In mountainous regions, the timberline is the highest altitude at which trees grow. In the Rocky Mountains, the current timberline is at the altitude above which growing season temperatures remain cooler than 10 degrees centigrade. Fossilized remains of trees that grew 10,000 years ago have been found 100 meters above the current Rocky Mountain timberline. Clearly, therefore, the climate of the Rocky Mountains is cooler now than it was 10,000 years ago.

论点:一万年前温度高。

论据: 今天冷得不长树的海拔有一个一万年前的树化石。

假设题

今天冷得不长树的海拔有一个一万年前的树化石。

论据 虚线 指向论点

一万年前温度高

论据

原因实线指向结果

论点

假设题

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

- A. In the past 10,000 years, the only trees to have grown above today's timberline are the trees whose fossilized remains been found.
- B. No trees grew 10,000 years ago at altitudes higher than the ones at which fossilized tree remains have been found.
- C. The fossils are not of species of trees that were able to tolerate cooler growing temperatures than are the species that currently grow near the timberline.
- D. The Rocky Mountains have not eroded significantly over the past 10,000 years.
- E. The climate of the Rocky Mountains has never been significantly warmer than during the lifetime of the trees whose fossilized remains have been found.

假设题

- 1、阅读并分析文章。
- 2、寻找一旦取反就会"削弱"文章逻辑的选项。
- 3、和关键词无关的信息不选、极端语态不选、本身就削弱文章的不选。。

6 常见信息串讲

本章提纲:

- 1、重点题干单词串讲
- 2、信息矩阵

revision	empirical	reconcile	defend	speculate
qualify	evaluate	interpret	concede	position
compare	consistent	dispute	address	
contrast	tentative	debate	mechanism	
justify	context	weaken	trace	
outline	acknowledge	undermine	rationale	

中文释义:修改、校订、复习

revise

英文释义: look over again in order to correct or improve; make a new, amended, improved up to date version.

实例: P197 "An argument is advanced, criticized, and then revised." 给出观点,批评/攻击该观点,给出**修改后**的观点。

解读: revise表达的负态度很轻,不如criticize、doubt等, revise 表达一种朝着正确方向的"改变"。

qualify

中文释义:限制、修正。

英文释义: 1) reduce from a general to a particular or restricted form: modify. 2) make less harsh or strict: moderate. 3)limit or modify the meaning of sth.

实例: P32 present the thinking that led scientists to qualify a widely accepted view. 给出观点,导致科学家们<u>修正</u>早期的老观点。

解读: qualify在GRE使用场景中很少表达"有资格",而表达"<u>修</u> <u>正</u>",表负向、相反的态度。

compare

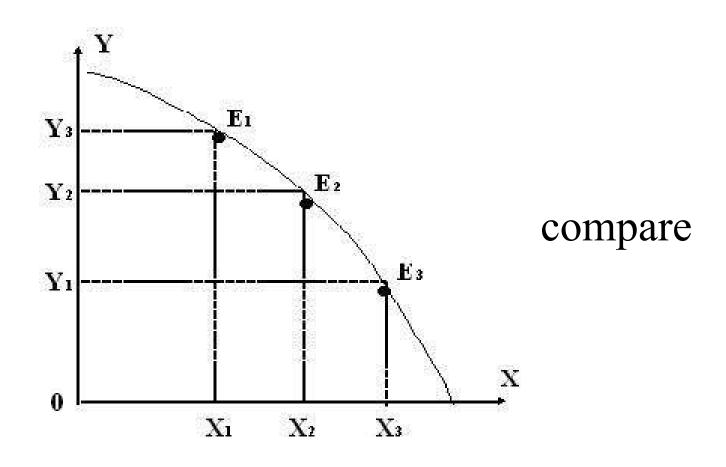
Compare implies an aim of showing relative values or excellence by bring out characteristic qualities whether similar or divergent.

