

GRE 模考测试 2

Section 1: Analytical Writing (5mins)

List at least **four** logic flaws from the following argument (each answer deserves 1 point)

The following appeared in a letter sent by a committee of homeowners from the Deethaven Acres to all homeowners in Deethaven Acres.

“Seven years ago, homeowners in nearby Brookville community adopted a set of restrictions on how the community’s yards should be landscaped and what colors the exteriors of homes should be painted. Since then, average property values have tripled in Brookville. In order to raise property values in Deethaven Acres, we should adopt our own set of restrictions on landscaping and house-painting.”

| Find Logic Flaws | |
|------------------|--|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |



Section 2: Verbal Reasoning (30mins)
Each answer deserves 1 point.

For Questions 1 to 7, select one entry for each blank from the corresponding column of choices. Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.

1. Given her previously expressed interest and the ambitious tone of her recent speeches, the senator's attempt to convince the public that she is not interested in running for a second term is _____.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| A | laudable |
| B | sound |
| C | authentic |
| D | futile |
| E | sincere |

2. The disjunction between educational objectives that stress independence and individuality and those that emphasize obedience to rules and cooperation with others reflects a _____ that arises from the values on which these objectives are based.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| A | conflict |
| B | redundancy |
| C | gain |
| D | predictability |
| E | wisdom |

3. In order to (i) _____ her theory that the reactions are (ii) _____, the scientist conducted many experiments, all of which showed that the heat of the first reaction is more than twice that of the second.

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Blank (i) | | Blank (ii) | |
| A | comprehend | D | different |
| B | evaluate | E | constant |
| C | support | F | problematic |

4. Even though in today's Soviet Union the (i) _____ the Muslim clergy have been accorded power and privileges, the Muslim laity and the rank-and-file clergy still have little (ii) _____ to practice their religion.

Blank (i)

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| A | dissidents with |
| B | leaders of |
| C | traditionalists among |

Blank (ii)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| D | obligation |
| E | inclination |
| F | latitude |

5. Famous among job seekers for its (i) _____, the company, quite apart from generous salaries, bestowed on its executives annual bonuses and such (ii) _____ as low-interest home mortgages and company cars.

Blank (i)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| A | magnanimity |
| B | largesse |
| C | altruism |

Blank (ii)

| | |
|---|---------------|
| D | reparations |
| E | appropriation |
| F | perquisites |

6. The journalism professor's first lecture tackled (i) _____ itself, challenging the journalistic trope that an article has to represent all sides—no matter how marginal—equally. Instead, the professor argued that this impulse to (ii) _____ even obviously (iii) _____ views in order to furnish opposing perspectives is harmful to basic accuracy.

Blank (i)

| | |
|---|---------------|
| A | marketability |
| B | objectivity |
| C | partisanship |

Blank (ii)

| | |
|---|-----------|
| D | approve |
| E | present |
| F | denigrate |

Blank (iii)

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| G | controversial |
| H | fringe |
| I | straightforward |

7. Historical research makes two somewhat antithetical truths that sounded (i) _____ come to seem profound: knowledge of the past comes entirely from written documents, giving written words great (ii) _____, and the more material you uncover, the more (iii) _____ your subject becomes.

Blank (i)

| | |
|---|------------|
| A | deep |
| B | portentous |
| C | banal |

Blank (ii)

| | |
|---|--------------|
| D | consequence |
| E | antiquity |
| F | simultaneity |

Blank (iii)

| | |
|---|----------------|
| G | elusive |
| H | contemporary |
| I | circumstantial |

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following reading passage.

