

GRE 句子填空讲义

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2 序篇：分析问题的方法

2 透过现象看本质

2 常见的现象

- n GRE 是所有英语考试中最难的！
- n GRE 比托福难！考完了 GRE 再看托福就跟玩儿一样！
- n GRE 需要 20000 单词才行！
- n GRE 的句子都不是人话，正常人从来不这么说！
- n TOEFL 考的是英语能力，GRE 考的是考 GRE 的能力！
- n 新 GRE 变难了，因为不考类反了！
- n 新 GRE 变简单了，因为不考类反了！
- n ……

自由笔记区

2 本质究竟如何？

- n 从 GRE 与 TOEFL 的区别说起

- n GRE 对词汇的要求

- n ETS 对 GRE 的阐述

The revised GRE General Test measures skills that have been developed over a long period of time and are not necessarily related to any particular field of study.

新 GRE 综合测试考查考生长期积累的技能，并且不会和某些特定的研究领域产生必然关系。

The revised GRE General Test measures verbal reasoning, quantitative reasoning, critical thinking and analytical writing skills, skills that have been identified as critical for success in graduate and business school.

新 GRE 考试考查文字推理、数量推理、独立思考以及分析性写作技能，这些技能被认为是（考生）能否在研究生院和商学院获得成功的关键。

Verbal Reasoning: The Verbal Reasoning measure assesses your ability to analyze and evaluate written material and synthesize information obtained from it, analyze relationships among component parts of sentences, and recognize relationships between words and concepts.

文字推理：文字推理测试考查考生分析和评价文字材料并整合其中所获得的信息的能力，分析句子成分之间的关系的能力，以及理解词与概念之间关系的能力。

Passages are drawn from the physical sciences, the biological sciences, the social sciences, the arts and humanities, and everyday topics, and are based on material found in books and periodicals, both academic and nonacademic.

文章来源于自然科学、生物科学、社会科学、艺术和人文科学，以及日常生活的话题，并且以书籍和期刊中的材料作为基础，既有学术类的，也有非学术类的。

Quantitative Reasoning: The Quantitative Reasoning assesses your 1) basic mathematical skills; 2) understanding of elementary mathematical concepts; 3) the ability to reason quantitatively and to model and solve problems with quantitative setting. Content is balanced among questions requiring arithmetic, algebra, geometry and data analysis.

数量推理：数量推理测试你：1) 基本的数学技能；2) 基本数学概念的理解；3) 数量推理以及利用数量方法建模并解决问题的能力。内容涵盖算术、代数、几何和数据分析等问题。（具体内容参见官方指南第 107 和 108 页）

Analytical Writing: The Analytical Writing measure tests critical thinking and analytical writing skills. It assesses your ability to articulate and support complex ideas, construct and evaluate arguments, and sustain a focused and coherent discussion. It does not assess specific content knowledge.

分析性写作：分析性写作测试考查你独立思考和分析性写作的技能，它会考察你清晰地阐述和支持复杂观点的能力，构建和评估论证过程的能力，以及针对某个主题展开集中、连贯的讨论的能力。它不会考察某些特定的知识内容。

小结区

1. 准备 GRE 需要做的工作
2. 我们的缺陷
3. 我们的目标: GRE 分数对于申请的意义以及自我设定目标

n ETS 对文字推理部分和句子填空的阐述

I The Verbal Reasoning measure contains three types of questions:

- ü Reading Comprehension questions (阅读理解题)
- ü Text Completion (文本填空题)
- ü Sentence Equivalence (同义词题)

I Text Completion Questions

ü Description

As mentioned above, skilled readers do not simply absorb the information presented on the page; instead, they maintain a constant attitude of interpretation and evaluation, reasoning from what they have read so far to create a picture of the whole and revising that picture as they go. Text Completion questions test this ability by omitting crucial words from short passages and asking the test taker to use the remaining information in the passage as a basis for selecting words or short phrases to fill the blanks and create a coherent, meaningful whole.

如前所述, 熟练的读者不会单纯只吸收字面信息, 相反, 他们会不断进行解释和评价, 根据他们已经读到的内容进行推理, 从而构建一幅完整的画面, 并在阅读过程中不断修正这幅画面。文本填充问题在短文中省略关键词, 要求考生以文章中已有的信息为基础来选择词汇或者短语填入空格, 以构建一个连贯的、有意义的整体, 通过这种方式来测试考生(构建和修正完整信息)的能力。

ü Question Structure

- ü Passage composed of one to five sentences

文章由 1-5 个句子构成

- ü One to three blanks

1-3 个空格

- ü Three answer choices per blank (five answer choices in the case of a single blank)

每个空格有 3 个选项(如果只有一个空格, 则有 5 个选项)

- ü The answer choices for different blanks function independently; i.e., selecting

one answer choice for one blank does not affect what answer choices you can select for another blank

每个空格的选项的功能是独立的；比如，一个空格的选项不会影响另一个空格的选项

☐ Single correct answer, consisting of one choice for each blank; no credit for partially correct answers

每个空格只有一个正确答案，一部分空格选对不得分

☐ Tips for Answering

Do not merely try to consider each possible combination of answers; doing so will take too long and is open to error. Instead, try to analyze the passage in the following way:

不要仅仅考虑选项可能的组合；这样做既浪费时间又容易出错。相反，试着用下列方法分析文章：

☐ Read through the passage to get an overall sense of it.

通读文章，得到文章的整体理解

☐ Identify words or phrases that seem particularly significant, either because they emphasize the structure of the passage (words like *although* or *moreover*) or because they are central to understanding what the passage is about.

确定有特别重要的单词或短语，因为它们强调了文章结构（比如 *although* 或 *moreover* 这样的词），或是理解文章内容的关键词。

☐ Try to fill in the blanks with words or phrases that seem to you to fit and then see if similar words are offered among the answer choices.

自己试着用能让句子完整的单词或短语填空，然后检查选项中是否有类似的词。

☐ Do not assume that the first blank is the one that should be filled first. Perhaps one of the other blanks is easier to fill first. Select your choice for that blank, and then see whether you can complete another blank. If none of the choices for the other blank seem to make sense, go back and reconsider your first selection.

