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阅读

Passage 22

Until around 1930 few United States Civil War historians paid much attention to Southerners who opposed the 1861-1865 secession from the United States by a confederacy of Southern states. Southern historians clung instead to a notion of the South's unanimity in the face of Northern aggression. Only when scholars such as Lonn decided to examine this side of the war did historians of the Confederacy begin to recognize the existence of Southerners loyal to the Union (Unionists). While these early historians of Southern dissent broke new ground, they also reproduced Confederate authorities' negative view of loyalists as shady characters driven by dubious motives. Even Tatum, who took a largely sympathetic attitude toward loyalists, tended to lump them into nebulous categories, offering broad generalizations that ignored the particulars of Unionists' identities and experiences.

This early-twentieth-century historiography nonetheless represented the leading research on dissent in the South until the 1960s and 1970s. Spurred by the advent of social historical methods, a new generation of historians found Unionists interesting as manifestations of the Confederacy's internal weaknesses. Focusing on the Appalachian Mountain and upper South regions of the Confederacy, these scholars argued that there was a profound divide among Southern Whites between those who benefited economically from slave-run plantations and those who did not. One such historian was Escott, who emphasized regional and economic conflict among Southerners. Escott cast Unionists and other dissenters as antiplanter mountaineers who could not, by reason of economic and social alienation, identify with the proslavery Southern cause. This theme has heavily influenced the work of subsequent scholars, who commonly place Unionists at the extreme end of a continuum of class-based Confederate disaffection that was ultimately responsible for the South's collapse. Because the driving force behind such inquiries into loyalist history has been a desire to explain Confederate ideology, politics, and defeat, **emphasis has been placed on the ways loyalist Southerners diverged from the political and economic mainstream of Confederate nationalism.**

Only recently have **some Civil War historians** begun to make Unionists and their experiences, rather than the Confederate state, the center of inquiry. These scholars have done intensive community and local studies of dissenting groups that take into account a range of social and cultural, as well as military and political, factors at work on the Southern home front. Hoping to better understand who remained loyal to the Union during the war, these historians have sought to explain the Civil War's underlying character, dimensions, and impact in particular counties or towns, especially in the upper South and Appalachia. This relatively new trend has stressed the particular, delved into the

complexities of political allegiances on the home front, and, as Sutherland notes, highlighted “the gritty experience of real people”.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. summarize a particular debate among historians
 - B. trace the evolution of a particular area of historical study
 - C. challenge a common misconception about a particular historical period
 - D. identify flaws in a particular approach to the study of a historical subject
 - E. explain why a particular historical question has received little scholarly attention

2. The passage suggests that “some Civil War historians” (Paragraph 3) would probably agree with which of the following statements about Southern Unionists?
 - A. Their economic circumstances were more significant than their social and cultural identities in determining their dissent from the Confederate cause.
 - B. Their significance to historians lies mainly in what their actions reveal about the mainstream of Confederate nationalism from which they departed
 - C. Their political allegiance must be understood in relation to specific local factors that affected their lives during the Civil War period
 - D. They were more likely to be from areas outside the upper South and Appalachia than were supporters of the Confederate cause
 - E. They were more likely to be from economically privileged groups than were supporters of the Confederate cause.

3. The passage suggests which of the following about histories of the Civil War written before 1930?
 - A. Some took a fairly sympathetic view of Southern Unionists.
 - B. Interest in these histories has been revived by the work of recent historians
 - C. Most offered little analysis of the lives and motives of Southern Unionists.
 - D. Many tended to group Southern Unionists into broad categories that obscured their differences.
 - E. Few accepted the idea that the South was politically unified during the Civil War.

4. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It challenges a common misconception about the motives driving an influential group of Civil War historians.
 - B. It describes a major contribution of the Civil War historians of the 1960s and 1970s that inspired the next generation of scholars.
 - C. It calls attention to aspects of the Confederate cause that were alienating to those Southerners who remained loyal to the Union.
 - D. It identifies a tendency in Civil War scholarship that more recent scholarship has moved away from.
 - E. It explains how ideological and political aspects of the Confederacy loyalist Southerners to reject the Confederate cause.

