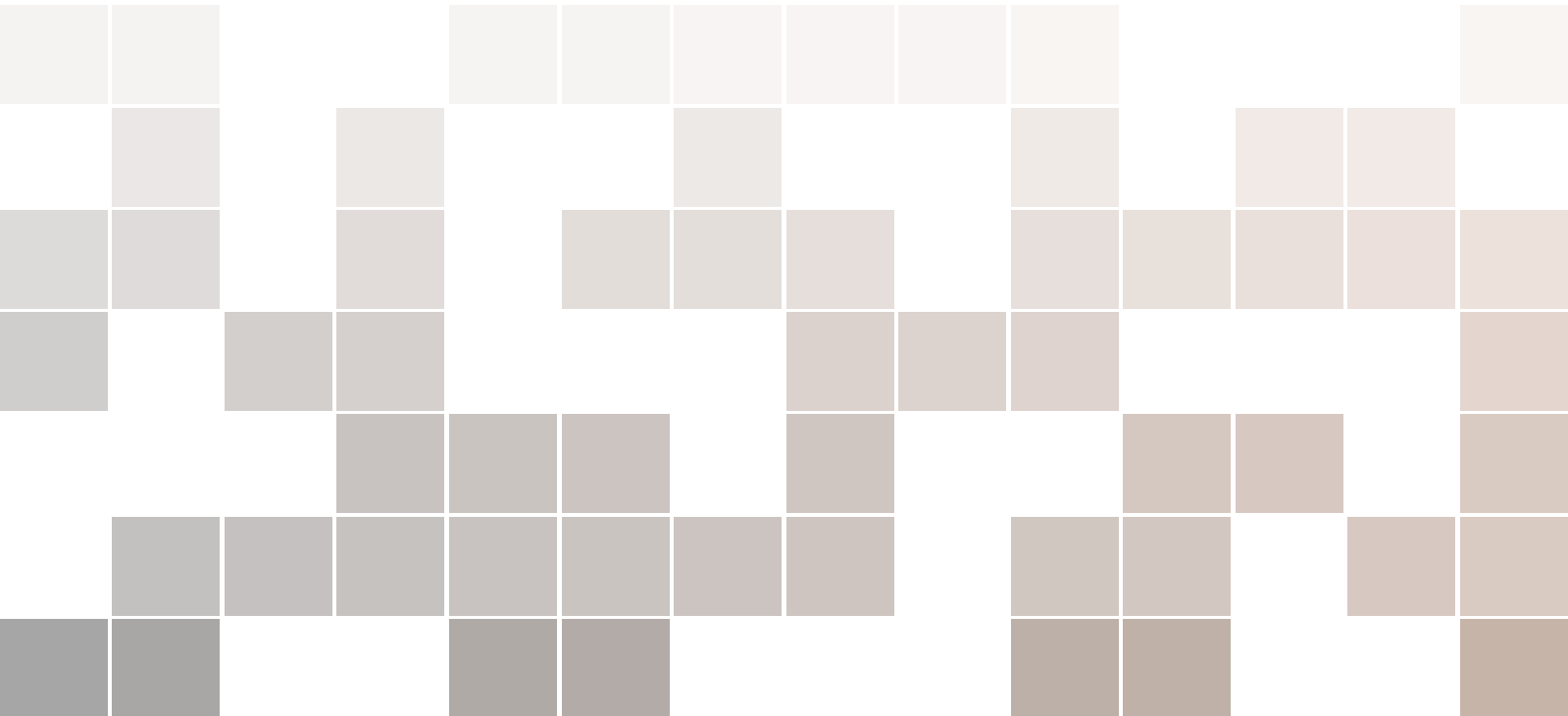


陈琦 GRE 填空强化 36 套

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《陈琦 GRE 填空强化 36 套（老 G 版）》使用说明

首先，恭喜你完成了第一阶段《陈琦 GRE 填空基础 24 套》的训练，欢迎进入到“陈琦 GRE 填空训练”的第二阶段——《陈琦 GRE 填空强化 36 套（老 G 版）》的练习。本部分题目完全来自于老 GRE 考试的真题，原汁原味，没有任何改编。

这些题目中虽然没有 3 空题，但是 3 空题无非是更多句子的累加，因此如果考生能按照使用方法认真完成这部分题目，3 空题的解决也是唾手可得。

我们追求的不是题目的形式，而是你真实功力的提升。

适用对象

本材料属于“陈琦 GRE 填空训练”系列的第二部分，**适合于已经完成基础 24 套且保证每套在 20 分钟内的错误个数不超过两个的考生**，同时适用于备考处于 GRE 200–400 小时阶段的考生，以及参加培训机构中“GRE 1 对 1，GRE 强化，GRE 考前冲刺班，GRE 全程班与 GRE 直通车”中期阶段培训时期课程的考生。

