uttered under divine inspiration	预言, 占卜
7	compelling	adj. very interesting	有趣的
		adj. capable of causing someone to believe or agree	有说服力的
8	unflinching	adj. staying strong and determined even when things are difficult	坚定的, 不退缩的
		adj. looking at or describing something or someone in a very direct way	(表达) 直白的
9	slapdash	adj. quick and careless	草率的, 粗心大意的
10	erudite	adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying	博学的

¹ 本section为2014年9月25日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

11	revisionist	n. someone who supports ideas and beliefs that differ from and try to change accepted ideas and beliefs especially in a way that is seen as wrong or dishonest	修正主义者
12	robust	adj. strong and healthy	强壮的
		adj. capable of performing without failure under a wide range of conditions	稳定无误的
13	embargo	n. a government order that limits trade in some way	贸易禁令
14	corroborate	v. to support with evidence or authority	佐证, 提供证据证明
15	dispel	v. to make (something, such as a belief, feeling, or idea) go away or end	驱散, 消除
16	hazardous	adj. involving risk or danger	危险的
17	insidious	adj. causing harm in a way that is gradual or not easily noticed	阴险的, 暗中为害的
18	aberrant	adj. deviating from the usual or natural type	不正常的
19	castigate	v. to criticize (someone) harshly	严厉批评
20	chastise	v. to criticize (someone) harshly for doing something wrong	谴责
21	endorse	v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something)	公开支持
22	commend	v. to praise (someone or something) in a serious and often public way	赞美
23	profusion	n. a large amount of something	大量
24	conducive	adj. tending to promote or assist	有益的, 有帮助的
25	hinder	v. to make (something, such as a task or action) slow or difficult	阻碍
26	devastate	v. to destroy much or most of (something)	严重破坏
27	deleterious	adj. damaging or harmful	有害的
28	essential	adj. extremely important and necessary	重要的, 必要的
29	indispensable	adj. extremely important and necessary	不可缺少的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -42

序号	核心意思	词群
1	无害的	innocuous, harmless, innocent
2	异常的	aberrant, anomalous, abnormal, peculiar, unwonted
3	谴责	castigate, chastise, berate, lambaste, scold, upbraid, reproach
4	大量	wealth, profusion
5	复杂	intricacy, complexity
6	有害的	deleterious, devastating, detrimental, harmful, pernicious

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-42

序号	习语表达	解释
1	have effect on	对.....产生影响
2	on the contrary	相反
3	take issue with	反对
4	take advantage of	利用

4. Authentic Questions

1. Motivation is the hardest of all managerial tasks, and it is _____ to expect a single memo, no matter how well crafted, to have much effect on the staff's attitude.

- A. ingenious
- B. reasonable
- C. fanciful
- D. scrupulous
- E. radical

2. This is neither praise nor criticism, neither a compliment nor _____, just an observation.

- A. an exposition
- B. an elucidation
- C. an animadversion
- D. a culmination
- E. a divination

3. The author's best-selling book on Virginia Woolf is not (i)_____ treatment of her subject; on the contrary, it presents (ii)_____ portrait of the novelist, faults and all.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. an idealized	D. an unflinching
B. a comprehensive	E. a slapdash
C. a compelling	F. an erudite

4. Despite the fact that the book promises a complete rethinking of the factors contributing to the conflict, the picture that the book paints is (i)_____: in identifying causes, it is more orthodox than (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. obscure	D. restrictive
B. detailed	E. revisionist
C. familiar	F. enigmatic

5. The trade in scientific literature in nineteenth-century Germany was so robust that publishers constantly worried about (i)_____ of new titles, an anxiety that gave even relatively undistinguished authors, who made their living writing technical treatises, (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. prices	D. limited public relevance
B. supplies	E. enviable scholarly credentials
C. embargoes	F. strong bargaining positions

6. Several studies (i)_____ the assumption that paper cups, because they were made of natural products, were more environmentally (ii)_____ than cups made of plastic (polystyrene). Indeed, these studies indicated that the environmental (iii)_____ of producing and recycling paper cups were similar to, if not more than, those related to the production, disposal, and recycling of polystyrene cups.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. corroborated	D. friendly	G. benefits
B. exploited	E. hazardous	H. costs
C. dispelled	F. predictable	I. opportunities

7. Some kinds of deadly bacteria, including those that cause tetanus, tuberculosis, and botulism, remain _____ until something triggers their insidious activity.

- A. harmless
- B. innocuous
- C. anomalous
- D. aberrant
- E. efficacious
- F. undetectable

8. The author takes issue with the ideological blinders that have distorted much migration research, especially _____ modernization theorists and others for their untested assumptions of an immobile preindustrial past.

- A. undermining
- B. citing
- C. castigating
- D. chastising
- E. endorsing
- F. commending

9. Despite the _____ of medical information available through e-mail, the Internet, and mobile devices, not many patients are taking advantage of the potential of electronic communications for health-related needs.

- A. wealth
- B. complexity
- C. intricacy
- D. profusion
- E. resurgence
- F. overload

10. While normal floods resulting from usual monsoon rainfall are _____ the growth of crops, recently there has been an increase in the frequency of high-intensity floods that do not have such welcome effects.

- A. conducive to
- B. hindered by
- C. devastating for
- D. deleterious to
- E. essential for
- F. indispensable to

Section 43¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-43

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	plausible	adj. superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious	看起来合理的
		adj. appearing worthy of belief	表面上可行的
2	transcend	v. to rise above or go beyond the limits of	超越
3		v. to outstrip or outdo in some attribute, quality, or power	胜出，超出
4	provincial	adj. limited in outlook	眼光狭隘的
5	contingent	adj. depending on something else that might or might not happen	偶然的
6	naive	adj. having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge : innocent or simple	天真的
7	premeditate	v. to think, consider, or deliberate beforehand	预谋，提前构画
8	manipulate	v. to move or control (something) with your hands or by using a machine	操控
9	explicable	adj. possible to explain	可以解释的
10	minuscule	adj. very small	极小的
11	malady	n. a disease or illness	疾病
12	assuage	v. to make (something, such as an unpleasant feeling) less painful, severe, etc.	安抚，缓和
13	plague	v. to cause worry or distress to	困扰
		n. a disease that causes death and that spreads quickly to a large number of people	瘟疫，灾害

¹ 本section为2014年9月25日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	render	v. to cause (someone or something) to be in a specified condition	使...进入某种状态
15	enamor	v. to cause (someone) to be loved or admired	使...喜爱
16	prescient	adj. having or showing knowledge of events before they take place	预知的, 有先见之明的
17	concede	v. to admit (something) usually in an unwilling way	承认
18	bedrock	n. the very basis	根基
19	imperative	adj. very important	重要的
		n. a command, rule, duty, etc., that is very important or necessary	命令, 规则
20	compromise	v. to arrive at a settlement by making concessions	妥协, 让步
		v. to reduce in quality, value, or degree	降低
		v. to impair, as by disease or injury	破坏
21	affinity	n. a liking for or an attraction to something	倾向, 偏好
22	impartial	adj. not partial or biased	公正的, 不偏不倚的
23	expedite	v. to cause (something) to happen faster	加速, 加快
24	constrain	v. to limit or restrict (something or someone)	限制
25	deter	v. to prevent (something) from happening	阻止
26	exacerbate	v. to make (a bad situation, a problem, etc.) worse	使...恶化
27	lament	v. to express sorrow, regret, or unhappiness about something	哀叹, 哀悼
28	appraise	v. to evaluate the worth, significance, or status of	评估
29	bootless	adj. useless, unprofitable	无用的
30	tendentious	adj. strongly favoring a particular point of view in a way that may cause argument	偏袒的, 偏向的

GRE佛脚备考系列

31	indifferent	adj. not interested in or concerned about something	漠不关心的
		adj. neither good nor bad	平庸的
32	deprecate	v. to criticize or express disapproval of (someone or something)	贬损诋毁

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -43

序号	核心意思	词群
1	根基	bedrock, foundation
2	加速, 促进	expedite, facilitate
3	制止, 阻碍	deter, constrain, check, bridle, fetter, inhibit, shackle
4	贬低的	deprecatory, detracting, contemptuous, belittling, disdainful

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-43

序号	习语表达	解释
1	gravitational waves	引力波
2	get in the way	阻碍, 妨碍
3	appraise....as	认为.....是

4. Authentic Questions

1. The theory that the 1908 Tunguska event was the explosion of a cosmic body in the sky over Siberia is _____: no one has yet found fragments of the object or any impact craters in the affected region.

- A. long-standing
- B. indisputable
- C. plausible
- D. uncontested
- E. unproven

2. The irony of digital networking is that it can produce more (i)_____ than did the geographical confinement it supposedly transcended. As human interactions become (ii)_____ physical location, people are less likely to have regular dealings with others who do not share the same values and outlooks.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. provincialism	D. more determined by
B. diversity	E. less contingent on
C. materialism	F. less insensitive to

3. It would be naive to treat remarks made in diaries or personal letters as giving especially candid access to historical truth or even as being expressions of the writer's true state of mind, since the (i)_____ for exaggeration and deception in those forms is virtually nonexistent. Diaries and letters are rarely sites for (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. motivation	D. premeditated manipulation
B. penalty	E. childish theatrics
C. tendency	F. balanced reflection

4. Gravitational waves—ripples in the geometry of space-time—are analogous to electromagnetic waves. The challenge in trying to observe these waves directly is that they are extremely weak. To make waves large enough to be (i)_____, the most (ii)_____ events in the universe are required: supernova explosions, the formation of black holes, or the collision of stars. Even so, the effects are (iii)_____. The geometry changes so little that a distance of several kilometers changes by less than the diameter of proton.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. detectable	D. obvious	G. masked
B.usable	E. subtle	H. disastrous
C.explicable	F. violent	I. minuscule

5. When the Agriculture Department (i)_____ its new dietary guidelines, it laid down a challenge: eat better, smarter, and healthier or else. The "or else" included a long list of (ii)_____ that (iii)_____ the developed world, from heart disease and osteoporosis to diabetes

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. make public	D. intangibles	G. assuage
B. debunked	E. misconceptions	H. plague
C. refused to consider	F. maladies	I. ignore

6. Schechter is atypically (i)_____ the film version of Stephen King's horror novel *The Shining* because the qualities for which the majority of other critics have approved it (its artful camera work and so on) get in the way of narrative and render the story less, rather than more, (ii)_____ than other films of the same genre. This is not (iii)_____ view, and we must be grateful to Schechter for putting it forward.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. unimpressed with	D. heartbreaking	G. a commonplace
B. confused by	E. comical	H. a superior
C. enamored of	F. terrifying	I. an unfamiliar

7. The controversial social analysis that Moynihan offered in the 1960s is now generally recognized as having been prescient; in fact, it has been the _____ upon which much of our discussion of social pathology must base.

- A. concession
- B. bedrock
- C. imperative
- D. compromise
- E. foundation
- F. vision

8. All Shaker furniture implies _____ humanism in design: the Shakers made objects that look like objects, following a nonhuman law of design and rejecting the unconscious self-flattery inherent in making anthropomorphic objects.

- A. a rejection of
- B. a liberation from
- C. a belief in
- D. an affinity for
- E. an attraction to
- F. a misunderstanding of

9. The automation of many of the function performed at the factory, initially inspiring _____ in many of the company's employee, has had come of the deleterious effects forecast either within or beyond the organization.

- A trepidation
- B avidity
- C diligence
- D pathos
- E apprehension
- F enterprise

10. That guild of experts has always appraised the economic stimulation plan as bootless, while the advocates of the policy do not take their _____ evaluation for granted.

- A. tendentious
- B. meticulous
- C. detracting
- D. indifferent
- E. ubiquitous
- F. deprecatory

Section 44 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-44

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	assemble	v. to bring together (as in a particular place or for a particular purpose)	聚集, 集合
2	haphazard	adj. having no plan, order, or direction	无序的, 凌乱的
3	burlesque	v. to imitate in a humorous or derisive manner	通过滑稽的模仿而 讽刺
4	satire	n. trenchant wit, irony, or sarcasm used to expose and discredit vice or folly	讽刺
5	pastiche	n. a work that imitates the style of previous works	【贬】模仿作品
6	parody	n. a literary or musical work in which the style of an author or work is closely imitated for comic effect or in ridicule	拙劣的模仿
7	irreverent	adj. having or showing a lack of respect for someone or something that is usually treated with respect : treating someone or something in a way that is not serious or respectful	不敬的, 无礼的
8	sympathetic	adj. showing approval of or favour towards an idea or action	赞同的
		adj. feeling, showing, or expressing sympathy	同情的
9	sycophantic	adj. fawning, obsequious	奉承的
10	censorious	adj. having or showing a tendency to criticize someone or something severely	批评的
11	pedantic	adj. narrowly, stodgily, and often ostentatiously learned	卖弄知识的

¹ 本section为2014年10月30日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

12	dissemble	v. to hide your true feelings, opinions, etc.	隐藏伪装（感情、意见）
13	molder	v. to decay slowly	腐烂，退化
14	pretentious	adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are	炫耀的
15	catalyst	n. a substance that causes a chemical reaction to happen more quickly	催化剂
16	disperse	v. to go or move in different directions	使...分散
17	garrulous	adj. very talkative	话多的
18	mercurial	adj. changing moods quickly and often	性格多变的
19	bridle	v. to restrain, check, or control with or as if with a bridle	限制，管控
20	incursion	n. a hostile entrance into a territory	侵入，侵犯
		n. an entering in or into	进入
21	expedite	v. to cause (something) to happen faster	加速，加快
22	stump		
23	riddle	n. a mystifying, misleading, or puzzling question posed as a problem to be solved or guessed	难题，谜题
24	paragon	n. a model of excellence or perfection	典范，模范
25	conundrum	n. a confusing or difficult problem	难题
26	cast-iron	adj. very strong or tough	坚固的，顽强的
27	reproach	v. to express disapproval or disappointment to (someone)	斥责，批评
28	respite	n. an interval of rest or relief	暂歇，休息
29	sober	adj. having or showing a very serious attitude or quality	严肃认真的
30	posit	v. to suggest (something, such as an idea or theory) especially in order to start a discussion	假定，假设

GRE佛脚备考系列

31	ponder	v. to think about or consider (something) carefully	沉思, 仔细思考
32	one-stop	adj. providing or offering a comprehensive range of goods or services at one location; also : provided or offered at such a location	一站式的, 全方位的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -44

序号	核心意思	词群
1	模范	paragon, model, paradigm, example, exemplar
2	谜	riddle, conundrum, enigma, mystery
3	斥责	reproach, blame, lambaste, upbraid
4	休息	respite, relief, break, lull, rest
5	全面的	exhaustive, comprehensive
6	质疑	question, doubt
7	承认	acknowledge, concede

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-44

序号	习语表达	解释
1	more or less	或多或少, 有点
2	be capable of	能够
3	with respect to	关于, 就.....而言
4	take place of	取代

4. Authentic Questions

1. The film was a _____: its elements were assembled more or less haphazardly from a dozen of different sources.

- A. burlesque
- B. satire
- C. pastiche
- D. chronicle
- E. parody

2. While early biographies of Florence Nightingale tended to be quite _____, Lytton Strachey's irreverent 1918 essay about her ushered in a new era, making it acceptable, even fashionable, to criticize her.