不要认为第一个空格一定要第一个填，也许其他空格更容易首先搞定。先填好这个空格，再看你是否可以完成另外的空格。如果所有选项填入这个空格貌似都不对，则重新考虑你的选择。

☐ When you have made your selection for each blank, check to make sure that the passage is logically, grammatically, and stylistically coherent.

当你填完所有空格后，检查并确定文章在逻辑、语法、以及文体上条理清楚。

I Sentence Equivalence Questions

☐ Description

Like Text Completion questions, Sentence Equivalence questions test the ability to reach a conclusion about how a passage should be completed on the basis of partial information, but to a greater extent they focus on the meaning of the completed whole. Sentence Equivalence questions consist of a single sentence with just one blank, and they ask you to find two choices that both lead to a complete, coherent sentence and that produce sentences that mean the same thing.

与文本填充题一样，同义词题也考查考生基于不完整的信息来补充完整一篇文章的能力，但是它更加强调对整体含义的把握。同义词题只有一个句子，句中只有一个空格，它要求你选择两个答案来得到一个完整、连贯的句子，并使得句子有相同的含义。

ü Question Structure

- u Consists of: a single sentence, one blank, and six answer choices.
包含一个句子，一个空格，以及 6 个选项。
- u Requires you to select two of the answer choices; no credit for partially correct answers.
要求你选择两个选项：只答对一部分不得分。

ü Tips for Answering

Do not simply look among the answer choices for two words that mean the same thing. This can be misleading for two reasons. First, the answer choices may contain pairs of words that mean the same thing but do not fit coherently into the sentence, and thus do not constitute a correct answer. Second, the pair of words that do constitute the correct answer may not mean exactly the same thing, since all that matters is that the resultant sentences mean the same thing.

不要简单地从选项中找到两个同义词，这样会因为如下两个原因被误导。第一，选项中可能包含多对同义词，而这些词并不能让句子通顺。第二，构成正确答案的一组词不一定是意思完全一样的，关键是答案要让句子有同样的意思。

- u Read the sentence to get an overall sense of it.
阅读句子，得到对它的整体理解
- u Identify words or phrases that seem particularly significant, either because they emphasize the structure of the sentence (words like *although* or *moreover*) or because they are central to understanding what the sentence is about.
确定有特别重要的单词或短语，因为它们强调了文章结构(比如 *although* 或 *moreover* 这样的词)，或是理解文章内容的关键。
- u Try to fill in the blank with a word that seems to you to fit and then see if two similar words are offered among the answer choices. If you find some word that is similar to what you are expecting but cannot find a second one, do not become fixated on your interpretation; instead, see whether there are other words among the answer choices that can be used to fill the blank coherently.
自己试着用能让句子完整的单词或短语填空，然后看看选项中是否提供了两个类似的词。如果你找到了某个词和你想的类似，但是没有找到第二个，不要马上确定你的答案。相反，看看选项中是否有其他词可以用来填充空格并使句子通顺。
- u When you have selected your pair of answer choices for the blank, check to make sure that each one produces a sentence that is logically, grammatically, and stylistically coherent, and that the two sentences mean the same thing.
当你选出一组答案后，检查并确定每个选项都能得到一个在逻辑、语法和文体上条理清楚的句子，并且两个句子的意思是相同的。

I 三种重要关系：词汇之间的关系、词汇和句子之间的关系、句子之间的关系。

n 词汇之间的关系

u 语义关系



- u 逻辑关系

- n 词汇和句子的关系

- n 句子之间的关系



- l 两个最终要求：逻辑契合和文法契合。

- n 填空题在 GRE 考试中的地位

- l 数量分布

- l 题目特征

- n 对填空题的感性认知

- l 引子：我们曾经做过的填空题和 GRE 的句子填空有什么不同？

- u 中文填空题目

- u 英文单句填空

- u 英文完型填空

- l GRE 填空题目的命题特征

- l GRE 填空题的设计原则

例 1: Melodramas were popular precisely because they offered the audience a world _____ of _____.

(A) bereft...theatricality

(B) composed...adversity

(C) full...circumstantiality

(D) deprived...polarity

(E) devoid...neutrality

笔记区

例 2: Melodramas, which did not present neutral situations, were popular precisely because they offered the audience a world _____ of _____.

- (A) bereft...theatricality (B) composed...adversity
(C) full...circumstantiality (D) deprived...polarity
(E) devoid...neutrality

例 3: Melodramas, which present the stark oppositions between innocence and criminality, virtue and corruption, good and evil, were popular precisely because they offered the audience a world _____ of _____.

- (A) bereft...theatricality (B) composed...adversity
(C) full...circumstantiality (D) deprived...polarity
(E) devoid...neutrality

小结区

- 1、GRE 不是一种语言考试，而是以测试考生逻辑分析和推理能力为主要目标的能力测试，只不过其测试载体是英语而已；
- 2、GRE 文字推理（Verbal Reasoning）部分的重点在于寻找语言单位之间的关系；
- 3、GRE 句子填空题目的设计原则

- 4、GRE 句子填空选项的设计原则。

2 根据本质寻方法

2 语言障碍的消除

n 词汇认知

I 我们常见的问题

- ü 对单词含义的理解不准确

- ü 只重视单词而轻视词组及固定搭配

例 4: While the delegate clearly sought to _____ the optimism that has emerged recently, she stopped short of suggesting that the conference was near collapse and might produce nothing of significance.

- (A) substantiate (B) dampen (C) encourage
(D) elucidate (E) rekindle

I 词典选择

- ü 查词词典

- ü 用法/学习词典

例 5: Just as such apparently basic things as rocks, clouds, and clams are, in fact, intricately structured entities, so the self, too, is not an "elementary particle," but is _____ construction.

- (A) a complicated (B) a convoluted (C) a distorted
(D) an amorphous (E) an illusory

I 针对填空的重点词汇和不重要的词汇

ü 重点词汇

- a) 动词
- b) 修饰抽象名词的形容词
- c) 抽象名词
- d) 与逻辑或语义相关的副词

ü 不重要的词汇

- a) 程度副词
- b) 实体名词

笔记区

例 6: Paradoxically, Robinson's excessive denial of the worth of early works of science fiction suggest that she has become quite _____ them.

