ChaseDream

PREP2008 逻辑笔记

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**序：**

ChaseDream推出GMAT培训，一方面，很多CDers有这样的需求，而我们可以做得更好；另一方面，我们希望通过在GMAT培训中所积累的经验和资料用来回馈ChaseDream社区，为CDers提供更好的帮助。

Helr研究出来的这套GMAT解题体系与ChaseDream上广泛流行的各种方法有着非常大的区别。这套方法的有效性经过Helr自己和非常多CD Workshop同学们的验证。但是，在培训的过程中，我们发现掌握这套方法并不是一个非常容易的过程（并非这套方法有多难，而在于这是一个相对独立的体系，很多内容与之前的认知兼容度较小）。GMAT是一个设计很精巧的考试，通过各种不同的方法备考，都有同学拿到很高的分数，这从CD的1500多篇[GMAT高分备考心经](http://forum.chasedream.com/forum.php?mod=forumdisplay&fid=34&filter=typeid&typeid=79)中可以看出。

Helr的这套方法与传统的“通过GMAT真题倒推GMAC认为什么是对的”不同，而是站在一个更高的角度“出题者如何设计GMAT题目的角度”。有同学会问，“为什么你说你站在了出题者的角度，然后你就站在出题者的角度了？”这个问题问得好，这背后是他持续不断的探索和研发，是比Helr总结出这套方法更为复杂的一个过程。正所谓英雄所见略同，我也问过Helr这个问题。当时，Helr非常有兴趣地给我讲了起来，不时从他桌上抽出一本书给我看，推荐我读读，半个小时过后，Helr满脸兴奋地问我，感觉如何？咱再详细说说这个方法背后的理论基础？看着我面前小帅哥桌上几叠快有我高的书，我决定放弃，表示不用继续听下去，他讲的全是逻辑。。。与这套方法外面所呈现的simple & elegant不同，方法背后的支撑要纷繁复杂得太多，或许只有他这样钻研其中，可以享受其中的美。幸运的是，掌握这套方法，并不需要做Helr那么多的工作。

最近有同学整理CD GMAT Workshop课堂逻辑部分的录音，写成笔记，发布在ChaseDream论坛。有同学将笔记发给Helr看。Helr收到后很开心，说整理的很用心，许多基本的内容都包括在内了。本着对CDers负责的态度，考虑到这套方法掌握起来需要更丰富的资料，我们不希望看到大家在使用这套方法时因为一些理解上的偏差，而耽误了大家的备考。于是，Helr花了几天时间，写出这份笔记，用他的方法解析GMAT PREP CR 08，希望这份笔记可以对在GMAT备考之路上奋战的你有所帮助

方法是培训的核心，但远非全部。CD GMAT Workshop培训是围绕着我们创建的这套GMAT解题方法构建的一个完整体系，包括了讲课，课堂交流，课前预习，课后作业，答疑，后期跟进和针对性辅导等等，完整的服务需要付费，因为有一个专门的团队在支撑这项服务，我们无法将所有完整的服务免费提供给所有的CDers。

我们希望有尽量多的CDers从我们的努力中获益，这与是否参加培训无关。我们会尽量提供这套方法的准确资料，帮助无法参加CD GMAT培训的同学掌握这套方法。

关于这套方法的使用，欢迎大家讨论，简单的肯定或否定都不是我们希望看到的。不论你是否认同，深入的思考，都会让您在GMAT备考过程中获益。

如果这份笔记可以帮到大家，那将是我们最开心的事情。也希望大家在复习过程中，遇到的问题或疑问反馈给我们。

*Zeros*

ChaseDream Founder

**前言：**

为了能让这份笔记最大化的帮助大家，请大家按照***HELR***步骤来完成练习。在这四步按顺序完成之后，相信你的GMAT逻辑部分会攻无不克，战无不胜。

**第一步： Hypothesis**

首先需要知道CR部分的一些必要掌握的假说。这些假说到目前为止还是在发展的过程中，使用假说这个词是为了逻辑的严谨，当然，就考试来说，可以理解为“定义”。

关于定义内容，请下载：

<http://forum.chasedream.com/thread-837831-1-1.html>

**熟读并且理解定义之后，才能清晰的看懂这份笔记。**

**第二步：Evaluation**

在你充分了解假说之后，自己先要对它有一个评估。这种评估方法最好是用做题来理解和运用。以下我将08prep的54道CR题目率先做了一个分类。希望大家可以一类一类的做，而不要按照题号来做。一类一类的做有助于你理解整个的体系和单项的完整意义。分类做完后，本步骤完成了一半，希望你能体会到：“当类别已经被分好时，找到答案是相当容易的且正确率相当高的”。本步骤的另一半就是你要学会自己鉴别在GMAT CR部分中出现题目的类别了。这才是GMAT考察的难点。在笔记中，我在每道题中都涉及了判断的缘由，希望大家按照分类做完第一遍后，再按照题号的顺序（69~122）重新来一遍，这次，请着重注意笔记中的判断部分。

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 类型 | 题目  总数 |  | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 因果推理 | 23 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 82 | 83 | 87 | 88 | 94 | 95 |  |
|  |  | 96 | 98 | 100 | 106 | 111 | 113 | 116 | 117 | 121 | 122 |  |  |  |
| 果因推理 | 5 | 85 | 97 | 99 | 114 | 115 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 演绎推理 | 5 | 74 | 86 | 103 | 108 | 110 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 相关因果推理 | 13 | 72 | 76 | 80 | 81 | 89 | 91 | 93 | 104 | 105 | 112 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| 统计枚举推理 | 0 | --- | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 类比推理 | 4 | 73 | 102 | 107 | 109 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 方案推理 | 5 | 75 | 84 | 90 | 92 | 101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**第三步：Let out**

或许在这个时候你觉得自己已经很厉害了。别心急，你需要讲给别人听。别人问的问题，很多情况下都是一些难题，而这些难题，在可以被正确归类的时候，往往是很简单的。你的任务，是用你的体系给对方讲懂。如果你有线下的复习伙伴，那当然好，你们当面的交流和讨论比我一个人单纯的灌输要好的多。如果你不愿意让别人知道你在考GMAT，那你可以在各大论坛上回答问题。不要小看给你别人讲明白的过程，在这个过程中，你不但会收获友谊，更会获得自己的提升。别人的盲点，或许也是你要继续努力的地方。所以，加油！！！

**第四步： Report**

是你获得一个好成绩的时候了，和大家一起分享你的喜悦吧。

**Practice Test #1 Critical Reasoning (54 Questions)**

69.

Which of the following most logically completes the reasoning?

When species are extensively hunted, individuals that reach reproductive maturity early make up a larger proportion of the population, because they have a better chance of reproducing. When species face diminished food resources, on the other hand, individuals tend to take longer to reach reproductive maturity. These considerations may help settle whether the primary cause of the gradual disappearance of North America's mastodons, prehistoric animals related to elephants, was diminished food resources or human hunting, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. from the location of certain hunting weapons in juxtaposition with mastodon remains, it is possible to determine whether those weapons were used to hunt mastodons

B. the average age at which mastodons reached reproductive maturity can be established from mastodon tusks, of which there are many fossils dating from different periods

C. from the remains of mastodons already discovered, it can be accurately estimated when mastodons became extinct

D. from tusks and other bones, it is possible to determine whether male and female mastodons reached reproductive maturity at about the same age

E. it is possible to determine whether the earliest human dwellings constructed from mastodon tusks and bones come from an earlier period than the earliest hunting weapons unambiguously associated with mastodon remains

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：North America's mastodons逐渐消失的原因是两个原因的其中一个。

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，我们可以知道，前提是因，结论是果。所以该题目是因果模式推理。

前提（因）是：“mastodon有不同的灭绝原因，繁殖成熟的年龄就会不同”

结论（果）是：“由此可以确定mastodon的灭绝原因”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的可导致结论可信度的变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *从乳齿象化石周围的武器来看，有可能可以确定这些武器是不是用来猎杀乳齿象的。*该选项不涉及“因”，即，无论mastodon被什么东西所杀，都不是其繁殖成熟年龄的特点。故而不能评估这种推理模式。
2. *Correct。乳齿象达到繁殖成熟的平均年龄是可以根据它的长牙来看出来的。许多这些长牙是始于不同时期的。*该选项涉及“因”的特点。即，我们可以从某些化石里看出繁殖成熟期的不同，自然可以找到mastodon的灭绝原因（导致结论可信度的变化。）。属于CQ2：干扰因素问题。
3. *从乳齿象的化石可以精确的知道它们是什么时候灭绝的。*该选项涉及的不是“因”的特点，而是“mastodon”的特点，其实我们并不关心mastodon是什么时候灭绝的，而是他们灭绝时繁殖成熟的年龄状况。
4. *从长牙和其他的乳齿象的骨骼中是有可能确定雄性乳齿象和雌性乳齿象是否在同时达到繁殖成熟的年龄的。*该选项涉及“因”中繁殖成熟的概念，算是涉及了“因”的一个特点，但是该特点并不会导致结论可信度的变化，我们想知道的是灭亡时的繁殖成熟年龄，而不是公母之间的差异。
5. *最早用乳齿象的长牙和骨头所建造的人类的住所的时间是否早于最早捕猎器具和乳齿象残骸建立确定关系之前。*该选项涉及的是mastodon的特点，不涉及“因”的特点。

70.

Insect infestations in certain cotton-growing regions of the world have caused dramatic increases in the price of cotton on the world market. Knowing that cotton plants mature quickly, many soybean growers in Ortovia plan to cease growing soybeans, the price of which has long been stable, and to begin raising cotton instead, thereby taking advantage of the high price of cotton to increase their income significantly at least over the next several years.

Which of the following, if true, most calls into question the reasoning on which the plan is based?

A. The cost of raising soybeans has increased significantly over the past several years and is expected to continue to climb.

B. Tests of a newly developed, inexpensive pesticide have shown it to be both environmentally safe and effective against the insects that have infected cotton crops.

C. In the past several years there has been no sharp increase in the demand for cotton and for goods made out of cotton.

D. Many consumers consider cotton cloth a necessity rather than a luxury and would be willing to pay significantly higher prices for cotton goods than they currently pay.

E. The species of insect that has infested cotton plants has never been known to attack soybean plants.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：Many soybean growers in Ortovia plan to begin raising cotton

1. 判断推理模式：

首先排除类比和统计枚举，由于原文中涉及了方案，所以考虑一下是否是方案推理。但是发现，“方案”（to begin raising cotton）在原文中被论证过。即原文选取这个方案是有理由的。所以可以判断该推理模式为因果推理。

前提（因）是：“害虫入侵导致棉花的价格比较高，且棉花成熟的周期的比较快”

结论（果）是：“许多大豆种植者为了增加收入而决定去种棉花”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的可导致结论可信度的变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *种植大豆的成本在最近几年显著上升而且预期会继续上涨。*该选项涉及的是“大豆”的一个特点，只涉及了“果”中一个事物的特点。
2. *Correct. 对新发明的，便宜的杀虫剂的测试表明这种杀虫剂可以在不对环境造成伤害前提下有效的杀掉棉花害虫。*是一个“因”的特点，该选项可以令“因”中“害虫入侵导致棉花的价格比较高”这个特点消失，从而影响结论的可信度。属于CQ2：干扰因素问题。
3. *在过去的几年中，对于棉花和棉制品的需求并没有显著的上升。*该选项涉及“因”中棉花价格的特点。但从原文中我们可以看出，因为棉花成本价格上涨，无论需求是否增加，都会增加棉花种植者的收入，所以该选项不会影响结论的可信度。
4. *许多顾客认为棉制衣物是必需品而非奢侈品且愿意花更高比现在更高的价格来买棉衣。*该选项和C项比较相似。棉花的价格已经由于虫害而变高。无论顾客愿不愿意花更多钱买，变化的仅仅是令价格是否会更高。只要高了，就可以令原文的结论成立，所以该选项并不能影响结论的可信度。
5. *影响棉花的害虫到目前为止从来不会攻击大豆植物。*该选项显然不涉及“因”的特点。

71.

In order to improve the long-term savings rate of its citizens, Levaska’s government has decided to introduce special savings accounts. Citizens can save up to $3,000 a year in special accounts without having to pay tax on the interest, unless they withdraw money from the account before they reach the age of sixty-five. If they do withdraw any money before that age, they have to pay tax on the accumulated interest and a penalty.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously threatens the success of the government’s plan?

A. The banks and financial institutions where the special accounts will be held lobbied hard for their introduction.

B. Nearly all workers in Levaska can already save money in tax-free accounts through their workplace.

C. For the past ten years, Levaskans have been depositing an ever smaller percentage of their income in long-term savings.

D. Many Levaskans continue to work beyond the age of sixty-five.

E. In certain circumstances, such as a serious illness, the government plans to waive the penalty on early withdrawals from the special accounts.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：Levaska’s government has decided to introduce special savings accounts.

1. 判断推理模式：

首先排除类比和统计枚举，由于原文中涉及了方案，所以考虑一下是否是方案推理。但是发现，“方案”（to introduce special savings accounts）在原文中被论证过。即原文中认为这个方案可以刺激存款是有原因的。所以该题目为因果模式推理。

前提（因）是：“特殊账户可以让公民存的长期存款在一定额度上免税，若提前支取，需要支付税费和罚款”

结论（果）是：“为了增加公民的长期存款率，政府决定引入特殊储蓄账户”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的可导致结论可信度的变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *特殊账户所在的银行和金融机构努力地劝服大家应用该账户。*该选项并非“因”的特点，无论银行们努力推广与否，公众都会可以因不收税而增加长期存款，故而不会影响结论的可信度。
2. *Correct. 几乎所有Levaska的工作者都可以在他们工作的地方将钱存在免税的账户中。*该选项涉及“因”的特点，可以令“因”中的刺激因素失效，从而影响结论的可信度。属于CQ2：干扰因素问题。
3. *在过去的10年中，Levaska人把更少比例的收入存储在长期账户上。*该选项显然并非“因”的特点，不会影响结论的可信度。
4. *许多人在六十五岁后仍然工作。*该选项显然不涉及“因”的特点。
5. *在某些特殊的情形下，比如疾病，政府打算取消掉因提早支取而带来的罚款。*该选项涉及“因”中的一定惩罚措施的减少。但是并不能影响结论的可信度。即无论是不是所有人都罚款，只要能免税，就可以增加公民的长期存款率。

72.

A study followed a group of teenagers who had never smoked and tracked whether they took up smoking and how their mental health changed. After one year, the incidence of depression among those who had taken up smoking was four times as high as it was among those who had not. Since nicotine in cigarettes changes brain chemistry, perhaps thereby affecting mood, it is likely that smoking contributes to depression in teenagers.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

A. Participants who were depressed at the start of the study were no more likely to be smokers after one year than those who were not depressed.

B. The study did not distinguish between participants who smoked only occasionally and those who were heavy smokers.

C. Few, if any, of the participants in the study were friends or relatives of other participants.

D. Some participants entered and emerged from a period of depression within the year of the study.

E. The researchers did not track use of alcohol by the teenagers.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：It is likely that smoking contributes to depression in teenagers.

1. 判断推理模式：

原文中虽然涉及了两个部分被调查者之间的比较，但是最后的结论是基于两者不同而做出的。所以可以排除类比推理和统计枚举推理。直接观察到原文前提说了一个时间巧合的事情，不抽烟的人换抑郁症的可能性比抽烟的人低，而结论将这两者建立了因果关系。故而符合相关因果的推理模式。

前提中的变化关系是：“吸烟者多 抑郁症多”

结论中的因果关系是： “吸烟（因）导致抑郁（果）”

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

注意到除掉CQ2以外，剩余所有的CQ都要涉及因和果，而CQ2可以仅仅涉及果。故而该种推理模式的答案必须同时涉及因果，或者可以提出另外一个产生果的原因。剩下的情况，都可以排除。

选项分析：

1. *Correct.在最开始加入实验项目时患有抑郁症的实验参与者不会比非患病的实验参与者更可能变成吸烟者。*这个选项在质疑“抑郁会不会导致吸烟”，涉及因和果，且是明显的因果方向问题。属于CQ4：因果方向问题
2. *实验并没有区分偶尔抽烟和长期抽烟的人。*仅仅涉及“因”，不是答案。
3. *很少的实验参与者和其他的实验参与者是朋友或者亲属。*不涉及“因”，也不涉及“果”，无法成为答案。
4. *在实验的一年中，有些参与者产生了一个短时期的抑郁。*涉及了“果”，但说的不是能产生果的原因，不能成为答案。
5. *调查者并没有监测实验参与者的使用酒精情况。*试图形成一个“独立第三因素”，但是没有证据表明酒精一定会导致抑郁，所以不能给 “果”（抑郁症比较多）提出一个另外一个因。

73.

Advertisement: Ten years ago, the Cormond Hotel's lobby was carpeted with Duratex carpet while the lobby of a nearby hotel was being carpeted with our competitor's most durable carpet. Today, after a decade in which the two hotels have had similar amounts of foot traffic through their lobbies, that other hotel is having to replace the worn-out carpeting near its lobby entrances, whereas the Cormond's Duratex carpeting has years of wear left in it.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the force of the advertisement's evidence for concluding that Duratex carpet is more durable than the carpet of its competitor?