Passage 31

Scientific consensus is that humans first began to have a warming effect on Earth's climate within the past century, after coal-burning factories, power plants, and motor vehicles began releasing carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases in significant quantities into the air. **However, evidence suggests that human agricultural activities may have had such an effect much earlier:** concentrations of CO₂ started rising about 8000 years ago, even though natural trends indicate they should have been dropping; methane levels rose similarly about 3,000 years later. Without these rises, however, current temperatures in northern parts of North America and Europe would be cooler by three to four degrees Celsius-enough to inhibit agriculture-and an ice age would probably have begun several thousand years ago in northeastern Canada.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?
 - A. It undermines the assumption that human activity has had a significant impact on Earth's climate
 - B. It supports the assumption that Earth's temperatures have risen appreciably over the past 100 years
 - C. It questions the assumption that greenhouse gases have had a warming effect on Earth's climate
 - D. It challenges the assumption that human activity began to affect Earth's climate after the advent of industrialization
 - E. It supports the assumption that greenhouse gases are a direct by-product of industrial activities
2. The author mentions "natural trends" most likely in order to
 - A. propose a possible explanation for why current temperatures in North America and Europe are not as low as they might otherwise be
 - B. explain why levels of methane in Earth's atmosphere began to rise approximately 5,000 years ago
 - C. suggest that Earth's climate would have become even warmer without the advent of human agricultural activities
 - D. identify factors that may have contributed to the rise of greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere approximately 8,000 years ago and again some 3,000 years later
 - E. support the claim that human activity may have played a role in the rise in CO₂ and methane levels in the atmosphere thousands of years ago

Passage 48

When studying shrimp feeding from hydro-thermal vents at the bottom of the ocean, biologists were surprised that the shrimps' reproductive cycles followed seasonal patterns. Far beyond the reach of sunlight, and with food abundant around the vents all year round, why should such animals reproduce seasonally? The answer might

involve their offspring, which in their larval form drift in the currents to colonize new vents. The larvae must feed during their trip, and their springtime release coincides with a peak in algae raining down from surface waters. **So far, researchers have found no evidence of seasonal breeding among vent-dwelling species that provide their offspring with yolk to sustain them or among vent-dwelling species found in areas of the ocean with not seasonal algae blooms.**

Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It casts doubt on the accuracy of earlier observations of seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- B. It undermines the explanation proposed for seasonal breeding among some shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- C. It suggests that alternative theories are needed to explain seasonal breeding among shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.
- D. It describes the survival benefits to shrimp of mating in parts of the ocean where algae blooms rain down abundantly.
- E. It supports the explanation proffered for the seasonal breeding observed among some shrimp species living near hydro-thermal vents.

Passage 50

There have been numerous well-documented extinctions of indigenous species caused by the introduction of non-indigenous predators and pathogens. However, surprisingly few extinctions of indigenous species can be attributed to competition from introduced species. For example, during the past 400 years, 4,000 plant species have been introduced into North America, and these non-indigenous plants currently account for nearly 20 percent of North America's plant species. Yet no evidence exists that any indigenous North American plant species became extinct as a result of competition from new species could mean that such extinctions take longer to occur than scientists initially believed or, alternatively, that extinctions are rarely caused by competition from non-indigenous species.