- A. unsympathetic
- B. sycophantic
- C. unsentimental
- D. censorious
- E. pedantic

3. The (i)_____ to disseminate the vast scientific knowledge of our time to nonscientists shows real (ii)_____ the extent of achievements humanity is capable of, like allowing a great work of art to molder in a warehouse.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. failure	D. pretentious regarding
B. plan	E. sympathy toward
C. willingness	F. indifferent to

4. In a federally governed country, a regional government can function as a (i)_____ for the entire nation—a setting in which new ideas under consideration for national implementation are (ii)_____ without having to involve the country as a whole.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. laboratory	D. dispersed
B. catalyst	E. undermined
C. standard	F. tried

5. Although Professor Pearson's colleagues often complained that he was (i)_____, his friends were quick to defend him from this charge of (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. importunate	D. inconstancy
B. garrulous	E. dishonest
C. mercurial	F. partiality

6. Early practitioners of the natural sciences developed methods to remove distortions caused by either the research environment or the researcher. Such methods, especially with respect to the researcher, were considered to (i)_____ those (ii)_____ subjectivity whose unbridled expression was thought to (iii)_____ research.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. restrain	D. incursions of	G. corrupt
B. reveal	E. restrictions on	H. obviate
C. disguise	F. acknowledgements of	I. expedite

7. The Great Lakes wolf is a _____, stumping scientists as to whether it is a subspecies of the gray wolf or a distinct species.

- A. prototype
- B. riddle
- C. paragon
- D. model
- E. legend
- F. conundrum

8. His premiership, seemingly cast-iron a year ago, is now so vulnerable that even a good day at the office does no more than buy him a few weeks of _____ from rebels within his own party.

- A. controversy
- B. reproach
- C. respite
- D. relief
- E. blame
- F. deference

9. Although its gray text blocks and black-and-white illustrations give it a sober mien, this one-stop resource can take the place of a dozen less _____ texts.

- A. exhaustive
- B. interesting
- C. appealing
- D. original
- E. educational
- F. comprehensive

10. In noting that critical and popular opinions about Li's art coincided, Chuang _____ the existence of an exception to her general theory of art criticism, which posits that critics' views do not intersect with those of the general public.

- A. asserted
- B. conceded
- C. acknowledged
- D. doubted
- E. pondered
- F. questioned

Section 45¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-45

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	epic	adj. very great or large and usually difficult or impressive	史诗般的，伟大的
2	mundane	adj. dull and ordinary	平凡的，无聊的
3	glamorous	adj. very exciting and attractive	有吸引力的
4	renowned	adj. known and admired by many people for some special quality or achievement	出名的
5	disavow	v. to say that you are not responsible for	否认
6	understate	v. to represent as less than is the case	轻描淡写
		v. to state or present with restraint especially for effect	表达中故意带有限制
7	obfuscate	v. to make (something) more difficult to understand	使...困惑
		v. to darken	使...昏暗
8	concoct	v. to invent or develop (a plan, story, etc.) especially in order to trick or deceive someone	编造，捏造
9	sensational	adj. exceedingly or unexpectedly excellent or great	极好的
		adj. causing very great excitement or interest with shocking details	(通过可怕的细节)令人兴奋的，骇人听闻的
10	abnegate	v. to deny or renounce	否认
		v. to relinquish or surrender	放弃，屈服
11	recapitulate	v. to give a brief summary of something	总结

¹ 本section为2014年10月30日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

12	accrete	v. to cause to adhere or become attached; also : accumulate	逐渐增长
13	versatile	adj. changing or fluctuating readily	多变的
14	adjunct	n. something that is joined or added to another thing but is not an essential part of it	附属物
15	routine	adj. done or happening as a normal part of a job, situation, or process	日常的, 例行的
16	deceptive	adj. tending or having power to deceive : misleading	欺骗的
17	exceptional	adj. not usual	不寻常的
		adj. better than average	杰出的, 超常的
18	evident	adj. clear to the sight or mind	明显的
19	fragile	adj. easily broken or damaged : very delicate : not strong	脆弱的
20	decadent	adj. having low morals and a great love of pleasure, money, fame, etc.	(思想) 堕落的, 颓废的
		adj. attractive to people of low morals who are only interested in pleasure	三俗的(庸俗、低 俗、媚俗的)
21	provocative	adj. causing discussion, thought, argument, etc.	引起争论的
22		adj. causing excitement	刺激的
23	confine	v. to keep within limits	限制
24	exhilarate	v. to cause (someone) to feel very happy and excited	使...喜悦或兴奋
25	abound	v. to be present in large numbers or in great quantity	富于, 充满
26	proliferate	v. to increase in number or amount quickly	快速增长
27	stagnate	v. to stop developing, progressing, moving, etc.	停滞
28	coalesce	v. to come together to form one group or mass	聚合, 团结
29	robust	adj. strong and healthy	强壮的

GRE佛脚备考系列

		adj. capable of performing without failure under a wide range of conditions	稳定无误的
30	neutralize	v. to stop (someone or something) from being effective or harmful	抵消, 使无效
31	impair	v. to make (something) weaker or worse	损害
32	outstrip	v. to be or become better, greater, or larger than (someone or something)	胜出, 超出

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -45

序号	核心意思	词群
1	衰落	decadence, degeneracy, degeneration, deterioration
2	刺激的	provocative, stimulating
3	限制	confine, limit, circumscribe, restrict, restrain
4	激增	abound, proliferate, balloon, boom, expand
5	破坏	undermine, impair, mar, break

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-45

序号	习语表达	解释
1	on the part of	就.....而言
2	have to do with	与.....有关

4. Authentic Questions

1. The space travels described in science fiction stories always used to be epic adventures, in comparison to which current journals in space seem quite _____.

- A. mundane
- B. exciting
- C. dramatic
- D. risky
- E. heroic

2. In his youth the naturalist and artist James Audubon was given to _____ glamorous tales about himself: he falsely claimed to have studied under a renowned French painter and hinted that he was the heir apparent to the French throne.

- A. disavowing
- B. understating
- C. constraining
- D. obfuscating
- E. concocting

3. If newspaper consumers are concerned about more than (i)_____ and prefer to read news that is consistent with their beliefs, then (ii)_____ is not a journalistic flaw, but, rather, a cultivated feature. In a competitive news market, producers can use slant to differentiate their products and stave off price competition.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. politics	D. bias
B. accuracy	E. sensationalism
C. expense	F. inconsistency

4. The building affairs minister rightly recognizes that the current planning system—under which the government controls every aspect of construction—creates disastrous developments, but she is wrong to propose the opposite: the wholesale (i)_____ of the building market. Such a complete (ii)_____ of responsibility on the part of the state can hardly be in the public's interest.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. liberalization	D. abnegation
B. perservation	E. recapitulation
C. regulation	F. accretion

5. In medieval Europe, water mills were more (i)_____ than windmills. It is true that windmills could be built virtually everywhere, whereas water mills (ii)_____. However, water mill's great capacity and reliability provided a better (iii)_____ the money required to build the mill.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. problematic	D. were suitable only for certain locations	G. source for
B. profitable	E. inspired a variety of new technologies	H. adjunct to
C. versatile	F. required a good deal of upkeep	I. return on

6. The research on otters' environmental requirements is surprisingly (i)_____. One reason for this has to do with the estimation of how much they use different areas. Doing so may be (ii)_____ in some kinds of terrain, such as Shetland where the Eurasian otters are active in daytime and have clear individual markings. There it is possible to identify the individuals over stretches of coast of a few kilometers and to see what kinds of coast they use. However, the field conditions are (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. straightforward	D. quite problematic	G. routine
B. controversial	E. relatively simple	H. deceptive
C. difficult	F. largely unnecessary	I. exceptional

7. Taking to the mountains to escape the chaos occasioned by the collapse of the ruling dynasty; artists looked to nature for _____ and a serenity not evident in human society.

- A. an order
- B. a stability
- C. a fragility
- D. a decadence
- E. an interaction
- F. a degeneracy

8. Even before she went to art school, Veronica found the standard design categories _____.:veri she didn't understand why designing buildings and designing tables should require different sensibilities.

- A. provocative
- B. limiting
- C. stimulating
- D. confusing
- E. confining
- F. exhilarating

9. An abundance of nutrient-rich pollution in estuaries causes algae to _____, much as houseplants grow better when their soil contains added fertilizer.

- A. abound
- B. proliferate
- C. stagnate
- D. coalesce
- E. collect
- F. diversify

10. The nation's robust economic performance could be _____ by the persistent flaws in its economic institutions and structure that are the result of half-finished and misguided government policies.

- A. neutralized
- B. concealed
- C. undermined
- D. impaired
- E. obscured
- F. outstripped

Section 46 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-46

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	outlook	n. the way that a person thinks about things	观点
2	prescient	adj. having or showing knowledge of events before they take place	预知的，有先见之明的
3	circumspect	adj. thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something	谨慎的
4	magisterial	adj. authoritative	权威的
5	sanguine	adj. confident and hopeful	乐观的
6	baffle	v. to confuse (someone) completely	使...困惑
7	synergy	n. the increased effectiveness that results when two or more people or businesses work together	协同作用
8	premise	n. a proposition antecedently supposed or proved as a basis of argument or inference	前提
9	penalty	n. punishment for breaking a rule or law	惩罚
10	naive	adj. having or showing a lack of experience or knowledge : innocent or simple	天真的
11	premeditate	v. to think, consider, or deliberate beforehand	预谋，提前构画
12	manipulate	v. to move or control (something) with your hands or by using a machine	操控
13	extraordinary	adj. extremely good or impressive	非凡的
		adj. very unusual : very different from what is normal or ordinary	特别的

¹ 本section为2014年11月01日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	impede	v. to slow the movement, progress, or action of (someone or something)	阻碍
15	nonchalant	adj. relaxed and calm in a way that shows that you do not care or are not worried about anything	漠不关心的
16	acumen	n. keenness and depth of perception, discernment, or discrimination especially in practical matters	机智, 精明
17	tantamount	adj. equal to something in value, meaning, or effect	(数量, 效果) 相当的
18	germane	adj. relating to a subject in an appropriate way	相关的
19	de-emphasize	v. to reduce in relative importance; also : play down	降低.....的重要性
20	check	v. to hold in restraint	阻止
21	doom	v. to make certain the failure or destruction of	注定 (失败)
22	bypass	v. to go around or avoid (a place or area)	绕过
23	strew	v. to spread by scattering	散播
24	douse	v. to extinguish	熄灭
25	perpetuate	v. to cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue	持续, 使...继续
26	capture	v. to gain or win especially through effort	俘获, 夺得
27	extinguish	v. to cause (something) to stop burning	熄灭
28	cast-iron	adj. very strong or tough	坚固的, 顽强的
29	reproach	v. to express disapproval or disappointment to (someone)	斥责, 批评
30	respite	n. an interval of rest or relief	暂歇, 休息
31	one-stop	adj. providing or offering a comprehensive range of goods or services at one location; also : provided or offered at such a location	一站式的, 全方位的

GRE佛脚备考系列

32	ponder	v. to think about or consider (something) carefully	沉思, 仔细思考
33	concede	v. to admit (something) usually in an unwilling way	承认

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -46

序号	核心意思	词群
1	使熄灭	douse, extinguish
2	捕获, 抓住	capture, secure
3	斥责	reproach, blame, lambaste, upbraid
4	休息	respite, relief, break, lull, rest
5	全面的	exhaustive, comprehensive
6	质疑	question, doubt
7	承认	acknowledge, concede

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-46

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in stark contrast to	与.....形成鲜明对比
2	a stream of	一连串
3	tantamount to	等价于, 相当于
4	no more than	仅仅, 只不过
5	take place of	取代

4. Authentic Questions

1. Parker's model of human reflects a _____ outlook, in stark contrast to the generally pessimistic analyses of her colleagues in the economics department.

