

新东方在线  
GRE 阅读  
(强化部分)

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## 第一部分 GRE介绍

### 一、GRE全称

Graduate Record Examination

### 二、所属机构

Educational Testing Service (ETS)

### 三、分类

GRE General Test (GRE 普通考试)

GRE Subject Test (GRE 专业考试)

本课程: General

### 四、GRE General考试内容

#### 1. Analytical Writing (分析性写作)

Analyze an Issue (分析一个问题)

Analyze an Argument (分析一段论证)

#### 2. Verbal Reasoning (语言推理)

Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)

Text Completion (文本完成)

Sentence Equivalence (句子等价)

#### 3. Quantitative Reasoning (数量推理)

Quantitative Comparison (数量比较)

Multiple-choice (单项选择和不定项选择)

Numeric Entry (填写数字)

### 五、GRE General考试结构

六个 Sections, 具体为:

Analytical Writing: 一个 section, 每篇文章 30 分钟

Verbal: 两个 section, 每部分 20 道题, 每部分时间 30 分钟。

Quantitative: 两个 section, 每部分包括 20 道题目, 每部分时间 35 分钟。

一个不计分的加试部分: 可能是 Verbal 或 Quantitative

顺序

Section 1: Analytical Writing (Issue, Argument)

Section 2: Verbal

Section 3: Quantitative

Break 10 min

Section 4: Verbal

Section 5: Quantitative

Section 6: Verbal

或

Section 1: Analytical Writing (Issue, Argument)

Section 2: Quantitative

Section 3: Verbal

Break 10 min

Section 4: Quantitative

Section 5: Verbal

Section 6: Quantitative

## 六、GRE General考试形式

计算机考试 ( 在无法提供机考的地区, GRE 采用纸笔考试的形式。)

自适应: 基于 Section。根据 V 和 Q 的第一个 section 的表现调整各自第二部分的难度。

[www.gre.org](http://www.gre.org)

POWERPREP

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## 七、GRE General分数

Analytical Writing: 0-6 单位: 0.5

Verbal: 130-170 单位: 1

Quantitative: 130-170 单位: 1

V+Q=260-340

## 八、GRE General Verbal题型分布 (可能)

1-6 Text Completion

7-12 Reading Comprehension

13-16 Sentence Equivalence

17-20 Reading Comprehension

## 第二部分 Reading Comprehension 特征

### 一、构成

文章 ( 屏幕左侧 )

题目 ( 屏幕右侧 )

### 二、文章

(一) 无标题

(二) 字数

短文章

1 题 - 100 下

2 题 - 120 左右

长文章

3 题 - 160 左右

4 题 - 450 左右

(三) 文章数量

4-6

### 三、题目

(一) 总量

10 题/section

(二) 形式

1. Select One Answer Choice 5 选 1

The passage addresses which of the following issues related to Glass's use of popular elements in his classical compositions?

- A. How it is regarded by listeners who prefer rock to the classics
- B. How it has affected the commercial success of Glass's music
- C. Whether it has contributed to a revival of interest among other composers in using popular elements in their compositions
- D. Whether it has had a detrimental effect on Glass's reputation as a composer of classical music
- E. Whether it has caused certain of Glass's works to be derivative in quality

2. Select One or More Answer Choices 3 选 N

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

The passage suggests that Glass's work displays which of the following qualities?

- A. A return to the use of popular music in classical compositions
- B. An attempt to elevate rock music an artistic status more closely approximating that of classical music
- C. A long-standing tendency to incorporate elements from two apparently disparate musical styles

3. Select-in-passage 选择句子

Select the sentence that distinguishes two ways of integrating rock and classical music.

## 第三部分 解题思路

### 一、原则

理解文章 (GRE 的考试特征)

相应解题 (以文章信息为基础)

### 二、流程

文章——题目

#### (一) 文章

解构

话题+扩展

#### (二) 题目

问题

1) 核心信息

2) 辅助信息

Select the sentence that suggests a possible reason why Hurston wrote the version of *Mules and Men* that was published in 1935.

The author mentions Schumann and Brahms primarily in order to

It can be inferred that Rosalind Miles refers to the third millennium B.C. primarily in order to

#### 2. 定位

对应原文的结构

#### 3. 选项

##### (1) 提示作用

提示思考角度

e.g.

organization

##### (2) 被判断对象

逐一读选项

排除：有错误信息的选项

保留：与所需信息一致  
或出现不好判断信息

错误信息

-与所需信息无关

-与所需信息相反

-与文章内容一致，但不符合问题

#### 4. 信息替换

文章内部

原文与问题

原文与选项

e.g.

law

-legal, bill

-illegal

-institution

-crime

-court

替换方式

-广义同义或反义

-抽象或概括表达

-具体语义

-相关语义

Ragwort was accidentally introduced to New Zealand in the late nineteenth century and, like so many invading foreign species, quickly became a pest. By the 1920s, the weed was rampant. What made matters worse was that its proliferation coincided with sweeping changes in agriculture and a massive shift from sheep farming to dairying. Ragwort contains the poison in dilute form. Livestock generally avoid grazing where ragwort is growing, but they will do so once it displaces grass and clover in their pasture. Though sheep can eat it for months before showing any signs of illness, if cattle eat it they sicken quickly and fatality can even result.

1. The passage suggests that the proliferation of ragwort was particularly ill-timed because it

A. coincided with and exacerbated a decline in agriculture.

B. took place in conditions that enabled the ragwort to spread faster than it otherwise would have done.

C. led to an increase in the amount of toxic compounds contained in the plants.

- D. prevented people from producing honey that could be eaten safely.
  - E. had consequences for livestock that were more dramatic than they otherwise would have been.
2. The passage implies which of the following about the problems ragwort poses to dairy farmers?
- A. Milk produced by cows that eat ragwort causes illness in humans who drink it.
  - B. Ragwort can supplant the plants normally eaten by cattle.
  - C. Cattle, unlike sheep, are unable to differentiate between ragwort and healthy grazing.

African American newspapers in the 1930s faced many hardships. For instance, knowing that buyers of African American papers also bought general-circulation papers, advertisers of consumer products often ignored African American publications. Advertisers' discrimination did free the African American press from advertiser domination. Editors could print politically charged material more readily than could the large national dailies, which depended on advertisers' ideological approval to secure revenues. Unfortunately, it also made the selling price of Black papers much higher than that of general-circulation dailies. Often as much as two-thirds of publication costs had to come from subscribers or subsidies from community politicians and other interest groups. And despite their editorial freedom, African American publishers often felt compelled to print a disproportionate amount of sensationalism, sports, and society news to boost circulation.

1. The passage suggest that if advertisers had more frequently purchased advertising in African American newspapers, then which of the following might have resulted?
- A. African American newspapers would have given more attention to sports and society news than they did.
  - B. African American newspapers would have been available at lower prices than large national dailies were.
  - C. African American newspapers would have experienced constraints on their content similar to those experienced by large national dailies
2. The author of the passage suggests which of the following about the "advertisers" mentioned in the passage?
- A. They assumed that advertising in African American newspapers would not significantly increase the sales of their products.
  - B. They failed to calculate accurately the circulation of African American newspapers.
  - C. They did not take African Americans' newspaper reading into account when making decisions about where to advertise.
  - D. They avoided African American newspapers partly because of their sensationalism.
  - E. They tried to persuade African American newspapers to lower the rates charged for advertising.

Animal signals, such as the complex songs of birds, tend to be costly. A bird, by singing, may forfeit time that could otherwise be spent on other important behaviors such as foraging or resting. Singing may also advertise an individual's location to rivals or predators and impair the ability to detect their approach. Although these types of cost may be important, discussions of the cost of singing have generally focused on energy costs. Overall the evidence is equivocal: for instance, while Eberhardt found increases in energy consumption during singing for Carolina wrens, Chappell found no effect of crowing on energy consumption in roosters.



