2015 年 4 月 25 日 GRE 考试

语文部分

真题回忆答案解析

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[4.25GRE 填空部分]:

1.The subject who were engaged in more difficult tasks _____deterioration in iheir performance over times, and therefore the need to concentrate apparently enhances long-term efficiency.

A. Elicited
B. Anticipated
C. Noticed
D. Displayed
E. Evaded

参考答案：evaded

2.医学教授的论文一点都不新鲜，但是从来没有被自己的同僚_____过他的优秀，主要原因是因为医生病人不单单是症状和体系的集合。

A. Discounted
B. Ignored
C. Subverted
D. Underestimated
E. Espoused

参考答案：discount （不全相信）

3. 与那些害怕侵略性的物种对本土植物的影响的生物学家相反的是，这个生物学家争辩到那些外来生物对本土生物的多样性的威胁经常———. 比如说，在 M 这个地方生长的非本土生长的大蒜头，我们对它研究就会发现，大蒜头的 abundance 并不是被其他被其他植物的数量所_____

A. Subtle D. Consistent with
B. Uniform E. Related to
C. Exaggerated F. Sustained by

参考答案: exaggerated, sustained by

4. Although movie critic Pauline Kael had a distaste for sycophancy, she also had a need for (i) _____ : as a consequence of these competing feeling, she sent very (ii) _____signals to friends and colleagues.

A. Solitude D. Direct
B. Obeisance E. Subtle
C. Clarity F. Mixed

参考答案：obeisance, mixed

[4.25GRE 阅读部分]

[第一篇]

Benjamin Franklin is portrayed in American history as the quintessential self-made man. In “Self-reliance”, Emerson asks, “Where is the master who could have instructed Franklin...?” In fact,
Franklin took instruction widely, and his scientific work was highly collaborative. Friends in England
sent equipment needed for his electrical experiments, others, in Philadelphia, helped him set up his workshop there. Philip Syng constructed a device for generating electrical charges, while Tomas

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Hopkinson demonstrated the potential of pointed conductors. Franklin, in addition to being the group's
theoretician, wrote and published its results. His fame as an individual researcher is partly a consequence of the shorthand by which when one person writes about a group's discoveries, history
sometimes grants singular credit for collective effort.

1. Which of the following best describes the function of the highlighted sentence?

A. It states a viewpoint about Franklin with which the author disagrees.

B. It introduces new evidence about Franklin's role in the collaborative process.

C. It explains Franklin's reputation in terms of a broad scholarly phenomenon.

D. It emphasizes the extent to which Franklin relied on others in his workshop.

E. It describes Franklin's approach to writing scientific results.

2. Emerson is mentioned in the passage primarily to

A. Identify the origin of a particular understanding of Franklin

B. Elaborate on a view of Franklin that the author takes issue with

C. Point to a controversial claim about Franklin's historical legacy

D. Introduce the question of who Franklin's main scientific influences were

E. Suggests that Franklin was resistant to collaboration with other scientists

[第二篇]

Investigators of monkeys' social behavior have always been struck by monkeys' aggressive potential and the consequent need for social control of their aggressive behavior. Studies directed at describing aggressive behavior and the
(5) situations that elicit it, as well as the social mechanisms that control it, were therefore among the first investigations of monkeys' social behavior.

Investigators initially believed that monkeys would compete for any resource in the environment: hungry
(10) monkeys would fight over food, thirsty monkeys would fight over water, and, in general, any time more than one monkey in a group sought the same incentive simulta neously, a dispute would result and would be resolved through some form of aggression. However, the motivating
(15) force of competition for incentives began to be doubted when experiments like Southwick's on the reduction of space or the withholding of food failed to produce more than temporary increases in intragroup aggression. Indeed, food deprivation not only failed to increase aggression but
(20) in some cases actually resulted in decreased frequencies of aggression.

Studies of animals in the wild under conditions of extreme food deprivation likewise revealed that starving monkeys devoted almost all available energy to foraging,
(25) with little energy remaining for aggressive interaction. Furthermore, accumulating evidence from later studies of a variety of primate groups, for example, the study conducted by Bernstein, indicates that one of the most potent stimuli for eliciting aggression is the introduction of an

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(30) intruder into an organized group. Such introductions result in far more serious aggression than that produced in any other types of experiments contrived to produce competition.

These studies of intruders suggest that adult members (35) of the same species introduced to one another for the first time show considerable hostility because, in the absence of a social order, one must be established to control interanimal relationships. When a single new animal is introduced into an existing social organization, the (40) newcomer meets even more serious aggression. Whereas in the first case aggression establishes a social order, in the second case resident animals mob the intruder, thereby initially excluding the new animal from the existing social unit. The simultaneous introduction of several animals (45) lessens the effect, if only because the group divides its attention among the multiple targets. If, however, the several animals introduced to a group constitute their own social unit, each group may fight the opposing group as a unit; but, again, no individual is subjected to mass attack, (50) and the very cohesion of the groups precludes prolonged individual combat. The submission of the defeated group, rather than unleashing unchecked aggression on the part of the victorious group, reduces both the intensity and frequency of further attack. Monkey groups (55) therefor see to be organized primarily to maintain their established social order rather than to engage in hostilities per se.