A. The lobby of the Cormond Hotel has five different entrances, but the lobby of the other hotel has only two.

B. The carpet of the Cormond Hotel's lobby is not the most durable carpet that Duratex manufactures.

C. The other hotel has a popular restaurant that can be reached from outside without walking through the hotel lobby.

D. The carpet that is being used to replace carpeting near the other hotel's lobby entrances is not Duratex carpet.

E. There is a third hotel near the other two that has not replaced the Duratex carpet in its lobby for more than 15 years.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

本题结论比较隐晦，注意在题目最开始的时候，注明了本文为advertisement。所以一定是在宣传自己的好

结论句应该是：Duratex的地毯好。

1. 判断推理模式：

原文中涉及了对于在Cormond Hotel铺的Duratex地毯和其他酒店的其他品牌地毯的类比。两者的人流量一样多，但是其它品牌的坏了，说明Duratex的地毯质量好

Other Hotel Cormond Hotel

|  |
| --- |
| Foot traffic（相似点）  Near（相似点）  地毯也应该坏了 |

|  |
| --- |
| Foot traffic（相似点）  Near（相似点）  地毯坏了 |

由原文可知，如果想削弱原文的广告，只要能削弱这个类比推理就可以了。

1. 找到答案方向：

类比模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：相似性问题

CQ2：反案例问题

答案选项，要么同时涉及两个案例，要么就一个也不涉及，提出第三个案例才能成为答案。

选项分析：

1. *Correct. Cormond Hotel的大厅有五个门，但是其它的Hotel的大厅有两个门。*显然涉及两个案例的一个不同点。属于CQ1：相似性问题
2. *Cormond Hotel的大厅所铺设的地板并不是Duratex制造的最耐用的地板。*仅仅涉及Cormond这个案例。
3. *Other Hotel有一个可以不从大厅走就能到达的很受欢迎的餐厅。*仅仅涉及了Other Hotel这个案例。
4. *Other Hotel想要置换的地毯不是Duratex制造的地毯。*仅仅涉及了Other Hotel这个案例。
5. *另外一家Hotel用了Duratex的地毯十五年未坏。*不涉及两个案例，但涉及第三个案例，显然是CQ2的方向，是一个“正案例”，加强选项。

74.

Comcorp Shipping Clerk: Last week, no shipments of building supplies were sent out on Friday. The five specially ordered shipments sent out last week were sent out on Thursday, and each of those specially ordered shipments consisted entirely of building supplies. Four shipments were sent to Truax Construction last week, none of which consisted of building supplies.

If the shipping clerk’s statements are true, which of the following must also be true?

A. All of Comcorp’s shipments of building supplies last week were specially ordered.

B. None of Comcorp’s shipments sent on Friday of last week was sent to Truax Construction.

C. None of the shipments sent by Comcorp to Truax Construction last week was specially ordered.

D. None of Comcorp’s shipments sent on Thursday of last week was sent to Truax Construction.

E. All of Comcorp’s shipments of building supplies last week were sent out on Thursday.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是演绎类的题目。
2. 对于演绎类题目，不需要评估，只要读懂原文，不加入任何外部知识，就可以选出答案。

选项分析：

1. *所有建筑供给的Comcrop的上周的货船都是特定的。*文中说的是五个在周四的特定的订单都是关于建筑供给的，显然不能推出选项的结论。
2. *周五Comcrop的货船没有一个是给Truax Construction的。*周五Comcorp没有发过关于建筑供给的，Truax也没有收到关于建筑供给的，所以无法知道是不是Truax收到了周五发出的东西。这个选项的内容无法确定。
3. *Correct. 没有一个Truax收到的来自Comcorp的货船是特定的。*五个特定的货船都是在周四发出的，且都是关于建筑供给的。而Truax没有收到关于建筑供给的东西，自然可以推出这个选项。
4. *没有一个在周四发出的Comcrop的货船是发往Truax的。*文中只说了五个特定的关于建筑供给的货船是周四发出去的，没有提到所有周四发出的货船都是关于建筑供给的，所以该选项不是答案。
5. *所有Comcrop的关于建筑供给的货船都是周四发出的。*文中只说周四发出了关于建筑供给的货船，将主项和谓项颠倒的选项肯定是不能合理推理出来。

75.

Which of the following, if true, most logically completes the reasoning in the passage?

Kernland’s government restricts the export of unprocessed cashew nuts in order to ensure a low-cost supply for domestic processing plants. Though the policy constrains farm income and limits the number of farmers who can profitably grow cashews, the government defends it on the grounds that, since the processing plants are in urban areas, removing the restrictions would hurt efforts to reduce urban unemployment. However, the policy may actually have contributed to urban unemployment, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a lack of profitable crops is driving many small cashew farmers in Kernland off their land and into the cities

B. some of the by-products of cashew processing are used as raw materials by other industries located in Kernland’s cities

C. the government does not place similar restrictions on the export of any crop other than cashews

D. the income earned by workers in the processing plants is generally greater than that earned by agricultural laborers in rural areas

E. without governmental aid in some form, Kernland’s cashew processing plants would not be able to compete for sales in world markets

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：The policy may actually have contributed to urban unemployment。注意，本题的结论句其实是和原文整个推理过程相反的。所以其实问题就是让我们削弱原文的推理。

1. 判断推理模式：

首先排除类比和统计枚举，由于原文中涉及了政府提出的新政策，所以考虑一下是否是方案推理。 “方案”（Kernland’s government restricts the export of unprocessed cashew nuts in order to ensure a low-cost supply for domestic processing plants.）其实就是“policy”. 从原文中我们体会到，这个policy其实是可以reduce unemployment rate的。而文中的结论却说用这个方案会起反作用。从文中来看，并没有涉及到评估方案的句子。

前提（方案）是：“减少未被处理的腰果的出口（处理地在城市内）”

结论（目标）是：“减少城市的失业率”

1. 找到答案方向：

方案模式推理有三个CQ：

CQ1：方案可行性问题

CQ2：方案可接受性问题

CQ3：方案的否定性副作用

CQ4: 冲突目标 （极少）

方案模式推理，其实主要是抓住原文中提出的方案，去评估这个方案潜在的三个方面的问题。如果与目标完全相悖，也可以成为选项。（极少）

选项分析：

1. *Correct. 缺乏有利润的庄稼令许多种腰果的农民离开农村到城市找工作。*涉及了方案，提出了policy带来的一个否定性的副作用，削弱了原文。属于CQ3：方案的否定性副作用。
2. *有些处理腰果带来的副产物被Kernland城市中的其他工业当做原材料。*如果处理腰果会有好处，实行原文方案后，肯定会增加这个好处，可以算作一个方案的正作用。
3. *除了腰果之外，政府对于其他的庄稼都没有相似的限制。*该选项不涉及方案。
4. *加工农产品挣得钱要比在农村种庄稼挣的多。*同样的，这个选项不涉及方案。
5. *如果政府不以某种形式帮助，Kernland处理后的腰果在国际市场是并没有竞争力。*同样的，这个选项完全不涉及方案。

76.

In response to mounting public concern, an airplane manufacturer implemented a program with the well-publicized goal of reducing by half the total yearly amount of hazardous waste generated by its passenger-jet division. When the program began in 1994, the division's hazardous waste output was 90 pounds per production worker; last year it was 40 pounds per production worker. Clearly, therefore, charges that the manufacturer's program has not met its goal are false.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

A. The amount of nonhazardous waste generated each year by the passenger-jet division has not increased significantly since 1994.

B. At least as many passenger jets were produced by the division last year as had been produced in 1994.

C. Since 1994, other divisions in the company have achieved reductions in hazardous waste output that are at least equal to that achieved in the passenger-jet division.

D. The average number of weekly hours per production worker in the passenger-jet division was not significantly greater last year than it was in 1994.

E. The number of production workers assigned to the passenger-jet division was not significantly less in 1994 than it was last year.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：Charges that the manufacturer's program has not met its goal are false.

1. 判断推理模式：

从原文中，我们发现的情况是一个时间上的巧合。也就是说，飞机制造商客机部门执行了减排计划后，平均每个工人的排污量就下降了，结论认为是减排计划产生了效果。显然，前提当中是时间上的巧合，而结论中认为是因果关系，本题属于相关因果推理。

前提中的变化关系是： “减排计划施行 工人平均排污（危险的）减少”

结论中的因果关系是： “减排计划（因）导致工人平均排污（危险的）减少（果）”

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

注意到除掉CQ2以外，剩余所有的CQ都要涉及因和果，而CQ2可以仅仅涉及果。故而该种推理模式的答案必须同时涉及因果，或者可以提出另外一个产生果的原因。剩下的情况，都可以排除。

选项分析：

1. *从1994年以来，飞机制造商客机部门排放的无危险污染并没有显著增加。*该选项不涉及“果”，不能成为正确答案。
2. *去年制造客机的数量至少和1994年制造的数量一样。*无论制造的飞机比1994年制造的多还是少，只要最后的排放减少了（前提已经说明），就可以证明减排计划有效，也就是因果关系存在。所以该选项不能评估这个推理。
3. *从1994年以来，其它部门排污的减少量至少和客机制造部门的一样。*该选项涉及了“果”的一个特点，但是不是能产生“果”的其它原因。
4. *去年每个员工的平均工作时间没有明显长于1994年的每个员工平均工作时间。*员工工作的时间长短不能作为产生“果”的原因。
5. *Correct. 1994年在客机制造部门的员工数没有明显少于去年的员工数。*因为“果”是工人平均排污，所以如果工人数量发生变化，显然可以成为一个解释人均数值发生变化的因素，而不是更环保这个“因”。属于CQ2：独立第三因素问题。

77.

Citizens of Parktown are worried by the increased frequency of serious crimes committed by local teenagers. In response, the city government has instituted a series of measures designed to keep teenagers at home in the late evening. Even if the measures succeed in keeping teenagers at home, however, they are unlikely to affect the problem that concerns citizens, since most crimes committed by local teenagers take place between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Which of the following, if true, most substantially weakens the argument?

A. Similar measures adopted in other places have failed to reduce the number of teenagers on the streets in the late evening.

B. The crimes committed by teenagers in the afternoon are mostly small thefts and inconsequential vandalism.

C. Teenagers are much less likely to commit serious crimes when they are at home than when they are not at home.

D. Any decrease in the need for police patrols in the late evening would not mean that there could be more intensive patrolling in the afternoon.

E. The schools in Parktown have introduced a number of after-school programs that will be available to teenagers until 6 p.m. on weekday afternoons.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：Even if the measures succeed in keeping teenagers at home, however, they are unlikely to affect the problem that concerns citizens.

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，我们可以知道，前提是因，结论是果。所以该题目是因果模式推理。本题主要的前提其实是最后半句话：“most crimes committed by local teenagers take place between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.”

前提（因）是：“大部分当地青少年的犯罪都是在下午3点到6点发生的”

结论（果）是：“就算晚上让青少年都在家中（6点以后），也无法减少Parktown公民对于当地

青少年严重犯罪的担心”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的可导致结论可信度的变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *其他地方用同样的防止青少年晚上外出的方法都无法令晚上外出的青少年数量减少。*该选项不是“因”的特点。
2. *Correct. 大部分青少年在下午时间犯的罪都是一些诸如小偷小摸和后果不严重破坏公务等罪。*显然，这是青少年下午犯罪的一个可以影响“果”中公众对于严重犯罪的担心的特点。可以减少结论的可信度。直接涉及了因果之间的联系，削弱原文。属于CQ1：因果概括问题
3. *青少年在家中比不在家中有更低的可能性严重犯罪。*该选项不涉及“因”的特点。
4. *任何在晚上对于巡警的需求的降低并不表明在下午可以加强巡逻。*“因”的内容是大部分犯罪发生在下午，这个选项并不是“因”的某种特点。
5. *Parktown的学校在周末组织了很多直到下午6点的课外项目*。这个选项是试图反驳前提，也就是3点到6点，学校一般都可以组织活动。请记住，如果想靠反驳前提而削弱文段，必须明确的直接反驳，而不是“削弱”前提。

78.

Kitchen magazine plans to license the use of its name by a line of cookware. For a magazine, licensing the use of its name for products involves some danger, since if the products disappoint consumers, the magazine's reputation suffers, with consequent reductions in circulation and advertising. However, experts have evaluated the cookware and found it superior to all other cookware advertised in Kitchen. Therefore, Kitchen can collect its licensing fee without endangering its other revenues.

The argument above assumes which of the following?

A. No other line of cookware is superior to that which will carry the Kitchen name.

B. Kitchen will not license the use of its name for any products other than the line of cookware.

C. Makers of cookware will not find Kitchen a less attractive advertising vehicle because the magazine's name is associated with a competing product.

D. Consumers who are not regular readers of Kitchen magazine will be attracted to the cookware by the Kitchen name.

E. Kitchen is one of the most prestigious cooking-related magazines.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：Kitchen can collect its licensing fee without endangering its other revenues.

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，也就是一个从事实向未知推测的一种推理。我们可以知道，前提是因，结论是果。所以该题目是因果模式推理。本题最主要的前提其实是However后的半句话：“Experts have evaluated the cookware and found it superior to all other cookware advertised in Kitchen.”

前提（因）是：“专家评估了该厨具厂商并且发现它的质量是超过所有在Kitchen这本杂志上做广告的其他厂商的”

结论（果）是：“Kitchen可以收取牌照费而不需要担心它的其他收入了”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的可导致结论可信度的变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *没有其它的厨具比这个要用Kitchen冠名的厨具好。*该选项涉及了“因”，但是几乎是重复了一次前提，因为就算有没在Kitchen做广告的厨具厂商的东西质量比这个将要被冠名的好，也不会对于Kitchen杂志现行的广告收入产生影响（本来就没放在Kitchen上）。所以该选项虽然涉及了“因”的特点，但是不能评估本题的推理。
2. *Kitchen不会冠名除了厨具以外的其他任何产品。*该选项不涉及“因”的能导致结论可信度变化的特点。
3. *Correct. 其他的厨具制造商会认为Kitchen杂志是一个没什么吸引力的杂志因为这个杂志的名字被和竞争对手的品牌联系在了一起。*该选项直接涉及到了因果之间的联系问题。也就是说，就算有“因”，结论中的“果”也不一定可以达成。因为Kitchen其他的收入肯定是包括广告费的。属于CQ1：因果概括问题。
4. *那些原本不是Kitchen杂志的订阅者会被Kitchen杂志的名声给吸引到厨具上。*该选项其实涉及了冠名之后能带来的优势。不过这个选项并非“因”的特点，所以不能成为答案。
5. *Kitchen杂志是最有声望的厨房类杂志之一。*无论Kitchen杂志是否有名，只要“因”不会带来现行的收入的减少就不会干扰到结论的可信度。

79.

The country of Baurisia has, until now, been self-sufficient in both grain and meat. However, with growing prosperity in Baurisia has come a steadily increasing per capita consumption of meat, and it takes several pounds of grain to produce one pound of meat. Therefore, since per capita income in Baurisia is almost certain to rise further but increases in domestic grain production are highly unlikely, Baurisia is soon likely to become an importer of grain.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

A. When people increase their consumption of meat, they also tend to increase their consumption of grain.

B. The per capita consumption of meat in Baurisia is roughly the same across all income levels.

C. Per capita consumption of meat has not increased substantially in recent years in those countries from which Baurisia is likely to import meat.

D. It is more economical for Baurisians to import meat than grain.

E. During Baurisia's years of growing prosperity, the country's population has remained relatively stable.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：Baurisia is soon likely to become an importer of grain.

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，也就是一个从事实向未知推测的一种推理。我们可以知道，前提是因，结论是果。所以该题目是因果模式推理。

前提（因）是：“几磅的谷物可以换取一磅的肉，人均需求肉的数量上升而Baurisia无法种出更多的谷物”

结论（果）是：“Baurisia马上需要进口谷物”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *当人们对于肉的需求增长时，同时也会对于谷物的有更多的需求。*如果人们对肉的需求上升而对谷物的需求下降的话，显然可以涉及因果之间的联系，成为削弱。所以该选项为加强选项。
2. *对于所有的收入阶层，大家对于肉类的需求都相差无几。*该选项涉及了众人对于肉的不同需求，虽然涉及了“因”，但是并不是一个能改变结论可信度的“因”的特点。
3. *那些可能向Baurisia出口肉类的国家本国的肉类人均消耗量没有增加。*这个选项不涉及Baurisia国的问题，所以不涉及“因”。
4. *Correct. Baurisia直接进口肉类比较进口谷物划算。*显然的，原文中的“因”，可能有两个果，一个是进口谷物，另一个是进口肉类。这个选项涉及到因果的联系，属于CQ1：因果概括问题。
5. *在Baurisia变得繁荣的这些年，其人口数量维持稳定。*因为前提是基于人均数量的，所以该选项涉及“因”的一个特点。如果人口变少，人均增加也不用进口，选项说人口不变，所以该选项为加强选项。

80.

Given that employees of the XYZ Company could, in theory, do their work at home, the company developed a radical plan to increase efficiency: eliminate office-space expenditures by having employees work at home. To evaluate this plan, XYZ’s managers asked volunteers from the company’s staff to try the arrangement for six months. There were several volunteers; significantly, their productivity during this period was as high as or higher than before.

Which of the following, if true, would argue most strongly against deciding, on the basis of the trial results, to implement the company’s plan?

A. The employees who agreed to participate in the test of the plan were among the company’s most self-motivated and independent workers.

B. The savings that would accrue from reduced office-space expenditures alone would be sufficient to justify implementation of the plan apart from any productivity increases.

C. Other companies that have achieved successful results from work-at-home plans have work forces that are substantially larger than that of XYZ.