各有各的相对优势,相对论、差异化。

&

contrast

Contrast implies an emphasis on differences. 客观对比。



中文释义:证明某物合理、正当、合法

英文释义: prove sth is reasonable, treat sth as righteous, show sth have had sufficient legal reason.

justify

实例: P8 justify the continued use of an established term. <u>证明</u>继续沿用过去的话术体系是**合理**的。

解读: justify表达正态度,给出理由和解释,对其后跟随的宾语起支持的作用。

中文释义:略述、描画轮廓和大纲

英文释义: a summary of written work. Apply to a line marking the outer limit or edge of a body.

outline

实例: P128 outline the potential drawbacks of a research program **大体勾勒出**一个研究项目的潜在缺陷。

解读: outline往往表达整体性的、浅层表象的概述, GRE阅读作者为了追求文字的精简同时保证复杂度, 很少使用此手法

中文释义:基于实践观察或真实经验的。

empirical

英文释义: based on observation or experience; rely on experience alone without regard for theory; capable of being verified or disproved only by observation or experiment.

实例: P197 Argue that historical analysis should rely more on empirical investigation than on philosophical reflections.

认为对历史的研究分析更多地要基于实证调研,而非哲学反思。

解读: empirical表达"factual"的含义,反义词的是理论、空想主义;该词不表达负向态度。

中文释义:评价、评估

英文释义: determine of fix the value; estimate.

evaluate

实例: P204 evaluate two competing views regarding the origin of the Korean nation. 评估两种关于大韩民族起源的对立观点。

解读: evaluate可以表达正向或者负向的态度,是主观上对于其他观点或者事实发表的观点。

中文释义:始终如一、坚定的;逻辑顺畅的

consistent

英文释义: firm or coherent, marked by harmony, regularity, steady continuity; free from variation or contradiction.

实例: P68 cite evidence that is not consistent with an early influential view about species competition. 给出和早期的观点不<u>一致</u>的证据。

解读: consistent在GRE中更多地表达逻辑顺畅、前后一致的意思。

中文释义:试验性的、暂时的、不能充分确定的。

英文释义: not fully worked or developed.

tentative

实例: P32 refined a tentative explanation.改进某个不够成熟的解释。

解读: tentative表达"证据不足"的含义,在GRE中属于偏向负面的态度。

中文释义:环境、场景。

英文释义: the interrelated conditions in which something exists or occurs.

context

实例:P78 the writer's insights and ideas should be understood in terms of the writer's historical context. 作者的看法和观点应该结合其生活的历史背景进行理解。

解读:在GRE阅读考察词汇题,都是考察单词在context中的含义。

中文释义:调和消除矛盾、使之和解。

英文释义: make sth consistent or congruous.

reconcile

实例: P49 It reconciles two opposing theories that were discussed earlier in the passage. 调和了前文提到的两个对立的理论。

解读:及物动词,对象是"矛盾"、不同,动作的结果是<u>矛盾消</u>失,达成和谐(harmony)

中文释义:辩论、争论;阻止、抗拒。

dispute

英文释义: call into question; verbal controversy

&

debate

解读: GRE阅读中大多不会出现。GRE都在分析和推理,整体文本结构

几乎不可能是dispute或debate

中文释义:破坏、挖掘地基。

undermine& 英文释义: wash away supporting material from under; weaken weaken

解读:这两个关键词在阅读文章和题干中出现频率极高,它们表达的是对于观点(premise+reasoning)的强烈的负向态度。

中文释义:辩护;防守、防卫。

英文释义: maintain or support the argument against criticism

defend

实例: P56 It defends the" new historiography" against an unwarranted criticism. 针对那些不合理的批判,(它)为历史编纂学进行辩解。

解读: 经常被误以为是"反对"的意思,其实表示"支持"。

中文释义: 让步、承认。

concede

&

acknowledge

英文释义: grant; admit a point with reservation.

实例:P68 acknowledge a fact that appears to support a view that the author intends to qualify. 承认一个事实,该事实支持的观点是作者将要进行修正的。

解读:在GRE中表示"整体认可、保留意见",常见在长难句中的让步状语从句部分,让步承认事实,但反对观点。

中文释义:处理、解决

英文释义: direct the efforts or attention/ deal with

address

实例: P71 It was not generally addressed by critics before the 1970s. 在1970年以前,(它)都没有被评论家们所**关注并处理**。

解读: address在阅读中属于一词多义,更多表达"处理"含义。

中文释义:基本原理。

rationale

英文释义: the explanation of controlling principles of opinion, belief, practice.

