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Exercise 18

Theorists are divided concerning the origin of the Moon. Some hypothesize that the Moon was formed in the same way as were the planets in the inner solar system (Mercury, Venus, Mars, and Earth)—from planet-forming materials in the presolar nebula. But, unlike the cores of the inner planets, the Moon's core contains little or no iron, while the typical planet-forming materials were quite rich in iron. Other theorists propose that the Moon was ripped out of the Earth's rocky mantle by the Earth's collision with another large celestial body after much of the Earth's iron fell to its core. One problem with the collision hypothesis is the question of how a satellite formed in this way could have settled into the nearly circular orbit that the Moon has today. Fortunately, the collision hypothesis is testable. If it is true, the mantle rocks of the Moon and the Earth should be the same geochemically.

(155 words)

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

1. According to the passage, Mars and the Earth are similar in which of the following ways?

- ☐ A Their satellites were formed by collisions with other celestial bodies.
- ☐ B Their cores contain iron.
- ☐ C They were formed from the presolar nebula.

2. The author implies that a nearly circular orbit is unlikely for a satellite that
- (A) circles one of the inner planets
 - (B) is deficient in iron
 - (C) is different from its planet geochemically
 - (D) was formed by a collision between two celestial bodies
 - (E) was formed out of the planet-forming materials in the presolar nebula
3. Which of the following, if true, would be most likely to make it difficult to verify the collision hypothesis in the manner suggested by the author?
- (A) The Moon's core and mantle rock are almost inactive geologically.
 - (B) The mantle rock of the Earth has changed in composition since the formation of the Moon, while the mantle rock of the Moon has remained chemically inert.
 - (C) Much of the Earth's iron fell to the Earth's core long before the formation of the Moon, after which the Earth's mantle rock remained unchanged.
 - (D) Certain of the Earth's elements, such as platinum, gold, and iridium, followed iron to the Earth's core.
 - (E) The mantle rock of the Moon contains elements such as platinum, gold, and iridium.

A long-held view of the history of the English colonies that became the United States has been that England's policy toward these colonies before 1763 was dictated by commercial interests and that a change to a more imperial policy, dominated by expansionist militarist objectives, generated the tensions that ultimately led to the American Revolution. In a recent study, Stephen Saunders Webb has presented a formidable challenge to this view. According to Webb, England already had a military imperial policy for more than a century before the American Revolution. He sees Charles II, the English monarch between 1660 and 1685, as the proper successor of the Tudor monarchs of the sixteenth century and of Oliver Cromwell, all of whom were bent on extending centralized executive power over England's possessions through the use of what Webb calls "garrison government." Garrison government allowed the colonists a legislative assembly but real authority, in Webb's view, belonged to the colonial governor, who was appointed by the king and supported by the "garrison," that is, by the local contingent of English troops under the colonial governor's command.

According to Webb, the purpose of garrison government was to provide military support for a royal policy designed to limit the power of the upper classes in the American colonies. Webb argues that the colonial legislative assemblies represented the interests not of the common people but of the colonial upper classes, a coalition of merchants and nobility who favored self-rule and sought to elevate legislative authority at the expense of the executive. It was, according to Webb, the colonial governors who favored the small farmer, opposed the plantation system, and tried through taxation to break up large holdings of land. Backed by the military presence of the garrison, these governors tried to prevent the gentry and merchants, allied in the colonial assemblies, from transforming colonial America into a capitalistic oligarchy.

Webb's study illuminates the political alignments that existed in the colonies in the century prior to the American Revolution, but his view of the crown's use of the military as an instrument of colonial policy is not entirely convincing. England during the seventeenth century was not noted for its military achievements. Cromwell did mount England's most ambitious overseas military

expedition in more than a century, but it proved to be an utter failure. Under Charles II, the English army was too small to be a major instrument of government. Not until the war France in 1697 did William III persuade Parliament to create a professional standing army, and Parliament's price for doing so was to keep the army under tight legislative control. While it may be true that the crown attempted to curtail the power of the colonial upper classes, it is hard to imagine how the English army during the seventeenth century could have provided significant military support for such a policy.

