ChaseDream

PREP2008 逻辑笔记  
（69题 - 122题）

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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？看着我面前的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：

既然前面有了ChaseDream老大的精彩序言，那我这里就不多说煽情的话语了。接下来你将看到的是一套官方题目及其解析。这里并没有过多谈及每种推理类型的定义及详细介绍，而是把绝大部分重心都放在实战题目和解析上。关于详细的方法介绍以及练习，欢迎大家学习ChaseDream GMAT 备考系列丛书中《批判性推理》一书。

# 下面是关于这份笔记的常见问题：

1. **提问：**为什么题号是从69开始的，而不是1开始的？

**回答：**这是08版prep的批判性推理（逻辑）部分，在它之前还有07版prep批判性推理（逻辑）部分。在07版prep中，它的题号是从1题开始到68题为止的。本资料中的题号是继承自07版prep的题号的，所以从69题开始。

1. **提问：**这份笔记有两个word文档，一个是本资料，题号是从69开始；另外一个的题号是从73开始。两个资料中有很多题号是重复的，是不是题目都一样？

**回答：**不是。这是两套prep的题目，题号虽然有重合，但是题目不重复。在你所下载的官方prep软件中含有Exam1和Exam2，这两份资料分别对应了两个Exam。

1. **提问：**笔记中的方法在哪里有介绍？

**回答：**可以在各大电商网站或者实体书店购买ChaseDream GMAT 备考系列丛书中《批判性推理》一书。

1. **提问：**有没有书中的分类总表？

**回答：**见下表格：

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **类型** | **题目总数** | **题号** | | | | | | | | |
| 演绎推理 | 6 | 69 | 74 | 86 | 103 | 108 | 110 |  |  |  |
| 因果推理 | 16 | 70 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 82 | 83 | 88 | 94 | 95 |
| 96 | 100 | 102 | 111 | 116 | 121 | 122 |  |  |
| 果因推理 | 3 | 85 | 97 | 114 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 相关因果推理 | 11 | 72 | 81 | 89 | 91 | 93 | 104 | 105 | 112 | 118 |
| 119 | 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 方案推理 | 8 | 71 | 75 | 84 | 87 | 90 | 92 | 101 | 106 |  |
| 类比/统计枚举  推理 | 7 | 73 | 76统 | 80 | 98 | 107 | 109 | 117 |  |  |
| 黑脸题 | 3 | 99 | 113 | 115 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**版本更新日志：**

**V3.1：**

**更新92题的答案及(B)(E)两个选项的翻译；  
更新115题的黑体字位置。**

**V3.0：**

**对版式以及几乎每个题目的语言进行了重大更新。很多题目的解释和推理方式产生变动。**

**V2.0：**

**第80题，改变推理模式。课堂学生提出异议，认为理解题意有误。又仔细读了一下，确实是我自己理解的问题，现在更新到本版本中。**

# Practice Test #1 Critical Reasoning (54 Questions)

1. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 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
2. 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
3. from the remains of mastodons already discovered, it can be accurately estimated when mastodons became extinct
4. from tusks and other bones, it is possible to determine whether male and female mastodons reached reproductive maturity at about the same age
5. 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

**情景：**由于不同原因，生物达到性成熟的年龄是不同的。若是被捕猎严重，则性成熟的年龄比较早；若是忍饥挨饿，则性成熟的年龄比较晚。

**推理：**本题比较偏向演绎类型的考题。因为题目其实要求我们依照给出的性成熟年龄不同，进而判断大象的灭绝原因。

**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。**无论mastodon被什么东西所杀，都不是其性成熟的特点。
2. **Correct. 乳齿象达到性成熟平均年龄是可以根据它的长牙来看出来的。**若我们可以有一种方法判断乳齿象的性成熟年龄，那么由于性成熟年龄和遭遇事件的对应性，自然可以找到mastodon的灭绝原因。
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。**我们并不关心mastodon是什么时候灭绝的，而是灭绝时性成熟的年龄状况。
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一时间达到性成熟的年龄的。**我们想知道的是灭亡时的性成熟的情况，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。**本选项描述的是mastodon的特点，不是性成熟的情况。
6. 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?

1. The cost of raising soybeans has increased significantly over the past several years and is expected to continue to climb.
2. 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.
3. In the past several years there has been no sharp increase in the demand for cotton and for goods made out of cotton.
4. 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.
5. The species of insect that has infested cotton plants has never been known to attack soybean plants.

**情景：**大豆价格一直比较稳定，但是最近棉花的价格由于害虫的侵袭而上涨迅速。所以，为了利用这次棉花价格上升的机会，大豆种植者打算种植棉花。

**推理：**本题并没有让我们评估这个方案好坏，而是让我们削弱这个方案所基于的推理。大豆商基于的推理是：因为棉花最近价格上升，所以种植棉花可以上升收入。推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，在逻辑时间上，由于前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。本题为因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为棉花最近价格上升，所以种植棉花可以上升收入  
（因）前提：棉花最近价格上升  
（果）结论：种植棉花可以上升收入

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**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。**本选项和棉花的价格以及种植棉花无关，可以排除。
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。**如果有这样一种杀虫剂，则很快棉花将不再缺乏，由此使得现在供不应求的情况逆转，棉花将不再有高价。
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。**虽然需求没有显著增加，但是由于棉花价格在上涨，所以无论需求是否增加，都会增加棉花种植者的收入。本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。**本选项和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，所以本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。**本选项和棉花的价格以及种植棉花无关，可以排除。
6. 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?

1. The banks and financial institutions where the special accounts will be held lobbied hard for their introduction.
2. Nearly all workers in Levaska can already save money in tax-free accounts through their workplace.
3. For the past ten years, Levaskans have been depositing an ever smaller percentage of their income in long-term savings.
4. Many Levaskans continue to work beyond the age of sixty-five.
5. In certain circumstances, such as a serious illness, the government plans to waive the penalty on early withdrawals from the special accounts.

**情景：**为了让人民进行长期存款，Levaska政府决定弄出一个特殊账户。这个账户对长期存款具有一系列福利措施。

**推理：**本题直接让我们评估方案的好坏，因此肯定是方案推理。

推理结构为：   
目标：To improve the long-term savings rate of its citizens   
方案：Introduce special savings accounts

答案选项一定和方案的内容相关。

**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。**如果银行不让人们应用这个账户，那么很显然会影响方案的可操作性。属于CQ2：方案的可操作性问题。但是本题问的是削弱，本选项可以加强推理文段，因此可以排除。
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。**如果现在已经存在免税的账户，那么这个特殊账户的刺激因素就会失效，使得方案无法达成目标。属于CQ1:方案的可行性问题。
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。**本选项和方案无关。
4. **许多人在六十五岁后仍然工作。**本选项和方案无关。
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。**本选项虽然提及的方案，但是无论是不是所有情况都罚款，只要能免税，就可以增加公民的长期存款率。因此本选项不符合三个CQ方向。
6. 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?

1. 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.
2. The study did not distinguish between participants who smoked only occasionally and those who were heavy smokers.
3. Few, if any, of the participants in the study were friends or relatives of other participants.
4. Some participants entered and emerged from a period of depression within the year of the study.
5. The researchers did not track use of alcohol by the teenagers.

**情景：**研究发现，凡是吸烟的人都更容易抑郁，所以我们认为，吸烟会导致抑郁症的出现。

**推理：**“吸烟”和“抑郁”这两个事件在前提中具有统计关联，即，the incidence of depression among those who had taken up smoking was four times as high as it was among those who had not。

推理结构为：

前提：凡是“吸烟”的人都更容易“抑郁”（“吸烟”和“抑郁”之间存在正相关关系）

结论：吸烟导致抑郁

**选项分析：**

1. **Correct. 相对于那些在不抑郁的人，凡是那些在研究最开始就抑郁的参与者不会更有可能成为吸烟者。**本选项既谈到了“吸烟”，又谈到了“抑郁”，因此可以保留。实际上，这个选项内含的意思是：抑郁不会导致吸烟。若抑郁会导致吸烟，那么显然可以削弱推理文段，属于CQ3：因果方向问题。现在将该削弱项取非，自然可以加强推理文段。
2. **研究没有区分哪些偶尔抽烟和重度抽烟的人。**本选项只谈到了吸烟，没说到抑郁，可以排除。
3. **很少有研究的参与者是其它参与者的朋友或者亲属。**本选项完全没有谈到吸烟和抑郁，可以排除。
4. **某些参与者在一年的研究中展现了一段时间的抑郁。**本选项只谈到了抑郁，但是没有给抑郁的产生提供别的原因，因此可以排除。
5. **研究人员没有跟踪青少年的喝酒情况。**本选项完全没有谈到吸烟和抑郁，没有理由相信喝酒可以导致抑郁，因此可以排除。
6. 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?

1. The lobby of the Cormond Hotel has five different entrances, but the lobby of the other hotel has only two.
2. The carpet of the Cormond Hotel's lobby is not the most durable carpet that Duratex manufactures.
3. The other hotel has a popular restaurant that can be reached from outside without walking through the hotel lobby.
4. The carpet that is being used to replace carpeting near the other hotel's lobby entrances is not Duratex carpet.
5. There is a third hotel near the other two that has not replaced the Duratex carpet in its lobby for more than 15 years.

**情景：**Duratex最耐用！证据表明，Cormond Hotel自从铺了Duratex地毯之后，10年没坏；邻近的差不多的酒店铺了别的牌子的地毯，已经坏了。因此，Duratex是最棒的。

**推理：**本题的推理结构为：

The other hotel Cormond Hotel

略

地毯坏了

略

地毯坏了

类比推理一共具有两个评估方向，要么提到The other hotel或者Cormond Hotel，要么给出与这两个案例相平行等价的案例C。

**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。**本选项给出了两个案例的不同点，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。**本选项仅提到了Cormond这一个案例。
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。**本选项仅提到了The other hotel这一个案例。
4. **Other Hotel想要置换的地毯不是Duratex制造的地毯。**本选项仅提到了The other hotel这一个案例。
5. **另外一家Hotel用了Duratex的地毯十五年未坏。**本选项提到了第三个案例，是一个“正案例”，可以加强推理文段，属于CQ2：反案例问题。
6. 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?