To obtain empirical data regarding the energy costs of singing, Thomas examined the relationship between song rate and overnight changes in body mass of male nightingales. Birds store energy as subcutaneous fat deposits or “body reserves”; changes in these reserves can be reliably estimated by measuring changes in body mass. If singing has important energy costs, nightingales should lose more body mass on nights when their song rate is high. Thomas found that nightingales reached a significantly higher body mass at dusk and lost more mass overnight on nights when their song rate was high.

These results suggest that there may be several costs of singing at night associated with body reserves. The increased metabolic cost of possessing higher body mass contributes to the increased overnight mass loss. The strategic regulation of evening body reserves is also likely to incur additional costs, as nightingales must spend more time foraging in order to build up larger body reserves. The metabolic cost of singing itself may also contribute to increased loss of reserves. This metabolic cost may arise from the muscular and neural activity involved in singing or from behaviors associated with singing. For example, birds may expend more of their reserves on thermoregulation if they spend the night exposed to the wind on a song post than if they are in a sheltered roost site. Thomas’s data therefore show that whether or not singing *per se* has an important metabolic cost, metabolic costs associated with singing can have an important measurable effect on a bird’s daily energy budget, at least in birds with high song rates such as nightingales.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. compare the different types of cost involved for certain birds in singing
  - B. question a hypothesis regarding the energy costs of singing for certain birds
  - C. present evidence suggesting that singing has an important energy cost for certain birds
  - D. discuss the benefits provided to an organism by a behavior that is costly in energy
  - E. describe an experiment that supports an alternative model of how birdsong functions
2. The passage implies that during the day before a night on which a male nightingale’s song rate is high, that nightingale probably does which of the following?
  - A. Expend less of its reserves on thermoregulation than on other days
  - B. Store more energy as body reserves than on other days
  - C. Hide to avoid predators
3. Select the sentence in the first or second paragraph that presents empirical results in support of a hypothesis about the energy costs of singing.

Thomas found that nightingales reached a significantly higher body mass at dusk and lost more mass overnight on nights when their song rate was high.

4. It can be inferred from the passage that compared with other costs of singing, which of the following is true of the energy costs of singing?
  - A. They are the single greatest cost to an individual bird.
  - B. They have generally received more attention from scientists.
  - C. They vary less from one bird species to another.

## 第四部分 题型

结合问题的角度和对文章的理解

- 篇章
- 逻辑
- 细节
- 逻辑单题

### 一、篇章

文章的整体理解的能力

- 主题
- 结构
- 态度

#### (一) 主题

##### 1. 问题形式

The passage is primarily concerned with...

The primary purpose of the passage is ...

##### 2. 解题思路

结合篇章理解能力

While the best sixteenth-century Renaissance scholars mastered the classics of ancient Roman literature in the original Latin and understood them in their original historical context, most of the scholar's educated contemporaries knew the classics only from school lessons on selected Latin texts. These were chosen by Renaissance teachers after much deliberation, for works written by and for the sophisticated adults of pagan Rome were not always considered suitable for the Renaissance young: the central Roman classics refused (as classics often do) to teach appropriate morality and frequently suggested the opposite. Teachers accordingly made students' need, not textual and historical accuracy, their supreme interest, chopping dangerous texts into short phrases, and using these to impart lessons extemporaneously on a variety of subjects, from syntax to science. Thus, I believe that a modern reader cannot know the associations that a line of ancient Roman poetry or prose had for any particular educated sixteenth-century reader.

##### 1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing the

- A. unsuitability of the Roman classics for the teaching of morality
- B. approach that sixteenth-century scholars took to learning the Roman classics
- C. effect that the Roman classics had on educated people in the Renaissance
- D. way in which the Roman classics were taught in the sixteenth-century
- E. contrast between the teaching of the Roman classics in the Renaissance and the teaching of the Roman classics today

*This passage is adapted from material published in 2001.*

In 1998 scientists using the neutrino detector in Kamioka, Japan, were able to observe several thousand neutrinos—elusive, tiny subatomic particles moving at nearly the speed of light and passing through almost everything in their path. The Kamioka findings have potentially far-reaching ramifications. They strongly suggest that the neutrino has mass, albeit an infinitesimal amount. Even a tiny mass means that neutrinos would outweigh all the universe's visible matter, because of their vast numbers. The findings also suggest that a given neutrino does not have one stable mass or one stable identity; instead it oscillates from one identity or "flavor" (physicists' term describing how neutrinos interact with other particles) to another. This oscillation may explain why, although the Sun is a large source of neutrinos, detectors capture far fewer solar neutrinos than the best theory of solar physics predicts: the neutrinos may be changing to flavors undetectable by detectors. Finally, while the standard particle-physics model—which describes all matter in terms of twelve fundamental particles and four fundamental forces—does not allow for neutrinos with mass, there are theories that do. Further experiments to confirm that neutrinos have mass could help physicists determine which, if any, of these theories is correct.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. evaluate the merits of a particular theory in light of new evidence
  - B. discuss scientists' inability to account for certain unexpected discoveries
  - C. point out certain shortcomings in a long-standing theory
  - D. compare several alternative explanations for a particular phenomenon
  - E. consider some implications of certain scientific findings

During the 1920s, most advocates of scientific management, Frederick Taylor's method for maximizing workers' productivity by rigorously routinizing their jobs, opposed the five-day workweek. Although scientific managers conceded that reducing hours might provide an incentive to workers, in practice they more often used pay differentials to encourage higher productivity. Those reformers who wished to embrace both scientific management and reduced hours had to make a largely negative case, portraying the latter as an antidote to the rigors of the former.

In contrast to the scientific managers, Henry Ford claimed that shorter hours led to greater productivity and profits. However, few employers matched either Ford's vision or his specific interest in mass marketing a product—automobiles—that required leisure for its use, and few unions succeeded in securing shorter hours through bargaining. At its 1928 convention, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) boasted of approximately 165,000 members working five-day, 40-hour weeks. But although this represented an increase of about 75,000 since 1926, about 70 percent of the total came from five extremely well-organized building trades' unions.

1. The passage is primarily concerned with discussing which of the following?
  - A. The relative merits of two points of view regarding a controversy
  - B. The potential benefits to workers in the 1920s of a change in employers' policies
  - C. The reasons for a labor-management disagreement during the 1920s
  - D. The status of a contested labor issue during the 1920s
  - E. The role of labor unions in bringing about a reform

Most recent work on the history of leisure in Europe has been based on the central hypothesis of a fundamental discontinuity between preindustrial and industrial societies. According to this view, the

modern idea of leisure did not exist in medieval and early modern Europe: the modern distinction between the categories of work and leisure was a product of industrial capitalism. Preindustrial societies had festivals (together with informal and irregular breaks from work), while industrial societies have leisure in the form of weekends and vacations. The emergence of leisure is therefore part of the process of modernization. If this theory is correct, there is what Michel Foucault called a conceptual rupture between the two periods, and so the very idea of a history of leisure before the Industrial Revolution is an anachronism.

To reject the idea that leisure has had a continuous history from the Middle Ages to the present is not to deny that late medieval and early modern Europeans engaged in many pursuits that are now commonly considered leisure or sporting activities—jousting, hunting, tennis, card playing, travel, and so on—or that Europe in this period was dominated by a privileged class that engaged in these pursuits. What is involved in the discontinuity hypothesis is the recognition that the people of the Middle Ages and early modern Europe did not regard as belonging to a common category activities (hunting and gambling, for example) that are usually classified together today under the heading of leisure. Consider fencing: today it may be considered a “sport”, but for the gentleman of the Renaissance it was an art or science. Conversely, activities that today may be considered serious, notably warfare, were often described as pastimes.