D. The volunteers who worked at home were able to communicate with other employees as necessary for performing the work.

E. Recent changes in the way work is organized at XYZ’s company offices have not brought about any productivity increases.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

其实本题中的结论并不明显，但是通过问题可以得知，是要论证方案达成了目标的。所以结论句是：”XYZ Company should implement the plan”

1. 判断推理模式：

从原文中，我们发现的情况是一个时间上的巧合。前提说首先XYZ公司试点了一个方案，找了一些志愿者来试验，而后发现，这些试验者最终的生产率都升高了（至少一样），结论是，方案可行。显然，前提当中是时间上的巧合，而结论中认为是因果关系，本题属于相关因果推理。问的其实是削弱。

前提中的变化关系是： “志愿者在家办公 工作生产率升高或至少不变”

结论中的因果关系是： “在家办公（因）导致工作生产率升高（果）”

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

注意到除掉CQ2以外，剩余所有的CQ都要涉及因和果，而CQ2可以仅仅涉及果。故而该种推理模式的答案必须同时涉及因果，或者可以提出另外一个产生果的原因。剩下的情况，都可以排除。

选项分析：

1. *Correct. 同意参加方案试验的员工都是公司中最独立和最自律的员工。*这个选项显然是能导致“果”的一个原因，就是工人的生产率升高的原因其实是员工自己自律而不是“方案”的帮助。属于CQ2：独立第三因素问题。
2. *从办公室支出的减少而积攒下来的钱是足够可以去判断是否要用这个方案了，不需要参考生产率的增加情况。*这个选项说的是“果”的原理，不能形成独立第三因素。
3. *其他应用在家办公这个方案而成功的企业在工作人数上都多于XYZ公司的工作人数。*这是一个XYZ可能不选这个方案的理由，看起来可以一定程度上去削弱XYZ用方案的可能性，但在这道题目的推理模式下，只有能削弱在家办公和生产率高低之间的相关性的选项才能成为评估型选项。
4. *如果工作中需要，在家办公的员工是有能力和其他员工交流的。*该选项不涉及“果”，是“因”的一个原理性的东西，不是答案。
5. *现在的XYZ工作方式的变化并没有带来任何的产量增加。*如果这个变化指的是以前的，那么并不涉及现在的变化，也就不涉及原文中的“因”和“果”。如果这个变化指的是在家工作这个计划，那等于试图反驳结论。**在CR题目中，反驳结论是无法削弱原文的。**

81.

In Arumville, among those young children with elevated levels of lead in their blood, few live in houses containing lead-based paint, but many live in areas where vehicular traffic is heavy. These children's elevated blood-lead levels probably result from lead added to gasoline, since, although gasoline sold in and around Arumville has been lead-free since 1990, lead from vehicle exhaust remains in the soil for many years.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument?

A. Sales of lead-based paint for use in homes was banned in Arumville in 1977.

B. Vehicle traffic in most residential areas of Arumville is heavier today than it was twenty years ago.

C. Some lead in the soil comes from deteriorating lead-based paint on the exteriors of buildings.

D. In Arumville, children's blood-lead levels typically rise during the warm summer months when children frequently play outdoors but not in the winter when children spend more time indoors.

E. If improperly carried out, the removal of lead-based paint from older houses can significantly increase the risk that children living in such houses will ingest lead dust.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：These children's elevated blood-lead levels probably result from lead added to gasoline.

1. 判断推理模式：

从原文中，我们发现的情况是一个时间上的巧合。前提说首先有一个现象，汽车多的地方有很多人血液中都有高含量的铅，而后又给了一个现象，1990年以前汽油是含铅的，而且会沉积在土壤中。结论把这两件事连在了一起。就是人体中铅含量高是由于汽油中的铅导致的。显然，前提当中是时间上的巧合，而结论中认为是因果关系，本题属于相关因果推理。问的是加强。

前提中的变化关系是： “汽油含铅 汽车多的地方有很多人血液中都有高含量的铅”

结论中的因果关系是： “汽油中的铅（因）导致人体中铅含量高（果）”

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

注意到除掉CQ2以外，剩余所有的CQ都要涉及因和果，而CQ2可以仅仅涉及果。故而该种推理模式的答案必须同时涉及因果，或者可以提出另外一个产生果的原因。剩下的情况，都可以排除。

选项分析：

1. *含有“铅”的颜料在1977年就不让售卖了。*该选项既不涉及“因”，也不涉及“果”。
2. *现在Arumville的居住区的车辆通行率比二十年前要大。*因为现在的油都是无铅的了，所以无论汽车数量多少，都不会影响人类血液中是否含有铅，故而该选项不涉及“果”，不能成为独立第三因素。
3. *有一些土壤中含有的铅是来自于房屋外部掉下来的颜料。*这个选项可以在一定程度上说明原题中的“果”，也就是人体中铅含量高并不一定是汽油导致的。所以可以削弱整个推理。
4. *Correct. 在Arumville，小孩血液中的含铅量在热天（也就是小孩大部分的时间在外面玩的时候）比冬天（也就是大部分时间在家里的时候）的时候高。*小孩子在外面玩的时候要接触土壤，所以这个选项提出了一个“相关性存在”的问题，也就是加强了文中“因”和“果”的相关性。属于CQ1：相关性存在。
5. *如果不恰当的操作，移除老房子的颜料会显著增加住在这种房子里的小孩吞咽含铅的尘土的可能性。*该选项不涉及“果”。前提中已经分开了两部分来讨论，整个相关因果的推理模式是基于住在车流量大的那部分孩子身上的，所以该选项无法评估整个相关因果推理。

82.

Technological improvements and reduced equipment costs have made converting solar energy directly into electricity far more cost-efficient in the last decade. However, the threshold of economic viability for solar power (that is, the price per barrel to which oil would have to rise in order for new solar power plants to be more economical than new oil-fired power plants) is unchanged at thirty-five dollars.

Which of the following, if true, does most to help explain why the increased cost-efficiency of solar power has not decreased its threshold of economic viability?

A. The cost of oil has fallen dramatically.

B. The reduction in the cost of solar-power equipment has occurred despite increased raw material costs for that equipment.

C. Technological changes have increased the efficiency of oil-fired power plants.

D. Most electricity is generated by coal-fired or nuclear, rather than oil-fired, power plants.

E. When the price of oil increases, reserves of oil not previously worth exploiting become economically viable.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

本题又是一个结论与前提相反的题目。这种类型，完全不应该影响我们判断推理模式。让我们解释这个“However”，其实就是削弱本来原文应有的推理。

结论句是：“the threshold of economic viability for solar power should decrease.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，我们可以知道本题是一个从事实向未知推测的一种推理模式。即：当通过技术革新等方式提升了可行性的时候，我们应当可以下调某种东西的经济可行性。所以可知，前提是因，结论是果。所以该题目是因果模式推理。

前提（因）是：“技术进步和器材成本下降令太阳能转化为电能变得更加有效率”

结论（果）是：“太阳能的经济可行性应当上升”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

本题其实比较重要的问题是把什么叫经济可行性阈值看懂。阈值本身虽然是一种价格差，但是其本质是成本效益的比较。题目中所给出的经济可行性的阈值表示：“如果令某种方式在经济效益上超过火电，那么火电每桶油需要上升多少钱”。

选项分析：

1. *油价下降了很多。*原文中，其实油价是一个量度的标准，真正比较的是经济效益，所以该选项不涉及到因果的联系，不能成为一个因果概括问题。
2. *尽管将太阳能转化为电能的器材原料价格变高，但是这种器材的成本还是下降了。*这个选项在解释“因”的一个现象，不是该“因”的特点，不能成为答案。
3. *Correct. 技术的革新增加了火电的经济效益。*显然这个选项会影响到因果联系，属于一个因果概括问题。属于CQ1：因果概括问题。
4. *大部分的电力是来自于煤电和核电而不是火电的。*选项不涉及因果联系和“因”的特点，不是答案。
5. *当油价上涨的时候，有些以前不值得开发的储油地也开始变得值得开发了。*该选项说的是火电的成本上升的问题，不涉及因果联系和“因”的特点。

83.

Many people suffer an allergic reaction to sulfites, including those that are commonly added to wine as preservatives. However, since there are several winemakers producing wine to which no sulfites are added, those who would like to drink wine but are allergic to sulfites can drink these wines without risking an allergic reaction to sulfites.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

A. Sulfites occur naturally in most wine.

B. The sulfites that can produce an allergic reaction are also commonly found in beverages other than wine.

C. Wines without added sulfites tend to be at least moderately expensive.

D. Apart from sulfites, there are other substances commonly present in wine that can trigger allergic reactions.

E. Wine without added sulfites sometimes becomes undrinkable even before the wine is sold to consumers.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“Those who would like to drink wine but are allergic to sulfites can drink these wines without risking an allergic reaction to sulfites.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，也就是一个从事实向未知推测的一种推理。即：当不加亚硫酸盐类等防腐剂的时候，原本对于这种防腐剂过敏的人就应该没事了。所以可知，前提是因，结论是果。所以该题目是因果模式推理。

前提（因）是：“有些造酒商已经开始生产不加入任何亚硫酸盐类的防腐剂的酒了”

结论（果）是：“那些因为对于亚硫酸盐类而过敏的人可以在不冒过敏的风险的情况下喝酒了”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *Correct. 亚硫酸盐类在大部分酒中是自然就有的。*涉及到了因果联系。不添加防腐剂也还是含有亚硫酸盐，降低了结论的可信度。属于CQ1：因果概括问题。
2. *亚硫酸盐带来的过敏反应在喝除掉酒之外的其他饮料中也很常见。*别的饮料的情况，显然不是“因”的特点，更不能涉及因果之间的联系。
3. *不加亚硫酸盐的酒至少不会过度的贵。*这个选项涉及到人们是否能喝的起酒的问题。是“果”的一个特点，在因果推理模式下，不是答案。
4. *除了亚硝酸盐外，酒中含有的其他成分可能会带来更严重的过敏症状。*文中所讨论的因果模式，全部基于对亚硫酸盐过敏的情况，没有考虑对其他物质过敏的情况。所以该选项不涉及因和果。
5. *不加亚硫酸盐做防腐剂的酒经常在还没来得及售卖给顾客前就已经变的不能喝了。*该选项涉及的是企业做不含防腐剂的酒会有什么后果。是“因”的一种后果，而这种后果不能改变结论的可信度。（注意，如果本题是方案推理，那么本选项就可能形成一个方案的否定性副作用，所以判断推理类型的时候一定要注意区分，不要单纯总结CQ，而是要多注意推理模式的识别与训练。）

84.

The general availability of high-quality electronic scanners and color printers for computers has made the counterfeiting of checks much easier. In order to deter such counterfeiting, several banks plan to issue to their corporate customers checks that contain dots too small to be accurately duplicated by any electronic scanner currently available; when such checks are scanned and printed, the dots seem to blend together in such a way that the word “VOID” appears on the check.

A questionable assumption of the plan is that

A. in the territory served by the banks the proportion of counterfeit checks that are made using electronic scanners has remained approximately constant over the past few years

B. most counterfeiters who use electronic scanners counterfeit checks only for relatively large amounts of money

C. the smallest dots on the proposed checks cannot be distinguished visually except under strong magnification

D. most corporations served by these banks will not have to pay more for the new checks than for traditional checks

E. the size of the smallest dots that generally available electronic scanners are able to reproduce accurately will not decrease significantly in the near future

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是一个方案：several banks plan to issue to their corporate customers checks that contain dots too small to be accurately duplicated by any electronic scanner currently available。

1. 判断推理模式：

首先排除类比和统计枚举，由于原文中涉及提出一个方案，所以我们理应考虑是否是方案推理。 注意到在方案提出之后，还有一句话（when such checks are scanned and printed…..），我们发现，这句话是在解释方案中“小点”组成的字母的，不是在论证方案的可行性，故而该题为方案推理。

前提（目标）是：“为了减少伪造出来的假支票”

结论（方案）是：“银行决定在支票上用足够小的以至于不能被现在任何电子扫描仪所复制的小点”

1. 找到答案方向：

方案模式推理有三个CQ：

CQ1：方案可行性问题

CQ2：方案可接受性问题

CQ3：方案的否定性副作用

CQ4: 冲突目标 （极少）

方案模式推理，其实主要是抓住原文中提出的方案，去评估这个方案潜在的三个方面的问题。如果与目标完全相悖，也可以成为选项。（极少）

选项分析：

1. *在用电子扫描仪伪造的银行支票的领域中，这种假支票的比例在过去几年一直没变化。*这个选项显然不涉及方案，以及方案达成的目标的可行性。
2. *大部分用电子扫描仪伪造的银行支票的伪造者仅仅伪造数额比较大的款项。*同样不涉及银行造“小点”这个方案。
3. *在计划造出来的支票上，最小的点除非特殊放大，否则无法被分辨出来。*该选项涉及到了方案，但是说的是方案的另一个侧面，不能算是副作用（因为支票本身就不是让大众容易真伪的，所以容不容易分辨很难说是不是副作用）。
4. *大部分该银行所服务的企业用新型支票不需要比用以前的支票花费更多。*该选项也是企业用这种支票有没有好处的问题，没有理由证明企业需要交更多的钱他们就不会用这种支票，毕竟可以防止假支票了，还是有很大收益的。
5. *Correct. 用电子扫描仪能制造的最小的小点在未来一小段时间不会显著变小。*涉及方案，显然是方案的可行性问题。如果会显著变小，那么方案就无法达成目标。

85.

Every fall Croton's jays migrate south. The jays always join flocks of migrating crookbeaks with which they share the same summer and winter territories. If a jay becomes separated from the crookbeaks it is accompanying, it wanders until it comes across another flock of crookbeaks. Clearly, therefore, Croton's jays lack the navigational ability to find their way south on their own.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument above?

A. Croton's jays lay their eggs in the nests of crookbeaks, which breed upon completing their southern migration.

B. The three species most closely related to crookbeaks do not migrate at all.

C. In the spring, Croton's jays migrate north in the company of Tattersall warblers.

D. Species other than Croton's jays occasionally accompany flocks of migrating crookbeaks.

E. In the spring, crookbeaks migrate north before Croton's jays do.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“Clearly, therefore, Croton's jays lack the navigational ability to find their way south on their own.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，我们发现，在逻辑时间上，肯定是Croton的鸟先没有方向感，然后才会被迫跟着crookbeak迁徙。所以前提是果，也就是待解释的现象，而结论是“因”，也就是产生现象的原因。

前提（果）是：“Croton的鸟总是加入crookbeak的团队来进行迁徙，而且如果跟丢了，会等下一波crookbeak的团队来再继续跟着”

结论（因）是：“Croton的鸟缺少方向感”

1. 找到答案方向：

果因模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：说明结果问题。

CQ2：因果联系问题。

果因类型的题目，答案选项必须提出一个能解释“果”（前提）的因素或者直接涉及因果之间的联系才能评估这种推理模式，其余方向的选项一定不是答案。

选项分析：

1. *Croton的鸟会在crookbeak的鸟巢中下蛋，crookbeak会在向南迁徙的过程中孵化这些蛋。*这个选项或许可以解释为什么Croton的鸟会跟着crookbeak前行，但是不能解释为什么跟丢了之后，会等下一波crookbeak的团队来再继续跟着。Croton的鸟总不会不要第一波的孩子了吧？故而该选项不能解释“果”。
2. *和crookbeak最相近的三个种类的鸟从来不迁徙。*该选项不涉及“果”，更不涉及因果之间的联系，不能评估果因模式推理。
3. *Correct. 在春季，Croton的鸟会随着塔特萨尔莺的队伍向北迁徙。*这个选项提供了一个因果联系的问题。试想，如果Croton的鸟向北移动的时候，就是单独行动的。这个说法显然就可以否定没有方向感和与其他鸟成群移动的因果联系。所以这个选项可以成为原文的一个加强。属于CQ2：因果联系问题。
4. *除掉Croton的鸟，其他种类的鸟很少和crookbeak一起成群迁徙。*该选项不涉及“果”，更不涉及因果之间的联系，不能评估果因模式推理。
5. *在春天，crookbeak先于Croton的鸟向北迁徙。*一定程度上，该选项也提出了一个因果联系的问题。不过问题是，没有证据证明Croton的鸟不会跟着别的鸟走，所以削弱原文中因果联系的程度要小于C选项。

86.

Junior biomedical researchers have long assumed that their hirings and promotions depend significantly on the amount of their published work. People responsible for making hiring and promotion decisions in the biomedical research field, however, are influenced much more by the overall impact that a candidate's scientific publications have on his or her field than by the number of those publications.

The information above, if accurate, argues most strongly against which of the following claims?

A. Even biomedical researchers who are just beginning their careers are expected already to have published articles of major significance to the field.

B. Contributions to the field of biomedical research are generally considered to be significant only if the work is published.

C. The potential scientific importance of not-yet-published work is sometimes taken into account in decisions regarding the hiring or promotion of biomedical researchers.

D. People responsible for hiring or promoting biomedical researchers can reasonably be expected to make a fair assessment of the overall impact of a candidate's publications on his or her field.

E. Biomedical researchers can substantially increase their chances of promotion by fragmenting their research findings so that they are published in several journals instead of one.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是演绎类的题目。
2. 对于演绎类题目，不需要评估，只要读懂原文，不加入任何外部知识，就可以选出答案。

本题问的是原文的信息，会和下列哪一个形成反驳关系。原文内容其实就是在说，应该是按照论文的质量而非是数量来判断一个人的雇佣和升职。看懂题目，就应当会做。下面我只做翻译，不在赘述解题的思路。

选项分析：

1. 就算是那些刚刚进入生物医药领域的人也会期待自己已经发表了该领域重大发现的文章。
2. 仅当论文发表的时候，其对于生物医药领域的贡献才会被认为是显著的。
3. 未发表论文的潜在科技重要性也会在被雇佣和升职中作为一个参考。
4. 负责雇佣或者升职生物医药领域的研究者的人可以被合理的认为他有能力给出一个公平公正的对于候选者发表的论文的影响力的判定。
5. Correct. 生物医药的研究员可以通过拆分他们的研究发现的方式来增加他们获得提升的可能性。

87.

Wolves generally avoid human settlements. For this reason, domestic sheep, though essentially easy prey for wolves, are not usually attacked by them. In Hylantia prior to 1910, farmers nevertheless lost considerable numbers of sheep to wolves each year. Attributing this to the large number of wolves, in 1910 the government began offering rewards to hunters for killing wolves. From 1910 to 1915, large numbers of wolves were killed. Yet wolf attacks on sheep increased significantly.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the increase in wolf attacks on sheep?

A. Populations of deer and other wild animals that wolves typically prey on increased significantly in numbers from 1910 to 1915.

B. Prior to 1910, there were no legal restrictions in Hylantia on the hunting of wolves.

C. After 1910 hunters shot and wounded a substantial number of wolves, thereby greatly diminishing these wolves' ability to prey on wild animals.