1. All of Comcorp’s shipments of building supplies last week were specially ordered.
2. None of Comcorp’s shipments sent on Friday of last week was sent to Truax Construction.
3. None of the shipments sent by Comcorp to Truax Construction last week was specially ordered.
4. None of Comcorp’s shipments sent on Thursday of last week was sent to Truax Construction.
5. All of Comcorp’s shipments of building supplies last week were sent out on Thursday.

**情景：**上周，没有建筑用品的货物是在周五被发货的。周四有五个特殊定制的货物被发出，每一个都全部由建筑用品组成。四个货物上周被寄送给了Truax，没有一个是建筑用品。

**推理：**本题由于没有结论，属于演绎推理。

**选项分析：**

1. **所有上周的Comcrop的建筑用品货物都是特殊定制的。**文段中说周四有五个特殊定制的货物被发出，并没有说所有上周的货物都是特殊定制的。
2. **没有任何一个Comcrop在周五的货物是给Truax的。**周五Comcorp没有发过关于建筑用品的货物，Truax也没有收到关于建筑用品的货物，所以我们无从确定Truax是否收到了周五发出的东西。
3. **Correct. 没有一个Truax收到的来自Comcorp的货物是特殊定制的。**五个特殊定制的货物都是在周四发出的，且都是建筑用品。但是，Truax没有收到任何建筑用品，所以，这些特殊定制的货物都不是发给Truax的。
4. **没有一个在周四发出的Comcrop的货物是发往Truax的。**文中只说了五个特殊定制的货物是周四发出的，且它们都是建筑用品，并没有说过所有周四发出的货物都是关于建筑用品的，所以我们不能确定周四是否有发给Truax的货物。
5. **所有Comcrop的建筑用品货物都是周四发出的。**文中只说周四发出了建筑用品货物，没有提及是否所有的建筑用品货物都是周四发出的。
6. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. a lack of profitable crops is driving many small cashew farmers in Kernland off their land and into the cities
2. some of the by-products of cashew processing are used as raw materials by other industries located in Kernland’s cities
3. the government does not place similar restrictions on the export of any crop other than cashews
4. the income earned by workers in the processing plants is generally greater than that earned by agricultural laborers in rural areas
5. without governmental aid in some form, Kernland’s cashew processing plants would not be able to compete for sales in world markets

**情景：**Kernland的政府限制了未处理的腰果出口。政府宣称这样可以保证就业率。但是实际上，这个方案可能反而让就业问题更加严重了。

**推理：**本题的最后是一个未达成的目标。题目让我们解释为何这个目标没有达成。因此，本题肯定是方案推理，并且要求我们将选项锁定于CQ1：方案的可行性。

推理结构为：   
目标：To reduce urban unemployment   
方案：Kernland’s government restricts the export of unprocessed cashew nuts

答案选项一定和方案的内容相关。

**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。**若有很多农民离开农村去城市中工作，则显然城市的就业压力就会更大，可以削弱方案推理。
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好处。
3. **除了腰果之外，政府对于其他的庄稼都没有相似的限制。**本选项无关于方案。
4. **加工农产品挣得钱要比在农村种庄稼挣的多。**本选项无关于方案。
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。**本选项无关于方案。
6. 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?

1. The amount of nonhazardous waste generated each year by the passenger-jet division has not increased significantly since 1994.
2. At least as many passenger jets were produced by the division last year as had been produced in 1994.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. The number of production workers assigned to the passenger-jet division was not significantly less in 1994 than it was last year.

**情景:**飞机制造商打算实施一个项目以减少整体污染排放。在这个项目开始以后，人均污染排放确实下降了。因此，这个计划达成了目的。

**推理：**本题中虽然有一个方案，但是最终的落脚点并不是让我们去评估这个方案的好坏，而是要我们去评估一个由人均数据推理出总体数据的推理。由于本题的前提是平均数的情况，结论是一个总体情况，所以显然是一个统计推理。

推理结构为：

前提：飞机制造商的人均污染排放下降。

结论：飞机制造商的总体污染排放下降。

我们需要考虑平均数陷阱，即，人均是否代表总数？人数（分母）是不是增加了？

**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**。
2. **去年制造客机的数量至少和1994年制造的数量一样。**
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。**
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。**
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。**只有本选项谈到了人数的问题，即，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。因此，只有本选项考虑到了平均数的陷阱。
6. 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?

1. Similar measures adopted in other places have failed to reduce the number of teenagers on the streets in the late evening.
2. The crimes committed by teenagers in the afternoon are mostly small thefts and inconsequential vandalism.
3. Teenagers are much less likely to commit serious crimes when they are at home than when they are not at home.
4. 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.
5. 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.

**情景：**未成年人犯罪是很可怕的。因此，Parktown政府想了各种方法让青少年们在晚上呆在家里。但是，由于大部分的犯罪是在下午发生的，所以就算青少年们晚上呆在家里也是没有用的。

**推理：**推理文段中有提到过一个方案，并没有让我们评估这个方案好坏，而是让我们削弱这个方案所基于的推理。推理文段基于的推理是：因为大部分的犯罪在下午发生，所以让青少年在晚上呆在家里没用。推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，在逻辑时间上，由于前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。本题为因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为大部分的犯罪在下午发生，所以让青少年在晚上呆在家里没用  
（因）前提：大部分的犯罪在下午发生  
（果）结论：让青少年在晚上呆在家里没用

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**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。**本选项不能反驳结论。
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。**如果下午时间都是小偷小摸，而晚上的时间都是严重犯罪的话，那么，让青少年晚上呆在家里就是有意义的，至少可以减少严重犯罪的可能。
3. **青少年在家中比不在家中有更低的可能性严重犯罪。**本选项和结论无关。
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。**本选项不能反驳结论。
5. P**arktown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。
6. 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?

* 1. No other line of cookware is superior to that which will carry the Kitchen name.
  2. Kitchen will not license the use of its name for any products other than the line of cookware.
  3. Makers of cookware will not find Kitchen a less attractive advertising vehicle because the magazine's name is associated with a competing product.
  4. Consumers who are not regular readers of Kitchen magazine will be attracted to the cookware by the Kitchen name.
  5. Kitchen is one of the most prestigious cooking-related magazines.

**情景：**厨房杂志决定向一个厨具冠名。但是，对于一个杂志来说，如果被冠名的厨具不好，则有可能会影响杂志的销售。幸运的是，该杂志将要冠名的这套厨具是最好的，因此，杂志可以不用担心冠名这套厨具会影响收入了。

**推理：**推理文段基于的推理是：因为将要冠名的这套厨具是最好的，所以不用担心冠名这套厨具会影响收入。推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，在逻辑时间上，由于前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。本题为因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为将要冠名的这套厨具是最好的，所以不用担心冠名这套厨具会影响收入

（因）前提：将要冠名的这套厨具是最好的  
（果）结论：不用担心冠名这套厨具会影响收入

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

1. **没有其它的厨具比这个要用Kitchen冠名的厨具好。**本选项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）。但是，重复前提是不能加强推理文段的。
2. **Kitchen不会冠名除了厨具以外的其他任何产品。**本选项不能反驳结论。
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。**本选项直接反驳了结论。若其它厨具发现这个杂志不再有吸引力了，那么将不会在这个杂志上投放广告，因此Kitchen其他的收入（包括广告费）肯定会降低。
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。**本选项讨论的是冠名后带来的额外优势。就算这个优势不存在，其依然不能反驳结论。因此，本选项不能加强推理文段。
5. **Kitchen杂志是最有声望的厨房类杂志之一。**本选项不能反驳结论。
6. 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?

1. When people increase their consumption of meat, they also tend to increase their consumption of grain.
2. The per capita consumption of meat in Baurisia is roughly the same across all income levels.
3. Per capita consumption of meat has not increased substantially in recent years in those countries from which Baurisia is likely to import meat.
4. It is more economical for Baurisians to import meat than grain.
5. During Baurisia's years of growing prosperity, the country's population has remained relatively stable.

**情景：**从前Baurisia是可以自给自足的，但是现在生活水平提高了，人们越来越愿意吃肉，一磅的肉需要花好几榜个谷物来生产，由于谷物的收成没有提升，所以Baurisia很快就得进口谷物了。

**推理：**推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，且前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为Baurisia的人均收入上升并且越来越喜欢吃肉，并且谷物的产量不会上升，所以Baurisia很快就要进口谷物了  
（因）前提：Baurisia的人均收入上升并且越来越喜欢吃肉，并且谷物的产量不会上升  
（果）结论：Baurisia很快就要进口谷物了

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**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。**若人们对肉的需求上升而对谷物的需求下降，那么Baurisia不一定需要进口谷物。本选项对其取非，所以可以加强推理文段。
  2. **对于所有的收入阶层，大家对于肉类的需求都相差无几。**本选项只描述了所有人对肉需求是否相同，并不能反驳要进口谷物这个结论，可以排除。
  3. **那些可能向Baurisia出口肉类的国家肉类人均消耗量没有增加。**本选项没有描述Baurisia的情况，不能反驳结论，可以排除。
  4. **Correct. Baurisia直接进口肉类比较进口谷物划算。**若直接进口肉类更划算，那么就算人均的肉消耗量上升，Baurisia也没有必要进口谷物，直接进口肉类就好，所以本选项可以反驳结论。
  5. **在Baurisia变得繁荣的这些年，其人口数量维持稳定。**若Baurisia人口数量变少，那么就算人均肉类需求量增加，Baurisia总的肉类需求量也不一定增加，因此Baurisia就不一定需要进口谷物来弥补肉类的不足了。本选项将其取非，可以加强推理文段。

1. 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?

* 1. The employees who agreed to participate in the test of the plan were among the company’s most self-motivated and independent workers.
  2. 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.
  3. Other companies that have achieved successful results from work-at-home plans have work forces that are substantially larger than that of XYZ.
  4. The volunteers who worked at home were able to communicate with other employees as necessary for performing the work.
  5. Recent changes in the way work is organized at XYZ’s company offices have not brought about any productivity increases.