- (A) reflective about (B) enamored of (C) skeptical of
(D) encouraged by (E) offended by

I 词汇书选择及单词记忆方法小结

n 句法分析

I 基本理论：任何句子都是一种层次化的结构

I 从基本句型到非简单句——复杂句型的生长过程

ü 基本句型：句子主干结构

a) SVP (主系表)

例: The Chinese were record-keepers.

b) SV_i (主谓)

例: Yellow fever has reappeared.

c) SV_iO (主谓宾)

例: They began observations.

d) SV_iO₁O₂ (主谓双宾)

例: The feeding activities give the seafloor an appearance.

e) SV_iOO_c (主谓宾宾补)

例: The possession of gifts engenders the propensity to abuse them.

ü 简单句：只有一套主谓结构的句子。

a) 简单句 = 基本句型 (句子主干) + 非主干成分

b) 非主干成分：定语、状语、同位语、插入语。

c) 简单句分析的核心：谓语动词

The Chinese were *assiduous* record-keepers.

Yellow fever, *the disease*, has reappeared *after nearly two decades in abeyance in the Western Hemisphere*.

They began *systematic astronomical and weather* observations *shortly after the ancient Egyptians*.

The feeding activities of whales and walruses give the seafloor of the Bering Shelf a devastated appearance.

The man allowed his associates no such privacy and was constantly soliciting information about plans of others.

- ü 并列复合句主从复合句：两套或两套以上主谓结构的句子。
- a) 关联元素：引导并列或主从句的词汇和符号，包括连词、关系代词、冒号和分号。
- b) 非简单句 = 简单句 + 关联元素 + 简单句 + 关联元素 + 简单句 + ……
- i. 主句专一原则：n 个简单句构成的非简单句，有且仅有 n-1 个句间关联元素。
 - ii. 并列连词：连接结构、功能、性质均相同的成分。(fanboys: for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)
 - iii. 几种常见的从句的形式
 1. 宾语/表语从句
 - ┌ S + Vt. + that/if/whether/what + Clause. (that-/if-/whether-完整句; what-非完整句)
 2. 主语从句
 - ┌ That/If/Whether/What + Clause + V. + ... (that-/if-/wheter-完整句; what-非完整句)
 - ┌ It + Vi. + that + Clause. / It + be + adj. + that + Clause. (完整句)
 3. 定语从句
 - ┌ n. + relative pron. (that/which/who/whom/as) + Clause (非完整句)
 - ┌ n. + relative conj. (when/where/why) + Clause (完整句)
 - ┌ n. + prep. + relative pron. (except that and as) + Clause (完整句)
 4. 同位语从句
 - ┌ n. + that + Clause (完整句)
 5. 状语从句
 - ┌ Conj. (Because/Although/If/While/...) + Clause (完整句)
- c) 非简单句分析之重点词汇：关联元素

The Chinese, who began systematic astronomical and weather observations shortly after the ancient Egyptians, were assiduous record-keepers, and because of this, can claim humanity's longest continuous documentation of natural events.

Yellow fever, the disease that killed 4,000 Philadelphians in 1793, and so decimated Memphis, Tennessee, that the city lost its charter, has reappeared after nearly two decades in abeyance in the Western Hemisphere.

Although the feeding activities of whales and walruses give the seafloor of the Bering Shelf a devastated appearance, these activities seem to be actually beneficial to the area, enhancing its productivity.

Though extremely reticent about his own plans, the man allowed his associates no such privacy and was constantly soliciting information about what they intended to do next.

- ü 特殊句型
 - a) 倒装：部分倒装和完全倒装
 - b) 强调：It + be + 强调成分 + that/who + 其他成分
 - c) 省略：关联元素省略（定语从句和宾语从句）和 It is 省略
- I 句子分析练习方法小结

小结区

- 1、GRE 填空要求的语言能力
 - a) 词汇（词组）认知和推断能力
 - b) 句子结构分析和认知能力
 - c) 句子成分及成分之间关系的认知和理解能力
 - d) 残缺信息推断能力
- 2、句子理解的关键
 - a) 非简单句：以关联元素为对象进行句子切分；
 - b) 简单句：以谓语动词为中心进行成分划分；
- 3、练习：用 GRE 阅读中的句子做句子分析。

2 分析障碍的消除

n 逻辑分析方法

I GRE 句子填空涉及的两类思维

- ü 收敛逻辑：直接的认知逻辑
- ü 构建逻辑：补充残缺信息的逻辑

I 逻辑关系的识别

- ü 十大标志：连词、关系代词、分号、动词、副词、介词短语、冒号、分词和分词短语、不定式、各种固定词组等
- ü 示例：用自己的逻辑对下列句子的空格进行判断。

Although the minuet appeared simple, its _____ steps had to be studied very carefully before they could be gracefully _____ in public. （连词）

The _____ questions *that* consistently structure the study of history must be distinguished from merely _____ questions, *which* have their day and then pass into oblivion. (关系代词)

Longdale and Stern discovered that mitochondria and chloroplasts _____ a long, identifiable sequence of DNA; such a coincidence could be _____ only by the transfer of DNA between the two systems. (分号)

It is difficult to *distinguish between* the things that charismatic figures do _____ *and* those that are carefully contrived for effect. (动词)

Paradoxically, England's colonization of North America was _____ by its success: the increasing prosperity of the colonies diminished their dependence upon, and hence their loyalty to, their home country. (副词、冒号)

By divesting himself of all regalities, the former king _____ the consideration that customarily protects monarchs. (介词短语)

Some scientists argue that carbon compounds play such a central role life on Earth because of the possibility of _____ *resulting from* the carbon atom's ability to form an unending series of different molecules. (分词短语)

To test the _____ of borrowing from one field of study to enrich another, simply investigate the extent to which terms from the one may, without forcing, be _____ the other. (不定式)

Just as such apparently basic things as rocks, clouds, and clams are, in fact, intricately structured entities, so the self, too, is *not* an "elementary particle," *but* is _____ construction. (固定词组)