题目来源

该部分题目完全源自于老 GRE 真题，是市面上流传的 GRE 的三个“大白本”，**以及自 2002 年 11 月 GRE 考试在中国大陆地区恢复成笔考以来，考生从考场中搜集的完整的 GRE 填空套题（极其罕见和完整）**的合集。针对市面上盗版大白本印刷质量差，题目不完整，没有专项的填空练习的现状，琦叔的“再要你命 3000”团队专门将三个大白本整理后，将此份必备填空备考资料——《陈琦 GRE 填空强化 36 套（老 G 版）》呈现给各位考生。该套备考资料收录的老 GRE 填空题目是市面上最全面的题目，相对于陈圣元老师的《GRE 句子填空》我们增加了 No2 与 No3 的题目和考生从考场收集的笔考完整题目。

本材料题目的构成如下：

- 第一部分是北美 80 年代的 NO 题，从 NO.2 到 NO.9，共 378 题；
- 第二部分是国内 1990-1994 的老 GRE 题目，共 196 题；

- 第三部分是国内 1995-1999 的老 GRE 题目，共 140 题；
- 第四部分是 2002 年 11 月，2006 年 6 月，2008 年 6 月学生搜集的罕见而完整的题目，共 42 题。

老 GRE 从 99 年 4 月至 2002 年 9 月为机考，该部分为残存机经，可以在太傻、寄托天下的考古贴里找到残存的题目，但已没有备考价值。从 2002 年 11 月至 2011 年 6 月 11 日恢复为笔考。综上，老 GRE 题目共计 756 个题目。我们将 21 个题目记为一套，共计 36 套。是备考 GRE 的考生在现有的备考资料中分量最重的题目之一。在整理新 GRE 填空题目的时候，我们也发现大量现有填空题目改编于甚至直接照搬我们整理的合集的题目。

本材料收集的题目是 ETS 所出的 GRE 真题，没有经过任何改编，相比于市面上改编的“X 皮书”而言，是原汁原味真题，更不会出现“X 皮书”中因为选项删减不讲究，造成的“破坏选项耦合”的现象（具体请参考[一位考生的文章](#)，非常重要!!! 请从头到尾看完!!!）。希望大家做透这个部分的真题，相应的题目改编版我们会在《陈琦 GRE 填空强化 36 套》（新 G 版）中呈现。但改编必然会降低题目原本的特质。但改编版本通过调整题目顺序，可以再次让同学们在新顺序中刷题目的遍数。

使用方法

建议参加琦叔 GRE 培训的同学在课程结束，整理好笔记，用课上讲授的方法做完成补充训练。同时对于单词的含义是否把握，句子内部的重复是否搞清楚的工作则需要同学们在课下借助本练习与《新 GRE 核心词汇考法精析》（再要你命 3000）来完成并巩固。建议至少完成 2 遍。具体训练方法如下：

- 在每套练习之前，提炼了该部分题目最为核心的单词，请大家先在 3000 中熟悉这些单词的考法，再进行题目的训练。对于 3000 中没有收录的单词，我们会给出这些单词的中英文解释。有些词汇会在《陈琦填空基础 24 套》中出现，这样一方面证明了这些高频词的重要性，另一方面也可以帮助“过遍数”加深印象。这部分单词的整理，是本材料的亮点之一。使得考生没有必要在单词书中单词都熟练的情况下在进行练习，让考生可以尽快了解单词在上下文中的考法。
- 在单词熟悉之后，可以开始题目的训练，36 套每套 21 个题目，建议 20 分钟一组来做。以前老 GRE 的填空 7 个题目一组，我们建议学生 6-7 分钟完成。前 18 套（原 NO 题目，难度相对于后 18 套题目略高）进行不限制时间的计时。做题的原则是，做懂比做对更重要，所以不建议大家掐时间训练。第一轮训练重点在于结合题目，抓住 ETS 的主考词汇。可以在训练的时候，用题目答案结合《再要你命 3000》深入理解主考词汇，尤其要关注词条下面的同反义词。此处不建议使用除《再要你命 3000》以外的词汇书帮助记忆，因为会存在词汇释义不准确，记忆负担过重的问题；同时也不建议使用 Merriam-Webster Dictionary，因为韦氏词典释义过多，解释过难，不适合初级备考者使用。

- 在完成**后 18 套**练习的时候，请掐时间训练，每一套 20 分钟。其中每个 section 的 6, 7, 13, 14, 20, 21 题为 ETS 默认的难度较大的题目。每套 21 个题目，如果在规定 20 分钟内错误个数在 3 个以内，对应新 GRE 语文分数约为 162+; 如果在 4-6 个，约为 158-161。
- 第 2 遍做题的时候，请大家用课上的方法，找出做题的线索词，关键词与对应，熟悉 ETS 出题的原则，融会贯通，这样就可以站在 ETS 出题的角度看这些题目，做到这一步你就是 ETS 他爹（娘）。**具体做题方法可以参看网络课堂：**

http://www.koolearn.com/product/25261_1.html

建议同学们把最基本的功底打扎实之后再去接触更复杂的三空题目以及阅读题目。所有的 Verbal 题目都是基于改写的重复。在三空与阅读中，改写的重复的平均难度高于单空与双空题目。如果定位语文目标低于 162 分，24 套基础，36 套强化，OG 和 PP2 中的填空已经可以达到足够的训练。