By 1950, the results of attempts to relate brain processes to mental experience appeared rather discouraging. Herring suggested that different modes of sensation, such as pain, taste, and color, might be correlated with the discharge of specific kinds of nervous energy. However, subsequently developed methods of recording and analyzing nerve potentials failed to reveal any such qualitative diversity. Although qualitative variance among nerve energies was never rigidly disproved, the doctrine was generally abandoned in favor of the opposing view, namely, that nerve impulses are essentially homogeneous in quality and are transmitted as “common currency” throughout the nervous system. According to this theory, it is not the quality of the sensory nerve impulses that determines the diverse conscious sensations they produce, but rather the different areas of the brain into which they discharge, and there is some evidence for this view. In one experiment, when an electric stimulus was applied to a given sensory field of the cerebral cortex of a conscious human subject, it produced a sensation of the appropriate modality for that particular locus, that is, a visual sensation from the visual cortex, an auditory sensation from the auditory cortex, and so on. However, cortical locus, in itself, turned out to have little explanatory value.

8. The author mentions “common currency” primarily in order to emphasize the
- (A) lack of differentiation among nerve impulses in human beings
 - (B) similarity of the sensations that all human beings experience
 - (C) similarities in the views of scientists who have studied the human nervous system
 - (D) continuous passage of nerve impulses through the nervous system
 - (E) recurrent questioning by scientists of an accepted explanation about the nervous system
9. The description of an experiment in which electric stimuli were applied to different sensory fields of the cerebral cortex tends to support the theory that
- (A) the simple presence of different cortical areas cannot account for the diversity of mental experience
 - (B) variation in spatiotemporal patterning of nerve impulses correlates with variation in subjective experience
 - (C) nerve impulses are essentially homogeneous and are relatively unaffected as they travel through the nervous system
 - (D) the mental experiences produced by sensory nerve impulses are determined by the cortical area activated
 - (E) variation in neuron types affects the quality of nerve impulses

10. Which of the following best summarizes the author's opinion of the suggestion that different areas of the brain determine perceptions produced by sensory nerve impulses?
- (A) It is a plausible explanation, but it has not been completely proved.
 - (B) It is the best explanation of brain processes currently available.
 - (C) It is disproved by the fact that the various areas of the brain are physiologically very similar.
 - (D) There is some evidence to support it, but it fails to explain the diversity of mental experience.
 - (E) There is experimental evidence that confirms its correctness.

Questions 11 is based on the following reading passage.

It would be wonderful to observe a singularity (an infinitely dense concentration of matter) and obtain direct evidence of the undoubtedly bizarre phenomena that occur near one. Unfortunately, in most cases a distant observer cannot see the singularity; outgoing light rays are dragged back by gravity so forcefully that even if they could start out within a few kilometers of the singularity, they would end up in the singularity itself.

6. Which of the following sentences would most probably follow the last sentence of the passage?
- (A) Thus, a physicist interested in studying phenomena near singularities would necessarily hope to find a singularity with a measurable gravitational field.
 - (B) Accordingly, physicists to date have been unable to observe directly any singularity.
 - (C) It is specifically this startling phenomenon that has allowed us to codify the scant information currently available about singularities.
 - (D) Moreover, the existence of this extraordinary phenomenon is implied in the extensive reports of several physicists.
 - (E) Although unanticipated, phenomena such as these are consistent with the structure of a singularity.

For Questions 12 to 14, select the two answer choices that, when used to complete the sentence, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole and produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.

12. By about eight, children's phonetic capacities are fully developed but still _____; thus children at that age can learn to speak a new language with a native speaker's accent.
- (A) plastic
 - (B) vestigial
 - (C) inarticulate
 - (D) unformed
 - (E) nascent
 - (F) malleable
13. Each member of the journalistic pair served as _____ the other: each refrained from publishing a given piece if the other doubted that it was ready to be printed.
- (A) a check on
 - (B) an advocate for
 - (C) an impediment to
 - (D) a brake on
 - (E) an apologist for
 - (F) an intermediary for
14. The demands of _____ notwithstanding, a page or two in Dahl's recent book on democracy that considered what public-choice economics has to say about "democratic failure"—or at least a clear signpost to that literature—would have been very well spent.
- (A) clarity
 - (B) brevity
 - (C) comprehensiveness
 - (D) economy
 - (E) cogency
 - (F) thoroughness

Questions 15 to 18 are based on the following reading passage.