Serious pitfalls therefore confront historians of leisure who assume continuity and who work with the modern concepts of leisure and sport, projecting them back onto the past without asking about the meanings contemporaries gave to their activities. However, the discontinuity hypothesis can pose problems of its own. Historians holding this view attempt to avoid anachronism by means of a simple dichotomy, cutting European history into two eras, preindustrial and industrial, setting up the binary opposition between a “festival culture” and a “leisure culture”. The dichotomy remains of use insofar as it reminds us that the rite of industrial capitalism was not purely a phenomenon of economic history, but had social and cultural preconditions and consequences. The dichotomy, however, leads to distortions when it reduces great variety of medieval and early modern European ideas, assumptions, and practices to the simple formula implied by the phrase culture.

1. The primary purpose of the passage is to
  - A. refute the idea that the history of leisure is discontinuous.
  - B. show why one of two approaches is more useful in studying the history of leisure
  - C. suggest the need for a new, more inclusive concept to replace the concept of leisure
  - D. trace the development of a theory about the history of leisure
  - E. point out the basis for, and the limits of, an approach to the history of leisure
  
4. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage as a whole?
  - A. Two hypotheses are discussed, and evidence in support of one is presented.
  - B. A hypothesis is presented and discussed, and a limitation to the hypothesis is identified
  - C. A hypothesis is proposed, its supposed advantages are shown to be real, and its supposed disadvantages are shown to be illusory.
  - D. A problem is identified, two hypotheses are advanced to resolve it, and both are rejected.
  - E. A problem is identified, two resolutions are proposed, and a solution combining elements of both is recommended.

## (二) 结构

### 1. 问题形式

Which of the following best describes the **organization** of the passage as a whole?

### 2. 解题思路

与主题类似

选项有提示作用

Music critics have consistently defined James P. Johnson as a great early jazz pianist, originator of the 1920s Harlem “stride” style, and an important blues and jazz composer. In addition, however, Johnson was an innovator in classical music, composing symphonic music that incorporated American, and especially African American, traditions.

Such a blend of musical elements was not entirely new: by 1924 both Milhaud and Gershwin had composed classical works that incorporated elements of jazz. Johnson, a serious musician more experienced than most classical composers with jazz, blues, spirituals, and popular music, was particularly suited to expand Milhaud’s and Gershwin’s experiments. In 1927 he completed his first large-scale work, the blues- and jazz-inspired *Yamekraw*, which included borrowings from spirituals and Johnson’s own popular songs. *Yamekraw*, premiered successfully in Carnegie Hall, was major achievement for Johnson, becoming his most frequently performed extended work. It demonstrated vividly the possibility of assimilating contemporary popular music into the symphonic tradition.

1. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. A historical overview is presented, and a particular phenomenon is noted and analyzed.
- B. A popular belief is challenged, and a rival interpretation is presented and supported.
- C. A common viewpoint is presented and modified, and the modification is supported.
- D. An observation is made and rejected, and evidence for that rejection is presented.
- E. A common claim is investigated, and an alternative outlook is analyzed and criticized.

The binary planet hypothesis—that Earth and the Moon formed simultaneously by the accretion of smaller objects—does not explain why the Moon’s iron core is so small relative to the Moon’s total volume, compared with Earth’s core relative to Earth’s total volume. According to the giant-impact hypothesis, the Moon was created during a collision between Earth and a large object about the size of Mars. Computer simulations of this impact show that both of the objects would melt in the impact and the dense core of the impactor would fall as molten rock into the liquefied iron core of Earth. The ejected matter—mantle rock that had surrounded the cores of both objects—would be almost devoid of iron. This matter would become the Moon.

3. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?

- A. The development of one theory into another is outlined.
- B. Two explanations are provided, both of which are revealed as inadequate.
- C. A theory is presented, and then evidence that undermines that theory is discussed.
- D. Similarities and differences between two theories are described.
- E. A flawed hypothesis is introduced, and then an alternative hypothesis is presented.

### (三) 态度

#### 1. 问题形式

The author's attitude towards \*\*\* is ...

#### 2. 解题思路

考察文中作者或某人的主观评价

找到题目对象，看文中的评价信息（即支持或反对）

要看对于对象描述的整体信息

e.g.

这个系统有些问题。但是总的来说还是不错的。

对系统的态度？

明显反对

无限支持

有保留赞同

Extraordinary creative activity has been characterized as revolutionary, flying in the face of what is established and producing not what is acceptable but what will become accepted. According to this formulation, highly creative activity transcends the limits of an existing form and establishes a new principle of organization. However, the idea that extraordinary creativity transcends established limits is misleading when it is applied to the arts, even though it may be valid for the sciences.

The author regards the idea that all highly creative artistic activity transcends limits with

- A. deep skepticism
- B. strong indignation
- C. marked indifference
- D. moderate amusement
- E. sharp derision

Starting from the premise that mythology and legend preserve at least a nucleus of historical fact, Bachofen argued that women were dominant in many ancient societies. His work was based on a comprehensive survey of references in the ancient sources to Amazonian and other societies with matrilineal customs—societies in which descent and property rights are traced through the female line. Some support for his theory can be found in evidence such as that drawn from Herodotus, the Greek historian of the fifth century B. C. Nonetheless, this assumption that the first recorders of ancient myths have preserved facts is problematic. Ancient Greek descriptions of those societies were meant not so much to represent observed historical fact—real Amazonian societies—but rather to offer moral lessons on the supposed outcome of women's rule in their own society. The Amazons were often characterized, for example, as the equivalents of giants and centaurs, enemies to be slain by Greek heroes; thus, their customs were presented not as those of a respectable society, but as the very antitheses of ordinary Greek practices.

The author's attitude toward Bachofen's treatise is best described as one of

- A. qualified approval
- B. profound ambivalence
- C. studied neutrality
- D. pointed disagreement
- E. unmitigated hostility



In *The Women of Mexico City, 1796-1857*, Sylvia Marina Arrom argues that the status of women in Mexico City improved during the nineteenth century. According to Arrom, households headed by females and instances of women working outside the home were much more common than scholars have estimated; efforts by the Mexican government to encourage female education resulted in increased female literacy; and influential male writers wrote pieces advocating education, employment, and increased family responsibilities for women, while deploring women's political and marital inequality.

Mention of the fact that the civil codes of 1870 and 1884 significantly advanced women's rights would have further strengthened Arrom's argument.

Arrom does not discuss whether women's improved status counteracted the effects on women of instability in the Mexican economy during the nineteenth century.

However, this is not so much a weakness in her work as it is the inevitable result of scholars' neglect of this period. Indeed, such gaps in Mexican history are precisely what make Arrom's pioneering study an important addition to Latin American women's history.

Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward Arrom's work?

- A. Uncritical approval
- B. Enthusiasm tempered by minor reservations
- C. Praise for her thesis, despite skepticism regarding the sources of her evidence
- D. Reluctant acceptance, despite lingering doubts regarding the accuracy of her thesis
- E. Rejection, despite admiration for her attempt to break new ground in a hitherto neglected field

态度特征 (尤其是作者)

-清晰 (正确)

中立: neutral, objective

支持: support, favor

反对: skeptical, critical

程度的比较

极端 vs. 严谨

uncritical vs. qualified

态度特征 (尤其是作者)

-模糊 (错误)

ambiguous, indifferent, puzzle

-情绪 (错误)

indignant, amused

## 二、逻辑

文章的信息关系

-信息作用

-词义猜测

### (一) 信息作用

词，句，段的作用（与其他信息的关系）

举例

类比

解释

因果

让步转折

...