1. The passage is concerned primarily with
 - A. pointing out that a particular type of species extinction is rarely known to occur.
 - B. proposing a possible explanation for conflicting data about a particular type of species extinction.
 - C. resolving a debate about the frequency of a particular type of species extinction.
 - D. comparing two theories regarding possible causes of a particular type of species extinction.
 - E. refuting a proposed explanation for the increasingly rare occurrence of a particular type of species extinction.
2. The author introduces statistics about North America's non-indigenous plant species primarily in order to

- A. undermine a proposed explanation for the absence of any evidence for the occurrence of a particular phenomenon
- B. contrast the effect of introduced plant species in North America with the effect that introduced animal species have had
- C. suggest that North America's indigenous plants are a domain in which there has been ample scope for a particular effect to have occurred
- D. emphasize how much the ecology of North America has been affected over the past 400 years by the introduction of non-indigenous species
- E. substantiate a claim about the overall effect that the introduction of non-indigenous species tends to have on indigenous populations

Passage 59

Recent studies 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 kind of water control was necessary to support large populations throughout the year due to the scarcity of perennial surface water and the seasonal availability of rainfall. Some scholars argue that the concentration of water within the urban core of these sites provided a centralized source of political authority for Maya elites based largely on controlled water access. Such an argument is plausible, however, it is less useful for understanding the sociopolitical implications of water use and control in other, water-rich parts of the Maya region.

1. The author of the passage implies which of the following about the political importance of the type of urban water management system described in the passage?
- A. Because the system was centralized, it allowed political control over a widely scattered population.
 - B. The knowledge required to design and maintain the system became the pretext for Maya elites' political authority.
 - C. By selectively limiting access to water, Maya elites used the system to curb challenges to their authority
 - D. The system is not sufficient to explain the sources of centralized political power in all parts of the Maya region
 - E. The system's continued maintenance required political authorities to exert control over an increasing proportion of economic resources.

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

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the water management systems in the central and southern Maya Lowlands?
- A. They were implemented in part because of the prevailing pattern of rainfall.
 - B. They were an integral part of lowland cities' architecture.
 - C. They were needed because of insufficient resources such as ponds, rivers and lakes in the lowlands.

Passage 60

Ralph Ellison was passionately interested in visual arts. He immersed himself in Harlem's art scene in the 1930s, even apprenticing with sculptor Richmond Barthe for a time. Yet he was wary of projects aiming to provide a visual rendering of his novel *Invisible Man*. He reluctantly allowed Franklin Library to publish two illustrated versions of the novel but found the results disappointing and repeatedly rejected proposed film versions of the book. Despite his involvement in visual arts, Ellison insisted that only language could capture the complexity of American identity. This complexity consisted of the tension arising from the collision of the United States' written ideals, as outlined in the founding documents, and the historical and contemporary experience molding the national consciousness.

1. It can be inferred that the author mentions Ellison's apprenticeship with Richmond Barthe primarily in order to
 - A. show that Ellison drew upon some aspects of the visual arts in developing his ideas for *Invisible Man*
 - B. show that Ellison's claim for the superiority of the language drive from his experience with other are forms
 - C. establish that Ellison had experience with an art form that interested many leading figures of the 1930s Harlem art scene
 - D. suggest that in the 1930s the Harlem art scene provided an environment in which artists were likely to work in several media
 - E. qualify Ellison's reservations about visual renderings of his work by showing that he was not indifferent to visual art
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the "tension"?
 - A. It partly resulted from social injustices that Ellison worked to alleviate.
 - B. It came to Ellison's attention partly a a result of his experience with proposed film versions of *Invisible Man*.
 - C. Ellison thought that it could not be adequately represented by sculpture.
 - D. Ellison believed that it arose from contradictions within the United States' founding ideals.
 - E. Ellison felt that it was an issue that could not adequately be addressed through the depiction of fictional characters.

Passage 66

In recent decades, scholars of American literature have skillfully revealed authors' simultaneous accommodation and resistance to an increasingly commercialized, capitalized environment during the early nineteenth century. Historians of the period have not, however, fully exploited literary criticism, due to the disciplinary boundaries that mark contemporary academic research. Few historians have extensive training in critical theory and its specialized languages, and the sheer volume of work in early American history and literature challenges anyone who would master either field, much less both. Moreover,

historians study people across the nation, but much literary scholarship called “American” actually examines works produced in northeastern states. And historians usually study the operations of capitalism in its details, while literary critics produce a generalized picture of literary commodification.

