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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/206/2021_2022_GRE_E5_87_BA_E5_9B_BD_E8_c86_206617.htm Questions 1-6 Positions 1, 2, 3, and 4 are the only positions that Y and Z, the two hands on a dial, can be in. Y cannot be in the same position as Z at any one time. The only possible changes in position are: From 1 to 2 and vice versa From 2 to 3 and vice versa From 3 to 4 and vice versa From 4 to 1 and vice versa Only one hand can change position at any one time, and each change in position is followed by a period during which both hands are still.

1. Which of the following is a possible sequence of consecutive positions through which one of the hands could have moved? (A) 1, 2, 1, 3 (B) 1, 2, 3, 1 (C) 2, 1, 2, 1 (D) 3, 2, 4, 3, (E) 4, 1, 4, 2

2. If Y is in position 1 and Z is in position 3, each of the following is a possible change from its current position for one of the hands EXCEPT from (A) 1 to 2 (B) 1 to 4 (C) 2 to 3 (D) 3 to 2 (E) 3 to 4

3. If Y is in position 2 and Z is in position 3, and if each hand changes position exactly once, which of the following could be the two position changes performed? (A) From 2 to 3, from 1 to 4 (B) From 2 to 1, from 3 to 4 (C) From 2 to 1, from 1 to 4 (D) From 3 to 2, from 2 to 3 (E) From 3 to 4, from 4 to 1

4. If two consecutive position changes both involve Y only, the first from 2 to 3, and the second from 3 to 4, which of the following must be true? (A) If Z moves next, Z goes from 1 to 2. (B) If Z moves next, Z goes from 2 to 1. (C) If Z moves next, Z goes from 2 to 3. (D) On the next move, Y goes from 4 to 1. (E) On the next move, Y goes from 4 to 3.

5. If Y is

in position 4 and Z is in position 1, what is the minimum number of position changes required for Y and Z to exchange their current positions? (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4 (E) 5 6. Which of the following must have occurred during a period in which Y's positions were, consecutively, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 1? (A) Y stood still in position 2 while Z changed position. (B) Y stood still in position 4 while Z changed position. (C) Z made as many position changes as did Y. (D) Z made exactly two position changes interspersed among Y's. (E) Z made at least two position changes.

7. A group of subjects saw a film of two cars colliding. Immediately afterward, half of the group were asked a set of questions about the cars "bumping" into one another, while the other half were asked the same questions, but with the verb "smash" substituted for "bumping". In later descriptions of the filmed collision, subjects in the latter half were more likely to remember seeing broken glass. " The experiment described above best supports which of the following conclusions about eyewitness testimony? (A) A witness who is agitated at the time of an event is likely to give less accurate testimony than is a calm witness. (B) A witness perception of an event will be distorted if inflammatory language is used by the questioner. (C) The manner in which a witness is questioned after an event can influence the recollection of the witness. (D) Most eyewitness testimony can be assumed to contain inaccurate elements. (E) Special questioning techniques can be developed that will be more conducive to eliciting accurate information from witnesses than traditional techniques have been.

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