**情景：**让员工在家里办公吧！XYZ公司认为员工在家里办公并不会影响工作效率，并且还能省下一些办公室的租赁成本。XYZ找了一些志愿者，研究发现这些志愿者表现的非常好。

**推理：**我们需要注意本题的问题。虽然题目中有一个方案，但是，问题并没有让我们评估这个方案，而是要我们削弱这个“the basis of the trial results ”而做出方案的过程。由于这个实验是基于一些志愿者效率没有变化，而最终的方案是要推广至整个公司的每一个人的，所以，实际上，结论的真正意思是，所有人都能保持效率不变。由于结论重复了前提，因此本题属于枚举推理。

所有人在家工作

效率不变

志愿者在家工作

效率不变

答案选项必须涉及“志愿者在家工作”或者给出与样本平行等价的另外一个样本的情况。

**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。**本选项提到了样本，其表明这些志愿者是没有代表性的（不能代表大多数员工），属于CQ1：样本代表性问题。
  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。**本选项不涉及样本。
  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，只有提到样本的选项才能成为备选选项。
  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。**本选项涉及了在家办公的优势，显然不是样本的范围。
  5. **现在的XYZ工作方式的变化并没有带来任何的产量增加。**本选项不涉及样本。

1. 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?

1. Sales of lead-based paint for use in homes was banned in Arumville in 1977.
2. Vehicle traffic in most residential areas of Arumville is heavier today than it was twenty years ago.
3. Some lead in the soil comes from deteriorating lead-based paint on the exteriors of buildings.
4. 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.
5. 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.

**情景：**孩子们的血液中的铅含量很高，他们的健康情况堪忧。但是我们发现，这帮孩子并不是住在有油漆中含铅的房子里，而更多的人是住在交通比较拥挤的地方，结论是：孩子们的血铅高是由于加在汽油里面的铅导致的。

**推理：**推理文段的前提中给出了一组统计关联的变量，即，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. 结论中两者是因果关系。其属于相关因果推理的典型特点，因此，本题是相关因果推理。

前提：“汽油含有的铅”和“孩子们的血铅含量”之间存在正相关关系

结论：孩子们的血铅高是由于加在汽油里面的铅导致的。

答案选项要么同时提及“汽油含有的铅”和“孩子们的血铅含量”，要么给“孩子们的血铅含量”另外一个原因。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **含有“铅”的颜料在1977年就不让售卖了。**本选项没有提及“汽油含有的铅”和“孩子们的血铅含量”，可以排除。
  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，所以本选项可以排除。
  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给出孩子们血铅高的原因，也就是人体中铅含量高并不一定是汽油导致的，可以削弱推理文段，但本题问的是加强，所以可以排除。
  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，本选项提出了一个“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：相关性存在问题。
  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。**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，所以无论住在有铅的房子里的孩子会不会吸食铅，本选项都不能评估整个相关因果推理，可以排除。

1. 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?

1. The cost of oil has fallen dramatically.
2. The reduction in the cost of solar-power equipment has occurred despite increased raw material costs for that equipment.
3. Technological changes have increased the efficiency of oil-fired power plants.
4. Most electricity is generated by coal-fired or nuclear, rather than oil-fired, power plants.
5. When the price of oil increases, reserves of oil not previously worth exploiting become economically viable.

**情景：**技术进步和减少的设备成本让太阳能转换电能变得更有效率。但是，经济可行性阈值却完全没有变化。

**推理：**本题是一个“A, however, 非B”型的题目，正常的前提和结论是：

前提：技术进步和减少的设备成本让太阳能转换电能变得更有效率

结论：经济可行性阈值应该会下降

推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，且前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为技术进步和减少的设备成本让太阳能转换电能变得更有效率，所以经济可行性阈值应该会下降  
（因）前提：技术进步和减少的设备成本让太阳能转换电能变得更有效率  
（果）结论：经济可行性阈值应该会下降

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

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。**在推理文段中，其实油价是一个量度的标准，真正比较的是经济效益，所以本选项不能反驳结论。
  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。**本选项在解释前提中“减少的设备成本”，不能反驳结论。
  3. **Correct. 技术的革新增加了火电的经济效益。**本选项直接谈及经济效益，可以有效的反驳结论。
  4. **大部分的电力是来自于煤电和核电而不是火电的。**本选项和结论无关。
  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。**本选项和结论无关。

1. 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?

1. Sulfites occur naturally in most wine.
2. The sulfites that can produce an allergic reaction are also commonly found in beverages other than wine.
3. Wines without added sulfites tend to be at least moderately expensive.
4. Apart from sulfites, there are other substances commonly present in wine that can trigger allergic reactions.
5. Wine without added sulfites sometimes becomes undrinkable even before the wine is sold to consumers.

**情景：**很多人喜欢喝酒，但是不能喝。这是因为酒中含有一种硫化物，它会让很多人出现过敏反应。现在好了，因为有些酿酒商提供了一些不添加硫化物的酒，所以这些会过敏的人终于可以不用害怕过敏了。

**推理：**推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，且前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为酒中不会额外添加亚硫酸盐了，所以那些喜欢喝酒但是害怕受到亚硫酸盐过敏的人可以不用冒着过敏的风险喝酒了。

（因）前提：酒中不会额外添加亚硫酸盐

（果）结论：那些喜欢喝酒但是害怕受到亚硫酸盐过敏的人可以不用冒着过敏的风险喝酒

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **Correct. 亚硫酸盐类在大部分酒中是自然就有的。**若本选项成立，那么即使酒中不额外添加亚硫酸盐，那么酒中依然含有亚硫酸盐，因此喝酒的人就依然会过敏。
  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，和本题的结论没有关系。
  3. **不加亚硫酸盐的酒至少不会过度的贵。**酒的贵贱问题和本题结论完全无关（结论讨论的是喝了酒之后会不会过敏的问题）。
  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。**本选项具有较高的迷惑性。请注意本题的结论，即，那些喜欢喝酒但是害怕受到亚硫酸盐过敏的人可以不用冒着过敏的风险喝酒。结论中的过敏，特指受到亚硫酸盐过敏，因此，其他的成分就算可以导致喝酒的人过敏，也不是受到亚硫酸盐的过敏，因此本选项和结论无关。
  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。**本选项和结论中讨论的过敏没有关系，可以排除。

1. 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

* 1. 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
  2. most counterfeiters who use electronic scanners counterfeit checks only for relatively large amounts of money
  3. the smallest dots on the proposed checks cannot be distinguished visually except under strong magnification
  4. most corporations served by these banks will not have to pay more for the new checks than for traditional checks
  5. the size of the smallest dots that generally available electronic scanners are able to reproduce accurately will not decrease significantly in the near future

**情景：**无论谁收到假币都得哭爹喊娘，所以根除假币刻不容缓。许多银行提出了方案：咱们用先进的技术让假币制造者望尘莫及。结论句为：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

**推理：**由于问题问的是方案基于的假设，所以推理文段的推理方式为方案推理。

本题的推理结构为：   
目标：In order to deter such counterfeiting  
方案：Issue to their corporate customers checks that contain dots too small to be accurately duplicated by any electronic scanner currently available

答案选项一定和方案的内容相关。

**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。**本选项没有提及方案，可以排除。
  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。**本选项没有提及方案，可以排除。
  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。**本选项提及了方案，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。**本选项提及了方案，但是给出了方案另外的优点，不属于方案的三个CQ。
  5. **Correct. 用电子扫描仪能制造的最小的点在未来一小段时间不会显著变小。**若用电子扫描仪能制造的最小的点会变小，那么方案就会在短时间变得无法防伪，使其不能达成目标，属于CQ1：方案的可行性问题。

1. 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?

1. Croton's jays lay their eggs in the nests of crookbeaks, which breed upon completing their southern migration.
2. The three species most closely related to crookbeaks do not migrate at all.
3. In the spring, Croton's jays migrate north in the company of Tattersall warblers.
4. Species other than Croton's jays occasionally accompany flocks of migrating crookbeaks.
5. In the spring, crookbeaks migrate north before Croton's jays do.

**情景：**Croton's jays是一种需要迁徙的鸟。这种鸟的迁徙通常是和另外一种鸟同时发生的，如果一只Croton's jays掉队了，那么它就会等下一波鸟来了之后再走。因此，我们认为Croton's jays这种鸟是没有方向感的。

**推理：**推理文段的前提描述了Croton's jays迁徙时的一个现象，结论中给出了Croton's jays出现这个现象的一个推测原因。因此，其是一个从现象回溯原因的推理（Croton's jays是先没有方向感，然后才不得不跟着别的鸟走的）。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为Croton's jays这种鸟是没有方向感的，所以如果一只Croton's jays掉队了，那么它就会等下一波鸟来了之后再走  
（果）前提：如果一只Croton's jays掉队了，那么它就会等下一波鸟来了之后再走  
（因）结论：Croton's jays这种鸟是没有方向感的

答案选项中要么给出产生“如果一只Croton's jays掉队了，那么它就会等下一波鸟来了之后再走”的另外一个原因，要么讨论“Croton's jays这种鸟是没有方向感的”与“如果一只Croton's jays掉队了，那么它就会等下一波鸟来了之后再走。”的联系。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **Croton's jays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。**本选项可以解释为什么Croton's jays会跟着Crookbeak前行，即，是因为要向Crookbeak这种鸟的巢里下蛋，所以才会选择跟着Crookbeak迁徙。属于CQ1：说明结果问题，可以削弱推理文段。
  2. **和Crookbeak最相近的三个种类的鸟从来不迁徙。**本选项即不能解释为什么Croton's jays会跟随迁徙，又没有提及因和果的联系，可以排除。
  3. **Correct. 在春季，Croton's jays会随着塔特萨尔莺的队伍向北迁徙**。本选项提及了因果的联系。试想，如果Croton's jays向北迁徙时是单独行动的。那么其显然可以否定没有方向感和跟随其它鸟迁徙的因果联系。因此，本选项可以成为原文的一个加强选项，属于CQ2：因果联系问题。
  4. **除掉Croton's jays，其他种类的鸟很少和Crookbeak一起成群迁徙。**本选项和因果皆没有联系。
  5. **在春天，Crookbeak会先于Croton's jays向北迁徙。**一定程度上，本选项也提出了一个因果联系的问题，即，有可能Croton's jays不会跟随任何鸟向北迁徙，自然削弱了原文的因果联系，属于CQ2：因果联系问题，可以削弱推理文段。

1. 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?

* + 1. Even biomedical researchers who are just beginning their careers are expected already to have published articles of major significance to the field.
    2. Contributions to the field of biomedical research are generally considered to be significant only if the work is published.
    3. The potential scientific importance of not-yet-published work is sometimes taken into account in decisions regarding the hiring or promotion of biomedical researchers.
    4. 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.
    5. 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.