问题形式

The author mentions \*\*\* primarily in order to

Why does the author discuss \*\*\*

purpose of the paragraph

function of the sentence

select the sentence

### 2. 解题思路

判断题目所问信息和局部或全文的关系

找到其说明的对象

The author mentions \*\*\* primarily in order to

Why does the author discuss \*\*\*

Objectively, of course, the various ecosystems that sustain life on the planet proceed independently of human agency, just as they operated before the hectic ascendancy of Homo sapiens. But it is also true that it is difficult to think of a single such system that has not, for better or worse, been substantially modified by human culture. Nor is this simply the work of the industrial centuries. It has been happening since the days of ancient Mesopotamia. It is coeval with the origins of writing, and has occurred throughout our social existence. And it is this irreversibly modified world, from the polar caps to the equatorial forests, that is all the nature we have.

2. The author mentions “ancient Mesopotamia” primarily in order to

- A. provide some geographical and historical context for an earlier claim about the ascendancy of Homo sapiens
- B. support the idea that the impact of human culture on nature was roughly the same in the ancient world as in later times
- C. identify a place where the relationship between culture and nature was largely positive



- D. emphasize the extent to which the modification of nature by human culture preceded the industrial period
- E. make a connection between the origins of writing and other aspects of human cultural development

In contrast to the scientific managers, Henry Ford claimed that shorter hours led to greater productivity and profits. However, few employers matched either Ford's vision or his specific interest in mass marketing a product—automobiles—that required leisure for its use, and few unions succeeded in securing shorter hours through bargaining.

2. It can be inferred that the author of the passage mentions "automobiles" primarily to suggest that
- A. Ford's business produced greater profits than did businesses requiring a workweek longer than five days
  - B. Ford, unlike most other employers, encouraged his employees to use the products they produced
  - C. Ford may have advocated shorter hours because of the particular nature of his business
  - D. unions were more likely to negotiate for shorter hours in some businesses than in others
  - E. automobile workers' unions were more effective than other unions in securing a five-day workweek

What causes a helix in nature to appear with either a dextral ("right-handed," or clockwise) twist or a sinistral ("left-handed," or counterclockwise) twist is one of the most intriguing puzzles in the science of form. Most spiral-shaped snail species are predominantly dextral. But at one time, handedness (twist direction of the shell) was equally distributed within some snail species that have become predominantly dextral or, in a few species, predominantly sinistral. What mechanisms control handedness and keep left-handedness rare?

It would seem unlikely that evolution should discriminate against sinistral snails if sinistral and dextral snails are exact mirror images, for any disadvantage that a sinistral twist in itself could confer on its possessor is almost inconceivable. But left- and right-handed snails are not actually true mirror images of one another. Their shapes are noticeably different. Sinistral rarity might, then, be a consequence of possible disadvantages conferred by these other concomitant structural features. In addition, perhaps left- and right-handed snails cannot mate with each other, having incompatible twist directions. Presumably an individual of the rarer form would have relative difficulty in finding a mate of the same hand, thus keeping the rare form rare or creating geographically separated right- and left-handed populations.

2. The second paragraph of the passage is primarily concerned with offering possible reasons why
- A. it is unlikely that evolutionary mechanisms could discriminate against sinistral snails
  - B. sinistrality is relatively uncommon among snail species
  - C. dextral and sinistral populations of a snail species tend to intermingle
  - D. a theory based on a developmental mechanism inadequately accounts for the predominance of dextrality across snail species
  - E. dextral snails breed more readily than sinistral snails, even within predominantly sinistral populations

• The function of the sentence

The most plausible justification for higher taxes on automobile fuel is that fuel consumption harms the

environment and thus adds to the costs of traffic congestion. But the fact that burning fuel creates these “negative externalities” does not imply that no tax on fuel could ever be too high. Economics is precise about the tax that should, in principle, be levied to deal with negative externalities: **the tax on a liter of fuel should be equal to the harm caused by using a liter of fuel.** If the tax is more than that, its costs (including the inconvenience to those who would rather have used their cars) will exceed its benefits (including any reduction in congestion and pollution).

2. Which of the following best characterizes the function of the indicated portion of the passage?

- A. It restates a point made earlier in the passage.
- B. It provides the evidence on which a theory is based.
- C. It presents a specific application of a general principle.
- D. It summarizes a justification with which the author disagrees.
- E. It suggests that the benefits of a particular strategy have been overestimated.

In humans, the pilomotor reflex leads to the response commonly known as goose bumps, and this response is wildly considered to be vestigial—that is, something formerly having a greater physiological advantage than at present. It occurs when the tiny muscle at the base of a hair follicle contracts, pulling the hair upright. In animals with feathers, fur, or quills, this creates a layer of insulating warm air or a reason for predators to think twice before attacking. But human hair is too puny to serve these functions. Goose bumps in humans may, however, have acquired a new role. Like flushing—another thermoregulatory (heat-regulating) mechanism—goose bumps have become linked with emotional responses, notably fear, rage, or the pleasure of, say, listening to beautiful music. They may thus serve as a signal to others.

2. Which of the following best describes the primary function of the next-to-last sentence (“Like ... music”)?

- A. It makes a distinction between two types of mechanisms.
- B. It corrects a common misconception about the role of goose bumps in humans.
- C. It suggests reasons for the connection between emotional responses and goose bumps in human.
- D. It suggests that flushing and goose bumps signal the same emotional state.
- E. It helps explain a possible role played by goose bumps in humans.

The massive influx of women cyclists—making up at least a third of the total market—was perhaps the most striking and profound social consequence of the mid-1890s cycling boom. Although the new, improved bicycle had appealed immediately to a few privileged women, its impact would have been modest had it not attracted a greater cross section of the female population. It soon became apparent that many of these pioneer women bicyclists had not taken up the sport as an idle pastime. Rather, they saw cycling as a noble cause to be promoted among all women as a means to improve the general female condition. Not only would cycling encourage healthy outdoor exercise, they reasoned, it would also hasten long-overdue dress reform. To feminists, the bicycle affirmed nothing less than the dignity and equality of women.

3. Which of the following best describes the function of the second sentence (“Although ... population”)?

- A. It corrects a common misconception regarding the use of the bicycle in the mid-1890s

- B. It elaborates on a claim made in the previous sentence regarding a social consequence of the cycling boom
- C. It provides a context in which to understand the increased popularity of bicycle riding among privileged women.
- D. It explains why cycling attracted such a significant cross section of women.
- E. It describes the demographic characteristics of the consumer market for bicycles in the mid-1890s.

• Select the sentence that \*\*\*

Whether the languages of the ancient American peoples were used for expressing abstract universal concepts can be clearly answered in the case of Nahuatl. Nahuatl, like Greek and German, is a language that allows the formation of extensive compounds. By the combination of radicals or semantic elements, single compound words can express complex conceptual relations, often of an abstract universal character.

The *tlamatinime* (those who know) were able to use this rich stock of abstract terms to express the nuances of their thought. They also availed themselves of other forms of expression with metaphorical meaning, some probably original, some derived from Toltec coinages. Of these forms, the most characteristic in Nahuatl is the juxtaposition of two words that, because they are synonyms, associated terms, or even contraries, complement each other to evoke one single idea. Used metaphorically, the juxtaposed terms connote specific or essential traits of the being they refer to, introducing a mode of poetry as an almost habitual form of expression.

2. Select the sentence in the passage in which the author introduces a specific Nahuatl mode of expression that is not identified as being shared with certain European languages.