《陈琦 GRE 填空强化 36 套（老 G 版）》每个星期更新 12 套，争取在 3 周之内更新完毕，满足不同阶段的考生备考的需求。希望同学们紧跟我们的填空套题进行反复训练，丢掉手中的假题。

每周更新我们都会通过新浪微博：@再要你命 3000 第一时间发布，欢迎大家下载使用。

题目的解析会以纸质书的形式进行发布，也欢迎同学们提出题目的独到解法与疑问。

在该强化训练之后，我们会继续发布后续的“陈琦 GRE 填空训练”的最新练习题目供各位高足备考使用。

愿我们共同拿下新 GRE 最核心的单词！

愿我们在考场上面对新 GRE 题目，来一个，灭一个！

欢迎各位考生关注并联系我们
联系邮箱：qishu109@gmail.com
新浪微博：@再要你命 3000
微信公共平台：琦叔 GRE
人人网：陈琦 公共主页



koolearn 平台

课程大类	课程小类	课程时长	课程内容
GRE 考前真题点词班	A（已结束）	2 小时	真题高频词串讲 A
	B（已结束）	2 小时	真题高频词串讲 B
	C（已结束）	2 小时	真题高频词串讲 C
	D（已结束）	2 小时	真题高频词串讲 D
	E（报名中）	2 小时	真题高频词串讲 E
	F（报名中）	2 小时	真题高频词串讲 F

适合学员：建议 3 周之内参加考试同学报名。

课程简介：你可以在 D 班之后加上 E 班、F 班……一直到 Z 班，我们一直在更新，请跟上我们的节奏。我们的课程内容基于来之不易的限制级资料，将把最新题目中的最核心的词汇抽取出来，借助这些单词之前的考过的题目，用富有节奏感的安排带着同学们完成考前的“最强词汇”串讲。我们为大家打造的考前点词班是每位考生参加 GRE 考试的最基本配置。从此之后，考场上不认识主考单词的时代将一去不复返了！每期班会涉及 1 套真题中的主考单词，建议从当下最新的班级开始报名，一直更新学校到你离开 GRE 的那一天。我们的班级每期的串讲内容完全不同，每 2 次考试结束之后会有一期新的班级。提醒大家的是，如果大家在考场上看到了相似或者相同的东西，也希望能够控制情绪，不要影响其他同学的答题。

敬请期待我们的后续课程！课程咨询，请联系：

线下课程：戈弋 15201133035 线上课程：高宇 18911593196

邮箱咨询：qishu109@gmail.com 微信公共平台：“琦叔 GRE”

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第四套

4.1 核心词汇表

《新 GRE 核心词汇考法精析》收录单词（共 40 词）

abundant	acknowledge	brittle	callous
clarity	contempt	convenience	corroborate
debacle	deleterious	derivative	donor
endorse	equivalent	exquisite	gainsay
hasten	impromptu	inconsequential	ingenuous
intensify	intrinsic	justify	liability
misfortune	novel	perceptive	prevalent
profusion	redundant	repress	sophisticated
stratagem	substantial	substitute	superfluous
supplement	temporal	underscore	vocation

基础单词补充（共 27 词）

advantage *n.* 利好: Benefit or profit; gain.

affection *n.* 仁慈: A tender feeling toward another; fondness.

conventional *adj.* 惯常的: Based on or in accordance with general agreement, use, or practice; customary.

curiosity *n.* 好奇心: A desire to know about people or things that do not concern one; nosiness.

definition *n.* 定义: A statement conveying fundamental character.

demand *v.tr.* 要求: To require as useful, just, proper, or necessary; call for.

divergence *n.* 分开: The state of being divergent.

economy *n.* 简洁: Efficient, sparing, or conservative use.

exceed *v.tr.* 比...更好/超过: To be greater than; surpass.

explain *v.tr.* 解释: To define; expound.

immediacy *n.* 直接性: Lack of an intervening or mediating agency; directness.

innovation *n.* 创新/革新: The act of introducing something new.

keen *adj.* 敏锐的: Sharp; vivid; strong.

limited *adj.* 有限的: Confined or restricted within certain limits.

measure *v.tr.* 估量: To estimate by evaluation or comparison.

mobility *n.* 流动性: The quality or state of being mobile.

order *v.tr.* 下令: To give a command or an instruction.

practice *n.* 习惯 (的行为): A habitual or customary action or act.

prior *adj.* 先前的: Preceding in time or order.

publicize *v.tr.* 使...为公众所注意: To give publicity to.

representative *adj.* 代表性的: Like or typical of others of the same class.

restrict *v.tr.* 限制: To keep or confine within limits.

retrospect *n.* 回顾/反思: A review, survey, or contemplation of things in the past.

ruin *v.tr.* 毁坏: To destroy completely; demolish.

stable *adj.* 稳定的: Resistant to change of position or condition; steadfast.

undoing *n.* (崩毁的) 原因: A cause or source of ruin; downfall.

warning *adj.* (坏事情的) 征兆: An intimation, a threat, or a sign of impending danger or evil.