ü 广义的同义、反义概念

- a) 在句子填空题中，逻辑关系所表达的，是句子中两个部分的同义或反义关系。
- b) 句子填空题中所指的是广义的同义、反义关系

广义的同义概念



广义的反义概念 {

- c) 所有的逻辑关系都可以归纳为广义的同义或者反义关系
 - i. 同义关系：因果关系、递进关系、复指关系、修饰解释关系
 - ii. 反义关系：让步转折关系、对比关系

逻辑关系的层次

句子与句子的逻辑关系

关联元素：只需要判断同义、反义关系即可
原则：

词汇与句子的逻辑关系（语义逻辑）

词汇（空格）与词汇（空格）之间的逻辑关系

小结区

逻辑判断的方法：

1. Because no comprehensive _____ exist regarding personal reading practices, we do not know, for example, the greatest number of books read in an individual lifetime.
(A) records (B) instincts (C) remedies
(D) proposals (E) commercials
2. By divesting himself of all regalities, the former king _____ the consideration that customarily protects monarchs.
(A) merited (B) forfeited (C) debased
(D) concealed (E) extended
3. The spellings of many old English words have been _____ in the living language, although their pronunciations have changed.

笔记区

(A) preserved (B) shortened (C) preempted
(D) revised (E) improved

4. Since 1813 reaction to Jane Austen's novels has oscillated between (i) _____ and condescension; but in general later writers have esteemed her works more highly than did most of her literary (ii) _____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) dismissal	(D) admirers
(B) adoration	(E) precursors
(C) indifference	(F) contemporaries

5*. Modern agricultural practices have been extremely successful in increasing the productivity of major food crops, yet despite heavy use of pesticides, _____ losses to diseases and insect pests are sustained each year.

(A) incongruous (B) reasonable (C) significant
(D) considerable (E) equitable (F) fortuitous

I 基于收敛逻辑的推断：越直接，越正确

例 1: GRE 填空教程是由_____编写的。

例 2: 十五岁的小张_____。

例 3: Hydrogen is the _____ elements of the universe in that it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.

(A) steadiest (B) expendable (C) lightest (D) final (E) fundamental

例 4: The disjunction between educational objectives that stress independence and individuality and those that emphasize obedience to rules and cooperation with others reflects a _____ that arises from the values on which these objectives are based.

(A) conflict (B) redundancy (C) gain (D) predictability (E) wisdom

n 语义分析方法

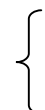
I 语义场和语义场线

ü 基本概念：重复和指代

a) 重复



b) 指代



ü 语义分析实例

Computer programmers often remark that computing machines, with a perfect lack of discrimination, will do any foolish thing they are told to do. The reason for this lies, of course, in the narrow fixation of the computing machine's "intelligence" on the details of its own perceptions—its inability to be guided by any large context. In a psychological description of the computer intelligence, three related adjectives come to mind: single-minded, literal-minded, and simpleminded. Recognizing this, we should at the same time recognize that this single-mindedness, literal-mindedness, and simplemindedness also characterize theoretical mathematics, though to a lesser extent.

I 语义分析的原则

I 语义分析的几个重要概念

ü 正/负评价

ü 正/负动作

I 语义分析的两重对应关系

ü 内容对应

a) 已知↔未知：根据已有内容判断空格内容

b) 已知↔已知：与空格有关的非空格部分的对应

ü 关系对应：空格与相关的已知信息所构成的关系，与对应已知信息之间的关系对应

1. Heavily perfumed white flowers, such as gardenias, were favorites with collectors in the eighteenth century, when _____ was valued much more highly than it is today.
(A) scent (B) beauty (C) elegance
(D) color (E) variety

2. Dreams are _____ in and of themselves, but, when combined with other data, they can tell us much about the

笔记区

dreamer.

- (A) uninformative (B) startling (C) harmless
(D) unregulated (E) uncontrollable

3. Carruthers' latest literary criticism (i) _____ her reputation for trenchant commentary; despite its intriguing title and the fulsome praise on its dust jacket, it is nothing more than a collection of (ii) ____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) belies	(D) pronouncement
(B) reinforces	(E) platitudes
(C) advances	(F) aphorisms

4. Nature's energy efficiency often (i)_____ human technology: despite the intensity of the light fireflies produce, the amount of heat is negligible; only recently have humans developed chemical light-producing systems whose efficiency (ii)_____ the firefly's system.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) engenders	(D) manipulates
(B) outstrips	(E) simulates
(C) inhibits	(F) rivals

5. Parts of seventeenth-century Chinese pleasure gardens were not necessarily intended to look (i)____; they were designed expressly to evoke the agreeable melancholy resulting from a sense of the(ii) _____ of natural beauty and human glory.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) beautiful	(D) immutability
(B) cheerful	(E) transitoriness
(C) luxuriant	(F) wildness

6*. Although it does contain some pioneering ideas, one would hardly characterize the work as _____.

- (A) orthodox (B) eccentric (C) original
(D) trifling (E) conventional (F) innovative

小结区

- 1、句子分析的两个层面：逻辑和语义
- 2、填空题目分析的基本原则：逻辑定正反，语义定内容
- 3、逻辑判断
 - a) 十种表示逻辑关系的标志；
 - b) 逻辑关系的层次判定原则；
 - c) 收敛逻辑判断
- 4、语义分析：遇到重复立刻标记，遇到代词立刻明确其指代对象
- 5、练习：利用 GRE 阅读文章进行逻辑和语义标记练习。

2 利用方法解问题

2 解题步骤

2 分类解析 (按逻辑关系划分)

n 因果关系

I 语义对应元素: 原因、结果

I 标志词

ü 明显因果关系词: because (of), for, as, since, in that, be due to, owing to, so, so that, hence, thus, therefore, thereby, as a result (of), consequently, accordingly, and

ü 隐含因果关系词

a) “导致、造成”: lead to, cause, render, engender, result in, give rise to, make, produce, support, stimulate, spur, spark, fuel, push, motivate, be responsible for, so...that..., so...as to...

