

2 月 22 日 GRE 考试回顾

阅读部分

Passage 8

An alarming number of Mediterranean monk seals, an endangered species, have recently died. Postmortem analysis showed the presence of an as yet unidentified virus, as well as evidence of a known bacterial toxin. Seawater samples from the area where the seals died did contain unusually high concentrations of the toxic bacterium. Therefore, although both viruses and bacterial toxins can kill seals, it is more likely that these deaths were the result of the bacterial toxin.

Which of the following, if true, provides additional evidence to support the conclusion?

- A. Viruses are much more difficult to identify in postmortem analysis than bacteria are.
- B. Mediterranean monk seals are the only species of seal in the area where the bacterium was found.
- C. The bacterium is almost always present in the water in at least small concentrations.
- D. Nearly all the recent deaths were among adult seals, but young seals are far more susceptible to viruses than are adult seals.
- E. Several years ago, a large number of monk seals died in the same area as a result of exposure to a different bacterial toxin.

Passage 40

Buell's study of village sketches (a type of fiction popular in the United States in the 1830s and 1840s) provides a valuable summary of sketches that portray the community as homogeneous and fixed, but it ignores those by women writers, which typically depicted the diversity that increasingly characterized actual village communities at that time. These women's geographical mobility was restricted (although women writers of the time were not uniformly circumscribed in this way), and their subject matter reflected this fact. Yet their texts were enriched by what Gilligan, writing in a different context, has called the ability to attend to voices other than one's own. To varying degrees, the women's sketches portray differences among community members: all stress differences among men and among women (particularly the latter) as well as differences between the sexes, and some also depict cultural diversity. These writers represent community as dynamic, as something that must be negotiated and renegotiated because of its members' divergent histories, positions, expectations, and beliefs.

Consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply.

1. According to the passage, village sketches written by women in the United States in the 1830s and 1840s typically reflected

- A. the negotiations that characterized trade relationships between villages
 - B. the fact that these women did not often travel very far beyond their own village
 - C. the plurality of experiences and ideas that existed among the residents of village
2. Select the sentence in the passage that contrasts how men and women depicted life in village communities.
3. The passage indicates that when Gilligan spoke of “the ability to attend to voices other than one’s own,” she
- A. did not consider that ability to be a desirable psychological characteristic
 - B. did not believe that individuals differ greatly with respect to that ability
 - C. was implying that that ability enhances a sense of belonging in communities
 - D. was assuming that good writers are able to depict diverse characters
 - E. was not discussing the women who wrote village sketches

Passage 26

Cuts that need to be held closed in order to heal properly have generally been held closed with stitches. However, pressure to reduce medical costs is mounting. Consequently, it is likely that a newly developed adhesive will become the routine method of holding most types of cuts closed. The new adhesive holds most types of cuts closed as well as stitches do, and the cost of applying it is comparable to that of closing cuts with stitches. But whereas stitches must generally be removed by medical personnel after the cut has healed, the adhesive simply wears off. Thus, **for any cut that the adhesive can hold closed as well as stitches can, it is more economical to use the adhesive.**

- In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?
- A. The first is a claim that the argument disputes; the second provides evidence against that disputed claim.
 - B. The first is a claim that is used as supporting evidence for the main conclusion of the argument; the second is that main conclusion.
 - C. The first is a claim that is used as supporting evidence for the main conclusion of the argument; the second is a conclusion that is drawn in order to support that main conclusion.
 - D. The first introduces a practice about which the argument makes a prediction, the second is a conclusion based on that prediction.
 - E. The first introduces a practice about which the argument makes a prediction; the second is an assessment that is used to support that prediction.

Passage 33

A primary value in early twentieth-century Modernist architectural theory was that of “truth to materials”, that is, it was essential that a building’s design express the “natural” character of the building materials. This emphasis would have puzzled the architects of the Italian

Renaissance (sixteenth century), a period widely regarded as the apex of architectural achievement, for Renaissance architects' designs were determined only minimally by the materials employed. The diversity of Italy's natural resources provided Renaissance architects with a wide variety of building materials. The builders of the Pitti Palace (1558-1570) used great blocks of Tuscan stone, just as Etruscans living in the same part of Italy had done some twenty centuries earlier. Had the Florentine Renaissance builders aped the Etruscan style, it might be said that their materials determined their style, since Etruscan style matched the massive, stark, solid character of the stone. But these same materials, which so suited the massive Etruscan style, were effectively used by the Florentine Renaissance to create the most delicate and graceful of styles.

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1. The passage is primarily concerned with
 - A. explaining the differences in quality among different kinds of building materials
 - B. discussing the differences among Etruscan, Florentine Renaissance, and Roman Baroque architecture
 - C. describing how different materials influenced architecture in different cities
 - D. describing the manner in which Renaissance architects often resorted to artificial materials and illusionistic effects
 - E. demonstrating the attitude of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Italian architects toward the use of building materials

2. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that which of the following is true of painting and architecture of the Baroque era?
 - A. Both emphasize the "natural" use of materials.
 - B. Both are derived from the Florentine Renaissance style.
 - C. Both have been overlooked by twentieth-century Modernists.
 - D. They have certain visual features in common.
 - E. They illustrate the degeneration of a style.

3. The author's mention of Florentine Renaissance paintings serves in the context of the passage to support which of the following assertions?
 - A. The constraints that operate in architecture are different from those that operate in painting
 - B. Florentine architectural style was not determined by the nature of the available marble.
 - C. The Florentine Renaissance period was a period in which the other arts achieved the same distinction as did architecture.
 - D. Technical advances in all of the arts of the Florentine Renaissance determined the stylistic qualities of those arts.
 - E. Native preferences of style do not manifest themselves in the same ways in different arts.

