

GRE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_ti2020/217/2021_2022_GRE_E8_AF_95_E9_A2_98_EF_c86_217315.htm SECTION 7 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.. realistic 6. He had expected gratitude for his disclosure, but instead he encountered ---- bordering on hostility. (A) patience (B) discretion (C) openness (D) ineptitude (E) indifference 7. 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.. warranted 8. CONDUCTOR:

INSTRUMENTALIST::(A) director: actor (B) sculptor: painter (C) choreographer: composer (D) virtuoso: amateur (E) poet: listener 9.

QUARRY: ROCK (A) silt: gravel (B) sky: rain (C) cold: ice (D) mine: ore (E) jewel: diamond 10. STICKLER: EXACTING::(A) charlatan: forthright (B) malcontent: solicitous (C) misanthrope: expressive (D) defeatist: resigned (E) braggart: unassuming 11.

WALK: AMBLE::(A) dream: imagine (B) talk: chat (C) swim: float (D) look: stare (E) speak: whisper 12. JAZZ: MUSIC::(A) act: play (B) variety: vaudeville (C) portraiture: painting (D) menu: restaurant (E) species: biology 13. 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 experi-ence 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 con-centrate), 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

18. 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 19. 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

20. It can be inferred from examples given in the last paragraph of the passage that which of the following was part of "the new and crushing experience of industrialism" (lines 46-47) for many members of the English working class in the nineteenth century?(A) Extortionate food prices (B) Geographical displacement (C) Hazardous working conditions (D) Alienation from fellow workers (E) Dissolution of family ties

21. It can be inferred that the author of the passage believes that Mary Barton might have been an even better novel if Gaskell had (A) concentrated on the emotions of a single character (B) made no attempt to re-create experiences of which she had no firsthand knowledge (C) made no attempt to reproduce working-class dialects (D) grown up in an industrial city (E) managed to transcend her position as an outsider

22. Which of the following phrases could best be substituted for the phrase "this aspect of Mary Barton" in line 29 without changing the meaning of the passage as a whole?(A) the material details in an urban working-class

environment (B) the influence of Mary Barton on Lawrence's early work (C) the place of Mary Barton in the development of the English novel (D) the extent of the poverty and physical suffering among England's industrial workers in the 1840's. (E) the portrayal of the particular feelings and responses of working-class characters

23. The author of the passage describes Mary Barton as each of the following EXCEPT (A) insightful (B) meticulous (C) vivid (D) poignant (E) lyrical

As of the late 1980's, neither theorists nor large-scale computer climate models could accurately predict whether cloud systems would help or hurt a warming globe. Some studies suggested that a four percent (5) increase in stratocumulus clouds over the ocean could compensate for a doubling in atmospheric carbon dioxide, preventing a potentially disastrous planetwide temperature increase. On the other hand, an increase in cirrus clouds could increase global warming. (10) That clouds represented the weakest element in climate models was illustrated by a study of fourteen such models. Comparing climate forecasts for a world with double the current amount of carbon dioxide, researchers found that the models agreed quite well if clouds were (15) not included. But when clouds were incorporated, a wide range of forecasts was produced. With such discrepancies plaguing the models, scientists could not easily predict how quickly the world's climate would change, nor could they tell which regions would face dustier droughts or deadlier monsoons. 24. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with (A) confirming a theory (B) supporting a statement (C) presenting new information (D) predicting future

discoveries (E) reconciling discrepant findings 25. It can be inferred that one reason the fourteen models described in the passage failed to agree was that (A) they failed to incorporate the most up-to-date information about the effect of clouds on climate (B) they were based on faulty information about factors other than clouds that affect climate. (C) they were based on different assumptions about the overall effects of clouds on climate (D) their originators disagreed about the kinds of forecasts the models should provide (E) their originators disagreed about the factors other than clouds that should be included in the models 26. It can be inferred that the primary purpose of the models included in the study discussed in the second paragraph of the passage was to (A) predict future changes in the world ' s climate (B) predict the effects of cloud systems on the world ' s climate (C) find a way to prevent a disastrous planetwide temperature increase (D) assess the percentage of the Earth ' s surface covered by cloud systems (E) estimate by how much the amount of carbon dioxide in the Earth ' s atmosphere will increase 27. The information in the passage suggests that sci-entists would have to answer which of the following questions in order to predict the effect of clouds on the warming of the globe? (A) What kinds of cloud systems will form over the Earth?(B) How can cloud systems be encouraged to form over the ocean? (C) What are the causes of the projected planetwide temperature increase? (D) What proportion of cloud systems are currently composed of cirrus of clouds? (E) What proportion of the clouds in the atmosphere form over land masses? 28. SUSPEND: (A) force (B) split (C) tilt (D) slide

down (E) let fall 29. CREDULITY: (A) originality (B) skepticism (C) diligence (D) animation (E) stoicism 30. MILD: (A) toxic (B) uniform (C) maximal (D) asymptomatic (E) acute 31. IMPLEMENT: (A) distort (B) foil (C) overlook (D) aggravate (E) misinterpret 32. DIFFIDENCE:: (A) trustworthiness (B) assertiveness (C) lack of preparation (D) resistance to change (E) willingness to blame 33. BYZANTINE: (A) symmetrical(B) variegated (C) discordant (D) straightforward (E) unblemished 34. PROCLIVITY: (A) confusion (B) deprivation (C) obstruction (D) aversion (E) hardship 35. PROTRACT:(A) treat fairly (B) request hesitantly (C) take back (D) cut short (E) make accurate 36. VAUNTING: (A) plucky (B) meek (C) chaste (D) cowardly (E) ardent37. HALE: (A) unenthusiastic (B) staid (C) odious (D) infirm (E) uncharacteristic 38. SEMINAL: (A) derivative (B) substantiated (C) reductive (D) ambiguous (E) extremist 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