ChaseDream

PREP2008 逻辑笔记

（73题 - 125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** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 黑脸 | 5 | 73 | 91 | 97 | 106 | 113 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 相关因果推理 | 11 | 74 | 75 | 79 | 80 | 82 | 90 | 94 | 96 | 105 | 117 | 118 |
| 类比/统计枚举 推理 | 10 | 76 | 77 | 84 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 104 | 119 | 123统 | 124 |  |
| 果因推理 | 6 | 92 | 93 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 116 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 因果推理 | 8 | 81 | 88 | 89 | 95 | 101 | 107 | 114 | 121 |  |  |  |
| 方案推理 | 11 | 78 | 83 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 102 | 111 | 112 | 115 | 122 | 125 |
| 演绎推理 | 2 | 103 | 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**版本更新日志：**

**V3.1：**

**本套暂无更新。**

**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。**

# Practice Test #1 Critical Reasoning (53 Questions)

1. Most of Western music since the Renaissance has been based on a seven-note scale known as the diatonic scale, but when did the scale originate? **A fragment of a bone flute excavated at a Neanderthal campsite has four holes, which are spaced in exactly the right way for playing the third through sixth notes of a diatonic scale.** The entire flute must surely have had more holes, and the flute was made from a bone that was long enough for these additional holes to have allowed a complete diatonic scale to be played. **Therefore, the Neanderthals who made the flute probably used a diatonic musical scale.**

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

1. The first introduces evidence to support the main conclusion of the argument; the second is the main conclusion stated in the argument.
2. The first introduces evidence to support the main conclusion of the argument; the second presents a position to which the argument is opposed.
3. The first describes a discovery as undermining the position against which the argument as a whole is directed; the second states the main conclusion of the argument.
4. The first introduces the phenomenon that the argument as a whole seeks to explain; the second presents a position to which the argument is opposed.
5. The first introduces the phenomenon that the argument as a whole seeks to explain; the second gives a reason to rule out one possible explanation.

**情景：**一个残缺的长笛（flute）有四个孔，这四个孔可以吹出第三到第六的音阶（note）。并且制作这种长笛的骨头是足够长的以至于完整的骨头可以多打几个孔来演奏完整的音阶（全音阶）。所以，制作这种长笛的人很可能是演奏全音阶的人。

**推理：**第一个黑体字描述了一个现象，这个现象在论证的最后探求了原因。 第二个黑体字给出了这个现象产生的原因，也就是整个论证的立场。

**选项分析：**

1. **Correct. 第一个黑体字介绍了支持论证主结论的证据；第二个黑体字是论证的主结论。**
2. **第一个黑体字介绍了支持论证主结论的证据；第二个黑体字表达了论证反驳的一个立场。**第二个黑体字所表达的立场是论证同意的立场。
3. **第一个黑体字把一个发现描述为了一个削弱论证支持的立场的内容；第二个黑体字是论证的主结论。**第一个黑体字是第二个黑体字的前提，也就是论证主结论的前提。
4. **第一个黑体字描述了一个论证试图去找到解释的现象；第二个黑体字表达了论证反驳的立场。**第二个黑体字所表达的立场是论证同意的立场。
5. **第一个黑体字描述了一个论证试图去找到解释的现象；第二个黑体字给出了删除一个可能的原因的理由。**第二个黑体字所表达的立场是论证同意的立场。
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.

In evaluating the argument, it would be most useful to determine which of the following?

1. Whether there are more collared female rhinoceroses than uncollared female rhinoceroses in the park
2. How the tranquilizer that is used for immobilizing rhinoceroses differs, if at all, from tranquilizers used in working with other large mammals
3. How often park rangers need to use tranquilizer darts to immobilize rhinoceroses for reasons other than attaching radio collars
4. Whether male rhinoceroses in the wildlife park lose their collars any more often than the park’s female rhinoceroses do
5. Whether radio collars are the only practical means that park rangers have for tracking the movements of rhinoceroses in the park

**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. **在公园中带collar的母犀牛是不是比不带collar的母犀牛要多？**无论带collar的母犀牛的绝对数量有多少，都没有提及到生育率低的问题，所以本选项不是答案。
2. **用于麻醉犀牛的麻醉剂是否和用于其他大型动物身上的麻醉剂有区别？**同样地，本选项并没有提到犀牛生育率高低的问题。
3. **Correct. 除掉佩戴collar这个原因外，公园护林员是否频繁的由于其他原因而麻醉犀牛？**这些犀牛的生育率是相对固定的，即recollar的比不recollar的要低一些。如果公园护林员有很多其他原因去麻醉犀牛的话，那么就表示，recollar的犀牛所用的麻醉剂的量并不一定比不recollar的高。所以麻醉剂和生育率之间的相关性就被削弱了，即保持果不变，因可以发生变化。属于CQ1：相关性不存在。
4. **在公园中公犀牛是不是比母犀牛更容易弄掉collar？**本选项没有提到生育率的问题，可以排除。
5. **Collar是不是公园护林员追踪犀牛活动的唯一的方法？**本选项没有提到生育率的问题，可以排除。
6. In the year following an eight-cent increase in the federal tax on a pack of cigarettes, sales of cigarettes fell ten percent. In contrast, in the year prior to the tax increase, sales had fallen one percent. The volume of cigarette sales is therefore strongly related to the after-tax price of a pack of cigarettes.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the argument above?

1. During the second year after the tax increase, cigarette sales increased by a significant amount.
2. The information available to consumers on the health risks of smoking remained largely unchanged in the period before and after the tax increase.
3. Most consumers were unaware that the tax on cigarettes was going to increase.
4. During the year following the cigarette tax increase, many consumers had less income, in inflation-adjusted dollars, than they had had in the previous year.
5. During the year after the tax increase, there was a greater variety of cigarettes on the market than there had been during the previous year.

**情景：**在香烟税上涨8分钱的那一年,香烟的销量下降了10%.在这个税上涨以前,销量仅仅下降了1%。因此，是税导致销量下降。

**推理：**在前提中可以发现象征着时间关联的句子，即，In the year following an eight-cent increase in the federal tax on a pack of cigarettes, sales of cigarettes fell ten percent. In contrast, in the year prior to the tax increase, sales had fallen one percent.，结论中两者是因果关系。

前提：an eight-cent increase in the federal tax和sales of cigarettes fell之间存在正相关关系

结论：The volume of cigarette sales is therefore strongly related to the after-tax price of a pack of cigarettes

答案选项要么同时提及an eight-cent increase in the federal tax和sales of cigarettes fell，要么给sales of cigarettes fell另外一个原因。

**选项分析：**

1. **在税上涨后的第二年，销量上升了很多。**本选项既提到了因又提到了果，是典型“CQ1相关性不存在”的选项，即，保持因不变，果可以发生变化。但是本题问的是加强类型，本选项为削弱方向，所以不是答案。
2. **Correct. 在税上涨前后上涨后，公众对于吸烟有害健康这件事情的认识没有变化。**显然地，如果公众更多的认识到了吸烟有害，那么很可能会影响大家的购买决策，即，影响总体销量。其给出了另外一个原因去解释现有的果。如果没变，则排除了一个第三因素(所谓的他因)。本选项属于（CQ2：独立第三因素问题）。
3. **大部分的顾客在过去并没有意识到税会上涨。**本选项需要注意时态was going to，其意思是顾客没有想到税会涨，也就是说，香烟的价格突然就涨了。假设你是买香烟的人，本来你家里还有两盒烟，前几天刚好路过便利店，想想还有烟呢，就暂时没有买。今天，烟快没了，你打算去买烟，突然发现前几天还卖15元的烟，今天已经卖25元了。这种“shock”很有可能导致你今天暂时放弃买。但是长久来讲，一旦忍不住烟瘾，该买还是得买。所以这个选项给出了一个CQ2独立第三因素，即，“shock”可能导致销量的下降。给出了另外一个原因去解释现有的果。不过是一个削弱选项，原题问的是加强，所以不是答案。
4. **在香烟税涨的那年，许多顾客的收入由于通货膨胀的原因下降了。**顾客的收入变少，很可能导致买香烟的数量变少，所以本选项给出了另外一个原因（收入少了）去解释现有的果。属于CQ2独立第三因素，可以削弱原文。但是由于本题问的是加强，所以本选项不是答案。
5. **在税涨后的那一年，香烟的种类比以前要多了。**香烟的种类本身和销量没有直接的解释关系，所以本选项不能评估整个推理。
6. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

According to experts on shopping behavior, more shoppers would shop at Jerrod’s department store if they were offered the convenience of shopping carts. In fact, even if the amount spent by these additional customers only just covered the cost of providing the carts, providing carts would still probably increase Jerrod’s profits, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. the layout of Jerrod’s is open enough to accommodate shopping carts comfortably
2. several department stores that compete with Jerrod’s have begun to make shopping carts available to their customers
3. there are some potential customers who would not be enticed to shop at Jerrod’s by the availability of shopping carts
4. stores that make shopping carts available to customers usually have to hire people to retrieve them from parking areas
5. a customer with a shopping cart buys more, on average, than a customer without a cart

**情景：**根据顾客的消费习惯，如果能提供给他们一些便捷的购物车的话，那么就会有更多的人来Jerrod购买。就算由于购物车增加的那部分顾客带来的利润和增加购物车的成本相同，提供购物车仍然能增加利润。

**推理：**本题属于较为明显的“相似推导相似”型题目，属于类比推理。

本题的推理结构为：

增加购物车前 增加购物车后

略

利润情况

略

利润情况

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

**选项分析：**

1. **Jerrod外围的布局可以轻松的容纳下这些购物车。**本选项没有提及两个案例。
2. **有些Jerrod的竞争对手已经开始提供给他们的顾客购物车了。**本选项没有提及两个案例。
3. **有一些潜在的顾客不会被Jerrod所提供购物车所吸引。**本选项没有提及两个案例。
4. **引入购物车的商场经常需要雇人去把在停车场的购物车回收回来。**本选项没有提及两个案例。
5. **Correct. 有购物车的顾客会比没有购物车的顾客买的东西更多。**本选项提出了两个案例的不同点，即，拥有购物车之后，大家买的东西更多了。
6. Which of the following most logically completes the argument below?

Twenty percent of the stores in Morganville's downtown shopping district will fail within five years because they will be competing directly with the SaveMart discount department store newly opened in East Morganville. The downtown shopping district has lost business at this rate before and has always completely rebounded. Confidence that it will rebound again from the losses it is now about to suffer is ill founded, however, because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. the stores likely to be put out of business by direct competition from SaveMart are the downtown shopping district's anchor stores, on whose ability to draw shoppers many of the other downtown stores depend
2. the bus line that has long connected the downtown area of Morganville with East Morganville has a tradition of carrying shoppers who reside in East Morganville into downtown Morganville to shop
3. when the downtown shopping district has rebounded before, the business premises of a failed business were typically taken over by a business of the same kind as had been there before
4. SaveMart's business plan for the East Morganville store is based on earning low profits, if any, during the first five years of the store's existence
5. it is conceivable that the downtown shopping district could shrink substantially without collapsing altogether

**情景：**由于直接和SaveMart竞争，有20%的商场要倒闭了。从前，若是有20%的商场倒闭，则总是会很快回弹。但是，这次应该不会回弹了。

**推理：**本题属于“A, however, 非B”这种形式，正常的前提和结论为：

前提：从前，若是有20%的商场倒闭，则总是会很快回弹

结论：现在直接和SaveMart竞争，20%倒闭的商场也会回弹。

由于结论明显重复了前提，所以本题为类比推理，推理结构为：

从前（无SM） 现在（有SM）

略

回弹

略

回弹

类比推理一共具有两个评估方向，要么提到“从前（无SM）”或者“现在（有SM）”，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. 由于直接和SaveMart竞争而被淘汰掉的商场是端位商场（大型商业单位，如百货商场或超级市场，座落在商业街的突出位置，通常是一端。端位商场需起吸引顾客的作用，使他们能够光顾商业街的其它商店）。**本选项给出了“现在（有SM）”和“从前（无SM）”的不同点，即，现在淘汰的都是端位商场，从前不都是端位商场。
2. **连接Morganville东部和市中心的公共汽车会把东部的人载到市中心来购物。**本选项没有提到两个案例。
3. **过去回弹的时候，替代倒闭的商场的都是和以前商场商业模式一样的商场。**本选项谈及的是回弹时期替代商场的情况，而题目中两个案例讨论的是倒闭过程之中情况。
4. **SaveMart的在生存期的前五年的商业模式是薄利型。**本选项没有提及两个案例的不同点。
5. **可以预见的是市中心的商场将会缩小而不是一起倒闭。**本选项讨论的是商场的倒闭模式，而不是两个案例的不同点。

1. To improve the long-term savings rate of the citizens of Levaska, the country's legislature decided to implement a plan that allows investors to save up to $1,000 per year in special accounts without paying taxes on the interest earned unless withdrawals are made before the investor reaches age sixty-five. Withdrawals from these accounts prior to age sixty-five would result in the investor's having to pay taxes on all the accumulated interest at the time of withdrawal.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the prediction that the legislature's plan will have its intended effect?

1. The money saved in the tax-free savings accounts will be deposited primarily in those banks and financial institutions that supported the legislation instituting the plan.
2. The majority of people choosing to take advantage of the tax-free savings accounts will withdraw their money prior to age sixty-five.
3. A significant number of the citizens of Levaska will invest in the tax-free savings accounts well before they reach the age of sixty-five.
4. During the ten years prior to implementation of the plan, Levaskans deposited an increasingly smaller percentage of their annual income in long-term savings accounts.
5. People who are not citizens of Levaska are not eligible to invest in the tax-free savings accounts, even if their income is taxable in Levaska.

**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. **存在特殊账户中的钱会存在那些支持这种账户的公司。**无论钱存在哪里，只要有这么一个账户，且能吸引人来存款，就不会影响方案三个方面的评估方向。
2. **大部分用特殊账户的人都会在65岁之前就取出钱了。**本选项提到了方案，并且表示方案有可能并不能达成吸引“长期”存款的目的，属于CQ1：方案可行性问题。但是，题目问的是加强，所以本选项不能成为答案。
3. **Correct. 很多人会在距离65岁比较远的时候就开始向此账户中存钱。**如果很多人都在快65岁的时候才开始向该账户中存钱，则方案显然不能带来长期存款。所以本选项属于排除了一个可能令方案不可行的问题，属于CQ1：方案可行性问题。
4. **在这个方案实施的十年前，很少有Levaska的人会进行长期存款活动。**本选项没有提到现在的方案，内容说的是方案实施前的Levaska的情况，不能评估方案推理。
5. **非Levaska的公民没有资格把钱存在特殊账户中，就算他们的收入在Levaska是上税的。**无论外人有没有资格存钱，只要能提升总体的长期存款就可以，所以本选项不能评估此方案推理。
6. In Europe, many large animal species, such as mammoths, became extinct soon after humans first migrated to the animals' areas of habitation. The spread of such extinctions closely followed the pattern of human migration. However, since humans tended to migrate to areas as the climate in those areas began to warm, the extinctions might have been precipitated by the climatic warming rather than by human migration.

Which of the following, if true, provides the best evidence that it was human migration and not climatic change that precipitated the extinctions?

1. Many animal species, such as deer and bison, continued to thrive in Europe even after humans migrated there.
2. Several periods of marked climatic warming have occurred in Europe, during which many large animal species that lived there became extinct.
3. Many animal species that became extinct in Europe survived longer in areas that were isolated from human populations but that experienced intense climatic warming.
4. In some areas of Europe, only a few archaeological sites have yielded evidence that shows an overlap between the arrival of humans and the extinction of large animals.
5. Some large animals had become extinct in Europe even before humans migrated there.