4.2 练习题

4-1

Faraday does not _____ any particular theory; she believes that each theory increases our understanding of some dreams but that no single theory can _____ them all.

- ☒ A endorse ... explain
- ☐ B discuss ... simplify
- ☐ C mention ... replace
- ☐ D evaluate ... identify
- ☐ E criticize ... eradicate

4-2

Although his outnumbered troops fought bravely, the general felt he had no choice but to _____ defeat and _____ a retreat.

失败的事实n.

将领

- ☐ A hasten ... suggest
- ☐ B seek ... try
- ☐ C oversee ... reject
- ☐ D overcome ... request
- ☒ E acknowledge ... order

4-3

Despite some allowances for occupational mobility, the normal expectation of seventeenth-century English society was that the child's vocation would develop along familial lines; _____ the career of one's parents was therefore _____.

- ☐ A disagreement with ... forbidden
- ☒ B divergence from ... limited
- ☐ C preparation for ... difficult
- ☐ D reliance on ... unanticipated
- ☐ E assumption of ... premature

4-4

The little-known but rapidly expanding use of computers in mapmaking is technologically similar to the more _____ uses in designing everything from bolts to satellites.

- ☐ A recent
- ☐ B impromptu
- ☒ C publicized
- ☒ D ingenuous
- ☐ E secure

螺丝

区分 ingenious

4-5

The impact of a recently published collection of essays, written during and about the last presidential campaign, is lessened by its timing; it comes too late to affect us with its _____ and too soon for us to read it out of historical _____.

- ☐ A foresight ... anxiety
- ☐ B research ... consistency
- ☒ C assuredness ... skepticism
- ☒ D immediacy ... curiosity
- ☐ E veracity ... respect

4-6

It would be misleading to use a published play to generalize about fifteenth-century drama: the very fact of publication should serve as a _____ of the play's _____ character.

- ☐ A qualification . . . unusual
- ☐ B manifestation . . . unsophisticated
- ☒ C restatement . . . untraditional
- ☐ D warning . . . unrepresentative
- ☐ E demonstration . . . unliterary

4-7

The Neoplatonists' conception of a deity, in which perfection was measured by abundant fecundity, was contradicted by that of the Aristotelians, in which perfection was displayed in the _____ of creation.

- ☐ A profusion
- ☐ B precision
- ☐ C variety
- ☐ D clarity
- ☒ E economy

节约；经济的

4-8

Stress is experienced when an individual feels that the _____ of the environment _____ that individual's resources for handling them.

- ☐ A circumstances . . . intensify
- ☐ B details . . . exclude
- ☒ C demands . . . exceed
- ☐ D facets . . . imply
- ☐ E benefits . . . reveal

4-9

To compensate for the substantial decline in the availability of fossil fuels in future years, we will have to provide at least _____ alternative energy source.

- ☐ A an anticipated
- ☐ B an official
- ☒ C an equivalent
- ☐ D a derivative
- ☐ E a redundant

4-10

Students of the Great Crash of 1929 have never understood why even the most informed observers did not recognize and heed the _____ economic danger signals that in _____ seem so apparent.

这说明两空应相反

- ☐ A obvious ... combination
- ☐ B early ... conclusion
- ☐ C direct ... application
- ☐ D future ... potential
- ☒ E prior ... retrospect

4-11

While admitting that the risks incurred by use of the insecticide were not _____, the manufacturer's spokesperson argued that effective _____ were simply not available.

- ☒ A inconsequential ... substitutes
- ☐ B unusual ... alternatives
- ☐ C increasing ... procedures
- ☐ D indeterminable ... safeguards
- ☐ E proven ... antidotes

4-12

Because time in India is conceived statically rather than dynamically, Indian languages emphasize nouns rather than verbs, since nouns express the more _____ aspects of a thing.

- ☐ A paradoxical
- ☐ B prevalent
- ☐ C temporal
- ☐ D successive
- ☒ E stable

4-13

The essence of belief is the establishment of ____; different beliefs are distinguishable by the different modes of action to which they give rise.

引起，招致：产生

- ☐ A love
- ☒ B practice
- ☐ C trust
- ☐ D commitments
- ☐ E allegiances

4-14

The simplicity of the theory — its main attraction is also its ____, for only by ____ the assumptions of the theory is it possible to explain the most recent observations made by researchers.

衰败

- ☒ A liability ... accepting
- ☐ B virtue ... qualifying
- ☐ C downfall ... considering
- ☐ D glory ... rejecting
- ☐ E undoing ... supplementing

4-15

Our young people, whose ____ sensitivities have not yet become ____, have a purer and more immediate response than we do to our environment.

- ☐ A native ... excited
- ☐ B keen ... calloused
- ☐ C dull ... numbed
- ☐ D impartial ... objective
- ☒ E sophisticated ... perceptive

麻木的；无情的

指主动的感知力
不是被感知

4-16

The repudiation of Puritanism in seventeenth-century England expressed itself not only in retaliatory laws to ____ Puritans, but also in a general attitude of ____ for Puritans.

