

历年试题:GRE试题(二)GRE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_ti2020/556/2021_2022__E5_8E_86_E5_B9_B4_E8_AF_95_E9_c86_556150.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 any sudden 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 dramatizes 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 100Test

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