

# GRE模考1

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:

Meltzoff and Moore reported experiments showing that human newborns possess the ability to imitate certain facial expressions, such as a protruding tongue or an open mouth. Yet numerous researchers challenge **Meltzoff's interpretation** that such neonatal imitation is the origin of later imitation, which appears at approximately eight to twelve months of age. These researchers point out that the neonatal imitative response disappears or is lessened at approximately two months. Moreover, since in follow-up studies only one type of imitative response toward a facial expression (that is, tongue protrusion) was observed, some researchers assert that neonatal imitation is not imitation at all but may simply be a form of exploratory behavior in response to interesting stimuli.

7. According to the passage, those who challenge “Meltzoff’s interpretation” do so on the basis that it

- A. implies inaccurate predictions
- B. lacks testable consequences
- C. assumes a discredited theory
- D. leaves an unexplained gap
- E. involves circular reasoning

8. The passage implies which of the following about the experimental results reported by Meltzoff and Moore?

- A. They were, at best, only partially borne out by subsequent studies.
- B. They cast doubt on the validity of a particular claim about newborns.
- C. They formed the basis for revised interpretations of other behaviors of newborns.
- D. They derived from a methodology that turned out to be flawed.
- E. They challenged the distinction between imitative and nonimitative behavior in newborns.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage:

A **widespread concern** in early eighteenth-century Britain that the institution of marriage was deteriorating into a mere business agreement, a cynical means of increasing wealth, was reflected in the media of the time. In the theater, for example, the Restoration comedy of manners, with its celebration of libertinism and portrayal of marriage as a social, and therefore artificial, institution, gave way to sentimental comedies like *The Conscious Lovers*, which celebrated the pure, instinctive love of its central characters while downplaying matters of wealth and status. New periodicals, such as the wildly popular *Spectator*, devoted many issues to the evils of mercenary marriages and to the glories of choosing love over money.

However, the very popularity of such works calls into question the existence of any real trend toward mercenary marriage. Admittedly, the growing use and complexity of marriage settlements (the transfer of family property from one generation to the next upon a daughter's marriage) during this period meant that among the elite, at least, marriage contracts looked increasingly like business contracts. However, it should be noted that marriage had long been used by the elite to cement political or social bonds and to enhance family wealth.

9. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- A. question whether early eighteenth-century British concerns about an increase in the instances of mercenary marriage were supported in fact.
  - B. illustrate the increasingly mercenary condition of marriage in early eighteenth-century Britain by means of examples from the media of the time.
  - C. suggest that current scholarship concerned with early eighteenth-century British views of marriage is flawed.
  - D. examine some of the factors that caused a trend toward mercenary marriage in early eighteenth-century Britain.
  - E. compare two different views of marriage as they were reflected in certain media of early eighteenth-century Britain.

10. The author of the passage states that which of the following casts doubt on the validity of the widespread concern?

- A. The popularity of the Restoration comedy of manners.
- B. The growing complexity of marriage settlements.
- C. Increasing similarities between marriage and business contracts.
- D. A rising tendency among the elite classes to marry for love rather than money.
- E. The success of works in different media celebrating love over money.



11. The author of the passage mentions *The Conscious Lovers* in order to
- A. give a representative example of a Restoration comedy of manners.
  - B. show how a particular concern was reflected in the media.
  - C. provide support for the assertion that marriage had become a mercenary institution.
  - D. suggest that certain anxieties were exacerbated by the media.
  - E. provide an example of a theatrical work that challenged the institution of marriage.

Question 16 is based on this passage:

The great majority of extant decorated artifacts from the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire are objects that were designed for ecclesiastical use. But even those decorated artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function are almost all decorated with religious scenes and symbols. This material evidence strongly indicates that in the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire, there was little scope for artisans to create decorative works of an entirely secular nature.