D. Domestic sheep are significantly less able than most wild animals to defend themselves against wolf attacks.

E. The systematic hunting of wolves encouraged by the program drove many wolves in Hylantia to migrate to remote mountain areas uninhabited by humans.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

本题又是一个结论与前提相反的题目。这种类型，完全不应该影响我们判断推理模式。让我们解释这个“Yet”，其实就是削弱本来原文应有的推理。

结论句是：“Wolf attacks on sheep decreased significantly”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，我们发现，在逻辑时间上，如果1910年~1915年狼的数量下降，那么羊的被捕食的数量理应下降。所以前提是因，而结论是“果”，该题为因果模式的推理。

前提（因）是：“1910年~1915年捕杀了大量的狼”

结论（果）是：“被狼捕食的羊的数量下降”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *在1910年到1915年这段时间，鹿和其他被狼所捕食的动物的数量显著上升了。*该选项不是“因”的一个特点，而是“因”的可能会产生的现象，不能评估因果推理。
2. *在1910年以前，没有对Hylantia捕猎者捕狼的限制法令。*该选项不涉及“因”，因为“因”是1910年以后的情况，也不涉及因果联系。少狼捕食少羊。
3. *Correct. 1910年以后，猎手们弄的很多狼都受了伤，因此大幅减少了狼捕食野生动物的能力。*该选项提到了因果概括问题。即不是狼少=羊多，而是要根据狼的捕食能力来计算，不是每个狼都要捕食羊的。属于CQ1：因果概括问题。
4. *圈养的羊在抵抗狼的攻击方面要远远逊色于野生的动物。*该选项没有涉及“因”的特点，且无论羊群抵抗能力如何，都不会影响狼少=羊多这个事实，所以也不涉及因果联系。
5. *对狼群系统的捕杀导致狼群大量的迁徙到没有人类居住的山里。*该选项不是“因”的一个特点，而是“因”的可能会产生的现象，不能评估因果推理。

88.

The number of applications for teaching positions in Newtown's public schools was 5.7 percent lower in 1993 than in 1985 and 5.9 percent lower in 1994 than in 1985. Despite a steadily growing student population and an increasing number of teacher resignations, however, Newtown does not face a teacher shortage in the late 1990's.

Which of the following, if true, would contribute most to an explanation of the apparent discrepancy above?

A. Many of Newtown's public school students do not graduate from high school.

B. New housing developments planned for Newtown are slated for occupancy in 1997 and are expected to increase the number of elementary school students in Newtown's public schools by 12 percent.

C. The Newtown school board does not contemplate increasing the ratio of students to teachers in the 1990's.

D. Teachers' colleges in and near Newtown produced fewer graduates in 1994 than in 1993.

E. In 1993 Newtown's public schools received 40 percent more applications for teaching positions than there were positions available.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

本题是一个结论与前提相反的题目。这种类型，完全不应该影响我们判断推理模式。让我们解释这个“however”，其实就是削弱本来原文应有的推理。

结论句是：“Newtown should face a teacher shortage in the late 1990's.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，本题是一个从已有现象，93,94年情况90年代晚期推理的题目。所以前提的逻辑时间一定发生在结论之前，为因果模式推理。

前提（因）是：“93年应聘教师的人数比85年下降了5.7percent，94年应聘教师的人数比85年下降了5.9percent，且学生数量和老师辞职数量都在上升”

结论（果）是：“Newtown应该在90是年代晚期缺乏教师”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *许多Newtown的公立学校的学生都没有从高中毕业。*该选项提及了“因”，但是并非“因”的特点，属于学生数量增加的一种，不能评估因果推理。
2. *Newtown的新的住房在1997年会被安排入住并且被期望能给Newtown的公立小学带来12%的学生数量的增长。*这个选项和上一个选项的方向相同。
3. *Newtown学校的管理层没有周密考虑在90年代上涨的学生与老师的比例。*该选项提及了“因”中学生增加和老师辞职数量下降这一环。但是无论Newtown有没有考虑过，这个选项都不能干扰到结论中“应该缺乏教师”的可信度。
4. *1994年在Newtown内的和邻近Newtown的师范学校的毕业生少于1993年的。*该选项可能解释了为什么94年应聘老师比93年应聘老师要少，但是并没有提及“因”的特殊特点。
5. *Correct. 1993年Newtown的公立学校收到的应聘者数量超过了应有职位数量的40%。*选项涉及了“因”中93,94年的应聘老师相比于85年的应聘老师数量减少的另外一个特点，就是在当年收到的应聘者数量与待聘职位的比例。这证明93年教师数量是供过于求的，自然Newtown在90年代末期也就不一定缺乏教师。属于CQ2：干扰因素问题。

89.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

The growing popularity of computer-based activities was widely predicted to result in a corresponding decline in television viewing. Recent studies have found that, in the United States, people who own computers watch, on average, significantly less television than people who do not own computers. In itself, however, this finding does very little to show that computer use tends to reduce television viewing time, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. many people who watch little or no television do not own a computer

B. even though most computer owners in the United States watch significantly less television than the national average, some computer owners watch far more television than the national average

C. computer owners in the United States predominantly belong to demographic groups that have long been known to spend less time watching television than the population as a whole does

D. many computer owners in the United States have enough leisure time that spending significant amounts of time on the computer still leaves ample time for watching television

E. many people use their computers primarily for tasks such as correspondence that can be done more rapidly on the computer, and doing so leaves more leisure time for watching television

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

本题是一个结论与前提相反的题目。这种类型，完全不应该影响我们判断推理模式。让我们解释这个“however”，其实就是削弱本来原文应有的推理。

结论句是：“Computer use tends to reduce television viewing time”

1. 判断推理模式：

从原文中，我们可以发现很典型的相关因果的特征----有A的人都有B。所以原文基于了一个时间上的重叠，结论中认为具有因果关系。属于相关因果这类的推理模式。

前提中的变化关系是： “有电脑 平均看电视时间比较短”

结论中的因果关系是： “用电脑（因）导致看电视时间减少（果）”

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

注意到除掉CQ2以外，剩余所有的CQ都要涉及因和果，而CQ2可以仅仅涉及果。故而该种推理模式的答案必须同时涉及因果，或者可以提出另外一个产生果的原因。剩下的情况，都可以排除。

选项分析：

1. *许多很少看电视或者不看电视的人都没有电脑。*原文中的相关因果关系为用电脑和看电视的时间，这个选项虽然涉及电视和电脑，但是说的是电视和用电脑之间的关系，不是用电脑和看电视之间的因果联系（注意方向），自然不能评估整个推理。
2. *纵然大部分有电脑的人的看电视时间要远低于国家的平均值，但是有些电脑的拥有者看电视的时间远远超过国家平均水平。*因为提及了一部分人的违背原文得出的因果关系，所以这个选项能在一定程度上削弱“因”和“果”之间的相关性。可以保留，属于CQ1：相关性不存在。削弱推理。
3. *Correct. 美国的电脑拥有者大部分属于很少看电视的人群。*该选项直接证明了用电脑和少看电视的相关性不存在，因为用电脑的人本来就是不爱看电视的。换句话说，你不让他们用电脑，他们也不看电视。属于CQ1：相关性不存在。削弱推理。
4. *许多美国的电脑使用者在很多的业余时间放在使用电脑上后，还依然保留有足够的时间来看电视。*该选项不涉及用电脑和少看电视间的因果联系。有更多的时间看不等于能多看电视。也不能形成能说明看电视时间减少的独立第三因素，不能成为答案。
5. *许多人用电脑完成主要的可以用电脑快捷完成的任务比如通信，这么做会留下更多的空闲时间给看电视。*本选项和D错误相同。

通过比较BC，显然C更能削弱电脑导致看电视的相关性。

90.

X: In order to reduce the amount of plastic in landfills, legislatures should impose a ban on the use of plastics for packaging goods.

Y: Impossible! Plastic packaging is necessary for public safety. Consumers will lose all of the safety features that plastic offers, chiefly tamper-resistant closures and shatterproof bottles.

Which of the following best describes the weak point in Y's response to X's proposal?

A. Y ignores the possibility that packaging goods in materials other than plastic might provide the same safety features that packaging in plastic offers.

B. The economic disadvantages of using plastics as a means of packaging goods are not taken into consideration.

C. Y attempts to shift the blame for the large amount of plastic in landfills from the users of plastic packaging to the legislators.

D. Y does not consider the concern of some manufacturers that safety features spoil package appearances.

E. Y wrongly assumes that X defends the interests of the manufacturers rather than the interests of the consumers.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论 + 判断推理模式：

这种对话类的题目，也一定要判断推理的模式。一般都是一人提出一种推理模式，另外一个人找出提出推理模式这个人的一个CQ，也就是那个人的评估方向。当判断出了推理模式和第二个用的CQ的时候，这种题目就很简单了。

X给出了一个方案模式的推理。方案是：“legislatures should impose a ban on the use of plastics for packaging goods.”

Y试图评估X的方案推理，它提出X的CQ3：方案的否定性副作用。即：“不用塑料会让顾客丧失塑料的一切安全属性。”

总体来说，这种题型比较简单，不用我们自己想评估方向。只要能识别出原文给出的就可以了。

本题答案选项一定要提到方案的否定性副作用。

选项分析：

1. *Correct. Y忽略了除掉塑料以外其他材料也能提供同等的安全属性。*显然，这直接涉及了Y提出的X的方案的否定性副作用。
2. *用塑料来包装商品的经济弊端并没有被考虑。*
3. *Y试图将垃圾填埋场的大量的塑料制品从谴责用塑料的人转移到立法者身上。*
4. *Y没有考虑一些制造商关于安全特征损坏包装外貌的担心。*
5. *Y错误的假设了X维护制造者的利益而非消费者的利益。*

91.

In a certain wildlife park, park rangers are able to track the movements of many rhinoceroses because those animals wear radio collars. When, as often happens, a collar slips off, it is put back on. Putting a collar on a rhinoceros involves immobilizing the animal by shooting it with a tranquilizer dart. Female rhinoceroses that have been frequently recollared have significantly lower fertility rates than uncollared females. Probably, therefore, some substance in the tranquilizer inhibits fertility.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

A. The dose of tranquilizer delivered by a tranquilizer dart is large enough to give the rangers putting collars on rhinoceroses a generous margin of safety.

B. The fertility rate of uncollared female rhinoceroses in the park has been increasing in the past few decades.

C. Any stress that female rhinoceroses may suffer as a result of being immobilized and handled has little or no negative effect on their fertility.

D. The male rhinoceroses in the wildlife park do not lose their collars as often as the park’s female rhinoceroses do.

E. The tranquilizer used in immobilizing rhinoceroses is the same as the tranquilizer used in working with other large mammals.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“Some substance in the tranquilizer inhibits fertility.”

1. 判断推理模式：

从原文中，我们发现很典型的相关因果的特征----有A的人都有B。（凡是频繁的recollar的犀牛生育率都比较低）所以原文基于了一个时间上的重叠，结论中认为具有因果关系。属于相关因果这类的推理模式。

前提中的变化关系是： “频繁的recollar 母犀牛的生育率比较低”

结论中的因果关系是： “recollar用的麻醉剂（因）导致母犀牛的生育率低（果）”

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

注意到除掉CQ2以外，剩余所有的CQ都要涉及因和果，而CQ2可以仅仅涉及果。故而该种推理模式的答案必须同时涉及因果，或者可以提出另外一个产生果的原因。剩下的情况，都可以排除。

选项分析：

1. *麻醉镖所释放的麻醉剂的含量是足够大的以至于给公园的管理员在装犀牛的项圈时有足够的生命保障。*该选项不涉及原文中的“因”和“果”。
2. *在公园中没装项圈的母犀牛的生育率在近几十年已经上升了很多。*没有提及“因”（频繁的装项圈）和“果”（生育率降低）。
3. *Correct. 由于被麻醉而带来的紧张不会给犀牛的生育率带来不好的影响。*显然是一个中间因素问题。被麻醉---->紧张---->生育率受到影响。属于CQ3：中间因素问题。
4. *在野生动物园中的公犀牛项圈掉落的频率要远小于母犀牛项圈掉落的频率。*该选项不涉及“因”和“果”。
5. *用来麻醉犀牛的麻醉剂和用来麻醉其他大型动物的麻醉剂相同。*涉及了麻醉剂，但是并没有涉及“果”。不能评估相关到因果推理。

92.

Editor: Articles in Gardening Magazine often spur sales of the plants they describe, particularly among people new to gardening. Accordingly, we will no longer publish articles or accept advertisements praising the beauty of rare wildflowers. Most such plants sold to gardeners have been difficult to propagate under cultivation, so plant sellers often collect them in the wild. Our new policy is part of our efforts to halt this yearly plundering of our native plant populations.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the wisdom of the magazine's new policy as a way of pursuing the intended effect?

A. When people new to gardening buy plants, they often fail to take adequate care of the plants that they buy and become discouraged from buying those varieties again.

B. Plant sellers who sell rare wildflowers have no reasonably inexpensive alternative way to offer their wares directly to new gardeners.

C. The demand for rare wildflowers rarely exceeds the number of such plants that can be collected in the wild by plant sellers.

D. The propagation of rare wildflowers often depends on the plants' interaction with other organisms in their environment, such as plants that create suitable soil conditions or insects and birds that disperse seeds.

E. Revenues from sales of plants collected in the wild are supporting the discovery of new low-cost techniques enabling rare wildflowers to be readily propagated in nurseries.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是一个目标：“Our new policy is part of our efforts to halt this yearly plundering of our native plant populations.”

1. 判断推理模式：

首先排除类比和统计枚举，由于原文中涉及提出一个方案，所以我们理应考虑是否是方案推理。 我们发现，文中在前提中其实是给出了一个方案的，即：“we will no longer publish articles or accept advertisements praising the beauty of rare wildflowers.”。而这句话后面的句子目的是为了解释这个方案的原理，而非论证这个方案的可行性。所以该种推理为方案模式推理

前提（方案）是：“不在发表出版或投放关于赞美稀有野花的广告”

结论（目标）是：“为了禁止每年掠夺自然植物”

1. 找到答案方向：

方案模式推理有三个CQ：

CQ1：方案可行性问题

CQ2：方案可接受性问题

CQ3：方案的否定性副作用

CQ4: 冲突目标 （极少）

方案模式推理，其实主要是抓住原文中提出的方案，去评估这个方案潜在的三个方面的问题。如果与目标完全相悖，也可以成为选项。（极少）

选项分析：

1. *当新成为园艺工人的人买植物的时候，他们经常不能很好的保护他们买的植物而之后就不在倾向于购买同种类的植物。*该选项显然不涉及方案。
2. *稀有花卉类售卖者没有多快好省的办法将他们的商品直接展现在新的园艺工人面前。*该选项提及到了一个方案的可行性问题。如果售卖者有其他的办法展示花卉，那么杂志的这种办法就不能够禁止每年掠夺自然植物的发生了。属于CQ1：方案的可行性问题。不过该选项为加强型选项。
3. *对于稀有花卉的需求很少能超过稀有花卉的供应。*该选项不涉及到方案。无论稀有花卉的需求能否超过实际供应，都不影响不再投放关于赞美稀有野花的广告能带来对于花卉的保护。
4. *稀有花卉的繁殖经常要依靠其与其他物种的配合，比如植物提供了适宜生存的土壤或者昆虫和鸟传播种子。*这个选项说的是关于养稀有花卉的原理，不涉及方案。
5. *Correct. 销售野生植物所带来的收入正在支持发现新的低成本的让稀有花卉在培育室良好的繁殖的技术。*这个选项说的是杂志实行方案后可能带来的否定性副作用。杂志不推广野生花，就意味着野生花没有效益，而销售花可以加速研发培养花的增值技术。显然方案是有否定性副作用的。属于CQ3：方案的否定性副作用。

93.

Following several years of declining advertising sales, the Greenville Times reorganized its advertising sales force two years ago. Before the reorganization, the sales force was organized geographically, with some sales representatives concentrating on city-center businesses and others concentrating on different outlying regions. The reorganization attempted to increase the sales representatives’ knowledge of clients’ businesses by having each sales representative deal with only one type of industry or of retailing. After the reorganization, advertising sales increased.

In assessing whether the improvement in advertising sales can properly be attributed to the reorganization, it would be helpful to find out each of the following EXCEPT:

A. Two years ago, what proportion of the Greenville Times’s total revenue was generated by advertising sales?

B. Has the circulation of the Greenville Times increased substantially in the last two years?

C. Has there been a substantial turnover in personnel in the advertising sales force over the last two years?

D. Before the reorganization, had sales representatives found it difficult to keep up with relevant developments in all the types of businesses to which they were assigned?

E. Has the economy in Greenville and the surrounding regions been growing rapidly over the last two years?

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

本题的结论其实在问题中，结论句是：“Advertising sales can properly be attributed to the reorganization”

1. 判断推理模式：

从原文中，我们发现的情况是一个时间上的巧合。前提说为了让广告做的更好，Greenville Times重组了广告部门，然后发现，在重组之后，广告销售就得到了提升。显然，前提当中是时间上先后的巧合，而结论中认为是因果关系，本题属于相关因果推理。问的是加强。

前提中的变化关系是： “重组广告销售 广告销售收入上升”

结论中的因果关系是： “重组（因）导致广告销售收入上升（果）”

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

注意到除掉CQ2以外，剩余所有的CQ都要涉及因和果，而CQ2可以仅仅涉及果。故而该种推理模式的答案必须同时涉及因果，或者可以提出另外一个产生果的原因。剩下的情况，都可以排除。注意本题问的是“except”

选项分析：

1. *Correct. 两年以前，广告销售的收入占Greenville Times总收入的百分比是多少？* 该选项完全不涉及“因”。对于“果”，它提及了果的一个性质，并没有给结果找到另外一个原因而形成独立第三因素。
2. *近两年来，Greenville Times的传播量有没有显著的上升？*涉及了“果”的另一个可能的原因，即传播量增大也可能导致广告销售收入上升，属于CQ2：独立第三因素问题。
3. *近两年在广告销售部门的人事问题上有没有重大变动？*如果有，证明重组是有意义的，如果没有，就证明重组是没意义的。建立了“因”和“果”之间的相关性。属于CQ1：相关性不存在问题。
4. *在重组之前，销售代表有没有发现很难跟上指派给他们的所有类型的商业任务的相关发展进度？*这个选项的解释同“C”。
5. *在Greenville和其周边的地区的经济是不是在过去的两年内是否上涨迅速？*涉及了“果”的另一个可能的原因，即经济增速也可能导致广告销售收入上升，属于CQ2：独立第三因素问题。

94.