**情景：**在人类到来以后，猛犸象就灭绝了。但是，因为人类是随着气候而迁徙的，所以灭绝可能是由于气候变暖而不是人类。

**推理：**人类出现的时间和大型动物灭绝的时间应该是巧合的，所以，一般地，我们会得出“人类导致大型动物灭绝”这个结论。从“however”之后，文章其实自己提出了一个“CQ4：独立第三因素问题（气候）”，削弱了“人类导致大型动物灭绝”这个结论。文章的结论是“气候变化导致的动物灭绝”，根据问题，我们知道，其实这个题目是要我们削弱这个结论。由于“人类导致大型动物灭绝”和“气候变化导致的动物灭绝”两者几乎互斥，所以只要削弱原文结论就可以自动加强“人类导致大型动物灭绝”。

本题可以看作相关因果推理。

**选项分析：**

1. **很多物种，比如野牛和鹿，在人类到来之后，依然在欧洲生存。**推理文段描述的是猛犸象的情况，而本选项描述的是其它动物，因此可以排除。
2. **有些气候变暖的情况在欧洲发生了，在这些时间段内恰好是大型动物开始灭绝了。**本选项可以加强“气候变化导致的动物灭绝”，属于CQ1：相关性存在问题。但是问题中需要我们加强的是“人类导致大型动物灭绝”，或者说削弱“气候变化导致的动物灭绝”。所以本选项说反了，并不是答案。
3. **Correct. 许多开始灭绝的物种在气候严重变暖却没人的地方存活的时间要更久。**显然，本选项既提到了“因（气候）”又提到了“果（灭绝的物种）”，削弱了气候和灭绝之间的联系，自然也就加强了人类和灭绝之间的联系。属于CQ1：相关性存在问题。
4. **在欧洲的一些地方，仅仅有很少部分的考古遗址发现证据显示了人类到来和动物灭亡之间的交集。**本选项提到了“因（人类）”和“果（灭绝）”，可以削弱人类和动物之间的因果联系，属于CQ1：相关性存在问题。但推理文段要求找到一个加强人类导致动物灭绝的选项，所以本选项不是答案。
5. **许多大型动物在人类到来之前就灭亡了。**本选项解释同(D)，属于削弱选项，不是答案。
6. In many scientific disciplines, scientists generally do not do highly creative work beyond the age of forty, a tendency that has normally been taken to show that aging carries with it a loss of creative capacity. However, by the age of forty most scientists have been working in their chosen field for at least fifteen years, so an alternative explanation is that spending too long in a single field reduces the opportunity for creative thought.

Investigating which of the following would be most useful in choosing between the competing explanations described above?

1. Whether among those scientists who do highly creative work beyond age forty a large proportion entered their field at a considerably later age than is common
2. Whether scientists' choice of research projects tends to be influenced by their own belief that their most creative work will be done relatively early in their career
3. Whether scientists who are older than forty tend to find more satisfaction in other activities, such as teaching and mentoring, than they do in pursuing their own research
4. Whether funding agencies are more inclined to award research grants to scientists who are veterans in their field than to scientists who are relative newcomers
5. Whether there is significant variation among scientific fields in the average age at which scientists working in those fields are at their most productive

**情景：**科学家一般不在40岁以后做高创造力的工作，这个事件显示年龄是导致创造力下降的因素。但是，40岁以后的科学家一般都在一个领域中很长时间了，因此，另外一种可能是科学家们在某一个领域中较长的时间导致创造力匮乏。

**推理：**本题实际上是两个相关因果推理。第一个相关因果推理是基于时间关联的，即，scientists generally do not do highly creative work beyond the age of forty。第二个相关因果推理是基于统计关联的，即，by the age of forty most scientists have been working in their chosen field for at least fifteen years（凡是没创造力的科学家都是工作了15年以上的）。

第一个相关因果推理：

前提：do not do highly creative work和beyond the age of forty之间存在正相关关系

结论：Aging carries with it a loss of creative capacity

第二个相关因果推理：

前提：do not do highly creative work和working in their chosen field for at least fifteen years之间存在正相关关系

结论：Spending too long in a single field reduces the opportunity for creative thought

问题要求我们加强其中一个推理或削弱其中一个推理。

**选项分析：**

1. **Correct. 那些过了40岁还在做高创新性动作的科学家是否比一般的科学家加入该领域都要晚。**本选项提到了“因（在某特定领域做的时间）”和“果（做高创新性工作）”。如果过了40岁还在做高创新性动作的科学家并没有加入某领域比一般人都晚，则可以削弱原文中第二个因和果的联系。属于CQ1：相关性存在问题。
2. **科学家们选择项目是被他们自己认为的他们需要在职业生涯早期做最有创造性的工作而影响的。**本选项给出了第三个对于“果”的解释，即，由“选择”导致“果（科学家一般在40岁以后就不做高创造性的工作了）”，同时削弱了两个推理，所以不能成为答案。
3. **科学家在40岁以后会发现一些比在科研项目中具有更大满足感的活动，比如导师或者教师。**本选项错误同(B)，其给出了第三个对于“果”的解释（更小的满足感），同时削弱了两个推理，所以不能成为答案。
4. **基金机构会不会倾向于奖励援助金给那些领域内的老手而不是那些新手。**本选项错误同(B)，该选项给出了第三个对于“果”的解释（金钱的诱惑），同时削弱了两个推理，所以不能成为答案。
5. **不同的科学领域中科学家做高创造性工作的年龄是不是有很大区别。**无论是不是有区别，原文中说40岁以后就都很少做创造性工作了，所以本选项和推理文段中的因果没有联系。
6. Environmentalist: Snowmobiles in the park north of Milville create unacceptable levels of air pollution and should be banned.

Milville Business Spokesperson: Snowmobiling brings many out-of-towners to Milville in the winter months, to the great direct financial benefit of many local residents. In addition, the money the town collects in fees for the recreational use of the park indirectly benefits all Milville residents. So, it is basic economics for us to put up with the pollution.

Which of the following, if true, could best be used by the environmentalist to counter the business spokesperson’s argument?

* 1. A great many cross-country skiers are now kept from visiting Milville by the noise and pollution that snowmobiles generate.
  2. Not all of the people who go snowmobiling in the vicinity of Milville are from out of town.
  3. Snowmobiles, because they run on two-cycle engines, emit greater amounts of hydrocarbons and particulate matter than cars do.
  4. Industrial pollution in Milville has been significantly reduced in the past few years without any adverse effect on the town’s economy.
  5. Many Milville residents object to having to pay fees for recreational use of the park in the winter.

**情景：**摩托雪橇会产生很多排放。但是，由于摩托雪橇可能会带来很多经济收益，例如，这种活动会吸引来许多城镇之外的人来Milville游玩，另外，从这些娱乐设施中赚来的钱可以反过来回馈给Milville的居民。因此，经济原因可以让我们忍受污染。

**推理：**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：因为摩托雪橇会吸引来许多城镇之外的人来Milville游玩，另外，从这些娱乐设施中赚来的钱可以反过来回馈给Milville的居民，所以经济原因可以让我们忍受污染  
（因）前提：摩托雪橇会吸引来许多城镇之外的人来Milville游玩，另外，从这些娱乐设施中赚来的钱可以反过来回馈给Milville的居民  
（果）结论：经济原因可以让我们忍受污染

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

1. **Correct. 很多跨国的滑雪者现在由于噪音和污染已经不再来Milville了。**由于污染可能影响到经济的发展，如果忽略污染问题Milville的经济状况可能出现危险，所以本选项反驳了“经济利益可以让我们暂时忽略污染的问题”这个结论。
2. **并不是所有在Milville附近玩摩托雪橇的人都是外镇的人。**不论是不是所有人都是外镇的，只要是有外镇的人在Milville附近玩摩托雪橇，那么就会给Milville带来经济利益。所以本选项不能反驳结论。
3. **摩托雪橇，由于其是双引擎的，会释放出比汽车更多的碳氢化合物和一些特定物质。**推理文段的结论是经济利益可以让我们忽略污染，而本选项讨论的是污染的情况如何，和结论无关。
4. **在没有影响任何经济利益的前提下，Milville的工业污染逐年下降。**本选项没有提到对于原文中的结论“经济利益可以让我们暂时忽略污染的问题”。可以排除。
5. **许多Milville的居民反对在冬天付费入公园游玩。**无论居民反对与否，只要经济利益还在，就不能反驳推理文段结论。
6. When feeding, aquatic birds known as phalaropes often spin rapidly on the water’s surface, pecking for food during each revolution. To execute these spins, phalaropes kick one leg harder than the other. This action creates upwelling currents. Because plankton on which phalaropes feed typically occurs in greater quantities well below the surface, it is hypothesized that by spinning phalaropes gain access to food that would otherwise be beyond their reach.

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

* + 1. Phalaropes rarely feed while on land.
    2. A given phalarope spins exclusively either to the right or to the left.
    3. Phalaropes sometimes spin when they are not feeding.
    4. Different phalaropes spin at somewhat different rates.
    5. Phalaropes do not usually spin when food is abundant at the surface.

**情景：** phalaropes在吃东西的时候经常在水面上转。为了实现转这个行为，phalaropes必须要呈现金鸡独立的样子。因为蜉蝣经常出现在水面以下较深的地方，所以phalaropes的转肯定是为了吃蜉蝣的。

**推理：**前提中提到了两个同时出现，或者说同时被观察到的事件。其一是水鸟经常会转（spin），其二是它们的食物—蜉蝣生活在水面以下比较深的地方。而结论认为两者是具有直接的因果关系的，即，转（spin）是为了获得水下的食物（蜉蝣）。

由于前提中两者呈现时间关联，结论中两者是“目标—方案”关系，因此，推理文段属于相关因果推理。

前提：phalaropes spin rapidly on the water’s surface和feeding之间存在正相关关系

结论：By spinning phalaropes gain access to food that would otherwise be beyond their reach

答案选项要么同时提及phalaropes spin rapidly on the water’s surface和feeding，要么给feeding另外一个原因。

**选项分析：**

1. **Phalaropes很少在陆地上觅食。**陆地上的食物显然和水下的食物不同，所以本选项既没有提到因也没有提到果。
2. **Phalaropes可能会向左转，也可能会向右转。**本选项属于“捣乱”的，向哪里转和推理文段的因果无关。
3. **Phalaropes有时在不捕食的时候也转。**本选项同时提到了“因（spin）”和“果（获得水下的食物）”，并且描述的是在某一个时间段有因没果，所以其属于是典型的CQ1：相关性不存在。但是本选项是削弱，题目问的是加强。
4. **不同的Phalaropes用不同的速度来转。**本选项属于“捣乱”的，向哪里转和推理文段的因果无关。
5. **Correct. 当食物在水面上比较丰富时，Phalaropes很少转。**本选项同时提到了“因（spin）”和“果（获得水下的食物）”，说明了相关性的存在，即，当“果”不存在的时候（易于获得食物），“因”也不存在（不转）。本选项可以加强推理文段，属于CQ1：相关性不存在。
6. The economy around Lake Paqua depends on fishing of the lake's landlocked salmon population. In recent years, scarcity of food for salmon there has caused a decline in both the number and the size of the adult salmon in the lake. As a result, the region's revenues from salmon fishing have declined significantly. To remedy this situation, officials plan to introduce shrimp, which can serve as a food source for adult salmon, into Lake Paqua.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously calls into question the plan's chances for success?

1. Salmon is not a popular food among residents of the Lake Paqua region.
2. Tourists coming to fish for sport generate more income for residents of the Lake Paqua region than does commercial fishing.
3. The shrimp to be introduced into Lake Paqua are of a variety that is too small to be harvested for human consumption.
4. The primary food for both shrimp and juvenile salmon is plankton, which is not abundant in Lake Paqua.
5. Fishing regulations prohibit people from keeping any salmon they have caught in Lake Paqua that are smaller than a certain minimum size.

**情景：**Lake Paqua依靠捕捞三文鱼为经济来源。但是，现在的成年三文鱼无论是从重量上还是数量上都有所下降，主要的原因是食物的匮乏。因此，为了解决这个情况，政府决定引入虾。

**推理：**由于推理文段最后是以方案结尾的，并且问题要求我们评估方案，所以本题肯定是方案推理。

目标：remedy this situation（让成年三文鱼数量上升并且变大）

方案：introduce shrimp（引入虾）

答案选项必须谈论方案的问题。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **在Lake Paqua地区的居民看来，三文鱼并不是一种受欢迎的食物。**本选项没有讨论方案的问题，可以排除。
  2. **Lake Paqua地区的居民通过钓鱼运动带来的收入比商业捕鱼来的多。**本选项没有讨论方案的问题，可以排除。
  3. **虾太小了以至于不会被人类所捕食。**本选项讨论了方案。如果虾是足够大的以至于可以被人类捕食的话（比如“龙虾”），那么人类就有可能把虾抓走，三文鱼依然没得吃，以至于方案无法改变Lake Paqua的现状。属于CQ1：方案可行性问题，可以削弱原文。本题问的是加强，所以本选项可以排除。
  4. **Correct. 虾和青年三文鱼的主要食物都是湖里的蜉蝣，而蜉蝣并不是很多。**本选项讨论了方案，并且给出了一个方案的否定性副作用，即，虾会和幼年三文鱼抢吃的，如此一来，纵然成年三文鱼的数量和大小都会上升，但是不可持续发展，方案会带来副作用，属于CQ3：方案的否定性副作用。
  5. **捕鱼规定要求人们不能带走比一个特定最小值更小的三文鱼。**本选项没有讨论方案的问题，可以排除。

1. In Borania many people who want to quit smoking wear nicotine skin patches, which deliver small doses of nicotine through the skin. Beginning next month, these patches can be purchased without a doctor's prescription. Although nonprescription patches will be no more effective than those obtained by prescription and will be equally expensive, patch manufacturers are nevertheless predicting that the patches' new nonprescription status will boost sales, which have slowed considerably in recent years.

Which of the following, if true in Borania, most strongly supports the manufacturers' prediction?

1. Most people who wanted to quit smoking and who found the nicotine skin patch helpful in quitting have quit.
2. Nicotine skin patches generally cost more to use than do other types of aids that help people to quit smoking.
3. Several nonprescription aids aimed at helping people to quit smoking have been widely available for a number of years.
4. Many smokers who want to quit smoking feel that they cannot afford to visit a doctor for a prescription.
5. People who use nicotine skin patches have approximately the same rate of success in quitting smoking as do people who use other aids aimed at helping people to quit smoking.

**情景：**在Borania，许多想戒烟的人都会穿尼古丁贴。下个月开始，尼古丁贴可以被非处方的购买了。虽然这种非处方的尼古丁贴和处方的尼古丁贴在药效上以及价格上没有区别，但是制造商却认为这种尼古丁贴可以增加销量。

**推理：**本题属于“A, however, 非B”这种形式，正常的前提和结论为：

前提：非处方的尼古丁贴和处方的尼古丁贴的效果和价格都差不多

结论：这两者的销量也应该差不多

推理文段明显属于相似推导相似型类比推理，推理结构为：

处方尼古丁贴 非处方尼古丁贴

略

销量

略

销量

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

**选项分析：**

* 1. **那些想要戒烟并且觉得尼古丁贴有效的人已经戒烟了。**本选项没有提到两个案例，可以排除。
  2. **尼古丁贴比其他帮助戒烟的药物要贵一些。**同样地，本选项没有提到处方尼古丁贴和非处方尼古丁贴的区别。
  3. **一些非处方帮助戒烟的方式已经广为流传了很多年了。**本选项没有提到两个案例，可以排除。
  4. **Correct. 许多想要戒烟的病人是付不起“挂号”费的。**我们知道，处方药是需要医生开的，所以一定要去医院并支付挂号费，而非处方药是可以不需要医生提供处方的。所以本选项提到了处方尼古丁贴和非处方尼古丁贴的一个区别，属于CQ1：相似性问题。
  5. **用尼古丁贴戒烟的成功率和用其他方式戒烟的成功率是一样的。**本选项没有提到处方尼古丁贴和非处方尼古丁贴的区别。

1. Fearing that the use of titles indicating position in the corporation tends to make the corporate hierarchy rigid by inhibiting communication, some corporations shun the use of executive titles. A title, however, can facilitate an executive's dealings with external businesses since it encourages outsiders to treat the executive with respect. The obvious compromise is for these executives to use their titles externally but not within their corporations.

Which of the following, if true, provides the most support for the compromise suggested above?

* 1. Only small corporations can preserve an atmosphere of mutual respect and high regard without having a rigid corporate hierarchy.
  2. Referring to an executive by using a title can encourage both those outside the organization and inside the organization to treat the executive with respect.
  3. Even if it is widely known within a corporation that the corporation's executives use executive titles outside their organizations, this knowledge does not by itself inhibit communication within the corporation.
  4. A rigid corporate hierarchy can promote efficiency within an organization as well as provide access to the corporation for those outside the organization.
  5. Although many corporate executives disapprove of rigid hierarchies on the grounds that they inhibit communication, the vast majority of executives have no qualms about using titles both internally and externally.