1. As discussed in the passage, the literary scholars and the historians differ in which of the following ways?
 - A. the amount of scholarship that they produce
 - B. the nature of their geographic focus
 - C. the extent to which they are critical of early capitalism
 - D. the extent to which they are interested in interdisciplinary study
 - E. The extent to which they restrict their focus to a particular time period
2. The passage cites which of the following as a reason for historians’ failure to fully exploit literary criticism?
 - A. historians’ overly thematic approach to literature
 - B. historians’ conservative notion of what constitutes literature
 - C. historian’s lack of interest in critical theory
 - D. the distinctive nature of much literary criticism
 - E. the ahistorical quality of much literary criticism

Passage 87

What accounts for the low-lying, flat surface of Mars’s north? On Earth’s surface, higher- and lower-lying areas have different types of crust: one, thin and dense, is pulled toward Earth’s center more strongly by gravity, and the planet’s water naturally comes to sit over it, creating oceans. The processes that generate this oceanic crust drive plate tectonics.

Is Mars’s north similarly characterized by a sort of crust different from other areas of the planet? Some researchers do see signs of tectonic activity surrounding the northern basin that suggest that it was created through the formation of new crust, like ocean basins on Earth. However, McGill points to Northern bedrock structures that predate the features said to mark the start of the tectonic process. McGill instead believes that through some novel mechanism the ancient surface sank to its current depth as a single unit. This would explain why features around the basin’s edge, which would have formed as the surface dropped, seem to be younger than structures at its floor.

The third possibility is that the northern lowlands result from impacts. Some researchers suggest they formed as a series of big overlapping impact craters. Others arguing that the odds against such a pattern of impacts are large, postulate a single event-the impact of an object bigger than any asteroid the solar system now contains.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. explore an analogy between aspects of the geology of Mars and the geology of Earth

- B. describe how a certain feature of Mars's surface formed
 - C. point out the effect that new data has had on a scientific investigation
 - D. summarize potential explanations of a large-scale geological feature
 - E. present the rationale for a scientist's theory and expose some of its weakness
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about geological features on Earth
- A. the relative elevation of the lowest-lying regions of the crust arises in part from forces generated within the planet
 - B. the difference in elevation between the ocean basins and their surroundings is greater than the difference between Mars's northern basin and its surroundings
 - C. the formation of low-lying areas proceeds by a different process than the one that created Mars's northern basin
 - D. the weight of the oceans does not affect the depth of the ocean basins
 - E. the proportions of the crust that is oceanic crust is increasing
3. As presented in the passage, McGill's account of the formation of Mars's northern basin differs from the other mentioned in that it alone
- A. explains the formation of certain northern bedrock features
 - B. does not specify the force that caused the northern basin to be lower than its surroundings
 - C. takes the northern basin to be a landform that is not analogous to any found on Earth
 - D. denies that features around the northern basin are the result of tectonic activity
 - E. attributes the creation of the northern lowlands to processes occurring within the planet

Passage 148

Mary Barton, particularly in its early chapters, is a moving response to the suffering of the industrial worker in the England of the 1840s. What is most impressive about the book is the intense and painstaking effort made by the author, Elizabeth Gaskell, to convey the experience of everyday life in working class homes. Her method is partly documentary in nature: the novel includes such features as a carefully annotated reproduction of dialect, the exact details of food prices in an account of a tea party, an itemized description of the furniture of the Bartons' living room, and a transcription (again annotated) of the ballad "The Oldham Weaver". The interest of this record is considerable, even though the method has a slightly distancing effect.