- A. prescient
- B. circumspect
- C. technical
- D. magisterial
- E. sanguine

2. One baffling aspect of the novel is its capacity to generate emotional power from a plot that lacks the most elementary _____: readers must accept not an occasional coincidence, but a continuous stream of them.

- A. synergy
- B. continuity
- C. naïveté
- D. premise
- E. credibility

3. It would be naïve to treat remarks made in diaries or personal letters as giving especially candid access to historical truth or even as being expressions of the writer's true state of mind, since the (i)_____ for exaggeration and deception in those forms is virtually nonexistent. Diaries and letters are rarely sites for (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. motivation	D. premeditated manipulation
B. penalty	E. childish theatrics
C. tendency	F. balanced reflection

4. Although it is not uncommon for journalists to portray political inexperience on the part of public officials as an (i)_____ it was nevertheless surprising when members of the press treated the new senator's obvious (ii)_____ as an extraordinary virtue.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. advantage	D. nonchalance
B. impediment	E. acumen
C. exception	F. naivete

5. Research into butterfly could have (i)_____ implications, since knowledge of their optical and thermal properties may be (ii)_____ controlling the behavior of computer chips, which likewise consist of finely structured thin film.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. ecological	D. tantamount to
B. aesthetic	E. germane to
C. technological	F. advanced by

6. China's rapidly growing population is the main threat facing large carnivores in the People's Republic. Increasingly, policies aimed at limiting population growth have been (i)_____: nevertheless, the country's vast size and the isolation of many its regions mean that human populations in areas where large carnivores still occur (ii)_____. This human pressure has (iii)_____ the South China tiger.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. modified	D. could start to decline	G. celebrated
B. de-emphasized	E. can grow unchecked	H. doomed
C. implemented	F. have stabilized	I. bypassed

7. The physics graveyard is strewn with the skeletons of failed theories, unexplained effects, and anomalous particles that briefly _____ the research spotlight, then rapidly fade from view.

- A. douse
- B. intensify
- C. perpetuate
- D. capture
- E. extinguish
- F. secure

8. His premiership, seemingly cast-iron a year ago, is now so vulnerable that even a good day at the office does no more than buy him a few weeks of _____ from rebels within his own party.

- A. controversy
- B. reproach
- C. respite
- D. relief
- E. blame
- F. deference

9. Although its gray text blocks and black-and-white illustrations give it a sober mien, this one-stop resource can take the place of a dozen less _____ texts.

- A. exhaustive
- B. interesting
- C. appealing
- D. original
- E. educational
- F. comprehensive

10. In noting that critical and popular opinions about Li's art coincided, Chang _____ the existence of an exception to her general theory of art criticism, which posits that critics' views do not intersect with those of the general public.

- A. asserted
- B. concede
- C. acknowledge
- D. doubted
- E. pondered
- F. questioned

Section 47 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-47

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	indisputable	adj. impossible to question or doubt	不容置疑的
2	plausible	adj. superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable but often specious	看起来合理的
		adj. appearing worthy of belief	表面上可行的
3	uncontested	adj. not contested	无异议的，无竞争的
4	bewilder	v. to confuse (someone) very much	使...困惑
5	explicable	adj. possible to explain	可以解释的
6	minuscule	adj. very small	极小的
7	omission	n. the act of not including or doing something	疏忽，遗漏
8	subsequent	adj. happening or coming after something else	后来的，随后的
9	grant	v. to admit (something) although it does not agree with or support your opinion	承认
		v. to bestow or transfer formally	授予
		v. to agree to do, give, or allow (something asked for or hoped for)	允许
10	aversion	n. a strong feeling of not liking something	厌恶
11	altruistic	n. feelings and behavior that show a desire to help other people and a lack of selfishness	无私，利他主义
12	illusory	adj. based on something that is not true or real	虚假的
13	mimic	v. to imitate or copy	模仿

¹ 本section为2014年11月01日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

14	paradigm	n. a model or pattern for something that may be copied	典范
15	tweak	v. to twist sharply	拧
		v. to make usually small adjustments in	略微调整
16	controvert	v. to say or prove that (something) is untrue	反驳, 争论
17	articulate	v. to give clear and effective utterance to	清晰有效地说
18	entrench	v. to establish firmly or solidly	牢固地确立
19	bolster	v. to give support to	支持
20	circumvent	v. to avoid being stopped by (something, such as a law or rule)	绕过, 回避
21	undermine	v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective	削弱
22	intoxicate	v. to excite or elate to the point of enthusiasm or frenzy	使...陶醉, 沉醉
23	discount	v. to minimize the importance of	低估, 轻视
24	prevalent	adj. common or widespread	流行的, 普遍的
25	augment	v. to increase the size or amount of (something)	放大
		v. to supplement	补充
26	sidestep	v. bypass, evade	回避, 绕过
27	vilify	v. to utter slanderous and abusive statements against	诽谤, 辱骂
28	endorse	v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something)	公开支持
		v. to publicly say that you like or use (a product or service) in exchange for money	代言...产品
29	studied	adj. done deliberately	故意的, 精打细算的
		adj. knowledgeable or learned	博学的
30	negligible	adj. very small or unimportant	不重要的

GRE佛脚备考系列

31	explicit	adj. very clear and complete and leaving no doubt about the meaning	明白的, 清楚的
32	obfuscate	v. to make (something) more difficult to understand	使...困惑
		v. to darken	使...昏暗

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -47

序号	核心意思	词群
1	低估	discount, slight, deprecate
2	流行的, 普遍的	prevalent, widespread, predominant, prevailing
3	避免	sidestep, circumvent, bypass, dodge, shortcut, skirt
4	支持	endorse, support, champion, espouse, bolster, uphold
5	不重要的	negligible, insignificant, inconsequential, inconsiderable, marginal, slight, trifling, trivial
6	明显的	decisive, unmistakable
7	猜测	speculation, conjecture
8	困惑	mystification, obfuscation

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-47

序号	习语表达	解释
1	all the more	更加
2	at a premium	稀缺的
3	take for granted	想当然
4	deep down	实际上

4. Authentic Questions

1. The theory that the 1908 Tunguska event was the explosion of a cosmic body in the sky over Siberia is _____: no one has yet found fragments of the object or any impact craters in the affected region.

- A. long-standing
- B. indisputable
- C. plausible
- D. uncontested
- E. unproven

2. The politician's record while in office, though (i)_____, hardly accounts for her high standing three decades later—a standing all the more (ii)_____ continuing assault on her reputation during those years.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. bewildering	D. unusual
B. admirable	E. regrettable
C. unappreciated	F. persistent

3. Gravitational waves—ripples in the geometry of space-time—are analogous to electromagnetic waves. The challenge in trying to observe these waves directly is that they are extremely weak. To make waves large enough to be (i)_____, the most (ii)_____ events in the universe are required: supernova explosions, the formation of black holes, or the collision of stars. Even so, the effects are (iii)_____. The geometry changes so little that a distance of several kilometers changes by less than the diameter of proton

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. detectable	D. obvious	G. masked
B. usable	E. subtle	H. disastrous
C. explicable	F. violent	I. minuscule

4. In this single volume, Kenny aims to survey for the general reader all of ancient philosophy, understandably, space in such a book is (i)_____ and he is not to be faulted for minor omissions. However, Kenny would have added significantly to his book's value had he more effectively (ii)_____ the influence of ancient philosophy on the subsequent tradition. As it is, newcomers to the subject will have little (iii)_____ the afterlife enjoyed by ancient .

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. at a premium	D. overlooked	G. sense of
B. hard to fill	E. singled	H. devotion to
C. taken for granted	F. prevented	I. aversion to

5. The motives of many major investors in Pop Art have arguably been to a large extent, _____. These collectors demonstrate and enhance their power over the art market by establishing seemingly arbitrary works of art as priceless. This phenomenon reveals that _____ is not _____ of truth or beauty, but simply a trick of investment capital

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. visionary	D. value	G. a product
B. ambitious	E. virtuosity	H. an inversion
C. self-aggrandizing	F. originality	I. a limitation

6. When a new scientific model emerges, research studies (i)_____ that paradigm tend to dominate in the scientific literature: the process of selecting articles for publication is tilted toward positive results. But once the paradigm (ii)_____, the academic incentives shift in the opposite direction: research results are more likely to be considered worthy of publication when they (iii)_____ what has become the establish view.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. tweaking	D. is initially articulated	G. bolster
B. affirming	E. has become entrenched	H. circumvent
C. controverting	F. is about to be attacked	I. undermine

7. For those of us who have been intoxicated by the power and potential of mathematics, the mystery isn't why that fascination developed but why it isn't _____.

- A. advantageous
- B. discounted
- C. prevalent
- D. undervalued
- E. celebrated
- F. widespread

8. In ways large and small, millions of people are taking active steps to _____ the medical mainstream, whether by taking herbal remedies for disease or by placing their hopes for a cure in alternative treatment.

- A. augment
- B. sidestep
- C. support
- D. vilify
- E. circumvent
- F. endorse

9. Her attempts to wrest fiction free from traditional constraints like plot and character were never entirely popular with readers; nonetheless, her fiction has had _____ influence on critical theory, novel, cinema, and even psychology.

- A. a studied
- B. a negligible
- C. a decisive
- D. an unmistakable
- E. an insignificant
- F. a restorative

10. Although the biography never explicitly assesses what role the dynamic between Mr. Merrill's parents might have played in the development of his personality, the author offers plenty of _____.

- A. mystification
- B. elucidation
- C. speculation
- D. reflection
- E. obfuscation
- F. conjecture

Section 48 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-48

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	cordial	adj. politely pleasant and friendly	热情友好的
2	heretofore	adv. until this time : before now	迄今为止
3	stilted	adj. awkward especially because of being too formal	不自然的, 僵硬的
4	impertinent	adj. rude and showing a lack of respect	粗鲁的
		adj. not pertinent	不相关的
5	nostalgia	n. the state of being homesick	思乡
		n. a wistful or excessively sentimental yearning for return to or of some past period or irrecoverable condition	思念过去
6	precedent	n. an easier occurrence of something similar	先例
		n. Law A judicial decision that is binding on other equal or lower courts in the same jurisdiction as to its conclusion on a point of law, and may also be persuasive to courts in other jurisdictions, in subsequent cases involving sufficiently similar facts.	(法律中的) 先例
7	cosmopolitan	adj. having worldwide rather than limited or provincial scope or bearing	见多识广的
		adj. composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world	来自四面八方的
		adj. found in most parts of the world and under varied ecological conditions	世界各地都有的

¹ 本section为2014年11月16日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

8	insular	adj. separated from other people or cultures	孤立的
		adj. not knowing or interested in new or different ideas	思想狭隘、守旧的
9	mercenary	adj. serving merely for pay or sordid advantage	唯利是图的
10	intransigent	adj. completely unwilling to change	不妥协的, 固执的
11	abandon	n. a feeling or attitude of wild or complete freedom	放纵
		v. to leave and never return to	放弃
12	perpetuate	v. to cause (something that should be stopped, such as a mistaken idea or a bad situation) to continue	持续, 使...继续
13	vulgar	adj. not having or showing good manners, good taste, or politeness	粗俗的
		adj. relating to the common people or the speech of common people	普通大众的
14	adroit	adj. very clever or skillful	灵巧的
15	flagrant	adj. so bad as to be impossible to overlook	臭名昭著的
16	crass	adj. so crude and unrefined as to be lacking in discrimination and sensibility	粗鲁的
		adj. used as a pejorative intensifier	(用于贬义词加强语气的) 非常的
17	culmination	n. the end or final result of something	最终, 结果
18	purview	n. an area within which someone or something has authority, influence, or knowledge	视野
19	overreach	v. to defeat (oneself) by seeking to do or gain too much	野心勃勃而失败
		v. to try to do something that is beyond your ability to do	hold不住, 不自量力做
20	contingency	adj. something (such as an emergency) that might happen	可能事件

GRE佛脚备考系列

21	suffice	v. to be or provide as much as is needed	足够
22	elicit	v. to call forth or draw out	引起
23	vindicate	v. to show that (someone) should not be blamed for a crime, mistake, etc.	证明...的清白
24	invalidate	v. to weaken or destroy the effect of (something)	削弱, 使...无效
25	vitiate	v. to make (something) less effective : to ruin or spoil (something)	损害, 使无效
26	bolster	v. to give support to	支持
27	choke	v. to check or hinder the growth, development, or activity of	抑制
28	spur	v. to incite or stimulate	刺激
29	codify	v. to put (things) in an orderly form	整理
30	foster	v. to help (something) grow or develop	促进
31	hail	v./ n. used to express acclamation	赞美
32	augment	v. to increase the size or amount of (something)	放大
33	acclaim	v. to praise (someone or something) in a very strong and enthusiastic way	称赞, 喝彩
34	hefty	adj. large and heavy	又大又重的
35	circuitous	adj. not being forthright or direct in language or action	兜圈子的, 不直接的
36	truncate	v. to make shorter	缩短
37	strenuous	adj. requiring or showing great energy and effort	费力的
38	arduous	adj. hard to accomplish or achieve	困难的
		adj. marked by great labor or effort	费力的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -48

序号	核心意思	词群
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GRE佛脚备考系列

1	刺激	spur, foster, goad, galvanize, stimulate
2	赞美	acclaim, hail, exalt, extol, magnify
3	提升	enhance, augment
4	迂回的	circuitous, indirect
5	缩短	shorten, truncate, abbreviate, abridge, curtail
6	费力的	arduous, strenuous, burdensome, exacting, taxing, laborious, onerous, toilsome

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-48

序号	习语表达	解释
1	far from	远非
2	just as	正如

4. Authentic Questions

1. The president's cordial greeting may seem to be a small gesture of friendliness, but it is not without _____ in the heretofore stilted atmosphere of the society's meetings.