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

- A. Since Byzantine monasteries tended to be centers of learning, even those extant manuscripts from the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that discuss purely secular subjects were produced by monks living in religious communities.
- B. Unlike objects stored in private houses and palace treasuries, objects stored in Byzantine ecclesiastical treasuries were generally treated with reverence by invaders over the centuries.
- C. Textiles of the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that were decorated with religious motifs were as likely to be used for the decoration of private houses as they were to be used for the decoration of religious sanctuaries.
- D. Nearly all of the extant artifacts of the Middle Period of the Byzantine Empire that were not decorated were artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function.
- E. Some of the most richly adorned of the extant Middle Period Byzantine objects decorated with religious motifs were artifacts with no apparent ecclesiastical function.

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage:

Pikas are small, rabbit-like mammals that live high in the mountains on rocky slopes in western North America. During the 1990s, ecologist Eric Beever revisited 24 locations—all in the Great Basin of the western United States—where pikas had been observed between 1898 and 1947, and he found that seven of the original sites no longer had pikas. The pika populations that had vanished were those at lower, warmer elevations, which suggests climate warming is involved. Generally, when climate warming changes habitat, animals move either to higher, colder elevations or farther north. However, pikas in the Great Basin are not easily able to migrate in this way. They live on mountain ranges that are separated from other mountains by inhospitable valleys. **Further, even the most widely roving pikas tend to move less than one kilometer from their birthplaces during their lifetimes.**

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

17. Which of the following, if true, would strengthen the argument that climate change was involved in the disappearance of certain pika populations?

- A. Outside the Great Basin, many pika populations are dwindling.
- B. Some plants that used to be part of pika habitats at lower elevations are now found only at higher elevations.
- C. Certain other animal populations in the Great Basin region have actually experienced modest increases in numbers.

18. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A. To elaborate on an explanation of a difference between pikas and other animal populations.
- B. To help explain the statement about pikas that was made in the preceding sentence.
- C. To present new information that qualifies the findings presented in the second sentence.
- D. To minimize the significance of information about pikas presented in the preceding sentence.
- E. To provide evidence that apparently contradicts the observation initially described in the passage.

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage:

*This passage is adapted from material published in 2002.*

In 1971, hot on the heels of plate-tectonic theory's acceptance, J. W. Morgan suggested that hotspots—areas of intense volcanism such as Hawaii, Yellowstone, and Iceland—are fueled by plumes of hot material arising in the deep mantle and punching through the mobile shallow mantle and crust to the surface. Morgan's theory was developed to explain the time-progressive trails of volcanoes associated with some hotspots and the hotspots' apparent fixity relative to one another. If the sources of the volcanism were rooted in the immobile deep mantle, they would not move relative to one another and the plates at the surface would drift above, bearing away trails of volcanism. According to a recent article by geologist G. R. Foulger, however, although hotspots do exist, they do not have time-progressive volcanic trails and are not fixed relative to one another.

19. The passage implies that Morgan's suggestion was
- A. presented as a challenge to a newly accepted theory.
  - B. made on the basis of considerations that have since been questioned.
  - C. rejected despite its success in explaining the phenomena it was intended to explain.
  - D. supplanted by a theory that was more general in scope.
  - E. intended to account for observations that appeared to contradict an accepted theory.



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

20. The passage suggests which of the following about the relationship between the theory of plate tectonics and Morgan's suggestion?

- A. Morgan's suggestion indirectly helped to discredit certain aspects of the theory of drifting tectonic plates.
- B. Morgan's suggestion assumes that the theory of drifting tectonic plates is correct.
- C. Evidence that contradicts Morgan's suggestion must also, by virtue of that fact, contradict the theory of drifting tectonic plates.

## 第三部分 语文

Questions 7 and 8 are based on this passage:

*This passage is adapted from material published in 2000.*

Many cultural anthropologists have come to reject the scientific framework of empiricism that dominated the field until the 1970s and now regard all scientific knowledge as socially constructed. They argue that information about cultures during the empiricist era typically came from anthropologists who brought with them a prepackaged set of conscious and unconscious biases. Cultural anthropology, according to the post-1970s critique, is unavoidably subjective, and the anthropologists should be explicit in acknowledging that fact. Anthropology should stop striving to build a better database about cultural behavior and should turn to developing a more humanistic interpretation of cultures. The new framework holds that it may be more enlightening to investigate the biases of earlier texts than to continue with empirical methodologies.