- ☒ A restrict ... contempt
- ☐ B regulate ... regard
- ☐ C benefit ... affection
- ☐ D repress ... respect
- ☐ E evade ... hatred

4-17

It is a great _____ to be able to transfer useful genes with as little extra gene material as possible, because the donor's genome may contain, in addition to desirable genes, many genes with _____ effects.

- ☐ A misfortune ... unpredictable
- ☐ B disappointment ... superfluous
- ☐ C convenience ... exquisite
- ☐ D accomplishment ... profound
- ☒ E advantage ... deleterious

4-18

Because it has no distinct and recognizable typographical form and few recurring narrative conventions, the novel is, of all literary genres, the least susceptible to _____.

- ☒ A misuse
- ☐ B imprecision
- ☐ C inquiry
- ☐ D **definition**
- ☐ E innovation

4-19

The brittle fronds of the Boston fern break easily and become brown, so that the overall appearance of the plant is _____ unless the broken fronds are cut off.

- ☐ A admired
- ☐ B overrated
- ☐ C disparaged
- ☐ D blunted
- ☒ E ruined

4-20

There is no necessary intrinsic connection between a word and the thing it refers to; the relationship is purely ____.

就是说一个词和它指的东西并没有内在联系，其之间的关系仅仅只是习惯性的

- A conventional
- B consistent
- C strategic
- ~~D illustrative~~
- E problematical

习惯性的

4-21

That the Third Battalion's fifty-percent casualty rate transformed its assault on Hill 306 from a brilliant stratagem into a debacle does not ____ eyewitness reports of its commander's extraordinary ____ in deploying his forces.

怀疑题有问题

- A justify ... rapidity
- B gainsay ... cleverness
- C corroborate ... determination
- ~~D invalidate ... brutality~~
- E underscore ... ineptitude

与能力无关

第五套

5.1 核心词汇表

《新 GRE 核心词汇考法精析》收录单词（共 40 词）

abstruse	antipathy	authority	callous
cherished	connoisseur	consent	conviction
credit	cryptic	decipher	disinterested
dubious	enthusiasm	explicit	flaw
frivolous	impunity	infirm	innovative
minute	novel	novice	original
parody	precedent	preoccupation	propriety
qualify	reflect	reluctant	rudimentary
scourge	specific	specious	spurious
strength	unassailable	vex	willful

故意的；任性的

基础单词补充（共 25 词）

complication *n.* 复杂情况：A factor, a condition, or an element that complicates.

construction *n.* 构架：A structure, such as a building, framework, or model.

demographic *adj.* 人口统计的：Of or relating to demography.

disinterested *adj.* 无偏见的：Free of bias and self-interest; impartial.

distinct *adj.* 不同的：Readily distinguishable from all others; discrete.

execute *v.tr.* 做/执行：To put into effect; carry out.

friend *n.* 拥护者：One who supports, sympathizes with, or patronizes a group, cause, or movement.

fundamental *adj.* 基础的：Of or relating to the foundation or base; elementary.

intricate *adj.* 难以理解的：Solvable or comprehensible only with painstaking effort.

intrinsic *adj.* 本质上的：Of or relating to the essential nature of a thing; inherent.

irrational *adj.* 不理智的：Marked by a lack of accord with reason or sound judgment.

judge *n.* 鉴定家: One who makes estimates as to worth, quality, or fitness.

lack *n.* 缺乏: A deficiency or an absence.

maturity *n.* 成熟: The state or quality of being mature.

notorious *adj.* 众所周知(坏)的: Known widely and usually unfavorably; infamous.

overemphasize *v.tr.* 过分强调: To place too much emphasis on or employ too much emphasis.

prevailing *adj.* 普遍的: Most frequent or common; predominant.

protection *n.* 受保护: The condition of being protected.

provocative *adj.* 挑衅的: Tending to provoke.

repugnance *n.* 特别反感: Extreme dislike or aversion.

resolve *v.tr.* 解决: To find a solution to; solve.

skepticism *n.* 怀疑(的态度): A doubting or questioning attitude or state of mind; dubiety.

sympathetical *adj.* 赞同的: Favorably inclined.

unexpected *adj.* 不可改变的: Coming without warning; unforeseen.

vulnerable *adj.* 易受谴责的: Open to censure or criticism; assailable.

5.2 练习题

5-1

Hydrogen is the _____ element of the universe in that it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.

- ☐ A steadiest
- ☐ B expendable
- ☐ C lightest
- ☐ D final
- ☒ E fundamental

5-2

Few of us take the pains to study our cherished convictions; indeed, we almost have a natural _____ doing so.

- ☐ A aptitude for
- ☒ B repugnance to
- ☐ C interest in
- ☐ D ignorance of
- ☐ E reaction after

5-3

不光彩的殊荣

It is his dubious distinction to have proved what nobody would think of denying, that Romero at the age of sixty-four writes with all the characteristics of ____.