实例:P137 explain the broader rationale for a conclusion described in the preceding sentence. 解释前面一句话中提出的结论的深层原因。

解读:比"观点"更高一个层级,更抽象宏观的理论。

中文释义:揣测、猜测、臆断

英文释义: take to be sure on the basis of insufficient evidence.

speculate

实例: P50 Acknowledge that Lovelock's hypothesis is based in part on speculation. 承认Lovelock的假说是部分地基于<u>猜想</u>。

解读:表达负向态度,和imply是反义词。

中文释义: 立场、观点。

英文释义: a point of view adopted or held to.

position

实例: P198 Provide a specific illustration of a position with which Wollstonecraft took issue. 对于W展开研究的观点, (作者)给出了详细的阐述。

解读:表达"观点"的意思,在逻辑题题干中常出现。

中文释义:说明、解释。

interpret

英文释义: explain sth; present sth in understandable terms; bring to realization.

实例: P183 develop a counterargument against a recent interpretation of a writer's work. 对近期的一个关于作品的**解读**提出反驳观点。

解读:和<u>explain</u>是同义词,在GRE中几乎没有表达"口译"的场景例子。

中文释义:追溯、回溯。

英文释义: discover by going backward over the evidence step by step.

trace

实例:P195 Trace the evolution of a particular area of historical study.<u>追溯</u>某一派历史学的发展<u>历程</u>。

解读: trace需要有很多的细节、证据,在GRE中几乎不会出现以 trace为写作目的的文章。

中文释义: 机制、流程。

英文释义: fundamental process involved in or responsible for an action.

mechanism

实例: P61 Suggest the mechanism that is responsible for prolonging the life of organism whose calorie intake is significantly reduced 阐述一个流程: 如何让卡路里摄入减少的生物活得更久一些。