7. The author implies which of the following about most cultural anthropologists working prior to the 1970s?
- A. They argued that scientific knowledge was socially constructed.
  - B. They were explicit in acknowledging the biases inherent in scientific investigation.
  - C. They regarded scientific knowledge as consisting of empirical truths.
  - D. They shared the same conscious and unconscious biases.
  - E. They acknowledged the need for a new scientific framework.

8. According to the passage, "many cultural anthropologists" today would agree that anthropologists should
- A. build a better, less subjective database about cultural behavior.
  - B. strive to improve the empirical methodologies used until the 1970s.
  - C. reject the notion that scientific knowledge is socially constructed.
  - D. turn to examining older anthropological texts for unacknowledged biases.
  - E. integrate humanistic interpretations with empirical methodologies.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on this passage:

Projecting the idea of a distinctive female demand in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century England was a groundbreaking departure in the history of marketing. **The pioneers were the booksellers and printers who addressed specialist titles to the ladies in the 1600s, while the post-1688 print boom saw the publication of custom-designed ladies' pocket diaries, a proliferation of female manuals of all kinds, the *Female Spectator* in the 1740s and the long-running *Lady's Magazine* from 1770.** The leap to objects was made when leading furniture makers started classifying furniture by the sex, age, and specialist needs of the implied user in the new illustrated catalogs of the 1760s. Of course, sex distinctions in clothes are as old as civilization, while the idea of furniture suited to female needs is not unprecedented (think of birthing stools), but making difference systematic and concrete by means of word, image, and object was a decisive innovation. The rapid diffusion of ladies' and gentlemen's furniture suggests that gender distinctions already resonated powerfully with male and female consumers, but in the extension of the range of differentiated furniture, the projection of the trope by manufacturers thereafter, and its acceptance by consumers, conventional ideas of masculine importance and feminine delicacy were amplified and fixed. In the process, femininity was expressed in a specific and narrowly defined aesthetic register.

9. According to the passage, which of the following is true about furniture prior to the 1760s?

- A. Some furniture made specifically for women already existed.
- B. Most furniture design was already influenced by women's preferences.
- C. Custom-designed furniture was rare.
- D. The range of available furniture was small.
- E. Advertising had rarely been used to generate consumer demand for furniture.

10. Which of the following statements best describes the function of the highlighted sentence in the context of the passage as a whole?

- A. It mitigates a claim that was presented in the first sentence of the passage.
- B. It interprets an example that was introduced in the first sentence of the passage.
- C. It provides historical context for the phenomenon that is analyzed in the remainder of the passage.
- D. It introduces a distinction between two historical approaches that the remainder of the passage elaborates on.
- E. It gives an overview of a historical development that the rest of the passage explores in more detail.



11. The author of the passage would most likely agree with which of the following statements regarding the effect of marketing gender-differentiated furniture?

- A. It introduced new ideas of femininity and masculinity to consumers.
- B. It was more successful than was the marketing of age-differentiated furniture.
- C. It undermined conventional ideas of masculine importance.
- D. It contributed to an increase in custom-designed furniture.
- E. It promulgated a limited definition of femininity.

Question 16 is based on this passage:

Historian :

Plato, writing in the fourth century B.C., describes an island he calls Atlantis, where an ancient civilization, famous for pottery made from clay of an unusual shade of red, flourished before being destroyed by volcanic eruptions. It has traditionally been held that **Atlantis is entirely a creation of Plato's imagination**. However, archaeologists now believe that volcanic eruptions destroyed a civilization on a Greek island today called Santorini roughly when Plato's Atlantis was supposedly destroyed. And because Santorini also has unusual red clay deposits, some scholars now contend that Santorini was Plato's Atlantis. Yet the fact remains that writers before Plato never mention an Atlantis-like civilization. Since they would certainly have done so if such a civilization had existed, **the traditional view is surely correct**.