b) “由……而来”: derive from, result from, come from, on the basis of, for the reason that, spring from, initiate from, originate from, be responsive to, attributed to

c) “反映、体现”: reflect, present, portray, bespeak, imply, underlying, demonstrate, suggest

d) “考虑到……, 依赖于……”: given, considering, on account of, in view of, by, by way of, rely on, depend on, resort to, according to

e) 条件关系词: if, when, while, once, as, as soon as, as long as

f) 分词短语、不定式、独立主格、虚拟条件等作状语表原因

1. Queen Elizabeth I has quite correctly been called a _____ of the arts, because many young artists received her patronage.
(A) connoisseur (B) critic (C) friend (D) scourge (E) judge

2*. Congress is having great difficulty developing a consensus on energy policy, primarily because the policy objectives of various members of Congress rest on such _____ assumptions.
(A) commonplace (B) disparate (C) divergent
(D) fundamental (E) trite (F) trivial

3. He was regarded by his followers, as something of (i)_____, not only because of his insistence on strict discipline, but also because of his (ii)_____ adherence to formal details.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) martinet	(D) conscientious
(B) tyrant	(E) rigid
(C) acolyte	(F) maniacal

4. The successful (i)_____ of an archaeological site requires scientific knowledge as well as cultural (ii)_____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) evolution	(D) awareness
(B) reconstruction	(E) aesthetics
(C) analysis	(F) sensitivity

笔记区

5. Documenting science's (i)_____ philosophy would be (ii)_____, since it is almost axiomatic that many philosophers use scientific concepts as the foundations for their speculations.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) distrust of	(D) inappropriate
(B) influence on	(E) elementary
(C) reliance on	(F) superfluous

6. The English novelist William Thackeray considered the cult of the criminal so dangerous that he criticized Dickens' *Oliver Twist* for making the characters in the thieves' kitchen so _____.

- (A) threatening (B) riveting (C) conniving
(D) fearsome (E) irritating

7. The question of (i)_____ in photography has lately become nontrivial. Prices for vintage prints (those made by a photographer soon after he or she made the negative) so drastically (ii)_____ in the 1990s that one of these photographs might fetch a hundred times as much as a nonvintage print of the same image. It was perhaps only a matter of time before someone took advantage of the (iii)_____ to peddle newly created "vintage" prints for profit.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) forgery	(D) ballooned	(G) discrepancy
(B) influence	(E) weakened	(H) ambiguity
(C) style	(F) varied	(I) duplicity

8*. It was her view that the country's problems had been _____ by foreign technocrats, so that to ask for such assistance again would be counterproductive.

- (A) Ameliorated (B) ascertained (C) diagnosed
(D) exacerbated (E) overlooked (F) worsened

9. Read's apology to Heflin was not exactly abject and did little to (i)_____ their decades-long quarrel, which had been as (ii)_____ as the academic etiquette of scholarly journals permitted.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) encourage	(D) sporadic
(B) obscure	(E) courteous
(C) resolve	(F) acrimonious

10. Scholars' sense of the uniqueness of the central concept of "the state" at the time when political science became an academic field quite naturally led to striving for a correspondingly _____ mode of study.

- (A) thorough (B) distinctive (C) dependable
(D) scientific (E) dynamic

11. Having sufficient income of her own constituted for Alice (i) _____ independence that made possible a degree of (ii) _____ in her emotional life as well.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) a material	(D) security
(B) a psychological	(E) extravagance
(C) a profound	(F) economy

12. He felt it would be (i) _____, in view of the intense (ii) _____ that would likely follow, to make the sacrifice required in order to gain such little advantage.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) charitable	(D) encouragement
(B) academic	(E) turmoil
(C) unrealistic	(F) acclaim

13. Social tensions among adult factions can be (i) _____ by politics, but adolescents and children have no such (ii) _____ for resolving their conflict with the exclusive world of adults.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) intensified	(D) justification
(B) complicated	(E) mechanism
(C) adjusted	(F) attitude

14. Edith Wharton sought in her memoir to present herself as having achieved a harmonious wholeness by having _____ the conflicting elements of her life.

- (A) affirmed (B) highlighted (C) identified
(D) confined (E) reconciled

15. Noting the murder victim's flaccid musculature and pearlike figure, she deduced that the unfortunate fellow had earned his living in some _____ occupation.

- (A) treacherous (B) prestigious (C) ill-paying
(D) illegitimate (E) sedentary

16*. Given the flood of information presented by the mass media, the only way for someone to keep abreast of the news is to rely on _____ accounts.

- (A) synoptic (B) abridged (C) sensational
(D) copious (E) lurid (F) understated

17. When people are happy, they tend to give (i)_____ interpretations of events they witness: the eye of the beholder is (ii)_____ by the emotions of the beholder.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) charitable	(D) sharpened
(B) elaborate	(E) deceived
(C) vague	(F) disquieted

n 递进关系

- l 让步转折和递进转折
- l 语义对应元素：递进前项和递进后项
- l 标志词：even, indeed, not only...but also..., almost, not completely...however...

1. In the seventeenth century, direct flouting of a generally accepted system of values was regarded as _____, even as a sign of madness.

- (A) adventurous (B) frivolous (C) willful
(D) impermissible (E) irrational

2. Few of us take the pains to study our cherished convictions: indeed, we almost have a natural _____ doing so.

- (A) aptitude for (B) repugnance to (C) interest in
(D) ignorance of (E) reaction after

3*. The macromolecule RNA is common to all living beings, and DNA, which is found in all organisms except some bacteria, is almost as _____.

- (A) comprehensive (B) fundamental (C) inclusive
(D) universal (E) significant (F) ubiquitous

4. While not completely nonplussed by the unusually caustic responses from members of the audience, the speaker was nonetheless visibly _____ by their lively criticism.