**情景：**研究者一直认为它们的雇佣和升值是源自于他们发布文章的数量。但是，实际上，更重要的是出版物的质量和影响，而不是数量本身。

**推理：**本题问：“原文的信息，会和下列哪一个形成反驳关系”？因此，本题并不是让我们评估一个推理，而是依据推理文段的信息继续推断，其推理方式为：演绎推理。

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。**

1. 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?

1. Populations of deer and other wild animals that wolves typically prey on increased significantly in numbers from 1910 to 1915.
2. Prior to 1910, there were no legal restrictions in Hylantia on the hunting of wolves.
3. After 1910 hunters shot and wounded a substantial number of wolves, thereby greatly diminishing these wolves' ability to prey on wild animals.
4. Domestic sheep are significantly less able than most wild animals to defend themselves against wolf attacks.
5. The systematic hunting of wolves encouraged by the program drove many wolves in Hylantia to migrate to remote mountain areas uninhabited by humans.

**情景：**一般狼很少攻击羊。在1910年前的Hylantia却突然有很多羊被狼吃了。由于政府把羊的损失归因为了狼，所以政府奖励的杀狼的猎人。在1910年~1915年，确实有很多狼被杀了。但是，狼却更多的攻击羊了。

**推理：**推理文段中描述了一个方案，即，让猎人猎杀狼。推理文段的结论在说明这个方案实施以后，并没有达到预期的效果，即，羊反而更少了。问题上我们解释为何方案没有达成目标，因此，推理文段你的推理方式为方案推理。

推理结构为：   
目标：To reduce considerable numbers of sheep to wolves each year   
方案：The government began offering rewards to hunters for killing wolves

答案选项一定和方案的内容相关。

**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。**本选项没有提到方案，可以排除。
  2. **在1910年以前，没有对Hylantia捕猎者捕狼的限制法令。**本选项没有提到方案，可以排除。
  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。**本选项给出了“杀狼”之后可能带来的一个后果，即，狼不再有能力捕食野生动物，转而更多的捕食羊了。属于CQ3：方案的否定性副作用。
  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。**本选项没有提到方案，可以排除。
  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。**本选项描述了方案实施后的现象，不属于方案的三个CQ。

1. 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?

* 1. Many of Newtown's public school students do not graduate from high school.
  2. 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.
  3. The Newtown school board does not contemplate increasing the ratio of students to teachers in the 1990's.
  4. Teachers' colleges in and near Newtown produced fewer graduates in 1994 than in 1993.
  5. In 1993 Newtown's public schools received 40 percent more applications for teaching positions than there were positions available.

**情景：**1993年应聘教师的人数比1985年下降了5.7%，1994年应聘教师的人数比1985年下降了5.9%，且学生数量和老师辞职数量都在上升，但是，Newtown居然没有碰到教师短缺的现象。

**推理：**推理文段属于“A, however, 非B”型，所以正常的前提结论为：

前提：1993年应聘教师的人数比1985年下降了5.7%，1994年应聘教师的人数比1985年下降了5.9%

结论：Newtown在90是年代晚期碰到了教师短缺的现象

由于推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，且前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为1993年应聘教师的人数比1985年下降了5.7%，1994年应聘教师的人数比1985年下降了5.9%，所以Newtown在90是年代晚期碰到了教师短缺的现象。

（因）前提：1993年应聘教师的人数比1985年下降了5.7%，1994年应聘教师的人数比1985年下降了5.9%

（果）结论：Newtown在90是年代晚期碰到了教师短缺的现象

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **许多Newtown的公立学校的学生都没有从高中毕业。**本选项和推理文段的结论无关，可以排除。
  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。**如果学生数量还在上升，那么Newtown的老师短缺现象就更加严重了。
  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。**无论学校的管理层是否有考虑老师短缺的问题，都不会影响老师是否真正的短缺。
  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。**本选项解释了为什么1994年应聘老师比1993年应聘老师要少，但是和推理文段的结论无关，可以排除。
  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%。**若1993年收到的应聘者数量比待聘职位的数量多了很多，那么这证明1993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。

1. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. many people who watch little or no television do not own a computer
2. 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
3. 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
4. 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
5. 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

**情景：**电脑的普及让人们越来越缺乏交流了。在美国，凡是拥有电脑的人都比没有电脑的人要少看电视。但是，这个现象并没有表明用电脑导致看电视时间下降。

**推理：**推理文段属于“A, however, 非B”型，所以正常的前提结论为：

前提：凡是拥有电脑的人都比没有电脑的人要少看电视

结论：用电脑导致看电视时间下降

推理文段的前提中给出了一组统计关联的变量，即，in the United States, people who own computers watch, on average, significantly less television than people who do not own computers. 结论中两者是因果关系。其属于相关因果推理的典型特点，因此，本题是相关因果推理。

前提：“有电脑的人”和“看电视时间短”之间存在正相关关系

结论：用电脑**导致**看电视时间下降

答案选项要么同时提及“有电脑的人”和“看电视时间短”，要么给“看电视时间短”另外一个原因。

**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。**推理文段中的相关因果关系为用电脑和看电视的时间，本选项虽然涉及电视和电脑，但说的是看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），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。**本选项提及了一部分人的违背推理文段得出的因果关系，所以其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。
  3. **Correct. 美国的电脑拥有者大部分属于很少看电视的人群。**本选项给出了“看电视时间短”的另外一个原因，即，不是因为用电脑，而是本身就不爱看电视，可以削弱推理文段，属于CQ4：独立第三因素问题。
  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。**本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，因此可以排除。
  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。

由于(B)仅仅说明了一部分人的情况，所以削弱能力相较于(C)较弱，可以排除。

1. 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?

* 1. Y ignores the possibility that packaging goods in materials other than plastic might provide the same safety features that packaging in plastic offers.
  2. The economic disadvantages of using plastics as a means of packaging goods are not taken into consideration.
  3. Y attempts to shift the blame for the large amount of plastic in landfills from the users of plastic packaging to the legislators.
  4. Y does not consider the concern of some manufacturers that safety features spoil package appearances.
  5. Y wrongly assumes that X defends the interests of the manufacturers rather than the interests of the consumers.

**推理：**本题属于一种对话类的题目，这种题目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人用的CQ时，本题也就解出来了。。

X显然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，本选项直接涉及了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。**
6. 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?

1. 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.
2. The fertility rate of uncollared female rhinoceroses in the park has been increasing in the past few decades.
3. Any stress that female rhinoceroses may suffer as a result of being immobilized and handled has little or no negative effect on their fertility.
4. The male rhinoceroses in the wildlife park do not lose their collars as often as the park’s female rhinoceroses do.
5. The tranquilizer used in immobilizing rhinoceroses is the same as the tranquilizer used in working with other large mammals.

**情景：**现在这个世道，连犀牛都要安装GPS了。但是，犀牛可不像人一样，不可能老实的让你安装GPS，所以管理员们就必须麻醉犀牛。现在的情况是，凡是被经常麻醉的母犀牛的生育率都比较低，所以结论句为：Some substance in the tranquilizer inhibits fertility。

**推理：**在前提中可以发现象征着统计关联的句子，即，Female rhinoceroses that have been frequently recollared have significantly lower fertility rates than uncollared females，结论中两者是因果关系（recollar就意味着要注射麻醉剂）

前提：recollar（注射麻醉剂）和lower fertility rates之间存在正相关关系

结论：Some substance in the tranquilizer inhibits fertility

答案选项要么同时提及“recollar（注射麻醉剂）”和“lower fertility rates”，要么给lower fertility rates另外一个原因。

**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。**本选项没有提及lower fertility rates，并且更没有给出lower fertility rates产生的另外一个原因，可以排除。
  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。**本选项讨论的是没装项圈的犀牛的生育率情况，不是推理文段中lower fertility rates的这些犀牛，可以排除。
  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。**本选项同时提到了recollar（注射麻醉剂）和lower fertility rates，是一个间接因素问题，即，被麻醉---->紧张---->生育率受到影响，属于CQ2：因果间接性问题。
  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。**本选项没有提及lower fertility rates，并且更没有给出lower fertility rates产生的另外一个原因，可以排除。
  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。**本选项没有提及lower fertility rates，并且更没有给出lower fertility rates产生的另外一个原因，可以排除。

1. 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?

1. 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.
2. Plant sellers who sell rare wildflowers have no reasonably inexpensive alternative way to offer their wares directly to new gardeners.
3. The demand for rare wildflowers rarely exceeds the number of such plants that can be collected in the wild by plant sellers.
4. 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.
5. 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.

**情景：**我们不能再夸赞野生花漂亮了。由于野生的花很难被养殖，所以卖植物的人会直接去野外摘这些花。如果我们不再赞扬野生的花漂亮，那么应该可以组织野生的花被掠夺。

**推理：**推理文段给出了一个方案，即，we will no longer publish articles or accept advertisements praising the beauty of rare wildflowers，并且结论句是这个方案的目标。问题让我们削弱方案是否能达到预期的效果，因此文段的推理方式为：方案推理。

本题的推理结构为：   
目标：To halt this yearly plundering of our native plant populations   
方案：We will no longer publish articles or accept advertisements praising the beauty of rare wildflowers

答案选项一定和方案的内容相关。其实本题最重要的就是要说明就算没有杂志的引导，顾客们依然对野生花有兴趣。（方案无法达成目的）

**选项分析：**

* 1. **当新的花匠购买植物的时候，他们经常不能很好的照顾这个植物并且不会再次购买这个植物。**本选项和方案没有关系，花匠已经购买的植物应该是杂志已经展示过的，可以排除。
  2. **那些卖野生植物的人没有便宜的方法直接将他们售卖的植物展示给花匠。**若卖花的人可以不用杂志也能把美丽的花让花匠们看到的话，那么就算杂志不展示野生的花了，花匠们对于野生花的需求可能依然不会改变，从而使得杂志的方案无法达成目的，属于CQ1：方案的可行性问题。本选项将该其取非，可以加强推理文段。
  3. **对于稀有野生花的需求很少能超过它们实际的供给量。**本选项讨论是稀有野生花的产量问题，没有提及方案，可以排除。
  4. **稀有野生花的繁衍经常是依靠它们和别的生物的配合来完成的，比如那些能创造合适生存土壤的植物和能传播花粉的鸟。**本选项谈论的是稀有植物的繁衍方式，和推理文段中的方案无关，可以排除。
  5. **Correct. 售卖稀有野生植物得来的收入可以支持卖花的人研发低成本的技术来人工养殖这些花。**若有技术可以人工养这些稀有的花，那么这些卖花的人也就不用去野外采摘这些花了，这甚至可以减少稀有野生花的消耗，因此可以使得方案无法达成目的。

1. 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:

* 1. Two years ago, what proportion of the Greenville Times’s total revenue was generated by advertising sales?
  2. Has the circulation of the Greenville Times increased substantially in the last two years?
  3. Has there been a substantial turnover in personnel in the advertising sales force over the last two years?
  4. 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?
  5. Has the economy in Greenville and the surrounding regions been growing rapidly over the last two years?