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Historians frequently employ probate inventories—list of possessions compiled after a person's death—to estimate standard of living. Because these inventories were taken by amateur assessors according to unwritten rules, they are sometimes unreliable. One way to check their accuracy is to compare them to archaeological records. A study of records from the state of Delaware in the eighteenth century found that while very few inventories listed earthenware, every excavation contained earthenware. Earthenware may have gone unlisted simply because it was inexpensive. But if

it was so commonplace, why was it listed more often for wealthy households? Perhaps the more earthenware people had, the more likely appraisers were to note it. A few bowls could easily be absorbed into another category, but a roomful of earthenware could not.

**Select the sentence that provides support for an answer to a question in the passage.**

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## (二) 词义猜测

考察词汇在语境中的意思

“X”mean

“X”refer to

宏观 ( 文章 ) 或微观 ( 句子 )

对应——被猜对象

或

带入选项——对应

The more definitions a given noun has, the more valuable is each one. Multiple definitions, each subtly different from all the others, convey multiple shades of meaning.

2. In the context in which it appears, “shades” most nearly means

- A. reminders
- B. nuances
- C. obscurities
- D. coverings
- E. degrees

Eventually, if the ice survives, these pockets of brine drain out through fine, veinlike channels, and the ice becomes fresher; multiyear ice can even be melted and drunk.

2. In the context in which it appears, “fine” most nearly means

- A. acceptable
- B. elegant
- C. precise
- D. pure
- E. small

While the influence of British magazines in shaping public opinion predates the nineteenth century, it was during the 1800s that mass distribution became possible and an explosion in periodical readership occurred, vastly increasing magazines’ opinion-shaping powers. The role of magazines as arbiters of nineteenth-century taste is seen in their depictions of the London theater. The magazines accorded some legitimacy to East End working-class theaters that mirrored the format of the fashionable West End theaters serving middle- and upper-class audiences. However, the magazines also depicted music halls—which competed for patronage with all theaters—as places where crass entertainment corrupted spectators’ taste and morals. Finally, they suggested that popular demand for substandard fare created a market unfriendly to higher expressions of dramatic art.

3. In the context in which it appears, “accorded” most nearly means

- A. reconciled
- B. revealed
- C. granted
- D. verified
- E. maintained

Among academics involved in the study of Northern Renaissance prints (reproducible graphic artworks), an orthodox position can be said to have emerged. This position regards Renaissance prints as passive representations of their time—documents that reliably record contemporary events, opinions, and beliefs—and therefore as an important means of accessing the popular contemporary consciousness. In contrast, pioneering studies such as those by Scribner and Moxey take a strikingly different approach, according to which Northern Renaissance prints were purposeful, active, and important shaping forces in the communities that produced them. Scribner, for example, contends that religious and political prints of the German Reformation (ca.1517–1555) functioned as popular propaganda: tools in a vigorous campaign aimed at altering people’s behavior, attitudes, and beliefs.

2. Replacement of the word “passive” which of the following words results in the least change in meaning for the passage?

- A. disinterested
- B. submissive
- C. flaccid
- D. supine
- E. unreceptive

Scientists formerly believed that the rocky planets—Earth, mercury, Venus, and Mars—were created by the rapid gravitational collapse of a dust cloud, a deflation giving rise to a dense orb. That view was challenged in the 1960s, when studies of Moon craters revealed that these craters were caused by the impact of objects that were in great abundance about 4.5 billion years ago but whose number appeared to have quickly decreased shortly thereafter. This observation rejuvenated Otto Schmidt’s 1994 theory of accretion. According to this theory, cosmic dust gradually lumped into ever-larger conglomerates: particulates, gravel, small and then larger balls, planetesimal (tiny planets), and ultimately, planets. As the planetesimals became larger, their numbers decreased. Consequently, the number of collisions between planetesimals decreased.

2. Which of the following best describes the “observation” referred to in the passage?

- A. The rocky planets were created by the rapid gravitational collapse of a dust cloud.
- B. Certain features on the Moon’s surface are impact craters caused by collisions with objects such as planetesimals.
- C. The rocky planets were formed by a slow accretion of cosmic dust into increasingly larger bodies.
- D. The number of objects colliding with the Moon appears to have been high for a while and then rapidly diminished.
- E. There are far fewer planetesimals in existence today than there were about 4.5 billion years ago.

### 三、细节

文章中句子的理解能力  
结合文章结构

直接细节

-true, mention

间接细节

-infer, imply, indicate, suggest

Computers cannot accurately predict climate change unless the mathematical equations fed into them adequately capture the natural meteorological processes they are intended to simulate. Moreover, there are processes that influence climate, such as modifications in land use, that scientists do not know how to simulate. The failure to incorporate such a process into a computer climate model can lead the model astray because a small initial effect can initiate a feedback cycle: a perturbation in one variable modifies a second variable, which in turn amplifies the original disturbance. An increase in temperature, for example, can boost the moisture content of the atmosphere, which then causes further warming because water vapor is a greenhouse gas.

The passage mentions which of the following as adversely affecting the accuracy of computer predictions of climate change?

- A. Failure to allow for some of the processes that influence climate
- B. Mathematical equations that do not accurately reflect natural phenomena
- C. An overestimate of the role of feedback cycles

The attribution of early-nineteenth-century English fiction is notoriously problematic. Fewer than half of new novels published in Britain between 1800 and 1829 had the author's true name printed on the title page. Most of these titles have subsequently been attributed, either through the author's own acknowledgment of a previously anonymous or pseudonymous work, or through bibliographical research. One important tool available to researchers is the list of earlier works "by the author" often found on title pages. But such lists are as likely to create new confusion as they are to solve old problems. Title pages were generally prepared last in the publication process, often without full authorial assent, and in the last-minute rush to press, mistakes were frequently made.

1. The passage suggests that which of the following factors contributes to the "notoriously problematic" nature of authorial attribution in early nineteenth-century English fiction?

- A. The unwillingness of any writers to acknowledge their authorship of works that were originally published anonymously or pseudonymously
- B. The possibility that the title page of a work may attribute works written by other authors to the author of that work
- C. The possibility that the author's name printed on a title page is fictitious

2. The passage suggests that which of the following is frequently true of the title pages of early-nineteenth-century English novels?

- A. The title page was prepared for printing in a hurried manner.
- B. Material on the title page was included without the author's knowledge or approval.
- C. Information on the title page was deliberately falsified to make the novel more marketable



The decrease in responsiveness that follows continuous stimulation (adaptation) is common to all sensory systems, including olfaction. With continued exposure to chronically present ambient odors, individuals' perception of odor intensity is greatly reduced. Moreover, these perceptual changes can be profound and durable. It is commonly reported that following extended absences from the odorous environment, reexposure may still fail to elicit perception at the original intensity.

Most research on olfactory adaptation examines relatively transient changes in stimulus detection or perceived intensity—rarely exceeding several hours and often less—but because olfactory adaptation can be produced with relatively short exposures, these durations are sufficient for investigating many parameters of the phenomenon. However, exposures to odors in natural environments often occur over far longer periods, and the resulting adaptations may differ qualitatively from short-term olfactory adaptation. For example, studies show that even brief periods of odorant stimulation produce transient reductions in receptors in the olfactory epithelium, a process termed “receptor fatigue.” Prolonged odor stimulation, however, could produce more long-lasting reductions in response, possibly involving structures higher in the central nervous system pathway.

1. According to the passage, the phenomenon of olfactory adaptation may cause individuals who are reexposed to an odorous environment after an extended absence to
  - A. experience a heightened perception of the odor
  - B. perceive the odor as being less intense than it was upon first exposure
  - C. return to their original level of perception of the odor
  - D. exhibit a decreased tolerance for the odorous environment
  - E. experience the phenomenon of adaptation in other sensory systems
2. The passage asserts which of the following about the exposures involved in the “research on olfactory adaptation”?
  - A. The exposures are of long enough duration for researchers to investigate many aspects of olfactory adaptation.
  - B. The exposures have rarely consisted of reexposures following extended absences from the odorous environment.
  - C. The exposures are intended to reproduce the relatively transient olfactory changes typical of exposures to odors in natural environments.
  - D. Those exposures of relatively short duration are often insufficient to produce the phenomenon of receptor fatigue in study subjects.
  - E. Those exposures lasting several hours produce reductions in receptors in the olfactory epithelium that are similar to the reductions caused by prolonged odor stimulation.