- A. significance
- B. impertinence
- C. nostalgia
- D. precedent
- E. triviality

2. It is a paradox of the Victorians that they were both _____ and, through their empire, cosmopolitan.

- A. capricious
- B. insular
- C. mercenary
- D. idealistic
- E. intransigent

3. Just as different human groups have different kinds of musical traditions, different groups of whales have different dialects evident in their songs, and it is possible for one group to influence the (i) _____ of another. It has been documented more than once that a group of whales will (ii) _____ its own tunes and adopt the new sounds of an unfamiliar group.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. tastes	D. create
B. diversity	E. abandon
C. organization	F. perpetuate

4. Though McDonough (i) _____ discusses the filmmaker's aesthetic principles, it is the description of the (ii) _____, the very vulgarity of the director's films, rather than McDonough's learned discourses on the aesthetics of film, that makes the book so entertaining.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. inaccurately	D. subtle ingenuity
B. superficially	E. absolute discretion
C. adroitly	F. flagrant crassness

5. To the avid reader of E. O Wilson, much of his most recent book *Consilience: The Unity of Knowledge* will be (i) _____, as the book represents the culmination of a life spent thinking about everything from the social lives of ants to the social lives of people. Nonetheless, new thoughts have been mixed in with the old to produce a book remarkable for its (ii) _____ and ambition.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. predicatable	D. purview
B. discounted	E. overreaching
C. startling	F. contingency

6. Industry-sponsored scientific research on chemical safety often (i) _____ Media reports regularly imply that industry support of scientific work is alone sufficient to (i) _____ that research. Even though the source of funding has been determined to be a less significant cause of bias than other factors, industry support suffices, in the minds of many people, to (iii) _____ the credibility of scientific work.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. uncovers risks	D. fund	G. adopt
B. elicits skepticism	E. vindicate	H. vitiate
C. promotes innovation	F. invalidate	I. bolster

7. Far from _____ innovation, as the patent system was designed to do, the patenting of concepts such as gene sequences gives individuals and corporations a legal choke hold over ideas that should be useful to all.

- A. spurring
- B. recognizing
- C. codifying
- D. acknowledging
- E. fostering
- F. cataloging

8. It is not unusual for American education leaders to hold up another nation as a model for school reform: in the mid-nineteenth century, such figures _____ the professionalism and structure of the Prussian school system.

- A. envied
- B. imitated
- C. hailed
- D. augmented
- E. acclaimed
- F. enhanced

9. The spacecraft's considerable heft forces an unusually _____ route that meanders through the solar system and depends on the gravitational pull of three heavenly bodies.

- A. predetermined
- B. circuitous
- C. indirect
- D. truncated
- E. shortened
- F. sequential

10. Ancient cave painters explored every surface, and although they bypassed certain walls that to us seem just as suitable for decoration as ones they chose, the placement of the art apparently wasn't _____.

- A. inconsequential
- B. capricious
- C. strenuous
- D. undisclosed
- E. arduous
- F. impulsive

Section 49 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-49

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	trenchant	adj. caustic	尖酸刻薄的
		adj. sharply perceptive	犀利的，一针见血的
2	keen	adj. very excited about and interested in something	对...感兴趣，喜欢的
		adj. extremely sensitive in perception	感觉敏锐的
		adj. having a fine edge or point	锋利的
3	inclusive	adj. broad in orientation or scope	广泛的,全面的
		adj. not limited to certain people	开放的
4	complacent	adj. marked by self-satisfaction especially when accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies	自我感觉良好的，自满的
5	integrity	n. the quality of being honest and fair	正直
6	mercurial	adj. changing moods quickly and often	性格多变的
7	amorphous	adj. having no definite or clear shape or form	无固定形状的
8	ubiquitous	adj. seeming to be seen everywhere	到处存在的，广泛的
9	manifest	adj. easy to understand or recognize	显然的，明显的
		v. to show (something) clearly	清晰地展示，显露出
10	exiguous	adj. excessively scanty	极其缺乏的
11	insipid	adj. not interesting or exciting	无聊的

¹ 本section为2014年11月16日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

12	infectious	adj. spreading or capable of spreading rapidly to others	传染的
13	captious	adj. marked by an often ill-natured inclination to stress faults and raise objections	挑刺的, 吹毛求疵的
14	liability	n. someone or something that causes problems	累赘
		n. something (such as the payment of money) for which a person or business is legally responsible	责任, 义务
15	pathological	adj. being such to a degree that is extreme, excessive, or markedly abnormal	极端的
		adj. indicative of disease	病态的
16	inadvertent	adj. marked by or resulting from carelessness; negligent	粗心的, 不留意的
		adj. not deliberate or considered; unintentional	不故意的
17	maelstrom	n. a powerful often violent whirlpool sucking in objects within a given radius	大漩涡 (引申为混乱, 动乱)
18	hew	v. to confirm or adhere	遵守
19	override	v. to make (something) no longer valid	否决, 推翻
		v. to have more importance or influence than (something)	凌驾于, 比...更重要
20	mitigate	v. to make less severe or intense	减缓
21	forage	v. to search for something (such as food or supplies)	寻找 (食物)
22	eccentric	adj. strange or unusual	古怪的
23	meager	adj. deficient in quality or quantity	不足的, 少的
24	salutary	adj. producing a beneficial effect	有益的, 有益健康的
25	proscribe	v. to not allow	禁止
26	trendy	adj. very fashionable	时髦的

GRE佛脚备考系列

27	exacting	adj. making severe demands	要求高的
		adj. requiring great care, effort	费力的
28	abate	v. to become weaker	减弱
29	civility	n. polite, reasonable, and respectful behavior	礼貌
30	comity	n. friendly social atmosphere	友好, 和谐
31	plunder	v. to steal things from (a place, such as a city or town) especially by force	掠夺
32	glut	n. an excessive quantity	过量
33	revival	n. a period in which something becomes popular again after a long period of time	复兴
34	hodgepodge	n. a mixture of different things	混杂, 混合物
35	surfeit	n. an amount that is too much or more than you need	过量
36	modicum	n. a small amount	少量
37	dearth	n. the state or condition of not having enough of something	缺乏

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -49

序号	核心意思	词群
1	决定	determinate, govern
2	友好	civility, comity
3	坚持	steadfastness, pertinacity
4	严格的	proscriptive, exacting
5	过量	glut, surfeit
6	少量	modicum, dearth, lack, want

3. Phrases and Expressions

GRE佛脚备考系列

语言积累表-49

序号	习语表达	解释
1	hew to	遵守
2	struck sb. as	给某人留下.....印象

4. Authentic Questions

1. Contrary to its reputation for intellectual _____, the 1950s was a decade exceptionally rich in works of trenchant and far-reaching social criticism.

- A. keenness
- B. inclusiveness
- C. complacency
- D. integrity
- E. productivity

2. The macromolecule RNA is common to all living beings, and DNA, which is found in all organisms except some bacteria, is almost as _____.

- A. mercurial
- B. amorphous
- C. ubiquitous
- D. manifest
- E. exiguous

3. She knew well, from experience with hundreds of hired crew members on her boats, how (i)_____ attitudes can be: one negative influence can impel an otherwise (ii)_____ member of a crew to quit.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. insipid	D. untested
B. infectious	E. captious
C. innocuous	F. contented

4. The journalist was someone whose habitual distrust of authority struck a few people as (i)_____ but who had enough talent and charm that most found the trait to be (ii)_____, with the result that it did not become a personal or professional liability.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. pathological	D. regrettable
B. inadvertent	E. pardonable
C. opportune	F. confusing

5. Many scholars have argued that the United States Supreme Court usually (i)_____ public opinion in its decisions because it fears that it will (ii)_____ if it does not, when it does depart from public opinion, it whips up political maelstrom.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. comments on	D. lose public support
B. hews to	E. mitigate public anger
C. overrides	F. create public indifference

6. Although Uruk in southern Mesopotamia has been (i)_____ as being both the first city and the model for later ones, at least two sites in northern Mesopotamia have yielded clear evidence of urbanization long before the existing evidence from Uruk, and other discoveries indicate that some of the (ii)_____ early urbanism were invented not in southern Mesopotamia but in the north. These findings have led some archaeologists to (iii)_____ a serious reconsideration about when and where the first cities arose.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. established	D. defining features of	G. evaluate
B. contested	E. derivative aspects of	H. ignore
C. presented	F. traditional theories of	I. propose

7. Ascorbate readily oxidizes in aerated aqueous solutions, and the pH of such solutions, in part, _____ the rate of oxidation, since the higher the pH, the greater the rate of oxidation.

- A. determines
- B. accelerates
- C. consolidates
- D. governs
- E. compounds
- F. stabilizes

8. Individuals interested in longevity have sought to fine-tune their bodies with all kinds of _____ diets: only raw foods, only plants, only the flesh, fruit, and nuts that prehistoric humans would have hunted and foraged.

- A. eccentric
- B. meager
- C. salutary
- D. proscriptive
- E. trendy
- F. exacting

9. Although the employees' union and company management, entering into contract negotiations, both issued statements encouraging _____, acrimony between the two sides continued unabated.

- A. pertinacity
- B. compromise
- C. patience
- D. civility
- E. comity
- F. steadfastness

10. The current _____ of repackaged music under Miles Davis' name might prompt any reasonable person to conclude that the recording vault has been plundered bare.

- A. glut
- B. revival
- C. hodgepodge
- D. surfeit
- E. modicum
- F. dearth

Section 50¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-50

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	pedestrian	adj. not interesting or unusual	无聊的，普通的
2	esoteric	adj. difficult to understand	难懂的
3	compelling	adj. very interesting	有趣的
		adj. capable of causing someone to believe or agree	有说服力的
4	erect	adj. straight up and down	笔直的
5	list	n. an inclination to one side; a tilt	倾斜
6	upright	adj. perpendicular or vertical	垂直的
		adj. marked by strong moral rectitude	正直的
7	intransigent	adj. completely unwilling to change	不妥协的，固执的
8	commence	v. to begin	开始
9	founder	v. to fail utterly; collapse	彻底失败
		n. one who establishes something or formulates the basis for something	创始人，奠基人
10	benign	adj. not causing harm or damage	无害的
11		adj. showing kindness and gentleness	温和的，善良的
12	orthodox	adj. accepted as true or correct by most people	主流的
13		adj. accepting and closely following the traditional beliefs and customs of a religion	符合传统的
14	anomalous	adj. not expected or usual	不寻常的，异常的
15	embody	v. to represent (something) in a clear and obvious way	体现
16	lag	v. to lose vigor or strength; weaken or diminish	衰弱

¹ 本section为2014年11月30日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

17	intriguing	adj. extremely interesting	非常有趣的
18	apprehend	v. to arrest or seize	逮捕
		v. to notice and understand (something)	理解
		v. to anticipate especially with anxiety, dread, or fear	害怕, 恐惧
19	cursory	adj. rapidly and often superficially performed or produced : hasty	草率的
20	intoxicate	v. to excite or elate to the point of enthusiasm or frenzy	使...陶醉, 沉醉
21	prevalent	adj. common or widespread	流行的, 普遍的
22	overwhelm	v. to cover over completely: submerge	完全覆盖, 淹没
23	preponderance	n. a superiority or excess in number or quantity	优势, 多数
24	annihilate	v. to destroy (something or someone) completely	毁灭, 毁坏
25	nebulous	adj. not clear	模糊的, 不清楚的
26	concrete	adj. naming a real thing or class of things	真实的
		adj. specific or particular	详细的
27	substantial	adj. large in amount, size, or number	大量的
28	venue	n. the place where an event takes place	事件发生地点
29	retrenchment	n. reduction or curtailment	削减 (尤指经费)
30	burgeon	v. to grow or develop quickly	繁荣, 快速增长
31	resurgence	n. a growth or increase that occurs after a period without growth or increase	复苏
32	curtail	v. to reduce or limit (something)	削减

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -50

序号	核心意思	词群
1	随意的	cursory, casual
2	低估	discount, undervalue

GRE佛脚备考系列

3	流行的	prevalent, widespread
4	短暂的	short-lived, ephemeral, evanescent, transient, transitory
5	扩张	expansion, burgeoning

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-50

序号	习语表达	解释
1	far from	远非
2	a cascade of	许多的

4. Authentic Questions

1. That Seiberg and Witten lack celebrity can be explained by the _____ nature of their pursuit: the mathematical exploration of four-dimensional space.

- A. pedestrian
- B. esoteric
- C. compelling
- D. global
- E. unequivocal

2. The painter has emphasized the figure's erect posture by making it contrast so starkly with the _____ exhibited by trees of the windswept orchard in the background.

- A. strength
- B. list
- C. rigidity
- D. fruitfulness
- E. uprightness

3. Earlier discussions with neighboring countries (i)_____ due to the government's failure to alter policies that those countries find objectionable. Moreover, there is every reason to (ii)_____ the success of further talks, since the government if anything different, more intransigent.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. commenced	D. doubt
B. advanced	E. undermine
C. foundered	F. anticipate

4. Architecture scholar Sandy McCreery recently argued that traffic congestion, far from being a sign of urban (i)_____, is a mark of urban (ii)_____: congestion promotes contemplation of our surroundings and takes us out of the race; it provides us with a shared experience, thereby fulfilling the essential task of the city.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. plentitude	D. ambition
B. decline	E. privation
C. excitement	F. health

5. Mr. Stevens found that home schooling, far from representing (i)_____ philosophy, (ii)_____ some of the most widely accepted education ideas: that children should be treated as individuals, taught in small numbers, and given a measure of discretion over their own learning.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. a benign	D. overcomes
B. an orthodox	E. embodies
C. an anomalous	F. anticipates

6. Part of what currently makes it so (i)_____ to arrive at a scientific understanding of the living world is that while technological advances have produced a cascade of data—from detailed genome sequence to the sophisticated satellite imagery that documents the planet's ecosystems—our ability to(ii)_____ these data still lags far behind their (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. frustrating	D. gather	G. acquisition
B. intriguing	E. apprehend	H. interpretation
C. challenging	F. dispute	I. implementation

7. To keep the museum's admission lines moving, security inspections are considerably _____.

- A. thorough
- B. annoying
- C. cursory
- D. casual
- E. irritating
- F. methodical

8. In politics, tactical calculations about which groups a candidate should appeal to are never pleasant, but they are not always _____, and sometimes they are necessary.