4. The passage suggests which of the following about the cited “scholars”?
- A. They believe that a decadent phase is characteristic of any significant artistic movement.
 - B. They reject the popular view of the Renaissance as the apex of architectural achievement.
 - C. They believe that a vigorous and healthy architecture would not usually employ false surfaces or imitation building materials.
 - D. They represent the mainstream in critical and historical thought about the Florentine Renaissance.
 - E. They have focused on such technical matters as the cost of building materials rather than on artistic concerns.

Passage 84

Like Germany, but unlike other European nations, Norway industrialized rather late in the nineteenth century. Compared to Germany, however, Norway has a comparatively recent history of industrially based social classes and a much longer history of rather egalitarian class relations. The origin of Norwegian egalitarianism predates industrialism and the rise of the labor movement. The preindustrial economy was based largely on a small independent peasantry who combined agriculture with fishing (in the north) or with forestry (in the south). Because Norway was under foreign rule for five centuries until 1905, and because the topography is unfavorable for large estates, a strong aristocracy and landowner class did not emerge in most of Norway. There were some exceptions to this pattern, especially in the southern regions where a landowner class did exist. Norway's early social and economic history engendered egalitarianism, although, as has been pointed out by several observers, it was an equality of poverty.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the
- A. link between poverty and equality in the preindustrial state
 - B. characteristics of industrial society shared by Norway and Germany
 - C. effects of industrialization on social and economic relations in Norway
 - D. roots of social equality in Norway
 - E. emergence of social classes in Norway and Germany
2. According to the passage, northern and southern Norway differed in which of the following ways in the nineteenth century?
- A. a landowning class was more likely to be found in southern Norway than in northern Norway.
 - B. Southern Norwegian peasants relied primarily on fishing for subsistence, while Northern Norwegians relied on forestry.
 - C. agriculture was a significant activity in southern Norway but not in northern Norway
 - D. Southern Norway industrialized earlier than did northern Norway
 - E. foreign rule effected southern Norway more profoundly than it did northern Norway

3. The passage suggests which of the following about egalitarianism in Norway?
- A. It was a source of social stability that helped Norway survive five centuries of foreign rule
 - B. It manifested itself in the same way after industrialization as it had prior to industrialization
 - C. It did not necessarily provide a high standard of living for most Norwegians
 - D. It produced a Norwegian industrialization that differed qualitatively from industrialization in other European countries in that the labor movement was less radical in Norway
 - E. It was more pervasive in southern than in northern Norway

填空部分

28-3. Folmer's book on Edith Wharton seems farremoved 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.

A. designs	D. old-fashioned
B. fails	E. timely
C. purports	F. arcane

9-10. Creativity is no longer seen as _____ inspiration leading to poem or painting, it has come to be thought of as something permeating the whole of a person's life.

- A. a mundane
- B. a momentary
- C. an illusory
- D. an evanescent
- E. a metaphoric
- F. a prosaic

28-7. 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

49-5. 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 kind 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 kind of coast they use. However, the field conditions are (iii) _____.

A. straightforward	D. quite problematic	G. routine
B. controversial	E. relatively simple	H. deceptive
C. difficult	F. largely unnecessary	I. exceptional

92-5. At least one otter species, the sea otter, has a large, often dominating, effect on the structure of its own habitat. There is no evidence that other species have ever exercised such (i) _____ effects. That lack of evidence could merely be because the other species have been studied less thoroughly. However, the size and density of the historic sea otter populations in many Pacific coastal regions (ii) _____ those of other otter species elsewhere, so perhaps the sea otter is indeed (iii) _____ in its effects on habitat.

A. ephemeral	D. vastly exceed	G. unique
B. unpredictable	E. have little effect on	H. destructive
C. significant	F. roughly parallel	I. transitory

64-1. Discussions of impending water shortages are often couched in apocalyptic rhetoric, yet if the language is somewhat _____, the basic message is sound: water is indeed scarce and growing scarcer.

- A. abstract
- B. complacent
- C. ambiguous
- D. unfamiliar
- E. overblown

70-1. One might expect someone of such _____ views to have a comparably dour personality, but people who have worked with her talk about how she uses her considerable charm to convince people that she is right.

- A. forbearing
- B. convoluted
- C. felicitous
- D. astringent
- E. hyperbolic

73-4. There has been (i) _____ elephant's fabled mental capacities until recently, when these behavioral observations have begun to be (ii) _____ by brain science. MRI scans of an elephant's brain suggest that even relative to its overall size it has a large hippocampus,

the component in the mammalian brain linked to memory and an important part of its limbic system, which is involved in processing emotions.

A. surprising credence given to	D. buttressed
B. a widespread dismissal of	E. anticipated
C. only anecdotal evidence for	F. overwhelmed

108-5. It was not until 1995 that a planet beyond our solar system was first sighted, a discovery that greatly excited astronomers. Many had supposed that the processes that gave rise to our solar system were not (i)_____, and that there were other planets in the universe. Now, observations had (ii)_____.

A. manifest	D. caught up with belief
B. replicable	E. provided grounds for skepticism
C. unique	F. put assumptions to the test

74-3. The novel's heroine shows a remarkable (i)_____ to worship at the altar of youth; in her world, youth is (ii)_____, while age, by contrast, confers competence and wisdom.

A. disinclination	D. incredulous
B. desire	E. sagacious
C. tendency	F. callow

写作部分

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