



智课网 GRE 备考资料



下载智课 APP



官方网站: <http://www.smartstudy.com>

客服热线: 400-011-9191

新浪微博: @智课网

微信公众号: 智课网

练习 10

(在阅读套题训练之前勿做。)

1. The painter Peter Brandon never dated his works, and their chronology is only now beginning to take shape in the critical literature. A recent dating of a Brandon self-portrait to 1930 is surely wrong. Brandon was 63 years old in 1930, yet the painting shows a young, dark-haired man-obviously Brandon, but clearly not a man of 63.

Which of the following, if justifiably assumed, allows the conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) There is no securely dated self-portrait of Brandon that he painted when he was significantly younger than 63.
- (B) In refraining from dating his works, Brandon intended to steer critical discussion of them away from considerations of chronology.
- (C) Until recently, there was very little critical literature on the works of Brandon.
- (D) Brandon at age 63 would not have portrayed himself in a painting as he had looked when he was a young man.
- (E) Brandon painted several self-portraits that showed him as a man past the age of 60.

2. Dance critic from Europe: The improved quality of ballet in the United States is the result of more Europeans' teaching ballet in the United States than ever before. I know the proportion of teachers who were born and trained in Europe has gone up among ballet teachers in the United States, because last year, on my trip to New York, more of the ballet teachers I met were from Europe-born and trained there -than ever before.

Which of the following identifies a questionable assumption made by the dance critic's reasoning?

- (A) The argument overlooks the possibility that some ballet teachers in the United States could have been born in Europe but trained in the United States.
- (B) The argument assumes that the ballet teachers whom the critic met last year on the critic's trip to New York were a generally typical group of such teachers.
- (C) The argument assumes that the teaching of ballet in the United States is superior to the teaching of ballet in Europe
- (D) Other possible reasons for the improved mental attitudes of United States dancers are not examined.
- (E) The argument assumes that dancers born and trained in Europe are typically more talented than dancers born and trained in the United States.

3. Mayor Four years ago when we reorganized the city police department in order to save money, critics claimed that the reorganization would make the police less responsive to citizens and would thus lead to more crime. The police have compiled theft statistics from the years following the reorganization that show that the critics were wrong. There was an overall decrease in reports of thefts of all kinds, including small thefts.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously challenges the mayor's argument?

- (A) When city police are perceived as unresponsive, victims of theft are less likely to report thefts to the police.
- (B) The mayor's critics generally agree that police statistics concerning crime reports provide the most reliable available data on crime rates.
- (C) In other cities where police departments have been similarly reorganized, the numbers of reported thefts have generally risen following reorganization.
- (D) The mayor's reorganization of the police department failed to save as much money as it was intended to save.
- (E) During the four years immediately preceding the reorganization, reports of all types of theft had been rising steadily in comparison to reports of other crimes.

4. It takes a particular talent to be a successful business manager. Business courses can help people to solve management problems, but such courses can do so only for those people with managerial talent. Such people should take business courses to acquire ideas that they can subsequently use to good advantage if management problems happen to arise.

If the statements above are true, which of the following must also be true on the basis of them?

- (A) People who are helped by business courses in solving management problems also have managerial talent.
- (B) People who are already skilled at solving management problems are unlikely to benefit from business courses.
- (C) Most ideas that are used successfully in solving management problems are those acquired in business courses.
- (D) People who lack managerial talent are more likely to take business courses than are people who have managerial talent.
- (E) Those people who have never taken business courses are unable to solve management problems when such problems arise.

5. When a driver is suspected of having had too much to drink, testing the driver's ability to walk a straight line gives a more reliable indication of fitness to drive than does testing the driver's blood-alcohol level.

Which of the following, if true, best supports the claim made in the statement above?