- ☒ A maturity
- ☐ B fiction
- ☐ C inventiveness
- ☐ D art
- ☐ E brilliance

5-4

The primary criterion for ____ a school is its recent performance: critics are ____ to extend credit for earlier victories.

- ☐ A evaluating ... prone
- ☐ B investigating ... hesitant
- ☒ C judging ... reluctant
- ☐ D improving ... eager
- ☐ E administering ... persuaded

5-5

Number theory is rich in problems of an especially ____ sort: they are tantalizingly simple to state but ____ difficult to solve.

- ☒ A cryptic ... deceptively
- ☐ B spurious ... equally
- ☐ C abstruse ... ostensibly
- ☐ D elegant ... rarely
- ☐ E vexing ... notoriously

逗人的，挑逗性的

欺骗性的难就不是真的难

表面难也不是真的难

5-6

In failing to see that the justice's pronouncement merely ____ previous decisions rather than actually establishing a precedent, the novice law clerk ____ the scope of the justice's judgment.

- 摘要，概括
- ☐ A synthesized ... limited
 - ☐ B overturned ... misunderstood
 - ☒ C endorsed ... nullified
 - ☐ D **qualified ... overemphasized**
 - ☐ E recapitulated ... defined
- 证明合格；限制

5-7

When theories formerly considered to be _____ in their scientific objectivity are found instead to reflect a consistent observational and evaluative bias, then the presumed neutrality of science gives way to the recognition that categories of knowledge are human _____.

- ☒ A disinterested ... constructions
 - ☐ B callous ... errors
 - ☐ C verifiable ... prejudices
 - ☐ D convincing ... imperatives
 - ☐ E unassailable ... fantasies
- 中立，（带点客观的意思）
- 有主观的意思

5-8

Although the minuet appeared simple, its _____ steps had to be studied very carefully before they could be gracefully _____ in public.

- ☐ A progressive ... revealed
- ☒ B intricate ... executed
- ☐ C rudimentary ... allowed
- ☐ D minute ... discussed
- ☐ E entertaining ... stylized

5-9

The results of the experiments performed by Elizabeth Hazen and Rachel Brown were _____ not only because these results challenged old assumptions but also because they called the _____ methodology into question.

- ☒ A provocative ... prevailing
- ☐ B predictable ... contemporary
- ☐ C inconclusive ... traditional
- ☐ D intriguing ... projected
- ☐ E specious ... original

5-10

Despite the _____ of many of their colleagues, some scholars have begun to emphasize "pop culture" as a key for _____ the myths, hopes, and fears of contemporary society.

- ☐ A antipathy ... entangling
- ☐ B discernment ... evaluating
- ☐ C pedantry ... reinstating
- ☒ D skepticism ... deciphering
- ☐ E enthusiasm ... symbolizing

5-11

In the seventeenth century, direct flouting of a generally accepted system of values was regarded as _____, even as a sign of madness.

even when这种含义才是
表反义
单纯的even表递进

- ☐ A adventurous
- ☐ B frivolous
- ☐ C willful
- ☐ D impermissible
- ☒ E irrational

5-12

Queen Elizabeth I has quite correctly been called a _____ of the arts, because many young artists received her patronage.

- ☐ A connoisseur
- ☐ B critic
- ☒ C friend
- ☐ D scourge
- ☐ E judge

5-13

Because outlaws were denied _____ under medieval law, anyone could raise a hand against them with legal _____.

- ☐ A propriety ... authority
- ☐ B **protection ... impunity**
- ☐ C collusion ... consent
- ☒ D rights ... collaboration
- ☐ E provisions ... validity

所以两空应该是同义词

等价同义

5-14

Rather than enhancing a country's security, the successful development of nuclear weapons could serve at first to increase that country's ____.

- ☐ A boldness
- ☐ B influence
- ☐ C responsibility
- ☐ D moderation
- ☒ E vulnerability

5-15

Physicists rejected the innovative experimental technique because, although it ____ some problems, it also produced new ____.

- ☐ A clarified ... data
- ☐ B eased ... interpretations
- ☒ C resolved ... complications
- ☐ D caused ... hypotheses
- ☐ E revealed ... inconsistencies

5-16

During a period of protracted illness, the sick can become infirm, ____ both the strength to work and many of the specific skills they once possessed.

- ☐ A regaining
- ☐ B denying
- ☐ C pursuing
- ☐ D insuring
- ☒ E losing

5-17

The pressure of population on available resources is the key to understanding history; consequently, any historical writing that takes no cognizance of ____ facts is ____ flawed.

- ☒ A demographic ... intrinsically
- ☐ B ecological ... marginally
- ☐ C cultural ... substantively
- ☐ D psychological ... philosophically
- ☐ E political ... demonstratively

5-18

It is puzzling to observe that Jones's novel has recently been criticized for its _____ structure, since commentators have traditionally argued that its most obvious _____ is its relentlessly rigid, indeed schematic, framework.