- A. injudicious
- B. sleazy
- C. effective
- D. sordid
- E. useful
- F. exceptional

9. Any antimatter in our part of the universe is necessarily _____ because of the overwhelming preponderance of ordinary matter, by which antimatter is quickly annihilated.

- A. short-lived
- B. nebulous
- C. scarce
- D. concrete
- E. substantial
- F. ephemeral

10. If aging is merely an avoidable by-product of life rather than a necessary progression, it is possible that we might eventually forestall _____.

- A. senescence
- B. dynamism
- C. decrepitude
- D. privation
- E. ennui
- F. vitality

Section 51 ¹

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览（以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表）-51

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	trumpet	v. to praise (something) loudly and publicly especially in a way that is annoying	鼓吹（本意为乐器，小号）
2	thrift	n. wise economy in the management of money and other resources; frugality	节俭
3	provenance	n. the origin or source of something	出处，起源
4	undermine	v. to make (someone or something) weaker or less effective	削弱
5	resurrect	v. to cause (something that had ended or been forgotten or lost) to exist again, to be used again	复兴
6	topple	v. to remove (a government or a leader) from power	推翻
7	forsake	v. to give up or leave (someone or something) entirely	放弃
8	pretentious	adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are	炫耀的
9	oblivious	adj. not conscious or aware of someone or something	无意识的，遗忘的
10	uncompromising	adj. not willing to change a decision, opinion, method, etc. : not willing to make or accept a compromise	不妥协的，坚定的
11	moralistic	adj. having or showing strong opinions about what is right behavior and what is wrong behavior	说教的
12	benevolent	adj. kind and generous	仁慈的，慈善的

¹ 本section为2014年11月30日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

13	formidable	adj. causing fear, dread or apprehension	恐怖的, 可怕的
		adj. tending to inspire awe or wonder	令人惊叹的
		adj. very difficult to deal with	艰巨的
14	impose	v. to force someone to accept (something or yourself)	把.....强加于
15	innate	adj. existing from the time a person or animal is born	天生的
16	intrude	v. to come or go into a place where you are not wanted or welcome	闯入
17	discard	v. to throw (something) away because it is useless or unwanted	抛弃, 放弃
18	resumption	n. an act of starting something again after it has stopped : an act of resuming something	恢复, 重新开始
19	stalemate	n. a drawn contest : deadlock	僵局
20	setback	n. a problem that makes progress more difficult or success less likely	挫折
21	vague	adj. not clear in meaning : stated in a way that is general and not specific	模糊的
22	requisite	adj. needed for a particular purpose	必要的
23	temporary	adj. continuing for a limited amount of time : not permanent	暂时的, 临时的
24	faint	adj. very slight or small	微弱的
25	endure	v. to continue to exist in the same state or condition	持续
		v. to experience (pain or suffering) for a long time	忍耐
26	dispel	v. to make (something, such as a belief, feeling, or idea) go away or end	驱散, 消除
27	offset	v. to cancel or reduce the effect of (something)	抵消
28	preclude	v. to prevent (someone) from doing something	阻止
29	disclose	v. to make (something) known to the public	揭发, 揭露

GRE佛脚备考系列

30	mitigate	v. to make less severe or intense	减缓
31	curtail	v. to reduce or limit (something)	削减
32	divulge	v. to make known (something private or secret)	泄露
33	nomadic	adj. roaming about from place to place aimlessly, frequently, or without a fixed pattern of movement	游牧的
34	proclivity	n. a strong natural liking for something	倾向, 偏好
35	predilection	n. a natural liking for something	倾向, 偏好
36	disdain	v. to strongly dislike or disapprove of (someone or something)	蔑视, 鄙视
37	insatiable	adj. always wanting more : not able to be satisfied	无法满足的
38	devious	adj. willing to lie and trick people in order to get what is wanted	欺骗的
		adj. not straight or direct	弯曲的, 蜿蜒的
39	pretentious	adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are	炫耀的
40	voracious	adj. excessively eager	贪婪的
		adj. having a huge appetite	贪吃的
41	cunning	adj. getting what is wanted in a clever and often deceptive way	狡猾机智的
		adj. dexterous or crafty in the use of special resources	技艺高超的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -51

序号	核心意思	词群
1	忍受	endure, tolerate, brook, abide, stomach
2	识别	discern, detect

GRE佛脚备考系列

3	削减	curtail, mitigate
4	揭露	divulge, disclose, display, expose, reveal, show, uncover
5	倾向	proclivity, predilection, tendency, propensity
6	贪婪的	insatiable, voracious, acquisitive, avid, covetous, greedy, rapacious, ravenous

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-51

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in favor of	为了有利于, 赞同
2	in short	总之, 简言之
3	in accord with	与.....一致
4	status quo	现状

4. Authentic Questions

1. The economist argued that however much the government might trumpet the value of _____, it had been as bold as any other in its spending programs.

- A. thrift
- B. consumption
- C. dialogue
- D. cooperation
- E. transparency

2. Although not enough to _____ the conventional view of the manuscript's provenance, the new study was thought to have weakened the prevailing theory considerably.

- A. undermine
- B. affect
- C. resurrect
- D. disturb
- E. topple

3. Recently the novelist has (i) _____ the radically experimental forms with which he made his reputation in favor of more (ii) _____ narratives, fencing in and turning an imagination meant to run wild.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. trumpeted	D. conventional
B. forsaken	E. pretentious
C. replicated	F. provocative

4. Catherine the Great comes across in her memoirs as (i) _____ ruler with a razor-sharp intellect, letting nothing stand in the way of her ambitions. In short, the impression the memoirs give is entirely in accord with her reputation for being (ii) _____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. an oblivious	D. ambivalent
B. an uncompromising	E. benevolent
C. a moralistic	F. formidable

5. One of the fundamental problems with learning mathematics is that the number sense may be (i) _____, exact calculation requires cultural tools— —symbols and algorithms — —that relatively new and must therefore be absorbed by areas of the brain designed for other purposes, which is easier when what we are learning (ii) _____ our built-in circuitry with an understanding of it we can at least (iii) _____ our teaching methods by reflecting on the constraints it imposes.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. innate	D. harmonizes with	G. preserve
B. modern	E. intrudes on	H. discard
C. complex	F. goes beyond	I. adapt

6. Despite the (i) _____ in negotiations apparently signaled by the recent agreement between the two neighboring countries, the countries remain (ii) _____ even about the import of that agreement. One wants to prolong agreed— —to resumption of limited cross— —border traffic, believing it can become entrenched as a new status quo. The other, by contrast, insists that the resumption is (iii) _____ and has been undertaken voluntarily and provisionally in order to show goodwill.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. progress	D. unreconciled	G. requisite
B. stalemate	E. vague	H. temporary

C. setbacks	F. flexible	I. advantageous
-------------	-------------	-----------------

7. Scientists are investigating odors so faint that people cannot _____ them in order to see whether such odors can nevertheless change the way people interact.

- A. tolerate
- B. endure
- C. avoid
- D. dispel
- E. discern
- F. detect

8. Many theorists believe that measures to prevent industrial pollution necessarily increase production costs, but several recent reports document innovations that _____ environmental harm while also delivering economic benefits.

- A. offset
- B. preclude
- C. disclose
- D. mitigate
- E. curtail
- F. divulge

9. The tribes' _____ a settled mode of living was derived from their long-standing traditions, which , though differing from one tribal group to another, always included a resistance to nomadic lifestyles.

- A. curiosity about
- B. proclivity toward
- C. predilection for
- D. unfamiliarity with
- E. rejection of
- F. disdain for

10. Liam Clancy described the young Bob Dylan as a sponge, eagerly absorbing the possibilities life and culture might provide, and Dylan presents himself so in his memoir _____ in his intellectual and musical curiosity.

- A. insatiable
- B. devious
- C. unique
- D. pretentious
- E. voracious
- F. cunning

Section 52¹ (本section附相应解析, 详见附录一)

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览 (以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表) -52

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	eclipse	v. to make (something) less important or popular	使...不重要
		v. to surpass	超出
2	bolster	v. to give support to	支持
3	corroborate	v. to support with evidence or authority	佐证, 提供证据证明
4	outstrip	v. to be or become better, greater, or larger than (someone or something)	胜出, 超出
5	invoke	v. to put into effect or operation	实施
		v. to make an earnest request for	恳求, 祈求
		v. to bring about	产生, 造成
6	erudite	adj. having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying	博学的
7	contentious	adj. likely to cause people to argue or disagree	引起争议的
		adj. likely or willing to argue	爱争吵的
8	methodical	adj. arranged, characterized by, or performed with method or order	有条理的
9	diffident	adj. lacking confidence : not feeling comfortable around people	缺乏自信的
10	diligent	adj. characterized by steady, earnest, and energetic effort	努力的, 刻苦的
11	timid	adj. feeling or showing a lack of courage or confidence	胆小的, 缺乏自信的
12	assertive	adj. confident in behavior or style	坚定自信的

¹ 本section为2014年12月07日中国大陆地区GRE考试第一个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

13	punctilious	adj. very careful about behaving properly and doing things in a correct and accurate way	(对行为)谨慎小心的
14	rigorous	adj. very strict and demanding	严格的
		adj. done carefully and with a lot of attention to detail	细致的, 准确的
15	exculpate	v. to prove that someone is not guilty of doing something wrong	开脱罪责
16	elite	n. the people who have the most wealth and status in a society : the most successful or powerful group of people	精英
17	accomplish	v. to succeed in doing (something)	完成, 做成功
18	snappish	adj. feeling or showing irritation	厉声说话的, 暴躁的
19	tyrant	n. a ruler who has complete power over a country and who is cruel and unfair	暴君
20	umbrage	n. a feeling of being offended by what someone has said or done	生气, 不悦
21	expiation	n. the act of making atonement	赎罪
22	torpor	n. a state of not being active and having very little energy	麻木, 迟钝, 懒散
23	collective	adj. shared or done by a group of people	集体的
24	overthrow	v. to remove (someone or something) from power especially by force	推翻
25	placate	v. to cause (someone) to feel less angry about something	安抚
26	appraise	v. to evaluate the worth, significance, or status of	评估
27	tangible	adj. able to be touched or felt	可感知的, 实实在在的
28	palpable	adj. capable of being touched or felt	可感知的
		adj. easily perceptible	明显的
29	nebulous	adj. not clear	模糊的, 不清楚的

GRE佛脚备考系列

30	nettlesome	adj. causing vexation : irritating	气人的, 令人不快的
31	incontrovertible	ad. impossible to dispute	不容质疑的
32	attune	v. to cause (a person, company, etc.) to have a better understanding of what is needed or wanted by a particular person or group	使协调
33	eccentric	adj. strange or unusual	古怪的
34	predilection	n. a natural liking for something	倾向, 偏好
35	vacillate	v. to repeatedly change your opinions or desires	摇摆不定, 犹豫
36	waver	v. to become unsteady because of weakness, emotion, tiredness, etc.	摇摆不定
37	cowardice	n. lack of courage or resolution	胆小
38	overshadow	v. to exceed in importance	超出, 超过
		v. to cast a shadow over	遮盖
39	abate	v. to become weaker	减弱

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -52

序号	核心意思	词群
1	模糊的	nebulous, vague, obscure, unclear
2	可感知的	tangible, palpable, touchable
3	分离	abstract from, divorce from
4	倾向	predilection, proclivity, predisposition, disposition, bias, propensity, tendency
5	犹豫	waver, vacillate, hesitate
6	减轻	abate, mitigate, alleviate, relieve, assuage
7	使变黯淡	overshadow, obscure, dim

3. Phrases and Expressions

GRE佛脚备考系列

语言积累表-52

序号	习语表达	解释
1	in contrast	相比之下
2	in reality	实际上，事实上
3	attune to	使合拍，使适应

4. Authentic Questions

1. The province has long claimed to be just another developing region, even as its economy _____ those of other regions and threatens to eclipse the rest of the country combined.

- A. parallels
- B. bolsters
- C. corroborates
- D. outstrips
- E. engages

2. Politicians who invoke the founders of the United States in support of their views seem to imply that the founders consistently concurred in their own views when in reality they were a highly _____ group of thinkers.

- A. erudite
- B. innovative
- C. predictable
- D. contentious
- E. methodical

3. Knowing how (i)_____ she was at work, her colleagues were surprised at her (ii)_____ throughout dinner.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. dependable	D. timidity
B. diffident	E. assertiveness
C. diligent	F. punctiliousness

4. Some academic criticism of popular novels has been (i)_____ in character, being based on the assumption that that wider the appeal, the more (ii)_____ the novel.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. rigorous	D. undesirable
B. exculpatory	E. accomplished
C. elitist	F. comprehensible

5. Researchers note that wolves' otherwise strongly hierarchical society is marked by occasional displays of populist (i)_____: if a pack leader proves a too-snappish tyrant, subordinate wolves will (ii)_____ the top cur.

