

英吉老师，我是今年 7 月 GMAT 的学员，学员号是 GMAT6119，我从 7 月复习 GMAT，然后 10 参加了考试（惨败），其主要原因是逻辑的问题，所以给您发邮件，希望您可以指导一下我。很多人做逻辑题目不好是因为看不懂题目，我已经排除了这个原因。因为在一段时间复习之后，我知道自己的逻辑很差，所以我就做中文的逻辑题（这个是 GMAT 的逻辑题翻译成中文后的题目）。在做这个的时候我仍然做的很差，完全找不到感觉，觉得每一个选项都是相关的。尤其是在题目给出很多内容的情况下（例如有几个原因得到一个结论），很难抓住题目的主要观点，也就很难找出选项是否和题目有相关性。请求英吉老师给我一些指导，在我这种做中文都没有办法选出答案的情况下，有什么办法可以补救。

回答：逻辑题选项读的不是很到位有两种可能，第一种：读句子已经到了羞愤自尽的程度，如果已经插到这么惨不忍睹了，常见的体现就是上来就把正确答案就干掉了（如果这种情况比例不是很多，没事，我说的是大多数题目）或者是经常五个选项无法排除任何一个选项（我把经常标黑总明白我什么意思了吧），如果是这种情况建议把 og 的逻辑题目拿出来直接看正确答案（og 题目太简单，可以不用做），问自己这个正确答案你能读出什么意思，这个意思是否和原文再不发散的前提下有关联，如果没有，就证明这个选项你读错了。

第二种：读句子不是那么差，半瓶子醋，如果是这种情况常见的体现就是总能剩下两个左右的选项（里面有正确答案），总是选那个错的，此时问题应该不是出现在读选项上，而是是否能看出两个选项本质的区别或拿出问题暗示来了，建议各位平时找一些问的比较实（问的有方向且题干中有原文具体内容的）的逻辑题，只看问题看看各位是否能排除一些答案（我没求各位一定能排除四个，如果能排除两到三个选项就算问题暗示拿下来了！）

作者：英吉

Jennifer: Video rental outlets in Centerville together handled 10,000 fewer video rentals in 1994 than in 1993. The decline in rentals was probably due almost entirely to the February 1994 opening of Videorama, the first and only video rental outlet in the area that, in addition to renting videos, also sold them cheaply.

Brad: There must be another explanation: as you yourself said, the decline was on the order of 10,000 rentals. Yet Videorama sold only 4,000 videos in 1994.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the force of the objection that Brad presents to Jennifer's explanation?

- (A) In 1994 Videorama rented out more videos than it sold.
- (B) In 1994 two new outlets that rent but that do not sell videos opened in Centerville.
- (C) Most of the video rental outlets in Centerville rent videos at a discount on certain nights of the week.
- (D) People often buy videos of movies that they have previously seen in a theater.
- (E) People who own videos frequently loan them to their friends.

问题分析：首先这道题目的问题提示作用就比较大，问一下哪个选项将会驳斥 B 这个家伙的观点，那答案怎样着也得和 B 这个家伙的观点有点联系，原文说的关于 b 的观点是 A 这个店租的 video 下降了 10000 可能另有原因（不是 jennifer 提出的那个原因），因为租的 video 下降了 10000，但是那个新开的 B 那个店只卖出去了 4000 个 video。答案怎么着也得和卖出去这个东西有点联系，因为这是 B 这个家伙的 objection。

A 说新开的 B 这个店租出去的比卖出去的多，和卖这个 video 有点联系，留着

B 说两个新的店（这两个店只租不卖）开业了，文章就不是围绕新开的这两个店谈的，杀

C 说在一定的时间会打折来租 video，说的是租 video 的价格问题，你说一定时间会打折，无非是想让我联想成既然打折了，顾客就会去租，明显就是想骗我的主管答案。

D 说这帮买 video 的以前在电影院看过这个电影，主要强调这帮人是买的是以前看过的，显然没提，杀

E 说这帮拥有 video 的会把 video 借给朋友，和原文有些人买 video 有点联系，留着

A 强调的是租的和卖得量哪个多的问题，而 E 强调的是我借给别人 video 的问题，文章探讨的显然是借 video 的问题而不是量多少问题，选 E。E 驳斥原文的方式如下其实很简单，就是有其他出口（希望你们能听懂这句，其实听不懂这句也没事，反正也做完了。）

作者：英吉

Mourdet Winery: Danville Winery's new wine was introduced to compete with our most popular wine, which is sold in a distinctive tall, black bottle. Danville uses a similar bottle. Thus, it is likely that many customers intending to buy our wine will mistakenly buy theirs instead.

Danville Winery: Not so. The two bottles can be readily distinguished: the label on ours, but not on theirs, is gold colored.

Which of the following, if true, most **undermines** Danville Winery's response?