As a member of the middle class, Gaskell could hardly help approaching working-class life as an outside observer and a reporter, and the reader of the novel is always conscious of this fact. But there is genuine imaginative re-creation in her accounts of the walk in Green Heys Fields, of tea at the Bartons' house, and of John Barton and his friend's discovery of the starving family in the cellar in the chapter "Poverty and Death." Indeed, for a similarly convincing re-creation of such families' emotions and responses (which are more crucial than the material details on which the mere reporter is apt to concentrate), the English

novel had to wait 60 years for the early writing of D. H. Lawrence. If Gaskell never quite conveys the sense of full participation that would completely authenticate this aspect of Mary Bartons, she still brings to these scenes an intuitive recognition of feelings that has its own sufficient conviction.

The chapter “Old Aice’s History” brilliantly dramatizes the situation of that early generation of workers brought from the villages and the countryside to the urban industrial centers. The account of Job Leigh, the weaver and naturalist who is devoted to the study of biology, vividly embodies one kind of response to an urban industrial environment: an affinity for living things that hardens, by its very contrast with its environment, into a kind of crankiness. The early chapters—about factory workers walking out in spring into Green Heys Fields, about Alice Wilson, remembering in her cellar the twig-gathering for brooms in the native village that she will never again see, about job Leigh, intent on his impaled insects—capture the characteristic responses of a generation to **the new and crushing experience of industrialism**. The other early chapters eloquently portray the development of the instinctive cooperation with each other that was already becoming an important tradition among workers.

1. It can be inferred from examples given in the last paragraph of the passage that which of the following was part of “the new and crushing experience of industrialism” for many members of the English working class in the nineteenth century.
 - A. extortionate food prices
 - B. geographical displacement
 - C. hazardous working conditions
 - D. alienation from fellow workers
 - E. dissolution of family ties
2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes that Mary Barton might have been an even better novel if Gaskell
 - A. concentrated on the emotions of a single character
 - B. made no attempt to re-create experiences of which she had no firsthand knowledge
 - C. made no attempt to reproduce working-class dialects
 - D. grown up in an industrial city
 - E. managed to transcend her position as an outsider
3. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude toward Gaskell’s use of the method of documentary record in Mary Barton?
 - A. uncritical enthusiasm
 - B. unresolved ambivalence
 - C. qualified approval
 - D. resigned acceptance
 - E. mild irritation

4. Which of the following is most closely analogous to Job Leigh in Mary Barton, as that character is described in the passage?

- A. an entomologist who collected butterflies as a child
- B. a small-town attorney whose hobby is nature photography
- C. a young man who leaves his family's dairy farm to start his own business
- D. a city dweller who raises exotic plants on the roof of his apartment building
- E. a union organizer who works in a textile mill under dangerous conditions

Passage 154

Late-eighteenth-century English cultural authorities seemingly concurred that women readers should favor history, seen as edifying, than fiction, which was regarded as frivolous and reductive. **Readers of Marry Ann Hanway's novel *Andrew Stewart, or the Northern Wanderer*, learning that its heroine delights in David Hume's and Edward Gibbon's histories, could conclude that she was more virtuous and intelligent than her sister, who disdains such reading.** Likewise, while the naïve, novel-addicted protagonist of Jane Austen's *Northanger Abbey*, Catherine Morland, finds history a chore, the sophisticated, sensible character Eleanor Tilney enjoys it more than she does the Gothic fiction Catherine prefers. Yet in both cases, the praise of history is more double-edged than it might actually appear. Many readers have detected a protofeminist critique of history in Catherine's protest that she dislikes reading books filled with men "and hardly any women at all." Hanway, meanwhile, brings a controversial political edge to her heroine's reading, listing the era's two most famous religious skeptics among her preferred authors. While Hume's history was generally seen as being less objectionable than his philosophy, there were widespread doubts about his moral soundness even as a historian by the time that Hanway was writing, and Gibbon's perceived tendency to celebrate classical paganism sparked controversy from the first appearance of his history of Rome.

1. The author's primary purpose is that

- A. the evidence used in support of a particular argument is questionable
- B. a distinction between two genres of writing has been overlooked
- C. a particular issue is more complex than it might appear
- D. two apparently different works share common features
- E. two eighteenth-century authors held significantly different attitudes toward a particular

2. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Hume's reputation in the late eighteenth century?