**情景：**在公司内部和外部用职称的效果是不同的。在内部用职称会影响员工之间的交流，如果不用职称的话，在外部又不会受到尊重。因此，可以在内部不用职称而在外部用职称。

**推理：**问题让我们评估方案，所以推理文段肯定是方案推理，推理结构为：

目标：即保障员工的交流又让外人敬重（这个目标原文没有直接说，但是很容易推测出来）

方案：Use their titles externally but not within their corporations

答案选项必须谈论方案的问题。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **只有小公司可以在没有严格的等级制度的情况下保证相互尊重的气氛。**本选项没有讨论方案的调和策略，可以排除。
  2. **给一个员工职称让员工不论在公司内还是在公司外都可以获得尊重。**本选项没有讨论方案的调和策略，可以排除。
  3. **Correct. 就算在公司内的众人知道在公司外的员工用的职称，那也不会影响众人的在公司内的交流情况。**如果外部名称会影响内部的话，则显然该方案不可能达成目标。本选项将这个削弱方向取非，可以加强推理文段，属于CQ1：方案可行性问题。
  4. **一个严格的等级制度可以增加企业的效率并且给其他公司了解自己提供通道。**本选项描述的是严格登记制度带来的优点，而和方案没有联系，可以排除。
  5. **虽然许多执行者认为等级制度影响了互相之间的交流，但是他们并没有对于在内外都用职称的不安。**本选项描述的依然是等级制度的优劣和问题，没有提到方案，不能成为答案。

1. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

Concerned about the financial well-being of its elderly citizens, the government of Runagia decided two years ago to increase by 20 percent the government-provided pension paid to all Runagians over 65. Inflation in the intervening period has been negligible, and the increase has been duly received by all eligible Runagians. Nevertheless, many of them are no better off financially than they were before the increase, in large part because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. they rely entirely on the government pension for their income
2. Runagian banks are so inefficient that it can take up to three weeks to cash a pension check
3. they buy goods whose prices tend to rise especially fast in times of inflation
4. the pension was increased when the number of elderly Runagians below the poverty level reached an all-time high
5. in Runagia children typically supplement the income of elderly parents, but only by enough to provide them with a comfortable living

**情景：**由于担心老年人的经济情况，Runagia国政府决定给所有65岁以上的公民增加20%的养老金。但是，在增加了养老金后，很多65岁以上的人并没有比以前过的更好。

**推理：**推理文段最后要求我们解释的其实是一个“目标”。由于在前提中出现了方案，因此，本题是方案推理，推理结构为：

目标：To let Runagians over 65 be financially better off

方案：The government of Runagia decided two years ago to increase by 20 percent the government-provided pension paid to all Runagians over 65

答案选项必须谈论方案的问题。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **他们的收入全部来自于政府发放的养老金。**本选项没有提到方案。无论是不是完全依赖养老金，只要养老金变多，理论上他们的经济情况会变好。
  2. **Runagian的银行太没有效率了以至于老人们需要花3周的时间才能得到钱。**无论要花都少时间，只要能给，应该就可以让经济条件变好。
  3. **老人们买了通货膨胀中涨的最快的物品。**前提中已经提到，通货膨胀可以忽略不计，所以就算都买的是通货膨胀中最快的物品，也不会影响方案达成目标。
  4. **养老金上涨的时候是Runagian贫穷率最高的时候。**同样地，贫穷率是否高都不会影响人们多得钱使得自己的经济状况变好。
  5. **Correct. Runagian国的孩子会给自己的父母以生活补助，但是仅仅是到父母可以有一个很好的生活为止。**本选项提到了方案的可行性，即，如果父母的钱由很多部分组成，当某一部分的钱增多的时候，另一部分钱会下降，那么父母的总体钱数不一定会有变化（no better off），所以本选项可以削弱方案推理。

1. Two years ago, the government of Runagia increased by 20 percent the government-provided pensions paid to Runagians over 65. The aim of the increase was to stimulate the economy in the rural regions of the country, where most pension recipients live. Statistics, however, show that there has been no increase in economic activity in those regions since then, but that there has been noticeably more spending in the urban areas.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the increase resulted in the unintended state of affairs described?

1. Until the pensions were increased, many Runagians over 65 in rural regions had been receiving support from their children who live in urban areas.
2. The pensions were increased when the number of people below the poverty level in rural areas of Runagia reached an all-time high.
3. City-dwellers in Runagia rarely travel to rural regions of the country.
4. The Runagian postal system is so inefficient that it can take up to three weeks for pension checks to reach recipients in rural areas.
5. On average, the pensions were higher in rural than in urban areas before the increase.

**情景：**由于担心老年人的经济情况，Runagia国政府决定给所有65岁以上的公民增加20%的养老金。这个方案的目标是刺激农村的经济，这是因为农村是大部分这些公民居住的地方。但是，农村的经济行为并没有增加，反而城市的经济行为增加了很多。

**推理：**推理文段最后要求我们解释的其实是一个“目标”。由于在前提中出现了方案，因此，本题是方案推理，推理结构为：

目标：To stimulate the economy in the rural regions of the country

方案：The government of Runagia decided two years ago to increase by 20 percent the government-provided pension paid to all Runagians over 65

答案选项必须谈论方案的问题。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **Correct. 直到养老金上升，很多在农村居住的65岁以上老人都会从在城市居住的孩子那里得到支援。**本选项提及到了方案，如果老人们以前从孩子那里得到钱，现在没有钱了（注意原文中的时态），那么本选项显然不能达成目标，因为老人的钱并没有变多，自然促进不了经济。
  2. **养老金上涨的时候是Runagian贫穷率最高的时候。**贫穷率是否高都不会影响人们多得钱使得自己的经济状况变好。
  3. **Runagian的城市居民很少到农村去。**本选项没有提到方案。
  4. **Runagian的银行太没有效率了以至于老人们需要花3周的时间才能得到钱。**无论要花都少时间，只要能给，应该就可以让经济条件变好。
  5. **平均来说，在养老金上涨以前，农村的养老金比城市的养老金高。**不论哪里的养老金高，都没有提到涨养老金这件事情，所以本选项不能评估方案推理。

1. When a new restaurant, Martin's Cafe, opened in Riverville last year, many people predicted that business at the Wildflower Inn, Riverville's only other restaurant, would suffer from the competition. Surprisingly, however, in the year since Martin's Cafe opened, the average number of meals per night served at the Wildflower Inn has increased significantly.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the increase?

1. Unlike the Wildflower Inn, Martin's Cafe serves considerably more meals on weekends than it does on weekdays.
2. Most of the customers of Martin's Cafe had never dined in Riverville before this restaurant opened, and on most days Martin's Cafe attracts more customers than it can seat.
3. The profit per meal is higher, on average, for meals served at Martin's Cafe than for those served at the Wildflower Inn.
4. The Wildflower Inn is not open on Sundays, and therefore Riverville residents who choose to dine out on that day must either eat at Martin's Cafe or go to neighboring towns to eat.
5. A significant proportion of the staff at Martin's Cafe are people who formerly worked at the Wildflower Inn and were hired away by the owner of Martin's Cafe.

**情景：**新的餐馆（Martin's Cafe）要在Riverville开张了，它将会和原来在Riverville的唯一餐馆Wildflower Inn形成了竞争关系。由此可知，Wildflower Inn平均每晚的餐位数应该会下降。

**推理：**由前提和结论的关系我们知道，本题是一道推断式的推理，即，前提作为先决条件，推断出结论的信息，有了竞争，在一般情况下，应该会分散一些客户。由于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：因为新的餐馆（Martin's Cafe）要在Riverville开张了，它将会和原来在Riverville的唯一餐馆Wildflower Inn形成了竞争关系，所以Wildflower Inn平均每晚的餐位数应该会下降

（因）前提：新的餐馆（Martin's Cafe）要在Riverville开张了，它将会和原来在Riverville的唯一餐馆Wildflower Inn形成了竞争关系

（果）结论：Wildflower Inn平均每晚的餐位数应该会下降

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **不像Wildflower Inn，Martin's Café周末会比平常供应更多的餐点。**本选项描述的是两个餐馆供应模式的区别，无论有没有模式的区别，理论上只要有了竞争，Wildflower Inn的就餐人数就会下降，故而本选项不能反驳结论。
  2. **Correct. 大部分去Martin's Café的就餐者都是那些从来不会去Wildflower Inn就餐的，并且大部分的时候Martin's Café的座位是不够的。**如果在Martin's Café的就餐者和在Wildflower Inn的就餐者不同，那么其实就没有什么竞争关系，加之Martin's Café的座位不够，那么没有座位的人就可能去Wildflower Inn就餐，反而可能会使Wildflower Inn就餐的人数上升。显然本选项可以反驳结论。
  3. **Martin's Café每一餐的利润比Wildflower Inn每一餐的利润高。**无论利润谁高谁低，都不能反驳Wildflower Inn就餐的人数会下降这一结论。
  4. **Wildflower Inn在星期天不开门，所以要出去吃饭的人要么在Martin's Café吃饭，要么到镇外吃饭。**本选项不会改变在Wildflower Inn就餐人数，故而不能反驳结论。
  5. **很大一部分在Martin's Café工作的员工都是以前Wildflower Inn的员工。**本选项描述的是两个餐馆的人员构成，不能反驳结论中就餐人数的变化。

1. Goronian lawmaker: Goronia's Cheese Importation Board, the agency responsible for inspecting all wholesale shipments of cheese entering Goronia from abroad and rejecting shipments that fail to meet specified standards, rejects about one percent of the cheese that it inspects. Since the health consequences and associated costs of not rejecting that one percent would be negligible, whereas the cost of maintaining the agency is not, the agency's cost clearly outweighs the benefits it provides.

Knowing the answer to which of the following would be most useful in evaluating the lawmaker's argument?

1. Are any of the types of cheeses that are imported into Goronia also produced in Goronia?
2. Has the Cheese Importation Board, over the last several years, reduced its operating costs by eliminating inefficiencies within the agency itself?
3. Does the possibility of having merchandise rejected by the Cheese Importation Board deter many cheese exporters from shipping substandard cheese to Goronia?
4. Are there any exporters of cheese to Goronia whose merchandise is never rejected by the Cheese Importation Board?
5. How is the cheese rejected by the Cheese Importation Board disposed of?

**情景：**Goronia's Cheese Importation Board真是没用啊，自己的成本不能忽略，但是可见的收益却可以忽略。

**推理：**顺序的因果逻辑：因为不拒绝1%的奶酪所带来的健康结果和成本都可以忽略，但是维持Goronia's Cheese Importation Board这个机构的成本是不可以忽略的，所以Goronia's Cheese Importation Board这个机构的成本大于收益  
（因）前提：不拒绝1%的奶酪所带来的健康结果和成本都可以忽略，但是维持Goronia's Cheese Importation Board这个机构的成本是不可以忽略的  
（果）结论：Goronia's Cheese Importation Board这个机构的成本大于收益

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **有没有一些G国进口的奶酪种类G国自己也能生产？**本选项描述了G国进口奶酪的特点，没有讨论CIB的利弊，不能反驳结论。
  2. **近些年，CIB有没有通过减少无效率的部门来减少自己的运营费？**无论CIB有没有减少运营费，由于收益为零，只要它会有运营成本，原文结论就可以成立。
  3. **Correct. CIB可能的拒绝进口（进口监管）会不会威慑到一些准备进口到G国的低质量奶酪？**本选项提供了一个CIB可能的潜在价值，可以在一定程度上减轻CIB的弊大于利这个特点。
  4. **有没有一些进口商是CIB从来没有拒绝入境过的？**就算没有这样的进口商，也丝毫不能证明CIB存在的价值，因为它拒绝掉的1%对于G国人民本无帮助，所以CIB依然是弊大于利。
  5. **CIB拒绝入境的奶酪会被它如何处理？**不论CIB怎么处理这些奶酪都和CIB是否有价值无关，可以排除。

1. In the nation of Partoria, large trucks currently have a much higher rate of traffic accidents per mile driven than other vehicles do. However, 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 the number of traffic accidents 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 currently use triple-trailer trucks only for long trips using major highways, which is the safest kind of trip for large trucks.
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. Increased use of triple-trailer trucks would mean that large trucks would account for a smaller proportion of all miles driven on Partoria’s roads than they currently do.
4. In Partoria, the safety record of the trucking industry as a whole has improved slightly over the past ten years.
5. The volume of truck traffic on Partoria’s highways could be reduced by encouraging shippers to use rail transport whenever possible.

**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。**本选项给“事故率更低”的发生以另一个原因，即，因为路本身安全，所以事故率更低，并不是因为车安全，属于CQ2：独立第三因素问题。
  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Partoria对付卡车的原理，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。**本选项说的是事故发生在何种交通工具上，没有提及三厢卡车出事故率低的问题。
  4. **卡车工业在Partoria的安全记录在过去的十年中上升了。**本选项说的是卡车工业整体的情况，并没有告诉我们三厢卡车为何比其他的卡车事故率低，所以不能评估此推理。
  5. **在Partoria，三厢卡车的载货量少于一厢卡车的三倍。**本选项讨论的是卡车载货的原理，没有提及安全率的问题，可以排除。

1. Journalist: **Every election year at this time the state government releases the financial disclosures that potential candidates must make in order to be eligible to run for office.**  Among those making the required financial disclosure this year is a prominent local businessman, Arnold Bergeron. There has often been talk in the past of Mr. Bergeron's running for governor, not least from Mr. Bergeron himself. **This year it is likely he finally will, since those who have discounted the possibility of a Bergeron candidacy have always pointed to the necessity of making financial disclosure as the main obstacle to such a candidacy.**

In the journalist's argument, the two boldfaced portions play which of the following roles?

1. The first provides information without which the argument lacks force; the second states the main conclusion of the argument.
2. The first provides information without which the argument lacks force; the second states an intermediate conclusion that is used to support a further conclusion.
3. The first describes a practice that the journalist seeks to defend; the second cites a likely consequence of this practice.
4. The first states evidence bearing against the main conclusion of the argument; the second states that conclusion.
5. Each provides evidence in support of an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion stated in the argument.

**推理：**在这篇论证中，文章只有一个结论，是在第二个黑体字中的“it is likely he finally will”。而剩下的部分，我们都可以认为是前提。由此可知，第一个黑体字是前提，第二个黑体字是结论。前提的作用以及目的只有一个，即，支持结论。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **Correct. 第一个黑体字给出了一个论证在之前缺乏的信息；第二个黑体字声明了文章的主结论。**
  2. **第一个黑体字给出了一个论证在之前缺乏的信息；第二个黑体字给出了一个支持最后的结论的中间结论。**第二个黑体字不是中间结论，而是最后的结论。
  3. **第一个黑体字给出了一个记者想要维护的一个实践；第二个黑体字给出了这个实践的结果。**第一个黑体字并不是一个记者想要维护的实践，而是一个中性的信息。
  4. **第一个黑体字声明了一个反对论证主结论的证据；第二个黑体字是论证的主结论。**第一个黑体字是论证最后结论的前提，并没有反对结论。
  5. **每一个黑体字都给出了一个支持最后的结论的中间结论。**两个黑体字的功能均不正确。

1. Kate: The recent decline in numbers of the Tennessee warbler, a North American songbird that migrates each fall to coffee plantations in South America, is due to the elimination of the dense tree cover that formerly was a feature of most South American coffee plantations.

Scott: The population of the spruce budworm, the warbler's favorite prey in North America, has been dropping. This is a more likely explanation of the warbler's decline.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously calls Scott's hypothesis into question?

* 1. The numbers of the Baltimore oriole, a songbird that does not eat budworms but is as dependent on South American coffee plantations as is the Tennessee warbler, are declining.
  2. The spruce budworm population has dropped because of a disease that can infect budworms but not Tennessee warblers.
  3. The drop in the population of the spruce budworm is expected to be only temporary.
  4. Many Tennessee warblers have begun migrating in the fall to places other than traditional coffee plantations.
  5. Although many North American songbirds have declined in numbers, no other species has experienced as great a decline as has the Tennessee warbler.

**推理：**本题是两个人对话的模式，Kate和Scott都各有一句话来表明自己的观点。我们可以认为，Kate的结论是：the elimination of the dense tree is an explanation，而Scott的观点是：The decline of population of the spruce budworm is an explanation

本题判断推理模式的这一步骤比较简单，我们在原文中看到了explanation这个明显的提示词，是一个“现象解释”题，即，果因推理。

Scott的果因推理为：

前提：The number of the Tennessee warbler, a North American songbird that migrates each fall to coffee plantations in South America, is decline.

结论：The population of the spruce budworm, the warbler's favorite prey in North America, has been dropping.