- (A) Gold is the background color on the label of many of the wines produced by Danville Winery.
- (B) When the bottles are viewed side by side, Danville Winery's bottle is perceptibly taller than Mourdet Winery's.
- (C) Danville Winery, unlike Mourdet Winery, displays its wine's label prominently in advertisements.
- (D) It is common for occasional purchasers to buy a bottle of wine on the basis of a general impression of the most obvious feature of the bottle.

Many popular wines are sold in bottles of a standard design.

问题分析：A 选项说 D 这个生产商的酒标签都是金色为背景色的。即便你认为有关也不可能驳斥 D 这个厂商的观点，支持这个厂商的观点还凑合，杀。

B 说当两个瓶子放在一起比较的时候，D 的瓶子比 M 的高一些。这个选项原文就没提过，杀。

C D 比 M 更多地去广告，扯淡地选项，杀

D 说消费者经常根据一些明显的特征来购买酒，说过购买酒，和原文信息有联系，留着（直接说 D 那个特征根本我看不到，很硬朗的驳斥。）

E 很多酒地瓶子是标准化设计，没说过，杀。

作者：英吉

Finding of a survey of Systems magazine subscribers: Thirty percent of all merchandise orders placed by subscribers in response to advertisements in the magazine last year were placed by subscribers under age thirty-five.

Finding of a survey of advertisers in Systems magazine: Most of the merchandise orders placed in response to advertisements in Systems last year were placed by people under age thirty-five.

For both of the findings to be accurate, which of the following must be true?

- (A) More subscribers to Systems who have never ordered merchandise in response to advertisements in the magazine are age thirty-five or over than are under age thirty-five.
- (B) Among subscribers to Systems, the proportion who are under age thirty-five was considerably lower last year than it is now.
- (C) Most merchandise orders placed in response to advertisements in Systems last year were placed by Systems subscribers over age thirty-five.
- (D) Last year, the average dollar amount of merchandise orders placed was less for subscribers under age thirty-five than for those age thirty-five or over.

Last year many people who placed orders for merchandise in response to advertisements in Systems were not subscribers to the magazine.

问题分析：此题是归纳，如果选项出现和原文没关系地内容就可以排除了，我们来看选项

- A 说 who have never order，原文说的是 order 的人，这个选项范围和原文相反，不可能从原文中归纳出来，杀。
- B 说低于 35 岁的比例去年比今年低，比例高低问题，显然原文信息中没有提到，杀
- C 说 over age thirty—five，和原文信息相反，杀
- D 也说了 over age thirty—five，这个信息显然和原文信息没有关联，杀
- E 说这帮人是否定货以及这帮人是否订阅这个杂志，这些信息都和原文有关联，留着！

作者：英吉

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

United States manufacturers currently produce most of the world's solar-power generators--most of which are exported to Europe. However, European manufacturers are emerging and probably will ultimately capture much of the European market. The United States government is funding initiatives intended to encourage use of solar power within the United States. If these initiatives succeed in increasing the demand for solar-power generators in the United States, United States manufacturers will probably maintain significant production levels, since _____.

- (A) some United States manufacturers have been substantially increasing their output over the last several years
- (B) the efficiency of solar-power generators in converting energy from the Sun into electric power is not improving as fast as it once did
- (C) just as European manufacturers enjoy certain competitive advantages in Europe, so do United States manufacturers in the United States
- (D) European governments are currently undertaking initiatives to stimulate the use of solar power within Europe
- (E) the current market for solar-power generators in the United States is very limited

问题分析：A 说一些美国生产商在过去一些年增加了一些 output，文章一直对未来进行了一个预期，这个选项是过去增加 output，显然无关，杀。

B 说转换效率提高速度不像从前那样快了，原文根本没说过，杀

C 说就像欧洲那些生产商会有优势一样，美国生产商在本地也会有优势，方向就是说美国生产商未来还不错，和原文的预计符合，先留着

D 说欧洲政府准备刺激使用太阳能，可是即便刺激产生太阳能这个和美国生产商有增加产量有什么关系呢？显然需要发散，主观答案，杀

E 说现有美国太阳能市场还很有限，方向不对，文章说美国生产商还会维持比较高的产量，可这个说美国市场有限，方向和文章最后一句话的预计相反，杀。

作者：英吉

The higher the level of certain vitamins and minerals in the bloodstream, the better a person's lung function, as measured by the amount of air the person can expel in one second. The lung function of smokers is significantly worse, on average, than that of nonsmokers. Clearly, therefore, one way for smokers to improve their lung function is for them to increase their intake of foods that are rich in these helpful vitamins and minerals.

