

GRE模考2

阅读

M A K E I T E A S Y

第一部分 语文

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage:

Abolitionist Frederick Douglass' move to Rochester, New York, in 1847 was a major step in his finding his own intellectual path. Along with much of the rest of western New York, Rochester became fertile ground for an antislavery movement that dissented from that led by William Lloyd Garrison, with whom Douglass had previously been aligned. Unlike the Garrisonians, who believed the Union established by the United States Constitution must be dissolved in order to abolish slavery, many Rochester activists began to see both the Constitution and the political process as invaluable instruments for achieving that goal. **During the 1840s and 1850s, many abolitionists had become frustrated by the failure of Garrison's method of moral persuasion.** They turned instead to politics to fight slavery.

7. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

- A. It emphasizes Garrison's popularity among abolitionists prior to the 1840s.
- B. It points out a similarity between Garrison's position and that of Douglass prior to the latter's move to Rochester.
- C. It illustrates the extent to which Garrison disdained politics as a tool to achieve abolition.
- D. It explains the motivation behind the Rochester abolitionists' split with Garrison.
- E. It suggests that the previous alliance between Douglass and Garrison has been overemphasized.

8. The author implies that Frederick Douglass' relocation to Rochester was important because

- A. many Rochester activists doubted William Lloyd Garrison's commitment to the abolitionist movement.
- B. Rochester was populated by abolitionists who believed in the efficacy of moral persuasion.
- C. the prevailing political climate there reinforced Douglass' growing philosophical distance from Garrison.
- D. activists there recognized Douglass' capacity to become a leader in the abolitionist cause.
- E. activists there were focused on how to amend the Constitution in order to advance abolitionist goals.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage:

The cycle of fluctuation in snowshoe hare populations is unusual among animal species in that it is remarkably regular—peaking every eight to eleven years—and broadly synchronized over a vast area. Declines from peak levels are initiated by markedly lower overwinter survival of young hares, sharp decreases in birth rates, and a declining survival rate for adult hares. The onset of population increases is brought about by greatly improved rates of survival and birth.

Some biologists hypothesize that the cycle begins when peak snowshoe hare populations exceed their winter food supply; resulting malnutrition triggers a population decline. As hare numbers fall, the ratio of predators to hares increases, as does the impact of predation on the hare population. This extends the decline beyond the period of winter food shortage. Hare scarcity then causes predator population declines, and with fewer predators and more abundant winter food, the hare population begins another cyclic increase. The high mobility of predators responding to local differences in hare abundance contributes to interregional synchrony.

9. The passage suggests that population fluctuations in many other animal species differ from those of the snowshoe hare in that population fluctuations in other species

- A. are less regular due to more erratic changes in predator levels.
- B. typically occur over a longer time period.
- C. are synchronized over larger areas.
- D. are less dependent on food availability.
- E. are typically less predictable.

10. According to the passage, biologists have suggested which of the following about snowshoe hare population fluctuations?

- A. Their regularity is due to the persistent threat of malnourishment that young hares face.
- B. They are similar in length to those of other species of hare.
- C. Their synchrony can be partly explained by the ability of predators to change the areas in which they hunt.
- D. Their variation from region to region is partly due to regional differences in the availability of alternate prey for predators.
- E. Their regularity is due to the constant availability of the food sources hares rely on.

11. The passage suggests that which of the following is true of fluctuations in snowshoe hare populations?

- A. Changes in hare population levels are not highly correlated with changes in predator population levels.
- B. Hare populations in one region are unlikely to peak at the same time that populations in nearby regions are at the lowest point of the cycle.
- C. The regularity of hare population fluctuations is greater in regions where populations peak every eight years than in regions where they peak every eleven years.
- D. In areas where hare population cycles are greater than eleven years, predator mobility is unusually high.
- E. Fluctuations in hare populations vary greatly from region to region, depending on available winter food supply.

Question 16 is based on this passage:

The appearance of the star Gamma Cephei varies regularly. The existence of a planet circling a star can cause regular variation in its appearance. However, the regular variation in Gamma Cephei's appearance is no reason to think that there is a planet circling it, since the slow rotation of a star can also cause its appearance to vary regularly and _____.

16. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?
- A. many stars that have planets circling them rotate slowly
 - B. Gamma Cephei varies more in appearance than many other stars do
 - C. it is easier to determine the speed at which a star rotates than to determine whether a planet is circling it
 - D. analysis of sunspot activity on Gamma Cephei shows that it rotates slowly
 - E. Gamma Cephei is only one of many stars that vary regularly in appearance

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage:

The first printers in Europe modeled their books very closely on handwritten manuscripts, leading to an easy acceptance of print among readers but to significant missteps in trying to apply technology. **The attempt to replicate manuscripts' appearance encouraged experiments in two- or three-color printing.** This was intricate and expensive work, and many printers found it preferable to pay expert calligraphers to manually adorn unbound sheets with additional colors. Illuminated headings and decoration familiar from the manuscript age had helped lead readers through the text. To achieve similar effects, printers began to experiment with new arrangements of type, using large fonts for headings and substituting decorative woodcuts for hand-executed initial letters. Ultimately, readers came to accept books printed in just one color.