Because of steep increases in the average price per box of cereal over the last 10 years, overall sales of cereal have recently begun to drop. In an attempt to improve sales, one major cereal manufacturer reduced the wholesale prices of its cereals by 20 percent. Since most other cereal manufacturers have announced that they will follow suit, it is likely that the level of overall sales of cereal will rise significantly.

Which of the following would it be most useful to establish in evaluating the argument?

A. Whether the high marketing expenses of the highly competitive cereal market led to the increase in cereal prices

B. Whether cereal manufacturers use marketing techniques that encourage brand loyalty among consumers

C. Whether the variety of cereals available on the market has significantly increased over the last 10 years

D. Whether the prices that supermarkets charge for these cereals will reflect the lower prices the supermarkets will be paying the manufacturers

E. Whether the sales of certain types of cereal have declined disproportionately over the last 10 years

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“It is likely that the level of overall sales of cereal will rise significantly.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，本题是基于大部分的制造商都准备降价这个现实，推断出谷物销售量将会上升。由此可见，本题的推理模式是因果推理

前提（因）是：“大部分的谷物制造商打算下调批发价格”

结论（果）是：“谷物的销量将会上涨”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *是不是高度竞争的谷物市场所带来的高价的营销费用会令谷物的价格上涨？*虽然该选项涉及了“价格”这个词项，但是谷物市场的竞争是一直存在的，所以就算是会导致谷物价格上升，也是一直存在的情况，所以如果批发价下调了，整体市场的价格还是会下调的。故而该选项不涉及“因”的特点。
2. *谷物制造商是不是用了一些营销技术来鼓励顾客的建立对品牌的忠诚？*该选项不涉及“因”，也就是下调批发价格的特点，也不能干扰到因果的联系。不能评估因果推理。
3. *谷物的种类在过去的十年中是不是变多了？*该选项完全不涉及“因”。
4. *Correct. 超级市场所售卖的谷物价格是否能反应谷物制造商带来的低价？*显然，这个选项涉及了“因”和“果”之间的联系问题，便宜的价格要反应在顾客购买的价格上才能令销量增长，属于典型的CQ1：“因果概括问题”。
5. *过去的十年中，某种类型的谷物的销售量是否遭遇了严重的下降？*该选项完全不涉及“因”。

95.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

Using new detection techniques, researchers have found trace amounts of various medicinal substances in lakes and rivers. Taken in large quantities, these substances could have serious health effects, but they are present in quantities far too low to cause any physiological response in people who drink the water or bathe in it. Nevertheless, medical experts contend that eliminating these trace amounts from the water will have public health benefits, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. some of the medicinal substances found in lakes and rivers are harmless to humans even if taken in large quantities

B. some of the medicinal substances found in lakes and rivers can counteract possible harmful effects of other such substances found there

C. people who develop undesirable side effects when being treated with medicines that contain these substances generally have their treatment changed

D. most medicinal substances that reach lakes or rivers rapidly break down into harmless substances

E. disease-causing bacteria exposed to low concentrations of certain medicinal substances can become resistant to them

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

本题是一个结论与前提相反的题目。这种类型，完全不应该影响我们判断推理模式。让我们解释这个“however”，其实就是削弱本来原文应有的推理。

结论句是：“Eliminating these trace amounts from the water will not have public health benefits”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，本题前提到结论的过程是一个较为明显的向后决策过程，现有已知事实，再判定是否除掉一些东西可以有益于公共卫生。由此可见，本题的推理模式是因果推理

前提（因）是：“水中有些成分含量足够低以至于在人们喝或者洗澡的时候不会带来任何身体的反应”

结论（果）是：“去除掉这些微量成分不会对于公共卫生有多少帮助”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *就算大剂量摄入，有些在水中的微量元素也不会对人体造成伤害。*不论大量的摄入是否会造成伤害，该选项都仅仅涉及“因”中一个词项（水中微量元素）的内在原理。不能评估因果推理模式。
2. *有些在水中的药学成分可以中和令一些水中的药学成分所带来的不健康的影响。*提及了水中的药学成分，但是“因”的一个内在原理，不能形成干扰因素。
3. *当被含有水中具有的药学元素的药物治疗时，那些具有不良副作用的人都换了药。*该选项也涉及了原文前提中“副作用”一项，不过是副作用产生的另外一种情况，不是“因”的干扰因素。
4. *大部分到达河流和湖泊中的药学成分都会迅速分解成无害的成分。*涉及“药物成分”，但是说的是药物成分的原理，不能评估推理。
5. *Correct. 治病细菌长期暴露在低浓度的药物成分下会令致病菌具有抗药性。*该选项是“微量元素”的一个特殊特点，这个特点会导致我们无论水中含量多少，移除这种微量元素，都会有利于公共卫生。 属于CQ2：干扰因素问题。

96.

Escalating worldwide demand for corn is expected to cause the market price of corn to rise sharply and remain high. Although corn is extensively used as feed for livestock, livestock feed accounts for only a small fraction of the retail price of meat. Therefore, the increase in corn prices is very unlikely to produce any comparable long-term increase in the retail price of meat.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

A. The cost of shipping and handling meat has also risen sharply.

B. Livestock producers who currently use corn to feed their livestock have the option of switching to other kinds of feed.

C. The rising cost of feed is leading some livestock producers to leave the business, thereby reducing the future supply of meat.

D. Worldwide demand for grains other than corn has also increased.

E. The price of corn affects the retail price of a variety of other food products more than it affects the price of meat.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“the increase in corn prices is very unlikely to produce any comparable long-term increase in the retail price of meat.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，显然前提说的是一个已经发生的现象，而结论说的是一个对于未来某种货物价格的评估。由此可见，本题的推理模式是因果推理

前提（因）是：“纵然玉米价格上涨且玉米是喂养畜牧动物的粮食，但是喂养费仅仅占据肉类零售价很小的一部分”

结论（果）是：“玉米价格的上涨不太可能带来肉价的上涨”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *肉类的运输费和处理费也上涨了很多。*该选项给出了肉价会上涨的两个可能的原因。仅仅涉及“果”的一部分（也就是结论），故而不能评估因果模式的推理。
2. *现在把玉米作为喂养粮食的畜牧业主可以选择其他的粮食喂养家畜。*无论业主选择什么东西来喂养家畜，该选项都不涉及到“因”的特点，更不能涉及因果之间的联系。
3. *Correct. 上涨的喂养粮食价格会导致一些畜牧业主离开这个行业，因此导致肉类供给的缺乏。*该选项显然是“因”的一个特殊的特点。即粮食价格会导致一些恶性后果，这些后果会导致肉价上涨。属于CQ2：干扰因素问题。
4. *对于除掉玉米的粮食的需求上涨了。*该选项涉及“玉米”的一个特点，但并非“因”的特点。
5. *肉类零售价格比其他产品的零售价格更不容易受到玉米价格的影响。*该选项涉及“玉米价格”的特点，无论玉米价格会影响什么样的产品，我们的因果联系被限制在玉米价格与肉类产品的零售价的因果关系上。

97.

It is theoretically possible that bacteria developed on Mars early in its history and that some were carried to Earth by a meteorite. However, strains of bacteria from different planets would probably have substantial differences in protein structure that would persist over time, and no two bacterial strains on Earth are different enough to have arisen on different planets. So, even if bacteria did arrive on Earth from Mars, they must have died out.

The argument is most vulnerable to which of the following criticisms?

A. It fails to establish whether bacteria actually developed on Mars.

B. It fails to establish how likely it is that Martian bacteria were transported to Earth.

C. It fails to consider whether there were means other than meteorites by which Martian bacteria could have been carried to Earth.

D. It fails to consider whether all bacteria now on Earth could have arisen from transported Martian bacteria.

E. It fails to consider whether there could have been strains of bacteria that originated on Earth and later died out.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“Even if bacteria did arrive on Earth from Mars, they must have died out.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，我们发现，在逻辑时间上，如果来自火星的细菌都真正的灭绝了，才会导致现在有的细菌在蛋白质结构上差距不大。所以前提是果，也就是待解释的现象，而结论是“因”，也就是产生现象的原因。

前提（果）是：“现在地球上的任意两族的细菌的蛋白质结构的差距都没有足够明显到可以认为它们来自两个行星”

结论（因）是：“就算有来自火星的细菌，它们也灭绝了”

1. 找到答案方向：

果因模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：说明结果问题。

CQ2：因果联系问题。

果因类型的题目，答案选项必须提出一个能解释“果”（前提）的*原因*或者直接涉及因果之间的联系才能评估这种推理模式，其余方向的选项一定不是答案。

选项分析：

1. *文段没有建立是否细菌真正的在火星上存在。*涉及了“细菌”，但是不是地球上的细菌。也没有涉及火星细菌灭绝和地球细菌之间的因果关系。
2. *文段没有建立火星上的细菌到达地球有多少可能性。*解释同上。
3. *文段没有考虑除掉陨石之外，还有没有其他的途径可以供火星细菌到达地球。*不能提出蛋白质无差异的原因，也没有提供因果联系。
4. *Correct. 文段没有考虑是不是现在地球上所有的细菌都是来自于火星的。*显然，该选项提供了一个潜在的原因来解释原文中的“果”，也就是解释了为什么细菌蛋白质差异很小，而非火星来的都灭绝了这个的原因。属于CQ1：说明结果问题。
5. *文段没有考虑是否有一些地球上的细菌种族出现了，然后之后灭绝了。*如果该选项说的是所有的地球上的细菌种族都先出现，而后灭绝，那么该选项也说明了结果。但是有些，并不能评估这个果因推理。

98.

The violent crime rate (number of violent crimes per 1,000 residents) in Meadowbrook is 60 percent higher now than it was four years ago. The corresponding increase for Parkdale is only 10 percent. These figures support the conclusion that residents of Meadowbrook are more likely to become victims of violent crime than are residents of Parkdale.

The argument above is flawed because it fails to take into account

A. changes in the population density of both Parkdale and Meadowbrook over the past four years

B. how the rate of population growth in Meadowbrook over the past four years compares to the corresponding rate for Parkdale

C. the ratio of violent to nonviolent crimes committed during the past four years in Meadowbrook and Parkdale

D. the violent crime rates in Meadowbrook and Parkdale four years ago

E. how Meadowbrook's expenditures for crime prevention over the past four years compare to Parkdale's expenditures

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“Residents of Meadowbrook are more likely to become victims of violent crime than are residents of Parkdale”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，显然前提说的是一个已经出现的现象，而结论说的是对于Meadowbrook和Parkdale两地居民受到危险可能性的推算，所以本题的在逻辑时间上肯定是前提先发生，而结论后发生。

前提（因）是：“Meadowbrook的严重犯罪率今年要比四年前高出60%，Parkdale严重犯罪率今年要比四年前高出10%”

结论（果）是：“Meadowbrook的人更容易受到严重犯罪的伤害”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *四年中Meadowbrook和Parkdale人口数量的变化。*无论两个地区人口数量怎么变化，人口犯罪率的增高还是会导致人更容易受到伤害。所以该选项不涉及“因”。
2. *Meadowbrook人口增长比率和Parkdale人口增长的比率之间的比值是多少。*无论两个地区人口数量怎么变化，人口犯罪率的增高还是会导致人更容易受到伤害。所以该选项不涉及“因”。
3. *四年来Meadowbrook和Parkdale两地严重与不严重犯罪的比例。*整个文段被限制在严重犯罪给人民带来的伤害，所以该选项不涉及“因”和“果”。
4. *Correct. Meadowbrook和Parkdale在四年以前的严重犯罪率是多少。*该选项涉及到了“因”的一个特殊特点。即，原文“因”中所给的是相较于以前的增长率，而没给出绝对值，所以如果绝对值比较低的话，也有可能增长率很高。而民众受到伤害要根据绝对值来计算。所以这个特殊特点可能会干扰结论的可信度。
5. *Meadowbrook在过去四年的犯罪防治支出情况相比于Parkdale的犯罪防治支出情况。*犯罪防治支出情况是“因”的一个内在的防护措施是否有效。不是一个“因”的能干扰到结论的可信度的特点。

99.

One of the limiting factors in human physical performance is the amount of oxygen that is absorbed by the muscles from the bloodstream. Accordingly, entrepreneurs have begun selling at gymnasiums and health clubs bottles of drinking water, labeled “SuperOXY,” that has extra oxygen dissolved in the water. Such water would be useless in improving physical performance, however, since **the amount of oxygen in the blood of someone who is exercising is already more than the muscle cells can absorb.**

Which of the following, if true, would serve the same function in the argument as the statement in boldface?

A. world-class athletes turn in record performances without such water

B. frequent physical exercise increases the body’s ability to take in and use oxygen

C. the only way to get oxygen into the bloodstream so that it can be absorbed by the muscles is through the lungs

D. lack of oxygen is not the only factor limiting human physical performance

E. the water lost in exercising can be replaced with ordinary tap water

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“Such water would be useless in improving physical performance”

这个题目我们通过读问题和原文得知，黑体字部分是原文因果推理模式的前提，也就是逻辑上的因，而问题想让我们找到一个和这个前提具有同样功能的句子，其实就是给原来结论再找到一个“因”，也就是能说明结论选项。比较像果因的CQ1：说明结果问题

选项分析：

1. *世界级运动员不喝这样的水也能达到创记录的表现。*这个选项不能解释为什么这些水没用，因为运动员不喝也可以，不代表喝了没用。
2. *高频率的体育运动可以增加身体摄入和用氧的能力。*这是人体吸收氧的原理，不能说明结论的产生。
3. *Correct. 人体唯一能吸收氧并让其进入血液而最终被肌肉吸收的方式就是通过肺。*显然这个选项可以解释为什么喝氧没用。
4. *缺氧并非影响人们运动能力的唯一因素。*这个选项是缺氧的原理，不是一个“因”。
5. *在运动中丢失的水可以直接用普通自来水来弥补。*该选项是“补充”水的原理，不能说明为什么XYO水没用。

100.

Lyme disease is caused by a bacterium transmitted to humans by deer ticks. Generally, deer ticks pick up the bacterium while in the larval stage by feeding on infected white-footed mice. However, certain other species on which the larvae feed do not harbor the bacterium. If the population of these other species were increased, more of the larvae would be feeding on uninfected hosts, so the number of ticks acquiring the bacterium would likely decline.

Which of the following would it be most important to ascertain in evaluating the argument?

A. Whether populations of the other species on which deer tick larvae feed are found only in areas also inhabited by white-footed mice

B. Whether the size of the deer tick population is currently limited by the availability of animals for the tick's larval stage to feed on

C. Whether the infected deer tick population could be controlled by increasing the number of animals that prey on white-footed mice

D. Whether deer ticks that were not infected as larvae can become infected as adults by feeding on deer on which infected deer ticks have fed

E. Whether the other species on which deer tick larvae feed harbor any other bacteria that ticks transmit to humans

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“The number of ticks acquiring the bacterium would likely decline”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，我们知道，本题是一个用前提的条件来预测结论的产生。所以前提先发生，而结论后发生。

前提（因）是：“不含有细菌的食物数量增加，大部分幼虫将会吃没有被感染的食物”

结论（果）是：“被感染的幼虫数量将会下降”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *鹿的寄生虫所吃的其他物种居住的地方是不是仅在白脚老鼠也居住的地方？*该选项是“没有被感染的食物”的居住地的特点，但是该特点并不会影响“被感染的寄生虫数量将会下降”的可信度。（只要数量上去了，无论住在哪里，都会增加被吃的可能性）
2. *Correct. 现在鹿的寄生虫的数量是否受到食物的限制？*这个选项涉及到了一个“因”的特殊特点。如果寄生虫现在食物不足的话，那么当食物种类和数量增加的时候，只能活更多的寄生虫，而不会减少吃某种食物的幼虫的数量的下降。
3. *被感染的鹿的寄生虫数量会不会因为捕食白脚老鼠的其他动物的数量上升而减少？*该选项提供了另外一个可以导致原文“果”的“因”，即使捕食白老鼠的动物增加，白老鼠数量下降，可能会导致被感染的幼虫数量下降，但不影响原文提供的因果关系。即不涉及原文的因，不能削弱因果推理模式。
4. *成年没有被感染的鹿的寄生虫会不会因为被同被感染的寄生虫喂食一样的东西而感染？*这个文段基于感染的幼虫数能否被控制，该选项不涉及“因”和“果”。
5. *鹿幼虫吃的其他种类食物是否含有可以传播给你的细菌？*该选项不是“因”所具有的特点，（因仅仅涉及了白脚老鼠），也不涉及因到果之间的联系。

101.

Crowding on Mooreville’s subway frequently leads to delays, because it is difficult for passengers to exit from the trains. Over the next ten years, the Mooreville Transit Authority projects that subway ridership will increase by 20 percent. The authority plans to increase the number of daily train trips by only 5 percent over the same period. Officials predict that this increase is sufficient to ensure that the incidence of delays due to crowding does not increase.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest grounds for the officials’ prediction?

A. The population of Mooreville is not expected to increase significantly in the next ten years.

B. The Transit Authority also plans a 5 percent increase in the number of bus trips on routes that connect to subways.

C. The Transit Authority projects that the number of Mooreville residents who commute to work by automobile will increase in the next ten years.

D. Most of the projected increase in ridership is expected to occur in off-peak hours when trains now are sparsely used.

E. The 5 percent increase in the number of train trips can be achieved without an equal increase in Transit Authority operational costs.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是一个目标：“to ensure that the incidence of delays due to crowding does not increase.”

