

试题：美国研究生入学考试试题（三）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/164/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E8\\_AF\\_95\\_E9\\_A2\\_98\\_EF\\_BC\\_9A\\_E7\\_c86\\_164676.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/164/2021_2022__E8_AF_95_E9_A2_98_EF_BC_9A_E7_c86_164676.htm) Time 30 minutes 38

Questions

1. In the nineteenth century , novelists and unsympathetic travelers portrayed the American West as a land of---- adversity, whereas promoters and idealists created image of a land of infinite promise. ( A ) lurid..... a mundane ( B ) incredible..... an underplayed ( C ) dispiriting..... an identical ( D ) intriguing..... a luxuriant ( E ) unremitting..... a compelling

2. Honeybees tend to be more than earth bees : the former , unlike the latter , search for food together and signal their individual findings to one another. ( A ) insular ( B ) aggressive ( C ) differentiated ( D ) mobile ( E ) social

3. Joe spoke of superfluous and matters with exactly the same degree of intensity , as though for him serious issues mattered neither more nor less than did 。 ( A ) vital..... trivialities ( B ) redundant..... superficialities ( C ) important..... necessities ( D ) impractical ..... outcomes ( E ) humdrum..... essentials

4. The value of Davis ' sociological research is compromised by his unscrupulous tendency to use materials in order to substantiate his own claims , while information that points to other possible conclusions. ( A ) haphazardly..... deploying ( B ) 0selectively..... disregarding ( C ) cleverly..... weighing ( D ) modestly..... refuting ( E ) arbitrarily..... emphasizing

5. Once Renaissance painters discovered how to volume and depth , they were able to replace the medieval

convention of symbolic , two-dimensional space with the more illusion of actual space. ( A ) reverse..... conventional ( B ) portray..... abstract ( C ) deny..... concrete ( D ) adumbrate... .. fragmented ( E ) render..... realistic6. He had expected gratitude for his disclosure , but instead he encountered bordering on hostility. ( A ) patience ( B ) discretion ( C ) openness ( D ) ineptitude ( E ) indifference7. The diplomat , 0selected for her demonstrated patience and skill in conducting such delicate negotiations , ---- to make a decision during the talks because anysudden commitment at that time would have been 。 ( A ) resolved..... detrimental ( B ) refused..... apropos ( C ) declined..... inopportune ( D ) struggled..... unconscionable ( E ) hesitated..... warranted8. CONDUCTOR : INSTRUMENTALIST : : ( A ) director : actor ( B ) sculptor : painter ( C ) choreographer : composer ( D ) virtuoso : amateur ( E ) poet : listener9. QUARRY : ROCK ( A ) silt : gravel ( B ) sky : rain ( C ) cold : ice ( D ) mine : ore ( E ) jewel : diamond10. STICKLER : EXACTING : : ( A ) charlatan : forthright ( B ) malcontent : solicitous ( C ) misanthrope : expressive ( D ) defeatist : resigned ( E ) braggart : unassuming11. WALK : AMBLE : : ( A ) dream : imagine ( B ) talk : chat ( C ) swim : float ( D ) look : stare ( E ) speak : whisper12. JAZZ : MUSIC : : ( A ) act : play ( B ) variety : vaudeville ( C ) portraiture : painting ( D ) menu : restaurant ( E ) species : biology13. REPATRIATE : EMIGRATION : : ( A ) reinstate : election ( B ) recall :

impeachment ( C ) appropriate : taxation ( D ) repeal :  
 ratification ( E ) appeal : adjudication  
 14. PLACEBO :  
 INNOCUOUS : : ( A ) antibiotic : viral ( B ) vapor : opaque  
 ( C ) salve : unctuous ( D ) anesthetic : astringent ( E )  
 vitamin : synthetic  
 15. DISSEMINATE : INFORMATION : :  
 ( A ) amend : testimony ( B ) analyze : evidence ( C )  
 investigate : crime ( D ) prevaricate : confirmation ( E ) foment  
 : discontentment  
 16. VOICE : QUAVER : : ( A ) pace :  
 quicken ( B ) cheeks : dimple ( C ) concentration : focus ( D )  
 hand : tremble ( E ) eye : blink

Mary Barton , particularly in its early chapters , is a moving response to the suffering of the industrial worker in the England of the 1840 ' s. What is most impressive about the book is the intense and painstaking effort made ( 5 ) by the author , Elizabeth Gaskell , to convey the experience of everyday life in working-class homes. Her method is partly documentary in nature : the novel includes such features as a carefully annotated reproduction of dialect , the exact details of food prices in an account of a tea ( 10 ) party , an itemized description of the furniture of the Bartons ' living room , and a transcription ( again anno- tated ) of the ballad "The Oldham Weaver." The interest of this record is considerable , even though the method has a slightly distancing effect. ( 15 ) As a member of the middle class , Gaskell could hardly help approaching working-class life as an outside observer and a reporter , and the reader of the novel is always conscious of this fact. But there is genuine imag- inative re-creation in her accounts of the walk in Green ( 20 ) Heys Fields

, of tea at the Bartons ' house , and of John Barton and his friend ' s discovery of the starving family in the cellar in the chapter "Poverty and Death." Indeed , for a similarly convincing re-creation of such families ' emotions and responses ( which are more crucial than the ( 25 ) material details on which the mere reporter is apt to concentrate ) , the English novel had to wait 60 years for the early writing of D. H. Lawrence. If Gaskell never quite conveys the sense of full participation that would completely authenticate this aspect of Mary Barton , she ( 30 ) still brings to these scenes an intuitive recognition of feelings that has its own sufficient conviction. The chapter "Old Alice ' s History " brilliantly drama- tizes the situation of that early generation of workers brought from the villages and the countryside to the ( 35 ) urban industrial centers. The account of Job Legh , the weaver and naturalist who is devoted to the study of biology , vividly embodies one kind of response to an urban industrial environment : an affinity for living things that hardens , by its very contrast with its environ- ( 40 ) ment , into a kind of crankiness. The early chapters— about factory workers walking out in spring into Green Heys Fields ; about Alice Wilson , remembering in her cellar the twig- gathering for brooms in the native village that she will never again see ; about Job Legh , intent on ( 45 ) his impaled insects— capture the characteristic responses of a generation to the new and crushing experience of industrialism. The other early chapters eloquently por- tray the development of the instinctive cooperation with each other that was already becoming an important tradition among workers. 17. Which of the following best

describes the author ' s attitude toward Gaskell ' s use of the method of documentary record in *Mary Barton* ? ( A ) Uncritical enthusiasm ( B ) Unresolved ambivalence ( C ) Qualified approval ( D ) Resigned acceptance ( E ) Mild irritation<sup>18</sup>.

According to the passage , *Mary Barton* and the early novels of D. H. Lawrence share which of the following ? ( A ) Depiction of the feelings of working-class families ( B ) Documentary objectivity about working-class circumstances ( C ) Richly detailed description of working-class adjustment to urban life ( D )

Imaginatively structured plots about working- class characters ( E )

Experimental prose style based on working- class dialect<sup>19</sup>. Which

of the following is most closely analogous to Job Legh in *Mary*

*Barton* , as that character is described in the passage ? ( A ) An

entomologist who collected butterflies as a child ( B ) A small-town

attorney whose hobby is nature photography ( C ) A young man

who leaves his family ' s dairy farm to start his own business ( D )

A city dweller who raises exotic plants on the roof of his apartment

building ( E ) A union organizer who works in a textile mill under

dangerous conditions

100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)