答案选项中要么给出产生The number of the Tennessee warbler, a North American songbird that migrates each fall to coffee plantations in South America, is decline的另外一个原因，要么讨论The population of the spruce budworm, the warbler's favorite prey in North America, has been dropping.与The number of the Tennessee warbler, a North American songbird that migrates each fall to coffee plantations in South America, is decline之间的关系。

**选项分析：**

1. **Correct. Baltimore oriole是一种不吃云杉卷叶蛾但是依靠咖啡植被的动物，它们的数量在下降。**本选项描述了当“因（云杉卷叶蛾）”不存在时，“果（某种鸟的数量下降）”依然存在，直接质疑了因果之间的联系，属于CQ2：因果联系问题。
2. **云杉卷叶蛾的数量下降是因为一种可以感染云杉卷叶蛾但是不能感染Tennessee warbler的疾病引起的。**本选项解释了为什么云杉卷叶蛾的数量会下降（原文的因）。但是如果想削弱原文，我们需要找到可以解释为什么“果（Tennessee warbler数量下降）”会出现的选项。
3. **云杉卷叶蛾的数量下降是暂时的。**本选项没有提到推理文段的因果。
4. **在秋天，许多Tennessee warbler开始迁徙到一些非传统咖啡植被覆盖地的地方。**本选项提到了Tennessee warbler，但是没有提及“因”，也没有解释为何Tennessee warbler的数量会下降，可以排除。
5. **虽然许多美国的鸟的数量都下降了，但是没有一个降的数量比Tennessee warbler要多。**本选项描述了Tennessee warbler的数量下降有多么严重，并没有解释为何下降。
6. Because it was long thought that few people would watch lengthy televised political messages, most televised political advertisements, like commercial advertisements, took the form of short messages. Last year, however, one candidate produced a half-hour-long advertisement. At the beginning of the half-hour slot a substantial portion of the viewing public had tuned in to that station. Clearly, then, many more people are interested in lengthy televised political messages than was previously thought.

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

1. The candidate who produced the half-hour-long advertisement did not win election at the polls.
2. The half-hour-long advertisement was widely publicized before it was broadcast.
3. The half-hour-long advertisement was aired during a time slot normally taken by one of the most popular prime-time shows.
4. Most short political advertisements are aired during a wide range of programs in order to reach a broad spectrum of viewers.
5. In general a regular-length television program that features debate about current political issues depends for its appeal on the personal qualities of the program's moderator.

**情景：**大家通常都不喜欢看广告，但是最近有一个候选者播出了一个半小时长的长广告。在这个广告开始的时候，有很多人将台调进了这个频道。因此，还是有很多人喜欢看长电视政治广告的。

**推理：**在逻辑上，人们必须先喜欢看长的电视政治信息，他们才有可能在播出政治信息时调进那个电视台。

由此可知：

顺序的因果逻辑：因为人们喜欢看长的电视政治信息，所以他们在播出政治信息时调进播出该信息的电视台

（果）前提：人们在播出政治信息时调进播出该信息的电视台

（因）结论：人们喜欢看长的电视政治信息

答案选项中要么给出产生“人们在播出政治信息时调进播出该信息的电视台”的另外一个原因，要么讨论“喜欢看”与“调台”之间的关系。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **那个播放了半个小时时长的政治广告的候选者没有赢得选举。**本选项没有提到任何关于“因”和“果”的信息，不能成为答案，可以直接排除。
  2. **在这条广告播放以前，这半个小时的广告已经众所周知了。**将本选项取非，若半小时的广告大家都不知道，那么在播放广告的时候调台很有可能仅仅是巧合。因此，其可以解释为什么在广告开始的时候有很多人调到了播放该广告的电视台（巧合导致有很多人看播放广告的电视台）。原选项相当于排除了一个可能的原因，属于CQ1：说明结果问题。原文问的是削弱，而本选项是加强，所以可以排除。（也可以正着想，如果你明明知道这个时段要播出政治广告，你还把台调过去，这只能说明你喜欢，或者至少是好奇）
  3. **Correct. 这半小时的广告是在一个原本播放最受欢迎的表演的时段播放的。**本选项可以解释为何观众在广告的开始要调到这个频道，大家误以为还是会播放表演，所以换到这个电视台，属于CQ1:说明结果问题。
  4. **大部分的政治短广告都插播在许多种节目之中，这样做的目的是抓到尽量多的受众。**本选项描述的是短政治广告的情况，而原文中是长政治广告，可以排除。
  5. **讨论当今政治话题电视节目的长度取决于节目主持人的个人品质。**本选项讨论的是政治节目长短的问题，和推理文段的“因”和“果”均没有联系，可以排除。

1. Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

On the whole, scientists do their most creative work before age forty, a tendency that has been taken to show that aging carries with it a loss of creative capacity. An alternative explanation is that by age forty most scientists have worked in their field for fifteen or more years and that by then they have exhausted the opportunity for creative work in that field. Supporting this explanation is the finding that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. the average age of recipients of scientific research grants is significantly greater than forty
2. a disproportionately large number of the scientists who produce highly creative work beyond age forty entered their field at an older age than is common
3. many scientists temper their own expectations of what they can achieve in their research work by their belief that their creativity will decline as they age
4. scientists who are older than forty tend to find more satisfaction in other activities, such as teaching and mentoring, than they do in pursuing their own research
5. there is a similar diminution of creativity with age in nonscientific fields, such as poetry and musical composition

**情景：**科学家一般不在40岁以后做高创造力的工作，这个事件显示年龄是导致创造力下降的因素。但是，40岁以后的科学家一般都在一个领域中很长时间了，因此，另外一种可能是科学家们在某一个领域中较长的时间导致创造力匮乏。

**推理：**本题实际上是两个相关因果推理。第一个相关因果推理是基于时间关联的，即，scientists generally do not do highly creative work beyond the age of forty。第二个相关因果推理是基于统计关联的，即，by the age of forty most scientists have been working in their chosen field for at least fifteen years（凡是没创造力的科学家都是工作了15年以上的）。

第一个相关因果推理：

前提：do not do highly creative work和beyond the age of forty之间存在正相关关系

结论：Aging carries with it a loss of creative capacity

第二个相关因果推理：

前提：do not do highly creative work和working in their chosen field for at least fifteen years之间存在正相关关系

结论：Spending too long in a single field reduces the opportunity for creative thought

问题要求我们加强其中一个推理或削弱其中一个推理。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **拿到科技援助金的科学家平均年龄都明显大于40岁。**无论40岁以后有没有援助金，都不能影响到他们是否要做创造性工作，所以本选项不能成为答案。
  2. **Correct. 那些过了40岁还在做高创新性动作的科学家比一般的科学家加入该领域都要晚。**本选项提到了“因（在某特定领域做的时间）”和“果（做高创新性工作）”。如果过了40岁还在做高创新性动作的科学家并没有加入某领域比一般人都晚，则可以削弱原文中第二个因和果的联系。属于CQ1：相关性存在问题。
  3. **科学家们是通过被他们认为的他们的创造性随着年龄而下降这个观点来调和自己对于科学领域的期望的。**本选项给出了第三个对于“果”的解释，即由“选择”导致“果（科学家一般在40岁以后就不做高创造性的工作了）”，削弱了推理。
  4. **科学家在40岁以后会发现一些比在科研项目中具有更大满足感的活动，比如导师或者教师。**本选项错误同(B)，其给出了第三个对于“果”的解释（更小的满足感），同时削弱了两个推理，所以不能成为答案。
  5. **在一些非科学领域中，比如作诗和作曲，也存在这种创造性随着年龄而下降的现象。**本选项没有提到推理文段中的因果。

1. For similar cars and drivers, automobile insurance for collision damage has always cost more in Greatport than in Fairmont. Police studies, however, show that cars owned by Greatport residents are, on average, slightly less likely to be involved in a collision than cars in Fairmont. Clearly, therefore, insurance companies are making a greater profit on collision-damage insurance in Greatport than in Fairmont.

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

1. Repairing typical collision damage does not cost more in Greatport than in Fairmont.
2. There are no more motorists in Greatport than in Fairmont.
3. Greatport residents who have been in a collision are more likely to report it to their insurance company than Fairmont residents are.
4. Fairmont and Greatport are the cities with the highest collision-damage insurance rates.
5. The insurance companies were already aware of the difference in the likelihood of collisions before the publication of the police reports.

**情景：**机动车保险的成本在Greatport要高于在Fairmont。警察的研究表明，Greatport的人平均来讲比Fairmont更不容易遭到撞击。显然地，在Greatport的保险公司赚走了更多的利润。

**推理：**由于前提和结论描述的不是同样的事件且前提在逻辑时间上先发生于结论，所以推理文段为因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为Greatport的汽车碰撞保险费比Fairmont高，相反地，警察研究发现，在Greatport的事故率是要比Fairmont低的，所以Greatport的保险公司的利润要比Fairmont的保险公司的利润更高

（因）前提：Greatport的汽车碰撞保险费比Fairmont高，相反地，警察研究发现，在Greatport的事故率是要比Fairmont低的

（果）结论：Greatport的保险公司的利润要比Fairmont的保险公司的利润更高

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **Correct. Greatport修理被撞坏的汽车不会比Fairmont更贵。**如果Greatport的修理费更贵，那么显然成本更高，可以反驳Greatport的保险公司的利润要比Fairmont的保险公司的利润更高这个结论。原选项将这个说法取非，自然可以加强论证。
  2. **Greatport的汽车驾驶员的数量不会比Fairmont的汽车驾驶员数量多。**由于保险公司的成本仅仅和出事故的车辆有联系，所以汽车总数，或者说驾驶员总数不会影响结论的产生。
  3. **Greatport出了碰撞事故的人更有可能汇报自己出了状况。**如果Greatport的人更喜欢汇报，那么结论说Greatport的利润高就有可能不成立（虽然出事故的少，但是要它们赔钱的人多），所以本选项可以反驳结论，属于削弱选项。由于原文问的是加强（assumption），所以本选项不是答案。
  4. **Greatport和Fairmont是两个最容易出现碰撞事故的地方。**本选项描述了两个地方的情况，不涉及结论中的利润内容。
  5. **保险公司在公布警察调查结果之前就知道发生事故可能的概率。**本选项和结论无关。

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. 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.
      2. So far only the best, most experienced drivers for Partorian trucking companies have been driving triple-trailer 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. **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。
2. **Correct. 至今，都是最有经验的司机来驾驶三厢卡车。**本选项给出三厢卡车事故率低潜在可能的原因，即，“司机经验丰富导致事故率低”，属于CQ4：独立第三因素。可以削弱推理文段。
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，三厢卡车最大的合法运载量小于单厢卡车最大运载量的三倍。**本选项属于卡车载货的原理，没有提及因果。
6. Hunter: Hunters alone are blamed for the decline in Greenrock National Forest's deer population over the past ten years. Yet clearly, **black bears have also played an important role in this decline.** In the past ten years, the forest's protected black bear population has risen sharply, and examination of black bears found dead in the forest during the deer hunting season showed that a number of them had recently fed on deer.

In the hunter's argument, the boldface portion plays which of the following roles?

* + - * 1. It is the main conclusion of the argument.
        2. It is an objection that has been raised against the main conclusion of the argument.
        3. It is a judgment that the argument opposes.
        4. It is a finding that the argument seeks to explain.
        5. It provides evidence in support of the main conclusion of the argument.

**推理：**显然地，在这篇论证中，它只有一个结论，就是唯一黑体的部分。而剩下的部分，我们都可以认为是前提。

**选项分析：**

1. **Correct. 它是推理文段的主结论。**
2. **它是一个对论证主结论的反驳。**
3. **它是一个推理文段反驳的判断。**
4. **它是一个论证想要去解释的发现。**
5. **它给出了一个支持论证主结论的证据。**
6. 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, those fears are groundless.

The argument depends on assuming which of the following?

1. Apart from development related to the pipeline, there will be no new industrial development around the lake that will create renewed pollution in its waters.
2. There is no reason to believe that the leak-preventing technology would be ineffective when installed in the pipeline in Lake Konfa.
3. The bottom of the lake does not contain toxic remnants of earlier pollution that will be stirred into the water by pipeline construction.
4. Damage to the lake’s fish populations would be the only harm that a leak of oil from the pipeline would cause.
5. The species of fish that are present in Lake Konfa now are the same as those that were in the lake before it was affected by pollution.

**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. **除掉油管的发展，在湖的周围不会有工业发展给湖水带来污染。**本论证的结论是“水底油管不会污染整个湖”，而非“整个湖不会被污染”。因此，本选项没有提到样本。
  2. **没有理由相信这个不漏油的技术会在Lake Konfa失效。**本选项没有提及样本。
  3. **Correct. 输油管放入湖中的时候不会把已经沉淀在湖底的污染物再度搅动出来。**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。
  4. **漏油带来的唯一危害就是让湖里的鱼的数量下降。**本选项没有提及样本。
  5. 现在湖里的鱼和其被污染以前的鱼的种类相同。本选项没有提及样本。

1. Denoma, a major consumer-electronics maker, had a sizable decline in sales revenue for its most recent fiscal year. This result appears surprising, because electronics retailers report that although their overall sales were considerably lower than in the previous year, their sales revenue from Denoma models actually grew, largely thanks to some innovative and popular models that Denoma introduced.

Which of the following, if true, does most to explain the apparently surprising result?

1. Because of the need to educate the public about its new models’ capabilities, Denoma’s advertising spending was higher than normal over the period.
2. For the period at issue, Denoma’s major competitors reported declines in revenue that were, in percentage terms, greater than Denoma’s.
3. A significant proportion of Denoma’s revenue comes from making components for other consumer-electronics manufacturers.
4. Unlike some of its major competitors, Denoma has no lines of business outside consumer electronics to provide revenue when retail sales of consumer electronics are weak.
5. During the period, consumer-electronics retailers sold remaining units of Denoma’s superseded models at prices that were deeply discounted from those models’ original prices.

**情景：**Denoma报告说自己的销售收入下降了。但是，这个情况很不正常。这是因为，一个Denoma的零售商报告说它的收入上升了。

**推理：**本例题或许不太容易找到结论。仔细阅读推理文段可以发现，实际上被支持的句子是：This result appears surprising。题目让我们解释这个令人惊讶的结果，因此，我们需要将本题重构为：

前提：零售商（electronics retailers）报告：Denoma牌子的电子产品的销量收入上升了。

结论：Denoma的销售收入应该会上升。

因为结论句重复了前提their sales revenue from Denoma models actually grew，所以该枚举推理的的结构为：

Denoma的销售收入

上升

Denoma的零售销售收入

上升

第三步：找到评估枚举推理的方向：

答案选项必须涉及“零售商销售Denoma的收入”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. **由于需要让公众了解新产品的功能，Denoma的广告成本比正常的情况上升了。**本选项讨论的是成本问题，而推理文段中讨论的是收入本题，两者没有任何联系（成本和收入无关，和利润挂钩），可以排除。
  2. **Denoma的竞争对手报告的收入降低的幅度比Denoma的降低幅度更大。**本选项只提到了总体的情况，和样本没有联系，可以直接排除。
  3. **Correct. Denoma收入的一大部分来自于给其它的厂商做配件。**本选项给出了另外一个样本，即，除掉零售收入外，还有给其它厂商做配件的收入。因此，其给出其它的样本，并且由于其它的厂商收入都下降了，所以Denoma给其它的厂商做配件的收入降低了。本选项解释了推理文段的surprising result，可以保留。其属于CQ2：其它样本问题。
  4. **不像某些Denoma的竞争对手，Denoma在零售收入较弱的时候没有其它的商业线来提供收入。**本选项和(C)正好相反，指出了样本“零售收入”是足够的，没有其它样本可以提供。可以排除。
  5. **在这个时期，零售商将Denoma的过时的产品以一个打了很大折扣的价格卖出去了。**本选项描述的是零售商的收入来自于哪里，虽然提及了样本，但是没有述及样本和总体的区别，即，没有言明“零售收入”能否代表“总收入”，因此可以排除。

1. Brochure: Help conserve our city’s water supply. By converting the landscaping in your yard to a water-conserving landscape, you can greatly reduce your outdoor water use. A water-conserving landscape is natural and attractive, and it also saves you money.

Criticism: For most people with yards, the savings from converting to a water-conserving landscape cannot justify the expense of new landscaping, since typically the conversion would save less than twenty dollars on a homeowner’s yearly water bills.

Which of the following, if true, provides the best basis for a rebuttal of the criticism?

* 1. Even homeowners whose yards do not have water-conserving landscapes can conserve water by installing water-saving devices in their homes.
  2. A conventional landscape generally requires a much greater expenditure on fertilizer and herbicide than does a water-conserving landscape.
  3. A significant proportion of the residents of the city live in buildings that do not have yards.
  4. It costs no more to put in water-conserving landscaping than it does to put in conventional landscaping.
  5. Some homeowners use more water to maintain their yards than they use for all other purposes combined.