The evolution of intelligence among early large mammals of the grasslands was due in great measure to the interaction between two ecologically synchronized groups of these animals, the hunting carnivores and the herbivores that they hunted. The interaction resulting from the differences between predator and prey led to a general improvement in brain functions; however, certain components of intelligence were improved far more than others.

The kind of intelligence favored by the interplay of increasingly smarter catchers and increasingly keener escapers is defined by attention—that aspect of mind carrying consciousness forward from one moment to the next. It ranges from a passive, free-floating awareness to a highly focused, active fixation. The range through these states is mediated by the arousal system, a network of tracts converging from sensory systems to integrating centers in the brain stem. From the more relaxed to the more vigorous levels, sensitivity to novelty is increased. The organism is more awake, more vigilant; this increased vigilance results in the apprehension of ever more subtle signals as the organism becomes more sensitive to its surroundings. The processes of arousal and concentration give attention its direction. Arousal is at first general, with a flooding of impulses in the brain stem; then gradually the activation is channeled. Thus begins concentration, the holding of consistent images. One meaning of intelligence is the way in which these images and other alertly searched information are used in the context of previous experience. Consciousness links past attention to the present and permits the integration of details with perceived ends and purposes.

The elements of intelligence and consciousness come together marvelously to produce different styles in predator and prey. Herbivores and carnivores develop different kinds of attention related to escaping or chasing. Although in both kinds of animal, arousal stimulates the production of adrenaline and norepinephrine by the adrenal glands, the effect in herbivores is primarily fear, whereas in carnivores the effect is primarily aggression. For both, arousal attunes the animal to what is ahead. Perhaps it does not experience forethought as we know it, but the animal does experience something like it. The predator is searchingly aggressive, inner-directed, tuned by the nervous system and the adrenal hormones, but aware in a sense closer to human consciousness than, say, a hungry lizard's instinctive snap at a passing beetle. Using past events as a framework, the large mammal predator is working out a relationship between movement and food, sensitive to possibilities in cold trails and distant sounds—and yesterday's forgotten lessons. The herbivore prey is of a different mind. Its mood of wariness rather than searching and its attitude of general expectancy instead of anticipating are silk-thin veils of tranquility over an explosive endocrine system.

15. The author refers to a hungry lizard (Paragraph 3) primarily in order to
- (A) demonstrate the similarity between the hunting methods of mammals and those of non-mammals
 - (B) broaden the application of his argument by including an insectivore as an example
 - (C) make a distinction between higher and lower levels of consciousness
 - (D) provide an additional illustration of the brutality characteristic of predators
 - (E) offer an objection to suggestions that all animals lack consciousness
16. It can be inferred from the passage that in animals less intelligent than the mammals discussed in the passage
- (A) past experience is less helpful in ensuring survival
 - (B) attention is more highly focused
 - (C) muscular coordination is less highly developed
 - (D) there is less need for competition among species
 - (E) environment is more important in establishing the proper ratio of prey to predator

For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply

17. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions?
- A. Why is an aroused herbivore usually fearful?
 - B. What are some of the degrees of attention in large mammals?
 - C. What occurs when the stimulus that causes arousal of a mammal is removed?
18. According to the passage, as the process of arousal in an organism continues, all of the following may occur EXCEPT
- (A) the production of adrenaline
 - (B) the production of norepinephrine
 - (C) a heightening of sensitivity to stimuli
 - (D) an increase in selectivity with respect to stimuli
 - (E) an expansion of the range of states mediated by the brain stem

Questions 19-20 is based on the following reading passage.