Blank (i)	Blank (i)
A. umbrage	D. collectively overthrow
B. expiation	E. eventually placate
C. torpor	F. quickly appraise

6. Not all paleontologists agree that connections between the continents were (i)_____ just after the extinction of the dinosaurs. Some hold the view that North America, Asia, and South America had (ii)_____ immediately following the dinosaur extinction, pointing to (iii)_____ between ancient kinds of mammals that existed on all three continents at this time in support of their argument.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. significant	D. lasting differences	G. similarities
B. permanent	E. extensive contacts	H. intermediaries
C. limited	F. trivial likenesses	I. hostilities

7. The book aims to illuminate how science has changed the meaning of nothingness from _____ philosophical concept to something we can almost put under a microscope.

- A. a tangible
- B. a palpable
- C. a nebulous
- D. a nettlesome
- E. an incontrovertible
- F. a vague

8. For certain economists, “pure” economic theory, that is, economic theory _____ a specific social structure, is impossible, much like a concept of anatomy that investigates no specific species.

- A. attuned to
- B. abstracted from
- C. derived from
- D. divorced from
- E. sensitive to
- F. analyzed in

9. One of the peculiarities of humans is that we irrationally gravitate to the predictable and avoid risk, whatever the reasons for this _____, it is hardly a sound basis for dealing with complex, long-term problems.

- A. eccentricity
- B. predilection
- C. vacillation
- D. proclivity
- E. wavering
- F. cowardice

10. Flash floods are common in desert regions and were widespread before the evolution of trees and woodland soils, in contrast, flash floods are _____ in woodlands, where floodwaters, impeded by trees, form ponds.

- A. overshadowed
- B. redirected
- C. obscured
- D. precluded
- E. mitigated
- F. abated

Section 53¹ (本section附相应解析, 详见附录一)

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览 (以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表) -53

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	civic	adj. relating to citizenship or being a citizen	公民的, 市民的
2	contest	v. to make (something) the subject of an argument or a legal case : to say that you do not agree with or accept (something)	质疑
3	trivial	adj. not important	不重要的
4	exclusive	adj. not shared : available to only one person or group	独有的, 排外的
5	peccadillo	n. a small mistake or fault that is not regarded as very bad or serious	小过失
6	violate	v. to abuse or show disrespect for (something, such as a holy place) usually by damaging it	违反
7	reparation	n. something that is done or given as a way of correcting a mistake that you have made or a bad situation that you have caused	修理
		n. money that a country or group that loses a war pays because of the damage, injury, deaths, etc., it has caused	赔偿
8	pretext	n. a reason that you give to hide your real reason for doing something	借口
9	inextricable	adj. impossible to separate : closely joined or related	纠缠不清的, 无法解脱的
10	masterpiece	n. something done with great skill	杰作
11	serendipitous	adj. happening by luck	偶然的
12	precocious	adj. exhibiting mature qualities at an unusually early age	早熟的

¹ 本section为2014年12月07日中国大陆地区GRE考试第二个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

13	dedicate	v. to commit to a goal or way of life	致力于, 奉献于
14	immerse	v. to put (something) in a liquid so that all parts are completely covered	浸润, 浸泡
		v. to make (yourself) fully involved in some activity or interest	全心沉浸在...中
15	verisimilitude	n. the quality of seeming real	逼真
16	rigorous	adj. very strict and demanding	严格的
		adj. done carefully and with a lot of attention to detail	细致的, 准确的
17	apt	adj. exactly suitable	合适的
		adj. having a natural tendency	有倾向的
		adj. quick to learn or understand	聪明的, 灵巧的
18	countenance	n. bearing or expression that offers approval or sanction	赞同
		v. to accept, support, or approve of (something)	支持, 赞同
19	impugn	v. to criticize (a person's character, intentions, etc.) by suggesting that someone is not honest and should not to be trusted	(因人不诚实而) 批评抨击
20	evanescent	adj. lasting a very short time	短暂的
21	polymath	n. someone who knows a lot about many different things	博学的人
22	incongruous	adj. strange because of not agreeing with what is usual or expected	不一致的
23	encyclopedic	adj. dealing with or knowing a subject thoroughly or completely	(如大百科全书般) 全面的
24	fleeting	adj. passing swiftly	短暂的
25	laypeople	n. a member of the laity	外行
26	sordid	adj. very dirty	肮脏的
		adj. very bad or dishonest	卑鄙的
27	fraught	adj. causing or having a lot of emotional stress or worry	忧虑的

GRE佛脚备考系列

28	shoulder	v. to deal with or accept (something) as your responsibility or duty	承担
29	check	v. to hold in restraint	阻止
30	stem	v. to check or go counter to	阻止, 限制
31	manifest	adj. easy to understand or recognize	显然的, 明显的
		v. to show (something) clearly	清晰地展示, 显露出
32	impregnable	adj. not able to be captured by attack : very strong	坚固的
33	germane	adj. relating to a subject in an appropriate way	相关的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -53

序号	核心意思	词群
1	短暂的	short-lived, ephemeral, evanescent, transient, transitory, fleeting
2	有争议的	contentious, fraught
3	阻止	check, stem
4	明显的	manifest, self-evident, apparent, evident, obvious
5	相关的	germane, relevant, relative, apropos

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-53

序号	习语表达	解释
1	tie up with	与.....密切相关
2	come up with	提出
3	bear out	证实, 支持

4. Authentic Questions

1. By the early nineteenth century, education in the United States had become _____ affair: almost every town provided free schools for young children, and many were in the process of building high schools.

- A. an analytical
- B. a civic
- C. a contested
- D. a trivial
- E. an exclusive

2. People who are reluctant to oppose a court nominee straightforwardly on ideological grounds often search for any sort of peccadillo to serve as a _____ their opposition.

- A. mitigation of
- B. violation of
- C. predictor of
- D. reparation for
- E. pretext for

3. In the popular conception, (i)_____ is inextricably tied up with (ii)_____ doing something truly creative, we are inclined to think, requires the freshness and energy of youth. Orson Welles made his masterpiece, Citizen Kane, at twenty-five, and Mozart wrote his breakthrough Piano concerto no.9 at twenty-one.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. progress	D. serendipity
B. genius	E. precocity
C. destiny	F. dedication

4. Each new generation of students grows up (i)_____ the world of classical physics, with its monthly intuitive, billiard-ball causality, that is the everyday vantage from which we approach the alien world of quantum physics, which has for this reason never lost its air of (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. immersed in	D. verisimilitude
B. disdainful of	E. objectivity
C. unmoved by	F. radicalism

5. To get finding and tenured positions, medical researchers have to get their work published in well-regarded journals, where rejection can climb above 90 percent. Not surprisingly, the studies that tend to make the grade are those that make (i)_____ claims. But while coming up with such (ii)_____ claims is relatively easy, getting the data to bear them out is another matter. When studied rigorously, the great majority of these claims (iii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. well-supported	D. practical	G. yield contradictory
B. eye-catching	E. orthodox	H. require extensive analysis
C. small-scale	F. striking	I. support conventional beliefs

6. Wolosky clams that Ella Wheeler Wilcox joined other women poets such as Julia Ward Howe, Frances Harper, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman in critiquing materialism and possessive individualism. Wolosky's description (i)_____ the poetry of Gilman, Howe, and Harper, but it is not entirely (ii)_____ in the case of Wilcox, who hardly (iii)_____ the materialism of her time. Rather, Wilcox seems to have embraced the amassing of private property.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. fits	D. apt	G. reflected
B. conflates	E. puzzling	H. countenanced
C. misinterprets	F. uncommon	I. impugned

7. Rebecca West's book *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon* is a singularity _____ achievement, 1,100 pages that meld the genres of travel narratives, autobiography, historical analysis, and philosophical meditation.

- A. evanescent
- B. hetty
- C. polymathic
- D. incongruous
- E. encyclopedic
- F. fleeting

8. The concept of increasing complexity of organisms has _____ history among evolutionary biologists, and yet many laypeople would unhesitatingly say that the pattern applies to the history of life on Earth.

- A. an illustrious
- B. a sordid
- C. a curious
- D. a contentious
- E. a distinguished
- F. a fraught

9. As a way of _____ the negative impacts of overdependence on a single export product—crude oil—the Nigerian government passed legislation in 1999 intended to revitalize the moribund solid minerals sector.

- A. shouldering
- B. assuming
- C. disguising
- D. checking
- E. stemming
- F. downplaying

10. Because chemistry's position as one of the natural sciences has long seemed _____, historians have generally treated the foundation of chemical professorship as an inevitable component of the progression of universities.

- A. manifest
- B. impregnable
- C. relevant
- D. predictable
- E. germane
- F. self-evident

Section 54¹ (本section附相应解析, 详见附录一)

1. Core Vocabulary

词汇预览 (以下解释选自新GRE佛脚词汇表) -54

序号	单词	英文解释	中文解释
1	anthropomorphize	v. to attribute human form or personality to	赋予人性
2	empathy	n. the feeling that you understand and share another person's experiences and emotions : the ability to share someone else's feelings	感同身受
3	recast	v. to present (something) in a different way	彻底改动, 重铸
4	fickle	adj. changing opinions often	多变的
5	stalwart	adj. loyal and resolute	坚定的, 忠诚的
6	solicitous	adj. showing great attention or concern to another:	关心的
7	pretentious	adj. having or showing the unpleasant quality of people who want to be regarded as more impressive, successful, or important than they really are	炫耀的
8	whimsy	n. an unusual, unexpected, or fanciful idea	突发奇想
9	cumulative	adj. increasing or becoming better or worse over time through a series of additions	累积的
10	dismiss	v. to permit or cause to leave; to remove from position or service: discharge	让...离开; 解雇
		v. to reject serious consideration of	不再考虑; 拒绝
11	endorse	v. to publicly or officially say that you support or approve of (someone or something)	公开支持
12	decipher	v. to find the meaning of (something that is difficult to read or understand)	解释, 破译

¹ 本section为2014年12月07日中国大陆地区GRE考试第三个section原题

GRE佛脚备考系列

13	credulous	adj. too ready to believe things	易受欺骗的
14	aesthetic	adj. of or relating to art or beauty	美学的
		adj. pleasing in appearance	吸引人的
15	ancillary	adj. providing something additional to a main part or function	辅助的
16	stifle	v. to not allow yourself to do or express (something)	抑制
		v. to kill by depriving of oxygen	使...窒息
17	rationale	adj. the reason or explanation for something	理由
18	gainsay	v. to deny or disagree with (something)	否认
19	judicious	adj. having or showing good judgment	有正确判断力的
20	persevere	v. to continue doing something or trying to do something even though it is difficult	坚持
21	prescient	adj. having or showing knowledge of events before they take place	预知的, 有先见之明的
22	trigger	v. / n. to cause (something) to start or happen	触发
23	offset	v. to cancel or reduce the effect of (something)	抵消
24	integrate	v. to combine (two or more things) to form or create something	使完整, 使成整体
25	dedicate	v. to commit to a goal or way of life	致力于, 奉献于
26	mass	v. to form or collect into a mass	聚集
27	forgo	v. to give up the use or enjoyment of (something)	放弃
28	glean	v. to gather or collect in a gradual way	慢慢收集
29	undue	adj. exceeding what is appropriate or normal	过量的
30	scant	adj. inadequately supplied	稀缺的
31	dwindle	v. to gradually become smaller	减少, 下降
32	alleviate	v. to reduce the pain or trouble of	减缓

GRE佛脚备考系列

33	block	v. to make unsuitable for passage or progress by obstruction	阻碍, 妨碍
34	presage	v. to give or be a sign of (something that will happen or develop in the future)	预测, 预言
35	portend	v. to be a sign or warning that something usually bad or unpleasant is going to happen	预示
36	magnitude	n. the size, extent, or importance of something	大小, 重量级
37	supple	adj. readily adaptable or responsive to new situations	灵活的
38	enormous	adj. very great in size or amount	大量的

2. Key Synonyms

关键同义词 -54

序号	核心意思	词群
1	预测, 预示	foresee, anticipate, forecast, predict, presage, portend
2	阻碍	block, hinder, hamper, impede, obstruct, check, thwart
3	收集	glean, mass, collect
4	过度的	excessive, undue
5	灵活的	flexible, supple, lissome, pliable, pliant

3. Phrases and Expressions

语言积累表-54

序号	习语表达	解释
1	emphasis on	强调
2	dismiss A as	认为A不重要, 因为.....
3	rely on	依赖
4	replace A with B	用B取代A

4. Authentic Questions

1. Anthropologist Jane Goodall was _____ in her determination to anthropomorphize the animals she observed with such empathy, and so resisted her editors' attempts to recast her descriptions in more dispassionate language.