- (A) Not all observers will agree whether or not an individual has succeeded in walking a straight line.
- (B) Because of genetic differences and variations in acquired tolerance to alcohol, some individuals suffer more serious motor impairment from a given high blood-alcohol level than do others.
- (C) Tests designed to measure blood-alcohol levels are accurate, inexpensive, and easy to administer.
- (D) More than half the drivers involved in fatal accidents have blood-alcohol levels that exceed the legal limit, whereas in less-serious accidents the proportion of legally intoxicated drivers is lower.
- (E) Some individuals with high blood-alcohol levels are capable of walking a straight line but are not capable of driving safely.

6. That sales can be increased by the presence of sunlight within a store has been shown by the experience of the only Savefast department store with a large skylight. The skylight allows sunlight into half of the store, reducing the need for artificial light. The rest of the store uses only artificial light. Since the store opened two years ago, the departments on the sunlit side have had substantially higher sales than the other departments.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- (A) On particularly cloudy days, more artificial light is used to illuminate the part of the store under the skylight.
- (B) When the store is open at night, the departments in the part of the store under the skylight have sales that are no higher than those of other departments.
- (C) Many customers purchase items from departments in both parts of the store on a single shopping trip.
- (D) Besides the skylight, there are several significant architectural differences between the two parts of the store.
- (E) The departments in the part of the store under the skylight are the departments that generally have the highest sales in other stores in the Savefast chain.

7. To protect beachfront buildings from ocean storms, ocean resorts have built massive seawalls between beaches and the buildings. Not only do the seawalls block off some buildings' ocean view, but the beaches themselves become ever narrower, because sand can no longer creep inland as storms erode it at the water's edge.

If the information is correct, which of the following conclusions is most strongly supported on the basis of it?

- (A) Since the ferocity of ocean storms is increasing, increasingly high seawalls must be built between beaches and beachfront property.
- (B) Even when beaches are heavily used by people, they are necessary to the survival of the many wild species that use them.
- (C) Seawalls constructed to protect beachfront buildings will not themselves eventually be damaged by storms and will not require, if they are to protect the buildings, expensive repair or replacement.
- (D) The conservation of beaches for future generations should be the overriding goal of shore management at ocean coasts.
- (E) Trying to protect beachfront buildings by constructing seawalls is counterproductive in the long run for an oceanfront community wishing to maintain itself as a beach resort.

8. A study found that 70 percent of children surveyed in 1970 had at one time had cavities, whereas only 50 percent of those surveyed in 1985 had ever had cavities. The researchers concluded that the level of dental disease in children had declined between 1970 and 1985.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the researchers' conclusion presented above?

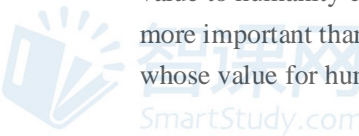
- (A) Cavities are the most common kind of dental disease to which children are subject.
- (B) The children surveyed came from a broad variety of income backgrounds.
- (C) The children surveyed were selected from among students of teachers cooperating with the researchers.
- (D) The accuracy of cavity detection techniques has improved dramatically since 1970.
- (E) The children surveyed in 1985 were younger on average than those surveyed in 1970.

9. David: Since attempting to preserve every species that is currently endangered is prohibitively expensive, the endangered species whose value to humanity is the greatest should be accorded the highest priority for preservation.

Karen: Such a policy would be unsound because it is impossible to predict the future value of a species, nor is it always possible to assess the present value of species whose contributions to humanity, though significant, are indirect.

Which of the following is the main point of Karen's reply to David?

- (A) Although it would be desirable to preserve all endangered species, doing so is not economically feasible.
- (B) Even if the value to humanity of a given species is known, that value should not be a factor in any decision on whether to expend effort to preserve that species.
- (C) Species whose contributions to humanity are direct should have a higher priority for preservation efforts than species whose contributions to humanity are only indirect.
- (D) Since the methods for deciding which species have the most value to humanity are imperfect, informed decisions cannot be made on the basis of the assessment of such value.
- (E) The preservation of endangered species whose value to humanity can be reliably predicted is more important than the preservation of species whose value for humanity is unpredictable.