**情景：**本题描述了将现行的景观转换成节水景观的优势。值得注意的是，本题的问题和Brochure的言论几乎没有关系，问题要我们削弱的是Criticism的说法，所以我们主要讨论Criticism的推理方式。推理文段的结论是：The savings from converting to a water-conserving landscape cannot justify the expense of new landscaping。这个结论的意思是节水景观省下的钱很少。前提中也是在讨论节水景观省下的钱很少，但是讨论的是关于water bills的情况。

**推理：**因为结论句重复了前提：Typically the conversion would save less than twenty dollars on a homeowner’s yearly water bills，所以本题的推理结构为：

所有节水景观省下的钱

很少

节水景观在water bills上省下的钱

很少

答案选项必须涉及“节水景观在water bills上省下的钱”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. **就算是那些没有装节水园林设计的房屋所有者也可以通过安装节水器具来节水。**本选项没有提及样本，可以排除。
2. **Correct. 传统的园林设计相对于新的园林设计来说需要更多的肥料和杀虫剂的支出。**本选项给出了另外一些样本，即，不单单是水费可以节约钱，还有其他类型的东西也可以省钱，属于CQ2：其它样本问题。
3. **很多人住在没有院子的房子里。**本选项没有提及样本，可以排除。
4. **安装一个新的园林设计不会比安装一个新的园林设计更贵。**本选项对比的是传统和新的园林设计的价格，并不是新的园林在何处可以省钱，所以其没有提及样本，可以排除。
5. **有些人在院子上用的水比他在所有其他目的上用的水都多。**本选项没有提及样本，可以排除。
6. Two computer companies, Garnet and Renco, each pay Salcor to provide health insurance for their employees. Because early treatment of high cholesterol can prevent strokes that would otherwise occur several years later, Salcor encourages Garnet employees to have their cholesterol levels tested and to obtain early treatment for high cholesterol. Renco employees generally remain with Renco only for a few years, however. Therefore, Salcor lacks any financial incentive to provide similar encouragement to Renco employees.

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

1. Early treatment of high cholesterol does not eliminate the possibility of a stroke later in life.
2. People often obtain early treatment for high cholesterol on their own.
3. Garnet hires a significant number of former employees of Renco.
4. Renco and Garnet have approximately the same number of employees.
5. Renco employees are not, on average, significantly younger than Garnet employees.

**情景：**Garnet和 Renco都会向Salcor付费来给自己的员工上保险。因为胆固醇数值高可能在日后导致中风，所以Salcor忽悠Garnet和 Renco都来检测胆固醇量。由于Renco的雇员仅仅会在Renco停留几年（在职时间比较短），所以Salcor可能没有兴趣让Renco的员工去检测他们的胆固醇。

**推理：**由于前提和结论描述的不是同样的事件且前提在逻辑时间上先发生于结论，所以推理文段为因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为Renco的雇员仅仅会在Renco停留几年（在职时间比较短），所以Salcor可能没有兴趣让Renco的员工去检测他们的胆固醇

（因）前提：Renco的雇员仅仅会在Renco停留几年（在职时间比较短）

（果）结论：Salcor可能没有兴趣让Renco的员工去检测他们的胆固醇

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **早期治疗高胆固醇并不能消除掉之后的生命中患上中风的可能。**本选项描述的是治疗后的效果，但是不能反驳结论中的员工在几年内不会发病的问题。
  2. **人们经常自己去对高胆固醇做早期治疗。**本选项描述的是员工自己是否会治疗，不能反驳结论中员工在几年内不会发病的问题。
  3. **Correct. Garnet会雇佣很多Renco的员工。**由于Garnet和Renco都是由Salcor提供保险的，所以如果Garnet会雇佣很多Renco的员工，这些曾经是Renco的员工虽然可能在Renco不会发病，但是几年后到了Garnet有可能在Garnet发病，Garnet依然处在Salcor保额范围内，所以显然，Salcor还是会有兴趣让Renco的员工去检测他们的胆固醇。
  4. **Renco和Garnet的员工数量相同。**无论员工数量是否相同，都不影响到Salcor提供的保险的问题。
  5. **Renco的雇员平均不会比Garnet的雇员年轻。**无论人员年轻与否，只要胆固醇高，其后几年就有患上中风的可能，所以本选项不能反驳结论。

1. In parts of South America, vitamin-A deficiency is a serious health problem, especially among children. In one region, agriculturists hope to improve nutrition by encouraging farmers to plant a new variety of sweet potato called SPK004 that is rich in beta-carotene, which the body converts into vitamin A. The plan has good chances of success, since sweet potato is a staple of the region’s diet and agriculture, and the varieties currently grown contain little beta-carotene.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the prediction that the plan will succeed?

There are other vegetables currently grown in the region that contain more beta-carotene than the currently cultivated varieties of sweet potato do.

The flesh of SPK004 differs from that of the currently cultivated sweet potatoes in color and texture, so traditional foods would look somewhat different when prepared from SPK004.

For successful cultivation of SPK004, a soil significantly richer in nitrogen is needed than is needed for the varieties of sweet potato currently cultivated in the region.

There are no other varieties of sweet potato that are significantly richer in beta-carotene than SPK004 is.

The currently cultivated varieties of sweet potato contain no important nutrients that SPK004 lacks.

**情景：**在南美的部分地区，维生素A缺乏是一个严重的健康问题。在一个地方，农业学家打算引入SPK004这种甜土豆，由于甜土豆是当地的主要食物，并且现在种植的甜土豆含有很少量的beta-carotene，所以鼓励农民种SPK004这种的甜土豆的计划会很成功。

**推理：**推理文段最后其实是预测这个方案可能会成功，并且由于问题问的是我们对于方案本身的想法，因此，本题是方案推理，推理结构为：

目标：To improve nutrition

方案：Encouraging farmers to plant a new variety of sweet potato called SPK004 that is rich in beta-carotene

答案选项必须谈论方案的问题。

**选项分析：**

1. **在该地区，没有其它的蔬菜含有比现在种的土豆更多的betacarotene。**无论其它蔬菜怎么样，只要SPK004这种的甜土豆有好处，就可以得到现有的结论。所以本选项不能评估方案推理。
2. **SPK004的颜色和质地与现在种植的甜土豆不同，所以传统食物用SPK004做出来会和现在不一样。**无论做出的东西和现在是不是一样的，只要大家依然会吃这种食物，那么就不会给计划带来什么问题，所以本选项没有提及方案。
3. **为了成功的种植SPK004，其土壤的含氮量需要比现在种植的甜土豆的土壤的含氮量高。**本选项给方案增加了额外的困难，但是其不能证明这个内容可以使得方案不可行，可以排除。
4. **没有其他的种类的甜土豆比SPK004含有的betacarotene更多。**就算有其他的甜土豆含有有效成分更多，最多可以质疑我们是不是要选取种植SPK004这个东西，但是并不能反驳种植SPK004这个计划是否可以让人们增加营养的摄入。
5. **Correct. 现在种植的土豆不会含有一些SPK004没有的重要营养物质。**如果现在的甜土豆含有一些SPK004缺少的东西，那么可能将现在的土豆全部换成SPK004就会有很大的风险，可以削弱方案。
6. Which of the following most logically completes the argument below?

According to promotional material published by the city of Springfield, more tourists stay in hotels in Springfield than stay in the neighboring city of Harristown. A brochure from the largest hotel in Harristown claims that more tourists stay in that hotel than stay in the Royal Arms Hotel in Springfield. If both of these sources are accurate, however, the “Report on Tourism” for the region must be in error in stating that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. the average length of stay is longer at the largest hotel in Harristown than it is at the Royal Arms Hotel
2. there is only one hotel in Harristown that is larger than the Royal Arms Hotel
3. more tourists stay in hotels in Harristown than stay in the Royal Arms Hotel
4. the Royal Arms Hotel is the largest hotel in Springfield
5. the Royal Arms Hotel is the only hotel in Springfield

**推理：**若只看题目问法，本题是一种填空题。初看像是一个评估类题目，但是细看之下，我们发现，题目问的是如果上述两个现象都是对的，那么下列哪个现象一定是错的。所以，推理文段其实没有结论，是一道演绎推理。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **游客在Harristown最大的酒店的居住时间要比在Royal Arms Hotel长。**原文中根本没提到过居住时间的问题，所以本选项不一定必错。
  2. **在Harristown比Royal Arms Hotel大的酒店只有一家。**原文没有提到过单独酒店谁比较大的问题。所以本选项不一定必错。
  3. **在Harristown住的游客比在Royal Arms Hotel住的人多。**本选项有可能，因为原文直说过两者总体的对比，并没有说过Harristown总体和Royal Arms Hotel单个酒店的游客多少比较。
  4. **Royal Arms Hotel是Springfield最大的酒店。**原文中根本没提到过Royal Arms Hotel大小的问题，所以本选项不一定必错。
  5. **Correct. Royal Arms Hotel是Springfield唯一的酒店。**本选项肯定错。因为如果Royal Arms Hotel是唯一酒店，那么由于Harristown最大的酒店声称住在它这里的游客比住在Springfield的Royal Arms 酒店的人多，则会有Harristown的游客多于Springfield的游客。这和原文是相悖的。

1. Nitrogen dioxide is a pollutant emitted by automobiles. Catalytic converters, devices designed to reduce nitrogen dioxide emissions, have been required in all new cars in Donia since 1993, and as a result, nitrogen dioxide emissions have been significantly reduced throughout most of the country. Yet although the proportion of new cars in Donia's capital city has always been comparatively high, nitrogen dioxide emissions there have showed only an insignificant decline since 1993.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the insignificant decline in nitrogen dioxide emissions in Donia's capital city?

More of the cars in Donia's capital city were made before 1993 than after 1993.

The number of new cars sold per year in Donia has declined slightly since 1993.

Pollutants other than nitrogen dioxide that are emitted by automobiles have also been significantly reduced in Donia since 1993.

Many Donians who own cars made before 1993 have had catalytic converters installed in their cars.

Most car trips in Donia's capital city are too short for the catalytic converter to reach its effective working temperature.

**情景：**本题讲述了在Donia减少二氧化氮排放的故事。推理文段用了Donia的大部分地区作为案例，推理到Donia首都地区的情况。值得注意的是，本题是“A, however, not B，问解释not B”型题目，其完全等价于“A--> B，问削弱”型题目。因此，结论句应该为：nitrogen dioxide emissions there should have significant decline since 1993，问题是问这个结论句的“削弱”。

**推理：**因为结论句重复了前提句：“nitrogen dioxide emissions have been significantly reduced throughout most of the country”，所以类比推理的结构为：

Most of the country Capital city

略

Nitrogen dioxide have significant decline

略

Nitrogen dioxide have significant decline

类比推理一共具有两个评估方向，要么提到Most of the country或者Capital city，要么给出与这两个案例相平行等价的案例C。

**选项分析：**

1. **更多Donia首都的车是1993年以前生产出来的。**本选项提到了Donia首都的情况，可以保留。
2. **Donia每年卖出的新车的数量自从1993年开始下降。**本选项没有提到类比的对象。请注意，推理文段中类比的对象是“Donia的首都”和“Donia的大部分地区”，并非Donia本身。若想评估类比推理，我们必须精确的描述类比对象的相同点或者区别。
3. **除了二氧化氮外的机动车排放的污染物自从1993年也开始下降了。**本选项没有提到类比的对象。
4. **许多拥有1993年以前生产的车的Donia人已经在自己的车里装了一个催化剂转换器了。**本选项没有提到类比的对象。
5. **大部分Donia的首都的车程太短了如此以至于催化剂转换器无法达到其有效工作温度。**本选项提到了Donia首都的情况，可以保留。

在(A)中，新车的数量和首都地区能否减排的关系不大，理论上，只要有一辆新车，那么在首都就可以减少一定的排放。在(E)中，若催化剂转换器无法达到有效的工作温度，那么在首都，转换器装在新车上与不装在新车上是完全没有区别的，自然不能减排。因此，(E)优于(A)，答案为(E)，属于CQ1：相似性问题。

1. Capuchin monkeys often rub their bodies with a certain type of millipede. Laboratory tests show that secretions from the bodies of these millipedes are rich in two chemicals that are potent mosquito repellents, and mosquitoes carry parasites that debilitate capuchins. Some scientists hypothesize that the monkeys rub their bodies with the millipedes because doing so helps protect them from mosquitoes.

Which of the following, if true, provides the most support for the scientists’ hypothesis?

1. A single millipede often gets passed around among several capuchins, all of whom rub their bodies with it.
2. The two chemicals that repel mosquitoes also repel several other varieties of insects.
3. The capuchins rarely rub their bodies with the millipedes except during the rainy season, when mosquito populations are at their peak.
4. Although the capuchins eat several species of insects, they do not eat the type of millipede they use to rub on their bodies.
5. The two insect-repelling chemicals in the secretions of the millipedes are carcinogenic for humans but do not appear to be carcinogenic for capuchins.

**情景：**Capuchin经常在自己的身上擦千足虫（millipede），千足虫可以含有的元素可以有效防止蚊虫。因此，猴子们是因为这么做可以防蚊才擦千足虫的。

**推理：**推理文段的前提中给出了一组时间关联的变量，即，Capuchin monkeys often rub their bodies with a certain type of millipede以及Laboratory tests show that secretions from the bodies of these millipedes are rich in two chemicals that are potent mosquito repellents。 结论中两者的因果关系是用“因果”来体现的。

前提：“千足虫本身可以防蚊”和“Capuchin经常在自己的身上擦千足虫”之间存在正相关关系

结论：猴子们是因为这么做可以防蚊才擦千足虫的

答案选项要么同时提及“千足虫本身可以防蚊”和“Capuchin经常在自己的身上擦千足虫”，要么给“Capuchin经常在自己的身上擦千足虫”另外一个原因。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **一只千足虫经常会在几只Capuchin中穿梭，每一只Capuchin都擦上了这只千足虫。**本选项提到了“Capuchin擦千足虫”这个事情，但是并没能解释“Capuchin擦千足虫”的原因，也没有提到“因”，所以不能评估此相关因果推理。
  2. **这两种能抵制蚊子的化学物质也会抵制其他种类的昆虫。**该选项描述的是千足虫产生的可以防蚊的两种化学物质的特点，没能提及到“果”的问题，所以不能评估此相关因果推理。
  3. **Correct. 除掉蚊子特别多的雨季，Capuchin很少在自己的身上擦千足虫。**本选项显然加强了防蚊和擦千足虫之间的因果关系。属于CQ1：相关性不存在。请注意，这种给出一个原论证中没提到过的时间，然后同时提及因果的选项类型在相关因果模式推理和果因模式推理中非常常见，一定要尽量对于这种选项敏感。
  4. **虽然Capuchin吃一些种类的昆虫，但是它们从来不吃用来擦身体的千足虫。**本选项描述的是Capuchin如何对待千足虫，和推理文段中给出的因果均没有联系。
  5. **千足虫分泌的两种抵制蚊子的化学物质对于人来说是致癌的，而对于Capuchin来说，并不致癌。**本选项描述了两种化学物质的特点，只提到了“因”，没有提到推理文段中的“果”。

1. A prominent investor who holds a large stake in the Burton Tool Company has recently claimed that the company is mismanaged. As evidence for this claim, the investor cited the company's failure to slow production in response to a recent rise in its inventory of finished products. It is doubtful whether an investor's sniping at management can ever be anything other than counterproductive, **but in this case it is clearly not justified**. It is true that an increased inventory of finished products often indicates that production is outstripping demand. **In Burton's case it indicates no such thing**, however: the increase in inventory is entirely attributable to products that have already been assigned to orders received from customers.

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

1. The first provides evidence to support the conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second states that conclusion.
2. The first states the conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second states an intermediate conclusion that is drawn in order to support that conclusion.
3. The first is the position that the argument as a whole opposes; the second provides evidence against the position being opposed.
4. The first states an intermediate conclusion that is drawn in order to support the conclusion of the argument as a whole; the second states the conclusion of the argument as a whole.
5. The first and the second both state intermediate conclusions that are drawn in order to support jointly the conclusion of the argument as a whole.