另外需要关注的一点是，本题在结论句中出现了is sufficient to，这表示该题将答案选项给我们限定在了评估方案可行性的层面上。

1. 判断推理模式：

首先排除类比和统计枚举，由于原文中涉及提出一个方案，所以我们理应考虑是否是方案推理。 原文中方案并没有被评估过，所以该推理为方案推理。

前提（方案）是：“同期增加5%的地铁流量”

结论（目标）是：“为了保证由于拥挤而带来的延时不再增加”

1. 找到答案方向：

方案模式推理有三个CQ：

CQ1：方案可行性问题

CQ2：方案可接受性问题 （本题不考虑）

CQ3：方案的否定性副作用（本题不考虑）

方案模式推理，其实主要是抓住原文中提出的方案，去评估这个方案的可行性问题。注意，可行性问题，可以是将目标略有下降，或者方案本身的优势。所以要同时注意方案和目标。

选项分析：

1. *未来十年内，Mooreville的人口数不会增加。*该选项不涉及方案，无论人口是否变化，5%的地铁流量增加都不能弥补20%的客流量增加。
2. *Mooreville打算在到地铁站的路途上增加5%的公共汽车。*该选项显然不涉及方案。
3. *在未来10年内，用汽车上班的Mooreville人将会显著增加*。该选项显然不涉及方案。
4. *Correct. 大部分要增加的客流量都被认为会在非高峰期增加。*涉及目标，该选项显然增加了方案的可行性。5%可以达成让20%增加的客流量不增加拥堵。属于CQ1：方案的可行性
5. *增加5%的地铁次数不会给Mooreville带来同等增加的运营费。*该选项涉及方案，属于方案的一个否定性副作用不存在。由于题目中已经限定了评估方向是可行性，所以不考虑本选项所涉及的副作用问题。

102.

Wind farms, which generate electricity using arrays of thousands of wind-powered turbines, require vast expanses of open land. County X and County Y have similar terrain, but the population density of County X is significantly higher than that of County Y. Therefore, a wind farm proposed for one of the two counties should be built in County Y rather than in County X.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the planner's argument?

A. County X and County Y are adjacent to each other, and both are located in the windiest area of the state.

B. The total population of County Y is substantially greater than that of County X.

C. Some of the electricity generated by wind farms in County Y would be purchased by users outside the county.

D. Wind farms require more land per unit of electricity generated than does any other type of electrical-generation facility.

E. Nearly all of County X's population is concentrated in a small part of the county, while County Y's population is spread evenly throughout the county.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句应该是：A wind farm proposed for one of the two counties should be built in County Y rather than in County X.。

1. 判断推理模式：

原文中看似说到了X和Y的不同点，无法让两者之间产生类比，但是我们也可以发现，文中的结论是基于X和Y除了人口密度上没有其他差别才得出的结论。所以该文段依然是一个类比推理模式。我们在判断推理模式的时候，请不要拘泥于词汇，而是注重结论所真正建立的核心。

CountryX CountryY

|  |
| --- |
| 地形（相似点）  装风能涡轮机（相似点）  人口密度小-->安装在这里 |

|  |
| --- |
| 地形（相似点）  装风能涡轮机（相似点）  人口密度大 |

由原文可知，只要我们能找到一个不相似点，或者另外一个乡村，就可以削弱当下这个推理，从而选出答案。

1. 找到答案方向：

类比模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：相似性问题

CQ2：反案例问题

答案选项，要么同时涉及两个案例，要么就一个也不涉及，提出第三个案例才能成为答案。

选项分析：

1. *X和Y彼此毗邻，两者都是所属州风最大的地区。*涉及X和Y的相似点，加强了类比推理。
2. *Y的人口数量要远远大于X的。*涉及了两者的不相似点，可以留下。
3. *有些Y由风力发出的电能被在Y之外的人买走。*该选项只涉及Y。
4. *产生单位电能的情况下，风力发电比其他种类发电需求更多的土地资源。*该选项不涉及X和Y，也不是第三案例。
5. *几乎所有的X的人都聚集在X很小的一个部分生活，而在Y，大家都是四散居住的。*显然涉及了两个案例的不同点。可以留下

最后比较B和E，显然E的能削弱将涡轮机放在Y，答案为E。

103.

Electronic computer chips made of tiny silicon wafers now regularly contain millions of electronic switches. Unfortunately, electronic switches that are this small cannot withstand intense radiation. Micro-Mechanics plans to produce a chip that, because it uses only microscopic mechanical switches, will be invulnerable to radiation damage. The switches will, however, be slower than electronic switches and the chip will contain only 12,000 switches.

For there to be a market for Micro-Mechanics's chip as a result of the apparent advantage described above, each of the following would have to be true EXCEPT:

A. There will be applications in which the speed attainable by an electronic switch is not essential.

B. Switches used on electronic chips that contain only 12,000 switches are more vulnerable to radiation damage than the switches on Micro-Mechanics's chip will be.

C. There will be applications for computer chips in environments where the chips may have to survive intense radiation.

D. Some devices in which computer chips will be used will have other components that will be able to function during or after exposure to radiation.

E. Manufacturers are able to protect electronic computer chips against exposure to intense radiation, where this protection is necessary.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是演绎类的题目。
2. 对于演绎类题目，不需要评估，只要读懂原文，不加入任何外部知识，就可以选出答案。

从原文信息中，我们可以找到新的部件的优势在于

1. 抗辐射

我们也可以找到新部件的劣势在于：

1. 速度慢
2. 只能含有12000个转换器

题目就是要求我们找到四个选项是让这种新产品有市场的。

选项分析：

1. *有些应用上的电子转换器的速度并不是必需品。*这个选项说明有些应用可以忍受速度慢，显然在这些应用上新产品是有市场的。
2. *只有12000个电子转换器的电子芯片比Micro-Mechanics的电子芯片更难以承受强辐射。*这个选项说的是新产品的优势。只有当含有同样数量的电子转换器的两者相比较，新产品抗辐射更强，新产品才有市场，否则我们直接减少以前的老芯片含有的电子转换器数量就行了。
3. *有些对电脑芯片的应用是要在芯片必须承受辐射的环境下运行的。*这个选项给出了新产品优势可以应用的领域。
4. *一些应用电脑芯片的设备含有其他的一些有能力在辐射暴露的环境下工作的元件。*如果所有设备的其他元件都不能在辐射下工作，那么只有电脑芯片一个可以工作也没用，这种新产品就将没有市场。
5. *Correct. 当保护是必须的时候，制造商有能力保护电脑芯片不受到辐射的伤害。*如果制造商有能力通过某种手段来保护电子芯片不受辐射影响的话，那么新型的抗辐射的芯片就没有市场，因为大家可以采取别的手段来抵消掉新芯片的优势。

104.

Healthy lungs produce a natural antibiotic that protects them from infection by routinely killing harmful bacteria on airway surfaces. People with cystic fibrosis, however, are unable to fight off such bacteria, even though their lungs produce normal amounts of the antibiotic. The fluid on airway surfaces in the lungs of people with cystic fibrosis has an abnormally high salt concentration; accordingly, scientists hypothesize that the high salt concentration is what makes the antibiotic ineffective.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the scientists’ hypothesis?

A. When the salt concentration of the fluid on the airway surfaces of healthy people is raised artificially, the salt concentration soon returns to normal.

B. A sample of the antibiotic was capable of killing bacteria in an environment with an unusually low concentration of salt.

C. When lung tissue from people with cystic fibrosis is maintained in a solution with a normal salt concentration, the tissue can resist bacteria.

D. Many lung infections can be treated by applying synthetic antibiotics to the airway surfaces.

E. High salt concentrations have an antibiotic effect in many circumstances.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

本题的结论其实在问题中，结论句是：“The high salt concentration is what makes the antibiotic ineffective.”

1. 判断推理模式：

从原文中，我们发现很典型的相关因果的特征----有A的情况都有B。即：原文中发现了有cystic fibrosis的人在气道上的液体都有高盐含量，而这些人又恰好有正常的抗体却不能抗病，故而把两者之间建立了因果关系。所以原文基于了一个时间上的重叠，结论中认为具有因果关系。属于相关因果这类的推理模式。

前提中的变化关系是： “气道上的液体都有高盐含量 有正常的抗体却不能抗病（失效）”

结论中的因果关系是： “高盐浓度（因）导致正常的抗体失效（果）”

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

注意到除掉CQ2以外，剩余所有的CQ都要涉及因和果，而CQ2可以仅仅涉及果。故而该种推理模式的答案必须同时涉及因果，或者可以提出另外一个产生果的原因。剩下的情况，都可以排除。

选项分析：

1. *当人工的将正常人气道上的液体变成高盐度的时候，含盐量马上会下降至正常水平。*该选项说的是正常人的气道不会允许具有高盐度的液体，并没有提及“果”。所以不能成为答案。
2. *抗体的样本可以在很低盐含量的情况下具有能力杀死细菌。*该选项陈述了相关性的存在，即低盐时可以有效，有一定程度的加强，属于相关性存在，可以保留。属于CQ1：相关性存在。
3. *如果从患有cystic fibrosis的人身上切下来的组织被放到正常含盐量的地方，那么这些组织可以杀死病菌。*通过控制变量，证明含盐度和抗病能力的相关性。可以保留。属于CQ1：相关性存在。
4. *许多肺病患者可以被施用合成抗体于气道表面来治愈。*该选项显然证明了高盐浓度不会导致抗体失效，属于削弱选项。CQ1：相关性不存在。
5. *高盐浓度在很多情况下具有抗体的效果。*该选项只涉及“因”，是“因”的一个属性。不能评估相关因果推理。

从B和C中选取一个，显然，控制变量法的C更为强一些。而B，充其量只是证明了低盐可以，却没能证明高盐不行，所以C更好。

105.

Healthy lungs produce a natural antibiotic that protects them from infection by routinely killing harmful bacteria on airway surfaces. People with cystic fibrosis, however, are unable to fight off such bacteria, even though their lungs produce normal amounts of the antibiotic. Since the fluid on airway surfaces in the lungs of people with cystic fibrosis has an abnormally high salt concentration, scientists hypothesize that in high-salt environments the antibiotic becomes ineffective at killing harmful bacteria.

Which of the following, if it were obtained as an experimental result, would most decisively undermine the scientists’ hypothesis?

A. Healthy lungs in which the salt concentration of the airway-surface fluid has been substantially increased are able to reestablish their normal salt concentration within a relatively short period of time.

B. The antibiotic produced by the lungs is effective at killing harmful bacteria even when salt concentrations are below levels typical of healthy lungs.

C. The salt concentration of the airway-surface fluid in the lungs of people who suffer from cystic fibrosis tends to return to its former high levels after having been reduced to levels typical of healthy lungs.

D. The lungs of people who suffer from cystic fibrosis are unable to fight off harmful bacteria even when the salt concentration is reduced to levels typical of healthy lungs.

E. The salt concentration in the airway-surface fluid of people whose lungs produce lower-than-average amounts of the antibiotic is generally much lower than that typical of healthy lungs.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

本题的结论其实在问题中，结论句是：“In high-salt environments the antibiotic becomes ineffective at killing harmful bacteria.”

1. 判断推理模式：

从原文中，我们发现很典型的相关因果的特征----有A的情况都有B。即：原文中发现了有cystic fibrosis的人在气道上的液体都有高盐含量，而这些人又恰好有正常的抗体却不能抗病，故而把两者之间建立了因果关系。所以原文基于了一个时间上的重叠，结论中认为具有因果关系。属于相关因果这类的推理模式。

前提中的变化关系是： “气道上的液体都有高盐含量 有正常的抗体却不能抗病（失效）”

结论中的因果关系是： “高盐浓度（因）导致正常的抗体失效（果）”

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

注意到除掉CQ2以外，剩余所有的CQ都要涉及因和果，而CQ2可以仅仅涉及果。故而该种推理模式的答案必须同时涉及因果，或者可以提出另外一个产生果的原因。剩下的情况，都可以排除。

选项分析：

本题选项的形式和104题虽然有区别，但是内核几乎一致。问法也差不多。在此不过多赘述。按照相关因果的推理方式找到答案即可。

正确：D

106.

Trancorp currently transports all its goods to Burland Island by truck. The only bridge over the channel separating Burland from the mainland is congested, and trucks typically spend hours in traffic. Trains can reach the channel more quickly than trucks, and freight cars can be transported to Burland by barges that typically cross the channel in an hour. Therefore, to reduce shipping time, Trancorp plans to switch to trains and barges to transport goods to Burland.

Which of the following, if true, casts most serious doubt on whether Trancorp's plan will succeed?

A. It does not cost significantly more to transport goods to Burland by truck than it does to transport goods by train and barge.

B. The number of cars traveling over the bridge into Burland is likely to increase slightly over the next two years.

C. Because there has been so much traffic on the roads leading to the bridge between Burland and the mainland, these roads are in extremely poor condition.

D. Barges that arrive at Burland typically wait several hours for their turn to be unloaded.

E. Most trucks transporting goods into Burland return to the mainland empty.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“To reduce shipping time, Trancorp plans to switch to trains and barges to transport goods to Burland.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举。本题涉及一个方案，所以我们考虑一下是否是方案推理。方案是“Trancorp plans to switch to trains and barges to transport goods to Burland.”。但是，我们发现，该方案是被论证过存在性的。前提中已经说了，选取火车和驳船的原因是他们比较快，所以该题目为因果模式推理。

前提（因）是：“火车或者驳船都比用汽车要快一些”

结论（果）是：“为了减少送货时间，我们应该用火车和驳船”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *用汽车送货到Burland不会显著的比用火车或者驳船送货到Burland贵。*该文段整个考虑的是速度的问题，这个选项不能评估这个因果推理。当然，如果这道题目是方案推理，可能能设计结论的一个否定性副作用，也许可以成为一个备选选项。所以一定要在原题中分清楚是何种推理模式。
2. *在未来的两年内，通过到达Burland的桥来到达Burland的汽车数量将会上升。*该选项显然涉及的是用汽车可能的问题，不涉及“因”。
3. *因为有太多的汽车走大桥了，所以那些路的状况都很差。*依然是涉及汽车的问题，不涉及“因”。
4. *Correct. 到达Burland的驳船需要等很长的一段时间来卸货。*该选项涉及“因”的一个特殊的特点。就是驳船需要在别的地方花很多时间，所以结论的可信度被降低了。自然可以评估这个推理。
5. *大部分的送货到Burland的汽车都会空车返回。*与A相同，可能是汽车这个方案的一个副作用，但是并不能评估因果推理。

107.

Twenty years ago, Balzania put in place regulations requiring operators of surface mines to pay for the reclamation of mined-out land. Since then, reclamation technology has not improved. Yet, the average reclamation cost for a surface coal mine being reclaimed today is only four dollars per ton of coal that the mine produced, less than half what it cost to reclaim surface mines in the years immediately after the regulations took effect.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to account for the drop in reclamation costs described?

A. Even after Balzania began requiring surface mine operators to pay reclamation costs, coal mines in Balzania continued to be less expensive to operate than coal mines in almost any other country.

B. In the twenty years since the regulations took effect, the use of coal as a fuel has declined from the level it was at in the previous twenty years.

C. Mine operators have generally ceased surface mining in the mountainous areas of Balzania because reclamation costs per ton of coal produced are particularly high for mines in such areas.

D. Even after Balzania began requiring surface mine operators to pay reclamation costs, surface mines continued to produce coal at a lower total cost than underground mines.

E. As compared to twenty years ago, a greater percentage of the coal mined in Balzania today comes from surface mines.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句应该是：The average reclamation cost for a surface coal mine being reclaimed today should be the same as that of immediately after the regulations took effect.

1. 判断推理模式：

从文中我们可以发现一个相同点，开垦技术并没有变化。所以理论上，20年前刚开始施行法令和20年后的今天，开垦的成本应该没有什么变化。属于典型的类比推理

20年以前（法令刚生效） 20年以后的今天

|  |
| --- |
| 开垦技术（相似点）  平均开采成本 |

|  |
| --- |
| 开垦技术（相似点）    平均开采成本 |

由原文可知，只要我们能找到一个不相似点，就可以解释原文的surprising result，继而可以找到答案。

1. 找到答案方向：

类比模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：相似性问题

CQ2：反案例问题

答案选项，要么同时涉及两个案例，要么就一个也不涉及，提出第三个案例才能成为答案。

选项分析：

1. *就算Balzania开始要求矿主支付开采矿的费用，Balzania的煤矿依然比其他地方的煤矿要便宜。*该选项显然不涉及20年前和20年后两个案例，不能评估类比推理。
2. *自从施行限制法令之后的20年以来，用“煤”作为燃料的情况要比这个法令施行前的20年下降了。*这个选项涉及的是20年以前的20年和现在法令施行之后的20年两个案例，并不是类比推理中的两个案例，自然不能评估类比推理。
3. *Correct. 矿主停止开采了在Balzania山地中的一些矿藏因为在那些矿藏的开采成本非常的高。*显然，这个选项提出了20年前刚开始施行法令和现在的一个显著的不同点。以前什么都开采，现在只开采便宜的。评估了整个的类比推理。属于CQ1：相似性问题。
4. *就算Balzania开始要求矿主支付开采矿的费用，在表面的矿藏仍然比开采地下矿藏成本要低一些。*该选项涉及的是矿藏的原理，不涉及案例。不能评估类比推理。
5. *相对于20年以前，Balzania现在开采的矿藏中很大一部分都是地面矿。*该选项涉及了两个案例的不同点，可以评估整个推理。但是相较于C，本选项涉及的不同点影响结论的可信度的能力比较弱，所以C是答案。

108.

From 1980 to 1989, total consumption of fish in the country of Jurania increased by 4.5 percent, and total consumption of poultry products there increased by 9.0 percent. During the same period, the population of Jurania increased by 6 percent, in part due to immigration to Jurania from other countries in the region.

If the statements above are true, which of the following must also be true on the basis of them?