**情景：**Greenville Times在两年前重组了广告销售部门。现在的现象是，在重组之后，广告的销售上升了。

**推理：**推理文段的结论实际上在问题中，即，the improvement in advertising sales can properly be attributed to the reorganization。在前提中，我们可以发现“重组”和“广告的销售”之间存在时间关联（after）。由于前提为时间关联，结论为因果关系，因此推理文段是相关因果推理。

前提：reorganization和advertising sales increased之间存在正相关关系

结论：The improvement in advertising sales can properly be attributed to the reorganization

答案选项要么同时提及reorganization和advertising sales increased，要么给advertising sales increased另外一个原因。

**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？** 本选项没有提及reorganization，它给出的是广告销售收入和总收入之间的关系，不能评估相关因果推理。
  2. **近两年来，Greenville Times的传播量有没有显著的上升？**本选项给出了advertising sales increased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CQ4：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？**本选项同(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？**本选项给出了advertising sales increased的另一个可能的原因，即，经济变好可能导致广告销售收入上升，属于CQ4：独立第三因素问题。

1. 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?

1. Whether the high marketing expenses of the highly competitive cereal market led to the increase in cereal prices
2. Whether cereal manufacturers use marketing techniques that encourage brand loyalty among consumers
3. Whether the variety of cereals available on the market has significantly increased over the last 10 years
4. Whether the prices that supermarkets charge for these cereals will reflect the lower prices the supermarkets will be paying the manufacturers
5. Whether the sales of certain types of cereal have declined disproportionately over the last 10 years

**情景：**最近谷物销量低迷。一个批发商宣布要降价20%，很多其它的批发商纷纷响应。因此，谷物的销量要上升了。

**推理：** 由于推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，且前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为很多批发商下调了谷物价格，所以谷物的销量要上升了

（因）前提：很多批发商下调了谷物价格

（果）结论：谷物的销量要上升了

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**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？**虽然本选项涉及了“价格”这个词项，但是谷物市场的竞争是一直存在的，所以如果批发价下调了，整体市场的价格还是会下调的，所以本选项不能评估因果推理。
  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？**无论谷物制造商有没有类似的营销技术，其都不能反驳销量将要上升的这个事实。
  3. **谷物的种类在过去的十年中是不是变多了？**本选项和结论无关。
  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，本选项直接质疑了因果间的联系，便宜的价格必须要反应在顾客购买的价格上才能令销量增长。
  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？**本选项和结论无关。

1. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. some of the medicinal substances found in lakes and rivers are harmless to humans even if taken in large quantities
2. some of the medicinal substances found in lakes and rivers can counteract possible harmful effects of other such substances found there
3. people who develop undesirable side effects when being treated with medicines that contain these substances generally have their treatment changed
4. most medicinal substances that reach lakes or rivers rapidly break down into harmless substances
5. disease-causing bacteria exposed to low concentrations of certain medicinal substances can become resistant to them

**情景：**新的技术让研究员们发现湖水以及河水指那个含有许多药物成分。如果大量服用这些药物成分，则可能导致人们患病。但是，现在河水以及湖水中的这种成分含量极低，但是，专家依然认为除掉这些成分是有助于人体健康的。

**推理：**推理文段属于“A, however, 非B”型，所以正常的前提结论为：

前提：河水以及湖水中的药物成分含量极低

结论：除掉这些成分是无助于人体健康的

由于推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，且前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为河水以及湖水中的药物成分含量极低，所以除掉这些成分是无助于人体健康的

（因）前提：河水以及湖水中的药物成分含量极低

（果）结论：除掉这些成分是无助于人体健康的

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**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。**无论大量的摄入是否会造成伤害，本选项都和结论中的除掉这些成分无关。
  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。**本选项提及了水中的药学成分，但是与推理文段的结论无关。
  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。**本选项和结论无关。
  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。**本选项提及了“药物成分”，但描述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。**本选项是“药物成分”的一个特殊特点，这个特点会导致我们无论水中含量多少，移除这些药物成分，都会有利于公共卫生。

1. 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?

1. The cost of shipping and handling meat has also risen sharply.
2. Livestock producers who currently use corn to feed their livestock have the option of switching to other kinds of feed.
3. The rising cost of feed is leading some livestock producers to leave the business, thereby reducing the future supply of meat.
4. Worldwide demand for grains other than corn has also increased.
5. The price of corn affects the retail price of a variety of other food products more than it affects the price of meat.

**情景：**近些日子的收成不好。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，所以，玉米价格的上涨不太可能带来肉价的上涨

**推理：** 由于推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，且前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为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，所以玉米价格的上涨不太可能带来肉价的上涨

（因）前提：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

（果）结论：玉米价格的上涨不太可能带来肉价的上涨

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **肉类的运输费和处理费也上涨了很多。**本选项给出了肉价会上涨的两个可能的原因，但是不能反驳结论，因此可以排除。
  2. **现在把玉米作为喂养粮食的畜牧业主可以选择其它的粮食喂养家畜。**无论业主选择什么东西来喂养家畜，都不能反驳玉米是否会带来肉价的上升这个结论。
  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。**粮食价格会导致一些恶性后果，这些后果会导致肉价上涨。因此本选项反驳了结论。
  4. **对于除掉玉米的粮食的需求上涨了。**无论玉米的需求量是否增加，其均与玉米和肉价之间的关系无关。
  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。**本选项提及“玉米价格”的特点。但是，无论玉米价格会影响什么样的产品，我们的结论均被限制在玉米价格与肉类产品的零售价的因果关系上，因此本选项和结论无关。

1. 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?

1. It fails to establish whether bacteria actually developed on Mars.
2. It fails to establish how likely it is that Martian bacteria were transported to Earth.
3. It fails to consider whether there were means other than meteorites by which Martian bacteria could have been carried to Earth.
4. It fails to consider whether all bacteria now on Earth could have arisen from transported Martian bacteria.
5. It fails to consider whether there could have been strains of bacteria that originated on Earth and later died out.

**情景：**火星是有可能和地球有联系的，有些火星的东西可能掉在了地球上。但是，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。因此，就算有来自火星的细菌，它们也灭绝了。

**推理：**推理文段的前提描述了一种状态，即，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。结论中给出了产生这个状态的推测原因。因此，其是一个从现象回溯原因的推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为就算有来自火星的细菌，它们也灭绝了，所以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  
（果）前提：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  
（因）结论：就算有来自火星的细菌，它们也灭绝了

答案选项中要么给出产生“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”的另外一个原因，要么同时讨论“就算有来自火星的细菌，它们也灭绝了”与“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”。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **文段没有建立是否细菌真正的在火星上存在。**本选项提到了“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。**本选项没有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，本选给出了为什么细菌蛋白质差异很小的另一个原因，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。**如果本选项说的是所有的地球上的细菌种族都先出现，而后灭绝，那么其也说明了结果。但是如果仅仅谈及某些细菌，则其不能评估推理文段。

1. 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

1. changes in the population density of both Parkdale and Meadowbrook over the past four years
2. how the rate of population growth in Meadowbrook over the past four years compares to the corresponding rate for Parkdale
3. the ratio of violent to nonviolent crimes committed during the past four years in Meadowbrook and Parkdale
4. the violent crime rates in Meadowbrook and Parkdale four years ago
5. how Meadowbrook's expenditures for crime prevention over the past four years compare to Parkdale's expenditures

**情景：**在Meadowbrook地区，严重犯罪率较四年以前上升了40%。在Parkdale地区则只上升了10%。因此，Meadowbrook的居民相对于Parkdale的居民更容易遭受严重的犯罪。

**推理：**推理文段的前提描述的是两个城市的百分比情况，而结论描述的事件是相关与具体人数的，因此我们需要考虑百分比陷阱。

**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。因此，本选项仅仅谈及了实际数字，没有谈及实际数字和百分比的关系。
  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。**本选项没有提及犯罪率和具体子数字的关系，可以排除。
  3. **四年来Meadowbrook和Parkdale两地严重与不严重犯罪的比例。**推理文段被限制在严重犯罪率，并不是严重犯罪和不严重犯罪的比率。
  4. **Correct. Meadowbrook和Parkdale在四年以前的严重犯罪率是多少。**推理文段基于的是前提中给出的相较于以前的增长率，但是前提中并没有给出绝对值，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。因此，本选项谈及了百分比的陷阱。
  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。**犯罪防治支出和犯罪比率没有关系，可以排除。

1. 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?

1. world-class athletes turn in record performances without such water
2. frequent physical exercise increases the body’s ability to take in and use oxygen
3. the only way to get oxygen into the bloodstream so that it can be absorbed by the muscles is through the lungs
4. lack of oxygen is not the only factor limiting human physical performance
5. the water lost in exercising can be replaced with ordinary tap water

**推理：**本题问法比较特殊，要求我们五个选项中找到一个同黑体字的作用相同的选项。实际上，通过分析推理文段可知，黑体字是Such water would be useless in improving physical performance的原因，因此我们去找Such water would be useless in improving physical performance的另外一个原因即可。

**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。**本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。**显然本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。**本选项讨论的是缺氧的原理，不是另外一个原因。
  5. **在运动中丢失的水可以直接用普通自来水来弥补。**本选项是“补充”水的原理，不能说明为什么XYO水没用。

1. 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?