(**Sentence 1**) Gutman's examination of the slaves' extended kinship system produces important findings. (**Sentence 2**) Gutman discovers that cousins rarely married, an exogamous tendency that contrasted sharply with the endogamy practiced by the plantation owners. (**Sentence 3**) This preference for exogamy, Gutman suggests, may have derived from West African rules governing marriage, which, though they differed from one tribal group to another, all involved some kind of prohibition against unions with close kin. (**Sentence 4**) This taboo against cousins' marrying is important, argues Gutman, because it is one of many indications of a strong awareness among slaves of an extended kinship network. (**Sentence 5**) The fact that distantly related kin would care for children separated from their families also suggests this awareness. (**Sentence 6**) When blood relationships were few, as in newly created plantations in the Southwest, "fictive" kinship arrangements took their place until a new pattern of consanguinity developed. (**Sentence 7**) Gutman presents convincing evidence that this extended kinship structure—which he believes developed by the mid-to-late eighteenth century—provided the foundations for the strong communal consciousness that existed among slaves.

19. Which of the following statements concerning the marriage practices of plantation owners during the period of Black slavery in the United States can most logically be inferred from the information in the passage.
- (A) These practices began to alter sometime around the mid-eighteenth century.
- (B) These practices varied markedly from one region of the country to another.
- (C) Plantation owners usually based their choice of marriage partners on economic considerations.
- (D) Plantation owners often married earlier than slaves.
- (E) Plantation owners often married their cousins.
20. **Select the sentence in the passage that the author introduces additional support for the existence of the awareness of kinship among the slaves of an extended kinship network.**

Your answer: Sentence ____

Section 3: Quantitative Reasoning
Each answer deserves 1 point.

For each of Questions 1 to 10, compare Quantity A and Quantity B, using additional information centered above the two quantities if such information is given. Select one of the following four answer choices.

- A. Quantity A is greater.
- B. Quantity B is greater.
- C. The two quantities are equal.
- D. The relationship cannot be determined from the information given.

A symbol that appears more than once in a question has the same meaning throughout the question.

1. Emma spent \$75 buying a used bicycle and \$27 repairing it. Then she sold the bicycle for 40 percent more than the total amount she spent buying and repairing it.

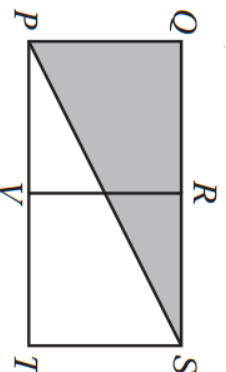
Quantity A

Quantity B

The price at which Emma sold the bicycle

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

2.



In the figure above, squares $PQRV$ and $VRST$ have sides of length 6.

Quantity A

Quantity B

The area of the shaded region

36

- (A) (B) (C) (D)

3.

In 2009 the property tax on each home in Town X was p percent of the assessed value of the home, where p is a constant. The property tax in 2009 on a home in Town X that had an assessed value of \$125,000 was \$2,500.

Quantity AQuantity B

The property tax in 2009 on a home in Town X that had an assessed value of \$160,000

(A) (B) (C) (D)

4.

$$x + y = -1$$

Quantity AQuantity B x y

(A) (B) (C) (D)

5.

r , s , and t are three consecutive odd integers such that $r < s < t$.

Quantity AQuantity B $r + s + 1$ $s + t - 1$

(A) (B) (C) (D)

6.

Machine R , working alone at a constant rate, produces x units of a product in 30 minutes, and machine S , working alone at a constant rate, produces x units of the product in 48 minutes, where x is a positive integer.

Quantity AQuantity B

The number of units of the product that machine R , working alone at its constant rate, produces in 3 hours

The number of units of the product that machine S , working alone at its constant rate, produces in 4 hours

(A) (B) (C) (D)

7.

