【RC】GMAT机经3月整理GMAT考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片 或格式,建议阅读原文 https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/555/2021_2022__E3_80_90R C E3 80 91GM c89 555829.htm RC-1: 关于员工跳槽的文章 (3大段,超长),解释人们为什么跳槽先提出解 释embadness的3个因素,然后有个s还有一个b,(人名的确是s 和b!,让我印象特别深刻)提出解释embadness的另外2个因素 , 文章不难,至少没有生词。 问题(1)主题, (2)in order to 题 , (3)except细节。 RC-2: 一篇是讲关于早年经历对作家的影 响,第一段是说了这个理论(姑且这么称作吧),第二段是 用一个人作为例子来支持这个说法 RC-3: 某种植物,利用黄 蜂(wasp/parasitic wasp寄生蜂)----毛毛虫(caterpillar)的天敌,攻 【版本一】一篇是讲毛毛虫,植物,还有捕捉一 种毛毛虫的动物,这三者之间的关系,这篇是最长的,我没 太看懂....不好意思啊各位... 主要是讲什么/怎么样导致植物分 泌一种物质使捕食者来消灭毛毛虫 ; 第一段猜测这三者的关 系 第二段就是科学家通过试验来验证这个猜测 有益补充 : WASP会把它的幼虫LAVAE寄生到一种虫身上. 这种虫吃一 种植物.这种植物在这种虫吃它时会分泌一种CHEMICAL,这

种CHEMICAL 会吸引WASP. 所以这种植物是通过另外一种生物来抵抗它的天敌. 【版本二】植物利用黄蜂攻击毛毛虫 [旧JJ内容]讲一种树在受到caterpillar的攻击的时候可以释放出一种气味以吸引wasps来攻击这种caterpillar, 不仅如此,科学家还发现这种树还可以判断caterpillar是否在攻击自己而释放出不同的气味. 第一题问树枝被刮断时黄蜂会有什么反应,有一道主题题(一共4题),另外的记不起来,sorry 再烦请机

经作者确认是不是这个JJ?(2004年11月JJ)(感谢一位MM) Parasitic and predatory arthropods often prevent plants from being severely damaged by killing herbivores as they feed on the plants. Recent studies show that a variety of plants, when injured by herbivores, emit chemical signals that guide natural enemies to the herbivores. It is unlikely that herbivore-damaged plants initiate the production of chemicals solely to attract parasitoids and predators. The signaling role probably evolved secondarily from plant responses that produce toxins and deterrents against herbivores and antibiotics against pathogens. To effectively function as signals for natural enemies, the emitted volatiles should be clearly distinguishable from background odors, specific for prey or host species that feed on the plant, and emitted at times when the natural enemies forage. Our studies on the phenomena of herbivore-induced emissions of volatiles in corn and cotton plants and studies conducted by others indicate that (i) the clarity of the volatile signals is high, as they are unique for herbivore damage, produced in relatively large amounts, and easily distinguishable from background odors. (ii) specificity is limited when different herbivores feed on the same plant species but high as far as odors emitted by different plant species and genotypes are concerned. (iii) the signals are timed so that they are mainly released during the daytime, when natural enemies tend to forage, and they wane slowly after herbivory stops. RC-4 England中世纪领主与农奴的关系【 版本1】有一篇说England中世纪领主(lord)和农奴(serf) 的关系的。 第一段,首先介绍领主和农奴的关系。说领主因

为拥有土地权就可以剥削农奴:任意征收财产,以及税收,etc,还有几项忘记了。(有题except细节题,定位就可以找到答案)这段最后说由于领主只对个人享受感兴趣,而农奴受压迫等,造成中世纪英国农业生产,科技等都停滞。(有道infer题,问作者同意以下什么观点,就是这句的paraphase)第二段,话锋一转,说尽管如此,还有其他原因。还应该考虑non-serf的因素。(还是道细节体,问non-serf通过什么方式影响)第三段,做个总结。后面印象不深了,因为没有题。百考试题收集整理设百考试题为首页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