**推理：**在这篇论证中，其第一个结论是：the company is mismanaged，第二个结论是在评估第一个结论，这个结论是in this case it is clearly not justified（第一个黑体字）。在第一个黑体字出现之后的部分均是对这一结论（第一个黑体字）的支持。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **第一个黑体字提供了一个证据来支持论证的结论；第二个黑体字给出了这个结论。**第一个黑体字是论证的主结论。
  2. **Correct. 第一个黑体字论证的主结论；第二个黑体字给出了一个支持这个主结论的中间结论。**
  3. **第一个黑体字是一个论证反驳的立场；第二个黑体字给出了一个反对论证反驳的证据。**第一个黑体字是论证的主结论。
  4. **第一个黑体字提供了一个证据来支持论证的结论；第二个黑体字是论证的主结论。**第一个黑体字是论证的主结论。
  5. **第一个和第二个黑体字均是论证的一个支持主结论的中间结论。**第一个黑体字是论证的主结论。

1. Until now, only injectable vaccines against influenza have been available. They have been used primarily by older adults, who are at risk for complications from influenza. A new vaccine administered in a nasal spray has proven effective in preventing influenza in children. Since children are significantly more likely than adults to contract and spread influenza, making the new vaccine widely available for children will greatly reduce the spread of influenza across the population.

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

1. If a person receives both the injectable and the nasal-spray vaccine, the two vaccines do not interfere with each other.
2. The new vaccine uses the same mechanism to ward off influenza as injectable vaccines do.
3. Government subsidies have kept the injectable vaccine affordable for all older adults.
4. Of the older adults who contract influenza, relatively few contract it from children with influenza.
5. Many parents would be more inclined to have their children vaccinated against influenza if the vaccination did not require an injection.

**情景：**到现在为止，只有注射型流感疫苗。这些疫苗现在仅仅可以被成年人应用。一个新的疫苗是以鼻喷雾形式出现的。因为这种形式的药被证明可以控制小孩感染流行性感冒，并且小孩比大人更有可能接触和传播流行性感冒，所以让这种新药给更多的小孩服用可以大大减少流行性感冒的传播。

**推理：**由于前提和结论描述的不是同样的事件且前提在逻辑时间上先发生于结论，所以推理文段为因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为鼻喷雾形式的药被证明可以控制小孩感染流行性感冒，并且小孩比大人更有可能接触和传播流行性感冒，所以让这种新药给更多的小孩服用可以大大减少流行性感冒的传播。

（因）前提：鼻喷雾形式的药被证明可以控制小孩感染流行性感冒，并且小孩比大人更有可能接触和传播流行性感冒

（果）结论：让这种新药给更多的小孩服用可以大大减少流行性感冒的传播

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **如果一个人既用了注射的疫苗又用了鼻喷雾疫苗，那么这两种疫苗之间不会互相影响。**就算两种疫苗可以互相影响，只要小孩都服用新药，还是可以抑制传播，所以本选项不能评估因果推理。
  2. **新药和注射疫苗抵抗流感的抗病原理相同。**抗病原理相同与否并不影响使用鼻喷雾药物。
  3. **政府保证所有的新药对于成年人都是可以支付的起的。**本选项描述的是新药到底能不能供给给所有的人，但是并不能反驳供给给所有人后的效果。
  4. **很少有成年人是被小孩传染的流行性感冒。**只要能控制住小孩之间的传染，理论上就可以在一定程度上防止病毒的传播。
  5. **Correct. 如果疫苗不需要注射的话，那么很多家长会更愿意让自己的孩子去接种疫苗。**如果无论药物怎么变，怎么推广，家长就是不带着孩子去接种疫苗，那么这种疫苗也无法起到作用，所以本选项“取非”可以反驳结论，是正确答案。

1. Magazine Publisher: Our magazine does not have a liberal bias. It is true that when a book review we had commissioned last year turned out to express distinctly conservative views, we did not publish it until we had also obtained a second review that took a strongly liberal position. Clearly, however, our actions demonstrate not a bias in favor of liberal views but rather a commitment to a balanced presentation of diverse opinions.

Determining which of the following would be most useful in evaluating the cogency of the magazine publisher's response?

1. Whether any other magazines in which the book was reviewed carried more than one review of the book
2. Whether the magazine publishes unsolicited book reviews as well as those that it has commissioned
3. Whether in the event that a first review commissioned by the magazine takes a clearly liberal position the magazine would make any efforts to obtain further reviews
4. Whether the book that was the subject of the two reviews was itself written from a clearly conservative or a clearly liberal point of view
5. Whether most of the readers of the magazine regularly read the book reviews that the magazine publishes

**情景：**我们的杂志是没有偏见的。当杂志收到一个明显的很强的保守文章的观点时，杂志不会发出去，而是会寻找一个自由派的观点。但是，我们的这个行为表明的不是我们赞成自由派的观点，而是要寻求一个平衡。

**推理：**在逻辑上，前提和结论中描述的事件是不同的。并且，由于杂志必须先有一个寻求平衡的想法，它才有在收到一个明显的很强的保守文章的观点时，杂志不会发出去，而是会寻找一个自由派的观点。由此可知，推理文段属于果因推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为杂志有一个寻求平衡的想法，所以它在收到一个明显的很强的保守文章的观点时，杂志不会发出去，而是会寻找一个自由派的观点

（果）前提：收到一个明显的很强的保守文章的观点时，杂志不会发出去，而是会寻找一个自由派的观点

（因）结论：杂志有一个寻求平衡的想法

答案选项中要么给出产生“收到一个明显的很强的保守文章的观点时，杂志不会发出去，而是会寻找一个自由派的观点”的另外一个原因，要么讨论“杂志有一个寻求平衡的想法”与“收到一个明显的很强的保守文章的观点时，杂志不会发出去，而是会寻找一个自由派的观点”之间的关系。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **其它的杂志会不会也有不止一种观点？**本题讨论的内容和其他杂志没有关系。
  2. **该杂志会不会也发一些未被要求的投稿而不仅仅是邀请的投稿？**无论杂志是否发送未被邀请的投稿，都没有提及投稿者的观点，所以不能评估此推理。
  3. **Correct. 当第一次就收到一个自由派的观点的时候，该杂志会不会努力去找一个传统派的观点作为平衡？**如果杂志不会去找一个传统派的观点，就表示杂志其实是因为偏向自由派而非为了平衡而去做前提中提到的事情的，所以本选项切断了推理文段中因和果的联系，属于CQ2：因果联系问题。
  4. **书籍本身是否自身就有明显的传统派或者自由派观点？**无论书籍本身什么观点，都不会影响杂志发布书评的模式，所以本选项不能评估推理。
  5. **大部分的读者是不是会经常去看杂志中的书评？**读者看与不看和杂志发与不发是两码事，所以本选项没有提及推理文段中的因和果。

1. Though sucking zinc lozenges has been promoted as a treatment for the common cold, research has revealed no consistent effect. Recently, however, a zinc gel applied nasally has been shown to greatly reduce the duration of colds. Since the gel contains zinc in the same form and concentration as the lozenges, the greater effectiveness of the gel must be due to the fact that cold viruses tend to concentrate in the nose, not the mouth.

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

1. Experimental subjects who used the zinc gel not only had colds of shorter duration but also had less severe symptoms than did those who used a gel that did not contain zinc.
2. The mechanism by which zinc affects the viruses that cause the common cold has not been conclusively established.
3. To make them palatable, zinc lozenges generally contain other ingredients, such as citric acid, that can interfere with the chemical activity of zinc.
4. No zinc-based cold remedy can have any effect unless it is taken or applied within 48 hours of the initial onset of cold symptoms.
5. Drug-company researchers experimenting with a nasal spray based on zinc have found that it has much the same effect on colds as the gel does.

**情景：**吮吸锌含片被推广为治疗普通感冒的方式。现在，研究发现虽然口服锌和鼻喷雾锌类型与浓度都一样，但是鼻喷雾锌比口服锌的治感冒效果好很多，因此，有可能是由于感冒的病毒都集中在鼻子上而不是嘴里

**推理：**在逻辑上，前提和结论中描述的事件是不同的。并且，由于感冒的病毒必须先都集中在鼻子上而不是嘴里，我们才有可能发现鼻喷雾锌比口服锌的治感冒效果好很多。由此可知，推理文段属于果因推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为感冒的病毒都集中在鼻子上而不是嘴里，所以鼻喷雾锌比口服锌的治感冒效果好很多

（果）前提：鼻喷雾锌比口服锌的治感冒效果好很多

（因）结论：感冒的病毒都集中在鼻子上而不是嘴里

答案选项中要么给出产生“鼻喷雾锌比口服锌的治感冒效果好很多”的另外一个原因，要么讨论“感冒的病毒都集中在鼻子上而不是嘴里”与“鼻喷雾锌比口服锌的治感冒效果好很多”之间的关系。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **对于用鼻喷雾锌的实验样本来说，他们不但比用没有加锌鼻喷雾(估计是对照实验)的人持续感冒的时间短而且还有更少的严重感冒症状。**本选项讨论的内容是鼻喷雾本身加锌与不加锌的区别，但是并没有提到“果”中的口服与鼻喷雾的区别，可以排除。
  2. **锌可以抗感冒的机理已经被完全的建立了。**无论机理如何，本论证要求解释的是口服的比鼻喷雾的效果差，可以排除。
  3. **Correct. 为了好吃，口服锌中加了很多可以抑制锌的药理作用的调味品。**本选项解释了为什么口服锌没效而鼻喷雾有效。所以可以削弱原文，属于CQ1：说明结果问题。
  4. **除非在感冒症状出现的48小时内用药，否则没有任何一种添加锌的药物可以有效。**无论锌有效与否，都没有提及为什么鼻喷雾比口服药更有效。
  5. **药物公司发现鼻喷雾的锌和口服的锌对于感冒来说具有一样的效果。**如果鼻喷雾中的锌对于感冒更有效，其可以解释为何鼻喷雾锌比口服锌的治感冒效果好很多，可以削弱原文，本选项可以评估原文论证，属于CQ1：说明结果问题。但是题目问的是削弱，本选项是加强选项。

1. Of patients over 65 years old who survived coronary bypass surgery—a procedure widely prescribed for people with heart disease—only 75 percent benefited from the surgery. Thus it appears that for one in four such patients, the doctors who advised them to undergo this surgery, with its attendant risks and expense, were more interested in an opportunity to practice their skills and in their fee than in helping the patient.

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

1. Many of the patients who receive coronary bypass surgery are less than 55 years old.
2. Possible benefits of coronary bypass surgery include both relief from troubling symptoms and prolongation of life.
3. Most of the patients in the survey decided to undergo coronary bypass surgery because they were advised that the surgery would reduce their risk of future heart attacks.
4. The patients over 65 years old who did not benefit from the coronary bypass surgery were as fully informed as those who did benefit from the surgery as to the risks of the surgery prior to undergoing it.
5. The patients who underwent coronary bypass surgery but who did not benefit from it were medically indistinguishable, prior to their surgery, from the patients who did benefit.

**情景：**在65岁以上做心脏搭桥手术的人种，只有75%的人是从这个手术中获益的。因此，一种可能是，对于4个病人中的1个人来说，医生劝他做手术是为了锻炼技术和得到手术费。

**推理：**在逻辑上，前提和结论中描述的事件是不同的。并且，由于医生劝他做手术必须先是为了锻炼技术和得到手术费，才有可能发生在65岁以上做心脏搭桥手术的人种，只有75%的人是从这个手术中获益的这个现象。由此可知，推理文段是果因推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为医生劝病人做手术是为了锻炼技术和得到手术费，所以在65岁以上做心脏搭桥手术的人种，只有75%的人是从这个手术中获益的

（果）前提：在65岁以上做心脏搭桥手术的人种，只有75%的人是从这个手术中获益的

（因）结论：医生劝病人做手术是为了锻炼技术和得到手术费

答案选项中要么给出产生“在65岁以上做心脏搭桥手术的人种，只有75%的人是从这个手术中获益的”的另外一个原因，要么讨论“医生劝病人做手术是为了锻炼技术和得到手术费”与“在65岁以上做心脏搭桥手术的人种，只有75%的人是从这个手术中获益的”之间的关系。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **很多接受心脏塔桥手术的人小于55岁。**推理文段的“果”讨论的是65岁以上的老人中有1/4的人不能获益，而非做手术的人的性质。因此本选项不能评估果因推理。
  2. **心脏塔桥手术中可能获得的益处包括减轻症状和延长生命。**本选项描述的是冠状动脉搭桥手术的收益是什么，没有提到有人不能从中获益的问题。
  3. **许多人决定做心脏搭桥手术的原因是因为他们被告知该手术可以减少日后患上心脏病的风险。**本选项描述的是为何大家要做心脏搭桥手术，而不是为什么有人不成功。因此本选项不能评估果因推理。
  4. **那些65岁以上做了手术但是没有获得收益的人同那些获得收益的人一样，都了解过了这种手术的风险。**无论那些没有收益的人是否了解到了手术的风险，都不能解决为何他们本身不能获益。所以本选项不能评估果因推理。
  5. **Correct. 那些做了搭桥手术也不能获益的人在医学上是看不出来的。**本选项割裂了“因”和“果”之间的关系，即，如果不能预测是否可以获益，医生就根本不知道哪些人是要“练手”的，所以医生也就不可能是为了练习技术而让1/4的人去做手术。

1. Personnel officer: The exorbitant cost of our health-insurance benefits reflects the high dollar amount of medical expenses incurred by our employees. Employees who are out of shape, as a group, have higher doctor bills and longer hospital stays than do their colleagues who are fit. Therefore, since we must reduce our health-insurance costs, we should offer a rigorous fitness program of jogging and weight lifting to all employees, and require employees who are out of shape to participate.

Which of the following, if true, provides the most support for the personnel officer's proposal?

1. The medical expenses incurred by fit people who participate in a program of jogging and weight lifting are less than those incurred by fit people who do not participate in such a program.
2. More otherwise fit people are injured by participating in rigorous jogging and weight-lifting programs than are injured by participating in moderate jogging and weight-lifting programs.
3. The likelihood of incurring medical expenses is slightly greater for people who participate in fitness programs offered by their employers than it is for people who participate in programs offered commercially.
4. Moderate fitness programs increase the average person's fitness to the same extent that rigorous fitness programs do.
5. More health problems and injuries are the result of mandatory participation in a fitness program than are the result of voluntary participation.

**情景：**员工健康保险福利的成本很高表明了员工们在医疗上的花费很高。那些过胖的雇员比一般的雇员在医药费和住院时间上都多。因此，由于我们必须减少成本，所以我们应该要求过胖的雇员参与一个慢跑减重的项目。

**推理：**推理文段的结论句是一个方案，并且问题最后要我们评估这个方案，因此，本题是方案推理，推理结构为：

目标：To reduce our health-insurance costs

方案：We should offer a rigorous fitness program of jogging and weight lifting to all employees, and require employees who are out of shape to participate

答案选项必须谈论方案的问题。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **Correct. 参加慢跑活动的健康人的医疗花费要比不参加慢跑活动的健康人的医疗花费要低。**将本选项取非，即，如果参加慢跑的健康人医疗花费比不参加的人要高，那么慢跑这个方案显然不一定能达成“减少医疗花费”这个目标。因为纵然胖人确实减少了花费，但是健康人增加了花费，实在无法断定总的花费是比以前高还是低，可以削弱方案推理，所以本选项为正确选项。
  2. **更多参加严格的慢跑活动的健康人比参加温和一些的慢跑活动的人受伤。**本选项描述了施行该方案可以会导致人员受伤，也许是一个潜在的副作用。所以该选项可以削弱原文，属于CQ3方案的否定性副作用。由于问题问的是加强，所以本选项应该被排除。
  3. **被雇主提供而参加慢跑项目的健康人员涉及到的医疗花费比可能比被推销（commercially）而参加慢跑项目的健康人员要高。**无论被雇主提供慢跑项目的人是否会比自己报的人花费更高，只要比不参加花费低，那么该项目就可以达到目标。
  4. **温和的慢跑项目和严格的慢跑项目在提升人们健康的效果上是一样的。**本选项描述的是温和的项目与严格的项目（题目中的方案）之间效果相同，没有提及方案本身所带来的问题，所以本选项不是正确选项。
  5. **强制的健身项目比自愿的健身项目更容易受伤。**本选项算是给出了强制项目的一个副作用，可以在一定程度上削弱此方案推理，但题目问的是加强，所以不是答案。

1. Unless tiger hunting decreases, tigers will soon be extinct in the wild. The countries in which the tigers' habitats are located are currently debating joint legislation that would ban tiger hunting. Thus, if these countries can successfully enforce this legislation, the survival of tigers in the wild will be ensured.