16. In the historian's argument, the two portions highlighted play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a position that the historian considers; the second states the historian's conclusion concerning that position.
- B. The first is a position that the historian rejects; the second is a conclusion drawn to justify that rejection.
- C. The first presents a position that is upheld by the historian; the second presents the historian's conclusion concerning a different position.
- D. The first presents evidence in support of the historian's conclusion; the second presents that conclusion.
- E. The first is a position that the historian evaluates; the second provides evidence to support the historian's assessment of that position.

Questions 17 and 18 are based on this passage:

Octopuses show surprising cognitive abilities: solving mazes, learning cues, and remembering solutions. Furthermore, recent studies suggest that octopuses may display the first “personalities” ever measured in an invertebrate: confronted with the same threats and food stimuli, individual octopuses react differently. Until recently, such traits were thought to be exclusive to higher vertebrates and to develop primarily among long-lived, social animals. **Longevity, it was thought, justifies the biological "investment" in big, complex brains.** Why would the short-lived, solitary octopus develop such traits? Mather postulates that animals that pursue varied food sources in changeable, perilous habitats must develop a wide range of hunting and defensive strategies. Variation in the temperament of individuals enhances survival in a volatile, competitive milieu by ensuring that different individuals respond differently to changing conditions so some will thrive.

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

- A. It articulates a conjecture central to Mather's theory.
- B. It identifies a trait that is thought to be unique to social species.
- C. It presents evidence that undermines a formerly widely held view.
- D. It explains the logic underlying a view that has recently been challenged.
- E. It points out a crucial distinction between cognitively complex species and other species.

18. It can be inferred that prior to the findings on octopuses discussed in the passage, a dominant view held that

- A. hunting and defensive strategies are unrelated to brain size.
- B. longevity has no relation to a species' development of advanced cognitive skills.
- C. in changeable, perilous habitats, social animals are better able to survive than solitary animals.
- D. the behavior of invertebrates of the same species is likely to vary little in response to a particular stimulus.
- E. individuals of an invertebrate species and individuals of a vertebrate species are equally likely to display individual “personalities”.

Questions 19 and 20 are based on this passage:

In the 1920s, Gerstmann described a set of problems found in people who have suffered damage to the brain's left parietal lobe, problems that include being unable to understand arithmetic and having difficulty identifying one's fingers. There is still no agreement on whether the symptoms Gerstmann noticed constitute a syndrome, but **the parts of the brain used for storing facts about numbers and for representing the fingers are close to each other**. Mental representations of numbers and of fingers may therefore be functionally connected. A **2005 experiment** had people perform some tasks requiring dexterity and others involving matching pairs of numbers, while an area of their parietal lobes—the left angular gyrus—was stimulated by a magnetic field. Facility at both sets of tasks was impaired.

19. The author of the passage would most likely agree that the highlighted statement suggests

- A. a flaw in the experiment conducted in 2005.
- B. a means by which dexterity might compensate for a loss of arithmetic ability.
- C. an explanation for some of Gerstmann's observations.
- D. an anomaly in some of Gerstmann's results.
- E. a reason to doubt damage to the left parietal lobe as a causal factor in certain symptoms.



20. The author of the passage describes the “2005 experiment” and its results primarily in order to

- A. establish the proximity between the part of the brain used for storing numerical information and the part used for representing the fingers.
- B. illustrate the implications that Gerstmann’s work may have for experimental research.
- C. cast doubt on the idea that damage to the left parietal lobe causes the set of problems that Gerstmann described.
- D. support a hypothesis about a significant association between parts of the brain related to fingers and to numbers.
- E. suggest that the problems Gerstmann noted in relation to numbers and fingers have a different cause than the other problems associated with parietal lobe damage

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