A. During the 1980s in Jurania, profits of wholesale distributors of poultry products increased at a greater rate than did profits of wholesale distributors of fish.

B. For people who immigrated to Jurania during the 1980s, fish was less likely to be a major part of their diet than was poultry.

C. In 1989 Juranians consumed twice as much poultry as fish.

D. For a significant proportion of Jurania's population, both fish and poultry products were a regular part of their diet during the 1980s.

E. Per capita consumption of fish in Jurania was lower in 1989 than in 1980.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是演绎类的题目。
2. 对于演绎类题目，不需要评估，只要读懂原文，不加入任何外部知识，就可以选出答案。

选项分析：

1. *在80年代的Jurania，家禽批发商获得的利润上涨了更多的比例相对于鱼肉批发商的利润。*销量高不代表利润高，原文没有涉及到过利润。
2. *对于80是年代移民到Jurania的人来说，鱼比家禽更不可能成为他们的主要的食材。*当移民之后，我们能看到的是消耗量的变化，但是并不代表原有居民的口味就是不变的，所以鱼上涨的没有家禽快不等于移民的人都喜欢吃家禽。
3. *1989年Jurania的人吃的家禽量是吃鱼量的两倍。*80到89年这段时间的增长率差值是两倍，和总共消耗的数量是两个概念。
4. *对于大部分的Jurania的人来说，鱼和家禽都是他们在80年代的主要食材。*该信息原文完全没有涉及到过。原文一直在说的都是他们增长的情况，完全无法得出是否是主要食材这个概念。
5. *Correct. 人均消耗的鱼的数量1989年比1980年要低。*因为鱼的消耗量增长了4.5%，而人口增加了6%，所以平均每个人消耗鱼的数量肯定是要下降的。（如果鱼的消耗量也增长6%，则可以不变）

109.

TrueSave is a mail-order company that ships electronic products from its warehouses to customers worldwide. The company’s shipping manager is proposing that customer orders be packed with newer, more expensive packing materials that virtually eliminate damage during shipping. The manager argues that overall costs would essentially remain unaffected, since the extra cost of the new packing materials roughly equals the current cost of replacing products returned by customers because they arrived in damaged condition.

Which of the following would it be most important to ascertain in determining whether implementing the shipping manager’s proposal would have the argued-for effect on costs?

A. Whether the products shipped by TrueSave are more vulnerable to incurring damage during shipping than are typical electronic products

B. Whether electronic products are damaged more frequently in transit than are most other products shipped by mail-order companies

C. Whether a sizable proportion of returned items are returned because of damage already present when those items were packed for shipping

D. Whether there are cases in which customers blame themselves for product damage that, though present on arrival of the product, is not discovered until later

E. Whether TrueSave continually monitors the performance of the shipping companies it uses to ship products to its customers

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句应该是：Overall costs would essentially remain unaffected.

1. 判断推理模式：

从文中我们可以发现一个相同点，投入在新的包装材料的钱和以前因损坏而赔给客户的钱是相同的，所以作者认为整体成本不受到影响。所以该类比模式推理建立在使用新包装和不使用新包装的两个案例上。

使用新包装以前 使用新包装之后

|  |
| --- |
| 研发新材料和使用的成本（相似点）  总体成本 |

|  |
| --- |
| 损坏需要陪的钱  （相似点）    总体成本 |

由原文可知，只要我们能找到一个涉及两个案例的问题，就可以评估整个推理了。

1. 找到答案方向：

类比模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：相似性问题

CQ2：反案例问题

答案选项，要么同时涉及两个案例，要么就一个也不涉及，提出第三个案例才能成为答案。

选项分析：

1. 相*较于其他比较典型的电子器件，TrueSave配送的电子器件是不是比较容易损坏？*该选项并不涉及两个案例之间的相同与不同。
2. *相较于大部分其他产品，电子器件是不是配送公司比较容易在配送过程中损坏的一种？*该选项并不涉及两个案例之间的相同与不同。
3. *Correct. 是不是有很大一部分数量的被退货的商品是在打包的时候被损坏的？*该选项显然涉及两个案例，如果确有很大一部分这样的货品，则在包装改进之后，仍旧需要陪换新包装以前那么多钱，两者的相似点就消失了，所以可以评估本题的类比模式推理。属于CQ1:相似性问题。
4. *是不是有一些损坏，是顾客在最开始验货的时候没有发现的，而后认为是自己损坏的？*该选项涉及到损坏发现的问题，并不涉及两个案例。
5. *TrueSave会不会继续监督配送其货品的公司？*涉及两个案例，但是相较于C，显然削弱结论的程度很微弱。

110.

That the application of new technology can increase the productivity of existing coal mines is demonstrated by the case of Tribnia's coal industry. Coal output per miner in Tribnia is double what it was five years ago, even though no new mines have opened.

Which of the following can be properly concluded from the statement about coal output per miner in the passage?

A. If the number of miners working in Tribnian coal mines has remained constant in the past five years, Tribnia's total coal production has doubled in that period of time.

B. Any individual Tribnian coal mine that achieved an increase in overall output in the past five years has also experienced an increase in output per miner.

C. If any new coal mines had opened in Tribnia in the past five years, then the increase in output per miner would have been even greater than it actually was.

D. If any individual Tribnian coal mine has not increased its output per miner in the past five years, then that mine's overall output has declined or remained constant.

E. In Tribnia the cost of producing a given quantity of coal has declined over the past five years.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是演绎类的题目。
2. 对于演绎类题目，不需要评估，只要读懂原文，不加入任何外部知识，就可以选出答案。本题基本是一道数学题。

选项分析：

1. *Correct. 如果在Tribnian煤矿工作的工人的数量没有变化的话，Tribnian的总煤产量在同期应该上涨了两倍。*原文中指出，人均产量上涨两倍，且没有新的矿，如果人数没有变化，那么由于“总量=人均\*人数”，所以总量也应该上涨了两倍。
2. *任何一个在过去5年间总产量上涨的煤矿，人均产量也上升了。*总量和人均之间还有人数的关系，这点无法得知。
3. *如果任何一个新的煤矿过去五年在Tribnian开采，那么人均开采量的增长会比它实际的要快。*现有的煤矿的人均开采量上升不等于新煤矿人均开采量的提升。
4. *如果任何一个Tribnian的煤矿人均开采量在过去五年没有增长，那么其总量也一定会下降或者保持不变。*总量和人均之间还有人数的关系，这点无法得知。
5. *在Tribnian，生产单位数量的煤的成本在过去五年下降了。*原文中没有提到成本的问题，产出高和低与成本之间无必然关系。

111.

Kernland imposes a high tariff on the export of unprocessed cashew nuts in order to ensure that the nuts are sold to domestic processing plants. If the tariff were lifted and unprocessed cashews were sold at world market prices, more farmers could profit by growing cashews. However, since all the processing plants are in urban areas, removing the tariff would seriously hamper the government’s effort to reduce urban unemployment over the next five years.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

A. Some of the by-products of processing cashews are used for manufacturing paints and plastics.

B. Other countries in which cashews are processed subsidize their processing plants.

C. More people in Kernland are engaged in farming cashews than in processing them.

D. Buying unprocessed cashews at lower than world market prices enables cashew processors in Kernland to sell processed nuts at competitive prices.

E. A lack of profitable crops is driving an increasing number of small farmers in Kernland off their land and into the cities.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“Removing the tariff would seriously hamper the government’s effort to reduce urban unemployment over the next five years.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举。本题涉及一个方案，所以我们考虑一下是否是方案推理。方案是“Removing the tariff”。不过文段并不是想评估这个方案，而是通过前提推导出这个方案实施都会造成的后果。所以该种推理模式属于因果推理。

前提（因）是：“处理腰果的都在城市中，如果拿掉出口限制，农民就可以不通过城市的处理机制直接出口到国外而获取更多的利润”

结论（果）是：“城市会有很多人失业”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *有些处理腰果产生的副产物可以用来制造颜料和塑料。*该选项涉及的是城市处理“腰果”能带来的好处，是“因”的一个外延，不属于“因”的特点。
2. *其他处理腰果的国家会补贴他们的处理厂。*该选项不涉及“因”。
3. *在Kernland，种腰果的人数要多于处理腰果的人数。*该选项不是“因”的特点。不论有多少人在处理腰果，只要不把腰果给他们处理，他们就有可能失业。
4. *花费低于世界平均价格来购买未处理的腰果让Kernland的人能用一个有竞争力的价格来卖处理过的腰果。*该选项涉及到城市处理腰果后可以有的优势，但是不能干扰到结论的可信度。
5. *Correct. 没有足够的利润会让很多原本种腰果的农民放弃种植而到城里找工作。*该选项涉及“因”的一个能导致结论可信度变化的特点。当农民出口未处理的腰果得到的利润高了，就不会再有农民向城市跑了，甚至还有城市人来种腰果，所以这个性质可能会导致城市里的竞争压力变小，失业率从而变低。显然属于CQ2：干扰因素问题。

112.

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

When people engage in activities that help others, their brain releases endorphins, the brain’s natural opiates, which induce in people a feeling of well-being. It has been suggested that regular release of endorphins increases people’s longevity, and a statistic on adults who regularly engage in volunteer work helping others shows that they live longer, on average, than adults who do not volunteer. However, that statistic would be what we would expect even if volunteering does not boost longevity, because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in the communities studied, women were much more likely to do regular volunteer work than men were, and women tend to live longer than men do

B. the number of young adults who do regular volunteer work is on the increase

C. the feelings of well-being induced by endorphins can, at least for a time, mask the symptoms of various conditions and diseases, provided the symptoms are mild

D. it is rare for a person to keep up a regular schedule of volunteer work throughout his or her life

E. some people find that keeping a commitment to do regular volunteer work becomes a source of stress in their lives

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

这道题目的结论比较隐晦。在“However”后面，这句话的意思是“就算志愿工作不能让人长寿，数据也会是这样。”所以这个结论是在质疑志愿工作与长寿的因果关系。故而原文应该有的结论是：“volunteering boosts longevity”。原文在问的是削弱。

1. 判断推理模式：

从原文中，我们发现很典型的相关因果的特征----有A的情况都有B。即：做志愿工作的人平均都会比不做志愿工作的人活的时间长些，故而把两者之间建立了因果关系。所以原文基于了一个时间上的重叠，结论中认为具有因果关系。属于相关因果这类的推理模式。

前提中的变化关系是： “做经常性的志愿工作 平均寿命长”

结论中的因果关系是： “志愿工作（因）导致平均寿命变长（果）”

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

注意到除掉CQ2以外，剩余所有的CQ都要涉及因和果，而CQ2可以仅仅涉及果。故而该种推理模式的答案必须同时涉及因果，或者可以提出另外一个产生果的原因。剩下的情况，都可以排除。

选项分析：

1. *Correct. 在被研究的社区，女性相较于男性更有可能做经常性的志愿工作，而女性的平均寿命要长于男性。*该选项涉及了“果”。提出了独立第三个因素（性别本身）来说明平均寿命长这个“果”。削弱了整个文段。属于CQ2：独立第三因素问题。
2. *做经常性的志愿者工作的年轻人人数正在增加。*该选项涉及“因”的一个组成部分的问题，不能评估相关因果推理。（相关因果模式的推理的答案选项不能仅仅涉及“因”）
3. *如果症状比较轻微的话，那么多巴胺所带来的良好的感觉，至少一次，可以掩盖住很多情况和疾病的症状。*该选项说的是“因”能带来的原理，不涉及“果”，不能成为答案。
4. *对于一个人来说，很难在他的一生中一直做经常性的志愿事业。*该选项依然只涉及“因”的一个方面。
5. *有些人发现，做经常性的志愿工作会变成一种压力的来源。*解释同上

113.

As a large corporation in a small country, Hachnut wants its managers to have international experience, **so each year it sponsors management education abroad for its management trainees.** Hachnut has found, however, that the attrition rate of graduates from this program is very high, with many of them leaving Hachnut to join competing firms soon after completing the program. Hachnut does use performance during the program as a criterion in deciding among candidates for management positions, but **both this function and the goal of providing international experience could be achieved in other ways.**  Therefore, if the attrition problem cannot be successfully addressed, Hachnut should discontinue the sponsorship program.

In the argument given, the two boldfaced portions play which of the following roles?

A. The first describes a practice that the argument seeks to justify; the second states a judgment that is used in support of a justification for that practice.

B. The first describes a practice that the argument seeks to explain; the second presents part of the argument's explanation of that practice.

C. The first introduces a practice that the argument seeks to evaluate; the second provides grounds for holding that the practice cannot achieve its objective.

D. The first introduces a policy that the argument seeks to evaluate; the second provides grounds for holding that the policy is not needed.

E. The first introduces a consideration supporting a policy that the argument seeks to evaluate; the second provides evidence for concluding that the policy should be abandoned.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

本题比较长，又是问黑体字的作用的题目，凡是这种题目，我们仅需分清楚哪个部分是什么样的推理模式，哪个部分在评估这种推理模式，哪里是结论就可以了。请记住，文章的position就是文章的主结论。

1. 判断推理模式：

这篇论证，在第一个黑体字部分说了一个方案模式的推理。方案是：“每一年都让管培出国接受培训”。下面的非黑体字部分给出了这个方案的一个否定性的副作用（CQ3）（“许多被出国培训的管培在培训完后都直接跳槽了”）。连上第二个黑体部分整个与论证的最后部分结论形成一个因果模式的推理，即：

前提：一个方案不好且还有另外的方案能达到同样的效果。

结论：Hachnut应该停止那个方案。

综上所述，第一个黑体字是一个被评估过的方案，和第二个黑体字一起是整个因果推理的前提。

选项分析：

此处不再过多赘述选项的翻译，通过推理模式分析之后，答案非常容易。答案为D。

114.

Excavations of the Roman city of Sepphoris have uncovered numerous detailed mosaics depicting several readily identifiable animal species: a hare, a partridge, and various Mediterranean fish. Oddly, most of the species represented did not live in the Sepphoris region when these mosaics were created. Since identical motifs appear in mosaics found in other Roman cities, however, the mosaics of Sepphoris were very likely created by traveling artisans from some other part of the Roman Empire.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

A. The Sepphoris mosaics are not composed exclusively of types of stones found naturally in the Sepphoris area.

B. There is no single region to which all the species depicted in the Sepphoris mosaics are native.

C. No motifs appear in the Sepphoris mosaics that do not also appear in the mosaics of some other Roman city.

D. All of the animal figures in the Sepphoris mosaics are readily identifiable as representations of known species.

E. There was not a common repertory of mosaic designs with which artisans who lived in various parts of the Roman Empire were familiar.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“The mosaics of Sepphoris were very likely created by traveling artisans from some other part of the Roman Empire.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，和方案推理。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，我们发现，在逻辑时间上，一定是旅行艺术家先创造了镶嵌工艺，才有可能出现大部分镶嵌工艺所描绘的动物都是在当时的Sepphoris不存在的。所以前提是果，也就是待解释的现象，而结论是“因”，也就是产生现象的原因。

前提（果）是：“在Sepphoris出土的一些镶嵌工艺所描绘的动物都是在当时的Sepphoris不存在的”

结论（因）是：“是旅行到Sepphoris的艺术家创造了它们”

1. 找到答案方向：

果因模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：说明结果问题。

CQ2：因果联系问题。

果因类型的题目，答案选项必须提出一个能解释“果”（前提）的*原因*或者直接涉及因果之间的联系才能评估这种推理模式，其余方向的选项一定不是答案。

选项分析：

1. *Sepphoris的镶嵌工艺不仅仅是由Sepphoris地区本地产的石头组成的。*该选项涉及到“果”中出现的镶嵌工艺的组成成分，不是一个“果”产生的原因。
2. *没有任何一个地方的当地动物包括所有Sepphoris的镶嵌工艺所描绘的动物。*不论这些描绘的动物是否出现在同一个地方，都不能说明“果”的存在性。
3. *没有一种Sepphoris的镶嵌工艺所描绘的动物是也不出现在其他罗马城市的动物。*该选项肯定不能说明原文中的“果”；其次，对于原文中的因果联系，无论描绘的动物是否出现在其他罗马的城市，都不能评估到底是不是旅行者的作品。所以该选项不能成为答案。
4. *所有Sepphoris的镶嵌工艺所描绘的动物都可以被辨认为已知物种。*该选项不涉及“果”。
5. *Correct. 没有一套罗马帝国所共用的镶嵌工艺的设计模板。*该选项可以提供另外一个除掉结论外的原因来解释“果”。因为用了模板，所以纵然没有这个动物，也能雕刻成这个动物的样子。属于CQ1：说明结果问题。

115.

**In countries where automobile insurance includes compensation for whiplash injuries sustained in automobile accidents, reports of having suffered such injuries are twice as frequent as they are in countries where whiplash is not covered.** Some commentators have argued, correctly, that since there is presently no objective test for whiplash, spurious reports of whiplash injuries cannot be readily identified. These commentators are, however, wrong to draw the further conclusion that in the countries with the higher rates of reported whiplash injuries, half of the reported cases are spurious: clearly, **in countries where automobile insurance does not include compensation for whiplash, people often have little incentive to report whiplash injuries that they actually have suffered.**

In the argument given, the two boldfaced portions play which of the following roles?

A. The first is evidence that has been used to support a conclusion that the argument criticizes; the second is that conclusion.

B. The first is evidence that has been used to support a conclusion that the argument criticizes; the second is the position that the argument defends.

C. The first is a claim that has been used to support a conclusion that the argument accepts; the second is the position that the argument defends.

D. The first is an intermediate conclusion that has been used to support a conclusion that the argument defends; the second is the position that the argument opposes.