Frequency Distribution for List X

| | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|
| Number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Frequency | 10 | 20 | 18 | 12 |

Frequency Distribution for List Y

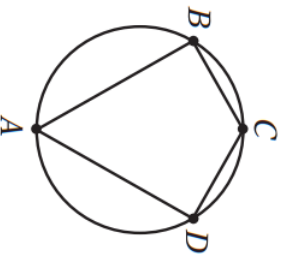
| | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|---|
| Number | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Frequency | 24 | 17 | 10 | 9 |

List X and list Y each contain 60 numbers. Frequency distributions for each list are given above. The average (arithmetic mean) of the numbers in list X is 2.7, and the average of the numbers in list Y is 7.1. List Z contains 120 numbers: the 60 numbers in list X and the 60 numbers in list Y.

Quantity AQuantity BThe average of the 120
numbers in list ZThe median of the 120
numbers in list Z

(A) (B) (C) (D)

8.



In the figure above, the diameter of the circle is 10.

Quantity AQuantity BThe area of quadrilateral
ABCD

40

(A) (B) (C) (D)

9.

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2y > 0 \\ xy^2 < 0 \end{array}$$

Quantity AQuantity B x y

(A) (B) (C) (D)

10.

Among the 9,000 people attending a football game at College C, there were x students from College C and y students who were not from College C.

Quantity AQuantity B

The number of people attending the game who were not students

 $9,000 - x - y$

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

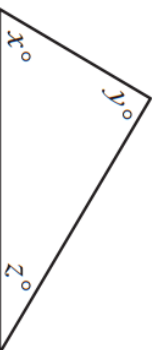
Questions 11 to 20 have several different formats. Unless otherwise directed, select a single answer choice. For Numeric Entry questions, follow the instructions below.

Numeric Entry Questions

Enter your answer in the answer box(es) below the question.

- Your answer may be an integer, a decimal, or a fraction, and it may be negative.
- If a question asks for a fraction, there will be two boxes—one for the numerator and one for the denominator.
- Equivalent forms of the correct answer, such as 2.5 and 2.50, are all correct. Fractions do not need to be reduced to the lowest terms.
- Enter the exact answer unless the question asks you to round your answer.

11.



In the figure above, what is the value of $\frac{x + y + z}{45}$?

(A) 2

(B) 3

(C) 4

(D) 5

(E) 6

12.

A certain store sells two types of pens: one type for \$2 per pen and the other type for \$3 per pen. If a customer can spend up to \$25 to buy pens at the store and there is no sales tax, what is the greatest number of pens the customer can buy?

- (A) 9
- (B) 10
- (C) 11
- (D) 12
- (E) 20

13.

If $y = 3x$ and $z = 2y$, what is $x + y + z$ in terms of x ?

- (A) $10x$
- (B) $9x$
- (C) $8x$
- (D) $6x$
- (E) $5x$

14.

A certain shipping service charges an insurance fee of \$0.75 when shipping any package with contents worth \$25.00 or less and an insurance fee of \$1.00 when shipping any package with contents worth over \$25.00. If Dan uses the shipping company to ship three packages with contents worth \$18.25, \$25.00, and \$127.50, respectively, what is the total insurance fee that the company charges Dan to ship the three packages?

- (A) \$1.75
- (B) \$2.25
- (C) \$2.50
- (D) \$2.75
- (E) \$3.00

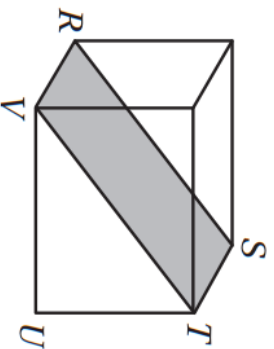
15.

If 55 percent of the people who purchase a certain product are female, what is the ratio of the number of females who purchase the product to the number of males who purchase the product?

- (A) 11 to 9
- (B) 10 to 9
- (C) 9 to 10
- (D) 9 to 11
- (E) 5 to 9

For the following questions, enter your answer in the box.

16.



In the rectangular solid above, $TU = 3$, $UV = 4$, and $VR = 2$. What is the area of the shaded rectangular region?