- A. fickle
- B. stalwart
- C. solicitous
- D. pretentious
- E. whimsical

2. The small errors of fact in the work are not sufficient to allow one to (i)_____ Johnson's main thesis, but their cumulative effect is to make the reader (ii)_____ of the quality of his research.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. dismiss	D. skeptical
B. endorse	E. credulous
C. decipher	F. appreciative

3. The museum's compelling new architectural exhibition looks at eleven projects around the world that have had major (i)_____ impacts despite modest budget. It is part of (ii)_____ in the museum's architecture and design department, which in the past has championed architecture's artistic value over its real- world consequences.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
A. social	D. an emphasis on theory
B. aesthetic	E. a shift in philosophy
C. critical	F. a rejection of pragmatism

4. The usual (i)_____ spending public monies on scientific projects is that such projects have the potential to make our lives healthier, safer, and more productive. However, the fact that science—even “pure” science—can strengthen democracy and promote public participation in the political process is hardly ever (ii)_____. It should be Scientific literacy (iii)_____ democracy, and this is an important ancillary benefit of the promotion of science.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. argument against	D. denied	G. stifles
B. rationale for	E. mentioned	H. energizes
C. precedent for	F. gainsaid	I. disregards

5. Twenty years ago, when the book was first published, most reviewers dismissed the author’s predictions as (i)_____. Sometimes people (ii)_____ their errors: those same reviewers today, comparing the predictions with actual events, acknowledge how (iii)_____ the author was.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. insightful	D. persevere in	G. mistaken
B. judicious	E. recognize	H. prescient
C. alarmist	F. complicate	I. pessimistic

6. Human-caused disturbances, such as habitat destruction and the introduction of nonnative species, are among the leading causes of plant and animal population declines. Most populations are affected by a combination of adverse human pressures, each of which is in itself insufficient to (i)_____ a population crash. Therefore, studies of population declines that (ii)_____ individual factors and thus (iii)_____ potential interactions may lead to improper management of declining species.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
A. delay	D. integrate	G. exaggerate
B. trigger	E. focus on	H. overlook
C. offset	F. ignore	I. anticipate

7. Although a dedicate reader of the book can _____ a brief of chronology of Chappelle's life, the book is nevertheless not a real biography of Chappelle.

- A. mass
- B. obtain
- C. overlook
- D. excuse
- E. forgo
- F. glean

8. Despite their cultural and social significance, rapid growth, and widespread appeal in China, video games—unlike traditional media—have received _____ attention from international communication researchers.

- A. undue
- B. scant
- C. excessive
- D. focused
- E. limited
- F. dwindling

9. Although men still dominate the ranks of full professors in the field of astronomy, the increasing numbers of younger women in the field could _____ a change in its gender mix.

- A. require
- B. alleviate
- C. block
- D. presage
- E. portend
- F. hider

10. In their quest for kinder cutting, physicians increasingly rely on endoscopic surgery, replacing large scalpels and clamps with cameras and _____ tools that snake into the body through tiny holes.

- A. flexibility
- B. rigidity
- C. magnitude
- D. suppleness
- E. enormity
- F. precision

附录一

Section 52 解析

1, 【分析】

- ① 递进类题目，注意and连接两个动词的话可以表示前后的弱因果关系。
- ② 看到空格后的and在这里连接的是两个动词一个是threatens一个就是空格，所以前后是顺承关系，后面在说威胁要去超过其余地区总和。所以空格也应当填入一个类似于eclipse的词汇，注意这里的eclipse韦氏解释: surpass。
- ③ 所以，这里应选择D。

【翻译】

这个省长期以来声称是另一个发展中区域，甚至它的经济超过了其他区域并且威胁超过其他地区总和。

2, 【分析】

- ① in reality引导的表象对实质的对比。
- ② 空格修饰的是founders是一群怎样的思想者。in reality表示前后的对比，所以这里我们对于前面的描述取反即可。
- ③ 前面在说，founders一致的同意他们自己的观点（consistently concurred in their own views），所以对这个概念取反即可，空格填入一个负评价，体现出“不一致”即可。
- ④ 综上，选择D。

【翻译】

那些援引美国奠基人来支持他们的观点的政客们似乎在暗示，美国政府奠基人会一致的同意他们的观点，而实际上，他们是非常有争议的一群思想家。

3, 【分析】

- ① 特殊语气词，surprise表示的是对比关系。
- ② 所以这个题目很简单，一二两个空格填入一对反义词即可。
- ③ 综上，满足条件的只有BE。

【翻译】

得知她在工作的时候非常的不自信，她的同事们却惊讶于她在晚饭期间的自信。

4, 【分析】

- ① 两个空格联动，第一空格要填入的概念直接决定了第二空格要填什么。所以如果第一空选择A，严格，第二空格没有合理的搭配体现出其严格。
- ② 如果第一空选择B，表示脱罪，表示自己犯了错为自己开脱。所以第二空格没有合理搭配。
- ③ 所以第一空格如果选择C，精英主义：Relating to or supporting the view that a society or system should be led by an elite [表不满，选自Collins]。精英主义是小众化的概念，所以在他们眼里如果一个东西具备非常广泛的吸引力，那么这个东西一定是一个非常俗的东西，所以选择D。
- ④ 综上，CD。

- ⑤ 这里也扩展一点，criticism of，这个结构表示“批评，指责”，后面的概念一般是一个不好的概念。

【翻译】

学者们对于一些流行小说批评带着一种精英主义色彩，基于这么一个假设即（小说）具备越广泛的吸引力，那么这本小说就显得越令（他们）讨厌。

5, 【分析】

- ① 首先解决第二空格，如果狼群的头狼(a pack leader)是非常暴躁易怒的暴君(too-snappish tyrant)，那么下属的狼(subordinate wolves)将会怎么样头狼 (top cur)。所以正常情况下空格应该体现出“反对”的概念。所以这里应担选择D。
- ② be marked by的意思“特点是...；以...为特张”，冒号引导对于前面内容的解释，第一空格表示的是强大的等级社会不同的地方 (otherwise) 是以什么为特点，后面表示意思是“官逼民反”，所以第一空格要体现出民粹主义的愤怒，并且还要与strongly hierachical society不同。所以选择A。
- ③ 综上，AD。
- ④ 这里单独说一下otherwise的用法，otherwise当副词讲，有两个常用意思“不同的 (In another way; differently)”或者是“在其他方面 (In other respects)”。给大家展示两个例句增加理解：a. She thought otherwise, 她从另一个侧面考虑；b. an otherwise logical mind, 在其他方面才有逻辑的头脑。

【翻译】

研究者注意到狼强大的等级社会不同的地方是通常以偶尔的民愤为特征：如果一个头狼是非常暴躁易怒的暴君，那么他的手下会集体推翻头狼。

6, 【分析】

- ① 首先解决二三两空，通读句子，发现第二空格要填入词直接决定了第三空格填什么，我们将此类空格关系题目称之为“联动”，或者是“排列组合”。
- ② 所以如果第二空格选择D选项，表示各个陆地之间有着很大不同，所以第三空格也要体现出不同的ancient kinds of mamals之间存在很大的不同，但是GHI三个选项并没有一个选项体现出mamals之间的不同，有的同学会选择DI，但是动物间的敌对性是天性并不能由此决定出不同陆地之间的差异性。
- ③ 所以如果第二空格选择E选项的话，表示不同陆地之间有着很大的联系，所以第三空格就要体现出不同陆地上的mamals之间存在一定的联系，所以这里应当选择G。EG是一对合理组合。FG组合相互矛盾，所以这里我们应当选择EG。
- ④ 所以第一空格表示的是并不是所有人都相信陆地间的联系是怎么样的，所以这里应答选择C。
- ⑤ 综上，CEG

【翻译】

并不是所有的古生物学家认同在恐龙灭绝之后不同陆地之间的联系是有局限的。一些人坚持认为北美，亚洲，南美在恐龙灭绝之后立即出现了广泛的联系，指出在所有三个陆地上所存在的远古哺乳动物之间的相似性来支持他们的论断。

7, 【分析】

- ① 空格表示的是源自于一个什么样的哲学概念的虚无（nothingness）。
- ② 很简单，虚无只能源自于虚无，所以第一空格填入一个与nothingness有关的概念即可。
- ③ 所以综上，选择CF。

【翻译】

这本书旨在阐述科学是如何将源自于模糊哲学概念的虚无的含义转变为一些我们可以放在显微镜之下观察的事物。

8, 【分析】

- ① 空格表示的是纯粹的经济理论（“pure” economic theory）怎么样了特定的社会结构，这种经济学理论是不可能的。
- ② much like做前后的类比，所以后面在说，就像是解剖学概念不去调查特定的物种（investigates no specific species）。所以空格对应的是investigate no，所以选择BD，表示“分开，分离”。
- ③ 综上，BD。
- ④ 这里有同学会选择C选项，注意BD都指的是从什么当中分开，而C选项指的是“源自于...”。

【翻译】

对于特定的经济学家们来说，脱离了特定社会结构的“纯粹的”经济学理论是不可能的，就像是不去调查任何特定物种的解剖学概念一样。

9, 【分析】

- ① 指代型题目，记住，this，such之后的名词一定在前面出现过。
- ② 所以前面再说人类的特点怎样怎样（one of the peculiarities of humans），所以空格也填入一个表示这种特点（one of the peculiarities）的概念。
- ③ 综上，选择BD。都有preference的意思。

【翻译】

人类的特点之一是我们总是不理智的被一些可以预测的东西所吸引，而规避风险。不论这种喜好的原因是什么，但是这并不是处理复杂长期性问题的一个合理的依据。

10, 【分析】

- ① 空格表示洪水在树林当中被怎么样了，后面在说洪水被树木所阻断，形成了池塘（where floodwaters, impeded by trees, form ponds）。
- ② 所以空格应填入表示impede的类似概念。
- ③ 综上，D是可以选的，但是没有同义词，所以这里应当选择EF。
- ④ 当然这里也可以理解为，in contrast表示的是前后的取反关系，所以这里对于前面的common或者widespread取反即可。

【翻译】

在树木和林地土壤进化之前，暴洪在沙漠地区非常的普遍和广泛，与之构成对比的是，暴洪被林地减弱了，被树木所阻断形成了池塘。

Section 53 解析

1, 【分析】

- ① 空格修饰的是美国的教育变成了一个什么样的事业。冒号引导对于前面内容的解释。
- ② 冒号后面在说几乎每一个城市都给学生提供免费的教育，很多城镇都在建造高中。所以教育在美国变成了一个非常普及的事情。空格填入一个类似于“普及的”概念。
- ③ 选项中，没有表示普及的类似概念，但是B, civic城市的，公民的。最为合适。
- ④ 综上选择B。

【翻译】

在19十九世纪早期，美国的教育已经变成了一个全民的事业：几乎每一个城镇都为年轻的学生提供免费的教育，并且很多城市都在建设高中。

2, 【分析】

- ① 空格表示的是their opposition的什么东西，这道题目要结合整句话的理解来做。
- ② 前面交代了有些人不愿意在意识形态角度去直接（straightforwardly）反对法院候选人，那么这些人就会去找一些各种各样的小过失，作为他们反对的什么东西。
- ③ 那么不愿直接反对，就应该去间接反对。所以这里我们填入体现出间接反对的概念。
- ④ 所以综上这里应选择E。

【翻译】

有些人不愿意在意识形态角度去直接反对法院候选人，通常会寻找一些小的过失作为他们反对的借口。

3, 【分析】

- ① 第一空格与第一二空格紧密相关（tie up with），所以线索只能从后面来寻找。
- ② 后面说一些创新工作需要的是freshness and energy of youth。所以一二空一定和creativity, youth有关。
- ③ 继续往后面读，后面举了很多例子都表明了一些名人在年轻的时候成就卓越。所以第一空格只能选择B，表示天才；第二空格选择E，表示早熟。
- ④ 综上选择BE。

【翻译】

在流行的观点中，天才与早熟密不可分。正如我们所想的那样，做一些非常创新的事情要求我们有些饱满的精神和年轻的活力。Orson Welles在25岁的时候有了自己的杰作《公民凯恩》，莫扎特在21岁的时候写了自己的突破性的作品《第九钢琴协奏曲》。

4, 【分析】

- ① 第一空格表示我们在一个经典物理学世界中怎么样的长大，注意到后面的that引导定语从句修饰的是the world of classical physics，因为that不能引导非限定性定语从句。所以第一空是一种我们去理解量子物理陌生世界的日常的优势（that is the everyday vantage from which we approach the alien world of quantum physics），所以第一空格要体现出这么几个概念everyday vantage, monthly intuitive，所以选择A。
- ② 第二空格前which指代的是前面的quantum physics，所以第二空格表示的是量子物理从未丢掉它的一个什么样的属性，前面说alien world of quantum physics，其属性很明显是alien，表示陌生。另外，that is the everyday vantage from which we approach the alien world of quantum

physics, 这句话告诉我们, 学生们是从经典物理 (classical physics) 角度去接近量子物理的, 所以空格填入一个表示“新的”的概念即可。所以选择radicalism。radicalism的反面是保守, 所以radicalism本身有新的含义。同时韦氏词典中radicalism: the quality or state of being radical. radical: very new and different from what is traditional or ordinary (韦氏simple definition)。这里D选项叫做逼真, E选项叫做客观, 题干中都无从体现。

③ 综上, 选择AF。

【翻译】

每一代新学生都沉浸在经典物理世界中长大, 他们有着一种日常的直觉, 对于弹性碰撞的熟悉。这是我们理解量子物理的陌生世界的优势, 由于这个原因, 量子物理从来没有丢掉其新的特点。

【题源】

Each new generation of students grows up immersed in the world of classical physics, with its mostly intuitive, billiard-ball causality; that is the everyday vantage from which we approach the alien world of quantum physics, which has for this reason never lost its air of radicalism.