(473 words)



4. The passage can best be described as a
- (A) survey of the inadequacies of a conventional viewpoint
 - (B) reconciliation of opposing points of view
 - (C) summary and evaluation of a recent study
 - (D) defense of a new thesis from anticipated objections
 - (E) review of the subtle distinctions between apparently similar views
5. The passage suggests that the long-standing view referred to in the first paragraph argued that
- (A) the colonial governors were sympathetic to the demands of the common people
 - (B) Charles II was a pivotal figure in the shift of English monarchs toward a more imperial policy in their governorship of the American colonies.
 - (C) the American Revolution was generated largely out of a conflict between the colonial upper classes and an alliance of merchants and small farmers
 - (D) the military did not play a major role as an instrument of colonial policy until 1763
 - (E) the colonial legislative assemblies in the colonies had little influence over the colonial governors
6. According to the passage, Webb views Charles II as the “proper successor” (in the first paragraph) of the Tudor monarchs and Cromwell because Charles II
- (A) used colonial tax revenues to fund overseas military expeditions
 - (B) used the military to extend executive power over the English colonies
 - (C) wished to transform the American colonies into capitalistic oligarchies
 - (D) resisted the English Parliament’s efforts to exert control over the military
 - (E) allowed the American colonists to use legislative assemblies as a forum for resolving grievances against the crown
- For the following question, consider each of the choices separately and select all that apply**
7. According to Webb’s view of colonial history, which of the following was (were) true of the merchants and nobility mentioned in the second paragraph?
- ☐ A They were opposed to policies formulated by Charles II that would have transformed the colonies into capitalistic oligarchies.
 - ☐ B They were opposed to attempts by the English crown to limit the power of the legislative assemblies.
 - ☐ C They were united with small farmers in their opposition to the stationing of English troops in the colonies.

At the Shadybrook dog kennel, all the adult animals were given a new medication designed to reduce a dog's risk of contracting a certain common infection. Several days after the medication was administered, most of the puppies of these dogs had elevated temperatures. Since raised body temperature is a side effect of this medication, the kennel owner hypothesized that the puppies' elevated temperatures resulted from the medication's being passed to them through their mothers' milk.

8. Which of the following, if true, provides the most support for the kennel owner's hypothesis?
- (A) Some puppies have been given the new medication directly but have not suffered elevated temperatures as a side effect.
 - (B) The new medication has been well received by dog breeders as a safe and effective way of preventing the spread of certain common canine infections.
 - (C) None of the four puppies in the kennel who had been bottle-fed with formula had elevated temperatures.
 - (D) an elevated temperature is a side effect of a number of medications for dogs other than the new medication administered at the kennel.
 - (E) Elevated temperatures such as those suffered by most of the puppies in the kennel rarely have serious long-term effects on a puppy's health.



The social sciences are less likely than other intellectual enterprises to get credit for their accomplishments.

Arguably, this is so because the theories and conceptual constructs of the social sciences are especially accessible: human intelligence apprehends truths about human affairs with particular facility.

This underappreciation of the social sciences contrasts oddly with what many see as their overutilization. Game theory is pressed into service in studies of shifting international alliances. Evaluation research is called upon to demonstrate successes or failures of social programs. Yet this rush into practical applications is itself quite understandable: public policy must continually be made, and policymakers rightly feel that even tentative findings and untested theories are better guides to decision-making than no findings and no theories at all.

(123 words)

9. The author confronts the claim that the social sciences are being overutilized with

- (A) proof that overextensions of social science results are self-correcting
- (B) evidence that some public policy is made without any recourse to social science findings or theories
- (C) a long list of social science applications that are perfectly appropriate and extremely fruitful
- (D) the argument that overutilization is by and large the exception rather than the rule
- (E) the observation that this practice represents the lesser of two evils under existing circumstances



Zooplankton, tiny animals adapted to an existence in the ocean, have evolved clever mechanisms for obtaining their food, miniscule phytoplankton (plant plankton). A very specialized feeding adaptation in zooplankton is that of the tadpolelike appendicularian who lives in a walnut-sized (or smaller) balloon of mucus equipped with filters that capture and concentrate phytoplankton. The balloon, a transparent structure that varies in design according to the type of appendicularian inhabiting it, also protects the animal and helps to keep it afloat. Water containing phytoplankton is pumped by the appendicularian's muscular tail into the balloon's incurrent filters, passes through the feeding filter where the appendicularian sucks the food into its mouth, and then goes through an exit passage. Found in all the oceans of the world, including the Arctic Ocean, appendicularians tend to remain near the water's surface where the density of phytoplankton is greatest.

(143 words)

10. It can be inferred from the passage that which of the following is true of appendicularians?

- (A) They are exclusively carnivorous.
- (B) They have more than one method of obtaining food.
- (C) They can tolerate frigid water.
- (D) They can disguise themselves by secreting mucus.
- (E) They are more sensitive to light than are other zooplankton.



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