- (A) humiliated (B) discomfited (C) deluded
(D) disgraced (E) tantalized

n 复指关系

- l 语义对应元素：复指前项和复指后项（可以是两个句子或者两个成分）
- l 关键元素：continue, remain, 平行结构, 分号, 表同义的并列连词（and, or 等）
- l 注意：否定和双重否定对语义的影响

1. The First World War began in a context of jargon and verbal delicacy and continued in a cloud of (i)_____ as (ii)_____ as language and literature, skillfully used, could make it.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) cliché	(D) literal
(B) euphemism	(E) impenetrable
(C) subjectivity	(F) enthralling

2. Although he attempted repeatedly to (i)_____ her of her conviction of his insincerity, he was not successful; she remained (ii)_____ in her judgment.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) convince	(D) unfeigned
(B) remind	(E) adamant
(C) disabuse	(F) indulgent

3. In the current research program, new varieties of apple trees are evaluated under different agricultural (i)_____ for tree size, bloom density, fruit size, (ii)_____ to various soils, and resistance to pests and disease.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) charitable	(D) sharpened
(B) elaborate	(E) deceived
(C) vague	(F) disquieted

4. It is refreshing to read a book about our planet by an author who does not allow facts to be (i)_____ by politics: well aware of the political disputes about the effects of human activities on climate and biodiversity, this author does not permit them to (ii)_____ his comprehensive description of what we know about our biosphere. He emphasizes the enormous gaps in our knowledge, the sparseness of our observations, and the (iii)_____, calling attention to the many aspects of planetary evolution that must be better understood before we can accurately diagnose the condition of our planet.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) overshadowed	(D) enhance	(G) plausibility of our hypotheses
(B) invalidated	(E) obscure	(H) certainty of our entitlement
(C) illuminated	(F) underscore	(I) superficiality of our theories

5. While in many ways their personalities could not have been more different—she was ebullient where he was glum, relaxed where he was awkward, garrulous where he was _____—they were surprisingly well suited.

- (A) solicitous (B) munificent (C) irresolute
(D) laconic (E) fastidious (F) taciturn

6. What is most important to the monkeys in the sanctuary is that they are a group; this is so because primates are inveterately _____ and build their lives around each other.

- (A) independent (B) stable (C) curious
(D) social (E) proprietary

7. Salazar's presence in the group was so (i) _____ the others that they lost most of their earlier (ii) _____; failure, for them, became all but unthinkable.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) reassuring to	(D) harmony
(B) unusual to	(E) trepidation
(C) unexpected by	(F) exhilaration

8. If a species of parasite is to survive, the host organisms must live long enough for the parasite to _____; if the host species becomes _____, so do its parasites.

- (A) atrophy...healthy (B) reproduce...extinct
(C) disappear...widespread (D) succumb...nonviable
(E) mate...infertile

9. Stories are a haunted genre; hardly (i) _____ kind of story, the ghost story is almost the paradigm of the form, and (ii) _____ was undoubtedly one effect that Poe had in mind when he wrote about how stories work.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) a debased	(D) pessimism
(B) a normative	(E) goosebumps
(C) a meticulous	(F) curiosity

10. Natural selection tends to eliminate genes that cause inherited diseases, acting most strongly against the most severe diseases; consequently, hereditary diseases that are _____ would be expected to be very _____, but, surprisingly, they are not.

- (A) lethal...rare (B) untreated...dangerous
 (C) unusual...refractory (D) new...perplexing
 (E) widespread...acute

11. Art (i) _____ science, but that does not mean that the artist must also be a scientist; an artist uses the fruits of science but need not (ii) _____ the theories from which they derive.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) transcends	(D) anticipate
(B) incorporates	(E) repudiate
(C) resembles	(F) understand

12. The struggle of the generation is one of the obvious constants of human affairs; therefore, it may be presumptuous to suggest that the rivalry between young and old in Western society during the current decade is _____ critical.

- (A) perennially (B) disturbingly (C) uniquely
 (D) archetypal (E) cautiously

13*. Her _____ should not be confused with miserliness; as long as I have known her, she has always been willing to assist those who are in need.

- (A) stinginess (B) diffidence (C) frugality
 (D) illiberality (E) intolerance (F) thrift

14. Despite assorted effusions to the contrary, there is no necessary link between scientific skill and humanism, and, quite possibly, there may be something of a _____ between them.

- (A) generality (B) fusion (C) congruity
 (D) dichotomy (E) reciprocity

15. The pungent verbal give-and-take among the characters makes the novel (i) _____ reading, and this very (ii) _____ suggests to me that some of the opinions voiced may be the author's.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) tedious	(D) flatness
(B) lively	(E) frivolousness
(C) disturbing	(F) spiritedness

16. Like Bela Bartok, Ruth Crawford not only brought a composer's acumen to the notation of folk music, she also had a marked (i) _____ the task. This was clear in her agonizing over how far to try to represent the minute details of a performance in

a written text, and this (ii) _____ makes her work a landmark in ethnomusicology.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) reverence for	(D) fastidiousness
(B) detachment from	(E) didacticism
(C) curiosity about	(F) iconoclasm

17. No other contemporary poet's work has such a well-earned reputation for (i) _____, and there are few whose moral vision is so imperiously unsparing. Of late, however, the almost belligerent demands of his severe and densely forbidding poetry have taken an improbable turn. This new collection is the poet's fourth book in six years—an ample output even for poets of sunny disposition, let alone for one of such (ii) _____ over the previous 50 years. Yet for all his newfound (iii) _____, his poetry is as thorny as ever.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) patent accessibility	(D) penitential austerity	(G) taciturnity
(B) intrinsic frivolity	(E) intractable prolixity	(H) volubility
(C) near impenetrability	(F) impetuous prodigality	(I) pellucidity

n 修饰（解释）关系

I 语义对应元素：被修饰（解释）主体和修饰（解释）内容

I 标志词：分词短语，不定式短语，形容词短语，介词短语，定语从句，同位语从句，冒号……

1. Nineteenth-century scholars, by examining earlier geometric Greek art, found that classical Greek art was not a magical (i) _____ or a brilliant (ii) _____ blending Egyptian and Assyrian art, but was independently evolved by Greeks in Greece.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) stratagem	(D) appropriation
(B) paradigm	(E) construct
(C) apparition	(F) amalgam

2. The self-important cant of musicologists on record jackets often suggests that true appreciation of the music is an _____ process closed to the uninitiated listener, however enthusiastic.