Despite hypotheses ranging from armed conflict to climate change, the abandonment of more than 600 Pueblo cliff dwellings in Mesa Verde by A.D. 1300 still puzzles archaeologists. Researchers analyzing refuse from one Pueblo community found remains of maize—a Pueblo crop—in 44 percent of samples from years when the community flourished, but in only 10 percent of samples from years near the time of depopulation, while the remains of wild plants increased significantly.

Bones found in the samples showed that the consumption of domesticated turkeys—which were fed maize—decreased from 55 to 14 percent, while there was a marked increase in wild-animal bones. These data suggest that near the end of the site's occupation, villagers experienced substantial food shortage and adopted hunting-and-gather strategies to compensate for crop failure.

1. According to the passage, which of the following is likely true regarding the consumption of wild plants in the Pueblo community investigated by researchers?
  - A. It decreased dramatically as the settlement began to decline.



- B. It significantly affected the food supply of wild animals living nearby.
- C. It increased as domesticated sources of food declined.
- D. It represented a continuation of centuries-old traditions.
- E. It fell markedly as the consumption of wild animals increased.

2. The research described in the passage most clearly supports which of the following claims about the abandonment of Mesa Verde?

- A. It likely resulted from factors affecting crop viability.
- B. It was more extensive than had previously been documented
- C. It may have been hastened by the abundance of wild animals in the area.
- D. It has been misdated by previous archaeological research.
- E. It happened more rapidly in certain Pueblo communities than in others.

#### 四、逻辑单题

##### (一) 题目形式

Rain-soaked soil contains less oxygen than does drier soil. **The roots of melon plants perform less efficiently under the low-oxygen conditions present in rainsoaked soil.** When the efficiency of melon roots is impaired, the roots do not supply sufficient amounts of the proper nutrients for the plants to perform photosynthesis at their usual levels. It follows that **melon plants have a lower-than-usual rate of photosynthesis when their roots are in rain-soaked soil.** When the photosynthesis of the plants slows, sugar stored in the fruits is drawn off to supply the plants with energy. Therefore, ripe melons harvested after a prolonged period of heavy rain should be less sweet than other ripe melons.

1. In the argument given, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

The first states the conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second provides support for that conclusion.

- A. The first provides support for the conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second provides evidence that supports an objection to that conclusion.
- B. The first provides support for an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second states that intermediate conclusion.
- C. The first serves as an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second states the position that the argument as a whole opposes.
- D. The first states the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second supports the conclusion of the argument.

A person who agrees to serve as mediator between two warring factions at the request of both abandons by so agreeing the right to take sides later. To take sides at a later point would be to suggest that the earlier presumptive impartiality was a sham.

The passage above emphasizes which of the following points about mediators?

- A. They should try to form no opinions of their own about any issue that is related to the dispute.
- B. They should not agree to serve unless they are committed to maintaining a stance of impartiality.
- C. They should not agree to serve unless they are equally acceptable to all parties to a dispute.
- D. They should feel free to take sides in the dispute right from the start, provided that they make their biases publicly known.
- E. They should reserve the right to abandon their impartiality so as not to be open to the charge of having been deceitful.

Sparva, unlike Treland's other provinces, requires automobile insurers to pay for any medical treatment sought by someone who has been involved in an accident; in the other provinces, insurers pay for nonemergency treatment only if they preapprove the treatment. Clearly, Sparva's less restrictive policy must be the explanation for the fact that altogether insurers there pay for far more treatments after accidents than insurers in other provinces, even though Sparva does not have the largest population.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. Car insurance costs more in Sparva than in any other province.
- B. The cost of medical care in Sparva is higher than the national average.
- C. Different insurance companies have different standards for determining what constitutes emergency treatment.
- D. Fewer insurance companies operate in Sparva than in any other province.
- E. There are fewer traffic accidents annually in Sparva than in any of the provinces of comparable or greater population.

Observations of the Arctic reveal that the Arctic Ocean is covered by less ice each summer than the previous summer. If this warming trend continues, within 50 years the Arctic Ocean will be ice free during the summer months. This occurrence would in itself have little or no effect on global sea levels, since the melting of ice floating in water does not affect the water level. However, serious consequences to sea levels would eventually result, because \_\_\_\_\_.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. large masses of floating sea ice would continue to form in the wintertime
- B. significant changes in Arctic sea temperatures would be accompanied by changes in sea temperatures in more temperate parts of the world
- C. such a warm Arctic Ocean would trigger the melting of massive landbased glaciers in the Arctic
- D. an ice-free Arctic Ocean would support a very different ecosystem than it does presently
- E. in the spring, melting sea ice would cause more icebergs to be created and to drift south into

## (二) 考察能力

Analytical Reasoning

Reasoning

Premise —— Conclusion

Counterpoint

## (三) 解题思路

根据问题思考解题角度

### 1. 判断推理逻辑中各个成分及关系

Rain-soaked soil contains less oxygen than does drier soil. **The roots of melon plants perform less efficiently under the low-oxygen conditions present in rain-soaked soil.** When the efficiency of melon roots is impaired, the roots do not supply sufficient amounts of the proper nutrients for the plants to perform photosynthesis at their usual levels. It follows that **melon plants have a lower-than-usual rate of photosynthesis when their roots are in rain-soaked soil.** When the photosynthesis of the plants slows, sugar stored in the fruits is drawn off to supply the plants with energy. Therefore, ripe melons harvested after a prolonged period of heavy rain should be less sweet than other ripe melons.

1. In the argument given, the two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- A. The first states the conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second provides support for that conclusion.
- B. The first provides support for the conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second provides evidence that supports an objection to that conclusion.
- C. The first provides support for an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second states that intermediate conclusion.
- D. The first serves as an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second states the position that the argument as a whole opposes.
- E. The first states the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second supports the conclusion of the argument.

Columnist: Until very recently, Presorbin and Veltrex, two medications used to block excess stomach acid, were both available only with a prescription written by a doctor. In an advertisement for Presorbin, its makers argue that **Presorbin is superior** on the grounds that doctors have written 200 million prescriptions for Presorbin, as compared to 100 million for Veltrex. It can be argued that the number of prescriptions written is never a worthwhile criterion for comparing the merits of medicines, but that **the advertisement's argument is absurd** is quite adequately revealed by observing that Presorbin was available as a prescription medicine years before Veltrex was.

In the columnist's argument, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a claim that the columnist's argument seeks to clarify; the second states a conclusion drawn about one possible interpretation of that claim.
- B. The first identifies the conclusion of an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
- C. The first states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument; the second states a conclusion

- that the columnist draws in defending that conclusion against an objection.
- D. The first identifies an assumption made in an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
  - E. The first is a claim that has been offered as evidence to support a position that the columnist opposes; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.