1. Whether populations of the other species on which deer tick larvae feed are found only in areas also inhabited by white-footed mice
2. 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
3. Whether the infected deer tick population could be controlled by increasing the number of animals that prey on white-footed mice
4. 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
5. Whether the other species on which deer tick larvae feed harbor any other bacteria that ticks transmit to humans

**情景：** 莱姆病是由于被肩突硬蜱传播给人类的细菌造成的。肩突硬蜱感染这种病的时间是它们还在幼虫时期。很多肩突硬蜱在幼虫时期是吃白足鼠的，而白足鼠带有致病菌。但是，有很多肩突硬蜱的幼虫是吃其它动物的，如果这些其它动物的数量上升，那么含有细菌的肩突硬蜱就会下降。

**推理：** 由于推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，且前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为有很多肩突硬蜱的幼虫是吃其它动物的，并且其它动物的数量上升，所以含有细菌的肩突硬蜱会下降

（因）前提：有很多肩突硬蜱的幼虫是吃其它动物的，并且其它动物的数量上升

（果）结论：含有细菌的肩突硬蜱会下降

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **肩突硬蜱的幼虫所吃的其它物种居住的地方是不是仅在白脚老鼠也居住的地方？**无论肩突硬蜱的幼虫所食用的物种住在哪里，都和推理文段的结论无关，可以排除。
  2. **Correct. 现在肩突硬蜱的幼虫的数量是否受到食物的限制？**如果肩突硬蜱的幼虫现在食物不足的话，那么当食物种类和数量增加的时候，只能活更多的肩突硬蜱，而不会减少吃某种食物的幼虫的数量。
  3. **被感染的肩突硬蜱的幼虫的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？**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。
  4. **成年没有被感染的肩突硬蜱的幼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？**无论成虫是否可能感染病菌，其均不影响感染病菌的幼虫数量的减少而引起的总数量的减少。
  5. **肩突硬蜱的幼虫吃的其它种类食物是否含有可以传播给人类的细菌？** 就算有这样的细菌，其也属于对于前提中的一小部分的质疑，不能评估整个推理。

1. 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?

* 1. The population of Mooreville is not expected to increase significantly in the next ten years.
  2. The Transit Authority also plans a 5 percent increase in the number of bus trips on routes that connect to subways.
  3. The Transit Authority projects that the number of Mooreville residents who commute to work by automobile will increase in the next ten years.
  4. Most of the projected increase in ridership is expected to occur in off-peak hours when trains now are sparsely used.
  5. The 5 percent increase in the number of train trips can be achieved without an equal increase in Transit Authority operational costs.

**情景：**Mooreville的地铁由于乘客人数众多而比较堵塞。在未来的十年里，乘客人数还要增长20%。为了保证地铁不进一步堵塞，政府机构打算增开5%批次的列车。

**推理：**推理文段中描述了一个方案，即，政府机构打算增开5%批次的列车。问题要我们评估这个方案是否可以达成目标，因此，推理文段你的推理方式为方案推理。

推理结构为：   
目标：To ensure that the incidence of delays due to crowding does not increase   
方案：The authority plans to increase the number of daily train trips by only 5 percent over the same period

答案选项一定和方案的内容相关。由于本题的问题问的是哪一项可以让方案达成目标，所以本题我们只需考虑CQ1：方案的可行性问题。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **未来十年内，Mooreville的人口数不会增加。**人口数增加并不代表乘坐地铁的人数增加，所以本选项和方案无关。
  2. **Mooreville打算在到地铁站的路途上增加5%的公共汽车。**本选项和方案无关。
  3. **在未来10年内，用汽车上班的Mooreville人将会显著增加。**本选项和方案无关。
  4. **Correct. 大部分要增加的客流量都被认为会在非高峰期增加。**若是大部分的客流平均的增加，那么20%的增长量会让仅增加了5%批次的地铁更加拥堵。反之，若大部分的客流都在非高峰期增加，那么不用增加批次也可能保证客运，因此，本选项是可以加强推理文段，属于CQ1：方案的可行性问题。
  5. **增加5%的地铁次数不会给Mooreville带来同等增加的运营费。**本选项涉及方案，属于方案的一个否定性副作用。但是，由于题目中已经限定了评估方向为CQ1，所以不考虑本选项所提及的副作用问题。

1. 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?

1. County X and County Y are adjacent to each other, and both are located in the windiest area of the state.
2. The total population of County Y is substantially greater than that of County X.
3. Some of the electricity generated by wind farms in County Y would be purchased by users outside the county.
4. Wind farms require more land per unit of electricity generated than does any other type of electrical-generation facility.
5. 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.

**情景：** 风力涡轮机需要空旷的土地。X国家和Y国家的地形差不多，但是X国家的人口密度显然大于Y国家。因此，这个风力涡轮机应该放在Y国家。

**推理：** 本题我们需要从先理解一下结论。结论说风力涡轮机应该放在Y国家的真正原因其实是推理文段认为，Y国的空旷地方多。只有空旷地方多的国家才是更适合安装风力涡轮机的国家。由此可知，真正的前提和结论为：

前提：Y国的人口密度小

结论：Y国空旷的地方多

由于推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，且前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为有很多肩突硬蜱的幼虫是吃其它动物的，并且其它动物的数量上升，所以含有细菌的肩突硬蜱会下降

（因）前提：Y国的人口密度小

（果）结论：Y国空旷的地方多

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**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。**本选项和空旷地方多少没有联系。
  2. **Y的人口数量要远远大于X的。**人口多少和面积空旷与否没有关系。
  3. **有些Y由风力发出的电能被在Y之外的人买走。**本选项提及是电能最后的归属问题，和地区空旷与否没有关系。
  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。**本选项提及的是风力发电和其它发电相比需要土地的情况，和推理文段的结论没有联系。
  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。**本选项反驳了结论。虽然X的人口密度大，但是若X的人大都住在一起，那么空旷的地方可能反而要多于Y。

1. 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-Mechanic’s chip as a result of the apparent advantage described above, each of the following would have to be true EXCEPT:

* 1. There will be applications in which the speed attainable by an electronic switch is not essential.
  2. Switches used on electronic chips that contain only 12,000 switches are more vulnerable to radiation damage than the switches on Micro-Mechanic’s chip will be.
  3. There will be applications for computer chips in environments where the chips may have to survive intense radiation.
  4. 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.
  5. Manufacturers are able to protect electronic computer chips against exposure to intense radiation, where this protection is necessary.

**推理：**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。由于本题不需要我们评估推理文段，所以其属于：演绎推理。

**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。**本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。**本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即可。
  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。**本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。

1. 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?

1. When the salt concentration of the fluid on the airway surfaces of healthy people is raised artificially, the salt concentration soon returns to normal.
2. A sample of the antibiotic was capable of killing bacteria in an environment with an unusually low concentration of salt.
3. When lung tissue from people with cystic fibrosis is maintained in a solution with a normal salt concentration, the tissue can resist bacteria.
4. Many lung infections can be treated by applying synthetic antibiotics to the airway surfaces.
5. High salt concentrations have an antibiotic effect in many circumstances.

**情景：**健康的肺能生产自然的抗体。但是，有囊肿性纤维化病的病人却不能攻击入侵的细菌。研究发现，这些病人肺中的含盐量很高。因此，科学家认为是高盐度让抗体失效的。

**推理：**在前提中可以发现象征着统计关联的句子，即，The fluid on airway surfaces in the lungs of people with cystic fibrosis has an abnormally high salt concentration，结论中两者是因果关系。

前提：an abnormally high salt concentration和the antibiotic ineffective之间存在正相关关系

结论：The high salt concentration is what makes the antibiotic ineffective

答案选项要么同时提及an abnormally high salt concentration和the antibiotic ineffective，要么给the antibiotic ineffective另外一个原因。

**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。**本选项讨论的是正常人的气道不会允许具有高盐度的液体，与推理文段中的因果没有关系，可以排除。
  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。**本选项描述的是低盐度时抗体的表现，并没有谈及高盐度的问题，可以排除。
  3. **Correct. 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。**合成抗体和自然抗体没有关系，因此本选项可以排除。
  5. **高盐浓度在很多情况下具有抗体的效果。**本选项描述的是高盐度的一个属性，可以排除。

1. 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?

1. 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.
2. The antibiotic produced by the lungs is effective at killing harmful bacteria even when salt concentrations are below levels typical of healthy lungs.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.

**情景：**健康的肺能生产自然的抗体。但是，有囊肿性纤维化病的病人却不能攻击入侵的细菌。研究发现，这些病人肺中的含盐量很高。因此，科学家认为是高盐度让抗体失效的。

**推理：**在前提中可以发现象征着统计关联的句子，即，The fluid on airway surfaces in the lungs of people with cystic fibrosis has an abnormally high salt concentration，结论中两者是因果关系。

前提：an abnormally high salt concentration和the antibiotic ineffective之间存在正相关关系

结论：The high salt concentration is what makes the antibiotic ineffective

答案选项要么同时提及an abnormally high salt concentration和the antibiotic ineffective，要么给the antibiotic ineffective另外一个原因。

**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。

答案选项为(D)。

1. 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?

1. It does not cost significantly more to transport goods to Burland by truck than it does to transport goods by train and barge.
2. The number of cars traveling over the bridge into Burland is likely to increase slightly over the next two years.
3. 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.
4. Barges that arrive at Burland typically wait several hours for their turn to be unloaded.
5. Most trucks transporting goods into Burland return to the mainland empty.

**情景：**Trancorp现在都是用卡车向Burland运输物资。现在发现火车和驳船运输的速度要比卡车更快。因为，为了减少运输时间，Trancorp打算用火车和驳船来向Burland运输物资。

**推理：**推理文段给出了一个方案，即，Trancorp plans to switch to trains and barges to transport goods to Burland。问题让我们削弱方案是否能达到预期的效果，因此文段的推理方式为：方案推理。

本题的推理结构为：   
目标：To reduce shipping time   
方案：Trancorp plans to switch to trains and barges to transport goods to Burland

答案选项一定和方案的内容相关。

**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。**如果用汽车送货更贵，则
  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。**汽车数量上升和方案无关。
  3. **因为有太多的汽车走大桥了，所以那些路的状况都很差。**本选项解释了汽车为什么会速度慢，但是和方案无关。
  4. **Correct. 到达Burland的驳船需要等很长的一段时间来卸货。**本选项给出了方案可行性问题，其表示方案有可能无法达成减少时间的目的。
  5. **大部分的送货到Burland的汽车都会空车返回。**汽车是否会空车返回和方案无挂你，可以排除。

1. 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?