1. The author of the passage is primarily concerned with
   (A) advancing a new methodology for changing a monkey's social behavior
   (B) comparing the methods of several research studies on aggression among monkeys
   (C) explaining the reasons for researchers' interest in monkeys' social behavior
   (D) discussing the development of investigators' theories about aggression among monkeys
   (E) examining the effects of competition on monkeys' social behavior

2. Which of the following best summarizes the findings reported in the passage about the effects of food deprivation on monkeys' behavior?
   (A) Food deprivation has no effect on aggression among monkeys.
   (B) Food deprivation increases aggression among monkeys because one of the most potent stimuli for eliciting aggression is the competition for incentives.
   (C) Food deprivation may increase long-term aggression among monkeys in a laboratory setting, but it produces only temporary increases among monkeys in the wild.
   (D) Food deprivation may temporarily increase aggression among monkeys, but it also leads to a decrease in conflict.
   (E) Food deprivation decreases the intensity but not the frequency of aggressive incidents among monkey.

3. According to the author, studies such as Southwick's had which of the following effects on investigators theories about monkeys' social behavior?

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(A) They suggested that existing theories about the role of aggression among monkeys did not fully account for the monkeys' ability to maintain an established social order.
(B) They confirmed investigators' theories about monkeys' aggressive response to competition for food and water.
(C) They confirmed investigators' beliefs about the motivation for continued aggression among monkeys in the same social group.
(D) They disproved investigators' theory that the introduction of intruders in an organized monkey group elicits intragroup aggressive behavior.
(E) They cast doubt on investigators' theories that could account for observed patterns of aggression among monkeys.

4. The passage suggests that investigators of monkeys social behavior have been especially interested in aggressive behavior among monkeys because
(A) aggression is the most common social behavior among monkeys
(B) successful competition for incentives determines the social order in a monkey group
(C) situations that elicit aggressive behavior can be studied in a laboratory
(D) most monkeys are potentially aggressive, yet they live in social units that could not function without control of their aggressive impulses
(E) most monkeys are social, yet they frequently respond to newcomers entering existing social units by attacking them

5. It can be inferred from the passage that the establishment and preservation of social order among a group of monkeys is essential in order to
(A) keep the monkeys from straying and joining other groups
(B) control aggressive behavior among group members
(C) prevent the domination of that group by another
(D) protect individuals seeking to become members of that group from mass attack
(E) prevent aggressive competition for incentives between that group and another

[第三篇]
lionfish 从 Indo 洋扩展到太平洋了，阅读中有三种方法来解决：
（1）人工捕捉它们来 protect coral reef 生物系统
（2）把他们引入 fish market，这样可以减少对 local fish 的需要，让他们能有时间 recover
（3）人们可以把它们用于日常饮食，因为它们高蛋白，低脂肪
Prof. William 教授全部反对
（1）人工捕捉无法区分 lionfish 和其他鱼，很多 rare 的鱼也都在 coral reef ，会牵连其他鱼种
（2）引进市场会导致有人人工养殖。 Lionfish 如果从 fish farm escape ，这就造成了更严重的 invasive 问题
（3）有些 lionfish 是有毒的，吃了以后会造成 vomiting numbness arching，我们无法检验每一条鱼，所以吃他

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[4.25GRE 逻辑部分]

The bodies of dwarf individuals of mammalian species are generally smaller in relation to those of nondwarf individuals than are the teeth of the dwarf individuals in relation to those of the nondwarf indi- viduals. Fragmentary skeletal remains of an adult dwarf woolly mammoth were recently found. The teeth are three-fourths the size of the teeth of an average adult nondwarf woolly mammoth.

The statements above, if true, most strongly support which of the following?

(A)The body of the dwarf woolly mammoth was less than three-fourths the size of the body of an average adult nondwarf woolly mammoth.

(B) None of the teeth of the dwarf woolly mammoth that were recently discovered was as large as any of the teeth of nondwarf woolly mammoths that have been discovered.

(C) The teeth of most adult dwarf individuals of mammalian species are three- fourths the size of the teeth of the adult nondwarf individuals of the same species.

(D) Dwarf woolly mammoths had the same number of teeth as did nondwarf woolly mammoths.

(E) Dwarf individuals of most mammalian species are generally no more than three-fourths the size of the adult nondwarf individuals of those species.

[4.25GRE 等价部分]

abstemious/sparing

callous/nonchalant

exclusive/unique

Scientists reported last month on a sign of relative solar _____: the solar wind, a rush of charged particles continually spewed from the Sun at a million miles an hour, had diminished to its lowest level in 50 years.

参考答案： Quiescence/Calm

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