- (A) unreliable (B) arcane (C) arrogant
(D) elementary (E) intuitive

3. In sharp contrast to the intense (i) _____ of the young republic, with its utopian faith in democracy and hopes for eternal human progress, recent developments suggest a mood of almost unrelieved (ii) _____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) idealism	(D) egalitarianism
(B) individualism	(E) ambition
(C) sectarianism	(F) cynicism

4. There is some _____ the fact that the author of a book as sensitive and informed as *Indian Artisans* did not develop her interest in Native American art until adulthood, for she grew up in a region rich in American Indian culture.

- (A) irony in (B) satisfaction in (C) doubt about
(D) concern about (E) presumptuousness in

5. Vaillant, who has been particularly interested in the means by which people attain mental health, seems to be looking for _____ answers: a way to close the book on at least a few questions about human nature.

- (A) temporary (B) confused (C) definitive
(D) personal (E) derivative

6. Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success: the more his (i) _____ as an artist increased, the more (ii) _____ his life became.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) temperance	(D) tumultuous
(B) notoriety	(E) providential
(C) eminence	(F) dispassionate

7. What readers most commonly remember about John Stuart Mill's classic exploration of the liberty of thought and discussion concerns the danger of (i) _____: in the absence of challenge, one's opinions, even when they are correct, grow weak and flabby. Yet Mill had another reason for encouraging the liberty of thought and discussion: the danger of partiality and incompleteness. Since one's opinions, even under the best circumstances, tend to (ii) _____, and because opinions opposed to one's own rarely turn out to be completely (iii) _____, it is crucial to supplement one's opinions with

alternative points of view.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) tendentiousness	(D) embrace only a portion of the truth	(G) erroneous
(B) complacency	(E) change over time	(H) antithetical
(C) fractiousness	(F) focus on matters close at hand	(I) immutable

8*. Economic competition among nations may lead to new forms of economic protectionism that harken back to the mercantilism of an earlier age: there are signs today that such protectionism is indeed _____.

(A) evanescent (B) resurgent (C) recrudescant
(D) transitory (E) controversial (F) inimical

n 转折关系

- I 语义对应元素：转折前项和转折后项
- I 关键元素：although, though, even though, albeit, despite, in spite of, however, but, yet, while, whereas, nevertheless, nonetheless, notwithstanding, whatever
- I 转折关系的固有模式

1. Current data suggest that, although _____ states between fear and aggression exist, fear and aggression are as distinct physiologically as they are psychologically.

- (A) simultaneous (B) serious (C) exceptional
(D) partial (E) transitional

2. At first, I found her gravity rather intimidating; but I saw more of her, I found that _____ was very near the surface.

- (A) seriousness (B) confidence (C) laughter
(D) poise (E) determination

3. Before about 1960, virtually all accounts of evolution assumed most adaptation to be a product of selection at the level of

笔记区

populations; recent studies of evolution, however, have found no (i) _____ this (ii) _____ view of selection.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) departures from	(D) controversial
(B) basis for	(E) innovative
(C) bias toward	(F) pervasive

4. Though (i) _____ in her personal life, Edna St. Vincent Millay was nonetheless (ii) _____ about her work, usually producing several pages of complicated rhyme in a day.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) jaded	(D) ascetic
(B) impulsive	(E) disciplined
(C) self-assured	(F) sanguine

5. The labor union and the company’s management, despite their long history of unfailingly acerbic disagreement on nearly every issue, have nevertheless reached an unexpectedly _____, albeit still tentative, agreement on next year’s contract.

- (A) swift (B) onerous (C) hesitant
 (D) reluctant (E) conclusive

6. Some paleontologists debate whether the diversity of species has (i) _____ since the Cambrian period, or whether imperfections in the fossil record only suggest greater diversity today, while in actuality there has been either (ii) _____ or decreased diversity.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) changed	(D) escalation
(B) increased	(E) stasis
(C) declined	(F) deviation

7. Room acoustic design criteria are determined according to the room’s intended use. Music, for example, is best (i) _____ in spaces that are reverberant, a condition that generally makes speech less (ii) _____. Acoustics suitable for both speech and music can sometimes be created in the same space, although the result is never perfect, each having to be (iii) _____ to some extent.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) controlled	(D) abrasive	(G) compromised
(B) appreciated	(E) intelligible	(H) eliminated
(C) employed	(F) ubiquitous	(I) considered

8*. A restaurant menu is generally reflected in its décor; however, despite this restaurant _____ appearance it is pedestrian in the menu it offers.

- (A) elegant (B) tawdry (C) modern
(D) traditional (E) conventional (F) chic

9*. Even in this business, where _____ is part of everyday life, a talent for lying is not something usually found on one's resume.

- (A) aspiration (B) mendacity (C) prevarication
(D) insensitivity (E) baseness (F) avarice

n 对比关系

I 语义对应元素，两个对比项

I 关键元素

ü 时间对比: before, until, since, previous, current, recently, now, today, yesterday, later, future; begin, start, origin, create; once, early, formerly, initially, pristine, erstwhile, heretofore, hitherto, no longer, having done 结构

ü 结构对比: not...but..., instead (of), in contrast (to), on the contrary, far from..., on the other hand, rather than, more...than..., otherwise, unlike, not so much...as...

ü 动词逻辑关系对比: give way to, be challenged by, be discredited by, shift / decay / change / distinguish from...to..., replace / reconcile...with..., 动词 + between...and...

ü 特殊含义对比: paradoxical / paradoxically, ironical/ironically, unexpected/unexpectedly

ü 反义词直接对比: encourage / discourage, active / dormant

笔记区

1. Having fully embraced the belief that government by persuasion is preferable to government by (i)_____, the leaders of the movement have recently (ii)_____ most of their previous statements supporting totalitarianism.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) intimidation	(D) codified
(B) participation	(E) deliberated
(C) coercion	(F) repudiated

2. Although Johnson's and Smith's initial fascination with the fortunes of those jockeying for power in the law firm _____ after a few months, the two paid sufficient attention to determine who their lunch partners should be.