- ☐ A attention to ... preoccupation
- ☐ B speculation about ... characteristic
- ☐ C parody of ... disparity
- ☐ D violation of ... contradiction
- ☒ E lack of ... flaw

5-19

It comes as no surprise that societies have codes of behavior; the character of the codes, **on the other hand**, can often be _____.

表反义

- ☒ A predictable
- ☐ B unexpected
- ☐ C admirable
- ☐ D explicit
- ☐ E confusing

5-20

The characterization of historical analysis as a form of fiction is not likely to be received _____ by either historians or literary critics, who agree that history and fiction deal with _____ orders of experience.

- ☐ A quietly ... significant
- ☐ B enthusiastically ... shifting
- ☐ C passively ... unusual
- ☒ D sympathetically ... distinct
- ☐ E contentiously ... realistic

5-21

For some time now, _____ has been presumed not to exist: the cynical conviction that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom.

不等，所以选项要选一个表示相等的

- ☐ A rationality
- ☐ B flexibility
- ☐ C diffidence
- ☒ D disinterestedness
- ☐ E insincerity

第六套

6.1 核心词汇表

《新 GRE 核心词汇考法精析》收录单词（共 43 词）

abstract	acute	anachronistic	anomalous
apprehension	assess	axiomatic	bound
censure	compelling	compromise	conductive
confident	demonstrate	diversity	doctrinaire
eclectic	incessant	inimical	intrigue
judicious	lethal	methodical	monotonous
neutralize	nurture	pragmatic	prerequisite
prophetic	quixotic	rational	refractory
restitution	salutary	sensitive	severe
subsidiary	superfluous	surrogate	tedious
therapeutic	timely	undermine	

基础单词补充（共 17 词）

adjust *v.tr.* 使适应：To adapt or conform, as to new conditions.

capricious *adj.* 多变的：Characterized by or subject to whim; impulsive and unpredictable.

continual *adj.* 不间断的：Not interrupted; steady.

dissolution *n.* 瓦解：Termination or extinction by disintegration or dispersion.

emergence *n.* 出现：The act or process of emerging.

frugal *adj.* 节俭的：Practicing or marked by economy, as in the expenditure of money or the use of material resources.

hardheaded *adj.* 顽固的：Stubborn; willful.

idiosyncrasy *n.* 个性：A structural or behavioral characteristic peculiar to an individual or a group.

imperceptible *adj.* 无法察觉的：Impossible or difficult to perceive by the mind or senses.

inexhaustible *adj.* 用之不竭的: That cannot be entirely consumed or used up.

influence *n.* 影响: A power affecting a person, thing, or course of events, especially one that operates without any direct or apparent eff.

involvement *n.* 牵连: To connect closely and often incriminatingly; implicate.

mechanism *n.* 机制: An instrument or a process, physical or mental, by which something is done or comes into being.

preserve *v.tr.* 保存: To keep in perfect or unaltered condition; maintain unchanged.

propitiatory *adj.* 安慰的: Of or offered in propitiation; conciliatory.

reciprocity *n.* 互利: A mutual or cooperative interchange of favors or privileges, especially the exchange of rights or privileges of trade between nations.

reenact *v.tr.* 重新制定: To enact again.

6.2 练习题

6-1

The _____ of mass literacy coincided with the first industrial revolution; in turn, the new expansion in literacy, as well as cheaper printing, helped to nurture the _____ of popular literature.

- ☐ A building ... mistrust
- ☐ B reappearance ... display
- ☐ C receipt ... source
- ☐ D selection ... influence
- ☒ E emergence ... rise

6-2

Although ancient tools were _____ preserved, enough have survived to allow us to demonstrate an occasionally interrupted but generally _____ progress through prehistory.

- ☐ A partially ... noticeable
- ☐ B superficially ... necessary
- ☐ C unwittingly ... documented
- ☒ D rarely ... continual
- ☐ E needlessly ... incessant

6-3

In part of the Arctic, the land grades into the landfast ice so _____ that you can walk off the coast and not know you are over the hidden sea.

- ☐ A permanently
- ☒ B imperceptibly
- ☐ C irregularly
- ☐ D precariously
- ☐ E slightly

6-4

Kagan maintains that an infant's reactions to its first stressful experiences are part of a natural process of development, not harbingers of childhood unhappiness or _____ signs of adolescent anxiety.

- ☒ A prophetic
- ☐ B normal
- ☐ C monotonous
- ☐ D virtual
- ☐ E typical

6-5

An investigation that is _____ can occasionally yield new facts, even notable ones, but typically the appearance of such facts is the result of a search in a definite direction.

- ☐ A timely
- ☒ B unguided
- ☐ C consistent
- ☐ D uncomplicated
- ☐ E subjective

6-6

Like many eighteenth-century scholars who lived by cultivating those in power, Winckelmann neglected to neutralize, by some _____ gesture of comradeship, the resentment his peers were bound to feel because of his _____ the high and mighty.

等价于propitiatory

- ☐ A quixotic ... intrigue with
- ☐ B enigmatic ... familiarity with
- ☒ C propitiatory ... involvement with
- ☐ D salutary ... questioning of
- ☐ E unfeigned ... sympathy for

6-7

In a _____ society that worships efficiency, it is difficult for a sensitive and idealistic person to make the kinds of _____ decisions that alone spell success as it is defined by such a society.