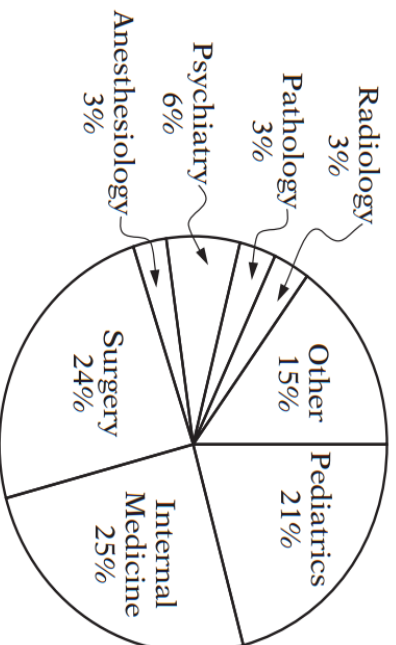
17.

A list of numbers has a mean of 8 and a standard deviation of 2.5. If x is a number in the list that is 2 standard deviations above the mean, what is the value of x ?

$x =$



18.

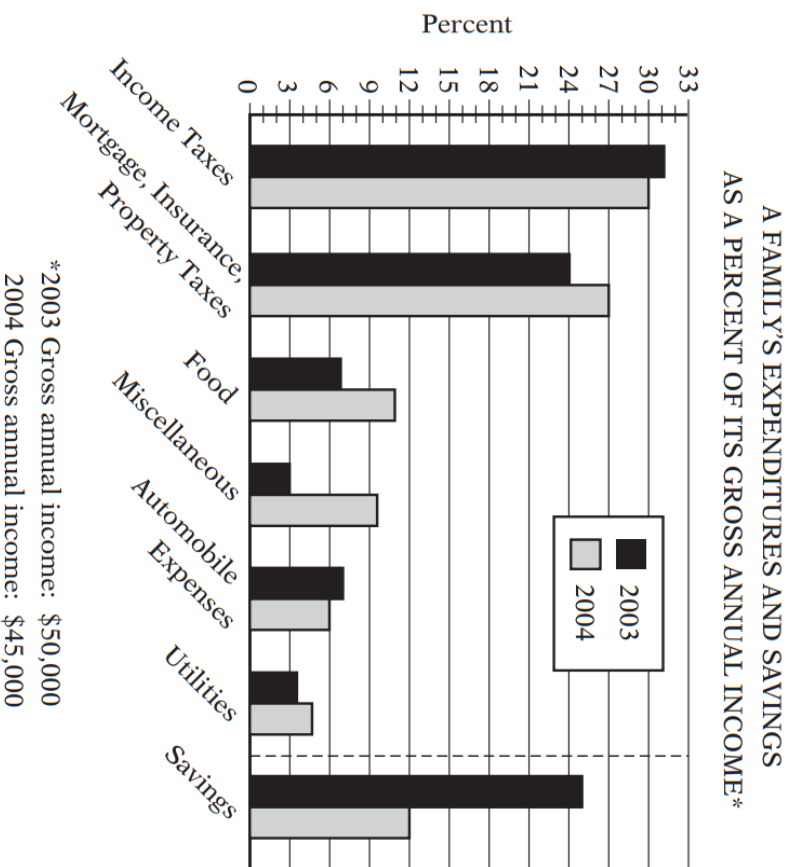


The circle graph above shows the distribution of 200,000 physicians by specialty. Which of the following sectors of the circle graph represent more than 40,000 physicians?

Indicate all such sectors.

- ☐ A Pediatrics
- ☐ B Internal Medicine
- ☐ C Surgery
- ☐ D Anesthesiology
- ☐ E Psychiatry

Questions 19 to 20 are based on the following data.





For the following questions, enter your answer in the box.

19.

In 2003 the family used a total of 49 percent of its gross annual income for two of the categories listed. What was the total amount of the family's income used for those same categories in 2004?

20.

Of the seven categories listed, which category of expenditure had the greatest percent increase from 2003 to 2004 ?