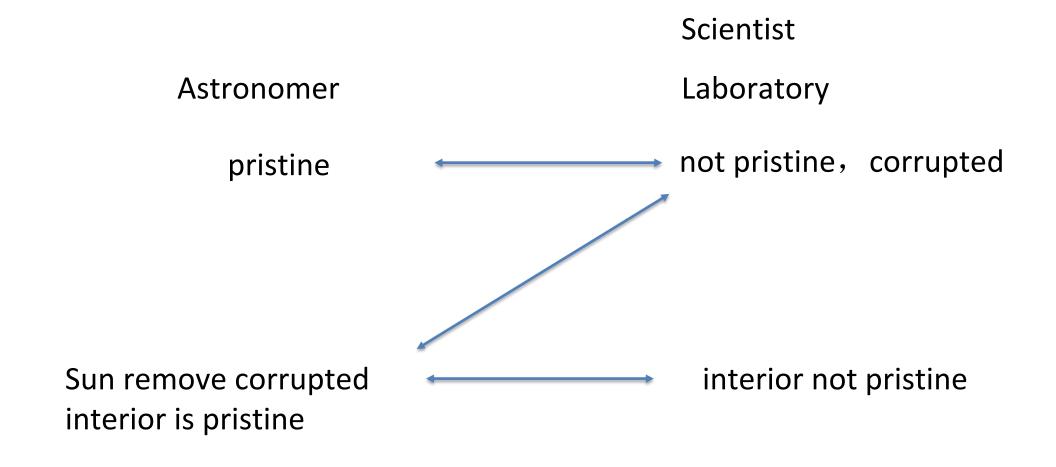
解读: mechanism体现的是细节性过程, 而非单纯是起点和终点。

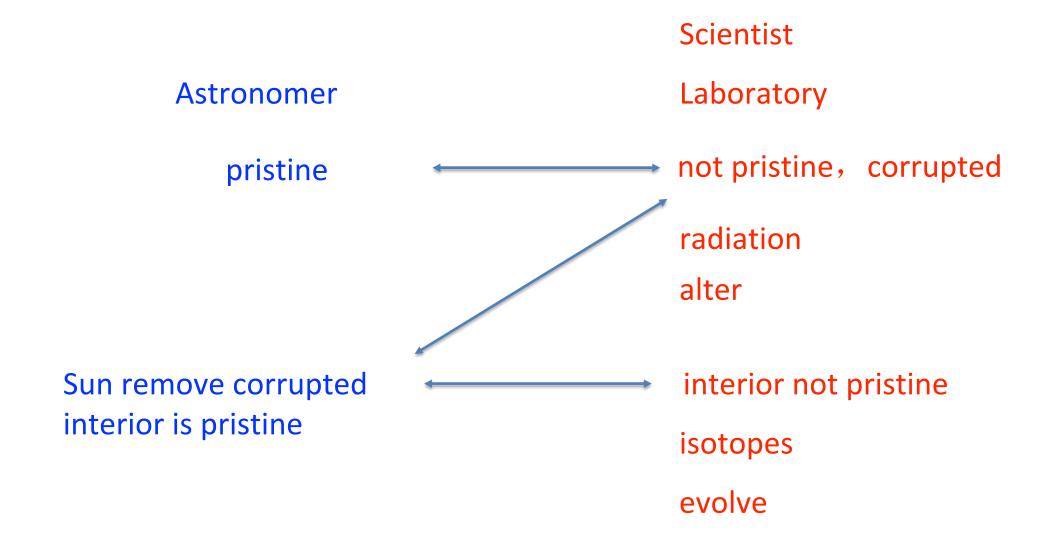
常见对比信息

1、GRE阅读常出现复杂转折,靠文字间的关联带来阅读难度。

Passage 39

Astronomers who study planet formation once believed that comets—because they remain mostly in the distant Oort cloud, where temperatures are close to absolute zero—must be pristine relics of the material that formed the outer planets. The conceptual shift away from seeing comets as pristine relics began in the 1970s, when **laboratory simulations** revealed there was sufficient ultraviolet radiation reaching comets to darken their surfaces and there were sufficient cosmic rays to alter chemical bonds or even molecular structure near the surface. Nevertheless, astronomers still believed that when a comet approached the Sun—where they could study it—the Sun's intense heat would remove the corrupted surface layer, exposing the interior. About the same time, though, scientists realized comets might contain decaying radioactive isotopes that could have warmed cometary interiors to temperatures that caused the interiors to evolve.





信息矩阵

1、GRE阅读常出现复杂转折,靠文字间的关联带来阅读难度。

广义同反义词可以提高阅读速度和效率,对排查选项有帮助。 同侧信息为顺承关系,非同侧信息为转折关系。 同侧信息之间可以是:解释、细节说明、支持; 非同侧信息之间可以是:客观对比、主观削弱。 选项中的"相反"标签,就是非同侧信息的错误匹配。

信息矩阵

1、GRE阅读常出现复杂转折,靠文字间的关联带来阅读难度。

广义同反义词可以提高阅读速度和效率,对排查选项有帮助。

2、信息矩阵: 生物类(自然 vs 人工)

社科类(集体 vs 个体)

社科类 (强势 vs 弱势)

人文类(主观 vs 客观)

人文类(专业 vs 民俗)

各种分类横向边界清晰,纵向边界模糊。

Passage 19

African American drama has, until recently, been rooted in the mimetic tradition of modern American naturalism. The most distinctive attribute of this tradition is the mechanistic, materialistic conception of humanity. Naturalism sees each individual as inextricably bound to the environment and depicts each person as someone controlled by, instead of controlling, concrete reality. As long as African American drama maintained naturalism as its dominant mode, it could only express the "plight of African American people." Its heroes might declare the madness of reality, but reality inevitably triumphed over them. The surrealistic plays of Adrienne Kennedy mark one of the first departures from naturalism by an African American dramatist. The overall goal of her work has been to depict the world of the soul and the spirit, not to mirror concrete reality. Within this framework, Kennedy has been able to portray African American minds and souls liberated from their connections to the external environment.

客观

主观

naturalism

surrealistic

mechanistic

soul

materialistic

spirit

reality

not mirror reality

human controlled by reality

human liberated from reality

Passage 152

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 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".