- A. He was more regarded as a historian than Gibbon
- B. His historical writing, like his philosophical writing, came to be regarded as problematic
- C. He was more well-known for his historical writing than for his philosophical writing
- D. His historic writing came to be regarded as morally questionable because of his association with Gibbon

E. His views about classical paganism brought him disapproval among the general reading public

3. The highlighted sentence exemplifies which of the following?

A. cultural authorities' attempt to use novels to support their view about the value of reading fiction

B. eighteenth-century women authors' attempts to embody in their work certain cultural authorities' views about reading

C. a point about the educational value of reading books about history

D. an instance in which a particular judgment about the value of reading history is apparently presupposed

E. a challenge to an assumption about eighteenth-century women's reading habits

4. The author mentions the "widespread doubts" in order to

A. support a point about the scholarly merit of Hume's writings

B. contrast Hume's philosophical writing with his writing on historical subjects

C. suggest that Hanway did not understand the implicit controversy depicting her heroine as reading Hume

D. identify an ambiguity in Hanway's depiction of the philosopher in *The Northern Wanderer*

E. illustrate a point about a way eighteenth-century fiction sometimes represented historians

Passage 178

For most of the twentieth century, scholars generally accepted the proposition that nations are enduring entities that predated the rise of modern nation-states and that provided the social and cultural foundations of the state. This perspective has certainly been applied to Korea; most historians have assumed that the Korean nation has existed since the dawn of historical time. In recent years, however, Western scholars have questioned the idea of the nation as an enduring entity. Both Gellner and Anderson have argued, in their studies of European, Latin American, and Southeast Asian cases, that the nation is strictly a modern phenomenon, a forging of a common sense of identity among previously disparate social groups through the propagandizing efforts of activities of the modern state. In short, it was the state that created the nation, not the other way around.

Younger Koreanists, with Em prominent among them, have begun to apply this approach to Korea. These scholars, noting the isolated nature of village life in premodern Korea and the sharp difference in regional dialects, suggest that ordinary villagers could not possibly have thought of themselves as fellow countrymen of villagers in other regions. These scholars also note the elites, conversely, often had outward-looking, universalistic orientations, as did aristocracies elsewhere, such as in premodern Europe. Finally, they observe that the very word for "nation" in Korean, *minjok*, is a neologism first employed by Japanese scholars as translation of the Western concept and that it was first appropriated

by Korean activists in the early twentieth century. They argue, therefore, that a Korean “nation” came into being only after that time.

In short, in the case of Korea we have an argument between “primordialists”, who contend that nations are natural and universal units of history, and “modernists”, who assert that nations are historically contingent products of modernity. The positions of both groups seem problematic. It seems unlikely that in the seventh century the peoples of the warring states of Koguryo, Paekche, and Shilla all thought of themselves as members of a larger “Korean” collectivity. On the other hand, the inhabitants of the Korean peninsula had a much longer history—well over one thousand years—as a unified political collectivity than did the peoples studied by Gellner and Anderson. Not only does the remarkable endurance of the Korean state imply some sort of social and cultural basis for that unity, but the nature of the premodern Korean state as a centralized bureaucratic polity also suggests the possibility that the organizational activities of the state may have created a homogenous collectivity with a sense of shared identity much earlier than happened in the countries of western Europe that provide the model for “modernist” scholarship.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
 - A. evaluate two competing views regarding the origin of the Korean nation
 - B. rebut a controversial perspective on the origin of the Korean nation
 - C. question the idea of the Korean nation as an enduring entity
 - D. consider the influence of the modernist position on younger Koreanists
 - E. explain some of the unique features of the Korean nation
2. Select the sentence in the third paragraph that provides some information that supports the position of younger Koreanists regarding the creation of the Korean nation.
3. The author would probably agree with which of the following statements regarding the work of Gellner and of Anderson?
 - A. Neither Gellner’s nor Anderson’s work has had a significant influence on the study of the Korean nation.
 - B. Their argument that the nation is a strictly modern phenomenon does not hold in the case of Korea.
 - C. Both of them have downplayed the propagandizing efforts of Korean intellectuals as a means of forging a Korean identity.
 - D. Both of them have exaggerated the homogenizing impact of the state as a factor in the case of nations.
 - E. Both of them have overestimated the extent to which disparate social groups find a common sense of identity through belonging to the same nation.
4. According to the author of the passage, a difference between Korea and the “European, Latin American, and Southeast Asian cases” has to do with
 - A. the extent of the differences among various regional dialects prior to the establishment of a national language