17. The author suggests that readers of the earliest books printed in Europe

- A. could not afford books printed in multiple colors.
- B. considered the books inferior to handwritten manuscripts.
- C. suggested certain improvements to printers.
- D. were skeptical about an unproven technology.
- E. found the books' appearance to be reassuringly familiar.

18. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted portion of the passage?

- A. It provides some historical context for an earlier assertion.
- B. It provides a specific example of an approach mentioned earlier in the passage.
- C. It qualifies a claim made earlier in the passage.
- D. It corrects a misconception regarding early printed books.
- E. It anticipates an argument that is discounted by later evidence.

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage:

Noting that bison herds appear to graze selectively in areas occupied by prairie dog colonies, Coppock hypothesized that the attraction is due to improved forage quality: prairie dogs' own grazing activities alter herbage dynamics, plant species composition, and nutrient cycling. **The colonies' territory contains relatively little low-quality mature standing herbage and is characterized by communities of plants that are high in crude protein and highly digestible.** However, such effects are not produced only by prairie dogs. Willms showed that sites selectively grazed by cattle had reduced standing dead plant material, altered species composition, and increased soil nitrates, ammonium, and available phosphorus. In fact, long-term, intensive use by any grazer will cause comparable changes in plant communities.

19. The highlighted sentence serves primarily to
- A. provide information about the kinds of forage preferred by prairie dogs.
 - B. refute a particular claim about the forage methods of prairie dogs.
 - C. specify what makes forage conditions created by prairie dogs appealing to bison.
 - D. suggest that prairie dogs' activities can cause environmental degradation.
 - E. identify characteristics that influence prairie dogs' selection of sites to colonize.

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

20. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements about mature standing herbage?

- A. It tends to be fairly easy for grazing animals to digest.
- B. It is likely to predominate at sites with increased soil nitrates.
- C. Its abundance at a site will make the site less attractive to bison.

第三部分 语文

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage:

Carolina Hospital notes that Cuban-American writers who write primarily in English are dismissed from anthologies and analyses of Cuban exile literature on that account. She argues that since these writers were born in Cuba and consider themselves Cuban writers, they should not be ignored, and maintains that they represent a new phase of Cubanness, one that is expressed in the language **comfortable** to its writers: English. Moreover, another **critic** notes that the Spanish and English traditions of Cuban-American writing have different but equally viable functions. The English branch seeks to create a distinctive culture of Cuban roots in the United States, whereas the Spanish branch wishes to preserve a specifically Cuban culture while seeking affiliation with the canon of Latin American letters.

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

7. The “critic” mentioned would probably agree with which of the following about Cuban-American writers?

- A. Contributing to a distinctive Cuban-American culture is a worthwhile thing for Cuban-American writers to do.
- B. If Cuban-American writers choose to write in English, preserving a specifically Cuban culture in the United States will become increasingly difficult.
- C. It is appropriate for Cuban-American writers who write in Spanish to seek affiliation with the larger canon of Latin America letters.

8. In the context in which it appears, “comfortable” most nearly means

- A. prosperous
- B. sufficient
- C. agreeable
- D. restful
- E. painless

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage:

Recent studies of the Philippine fruit bat fauna have confirmed some previous hypotheses regarding bats on oceanic islands: for example, species richness (the number of different species in a particular area) and abundance are generally highest in the lowlands and decrease with increasing elevation. With few exceptions, each endemic species (species native to a particular place) is restricted to the modern islands that made up a single island during periods of low sea level, and **genetic differentiation has been influenced by the ecology of the species and the current and past geographic and geological conditions.** However, far more previous hypotheses have been overturned than supported. Some endemic Philippine species use disturbed habitat as extensively as nonendemic species that are widespread in Southeast Asia. Levels of genetic variation within all species are high, not low, and rather than showing evidence of an intrinsic vulnerability to extinction from natural causes, independent lineages of these bats have persisted in rather small areas for very long periods of time (often millions of years) in spite of frequent typhoons and volcanic eruptions. While colonization from outside areas has clearly contributed to the high species richness, speciation within the archipelago has contributed at least a quarter of the total species richness, including many of the most abundant species.

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. draw on studies of the Philippine fruit bat in proposing a new theory regarding bats on oceanic islands.
 - B. show how recent research on the Philippine fruit bat reflects debates about bats on oceanic islands.
 - C. argue for the relevance of certain new evidence pertaining to the Philippine fruit bat for the study of bats on oceanic islands.
 - D. discuss recent investigations of the Philippine fruit bat in light of conventional wisdom regarding bats on oceanic islands.
 - E. explain why the Philippine fruit bat is atypical among bats on oceanic islands in terms of genetic variation.