强势

弱势

industrialization

egalitarian

classes

pre industry

large estate

agriculture

landowner

poverty

aristocracy

equality

7 逻辑学基础

Argument: 言语逻辑推理的主要呈现形式。

和阅读、写作关系极大

Logic 言语逻辑推理 Principle: 言语逻辑推理中不可违反的基本规律。

Criticism:

对言语逻辑推理过程的检查和批判。

和写作关系极大

Element: Argument的构成要素、具体形态,统称Element

实

Argument

Reasoning: 由"已有信息"推断、形成新信息 / 观点的过程。

龙 "已有信息"并非一定是事实。例如物理理论、经济学的推演。

Conclusion: 言语逻辑推理的终点(观点)。



Premise:对Conclusion起支持/解释作用的全部信息。

In 1998 the United States Department of Transportation received nearly 10,000 consumer complaints about airlines; in 1999 it received over 20,000. Moreover, the number of complaints per 100,000 passengers also more than doubled. In both years the vast majority of complaints concerned flight delays, cancellations, mishandled baggage, and customer service. Clearly, therefore, despite the United States airline industry's serious efforts to improve performance in these areas, passenger dissatisfaction with airline service increased significantly in 1999.

Reasoning
Argument 投诉上升 不高兴
premise conclusion

Stated Premise: 直接呈现的内容。

Premise

Implication: 根据已有信息,有证据

(evidence) 支持、能够被形成的结

Unstated Premise 果。

Assumption:没有证据支持的"假设"。

要结合场景(context)猜测

(speculate) 而得出。

小马今天下午背着老婆给灾区捐款,小李认为小马是个好人。

- 1)小李认为背着老婆给灾区捐钱是好人的行为。(assumption)
- 2) 小马給灾区捐了钱(stated premise)。
- 3)小李认为小马是个好人(conclusion)。

小陈是人, 所以小李认为小陈会笑。

1)小李认为人都会笑。(assumption)

小陈是人,人都会感到喜悦,喜悦会带来笑容,所以小李认为小陈会笑。

- 1) 小李认为人都会笑。(implication)
- 2) 小陈会感到喜悦。(implication)

举个例子什么是"Implication"

Stated Premise

青椒 猪肉 鸡蛋 茄子 芹菜 香干

Implication

青椒炒 小炒肉 芹菜炒鸡蛋

西红柿炒鸡蛋 不是"Implication",缺少证据。

如果产生了西红柿炒鸡蛋, 作者就assume了"厨师又带来了西红柿"。 In 1998 the United States Department of Transportation received nearly 10,000 consumer complaints about airlines; in 1999 it received over 20,000. Moreover, the number of complaints per 100,000 passengers also more than doubled. In both years the vast majority of complaints concerned flight delays, cancellations, mishandled baggage, and customer service. Clearly, therefore, despite the United States airline industry's serious efforts to improve performance in these areas, passenger dissatisfaction with airline service increased significantly in 1999.

- 1)投诉数量翻倍从一万到两万。(Stated premise)
- 2) "投诉"情况在明显加重。(Implication)

Most biologists, however, are skeptical that this is a humanlike adolescent growth spurt. While the human adolescent growth spurt is physically obvious and affects virtually the entire body, the chimpanzee's increased growth rate is detectable only through sophisticated mathematical analysis. Moreover, according to scientist Holly Smith, the growth rate increase in chimpanzees begins when 86% of full skeletal growth has been attained, whereas human adolescence generally commences when 77 percent of full skeletal growth has occurred.

- 1)人类青春期生长加速很明显。(stated premise)
- 2)人类和猩猩开始"生长加速"的骨骼发育时间节点不同。(Implication)
- 3)"时间节点不同"意味着差异。(assumption)
- 4)人类骨骼发育到78%的时候,生长加速已在之前开始了。(Implication)
- 5)人类和猩猩的"生长加速"不同。(conclusion)
- 6)人类的"生长加速"不需要数学模型分析检测出。(Implication)
- 7)"明显与否"意味着差异。(assumption)

- 3. The passage suggests which of the following about the adolescent growth spurt that takes place in humans?
- A. Its primary effects are found in parts of the body other than the limbs.
- B. It is generally completed by the time 77 percent of full skeletal growth is attained.
- C. It is normally detectable without the assistance of sophisticated mathematical analysis. (implication)
- D. The rate of growth is much faster at the beginning of puberty than at any other time.
- E. The estimated growth rate varies depending on the methods of measurement that are used.