10. Roger: Reading a lot as a child causes nearsightedness—difficulty seeing things at a distance.

Louise: I disagree. Any correlation between near-sightedness and reading results from the fact that children who have trouble seeing things at a distance are likeliest to prefer those activities, such as reading, that involve looking at things close up.

Louise disputes Roger's claim by

- (A) demonstrating that an absurd conclusion would follow if Roger's claim were accepted
- (B) arguing that what Roger claims to be a cause of a given phenomenon is actually its effect
- (C) using an analogy to expose a flaw in Roger's reasoning
- (D) pointing out that Roger's claim is self-contradictory
- (E) attempting to demonstrate that Roger uses the term "nearsightedness" in an ambiguous way

11. Years ago, consumers in Frieland began paying an energy tax in the form of two Frieland pennies for each unit of energy consumed that came from nonrenewable sources. Following the introduction of this energy tax, there was a steady reduction in the total yearly consumption of energy from nonrenewable sources.

If the statements in the passage are true, then which of the following must on the basis of them be true?

- (A) There was a steady decline in the yearly revenues generated by the energy tax in Frieland.
- (B) There was a steady decline in the total amount of energy consumed each year in Frieland.
- (C) There was a steady increase in the use of renewable energy sources in Frieland
- (D) The revenues generated by the energy tax were used to promote the use of energy from renewable sources.
- (E) The use of renewable energy sources in Frieland greatly increased relative to the use of nonrenewable energy sources.

12. Despite a dramatic increase in the number of people riding bicycles for recreation in Parkville, a recent report by the Parkville Department of Transportation shows that the number of accidents involving bicycles has decreased for the third consecutive year.

Which of the following, if true during the last three years, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy in the facts above?

- (A) The Parkville Department of Recreation confiscated abandoned bicycles and sold them at auction to any interested Parkville residents.
- (B) Increased automobile and bus traffic in Parkville has been the leading cause of the most recent increase in automobile accidents.
- (C) Because of the local increase in the number of people bicycling for recreation, many out-of-town bicyclists ride in the Parkville area.
- (D) The Parkville Police Department enforced traffic rules for bicycle riders much more vigorously and began requiring recreational riders to pass a bicycle safety course.
- (E) The Parkville Department of Transportation canceled a program that required all bicycles to be inspected and registered each year.



13. Do strong electric currents, by means of the electromagnetic fields that accompany them, cause cancer in people who live and work nearby? Telephone line workers, who work near such currents every day, can provide a test case. They show elevated levels of brain cancer, therefore, the hypothesis of electromagnetic causation is supported.

Which of the following if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

- (A) Burying power lines and other measures to protect the public from such electromagnetic fields would be prohibitively expensive.
- (B) Telephone line workers are exposed to levels of chemical solvents high enough to cause brain cancer.
- (C) High exposure to strong electromagnetic fields is correlated with a slightly higher-than-normal incidence of childhood leukemia, which is a form of cancer.
- (D) Public health officials who found that a group of different illnesses in people living near a power substation could not reliably be attributed to its electromagnetic field were accused of covering up the facts.
- (E) Telephone line workers, like most people, have electrical appliances at home, and most electrical appliances, when turned on, are surrounded by an electromagnetic field of some measurable level.

14. Neither the Sami nor the Kephrian delegations attended the international conference. Beforehand, the delegations of Daqua and Kephria, allies whose governments had grievances against Tessia, officially announced that one or both of the two would stay away if the Tessian delegation attended the conference. In response, the Sami delegation officially announced that it would definitely attend if both the Daquan and Kephrian delegations stayed away.