- B. the number of disparate social groups that existed prior to the creation of a national identity
- C. when a nationally unified political entity came into existence
- D. whether the bureaucratic state played a role in the creation of the nation
- E. the extent to which the creation of the nation fostered significantly greater social and cultural unity

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5-9. Although one can adduce myriad of examples of ecosystem disruption by nonindigenous species, nevertheless most introduced species that survive in fact appear to have quite _____ effects on the ecosystem they have invaded.

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

13-7. 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

21-9. Benjamin Franklin's reputation is so much one of appearing scientific investigation with commonsense 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

26-9. 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

42-5. Viewing people as “social atoms” that obey rather simple rule (which are not unlike the laws of physics), 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)_____.

A. apparent contradictions	D. inflexible	G. self-defeating
B. unproductive tendencies	E. straightforward	H. self-aggrandizing
C. lawlike regulations	F. chaotic	I. self-perpetuating

56-7. Although the four microclimates, observed over the three years, show very similar overall trends, suggesting spatial _____ in the rock surface temperature regime, relative humidity and surface wetness data show clear differences.

- A. invariability
- B. superiority
- C. perception
- D. homogeneity
- E. resemblance
- F. immutability

61-5. Evidence has been accumulating since the 1930s that reducing an animals energy intake below its energy expenditure extends the life span and delays the (i)_____ of age-related diseases in rats, dogs, fish, and monkeys. Such results have inspired thousands of people to (ii)_____ in the hope of living longer, healthier lives. They have also led to a search for drugs that (iii)_____ the effects of calorie restriction without the pain of actually going on a diet.

A. diagnosis	D. eat healthier foods	G. undermine
B. onset	E. put up with constant hunger	H. mimic
C. treatment	F. take vitamin supplements	I. delay

67-1. Reading chunks of Shapiro’s verse in one sitting, it must be said, exposes the _____ nature of his writing: scads of poems are too glancing to strike a nerve, scarcely worth a second reading.

- A. jejune
- B. esoteric
- C. corrosive
- D. finicky

E. indiscreet

73-6. Most advocates of space exploration by the United States would not explicitly associate spaceflight with (i)____, yet that belief, Launius and McCurdy write, is among the roots of arguments (ii)____ human spaceflight. Throughout United States history there has been (iii)____—seek utopia—on the frontier, and many space advocates have used that notion to make their case for exploring and settling space.

A. entertainment	D. questioning	G. a hostile region fit only for the most self-reliant
B. irrationality	E. analyzing	H. the ideal location for one to better oneself
C. utopia	F. prompting	I. a paradise corrupted by European civilization

74-4. The humor in this play derives from its (i)____. The new production, however, inexplicably goes in the opposite direction; it is so (ii)____ that the audience does not even seem to realize that the play is supposed to be a comedy.

A. verbal nimbleness	D. accessible
B. political allusions	E. plodding
C. deadpan dialogue	F. implausible

102-8. It turns out that the seeming spontaneity of his letter actually involved a good deal of ____: the writer carefully revises them before mailing them, and he worked hard to establish the right tone.

- A. deliberation
- B. whimsicality
- C. inventiveness
- D. effort
- E. capriciousness
- F. consideration

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