In most coastal regions, the level of the sea is rising in relation to the land by one to two millimeters a year, and this trend would be explained by the hypothesis that at the North and South Poles, the amount of ice that melts during the summer now exceeds the amount forms during the winter. The hypothesis is not undermined by observations that **sea levels are falling relative to the Scandinavian coast by four millimeters a year.** Much land in northern latitudes, including Scandinavia, is still rising in response to being freed of the enormous weight of the ice that used to cover it during the last ice age, and **in Scandinavia the land is now rising faster than the sea.**

In the passage, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first states observations the accuracy of which is challenged in the passage; the second is part of the ground on which that challenge is based.
- B. The first states observations that, according to the passage, are incompatible with a certain hypothesis; the second is part of the grounds offered in support of a revision of that hypothesis.
- C. The first states observations that, according to the passage, can be reconciled with a certain hypothesis; the second describes a phenomenon that is the factual basis of that reconciliation.
- D. The first presents a phenomenon, two competing explanations of which are considered in the passage; the second is the explanation of the phenomenon that the passage argues is correct.
- E. The first provides evidence against a position; the second is that position.

## 2. 由前提条件推出合理的结论

A person who agrees to serve as mediator between two warring factions at the request of both abandons by so agreeing the right to take sides later. To take sides at a later point would be to suggest that the earlier presumptive impartiality was a sham.

The passage above emphasizes which of the following points about mediators?

- A. They should try to form no opinions of their own about any issue that is related to the dispute.
- B. They should not agree to serve unless they are committed to maintaining a stance of impartiality.
- C. They should not agree to serve unless they are equally acceptable to all parties to a dispute.
- D. They should feel free to take sides in the dispute right from the start, provided that they make their biases publicly known.
- E. They should reserve the right to abandon their impartiality so as not to be open to the charge of having been deceitful.

Years ago, consumers in Frieland began paying an energy tax in the form of two Frieland pennies for each unit of energy consumed that came from nonrenewable sources. Following the introduction of this energy tax, there was a steady reduction in the total yearly consumption of energy from nonrenewable sources.

If the statements in the passage are true, then which of the following must on the basis of them be true?

- A. There was a steady decline in the yearly revenues generated by the energy tax in Frieland.

- B. There was a steady decline in the total amount of energy consumed each year in Frieland.
- C. There was a steady increase in the use of renewable energy source in Frieland.
- D. The revenues generated by the energy tax were used to promote the use of energy from renewable sources.
- E. The use of renewable energy sources in Frieland greatly increased relative to the use of nonrenewable energy sources.

A ten-year comparison between the United States and the Soviet Union in terms of crop yields per acre revealed that when only planted acreage is compared, Soviet yields were equal to 68 percent of United States yields. When total agricultural acreage (planted acreage plus fallow acreage) is compared, however, Soviet yield was 114 percent of United States yield.

From the information above, which of the following can be most reliably inferred about United States and Soviet agriculture during the ten-year period?

- A. A higher percentage of total agricultural acreage was fallow in the United States than in the Soviet Union.
- B. The United States had more fallow acreage than planted acreage.
- C. Fewer total acres of available agricultural land were fallow in the Soviet Union than in the United States.
- D. The Soviet Union had more planted acreage than fallow acreage.
- E. The Soviet Union produced a greater volume of crops than the United States produced.

### 3. 对于推理逻辑的逻辑漏洞

爱她，就请她吃哈根达斯

#### • strengthen

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

weaken

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

assume

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

explain

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the time spent washing clothes increased in rural areas?

evaluate

Which of the following would it be most useful to know in evaluating the reasoning of the argument?

#### Strengthen

Sparva, unlike Treland's other provinces, requires automobile insurers to pay for any medical treatment sought by someone who has been involved in an accident; in the other provinces, insurers pay for nonemergency treatment only if they preapprove the treatment. Clearly, Sparva's less restrictive policy must be the explanation for the fact that altogether insurers there pay for far more treatments after accidents than insurers in other provinces, even though Sparva does not have the largest population.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. Car insurance costs more in Sparva than in any other province.
- B. The cost of medical care in Sparva is higher than the national average.
- C. Different insurance companies have different standards for determining what constitutes emergency treatment.
- D. Fewer insurance companies operate in Sparva than in any other province.
- E. There are fewer traffic accidents annually in Sparva than in any of the provinces of comparable or greater population.

In Gilavia, the number of reported workplace injuries has declined 16 percent in the last five years. However, perhaps part of the decline results from injuries going unreported: many employers have introduced safety-incentive programs, such as prize drawings for which only employees who have a perfect work-safety record are eligible. Since a workplace injury would disqualify an employee from such programs, some employees might be concealing injury, when it is feasible to do so.

Which of the following, if true in Gilavia, most strongly supports the proposed explanation?

- A. In the last five years, there has been no decline in the number of workplace injuries leading to immediate admission to a hospital emergency room.
- B. Employers generally have to pay financial compensation to employees who suffer work-related injuries.
- C. Many injuries that happen on the job are injuries that would be impossible to conceal and yet would not be severe enough to require any change to either the employee's work schedule or the employee's job responsibilities.
- D. A continuing shift in employment patterns has led to a decline in the percentage of the workforce that is employed in the dangerous occupations in which workplace injuries are likely.
- E. Employers who have instituted safety-incentive programs do not in general have a lower

proportion of reported workplace injuries among their employees than do employers without such programs.

Recently an unusually high number of dolphins have been found dead of infectious diseases, and most of these had abnormally high tissue concentrations of certain compounds that, even in low concentrations, reduce dolphins' resistance to infection. The only source of these compounds in the dolphins' environment is boat paint. Therefore, since dolphins rid their bodies of the compounds rapidly once exposure ceases, their mortality rate should decline rapidly if such boat paints are banned.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

- A. The levels of the compounds typically used in boat paints today are lower than they were in boat paints manufactured a decade ago.
- B. In high concentrations, the compounds are toxic to many types of marine animals.
- C. The compounds break down into harmless substances after a few months of exposure to water or air.
- D. High tissue levels of the compounds have recently been found in some marine animals, but there is no record of any of those animals dying in unusually large numbers recently.
- E. The compounds do not leach out of the boat paint if the paint is applied exactly in accordance with the manufacturer's directions.



• Weaken

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.

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

- A. Although the percentage of flights that arrived on time dropped slightly overall, from 77 percent in 1998 to 76 percent in 1999, some United States airlines' 1999 on-time rate was actually better than their 1998 on-time rate.
- B. The number of passengers flying on United States airlines was significantly higher in 1999 than in 1998.
- C. Fewer bags per 1,000 passengers flying on United States airlines were lost or delayed in 1999 than in 1998.
- D. The appearance in 1999 of many new Internet sites that relay complaints directly to the Department of Transportation has made filing a complaint about airlines much easier for consumers than ever before.
- E. Although the number of consumer complaints increased for every major United States airline in 1999, for some airlines the extent of the increase was substantial, whereas for others it was extremely small.

Last year, Mayor Stephens established a special law-enforcement task force with the avowed mission of eradicating corruption in city government. The mayor's handpicked task force has now begun prosecuting a dozen city officials. Since all of these officials were appointed by Mayor Bixby, Mayor Stephens' predecessor and longtime political foe, it is clear that those being prosecuted have been targeted because of their political affiliations.

Which of the following, if true, most weakens the editorial's argument?

- A. Complaints of official corruption in city government have decreased since the anticorruption task force began operating.
- B. Former mayor Bixby did not publicly oppose Mayor Stephens' establishment of the anticorruption task force.
- C. Almost all of the officials who have served in city government for any length of time are appointees of Mayor Bixby.
- D. All of the members of the anticorruption task force had other jobs in city government before the task force was formed.
- E. During the last mayoral election campaign, then-Mayor Bixby hotly disputed the current mayor's claim that there was widespread corruption in city government.

The average temperature of the lobster-rich waters off the coast of Foerkland has been increasing for some years. In warmer water, lobsters grow faster. In particular, lobster larvae take less time to reach the size at which they are no longer vulnerable to predation by young cod, the chief threat to their survival. Consequently, the survival rate of lobster larvae must be going up, and the lobster population in Foerkland's coastal waters is bound to increase.