- (A) revived (B) emerged (C) intensified
(D) flagged (E) persisted

3. Created to serve as perfectly as possible their workaday (i)_____, the wooden storage boxes made in America's shaker communities are now (ii)_____ for their beauty.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) sabotaged	(D) threatened
(B) joined	(E) culminated in
(C) supplanted	(F) resided in

4. Industrialists seized economic power only after industry had (i)_____ agriculture as the preeminent form of production; previously such power had (ii)_____ land ownership.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) cautious	(D) pragmatists
(B) credulous	(E) educators
(C) rational	(F) skeptics

5. Managers who think that strong environmental performance will (i)_____ their company's financial performance often (ii)_____ claims that systems designed to help them manage environmental concerns are valuable tools. By contrast, managers who perceive environmental performance to be (iii)_____ to financial success may view an environmental management system as extraneous. In either situation, and whatever their perceptions, it is a manager's commitment to achieving environmental improvement rather than the mere presence of a system that determines environmental performance.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) eclipse	(D) uncritically accept	(G) complementary
(B) bolster	(E) appropriately acknowledge	(H) intrinsic
(C) degrade	(F) hotly dispute	(I) peripheral

6. The new biological psychiatry does not deny the contributing role of psychological factors in mental illnesses, but posits that

these factors may act as a catalyst on existing physiological conditions and _____ such illnesses.

- (A) disguise (B) impede (C) constrain
(D) precipitate (E) consummate

7. In stark contrast to his later (i) _____, Simpson was largely (ii) _____ politics during his college years, despite the fact that the campus he attended was rife with political activity.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) activism	(D) devoted to
(B) apathy	(E) indifferent to
(C) affability	(F) shaped by

8. Philosophy, unlike most other subjects, does not try to extend our knowledge by discovering new information about the world. Instead it tries to deepen our understanding through (i) _____ what is already closest to us — the experiences, thoughts, concepts, and activities that make up our lives but that ordinarily escape our notice precisely because they are so familiar. Philosophy begins by finding (ii) _____ the things that are (iii) _____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) attainment of	(D) essentially irrelevant	(G) most prosaic
(B) rumination on	(E) utterly mysterious	(H) somewhat hackneyed
(C) detachment from	(F) thoroughly commonplace	(I) refreshingly novel

9. When theories formerly considered to be (i) _____ in their scientific objectivity are found instead to reflect a consistent observational and evaluative bias, then the presumed neutrality of science gives way to the recognition that categories of knowledge are human (ii) _____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) disinterested	(D) fantasies
(B) callous	(E) imperatives
(C) unassailable	(F) constructions

10. The most striking thing about the politician is how often his politics have been (i) _____ rather than ideological, as he adapts his political positions at any particular moment to the political realities that constrain him. He does not, however, piously (ii) _____ political principles only to betray them in practice.

Rather, he attempts in subtle ways to balance his political self-interest with a (iii) _____, viewing himself as an instrument of some unchanging higher purpose.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) quixotic	(D) brandish	(G) profound cynicism
(B) self-righteous	(E) flout	(H) deeply felt moral code
(C) strategic	(F) follow	(I) thoroughgoing pragmatism

11*. The vegetation at Stone Mountain, the best known of the large rock masses known as monad nocks, is far from _____, having been decimated by hiking traffic.

- (A) blighted (B) endangered (C) picturesque
(D) pristine (E) undisturbed (F) vulnerable

12. Statements presented as fact in a patent application are (i) _____ unless a good reason for doubt is found. The invention has only to be deemed "more likely than not" to work in order to receive initial approval. And, although thousands of patents are challenged in court for other reasons, no incentive exists for anyone to expend effort (ii) _____ the science of an erroneous patent. For this reason the endless stream of (iii) _____ devices will continue to yield occasional patents.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) presumed verifiable	(D) corroborating	(G) novel
(B) carefully scrutinized	(E) advancing	(H) bogus
(C) considered capricious	(F) debunking	(I) obsolete

13. The sale of Alaska was not so much an American coup as a matter of (i) _____ for an imperial Russia that was short of cash and unable to (ii) _____ its own continental coastline.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) negligence	(D) undermine
(B) expediency	(E) alter
(C) exigency	(F) defend

14. Ironically, the writer so wary of (i) _____ was (ii) _____ with ink and paper, his novel running to 2,500 shagreen-bound folio pages – a fortune in stationery at the time.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) probity	(D) acquisitive
(B) extravagance	(E) illiberal
(C) disapprobation	(F) profligate

15*. It is truly paradoxical that the Amazon, the lushest of all rainforests, is rooted in the most _____ of all soils.
 (A) acidic (B) coarse (C) stark
 (D) impoverished (E) infertile (F) austere

16. Considering how long she had yearned to see Italy, her first reaction was curiously _____.
 (A) meditative (B) tepid (C) categorical
 (D) unoriginal (E) insightful

17. Whereas biologists must maintain a (i) _____ attitude toward the subjects of their research, social scientists must, paradoxically, combine personal involvement and scholarly (ii) _____.
 (A) scrupulous...sympathy (B) careful...abandon
 (C) casual...precision (D) passive...passion
 (E) disinterested...detachment

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) scrupulous	(D) sympathy
(B) casual	(E) detachment
(C) disinterested	(F) abandon

18. From the outset, the concept of freedom of the seas from the proprietary claims of nations was challenged by a contrary notion — that of the _____ of the oceans for reasons of national security and profit.
 (A) promotion (B) tepid (C) surveying
 (D) conservation (E) enclosure

19. It is difficult to distinguish between the things that charismatic figures do _____ and those that are carefully contrived for effect.
 (A) formally (B) publicly (C) prolifically
 (D) spontaneously (E) willfully

20. To avoid annihilation by parasites, some caterpillars are able to (i) _____ periods of active growth by prematurely entering a dormant state, which is characterized by the (ii) _____ of feeding.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) curtail	(D) stimulation
(B) foster	(E) simulation

(C) mediate	(F) suspension	
21. Copyright and patent laws attempt to encourage innovation by ensuring that inventors are paid for creative work, so it would be _____ if expanded protection under these laws discouraged entrepreneurial innovation by increasing fears of lawsuits.		
(A) desirable	(B) coincidental	(C) ironic
(D) natural	(E) sensible	

2 GRE 填空的复习和考试策略

Ø GRE 填空题目的难度分布

Ø 复习建议