* + 1. 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.
    2. 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.
    3. 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.
    4. 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.
    5. As compared to twenty years ago, a greater percentage of the coal mined in Balzania today comes from surface mines.

**情景：**二十年前，Balzania开始向开垦土地的人征收费用。自从开始征收费用后，比较奇怪的是，虽然开垦的技术没有变化，但是每吨的煤的费用反而下降了。

**推理：**本题属于“A, however,非B”的类型。正常的前提和结论为：

前提：征收费用前和征收费用后的开垦技术没有变化

结论：每吨煤的费用应该也不变（实际是上升的，因为有了开垦费用）

由此可知，本题显然属于用相似推导相似的题目，属于类比推理。

本题的推理结构为：

征收费用前 征收费用后

略

每吨煤的费用

略

每吨煤的费用

类比推理一共具有两个评估方向，要么提到“征收费用前”或者“征收费用后”，要么给出与这两个案例相平行等价的案例C。

**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。**本选项显然没有提到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。**本选项提到的是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，本选项提出了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**。本选项讲的是矿藏的原理，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。**本选项给出了两个案例的不同点，但是在强度上不如(C)。

1. 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?

1. 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.
2. For people who immigrated to Jurania during the 1980s, fish was less likely to be a major part of their diet than was poultry.
3. In 1989 Juranians consumed twice as much poultry as fish.
4. For a significant proportion of Jurania's population, both fish and poultry products were a regular part of their diet during the 1980s.
5. Per capita consumption of fish in Jurania was lower in 1989 than in 1980.

**推理：**通过问题问法可知，本题不是要我们去评估推理文段。因此，本题为演绎推理。

**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，原文没有提到过利润。
  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）

1. 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?

* 1. Whether the products shipped by TrueSave are more vulnerable to incurring damage during shipping than are typical electronic products
  2. Whether electronic products are damaged more frequently in transit than are most other products shipped by mail-order companies
  3. Whether a sizable proportion of returned items are returned because of damage already present when those items were packed for shipping
  4. 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
  5. Whether TrueSave continually monitors the performance of the shipping companies it uses to ship products to its customers

**情景：**TrueSave公司打算给邮件包上一个更贵的新包装。公司的经理认为总体成本并不会改变，因为新包装所增加的成本和原包装导致损坏而带来的赔偿成本相同。

**推理：**推理文段的前提和结论属于明显的“相似推导相似”型。即，因为两种成本相同，所以总体成本不会改变。因此，推理文段属于类比推理。

本题的推理结构为：

旧包装 新包装

略

总成本

略

总成本

类比推理一共具有两个评估方向，要么提到“旧包装”或者“新包装”，要么给出与这两个案例相平行等价的案例C。

**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？**本选项没有提及案例名称。
  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？**本选项没有提及案例名称。
  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？**如果确有很大一部分这样的货品，则在包装改进之后，仍旧需要赔偿换新包装以前那么多钱，两者的相似点就消失了。
  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？**本选项没有提及案例名称。
  5. **TrueSave会不会继续监督配送其货品的公司？**本选项虽然提到了案例名词，但是相较于(C)，显然削弱结论的程度较弱。

1. 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?

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. In Tribnia the cost of producing a given quantity of coal has declined over the past five years.

**推理：**通过问题问法可知，本题不是要我们去评估推理文段。因此，本题为演绎推理。

**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。**推理文段指出，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X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。**总量和人均以及人数的关系是无法从推理文段中得知的。
  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。**总量和人均以及人数的关系是无法从推理文段中得知的。
  5. **在Tribnian，生产单位数量的煤的成本在过去五年下降了。**推理文段没有提到成本的问题，产出高和低与成本之间无必然关系。

1. 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?

1. Some of the by-products of processing cashews are used for manufacturing paints and plastics.
2. Other countries in which cashews are processed subsidize their processing plants.
3. More people in Kernland are engaged in farming cashews than in processing them.
4. Buying unprocessed cashews at lower than world market prices enables cashew processors in Kernland to sell processed nuts at competitive prices.
5. A lack of profitable crops is driving an increasing number of small farmers in Kernland off their land and into the cities.

**情景：**Kernland的政府限制了未处理的腰果出口。如果说这个限制可以被打破的话，那么农民将会有更多的是收入。但是，若打破限制可能会让城市的就业问题更加严重。

**推理：**本题同75题基本相同，此处不做赘述。

答案选项一定和方案的内容相关。

**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。**本选项描述的是生产腰果过程中的副产品还能用来干什么，无关乎于本题的方案，可以排除。
  2. **其它处理腰果的国家会补贴他们的处理厂。**本选项和方案无关。
  3. **在Kernland，种腰果的人数要多于处理腰果的人数。**种腰果的人数多少和方案无关。
  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。**本选项描述的腰果买卖的性质，与推理文段中的方案无关。
  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。**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。

1. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. 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
2. the number of young adults who do regular volunteer work is on the increase
3. 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
4. it is rare for a person to keep up a regular schedule of volunteer work throughout his or her life
5. some people find that keeping a commitment to do regular volunteer work becomes a source of stress in their lives

**情景：**当人们帮助别人时，大脑会释放出一种让人感觉很爽的物质。凡是经常性参加志愿工作的人都会比不参加的人更加长寿。但是，就算是志愿工作不能导致人们长寿，这个数据也依然会是这样。

**推理：**本题属于“A, however,非B”的类型。正常的前提和结论为：

前提：凡是经常性参加志愿工作的人都会比不参加的人更加长寿

结论：志愿工作导致人们长寿

在前提中，我们可以发现“经常性参加志愿工作”和“长寿”之间存在统计关联。由于前提为统计关联，结论为因果关系，因此推理文段是相关因果推理。

前提：volunteering和longevity之间存在正相关关系

结论：Volunteering boosts longevity

答案选项要么同时提及volunteering和longevity，要么给longevity另外一个原因。

**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。**本选项解释了为什么参加志愿工作的人长寿，即，因为女性本来活的时间就长，属于CQ4：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。**年轻人并不代表活的时间长，因此本选项不能解释长寿，也没有提到做志愿工作。
  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。**本选项没有提到“长寿”的问题，可以排除。
  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工作。**本选项没有提到“长寿”的问题，可以排除。
  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。**没有理由相信压力会导致短寿。

1. 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?

* 1. 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.
  2. The first describes a practice that the argument seeks to explain; the second presents part of the argument's explanation of that practice.
  3. The first introduces a practice that the argument seeks to evaluate; the second provides grounds for holding that the practice cannot achieve its objective.
  4. The first introduces a policy that the argument seeks to evaluate; the second provides grounds for holding that the policy is not needed.
  5. 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.

**推理：**第一个黑体字给出了一个方案，这个方案的好坏在后续的文段中被评估了。第二个黑体字则是告诉我们第一个黑体字所提及的方案是可以被其它方式来代替的。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **第一个黑体字描述了一个论证试图去证明的方案；第二个黑体字描述了一个用来支持那方案的证明的判断。**第一个黑体字描述的方案是论证不支持的。
  2. **第一个黑体字描述了一个论证试图去解释的方案；第二个黑体字给出了一部分论证对于这个方案的解释。**第一个黑体字描述的方案是论证不支持的。
  3. **第一个黑体字描述了一个论证试图去评估的方案；第二个黑体字认为这个方案不能达成它的目的。**第二个黑体字并不是说现有方案不能达成目标，而是说有替代方案可以备选。
  4. **Correct. 第一个黑体字描述了一个论证试图去评估的方案；第二个黑体认为这个方案是不需要的。**
  5. **第一个黑体字给出了一个对论证试图去评估的方针的支持；第二个黑体字提出了这个方案应该被废除的证据。**第一个黑体字本身就是一个方案，不是对方案的支持。

1. 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?

1. The Sepphoris mosaics are not composed exclusively of types of stones found naturally in the Sepphoris area.
2. There is no single region to which all the species depicted in the Sepphoris mosaics are native.
3. No motifs appear in the Sepphoris mosaics that do not also appear in the mosaics of some other Roman city.
4. All of the animal figures in the Sepphoris mosaics are readily identifiable as representations of known species.
5. There was not a common repertory of mosaic designs with which artisans who lived in various parts of the Roman Empire were familiar.

**情景：**古罗马的Sepphoris城发现了很多宝贝，但是这些宝贝上画的动物好像都不在Sepphoris生活。由此考古学家们得出一个结论：这些宝贝一定是那些旅游到Sepphoris的艺术家们创造的。

**推理：**本题的前提和结论描述的是不同的事件，并且前提描述的事件在逻辑时间上是落后于结论发生的时间的。因此，推理文段是果因推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为宝贝们是那些旅游到Sepphoris的艺术家们创造的，所以古罗马的Sepphoris城发现了很多宝贝都不是Sepphoris制造的  
（果）前提：古罗马的Sepphoris城发现了很多宝贝上画的动物都不生活在Sepphoris   
（因）结论：宝贝们是那些旅游到Sepphoris的艺术家们创造的

答案选项中要么给出产生“古罗马的Sepphoris城发现了很多宝贝上画的动物都不生活在Sepphoris”的另外一个原因，要么讨论“宝贝们是那些旅游到Sepphoris的艺术家们创造的”与“古罗马的Sepphoris城发现了很多宝贝上画的动物都不生活在Sepphoris”之间的关系。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **Sepphoris的镶嵌工艺品不是完全由天然发现于Sepphoris这个地区的石头组成的。**无论这些镶嵌工艺品由什么组成，都和推理文段的因和果无关，可以排除。
  2. **没有一个地方是所有Sepphoris的镶嵌工艺品描绘的物种都是那里的土著物种。**本选项和推理文段的因果没有关系，可以排除。
  3. **没有任何一个出现在Sepphoris的镶嵌工艺品中的图案是也出现在其他的罗马城市的。**本选项讨论的是镶嵌工艺品的图案是什么样子，和推理文段中的因和果没有关系，可以排除。
  4. **所有在Sepphoris的镶嵌工艺品中出现的动物形象都是已知物种。**本选项和(C)相同，都是讨论图案问题，可以排除。
  5. **Correct. 没有一个住在罗马各个地方的人都拥有的普遍的镶嵌工艺设计范本。**假设有这样一个范本，那么显然就可以给出“古罗马的Sepphoris城发现了很多镶嵌工艺品上画的动物都不生活在Sepphoris”另外的一个原因，即，这些动物都是人照着范本上画的，不是其他城市的人画的，属于CQ2：说明结果问题。

1. 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?