The reasoning in the argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that the argument

1. assumes without sufficient warrant that a ban on tiger hunting could be successfully enforced
2. considers the effects of hunting on tigers without also considering the effects of hunting on other endangered animal species
3. fails to take into account how often tiger hunters are unsuccessful in their attempts to kill tigers
4. neglects to consider the results of governmental attempts in the past to limit tiger hunting
5. takes the removal of an impediment to the tigers' survival as a guarantee of their survival

**情景：**除非减少对于老虎的捕猎，否则野生老虎将会很快消失。现在老虎栖息地所在国家将会立法来减少老虎的捕猎行为。因此，如果这个立法生效，那么老虎的生存将得到保证。

**推理：**推理文段的结论句在讨论若方案生效，将会达成目标。问题让我们评估这个推理，因此本题为方案推理。

目标：To ensure the survival of tigers in the wild

方案：Successfully enforce joint legislation that would ban tiger hunting

答案选项必须谈论方案的问题。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **假设了如果没有足够的依据限制捕猎老虎的法令可以成功实施。**
  2. **考虑了捕猎老虎带来的影响而没有考虑捕猎其它濒危动物所带来的影响。**
  3. **没有考虑到猎人有多少概率会捕杀老虎失败。**
  4. **忽略考虑了从前政府试图限制捕杀老虎的结果。**
  5. **Correct. 认为某一个妨碍老虎生存的理由被移除就可以保证老虎的生存。**只有本选项提到了方案的可行性。

1. Last year a record number of new manufacturing jobs were created. Will this year bring another record? Well, **any new manufacturing job is created either within an existing company or by the start-up of a new company.** Within existing firms, new jobs have been created this year at well below last year’s record pace. At the same time, there is considerable evidence that the number of new companies starting up will be no higher this year than it was last year and surely **the new companies starting up this year will create no more jobs per company than did last year’s start-ups**. So clearly, the number of new jobs created this year will fall short of last year’s record.

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

1. The first is presented as an obvious truth on which the argument is based; the second is a prediction advanced in support of the main conclusion of the argument.
2. The first is presented as an obvious truth on which the argument is based; the second is an objection that the argument rejects.
3. The first is presented as an obvious truth on which the argument is based; the second is the main conclusion of the argument.
4. The first is a generalization that the argument seeks to establish; the second is a claim that has been advanced in support of a position that the argument opposes.
5. The first is a generalization that the argument seeks to establish; the second is a claim that has been advanced in order to challenge that generalization.

**推理：**在这篇论证中，论证只有一个结论，即，最后一句：the number of new jobs created this year will fall short of last year’s record。除掉这个结论句之外的句子，我们都可以认为是这个结论句的前提。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **Correct. 第一个黑体字给出了一个明显的论证基于的真相；第二个黑体字是一个支持论证的主结论的预测。**
  2. **第一个黑体字给出了一个明显的论证基于的真相；第二个黑体字是一个论证反驳的反对。**第二个黑体字是支持论证的主结论的一个前提。
  3. **第一个黑体字给出了一个明显的论证基于的真相；第二个黑体字是论证的主结论。**第二个黑体字是支持论证的主结论的一个前提。
  4. **第一个黑体字是一个论证试图建立的概论；第二个黑体字是一个支持论证的立场反驳的声明。**第二个黑体字是支持论证的主结论的一个前提。
  5. **第一个黑体字是一个论证试图建立的概论；第二个黑体字是一个反驳这个概论的声明。**第二个黑体字是支持论证的主结论的一个前提。

1. Outbreaks of Rift Valley fever occur irregularly in East Africa, several years apart. When outbreaks do occur, they kill thousands of cattle. A livestock vaccine against the disease exists but is rarely used. It is too expensive for farmers to use routinely, and since it is not effective until a month after vaccination, administering it after an outbreak begins helps very little. Nevertheless, experts predict that use of the vaccine will increase significantly within the next few years.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest justification for the experts’ prediction?

1. Rift Valley fever is spread by mosquitoes, but each outbreak is so widespread that it is impractical to control it by using insecticides.
2. When an outbreak of Rift Valley fever occurs, unaffected countries often refuse to import livestock from the countries affected by the outbreak.
3. It would take less than a month for producers of the vaccine to adjust their production operations to cope with a large increase in demand.
4. Many cattle farmers in East Africa are nomadic or live in remote villages, and such farmers, who have little access to modern veterinary medicine, are particularly hard hit by outbreaks of Rift Valley fever.
5. Recently published research has shown that certain identifiable climatic conditions are almost invariably followed, within two to five months, by an outbreak of Rift Valley fever.

**情景：**裂谷热经常在东非发生，每次发生都会令数千头小牛受灾。有一种防治裂谷热的疫苗，价格比较贵，并且在注射一个月后才能起效，所以这种疫苗也不能让情况变好。

**推理：**由于前提和结论描述的不是同样的事件且前提在逻辑时间上先发生于结论，所以推理文段为因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为一种防治裂谷热的疫苗，价格比较贵，并且在注射一个月后才能起效，所以这种疫苗不会被用。

（因）前提：一种防治裂谷热的疫苗，价格比较贵，并且在注射一个月后才能起效

（果）结论：这种疫苗不会被用

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **裂谷热是由蚊虫传播的，但是每一次爆发都太广泛了以至于不可能用杀虫剂来控制。**无论怎么控制Rift Valley fever这种病的传染源，都不能反驳疫苗不会被选取这个结论。
  2. **当裂谷热爆发时，没有被感染的国家会拒绝进口被感染国家的家禽。**本选项描述的是爆发后给被感染的国家带来的坏处，并不能反驳疫苗不会被用这个结论（因为用了也要一个月才能生效，那个时候已经被感染了，别的国家也就不会进口了，所以相当于没效果，白花钱）。
  3. **做疫苗的人用不到一个月的时间就可以通过调整生产操作流程来满足上涨的需求。**推理文段的结论是疫苗的需求不会上涨，这个选项已经说到了上涨后的情况了。
  4. **在东非很多养牛的人是流浪的或者住在总是迁徙的村子里，这些农民会受到非常严重的由裂谷热带来的打击。**本选项描述的是谁更容易受到伤害的问题，而不是会不会用疫苗的问题，所以不能反驳结论。
  5. **Correct. 最近出版的研究显示某些特定的可识别的气候条件出现后，在2~5个月内，一定会出现裂谷热的爆发。**如果本选项成立，则农民可以至少提前两个月预测到裂谷热的爆发，这样就可以在特定的可识别的气候条件出现时，先给牛注射该疫苗，使牛免疫于裂谷热，所以农民们可能会选择给牛接种该疫苗，反驳了结论，可以成为答案。

1. The emission of sulfur dioxide when high-sulfur coal is burned is restricted by law. New coal-burning plants usually comply with the law by installing expensive equipment to filter sulfur dioxide from their emissions. These new plants could save money by installing instead less expensive cleaning equipment that chemically removes most sulfur from coal before combustion.

Which of the following, if known, would be most relevant to evaluating the claim above about how new coal-burning plants could save money?

1. Whether existing oil-burning plants are required to filter sulfur dioxide from their emissions
2. Whether the expense of installing the cleaning equipment in a new plant is less than the expense of installing the cleaning equipment in an older plant
3. Whether the process of cleaning the coal is more expensive than the process of filtering the emissions
4. Whether lawful emissions of sulfur dioxide from coal-burning plants are damaging the environment
5. Whether existing plants that use the filtering equipment could replace this equipment with the cleaning equipment and still compete with new plants that install the cleaning equipment

**情景：**为了治理环境污染，政府决定减排。现在呢，一个公司决定用化学办法来减少硫化物排放来省减排的成本。

**推理：**推理文段的结论句是完整的方案和目标，并且问题要求我们评估这个方案，因此，推理文段是方案推理。

目标：To save money

方案：Installing instead less expensive cleaning equipment that chemically removes most sulfur from coal before combustion

答案选项必须谈论方案的问题。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **现在已经存在的燃油厂是不是也需要安装硫化物过滤器？**方案描述的烧煤厂用化学方式来过滤，和燃油厂没有联系，所以本选项没有提及方案。
  2. **在新烧煤厂安装清洁器材是不是比在旧烧煤厂安装过滤器材便宜？**推理文段中的方案和目标是关于以新的方式过滤是否会省钱，而本选项对比的两者是同样方式下新旧厂子谁便宜谁贵。
  3. **Correct. 化学处理过程的花费是不是比物理处理的花费要高？**如果化学处理过程花费高，那么有可能该方案虽然安装成本低，但是后期花费高，不能满足目标to save money，所以属于CQ1：方案可行性问题。
  4. **法律允许的硫化物排放量是否也会污染环境？**本选项没有提及方案。
  5. **已经存在的厂子是不是也能装上新的过滤器（化学方式的）以便于和装新的过滤器的新厂继续竞争？**无论老厂怎么样，都不会影响新的过滤方案的三个CQ方面的问题，所以不是答案。

1. The growing popularity of computer-based activities was widely expected to result in a decline in television viewing, since it had been assumed that people lack sufficient free time to maintain current television-viewing levels while spending increasing amounts of free time on the computer. That assumption, however, is evidently false: in a recent mail survey concerning media use, a very large majority of respondents who report increasing time spent per week using computers report no change in time spent watching television.

In order to evaluate the argument, it would be most useful to determine which of the following?

Whether the survey collected information about the amount of money respondents spent on free-time media use

Whether the amount of time spent watching television is declining among people who report that they rarely or never use computers

Whether the type of television programs a person watches tends to change as the amount of time spent per week using computers increases

Whether a large majority of the computer owners in the survey reported spending increasing amounts of time per week using computers

Whether the survey respondents’ reports of time spent using computers included time spent using computers at work

**情景：**电脑活动的增加减少了电视的使用率。一直以来，人们认为缺乏足够的空余时间是看电视时间减少的原因。但是，人们的认为显然是错的。最近的一个邮件调查显示，有一群人报告说自己增加了用电脑时间却没有减少看电视的时间。

**推理：**在逻辑上，前提和结论中描述的事件是不同的。并且，由于人们肯定是先不缺乏空余时间，所以才会报告说自己看电视的时间没有减少。由此可知，推理文段是果因推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为人们不缺乏空余时间，所以看电视的时间没有减少

（果）前提：看电视的时间没有减少

（因）结论：人们不缺乏空余时间

答案选项中要么给出产生“看电视的时间没有减少”的另外一个原因，要么讨论“人们不缺乏空余时间”与“看电视的时间没有减少”之间的关系。

**选项分析：**

1. **这个调查有没有调查回复者花多少钱在空余时间的媒体使用上？**本选项虽然提到了调查，但是没能解释为何增加了用电脑时间却没有减少看电视的时间，所以不能评估该果因推理。
2. **那些从来不用或者很少用电脑的人是不是下降了他们看电视的时间？**本选项讨论的是不用电脑的人的情况，和推理文段讲述的内容没有关系。
3. **在每周用电脑时间上升后，人们看的电视节目的种类是不是发生了变化？**电视节目的种类是看电视的时间是两个完全独立的概念，所以本选项和推理文段没有关系。
4. **是否有很大一部分在调查中的电脑拥有者都报告说自己每周用电脑时间增长了？**推理文段的果是指在用电脑时间增长的基础上，看电视的时间长短问题，所以本选项没有提到果的内容，不能评估推理文段。
5. **Correct. 调查的回复者提到的用电脑的时间是不是包括了在工作用用电脑的时间？**本选项直指因果之间的联系，即，“果”中并没有说这些人用电脑的时间的增加仅限于空闲时间，而“因”中却说在空闲时间花在电脑上更多的情况下，所以本选项质疑了因果之间的这个gap，属于CQ2：因果联系问题。
6. Newspaper editorial:  
   In an attempt to reduce the crime rate, the governor is getting tough on criminals and making prison conditions harsher. Part of this effort has been to deny inmates the access they formerly had to college-level courses. However, this action is clearly counter to the governor's ultimate goal, since after being released from prison, inmates who had taken such courses committed far fewer crimes overall than other inmates.

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

1. Not being able to take college-level courses while in prison is unlikely to deter anyone from a crime that he or she might otherwise have committed.
2. Former inmates are no more likely to commit crimes than are members of the general population.
3. The group of inmates who chose to take college-level courses were not already less likely than other inmates to commit crimes after being released.
4. Taking high school level courses in prison has less effect on an inmate's subsequent behavior than taking college-level courses does.
5. The governor's ultimate goal actually is to gain popularity by convincing people that something effective is being done about crime.

**情景：**为了减少犯罪率，议员决定把监狱的环境弄的艰苦一些。一种艰苦的方式就是取消监狱中大学等级的课程。然而，这个行为却违背了初衷，因为凡是上过大学等级课程的人出去之后犯罪率都比较低。

**推理：**推理文段的前提中给出了一组统计关联的变量，即，inmates who had taken such courses committed far fewer crimes overall than other inmates。 结论中两者的因果关系是用“目标—方案”来体现的。

前提：“上过大学等级课程”和“不容易犯罪”之间存在正相关关系

结论：为了减少犯罪率，不应该取消监狱中大学等级的课程

答案选项要么同时提及“上过大学等级课程”和“不容易犯罪”，要么给“不容易犯罪”另外一个原因。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **在监狱服刑期间没有能力去参加大学等级课程的学习不会让任何人去做那些从前他不敢做的犯罪行为。**本选项描述的是“因”的内容，没有提到“果”中犯罪率低的问题，所以不能评估这个相关因果推理。
  2. **有前科的人不会比一般的民众更容易犯罪。**本选项勉强算是提到了“果”中犯罪率低的问题，但是没能解释为什么会有犯罪率低这个现象，也没有提到“因”中大学等级课程的问题，所以不是答案。
  3. **Correct. 选择上大学等级课程的罪犯不是本身就已经更加不可能在出狱后犯罪。**本选项给出了一个原因来解释“犯罪率低”，即，是罪犯本身的特性导致的犯罪率低，属于CQ2：独立第三因素问题。
  4. **上高中等级的课程对于在监狱中罪犯的影响不如上大学等级课程的影响。**该选项只谈到了“因”的部分，没有提及“果”。
  5. **政府最终的目的是通过说服人们相信对于犯罪已经做了些有效的事情来增加名气**。本选项没有提到因和果的任何内容，不能成为答案。

1. The ancient Nubians inhabited an area in which typhus occurs, yet surprisingly few of their skeletons show the usual evidence of this disease. The skeletons do show deposits of tetracycline, an antibiotic produced by a bacterium common in Nubian soil. This bacterium can flourish on the dried grain used for making two staples of the Nubian diet, beer and bread. Thus, tetracycline in their food probably explains the low incidence of typhus among ancient Nubians.

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

1. Infectious diseases other than typhus to which the ancient Nubians were exposed are unaffected by tetracycline.
2. Tetracycline is not rendered ineffective as an antibiotic by exposure to the processes involved in making bread and beer.
3. Typhus cannot be transmitted by ingesting bread or beer contaminated with the infectious agents of this disease.
4. Bread and beer were the only items in the diet of the ancient Nubians which could have contained tetracycline.
5. Typhus is generally fatal.

**情景：**努比亚人住在一个typhus经常发生的地方。但是他们很少患上这种病。他们的骨骼显示了tetracycline的沉淀物。努比亚人的主要食物啤酒和面包中含有可以产抗typhus的物质（tetracycline）的细菌。因此，食物中的tetracycline导致努比亚人不得病。

**推理：**推理文段的前提中给出了一组统计关联的变量，即，凡是吃了含有tetracycline的啤酒和面包的人都不得病。 结论中两者的因果关系是用“因果”来体现的。

前提：“吃了含有tetracycline的啤酒和面包”和“不得病”之间存在正相关关系

结论：食物中的tetracycline导致努比亚人不得病

答案选项要么同时提及“吃了含有tetracycline的啤酒和面包”和“不得病”，要么给“不得病”另外一个原因。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **努比亚人遇到的除掉typhus之外的传染病都不会被tetracycline所影响。**其他传染病的情况不会影响typhus这种病的患病比率，所以本选项不能成为答案。
  2. **Correct. Tetracycline这种抗体不会在制作面包的过程中变得对于typhus无效。**本选项削弱了食物中的tetracycline和typhus这种病之间的联系。如果Tetracycline会在制作过程总变得无效，那么就不会导致“果”的出现。属于CQ1：相关性不存在。
  3. **Typhus不会通过吞食被含有的病原体的面包和啤酒来传播。**本选项描述的是Typhus这种病的传播方式，没有谈到“果”的问题，可以排除。
  4. **面包和啤酒是努比亚人的食谱中唯一可能含有Tetracycline的食物**。无论面包和啤酒是不是唯一可能含有Tetracycline的食物，都不会影响Tetracycline可以导致不患typhus这种病。
  5. **Typhus一般是致死的。**本选项描述的是Typhus这种病的性质，与其患病率没有联系。

1. In a study conducted in Pennsylvania, servers in various restaurants wrote “Thank you” on randomly selected bills before presenting the bills to their customers. Tips on these bills were an average of three percentage points higher than tips on bills without the message. Therefore, if servers in Pennsylvania regularly wrote “Thank you” on restaurant bills, their average income from tips would be significantly higher than it otherwise would have been.