In 1919 Britain experienced its largest ever reduction in industrial working hours, to 48 per week. In Dowie's view the 48-hour week played a central role in Britain's poor economic performance during the 1920s. Dowie argued that the reduction, together with rapid wage growth, drove up prices. However, Greasly and Oxley found that the First World War (1914-1918) constituted a more powerful negative macroeconomic shock to Britain's competitiveness.

- 1) G认为"一战"对英国的"竞争力"比"48小时"更有冲击力。(stated premise)
- 2) G认为英国的"竞争力"因"一战"而变弱了。(Implication)
- 3) 英国调整成了每周工作"48小时"。(Stated Premise)
- 4) 工作的时长会影响经济。(D的assumption)
- 5)战争会影响到经济。(G的assumption)

- 2. It can be inferred from the passage that in the view of Greasley and Oxley
- A. a reduced workweek was ultimately beneficial to employees
- B. the economic effects of the reduction in working hours in 1919 were brief
- C. Britain became less economically competitive in the 1920s
- D. reduced working hours were the primary cause of the economic changes observed by Dowie
- E. the changes in economic performance in Britain in the 1920s were unforeseen

Induction: 从具体事实 到 抽象概念(观点)

Reasoning

Deduction: 从抽象概念(观点) 到 具体事实, 或 到 抽象概念(观点)。

Induction:

雅超是长春人,很聪明;姚宇西是长春人,很聪明;长春人都很聪明。 共同点:长春人/很聪明。 找共同点,根据共同点得出观点:长春人一很聪明

姚宇西小时候很瘦,姚宇西老了以后很胖,人老了都比小时候胖。 找相似东西的差异点,根据差异点得到观点。

Induction:

孙野工作三年,孙野三年内涨了六十斤。我认为原因一定是过劳肥。 具体事实在前,抽象概念在后解释具体概念

Deduction:

大概念: 如果一个东西满足性高且价低两个条件,则称之为性价比高。

小概念:课程出分好(性高);课程比别的课都便宜(价低);所以新东方GRE课程性价比高。

Law of Identity同一律:在言语逻辑推理过程中,同一名词必须统一指代同一个概念。

Principle

Law of Contradiction矛盾律:在言语逻辑推理过程中,某个东西不能既是"真"、又是"假"。

Law of exclusion排中律:在言语逻辑推理过程中,两个互相对立的观点不能同时为"假"。

违背"同一律"的例子

小明家的狗不生跳蚤,因为狗只能生狗,生不出别的东西来。

违背"矛盾律"的例子

小明的矛无坚不摧,小明的盾无懈可击。请问矛刺盾会发生什么?

违背"排中律"的例子

小明反对禁烟,因为卖烟能提高GDP。 小明反对不禁烟,因为烟草有害处。 Evaluate: 评估单个言语逻辑推理过程"是否有漏洞"

Criticism

Adjust: 跳出单个言语逻辑推理过程的场景,进行评估。

Evaluate Reasoning: 研究逻辑错误

Evaluate

Evaluate Premise: 研究推理的依据

Hasty Generalize

Post hoc ergo propter hoc

Genetic Fallacy

Evaluate Reasoning:

Either Or

Improper Analogy

Improper Comparison

Slipper Slope

还有很多其他的例子

Validity or NOT

Evaluate Premise:

Representative or NOT

Reconcile

Agree: Qualify

Concede

Adjust

Rebuttal

Disagree:

Weaken

Undermine

8 揭秘GRE

本章提纲:

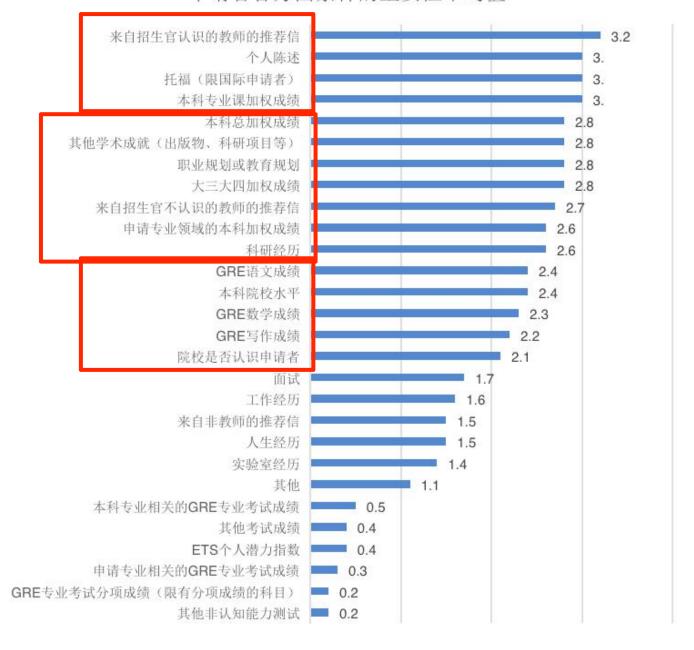
- 1、GRE在申请中作用有多大?
- 2、GRE是如何反映学生潜力的?
- 3、阅读/填空题是如何出的?
- 4、为何写作要公开题库?
- 5、GRE成绩如何递交给美国院校?

GRE在申请中作用有多大?

ETS对于GRE成绩在研究生申请中的作用做出调查,收集到31所院校、不同专业共计163份有效问卷。

这些院校对申请者各方面条件进行打分,<u>4分为最高,0分为最低</u>。结果表明: <u>GRE普通考试三个单项的成绩在申请中均重要性适中</u>,语文、数学和写作各自的重要性打分为2.4 (SD=0.98)、2.3 (SD=1.24)和2.2 (SD=1.09)

申请者各方面条件的重要性平均值



申请者各方面条件的重要性平均值







GRE成绩会作为对申请者综合考量的一个因素。

38%的院校表示对申请者有最低的GRE成绩要求。

31%的院校表示如果申请者其他条件足够优异则GRE成绩不重

要,如果其他条件较弱则需要靠GRE成绩来弥补。

31%的院校表示GRE成绩用于对申请者按录取的可能性大小进行归类(非常有可能、比较有可能、和不大可能)。

GRE是如何反映学生潜力的?

ETS针对20世纪90年代的GRE考生研究发现:

GRE分数较高的考生在研究生第一年更可能获得更好的GPA。

研究生院招生的时候会综合考虑本科GPA和GRE成绩,本科GPA成绩也和GRE成绩在预测研究生第一年GPA方面有着一样的效度。

"GRE-Verbal and GRE-Quantitative scores were good predictors of cumulative graduate GPA (GGPA) and correlated as well as with this criterion measure, if not better than, undergraduate GPA (UGPA)"

GRE是如何反映学生潜力的?

人文社科: GRE语文成绩比数学成绩能更好地预测学生在读研期间的学术表现。

生命科学商科: GRE的语文和数学两部分的成绩都很重要。

理工科: GRE数学成绩比语文成绩能更好地预测学生在读研期间的学术表现。

"GRE-V scores were found to be better predictors of GGPA for humanities and social science students than GRE-Q scores. GRE-V and GRE-Q scores predicted GGPA about equally well for life science students, whereas GRE-Q scores were found to be better predictors of GGPA for mathematics/physical science students than were GRE-V scores."