1. The first is evidence that has been used to support a conclusion that the argument criticizes; the second is that conclusion.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.

**推理：**第一个黑体字描述了一个现象，这个现象的原因在后文一直被探寻。第二个黑体字给出了原因的一种，即，有一半以上是假的。论证最后是不同意这个结论的，并且给出了另外一个原因。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **Correct. 第一个黑体字是一个用来支持论证批判的结论的是一个证据；第二个黑体字是那个结论。**
  2. **第一个黑体字是一个用来支持论证批判的结论的是一个证据；第二个黑体字是一个论证持有的立场。**论证最后是不同意这个结论的。
  3. **第一个黑体字是一个用来支持论证接受的结论的是一个证据；第二个黑体字是论证的立场。**本选项中，第一个黑体字没有错误，因为文章中给出的两个原因共用这一个现象，因此这个现象支持了两个结论。第二个黑体字所持有的立场不是论证支持的立场。
  4. **第一个黑体字是用来支持论证持有的结论的一个中间结论；第二个黑体字是论证反驳的立场。**第一个黑体字是一个证据而不是结论。
  5. **第一个黑体字是论证争论的声明；第二个黑体字是基于这个声明而产生的结论。**论证并没有对第一个黑体字所描述的现象产生任何异议（Correctly）。

1. 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?

1. Kravonians with more than one college degree earn more, on average, than do Kravonians with only one college degree.
2. The percentage of Kravonians who attend college in order to earn higher salaries is higher now than it was several years ago.
3. 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.
4. The average salary in Kravonia for jobs that do not require a college degree will not increase over the next four years.
5. Few members of the Kravonian workforce earned their degrees in other countries.

**情景：** 有文凭的人比没有文凭的人挣得钱多。在Kravonia这个国家，参加大学的人变多了。因此，Kravonia的平均工资将会提高。

**推理：** 由于推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，且前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为参加大学的人变多了，所以平均工资将会提高

（因）前提：参加大学的人变多了

（果）结论：平均工资将会提高

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**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。**本选项提到了“薪资”，但是并不是有学位的和没有学位的相比较。因此，本选项不能反驳结论。
  2. **为了挣得高薪而进入大学学习的人比以前多了一些。**本选项讨论的是拥有“大学文凭”的目的，不能反驳结论。
  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。**若本选项成立，则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。**本选项和结论无关。
  5. **很少有Kravonia的人从别的地方拿到文凭。**本选项讨论的是Kravonia的人的性质。

1. 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?

1. The pipeline’s construction will disturb sediments at the bottom of the lake, dispersing into the water toxic pollutants that have settled there.
2. 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.
3. The leak-preventing technology has been in use for several years without any pipeline in which it is installed developing serious leaks.
4. 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.
5. 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.

**情景：**Konfa曾经被污染的很严重，现在被治理的很好。但是，最近政府打算在Konfa湖的湖底安装一条输油管道。有些人担心安装输油管道可能会导致湖水再次被污染。因此，只要有一个防止漏油的技术有效，那么这些担心就是多余的。

**推理：**本题我们需要先理解推理文段结论的意思。结论说的是：“只要这个技术好，我们就完全不用担心被污染。”在前提中，这个技术仅仅是防止漏油的，而漏油显然仅仅是输油管道造成污染的一种情况。因此，推理文段用了一种情况去推广到所有情况，属于枚举推理。

所有情况

不污染

不漏油的情况

不污染

答案选项必须涉及“不漏油的情况”或者给出与样本平行等价的另外一个样本的情况。

**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。**本选项给出了另外一个样本，即，除了漏油会污染外，还有别的原因可能导致污染。属于CQ2：其它样本问题。
  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。**本选项没有提及样本。
  3. **输油管的防漏技术从来没带来过严重的漏油事件。**本选项没有提及样本。
  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。**本选项没有提及样本。
  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。**本选项没有提及样本。

1. 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 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. in the tropics, peanuts, a staple of these island residents, support a mold growth that produces aflatoxin
2. the liver is more sensitive to carcinogens, of which aflatoxin may be one, than most other bodily organs
3. casein is not the only protein contained in milk
4. powdered milk is the most appropriate form in which to send milk to a tropical destination
5. the people who were given the donated milk had been screened for their ability to digest milk

**推理：**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。因此，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

1. 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?

1. Partorian trucking companies have so far used triple-trailer trucks on lightly traveled sections of major highways only.
2. 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.
3. Very few fatal collisions involving trucks in Partoria are collisions between two trucks.
4. In Partoria, the safety record of the trucking industry as a whole has improved slightly over the past ten years.
5. 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.

**情景：**常识是不对的，最大的卡车反而是最安全的。数据表明，三个车厢的卡车在事故率上反而比一个或者两个车厢的卡车更低，因此，为了减少事故率，还是用三个车厢的卡车吧。

**推理：**推理文段的前提中给出了一组统计关联的变量，即，The very largest trucks—those with three trailers—had less than a third of the accident rate of single-and double-trailer trucks. 结论中两者的因果关系是用“目标—方案”来体现的。

前提：“三个车厢的卡车”和“事故率更低”之间存在正相关关系

结论：为了让事故率更低，用三个车厢的卡车吧。

答案选项要么同时提及“三个车厢的卡车”和“事故率更低”，要么给“事故率更低”另外一个原因。

**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。**本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。
  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。**本选项讨论的是Paroria的性质，不能评估推理文段。
  3. **很少的事故是在两个卡车之间发生的。**本选项讨论的是事故发生的原理。
  4. **卡车工业在Partoria地的安全记录在过去的十年中上升了。**本选项讨论的是卡车工业整体的情况，属于前提中提及的原理。
  5. **在Partoria，三厢卡车的载货量少于一厢卡车的三倍。**本选项属于卡车载货的原理，没有提及因果。

1. 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?

* 1. 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.
  2. Only when the Egyptians stopped the practice of toasting grain were their stone-lined grain-toasting pits available for baking bread.
  3. Heating a wheat kernel destroys its gluten, a protein that must be present in order for yeast to leaven bread dough.
  4. 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.
  5. Because the husk of the new variety of wheat was more easily removed, flour made from it required less effort to produce.

**情景：**酵母可以发酵面包。在那些埃及人只做未发酵面包的年代，酵母一定是被无意识的混入到了面包之中。埃及人发现酵母是和埃及人开始种植新的农作物时间巧合的。这个新的作物在去壳的时候不用加热。

**推理：**推理文段的结论在问题中，即，问哪个选项证明了两个事件是因果相连的。

推理文段的前提中给出了一组时间关联（coincide）的变量，结论中两者是因果关系。

前提：“酵母虽然经常性的被无意识的加入面包中但是发酵面包很晚才发现”和“新型小麦的发现（不用烘烤就能把可食用部分拿出来）”之间存在正相关关系

结论：被加热导致酵母没有被发现

答案选项要么同时提及“酵母虽然经常性的被无意识的加入面包中但是发酵面包很晚才发现”和“新型小麦的发现（不用烘烤就能把可食用部分拿出来）”，要么给“新型小麦的发现（不用烘烤就能把可食用部分拿出来）”另外一个原因。

**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。**本选项提及的是发酵面包和未发酵面包的关系，和推理文段的CQ没有关系。
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。**本选项描述了烤面包的地点，和推理文段的因果都没有关系。
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，本选项建立了“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。**本选项提及了“新型小麦”的一个特点，但是没有提及推理文段中的因果。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。**本选项提及了“新型小麦”的一个特点，但是没有提及推理文段中的因果。无法评估相关因果推理。
6. 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?

1. Kravonians with more than one college degree earn little more, on average, than do Kravonians with only one college degree.
2. The average number of years Kravonian college students remain enrolled before completing a degree has been increasing over the past several years.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. For many years, employers in Kravonia have had difficulty finding enough college graduates to fill the high-paying jobs that were available.

**情景：** 有文凭的人比没有文凭的人挣得钱多。在Kravonia这个国家，参加大学的人变多了。因此，Kravonia的平均工资将会提高。

**推理：** 由于推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，且前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为参加大学的人变多了，所以平均工资将会提高

（因）前提：参加大学的人变多了

（果）结论：平均工资将会提高

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**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。**本选项提到了“薪资”，但是并不是有学位的和没有学位的相比较。因此，本选项不能反驳结论。
  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。**本选项可以反驳结论，即，入学人多不等于毕业生多。
  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。**本选项讨论的是Kravonia和其它地区的比较。
  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。**本选项和结论无关。
  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。**推理文段中并没有讨论到挣钱多少的问题。

1. 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?

1. Any person who has received the injectable vaccine can safely receive the nasal-spray vaccine as well.
2. The new vaccine uses the same mechanism to ward off influenza as injectable vaccines do.
3. The injectable vaccine is affordable for all adults.
4. Adults do not contract influenza primarily from children who have influenza.
5. The nasal spray vaccine is not effective when administered to adults.

**情景：** 现在只有注射型的疫苗。父母们不愿意让孩子们遭受到注射疫苗的痛苦。现在新研发了一种喷雾型疫苗。由于孩子们很少会有严重的并发症，所以这种疫苗的研发与实施可能无助于公共卫生。

**推理：** 由于推理文段的前提和结论描述的事件不同，且前提描述的事件先发生于结论描述的事件，是一个推测型推理，所以推理方式为：因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为小孩子很少患上流感带来的并发症，所以用鼻喷雾型疫苗并不能显著的有助于公共卫生

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”

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**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。**无论成年人是否可以接受鼻喷雾的方案，其都不能反驳“用鼻喷雾型疫苗并不能显著的有助于公共卫生”这个结果。
  2. **新型疫苗在抵挡流感时和原有的疫苗是同种机理。**治病机理和是否有助于公共卫生无关。
  3. **可接种型的疫苗是所有成人都能负担的。**本选项和结论没有关系。
  4. **Correct. 成人的流感的并发症并非是被孩子传染的。**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。可以反驳结论。
  5. **鼻喷雾器对于成人没有作用。**因为成人可以接受注射型疫苗，所以喷雾型对成人是否有效果与结论没有关系。

=========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