E. The first presents a claim that is disputed in the argument; the second is a conclusion that has been drawn on the basis of that claim.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

本题比较长，又是问黑体字的作用的题目，凡是这种题目，我们仅需分清楚哪个部分是什么样的推理模式，哪个部分在评估这种推理模式，哪里是结论就可以了。请记住，文章的position就是文章的主结论。

1. 判断推理模式：

这篇论证，其实整个是两个果因模式的推理。第一个黑体字给了一个现象（果），即：报告受伤的人多了两倍。在这之后，论证给了一个可能的原因（造假）。第二个黑体字给出了另外一个可能的原因（更愿意去报告自己真实的伤情。）

选项分析：

此处不再过多赘述选项的翻译，通过推理模式分析之后，答案非常容易。 答案为A。

116.

In Kravonia, the average salary for jobs requiring a college degree has always been higher than the average salary for jobs that do not require a degree. Current enrollments in Kravonia's colleges indicate that over the next four years the percentage of the Kravonian workforce with college degrees will increase dramatically. Therefore, the average salary for all workers in Kravonia is likely to increase over the next four years.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

A. Kravonians with more than one college degree earn more, on average, than do Kravonians with only one college degree.

B. The percentage of Kravonians who attend college in order to earn higher salaries is higher now than it was several years ago.

C. The higher average salary for jobs requiring a college degree is not due largely to a scarcity among the Kravonian workforce of people with a college degree.

D. The average salary in Kravonia for jobs that do not require a college degree will not increase over the next four years.

E. Few members of the Kravonian workforce earned their degrees in other countries.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“The average salary for all workers in Kravonia is likely to increase over the next four years.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，我们知道，本题是一个用前提的条件来预测结论的产生。所以前提先发生，而结论后发生。

前提（因）是：“要求大学文凭的比不要求大学文凭的薪水高，在未来四年中，Kravonian的工作岗位上将有更多的人具有大学文凭”

结论（果）是：“Kravonian的平均薪资将会在未来四年中上涨”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *Kravonia有超过一个学位的人比只有一个学位的人挣得会稍微多一点。*本选项涉及了“薪资”，但是并不是有学位的和没有学位的相比较。所以该选项并不涉及“因”的特点，而是“因”中一部分的原理。
2. *为了挣得高薪而进入大学学习的人比以前多了一些。*该选项涉及的是拥有“大学文凭”的目的，是“因”的一部分，而不是整个“因”的特点。
3. *Correct. 要求大学学位的工作岗位薪资高并不是因为拥有大学学位的人少而导致的。*该选项涉及了因果之间的联系，即：“大学文凭”不全等于“工资高”。所以当拥有文凭的人数变多时，那么可能这种职位的薪资就下来了，也就不能导致Kravonia的平均工资上涨了。
4. *Kravonia需求大学文凭的职位的工资在未来四年内不会上涨。*该选项不涉及“因”，说的是职位的一个性质。
5. *很少有Kravonia的人从别的地方拿到文凭。*该选项不涉及“因”，是Kravonia的人的性质。

117.

Early in the twentieth century, Lake Konfa became very polluted. Recently fish populations have recovered as release of industrial pollutants has declined and the lake’s waters have become cleaner. Fears are now being voiced that the planned construction of an oil pipeline across the lake’s bottom might revive pollution and cause the fish population to decline again. However, a technology for preventing leaks is being installed. Therefore, provided this technology is effective, the fears are groundless.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

A. The pipeline’s construction will disturb sediments at the bottom of the lake, dispersing into the water toxic pollutants that have settled there.

B. Changes in land use and drainage patterns around the lake mean that the lake’s waters are increasingly likely to be affected by agricultural runoff.

C. The leak-preventing technology has been in use for several years without any pipeline in which it is installed developing serious leaks.

D. A major leak of oil from the pipeline would harm not only the lake’s fish but also populations of other aquatic animals and plants.

E. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, non-native species of fish have been introduced into the lake and now make up a considerable proportion of its overall fish population.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“Provided this technology is effective, the fears are groundless.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举。又由前提与结论发生的逻辑时间，我们知道，本题是用一个条件向后推衍效果的推理模式。所以前提先发生，而结论后发生。 本题为因果模式推理

前提（因）是：“有一个技术可以防止在水中的输油管道漏油”

结论（果）是：“如果这个技术有效，那么输油管放入水中时就不用担心任何污染”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *Correct. 输油管的建立可能会扬起陈在湖底的沉淀物，重新扩散污染物。*这个选项涉及“因”和“果”之间的联系，即：有技术不等于不污染。属于CQ1：因果概括问题。
2. *在Lake Konfa周围用土地和排污模式的变化会导致该湖会受到农业更严重的影响。*该选项显然不涉及“因”。前提和结论都讨论的是因输油管而导致的环境问题。
3. *输油管的防漏技术从来没带来过严重的漏油事件。*结论中，已经限制好了条件，“如果技术有效”。所以该选项等于重复结论，不能评估这个推理。
4. *严重的漏油不仅仅会影响湖中的鱼，而且还会影响许多其他的水生动植物。*该选项说的是油漏的一个后果，不涉及“因”，不能评估该推理。
5. *从20世纪开始，有很多外来的鱼被引入到了湖水中并且占据了不小的比例。*该选项说的是湖中鱼的特点，不是“因”的特点。

118.

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

A certain tropical island received food donations in the form of powdered milk for distribution to its poorest residents, who were thought to be malnourished. Subsequently, the rate of liver cancers among those islanders increased sharply. The donated milk was probably to blame: recent laboratory research on rats has shown that rats briefly exposed to the substance aflatoxin tend to develop liver cancer when fed casein, a milk protein. This result is relevant because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in the tropics, peanuts, a staple of these island residents, support a mold growth that produces aflatoxin

B. the liver is more sensitive to carcinogens, of which aflatoxin may be one, than most other bodily organs

C. casein is not the only protein contained in milk

D. powdered milk is the most appropriate form in which to send milk to a tropical destination

E. the people who were given the donated milk had been screened for their ability to digest milk

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论 + 判断推理模式

从原文前两句来看，我们可以发现，该题算是比较典型的相关因果推理。即，时间上是巧合的。喝了捐赠的牛奶后，肝癌的几率显著上升。第三句也给出了应该有的因果结论：“The donated milk was probably to blame”。第四句话，显然实验试图用“CQ1：相关性存在”来证明牛奶确实是有问题的。题目问的是，令这个相关性不存在的说法成立。

通过观察相关性存在这个句子，我们发现，唯一的问题在于“exposed to the substance aflatoxin”。在原文中，若想让这个句子形成CQ1来评估“牛奶和癌症”之间的相关因果推理，则必须证明在热带地区的人类会“exposed to the substance aflatoxin”。

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

本题目，选项中只要能建立aflatoxin和热带人之间的联系就可以了。由于选项比较明显，下面只做翻译，不做赘述了。

选项分析：

1. Correct. 在热带地区，花生，一个那里的人主要的吃的食物，会在身体中产生aflatoxin.
2. 肝脏是比其他器官都容易受到像aflatoxin这类致癌物质的影响。
3. 牛奶不仅仅含有casein一种蛋白质。
4. 在热带地区，powdered milk最合适的牛奶运送方式了。
5. 被捐赠牛奶的人都会被监测他的消化牛奶的能力。

Aflatoxin：黄曲霉素

119.

In the nation of Partoria, large trucks currently account for 6 percent of miles driven on Partoria’s roads but are involved in 12 percent of all highway fatalities. The very largest trucks—those with three trailers—had less than a third of the accident rate of single-and double-trailer trucks. Clearly, therefore, one way for Partoria to reduce highway deaths would be to require shippers to increase their use of triple-trailer trucks.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

A. Partorian trucking companies have so far used triple-trailer trucks on lightly traveled sections of major highways only.

B. No matter what changes Partoria makes in the regulation of trucking, it will have to keep some smaller roads off-limits to all large trucks.

C. Very few fatal collisions involving trucks in Partoria are collisions between two trucks.

D. In Partoria, the safety record of the trucking industry as a whole has improved slightly over the past ten years.

E. In Partoria, the maximum legal payload of a triple-trailer truck is less than three times the maximum legal payload of the largest of the single-trailer trucks.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句：One way for Partoria to reduce highway deaths would be to require shippers to increase their use of triple-trailer trucks.

1. 判断推理模式：

本题结论中涉及一个方案，首先我们考虑一下方案推理。但是该方案的存在性被证明过，即三个车厢的卡车出事率比较低。所以该文段并非方案推理。在前提中，会发现很典型的相关因果的特征----一个时间上的巧合。即：三个车厢的卡车出事故率很低，显然结论是认为是由于三个车厢，所以安全。属于相关因果这类的推理模式。

前提中的变化关系是： “卡车有三个车厢 出事故率低”

结论中的因果关系是： “三个车厢（因）导致出事故率低（果）”

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

注意到除掉CQ2以外，剩余所有的CQ都要涉及因和果，而CQ2可以仅仅涉及果。故而该种推理模式的答案必须同时涉及因果，或者可以提出另外一个产生果的原因。剩下的情况，都可以排除。

选项分析：

1. Correct. Partoria的卡车公司目前都将三厢卡车派往车流量最少的公路上行驶。该选项提出了一个独立第三因素来解释“果”，即为什么出事故率低。可以评估这种推理。
2. 无论Partoria对卡车的限制如何变化，Partoria仍然会让一些比较小的路不能通过大型卡车。该选项涉及了Partoria地对付卡车的原理，不涉及“因”和“果”。
3. 很少的事故是在两个卡车之间发生的。该选项说的是事故发生的原理，不涉及“因”和“果”。
4. 卡车工业在Partoria地的安全记录在过去的十年中上升了。该选项说的是卡车工业整体的情况，属于前提中涉及的原理，没有提及“果”。
5. 在Partoria，三厢卡车的载货量少于一厢卡车的三倍。该选项属于卡车载货的原理，不涉及“因”和“果”。

120.

Yeasts capable of leavening bread are widespread, and in the many centuries during which the ancient Egyptians made only unleavened bread, such yeasts must frequently have been mixed into bread doughs accidentally. The Egyptians, however, did not discover leavened bread until about 3000 B.C. That discovery roughly coincided with the introduction of a wheat variety that was preferable to previous varieties because its edible kernel could be removed from the husk without first toasting the grain.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest evidence that the two developments were causally related?

A. Even after the ancient Egyptians discovered leavened bread and the techniques for reliably producing it were well known, unleavened bread continued to be widely consumed.

B. Only when the Egyptians stopped the practice of toasting grain were their stone-lined grain-toasting pits available for baking bread.

C. Heating a wheat kernel destroys its gluten, a protein that must be present in order for yeast to leaven bread dough.

D. The new variety of wheat, which had a more delicate flavor because it was not toasted, was reserved for the consumption of high officials when it first began to be grown.

E. Because the husk of the new variety of wheat was more easily removed, flour made from it required less effort to produce.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

整个文段中只出现了两件事情，并没有出现结论，而结论句在文段后面的问题中。

结论句： the two developments were causally related

1. 判断推理模式：

这个题目推理模式比较明显，原文中已经提到了“coincide”，而结论中说了“causally relate”。所以是典型的相关因果推理。

前提中的变化关系是：“酵母虽然经常性的被 新型小麦的发现（不用   
无意识的加入面包中 烘烤就能把可食用部分

但是发酵面包很晚才发现 拿出来）

结论中的因果关系是： “被加热（因）导致酵母没有被发现（果）”

1. 找到答案方向：

相关因果模式推理有四个CQ：

CQ1：相关性不存在问题

CQ2：独立第三因素问题

CQ3：中间因素问题

CQ4：因果方向问题

注意到除掉CQ2以外，剩余所有的CQ都要涉及因和果，而CQ2可以仅仅涉及果。故而该种推理模式的答案必须同时涉及因果，或者可以提出另外一个产生果的原因。剩下的情况，都可以排除。

选项分析：

1. *在古埃及人发现了发酵面包且发酵技术成熟后，未发酵的面包仍然被很多人吃。*该选项涉及的是发酵面包和未发酵面包的关系。只涉及“果”，但是是果的一个侧面，不能说明产生果的原因，故而不能评估推理。
2. *仅当古埃及人停止烘焙谷物时，他们烘焙谷物的地方才能用来烤制面包。*该选项不涉及“因”和“果”，只说能烤面包的地点，所以不能评估推理。
3. *Correct. 加热会损害小麦中的一种物质，该物质是酵母发挥作用的必要条件。*显然地，该选项建立了“被加热”（因）与“酵母没有被发现”（果）的关系，令两者相关性存在。属于CQ1：相关性存在问题。
4. *新型的小麦，由于不需要被烘焙而有很好的味道，所以最初仅仅提供给高层人士食用。*该选项提及了“新型小麦”的一个特点，但是不涉及“因”和“果”。无法评估相关因果推理。
5. *因为新型小麦的壳很容易被移除，所以这种小麦很容易做成面粉。*该选项提及了“新型小麦”的一个特点，但是不涉及“因”和“果”。无法评估相关因果推理。

121.

In Kravonia, the average salary for jobs requiring a college degree has always been higher than the average salary for jobs that do not require a degree. Over the last few years, the number of Kravonians enrolled in college has been growing steadily. Therefore, the number of Kravonians entering the job market who have at least the qualification of a college degree will eventually be significantly higher than it has been over the last few years.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the argument?

A. Kravonians with more than one college degree earn little more, on average, than do Kravonians with only one college degree.

B. The average number of years Kravonian college students remain enrolled before completing a degree has been increasing over the past several years.

C. Despite the increase in the number of Kravonians attending college, the percentage of the population attending college is lower in Kravonia than in most other countries.

D. In recent years, employers have been requiring college degrees for workers in jobs that were previously performed successfully by Kravonians who did not have college degrees.

E. For many years, employers in Kravonia have had difficulty finding enough college graduates to fill the high-paying jobs that were available.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“The number of Kravonians entering the job market who have at least the qualification of a college degree will eventually be significantly higher than it has been over the last few years.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，方案推理。根据原文，我们可知，本文是从一个事实向后推测类型的题目。前提是事实，结论是推测结果。故而在逻辑时间上，前提先发生，而结论后发生，为因果模式推理。

前提（因）是：“过去几年，大学入学的学生增加了很多”

结论（果）是：“在招聘市场中，至少有一个大学学位的人会比前几年多出不少”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *Kravonia有超过一个学位的人比只有一个学位的人挣得会稍微多一点。*该选项涉及“学位”和“钱”的关系，如果是相关因果推理，可能能成为备选选项。但是本题中，它并不涉及“因”。
2. *Correct. Kravonia的学生在过去几年平均需要更长的时间来从大学中毕业。*这个选项涉及到因果概括的问题。即：入学人多不等于毕业生多。这个选项属于CQ1：因果概括问题。
3. *尽管在Kravonia大学入学学生变多，但是Kravonia上大学的人数占总人口的比例仍然小于其他地区。*这个选项涉及如果人数的性质，并非是能干扰“因”产生“果”的因素。
4. *在近些年，那些本来可以被不具有大学学位的员工做好的职位也开始需求大学学位了。*这个选项不涉及“因”。
5. *招聘者一直很难招到具有大学学位的人来加入可提供的高薪职位中。*原文其实始终没有讨论挣钱多少的问题，该选项不涉及“因”，更不涉及“因”和“果”的联系。

122.

Until now, only injectable vaccines against influenza have been available. Parents are reluctant to subject children to the pain of injections, but adults, who are at risk of serious complications from influenza, are commonly vaccinated. A new influenza vaccine, administered painlessly in a nasal spray, is effective for children. However, since children seldom develop serious complications from influenza, no significant public health benefit would result from widespread vaccination of children using the nasal spray.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the argument depends?

A. Any person who has received the injectable vaccine can safely receive the nasal-spray vaccine as well.

B. The new vaccine uses the same mechanism to ward off influenza as injectable vaccines do.

C. The injectable vaccine is affordable for all adults.

D. Adults do not contract influenza primarily from children who have influenza.

E. The nasal spray vaccine is not effective when administered to adults.

1. 由问题问法得知，此题是评估类的题目。
2. 找到前提和结论：

结论句是：“No significant public health benefit would result from widespread vaccination of children using the nasal spray.”

1. 判断推理模式：

通过前提和结论的关系，首先可以排除类比，统计枚举，方案推理。根据原文，我们可知，本文是从一个事实向后推测类型的题目。前提是事实，结论是推测结果。故而在逻辑时间上，前提先发生，而结论后发生，为因果模式推理。

前提（因）是：“小孩子很少患上流感带来的并发症”

结论（果）是：“用鼻喷雾型疫苗并不能显著的有助于公共卫生”

1. 找到答案方向：

因果模式推理有两个CQ：

CQ1：因果概括问题。

CQ2：干扰因素问题。

因果类型的题目，答案选项必须说出一个因的导致结论可信度变化的特点或者是直接涉及到因果之间的联系。

选项分析：

1. *任何已经接种疫苗的人也可以成功的接受鼻喷雾这种方式。*该选项显然不涉及“因”，而仅仅涉及了“果”的内容。
2. *新型疫苗在抵挡流感时和原有的疫苗是同种机理。*这个选项涉及的是疫苗的原理，仅仅涉及果，不能成为答案。
3. *可接种型的疫苗是所有成人都能负担的。*该选项不涉及“因”和“果”。
4. *Correct. 成人的流感的并发症并非是被孩子传染的。*选项涉及“因”和“果”之间的联系。如果成人的并发症是孩子所传染的，那么，预防孩子得病就能很有效的控制成人流感的并发症。属于CQ1：因果概括问题
5. *鼻喷雾器对于成人没有作用。*该选项涉及“果”中鼻喷雾器的效果，不能评估因果推理。

===========Answers===========

69. B

70. B

71. B

72. A

73. A

74. C

75. A

76. E

77. B

78. C

79. D

80. A

81. D

82. C

83. A

84. E

85. C

86. E

87. C

88. E

89. C

90. A

91. C

92. E

93. A

94. D

95. E

96. C

97. D

98. D

99. C

100. B

101. D

102. E

103. E

104. C

105. D

106. D

107. C

108. E

109. C

110. A

111. E

112. A

113. D

114. E

115. A

116. C

117. A

118. A

119. A

120. C

121. B

122. D