— <http://www.thenewatlantis.com/publications/one-mans-quantum-culture>

5, 【分析】

- ① 通读题干发现, 第一二空格最好做。注意到第二空前有一个关键词such, such后面的名词一定在前面出现过, 一二空修饰的都是claims, 所以这里一空二空一定是一对同义词, 所以直接从选项中选择一对同义词即可。符合要求的同义词只有BF两个选项。
- ② 第三空格表示的是当我们严格研究的时候, 这些观点中的大多数都会怎么样。前面一句话里面已经提及, 得到数据去证明这些观点并不那么简单 (getting the data to bear them out is another matter), 所以这里我们体现出一种负面的情况就行。所以应当选择G。
- ③ 有的同学可能会错选H, 这里是在解释为什么得到数据去证明它 (getting the data to bear them out) 并不那么简单。所以只有G选项既体现出负面, 又与getting the data相呼应。
- ④ 综上, BFG。

【翻译】

为了得到赞助和终身教授职位, 医学研究者将他们的作品公开在一些知名的杂志上, 这些杂志的推稿的概率高达90%。意料之中的是, 那些成功发表的研究通常有着吸引人的观点。但是, 尽管想出这些吸引人的观点相对简单, 得到支持这些观点的数据就是另外一回事了。当我们严格研究的时候, 绝大多数这些观点会产生相反的数据。

【题源】

Perhaps only a minority of researchers were succumbing to this bias, but their distorted findings were having an outsize effect on published research. To get funding and tenured positions, and often merely to stay afloat, researchers have to get their work published in well-regarded journals, where rejection rates can climb above 90 percent. Not surprisingly, the studies that tend to make the grade are those with eye-catching findings. But while coming up with eye-catching theories is relatively easy, getting reality to bear them out is another matter. The great majority collapse under the weight of contradictory data when studied rigorously.

— *Lies, Damned Lies, and Medical Science*, published on <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine>

6, 【分析】

- ① 通读题干, 发现第三空格最好做。第三空格表示的是Wilcox这个人不会怎么样那个时期的物质主义, 而是会接受私人财富的积累 (have embraced the amassing of private property)。所以第

三空表示这个人不会反对物质主义即可。所以应当选择I。这里注意在谈及materialism与property的时候，不要把materialism理解成“唯物主义”，理解成“物质主义”即可。

- ② 单独解释一下materialism: The theory or doctrine that physical well-being and worldly possessions constitute the greatest good and highest value in life.
- ③ 第二空格表示的是Wolosky的描述并不怎么样Wilcox。那么Wolosky的描述是这些人都在批评(in critiquing) materialism和possessive individualism。然后第三空表明Wilcox并没有去反对物质主义。所以第二空格应该体现出，这种描述并不适合于Wilcox。所以选择D。
- ④ 第二空格之前的but表示转折，所以第二空格说对于Wilcox不合适，那么对于其他人来说应该是合适的。所以第一空格应当选择A。
- ⑤ 综上，ADI。
- ⑥ 思路二：这里首先来做一二两个空格也是可以的，第一空格表示的是Wolosky's description怎么样了Gilman, Howe, and Harper的诗歌，但是不完全怎么样了Wilcox，注意到这里两个空格间出现了however和not所以这里负负得正，一二两个空格一定是一对同义词，所以这里选择AD。

【翻译】

Wolosky宣称Ella Wheeler Wilcox与其他女性诗人，比如Hulia Ward Howe, Frances Harper, 以及Charlotte Perkins Gilman, 一起批判了物质主义和占有性个人主义。Wolosky的描述适合于Gilman, Howe以及Harper的诗，但是在Wilcox的情况中却不是完全的贴切, Wilcox很少指责她那个时代的物质主义。事实上，Wilcox似乎信奉私人财富的积累。

7, 【分析】

- ① 空格修饰的是这两本书是本怎样的书，后面在解释说这些书混合了旅游小说，自传，历史分析和哲学冥想的各种类型，所以这本书是一部综合性的，混合性的书。
- ② 综上，应当选择CE，表示博学，博识。

【翻译】

Rebecca West的书Black Lamb and Grey Falcon是一个独特的，博学多识的成就，它是一本1,100页的、融合了包括旅行记述、自传、历史分析和哲学思考的书。

8, 【分析】

- ① and yet表示“然而”，所以前后表达出反义的概念即可。
- ② and yet后面在说许多门外汉会毫不犹豫的认为(laypeople would unhesitatingly say)这些形式适合于地球上的生命史，所以前面就要对“unhesitatingly say”取反，体现出生物学家们对这个东西还并不确定。
- ③ 所以空格应选择DF。contentious有争议的，fraught令人不安的，有的时候正确的一对选项不一定是同义词，只要能让这个句子表达出相同的含义也算对。

【翻译】

关于生物复杂度不断增加的观念在进化生物学家之中有着充满争议的历史，然而很多外行却不加犹豫地宣称这种模式适用于地球上生命的历程。

9, 【分析】

- ① 空格表示的是怎么样了这些消极影响。后面在说，Nigerian政府通过立法恢复一个濒临废弃的固体采矿业。
- ② 这个做法很显然是在扼制消极影响。所以空格应当选择DE。

【翻译】

作为一种扼制由于过分依赖一种出口品—原油—导致的负面影响，尼日利亚政府在1999年通过立法，旨在复兴当时萎靡不振的固体采矿业。

10, 【分析】

- ① 因果关系，很简单。后半句话在说历史学家一般都把建立化学教授职位当做是大学发展的必不可少的一步（as an inevitable component of the progression of universities），体现出化学重要性。所以空格要体现出化学在自然科学当中的重要性即可。
- ② 所以空格应选择AF，manifest做形容词讲，有“明显的，不证自明的”含义。
- ③ 不能选择CE，因为CE在这里都是“相关的”意思。

【翻译】

因为化学作为一门自然科学的地位长期以来似乎都很显而易见，历史学家一般都把建立化学教授职位当做是大学发展的必不可少的一步。

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Section 54 解析

1, 【分析】

- ① 空格应填入一个形容词修饰是人类学家Jane Goodall在其决心 (determination) 方面的一个特点, 后面明确在说她抵制编辑们试图改她的描写。所以她是一个非常坚定, 顽固的人。
- ② 综上, 选择B。

【翻译】

人类学家Jane Goodall要将她所执着观察到的动物人格化的决心是非常坚定地, 因此抵制她的编辑企图用更加客观的语言去改写她的描绘。

2, 【分析】

- ① 第一空填入一个动词表示的是人们对于Johnson主要理论的态度。所以结合第一句话整体理解, 其实很简单, 作品当中一些事实的小错误并不足以去让人们怎么样这个人的主要理论, 很简单, 并不足以去否定, 即可。所以选择A, dismiss, 可以理解为“拒绝, 抛弃, 不予考虑”
- ② but引导前后的转折, 后面在说这些小错误的累计效应就使得读者怎么样了他研究的品质, but前面说小错误无伤大雅, 后面就要体现出还是影响到了人们对于研究的信赖。所以填入一个负面的词汇即可。所以选择, D, 表示怀疑。E的意思是“轻信”, 所以这里不能选择。
- ③ 综上, AD。

【翻译】

作品中事实方面的小错误并不足以让我们否定Johnson的主要理论, 但是这些小错误的累计作用使得读者开始怀疑他研究的品质。

3, 【分析】

- ① 这个题目非常难, 解题线索不容易被识别。第一空格表示的是这个新建筑展有着什么样的影响, 尽管预算有限 (modest budget)。原则上我们对modest budget方向取反填入一个正评价即可, 但是发现没有合理体现出“大”的概念, 但是ABC三个选项都能体现出其影响大。所以带着疑问继续往后面阅读。
- ② 整个题干的最后一句话中提到, “in the past”, 这是一个非常重要的解题线索, 因为“时间点前后构成对比”, 这是一个固定的原则。注意这里, which指代的是第二空格要填入的某个名词, 所以在过去的时候, 其支持的是建筑的艺术价值观高于现实世界的影响。所现在现在, 就应该是对其取反, 表示重视现实世界的影响即可。所以第一空格填入一个表示现实世界的类似概念即可。
- ③ 所以第一空格选择A。
- ④ 继续解决第二空格, 第二空格说这是博物馆建筑与设计部门的一个什么东西, 第二空格前后体现出其喜好的改变, 所以第二空格填入一个表示喜好兴趣改变的类似选项即可。所以这里选择E。注意philosophy不要理解成狭隘的“哲学”, philosophy: The system of values by which one lives, 可以指世界观, 价值观, 人生观均可。
- ⑤ 综上, AE。

【翻译】

博物馆的吸引人的新的建筑展着眼于全球的11个项目, 尽管预算有限, 但是这11个项目有着卓越的社会影响。这是博物馆建筑与设计部门的价值观方面的转变, 在过去的时候, 他们支持建筑的艺术价值高于现实世界的影响。

4, 【分析】

- ① 第一空格表示的是在科学项目上花公众的钱这件事情的什么东西，是这些个项目有潜力使我们的生活变得更加的健康安全和有效，明显的解释关系。所以第一空格很简单，填入一个类似于“理由”的概念即可。所以选择B选项。
- ② 继续往后面读，后面在说科学能够促进民主并提高公众对于政治进程的参与这件事没有被怎么样(hardly ever____)。第一句话讲得是一个正面的事情，由于however的作用，第二句话就要体现出一个负面的情况，那么这里比较有意思的是DF两个选项是一对同义词，所以直接选择E。
- ③ 第三空格表示的是科学文学能够怎么样民主，前面已经很明确的说strength democracy。所以第三空格填入一个正评价即可。所以选择H。
- ④ 综上，BEH。

【翻译】

在科学项目上花公众的钱的通常的理由是这些项目有潜力使得我们的生活变得更加的健康，安全和有效。然而，科学——甚至是“纯粹的”科学——能够促进民主并提高公众对于政治进程的参与这个事实却从未被提及。科学文学能够激励民主，这是提倡科学的一个重大的附带福利。

5, 【分析】

- ① 非常典型的时间点前后对比类题目。首先来看第一空格，要了解一个结构：dismiss sth as...意思是：把...视作...而不予考虑。所以既然人们不再考虑the author's predictions，就证明在人们眼中，这是一个不好的东西。所以第一空填入一个负评价即可。因此选择C，alarmist，危言耸听的。
- ② 第二空格相对来说略难一些，直接看第三空格，既然之前(twenty years ago)人们不看好(dismiss)这个作者的预言，那么他们应该现在看好，所以填入一个正评价即可，所以选择H。
- ③ 冒号引导对于前面内容的解释，后面在说这些相同的评论家们(those same reviewers)承认作者的预测有先见之明，所以第二空要体现出这些人承认自己错了，所以选择E。
- ④ 综上，CEH。

【翻译】

20年前，当这本书第一次出版的时候，大多数评论家都把它看作是危言耸听而不予考虑。有些时候，这些人承认自己错了：如今，这些相同的评论家们将这本书的预言与实际情况作比较之后，承认这个作者是非常有先见之明的。

6, 【分析】

- ① 通读题干，并不是很难理解。首先来解决第一空格，前半句在说，大多数种群是受到各种不利的人类压力组合的影响(are affected by a combination of adverse human pressures)，这些人类压力中任何一个都不足以去怎么样种群的崩溃(a population crash)。既然前面说了这是综合作用的结果，所以任何单一因素都不足以去产生这种影响。所以第一空格应当选择B。
- ② 由于thus的作用，二三空格是因果关系。他们共同的结果是可能会导致对于物种减少的不合适的处理。所以这里结合第一空格所在句子，我们知道造成这种不好结果的一定是他们忽视了combination，而单纯强调individual factors。所以第二空格应当选择E，第三空格表示对于potential interactions的作用，所以选择H。
- ③ 综上，选择BEH。

【翻译】

人类所引起的混乱，比如说栖息地破坏和外来物种的入侵，是动植物数量下降的主要原因。大多数种群都会受到不利的人类压力结合作用的影响，任何单独的人类压力都不足以去触发种群危机。因此，对于种群下降的研究，如果只注重个体因素而忽视了潜在联系的话，可能会导致对于种群下降不合理的处理。

7, 【分析】

- ① although引导的转折类题目，前面说尽管一位专注的读者可以怎么样Chappelle's life的年代表，但是这本书并不是对于Chappelle的真实的传记作品。所以空格很显然应填入一个正评价即可。
- ② 所以这里我们应当选择BF。注意不选择A，mass: to form or collect into a mass，指的是聚成块或者是堆。而BF就是“获得”的意思。
- ③ 词义注解：obtain: to gain or attain usually by planned action or effort; glean: to collect bit by bit。所以此二者意思更为贴近。

【翻译】

尽管专注的读者可以获得Chappelle一生的简洁的年代表，但是这本书并不是对于Chappelle的真实的传记作品。

8, 【分析】

- ① 很简单的转折类题目，前面说的是尽管video games在中国如火如荼，但是它受到了怎么样的注意。所以对前面概念取反即可，填入一个表示“少”的相关概念。
- ② 不过这个题目有同学会在limited或者dwindling之间犹豫，dwindling是逐渐减少的意思，如果选择dwindling就证明起初很多，后来很少，与题干逻辑不符。
- ③ 所以选择，BE。

【翻译】

尽管电视游戏有着文化与社会的重要性，并且在中国快速增长，有着广泛的吸引力，但是不像是传统的媒体，视频游戏很少引起国际交流研究者的注意。

9, 【分析】

- ① 很简单的一道题，前面说尽管男性依然占据主导地位，但是日益增加的年轻的女性就怎么样了性别混合方面的变化。女性越来越多，一定是会“导致了”性别混合方面的变化。
- ② 所以，空格应当填入表示“导致，预示”等相关概念。
- ③ 综上，DE。

【翻译】

尽管男性依然在天文学领域全职教授的排名中占主导地位，但是该领域的年轻女性的数量的日益增长可以预测其性别混合方面的改变。

10, 【分析】

- ① 空格填入一个形容词修饰的是tools，而空格后的定语从句也在修饰tools的属性，所以后面告诉我们，能够通过一个小的洞曲折进入人体。所以这个tools一定具备灵活性，柔韧性。
- ② 所以我们选择AD。

【翻译】

医生们在追求更加温和的手术时候，日益依赖于内窥镜手术，用相机和灵活的工具来取代手术刀和夹子，这种灵活的工具会通过一个小洞曲折进入人体。

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