If the statements given are all true and all the

delegations adhered to their official announcements, it must also be true that the

- (A) Daquan delegation attended the conference
- (B) Daquan delegation did not attend the conference
- (C) Sami government had no grievance against Tessia
- (D) Tessian delegation did not attend the conference
- (E) Tessian delegation made no official announcement regarding its attendance at the conference



15. On turning 65 years old, everyone living in the town of Malton becomes eligible to receive a card that guarantees discounts on most goods and services sold in the town. Census records for 1990 show that 2,450 inhabitants of Malton turned 64 in that year. Yet . in 1991 over 3,000 people applied for and properly received discount cards. So clearly some of Malton's population growth between 1990 and 1992 must be attributable to migration into the city by people in their mid -60's

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

- (A) The town of Malton has no complete census records for 1991.
- (B) The overall size of the population of Malton grew by over 500 during 1990.
- (C) Fewer people applied for and received discount cards in 1991 than did so in 1992.
- (D) Among the people 65 years old or older who moved into Malton in 1991, there was no one who did not apply for a discount card .
- (E) In general, people who applied for and received discount cards in 1991 first became eligible to do so in that year



老师好！教的才好



58位

出国考试首席
教学专家



108位

哈佛、耶鲁、剑桥等
世界名校教学研发讲师



120万

合计培训
出国考试考生



20万

世界名校
录取学子



92本

合计出版出国
考试畅销图书

TOEFL名师



魏少成
中国TOEFL口语第一人
托福人物“老魏”
公认的“托福口语王”
学生心目中的“男神级”老师



冷峰
中国TOEFL听力第一人
中国托福听力、SAT语法
教学权威，认证托福听力
美国本科留学指导专家



杨建辉
中国TOEFL阅读第一人
托福、SAT一机“杨姐儿”
中国托福阅读、SAT阅读
教学权威



高翔
中国TOEFL写作教学权威
美国ETS访问学者
拥有多年托福及雅思语言学
文教学及留学经历



孙嘉迪
中国TOEFL口语教学权威
托福口语专家，美国亚利桑
那大学高级访问学者，对托福
考试的前世今生有透彻的研究

IELTS名师



云唯真
新南威尔士大学
特许雅思培训师



梅皓
雅思阅读和听力课程帮助
超过10万人成功烤鸭



黄雅生
学生赞誉的“小美人”
自创美式happy教学法
曾获得美国总统学术卓越奖



乐峰
雅思阅读九段超高手
教学经验丰富，培训学员
超过15万人



彭新松
数十万学子公认的
雅思听力教学大师

GRE名师



韦晓亮
中国GRE/GMAT写作第一人
“小室老师”
中国出国留学培训教学体系搭建者
教育行业的拼命三郎



陈虎平
中国 GRE/GMAT阅读第一人
中国 GRE、GMAT阅读之王
出国考试培训领域的哲学博士



黄敏
中国GRE填空教学权威
GRE红宝书系列助考作者
号称“黄药师”，培训学员超过2



陈琦
中国GRE填空第一人
“要你命三千”的GRE教主
水木清华理工男，人称“琦叔”



陈鹏
中国GRE/GMAT数学教学权威
清华大学数学
GRE、GMAT数学名师

GMAT名师



曹卫东
中国GMAT培训第一人
神一般的传奇老师
GWD创始人



刘杰
中国人民大学博士
翻译管理学著作数本



康瑞
中国SAT语法教学权威
英国利兹大学社会学硕士
GMAT、SAT语法顶级大咖



严晨
美国宾夕法尼亚州立大学硕士
拥有扎实的工科背景
及严密的逻辑推理能力

SAT名师



杜宇
中国SAT写作第一人
SAT教学6年
帮助超过5万学生
获得写作高分



郭文君
中国SAT语法第一人
北大才女
中国SAT语法名师



熊露
中国SAT阅读第一人
中国最美SAT女老师
她一手好琴，在《非常了得》
轻松拿得语言类冠军



曲振
GRE/托福/SAT阅读教学权威
签约作家
“考神团队”创始人之一