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

- A. There are indications that in recent years the fishing fleet operating off the coast of Foerkland has been taking cod at an unsustainably high rate.
- B. The increase in water temperatures off Foerkland has not been as pronounced as the increase in average soil temperatures in Foerkland.

- C. Because of their speeded-up growth, lobsters now get large enough to be legal catch before they reach reproductive maturity.
- D. Even though lobsters grow faster in warmer waters, warmer waters have no effect on the maximum size to which a lobster can eventually grow.
- E. Cod are a cold-water species, and the increasing water temperatures have caused a northward shift in Foerkland's cod population.

• Assume

Extensive housing construction is underway in Pataska Forest, the habitat of a large population of deer. Because deer feed at the edges of forests, these deer will be attracted to the spaces alongside the new roads being cut through Pataska Forest to serve the new residential areas. Consequently, once the housing is occupied, the annual number of the forest's deer hit by cars will be much higher than before construction started.

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

- A. The number of deer hit by commercial vehicles will not increase significantly when the housing is occupied.
- B. Deer will be as attracted to the forest edge around new houses as to the forest edge alongside roads.
- C. In years past, the annual number of deer that have been hit by cars on existing roads through Pataska Forest has been very low.
- D. The development will leave sufficient forest to sustain a significant population of deer.
- E. No deer hunting will be allowed in Pataska Forest when the housing is occupied.

X-ray examination of a recently discovered painting—judged by some authorities to be a self-portrait by Vincent van Gogh—revealed an underimage of a woman's face. Either van Gogh or another painter covered the first painting with the portrait now seen on the surface of the canvas. Because the face of the woman in the underimage also appears on canvases van Gogh is known to have painted, the surface painting must be an authentic self-portrait by van Gogh.

The conclusion is properly drawn if which of the following is assumed?

- A. If a canvas already bears a painted image produced by an artist, a second artist who uses the canvas to produce a new painting tends to be influenced by the style of the first artist.
- B. Many painted canvases that can be reliably attributed to van Gogh contain underimages of subjects that appear on that least one other canvas that van Gogh is known to have painted.
- C. Any painted canvas incorrectly attributed to van Gogh would not contain an underimage of a subject appears in authentic paintings by that artist.
- D. A painted canvas cannot be reliably attributed to an artist unless the authenticity of any underimage that painting might contain can be reliably attributed to the artist.
- E. A painted canvas cannot be reliably attributed to a particular artist unless a reliable x-ray examination of the painting is performed.

The painter Peter Brandon never dated his works, and their chronology is only now beginning to take shape in the critical literature. A recent dating of a Brandon self-portrait to 1930 is surely wrong. Brandon was 63 years old in 1930, yet the painting shows a young, dark-haired man—obviously Brandon, but clearly not a man of 63.

Which of the following, if justifiably assumed, allows the conclusion to be properly drawn?

- A. There is no securely dated self-portrait of Brandon that he painted when he was significantly younger than 63
- B. In refraining from dating his works, Brandon intended to steer critical discussion of them away from considerations of chronology
- C. Until recently, there was very little critical literature on the works of Brandon
- D. Brandon at age 63 would not have portrayed himself in a painting as he had looked when he was a young man.
- E. Brandon painted several self-portraits that showed him as a man past the age of 60.

• Explain

During the day in Lake Constance, the zooplankton *D. hyalina* departs for the depths where food is scarce and the water cold. *D. galeata* remains near the warm surface where food is abundant. Even though *D. galeata* grows and reproduces much faster, its population is often outnumbered by *D. hyalina*.

Which of the following, if true, would help resolve the apparent paradox presented above?

- A. The number of species of zooplankton living at the bottom of the lake is twice that of species living at the surface.
- B. Predators of zooplankton, such as whitefish and perch, live and feed near the surface of the lake during the day.
- C. In order to make the most of scarce food resources, *D. hyalina* matures more slowly than *D. galeata*.
- D. *D. galeata* clusters under vegetation during the hottest part of the day to avoid the Sun's rays.
- E. *D. galeata* produces twice as many offspring per individual in any given period of time as does *D. hyalina*.

In the past ten years, there have been several improvements in mountain-climbing equipment. These improvements have made the sport both safer and more enjoyable for experienced climbers. Despite these improvements, however, the rate of mountain-climbing injuries has doubled in the past ten years.

Which of the following, if true, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy presented in the passage?

Many climbers, lulled into a false sense of security, use the new equipment to attempt climbing feats of which they are not capable.

Some mountain-climbing injuries are caused by unforeseeable weather conditions.

Mountain climbing, although a dangerous sport, does not normally result in injury to the experienced climber.

In the past ten years there have been improvements in mountain-climbing techniques as well as in mountain-climbing equipment.

Although the rate of mountain-climbing injuries has increased, the rate of mountain-climbing deaths has not changed.

Electric washing machines, first introduced in the United States in 1925, significantly reduced the amount of time spent washing a given amount of clothes, yet the average amount of time households spent washing clothes increased after 1925. This increase is partially accounted for by the fact that many urban households had previously sent their clothes to professional laundries. But the average amount of time spent washing clothes also increased for rural households with no access to professional laundries.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the time spent washing clothes increased in rural areas?

- A. People with access to an electric washing machine typically wore their clothes many fewer times before washing them than did people without access to electric washing machines.
- B. Households that had sent their clothes to professional laundries before 1925 were more likely than other households to purchase an electric washing machine when they became available.
- C. People living in urban households that had previously sent their clothes to professional laundries typically owned more clothes than did people living in rural households.
- D. The earliest electric washing machines required the user to spend much more time beside the machine than do modern electric washing machines.
- E. In the 1920s and 1930s the proportion of rural households with electricity was smaller than the proportion of urban households with electricity.

• Evaluate

When rats are placed under conditions of stress, their adrenal glands immediately increase production of the hormone corticosterone, and soon thereafter the rats' white blood cell count drops substantially. Yet rats without functioning adrenal glands experience little decrease in white blood cell count when placed under conditions of stress. It is likely, therefore, that an increase in corticosterone produced by a rat's adrenal glands causes the rat's white blood cell count to decrease.

Which of the following would it be most useful to know in evaluating the reasoning of the argument?

- A. Whether the drop in white blood cell count that occurs in rats under conditions of stress is sufficient to make the rats more susceptible to diseases that white blood cells normally combat
- B. Whether normal white blood cell counts vary widely among healthy rats that are not under conditions of stress
- C. Whether the adrenal glands of rats that are under conditions of stress increase production of any hormone other than corticosterone
- D. Whether the adrenal glands of rats produce elevated levels of corticosterone on occasions when the rats are not under conditions of stress
- E. Whether rats' adrenal glands are affected by hormones produced by any of the rats' other organs.

Observations of the Arctic reveal that the Arctic Ocean is covered by less ice each summer than the previous summer. If this warming trend continues, within 50 years the Arctic Ocean will be ice free during the summer months. This occurrence would in itself have little or no effect on global sea levels, since the melting of ice floating in water does not affect the water level. However, serious consequences to sea levels would eventually result, because \_\_\_\_\_.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

- A. large masses of floating sea ice would continue to form in the wintertime
- B. significant changes in Arctic sea temperatures would be accompanied by changes in sea temperatures in more temperate parts of the world
- C. such a warm Arctic Ocean would trigger the melting of massive landbased glaciers in the Arctic
- D. an ice-free Arctic Ocean would support a very different ecosystem than it does presently
- E. in the spring, melting sea ice would cause more icebergs to be created and to drift south into

总结

第一部分 GRE 介绍

第二部分 Reading Comprehension 特征

第三部分 解题思路

文章——题目

第四部分 题型

篇章, 逻辑, 细节, 逻辑单题