10. The primary function of the highlighted text is to
- A. identify a finding from the Philippine fruit bat studies that will have a significant impact on how oceanic bats generally are viewed.
 - B. point out a hypothesis that has been the subject of considerable disagreement among researchers studying oceanic bats.
 - C. present evidence that is difficult to reconcile with other recent findings regarding the Philippine fruit bat.
 - D. illustrate a widely held view about oceanic bats generally that was confirmed by the Philippine fruit bat studies.
 - E. identify a feature of the Philippine fruit bat that does not appear to apply to oceanic bats generally.

11. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the “recent studies” ?

- A. They point to the need for a significantly revised perspective on oceanic island bats generally.
- B. They were undertaken with the assumption that Philippine fruit bats were somewhat atypical among oceanic bats.
- C. They remain somewhat controversial among researchers because of the number of standard hypotheses that they tested.
- D. They have largely confirmed what scientists thought about the Philippine fruit bat.
- E. They suggest that bats on oceanic islands are more vulnerable to extinction than previously thought.

Question 16 is based on this passage:

The immune systems of hamsters injected with laboratory cultures of *Borrelia burgdorferi*, the bacterium that causes Lyme disease, respond differently than do the immune systems of people infected with the bacterium as a result of the bites of ticks, the disease's carrier. However, when hamsters are infected with the bacterium by tick bites, their immune-system response is identical to the human one. Probably, therefore, the bacterium in the ticks has a different form from the bacterium cultured in the laboratory.

16. The argument in the passage assumes which of the following?
- A. The difference in the manner in which the infection enters the body is not what causes the difference in the hamster's immune-system response.
 - B. The human immune-system response to injection with *Borrelia burgdorferi* would be identical to the hamster's immune-system response to injection with that bacterium.
 - C. In the wild, hamsters are at least occasionally infected with Lyme disease by tick bites.
 - D. There are no laboratory-cultured bacteria that would cause the hamster's immune system to react as it does when infected with *Borrelia burgdorferi* by a tick bite.
 - E. In rodents other than hamsters, the immune-system responses to *Borrelia burgdorferi* infections both by injection and by tick bite are identical to those in hamsters.

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage:

In 1876 Edmond Duranty dubbed the style of emerging French Impressionist artists "The New Painting." More than a style, the Impressionists' luminous landscapes were regarded as a new way of seeing. Of course, it was not wholly new. **The English painters Constable and Turner, whose work French artists knew, had already painted out of doors earlier in the century and brilliantly sought to capture the impact of natural scenes on their sensibility.** Courbet's toughminded realism and Jongkind's harbor scenes also had much to teach the emergent movement. The Impressionists never denied this ancestry; but they were aware, too, that they had taken these painters' unconventional experiments to unfamiliar levels and, consolidating themselves as a movement, had indeed made painting new.

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

- A. It provides support for an assertion made previously in the passage.
- B. It undermines a claim made earlier in the passage.
- C. It questions the usefulness of categorizing artists into particular movements.
- D. It identifies painters whose works were praised by some Impressionists.
- E. It suggests that painting out of doors was unusual during the early 1800s.

18. The passage suggests that the impact of Impressionism can be attributed in part to

- A. Duranty's enthusiastic promotion of the movement.
- B. the moribund state of painting when Impressionists first presented their works.
- C. the widespread popularity in France of works by Courbet and Jongkind.
- D. a lack of earlier examples of outdoor painting.
- E. the solidarity of its practitioners.

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage:

The ability to recognize specific individuals has profound implications for the evolution of complex social behaviors such as reciprocal altruism. Many researchers assumed that recognition of individuals, a phenomenon predominantly observed in laboratory studies of fish, might also operate extensively in free-ranging fish populations, where it could underpin these complex interactions. In fact, evidence of individual recognition in free-ranging fish populations is equivocal. The possibility exists that for many species, individual recognition observed in the laboratory might be an artifact of experimental designs, which enforce prolonged interaction between individuals and which prevent the diluting effects on social structure of immigration into and emigration from the shoal, factors that in nature would erode group stability and prevent the learning of individual identities.

19. The passage is primarily concerned with

- A. resolving a controversy.
- B. describing a behavior.
- C. dismissing a theory.
- D. predicting a result.
- E. appraising an assumption.

20. The author would most likely agree with which of the following statements about the prevalence of specific individual recognition that occurred in fish in the laboratory studies discussed?

- A. It suggests that the laboratory studies were well designed to simulate the natural habitats of the fish studied.
- B. It suggests that the advantages that individual recognition provides free-ranging fish differ significantly from those provided to fish in laboratory studies.
- C. It might have been inflated due to continued exposure to the same individuals.
- D. It may occur with greater frequency as the number of individuals in a population increases.
- E. It sheds light on the phenomenon of reciprocal altruism among free-ranging fish.

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