# 1月19日GRE考试回顾

阅读部分

## Passage 11

Beforefeminist literary criticism emerged in the 1970s, the nineteenth-century UnitedStates writer Fanny Fern was regarded by most critics (when considered at all)as a prototype of weepy sentimentalism—a pious, insipid icon of conventional Americanculture. Feminist reclamations of Fern, by contrast, emphasize hernonsentimental qualities, particularly her sharply humorous social criticism.

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#### Passage 33

Aprimary value in early twentieth-century Modernist architectural theory wasthat of "truth to materials", that is, it was essentialthat a building's design express the "natural" character of the building materials. This emphasis would have puzzledthe architects of the Italian Renaissance (sixteenth century), a period widelyregarded as the apex of architectural achievement, for Renaissance architects' designs were determined only minimally by the materials employed. The diversity of Italy's natural resourcesprovided Renaissance architects with a wide variety of building materials.

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# Passage 59

Recentstudies of ancient Maya water management have found that the urban architecture of some cities was used to divert rainfall runoff into gravity-fed systems of interconnected reservoirs. In the central and southern May Lowlands, this kindof water control was necessary to support large populations throughout the yeardue to the scarcity of perennial surface water and the seasonal availability of rainfall. Some scholars argue that the concentration of water within the urbancore of these sites provided a centralized source of political authority for Maya elites based largely on controlled water access.

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#### Passage 115

Although the passenger pigeons, now extinct, were abundant in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America, archaeological studies at twelfth-century Cahokian sites in the present day United States examined household food trash and found that traces of passenger

pigeon were quite rare. Given that the sites were close to a huge passenger pigeon roost documented by John James Audubon in the nineteenth century and that Cahokians consumed almost every other animal protein source available, the archaeologists conducting the studies concluded the passenger pigeon population had once been very limited before increasing dramatically in post-Columbian America.

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#### Passage 129

A critical consensus has emerged that Mary McCarthy will be remembered primarily as an essayist rather than as a novelist. But despite her formidable gifts as a polemical and discursive writer, and for all her reputation as an intellectual who sacrificed feeling to intelligence, what powers McCarthy's best essays are her fictional rather than strictly intellectual gifts. She makes her points by telling stories or by way of vivid description, arresting images and subtle characterization. And for all her exacting sense of fact, McCarthy's greatest contribution was to blur the distinctions between different kinds of prose writing: to show how fiction could be opened up to the thinking mind and how essays could profit from the techniques of fiction.

## Passage 134

Aninfluential early view held that ecosystems contain niches for a limited number of species and that competition for resources among species—whether native or nonnative invading ones—determines ecosystems' species composition. However, factors other than competition often helpexplain invading species' success. For example, the American grey squirrel, often cited as a classic example of competitively superior invading species, was introduced in England in 1876 and now thrives, while the native redsquirrel population has declined.

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#### Passage 160

The Great Sphinx is a huge statue in Egypt that has a lion's body with a man's head. The face of the Sphinx has long been claimed to be that of pharaoh Khafre, who lived around 2600 B.C., but it cannot be: erosion patterns recently discovered on the lion's legs can only have been caused by heavy rains, and the Sahara has not had heavy rains in over 10,000 years.

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填空部分

5-4. He was never (i); he declare his passion.	ne was nothing	ifnot (ii),	so he forbore for the present to	
A. chivalrous		D. boorish		
B. impetuous		E. circumspe	ct	
C. thoughtful		F. spontaneo	us	
enemy nations during world v A. betray B. expel C. endorse D. oust E. sanction F. condemn *考试中对本题进行了改编,是 25-1. In contrast to such span oceans with a seeming A. teem B. flow C. evolve D. roil E. ebb	he Royal Socie wars of the twer 收成了双空题, rsely populated glyendless arra	ty of London rentieth century. 第一空为下划线 terrestrial habita y of creatures.	fused to members from 放内容。 ats as desert and tundra, the pical forests around the world.	
	pean contact, a	nd many of the	been transformed into a forest islands in WestAfrica's	
savanna forest transition zone are (ii)  A. diversity		as well.  D. isolated		
B. naturalness		E. endangered		
C. sustainability		F. anthropogenic		
64-5. So (i) is the reput (ii) that it has becomean pledges to(iii) the force	kind of traditio	ntry's police for	corruption and other forms of wly appointed police chief	
A. persisted	D. indolence		G. contradict	
B. paralyzing	E. incompetence		H. reform	

C. unfounded	F. criminality		I. reward	
65-7. What they see in Jime stark contrast to Diaz, whose A. defensiveness B. corruption C. irresolution D. vacillation E. belligerence F. pugnacity		•	•	
66-4. In the popular concepsomething truly creative, we youth. Orson Wellesmade hisbreakthrough Piano conceptions.	areinclined to the same are are are are are are are are are ar	nink, requires th Citizen Kane, a	. ,,	<b>;</b>
A. progress		D. serendipity		
B. genius		E. precocity		
C. destiny		F. dedication		
Great Basin (i) a gene	eralscarcity of ca und, and even s	rnivores from t	unas in the North American hese sites: bobcats, coyotes, (ii) carnivores as bears	
A. largely parallels		D.	D. widespread	
B. does not reflect		E.	E. rare	
C. is a consequence of		F.	F. representative	
104-10. Jaime Javier Rodrig complexity: frequently what closely examined. A. tedious B. canned		•	· ·	

C. convoluted
D. vacuous
E. tortuous
F. formulaic

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