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

1. The “Thank you” messages would have the same impact on regular patrons of a restaurant as they would on occasional patrons of the same restaurant.
2. Regularly seeing “Thank you” written on their bills would not lead restaurant patrons to revert to their earlier tipping habits.
3. The written “Thank you” reminds restaurant patrons that tips constitute a significant part of the income of many food servers.
4. The rate at which people tip food servers in Pennsylvania does not vary with how expensive a restaurant is.
5. Virtually all patrons of the Pennsylvania restaurants in the study who were given a bill with “Thank you” written on it left a larger tip than they otherwise would have.

**情景：**一个在宾州的研究显示，如果随机的在顾客的账单上填写Thank You，那么在那些有Thank You的账单上获得的小费比较多。因此，如果经常性的在顾客的账单上填写Thank You，那么会比之前获得更多的小费。

**推理：**因为结论句重复了前提句：“填写Thank You会获得更多的小费”，所以推理文段为类比推理，推理的结构为：

随机 经常

略

获得更多小费

略

获得更多小费

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

**选项分析：**

* 1. **Thank you这个信息对于经常来的老客户的效果和对于新客户的效果是相同的。**本选项没有提到案例名称，可以排除。
  2. **Correct. 经常性的看到Thank you不会改变客户的付小费习惯。**本选项给出了随机填写Thank You和经常性填写Thank You的区别，可以削弱类比推理。
  3. **Thank you这个信息让餐厅客户意识到小费占据服务员很大的收入比例**。本选项没有提到案例名称，可以排除。
  4. **餐厅客户付小费的比率（这个比率的意思应该是餐费乘以该比率=服务员的小费数）不会被餐厅本身的价格所影响。**本选项没有提到案例名称，可以排除。
  5. **在研究中，几乎所有被出示Thank you的人都会比从前不出示Thank you时多给一部分小费。**该本选项没有提到案例名称，可以排除。

1. From 1973 to 1976, total United States consumption of cigarettes increased 3.4 percent, and total sales of chewing tobacco rose 18.0 percent. During the same period, total United States population increased 5.0 percent.

If the statements above are true, which of the following conclusions can be properly drawn?

United States manufacturers of tobacco products had higher profits in 1976 than in 1973.

Per capita consumption of cigarettes in the United States was lower in 1976 than in 1973.

The proportion of nonsmokers in the United States population dropped slightly between 1973 and 1976.

United States manufacturers of tobacco products realize a lower profit on cigarettes than on chewing tobacco.

A large percentage of United States smokers switched from cigarettes to chewing tobacco between 1973 and 1976.

**推理：**推理文段中没有结论，并且问题要求我们保真的从原文中推导的结论，所以，本题是一道演绎推理。

**选项分析：**

1. **美国制造烟草者的利润在1976年比1973年要高。**推理文段中没有提到过关于利润的问题，所以本选项不是答案。
2. **Correct. 1976年平均每人消耗的香烟量比1973年低。**人口增加5%，而香烟消耗只增加3.4%，所以本选项给出的结论正确。
3. **在1976到1973年之间，不抽烟的人的比率下降了。**虽然chewing tobacco的消耗量上升显著，但是没有理由相信有更多人抽烟了（有可能是吸烟者每人抽的更多了）。
4. **美国制造烟草者意识到香烟的利润低于chewing tobacco。**推理文段中没有提到过关于利润的问题，所以本选项不是答案。
5. **在1976到1973年之间，有很大比率的美国抽烟者从抽香烟转化成了chewing tobacco。**虽然chewing tobacco上升迅速，但是由于香烟和chewing tobacco之间并不一定是此消彼长的关系（有可能即抽烟又吃烟草），所以本选项不能保真的从推理文段中推出
6. Political advocacy groups have begun to use information services to disseminate information that is then accessed by the public via personal computer. Since many groups are thus able to bypass traditional news sources, whose reporting is selective, and to present their political views directly to the public, information services present a more balanced picture of the complexities of political issues than any traditional news source presents.

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

* 1. Information services are accessible to enough people to ensure that political advocacy groups can use these services to reach as large a percentage of the public as they could through traditional news sources.
  2. People could get a thorough understanding of a particular political issue by sorting through information provided by several traditional news sources, each with differing editorial biases.
  3. Information on political issues disseminated through information services does not come almost entirely from advocacy groups that share a single bias.
  4. Traditional news sources seldom report the views of political advocacy groups accurately.
  5. Most people who get information on political issues from newspapers and other traditional news sources can readily identify the editorial biases of those sources.

**情景：**政治宣传组开始用information services去扩散消息。因为很多政治宣传组因此有能力利用information services来跳过传统的发布信息渠道（这些渠道是选择性的发布信息的）以直接发布信息给公众，所以information services比任何的传统发布信息的渠道都能展现一个更加平衡的政治观点平台。

**推理：**由于前提和结论描述的不是同样的事件且前提在逻辑时间上先发生于结论，所以推理文段为因果推理。

顺序的因果逻辑：因为很多政治宣传组因此有能力利用information services来跳过传统的发布信息渠道（这些渠道是选择性的发布信息的）以直接发布信息给公众，所以information services比任何的传统发布信息的渠道都能展现一个更加平衡的政治观点平台。

（因）前提：很多政治宣传组因此有能力利用information services来跳过传统的发布信息渠道（这些渠道是选择性的发布信息的）以直接发布信息给公众

（果）结论：information services比任何的传统发布信息的渠道都能展现一个更加平衡的政治观点平台

答案选项需要反驳推理文段中的结论。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **information services可以被足够多的公众接触到以至于政治辩护群体可以用information services来接触到和传统媒介一样多的公众群体。**无论information services可以被多少人查看，这都不影响information services本身是否是平衡的平台这一性质。
  2. **人们可以通过浏览不同传统新闻媒介提供的信息来对一个特定的政治事件有一个彻底的了解。**本选项描述的是人们要如何才能依靠传统新闻媒介来彻底了解各方观点，并没有提及information services的问题。
  3. **Correct. information services上的信息不是完全来自单一的政治群体的。**如果information services虽然对所有人开放，但是只有某些单一的政治群体向上发布信息，那么information services就依然不会是一个平衡的平台，因此反驳了结论。本选项可以加强这个推理。
  4. **传统的新闻媒介很少能准确的表达政治群体的观点。**本选项描述了传统新闻媒介的一个弱点，并不能反驳information services的任何信息。
  5. **大部分从报纸或者其它传统新闻媒介上获取政治观点的人都能识别出这些信息源的政治偏见。**公众能否识别传统信息源中的政治偏见并不会影响information services上信息观点是否平衡，所以本选项不能评估整个推理。

1. Personnel officer: The exorbitant cost of our health-insurance benefits reflects the high dollar amount of medical expenses incurred by our employees. Employees who are out of shape, as a group, have higher doctor bills and longer hospital stays than do their colleagues who are fit. Therefore, since we must reduce our health-insurance costs, we should offer a rigorous fitness program of jogging and weight lifting to all employees, and require employees who are out of shape to participate.

The conclusion reached by the personnel officer depends on which of the following assumptions?

* 1. A person who is fit would receive a routine physical checkup by a doctor less regularly than would a person who is out of shape.
  2. The medical expenses incurred by employees who are required to participate in the fitness program would be less than those incurred by employees who are not required to participate.
  3. The strenuous activities required of out-of-shape employees by the program would not by themselves generate medical expenses greater than any reduction achieved by the program.
  4. The fitness program would serve more employees who are out of shape than it would employees who are fit.
  5. The employees who participate in the fitness program would be away from work because of illness less than would the employees who do not participate.

**情景：**员工健康保险福利的成本很高表明了员工们在医疗上的花费很高。那些过胖的雇员比一般的雇员在医药费和住院时间上都多。因此，由于我们必须减少成本，所以我们应该要求过胖的雇员参与一个慢跑减重的项目。

**推理：**推理文段的结论句是一个方案，并且问题最后要我们评估这个方案，因此，本题是方案推理，推理结构为：

目标：To reduce our health-insurance costs

方案：We should offer a rigorous fitness program of jogging and weight lifting to all employees, and require employees who are out of shape to participate

答案选项必须谈论方案的问题。

**选项分析：**

* 1. **肥胖的人比健康的人更经常地接受医生的检查。**本选项是在描述肥胖人的特点和性质，并没有提及到方案本身，所以不能成为正确答案。
  2. **被要求参加健身项目的人的医疗花费将会比不被要求参加健身项目的人的医疗花费高。**无论被要求的和不被要求的这两种人谁的花费更高，都不影响参加健身项目可以节省医疗费用这个方案，即，只要参加之后比之前医疗费用下降了，就算作方案可行。
  3. **Correct. 这个对于肥胖人员的比较严格的健身项目自己产生的医疗费用（这种锻炼项目有可能会使得肥胖的人受伤的）不会比它节省下的医疗费用更高。**本选项属于CQ1：方案的可行性问题。
  4. **相比较于健康雇员，这个健身项目会帮助更多的肥胖雇员。**本选项没有提及方案内容，所以不能成为正确答案。
  5. **参加健身项目的雇员比不参加健身项目的雇员更不容易因为生病而请假。**本选项描述了参加健身项目能带来的一个好处，并不是该方案可以避免的一个副作用。

1. In the United States, of the people who moved from one state to another when they retired, the percentage who retired to Florida has decreased by three percentage points over the past ten years. Since many local businesses in Florida cater to retirees, this decline is likely to have a noticeably negative economic effect on these businesses.

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

1. Florida attracts more people who move from one state to another when they retire than does any other state.
2. The number of people who move out of Florida to accept employment in other states has increased over the past ten years.
3. There are far more local businesses in Florida that cater to tourists than there are local businesses that cater to retirees.
4. The total number of people who retired and moved to another state for their retirement has increased significantly over the past ten years.
5. The number of people who left Florida when they retired to live in another state was greater last year than it was ten years ago.

推理：本题的结论句为：these declines are likely to have a noticeably negative economic effect on these businesses and therefore on the economy of Florida。那么，为什么结论会是佛罗里达州的经济有影响呢？经济受到影响的真正原因是退休到佛罗里达州的人数变少了。因此，推理文段的真正前提和结论为：

前提：到佛罗里达州退休的人下降了3%。

结论：到佛罗里达州退休的人数下降了。

推理文段的前提是百分比，结论是实际数字。

选项分析：

* 1. **那些退休时从一个州移动到另一个州的人比10年前的人要多移动更多的距离。**本选项没有提到百分比和实际数字的关系，可以排除。
  2. **去年人们比10年前更可能退休到北卡罗莱娜州。**本选项没有提到百分比和实际数字的关系，可以排除。
  3. **Correct. 过去十年内，在退休时从一个州移动到另外一个州人数上升了。**若实际移动人数上升，那么就算是移动的百分比下降，实际人数依然是有可能上升的。因此，本选项指出了百分比和实际数字之间的区别，可以保留。
  4. **在退休的时候离开佛罗里达州而去其它州的人数比10年前上升了。**本选项描述的是从佛罗里达州向外移出的人数，和本题讨论的推理关系没有任何联系，可以排除（本题是用移入的百分比推导出移入的退休人数，和移出无关）。
  5. **在退休的时候，佛罗里达州比其他州吸引了更多人。**本选项讲的是佛罗里达州和其他州吸引人的能力的区别，不涉及百分比和实际数字的关系，可以排除。

1. Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

Researchers recently asked dozens of shoppers, chosen at random coming out of a FoodBasket supermarket, what they had purchased. The prices of the very same items at the nearest ShopperKing supermarket were totaled and compared with the FoodBasket total. The ShopperKing totals averaged five percent higher than the FoodBasket totals. Nevertheless, this result does not necessarily show that shoppers at ShopperKing would save money overall by shopping at FoodBasket instead, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. shoppers who shop regularly at a given supermarket generally choose that store for the low prices offered on the items that they purchase most often
2. for shoppers with more than 20 items, the ShopperKing totals averaged more than five percent higher than the FoodBasket totals
3. many shoppers consider factors other than price in choosing the supermarket at which they shop most regularly
4. there is little variation from month to month in the overall quantity of purchases made at supermarkets by a given shopper
5. none of the people who conducted the research were employees of the FoodBasket supermarket

**情景：**调查者调查了一些FoodBasket的购物者并且问了他们究竟买了些什么。他们将这些东西和最近的ShopperKing进行的对比，发现ShopperKing的这些东西都要比FoodBasket的这些东西贵。因此，ShopperKing买东西的人可以通过在FoodBasket买东西来省钱。

**推理：**通过本题的题干较难看出枚举推理的特点。推理文段的前提是：调查者随机调查了一些从FoodBasket这个超市出来的人买的东西的价格，发现这些东西的价格要比ShopperKing同种东西的价格低，结论是：在ShopperKing买东西的人可以通过在FoodBasket买东西来省钱。让我们深刻的理解一下结论，若结论成立，那么必然的情况是：FoodBasket的所有东西都比ShopperKing要便宜。这是因为，只要FoodBasket有一件东西比ShopperKing贵，那么我们就不能说ShopperKing买东西的人可以通过在FoodBasket买东西来省钱。因此，本题需要重构为：

前提：从FoodBasket这个超市出来的人买的东西的价格，发现这些东西的价格要比ShopperKing同种东西的价格低。

结论：FoodBasket的所有东西都比ShopperKing要便宜。

枚举推理的结构：

FoodBasket的所有东西

比ShopperKing便宜

从FoodBasket这个超市出来的人买的东西

比ShopperKing便宜

答案选项必须涉及“从FoodBasket这个超市出来的人买的东西”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. 那些经常在一个特定的超市购买的购物者一般选择这个超市是为了那些他们最经常购买的东西的超低价格。**本选项给我们叙述了一个道理，这个道理告诉我们，那些在FoodBasket这个超市买东西的人可能买的东西都是那些FoodBasket提供的便宜的东西。因此，调查的样本是不具有代表性的，不能代表FoodBasket所有的东西。其属于CQ1：样本代表性问题。
  2. **对于那些买了超过20件商品的购物者来说，ShopperKing的价格是高于FoodBasket的价格的5%的。**本选项相当于给出了其它的样本，并且这些“其它样本”也具有和原样本一样的特点，即，FoodBasket更便宜，ShopperKing更贵。因此，该选项加强了推理文段，可以排除。
  3. **许多购物者还会考虑除掉价格之外的其他因素。**本选项完全没有提到样本的问题，可以排除。
  4. **对于一个购物者来说，他每个月份的购买数量是有变化的。**本选项完全没有提到样本的问题，可以排除。
  5. **没有任何一个做这个调查的人是FoodBasket超市的雇员。**本选项完全没有提到样本的问题，可以排除。

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 would be most important to know in determining whether Trancorp's plan, if implemented, is likely to achieve its goal?

1. Whether transportation by train and barge would be substantially less expensive than transportation by truck
2. Whether there are boats that can make the trip between the mainland and Burland faster than barges can
3. Whether loading the freight cars onto barges is very time consuming
4. Whether the average number of vehicles traveling over the bridge into Burland has been relatively constant in recent years
5. Whether 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. **由运输火车或者驳船运输会不会比用卡车运输要更便宜？**某一种运输方式比另外一种便宜并不能使得方案完全不可操作，因此本选项可以排除。
  2. **有没有往返速度比驳船更快的小船？**无论有没有比驳船更快的，只要我们能保证驳船比卡车快，就可以保证结论中的方案可以达成目的。
  3. **Correct. 把货物装上驳船的过程会不会特别浪费时间？**由于总的运输时间包括装货，卸货，路途等等，所以若装货的时间足够长，那么用驳船可能并不会导致节省时间，属于CQ1：方案的可行性问题。
  4. **近些年在连接Burland和大陆地区的大桥上的平均车辆的数量是不是保持恒定。**本选项没有提及方案。
  5. **是不是大部分的卡车都是空着回到大陆地区的。**本选项错误同(D)。

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

73. A

74. C

75. B

76. E

77. A

78. C

79. C

80. A

81. A

82. E

83. D

84. D

85. C

86. E

87. A

88. B

89. C

90. A

91. A

92. A

93. C

94. B

95. A

96. B

97. A

98. C

99. C

100. B

101. C

102. E

103. E

104. E

105. C

106. B

107. E

108. C

109. C

110. E

111. A

112. E

113. A

114. E

115. C

116. E

117. C

118. B

119. B

120. B

121. C

122. C

123. D

124. A

125. C