GRE填空主要考察考生的词汇量,以及在句子信息不完整的情况下根据已知推未知的能力。

- 1、搜集材料:
- 1)词汇语法规范,不口语化
- 2) 篇幅不太长
- 3) 自然、生物、社会、人文题材
- 4)没有过于专业的知识
- 5) 意思明确,不模棱两可
- 6) 要有逻辑关系

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2、设置空格:

要求空格不能仅仅包含介词或连词,要有表达实体信息的名词或表达逻辑关系的动词。

- 3、编写选项:
- 1) 所有选项语法正确
- 2) 选项中的词汇在难度和正式程度上不可差别过大
- 3) 错误选项要有一定干扰性
- 4) 选项不能与题干已有内容完全相同
- 4、审核通过后进行预测试

1、材料选择

GRE阅读的所有文章都选自于发表的学术论文,并非专门撰写。 ETS专门开发了Source Finder软件用于材料筛选,期刊数据库中的 材料只有通过了软件的筛选才能被提交给出题人。 Source Finder筛选材料打分分成四个方面:论证性、非专业性、敏 感性、内容领域。

1) 论证性 (Argumentation)

由于GRE阅读考查考生对于学术文章的理解能力,所以阅读材料中一定包含复杂论证的内容。仅仅平铺直叙、说明性的文章很难通过筛选;包含了对比冲突、复杂观点的文章则更适合出GRE题。

叙述性	引语动词(say call)、第三人称代词(him she)、 引号数量等
学术性	认知名词(concept)、科研名词(experiment)、 抽象名词(progress)
直接表达观点	情态动词(can、shall)等
对立	否定(not)、弱化语气(merely)、表对立的动词
句子复杂度	包括句子的长度等等
词汇难度	单词的生僻度

2) 非专业性(Accessibility)

如果Source Finder发现一篇文章中出现了太多的背景知识和术语,该文章也会被剔除。

统计:名词化单词量、不同单词量与文章总字数量的比例。如果这两个比例都很高的话,则该文章被认为太过专业,不适合出GRE题目。

3) 敏感性(Sensitivity)

如果Source Finder发现一篇文章中出现了敏感内容和话题,该文章也会被剔除。

(这也解释了GRE阅读文章为何在牵涉种族和宗教话题上对弱势群体倾向于支持的态度)

4) 内容领域(Content)

通常GRE阅读只涉及四个领域:自然科学、生物科学、社会科学、人文科学。Source Finder会根据相关领域的高频单词进行筛选,合格的文章再交由出题人进一步挑选。

在常备的学术期刊中有大概16%的文章适合出GRE阅读;而经由 Source Finder 筛选后的文章有30%—40%适合出GRE阅读,提高了工作效率。

- 2、出题过程
- 1)材料改写:删除离题、偏颇的细节,确保文章有极高的信息密度、没有多余的内容。
- 2)语句修改:在语言表达、逻辑表达的维度上进行修改,对标过往的GRE题目。
- 3)题目设计。(参照第三章的GRE阅读题内容)

为何写作要公开题库?

- 1、符合研究生阶段的写作场景,要求表达已有思想、而非即兴构思。
- 2、提高考试公平性,充分准备可以让写作水平上升。
- 3、通过题库数量大(329道),避免考生背范文、抱佛脚的做法。

1、如何获取成绩单?

GRE考试当场会给出非正式成绩单,

两周后,考生登录GRE官网点击view scores and score recipient查看正式成绩单,

只有正式成绩单才可以用于申请。

(GRE没有纸质成绩单,如有需要请在官网自行打印)

2、成绩单怎么看?

GRE成绩单中会包含:每个部分的分数、每个部分的百分比排名。 百分比排名:你的表现超越了多少比例的考生,越大越好。 排名基于三年内的GRE考生成绩,每年更新一次。

3、GRE成绩诊断

考生在登陆GRE官网后可以使用诊断服务,复盘考试中具体的答题情况:

- 1)题目类型
- 2) 是否回答正确
- 3)题目是数学题还是应用题(仅限数学)
- 4)题目难度系数
- 5) 考生在本题耗费的时间

(诊断服务中的题目顺序和实考有所不同)

4、递交成绩单

在考试当天看到非正式成绩单后,考生就可以免费选择四所送分院校。最终被送到院校的成绩,是正式成绩单。

如果以后想购买更多送分服务的话,请登录官网选择Send Additional Score Report, 27美元一份。

考生可以选择寄送:最近一次考试成绩、有效期内所有考试成绩、任意一次或几次考试成绩。(不可以寄送单项成绩)

更多内容,请参阅《揭秘GRE》,海豚出版社