- ☐ A bureaucratic ... edifying
- ☒ B pragmatic ... hardheaded
- ☐ C rational ... well-intentioned
- ☒ D competitive ... evenhanded
- ☐ E modern ... dysfunctional

讲究实际的；固执的

6-8

Her _____ should not be confused with miserliness; as long as I have known her, she has always been willing to assist those who are in need.

- ☐ A intemperance
- ☐ B intolerance
- ☐ C apprehension
- ☐ D diffidence
- ☒ E frugality

6-9

Natural selection tends to eliminate genes that cause inherited diseases, acting most strongly against the most severe diseases; consequently, hereditary diseases that are _____ would be expected to be very _____, but, surprisingly, they are not.

- ☒ A lethal ... rare
- ☐ B untreated ... dangerous
- ☐ C unusual ... refractory
- ☐ D new ... perplexing
- ☐ E widespread ... acute

6-10

Unfortunately, his damaging attacks on the ramifications of the economic policy have been _____ by his wholehearted acceptance of that policy's underlying assumptions.

- ☐ A supplemented
- ☒ B undermined
- ☐ C wasted
- ☐ D diverted
- ☐ E redeemed

6-11

During the opera's most famous aria the tempo chosen by the orchestra's conductor seemed _____, without necessary relation to what had gone before.

- ☐ A tedious
- ☐ B melodious
- ☒ C capricious
- ☐ D compelling
- ☐ E cautious

6-12

In the machinelike world of classical physics, the human intellect appears _____, since the mechanical nature of classical physics does not _____ creative reasoning, the very ability that had made the formulation of classical principles possible.

- ☒ A anomalous ... allow for
- ☐ B abstract ... speak to
- ☐ C anachronistic ... deny
- ☐ D enduring ... value
- ☐ E contradictory ... exclude

6-13

During the 1960's assessments of the family shifted remarkably, from general endorsement of it as a worthwhile, stable institution to widespread _____ it as an oppressive and bankrupt one whose _____ was both imminent and welcome.

- ☐ A flight from ... restitution
- ☐ B fascination with ... corruption
- ☐ C rejection of ... vogue
- ☒ D ~~censure of ... dissolution~~
- ☐ E relinquishment of ... ascent

流行

stable反义
bankrupt同义

6-14

Documenting science's _____ philosophy would be _____, since it is almost axiomatic that many philosophers use scientific concepts as the foundations for their speculations.

- ☐ A distrust of ... elementary
- ☒ B ~~influence on ... superfluous~~
- ☐ C reliance on ... inappropriate
- ☐ D dependence on ... difficult
- ☐ E differences from ... impossible

6-15

The spellings of many Old English words have been _____ in the living language, although their pronunciations have changed.

- ☒ A ~~preserved~~
- ☐ B shortened
- ☐ C preempted
- ☐ D revised
- ☐ E improved

6-16

The sheer diversity of tropical plants represents a seemingly _____ source of raw materials, of which only a few have been utilized.

- ☐ A exploited
- ☐ B quantifiable
- ☐ C controversial
- ☒ D ~~inexhaustible~~
- ☐ E remarkable

6-17

For centuries animals have been used as _____ for people in experiments to assess the effects of therapeutic and other agents that might later be used in humans.

☐ A benefactors

恩人；捐赠者

☐ B companions

☐ C examples

☐ D precedents

☒ E surrogates

代替

surrogate for

6-18

Social tensions among adult factions can be _____ by politics, but adolescents and children have no such _____ for resolving their conflict with the exclusive world of adults.

☐ A intensified ... attitude

☐ B complicated ... relief

☐ C frustrated ... justification

☒ D adjusted ... mechanism

☐ E revealed ... opportunity

6-19

The state is a network of exchanged benefits and beliefs, _____ between rulers and citizens based on those laws and procedures that are _____ to the maintenance of community.

☐ A a compromise ... inimical

☐ B an interdependence ... subsidiary

☐ C a counterpoint ... incidental

☐ D an equivalence ... prerequisite

☒ E a reciprocity ... conducive

6-20

Far from viewing Jefferson as a skeptical but enlightened intellectual, historians of the 1960's portrayed him as _____ thinker, eager to fill the young with his political orthodoxy while censoring ideas he did not like.

- ☐ A an adventurous
- ☒ B a doctrinaire
- ☐ C an eclectic
- ☐ D a judicious
- ☐ E a cynical

6-21

To have true disciples, a thinker must not be too ____ : any effective intellectual leader depends on the ability of other people to ____ thought processes that did not originate with them.

- ☐ A popular ... dismiss
- ☐ B methodical ... interpret
- ☒ C **idiosyncratic ... reenact**
- ☐ D self-confident ... revitalize
- ☐ E pragmatic ... discourage

反

起源于

再分析下这道题即可

特殊的，不一样的；古怪的，个性的