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

- (A) Smokers are less likely than nonsmokers to have diets that are rich in vitamins and minerals.
- (B) The lung function of smokers whose diets are rich in those vitamins and minerals is generally better than that of nonsmokers with comparable diets.
- (C) People whose diets are deficient in those vitamins and minerals do not typically have other health problems in addition to diminished lung function.
- (D) Stopping smoking will not typically improve lung function more than any diet changes can.
- (E) Smoking does not introduce into the body chemicals that prevent the helpful vitamins and minerals from entering the bloodstream.

问题分析：A 说抽烟的比不抽烟的吃富含维他命和矿物质的食物可能性低，这个选项显然于原文最后所说反了，但是我问的是假设，正确答案应该是支持而不是相反，杀。

B 说吃相同食物的抽烟者比不抽烟者肺部功能要好，没说，杀。

C 说是否会得其他疾病，范围不对，杀。

D 说戒烟会比饮食的改变更管用，显然没提过，杀。

E 说是否有一些物质能阻止这些维他命和矿物质进入血管（原文的前提就是这些物质的进入血管，这个选项无非就是说原文的前提成立。）

作者：英吉

Most of the world's supply of uranium currently comes from mines. It is possible to extract uranium from seawater, but the cost of doing so is greater than the price that uranium fetches on the world market. Therefore, until the cost of extracting uranium from seawater can somehow be reduced, this method of obtaining uranium is unlikely to be commercially viable.

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

- (A) Whether the uranium in deposits on land is rapidly being depleted
- (B) Whether most uranium is used near where it is mined
- (C) Whether there are any technological advances that show promise of reducing the cost of extracting uranium from seawater
- (D) Whether the total amount of uranium in seawater is significantly greater than the total amount of uranium on land
- (E) Whether uranium can be extracted from freshwater at a cost similar to the cost of extracting it from seawater

问题分析：A 选项是围绕陆地上 U 这种东西的存储量来谈的，和文章内容有点关系，留着。B 选项说 U 会在什么地方使用，围绕的是使用地点，没说过，杀。C 说有一些技术在将来一定能够把从海水中提取 U 这个目标实现，围绕的是是否有技术能实现目标谈，没说（别断章取义，这个选项的后半部分显然原文是说过的）D 说陆地上的 U 和海洋中的 U 那个量大，没说过，杀。E 说从淡水中提取 U 和从海水中提取 U 成本是否一样，说两种成本对比，原文也没有说过，杀。

作者：英吉

Urban air contains more sulfur dioxide than does rural air, and plants in cities typically grow more slowly than do plants in rural areas. In an experiment to see how much of the difference in growth is due to sulfur dioxide, classes in an urban and a rural school grew plants in greenhouses at their schools and filtered the greenhouse air to eliminate sulfur dioxide. Plants in the urban greenhouse grew more slowly than those in the rural greenhouse.

Which of the following, if true, would it be most important to take into account in evaluating the result?

- (A) The urban school was located in a part of the city in which levels of sulfur dioxide in the air were usually far lower than is typical for urban areas.
- (B) At both schools, the plants in the greenhouses grew much more quickly than did plants planted outdoors in plots near the greenhouses.
- (C) The urban class conducting the experiment was larger than the rural class conducting the experiment.
- (D) Heavy vehicular traffic such as is found in cities constantly deposits grime on greenhouse windows, reducing the amount of light that reaches the plants inside.
- (E) Because of the higher levels of sulfur dioxide in the air at the urban school, the air filters for the urban school's greenhouse were changed more frequently than were those at the rural school.

问题分析：A 说学校主要坐落在 sd 这种物质相对较低的地方，说学校在什么地方，文章反复再谈论的是 sd 的含量和植物增长速度之间的关系，这个选项内容和原文没有什么关系，杀。B 说温室的植物和外面的植物那个长的快，这两种植物的对比原文没说过，杀。C 是说两个地方做的试验那个地方更大，没说过，杀。D 说城市的某用因素（这种因素可以是交通也可以是其他东西，不重要，我可以随意编）能够影响植物（光只是个 media），文章反复在谈的就是城市和乡村 sd 含量对植物的影响，留着。E 说变化频率那个快，显然无关，杀。

作者：英吉

Many small roads do not have painted markings along their edges. Clear edge markings would make it easier for drivers to see upcoming curves and to judge the car's position on the road, particularly when visibility is poor, and would therefore seem to be a useful contribution to road safety. However, after Greatwater County painted edge markings on all its narrow, winding roads, the annual accident rate along those roads actually increased slightly.

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

- (A) Greatwater County has an unusually high proportion of narrow, winding roads.
- (B) In bad weather it can be nearly as difficult for drivers to see the road as it is at night.
- (C) Prior to the painting of the edge markings, Greatwater County's narrow, winding roads already had a somewhat higher accident rate than other Greatwater County roads.
- (D) Many of the accidents on narrow, winding roads involve a single vehicle veering off the road, rather than the collision of two vehicles.
- (E) After the markings were painted on the roads, many drivers who had gone out of their way to avoid driving on those roads at night no longer did so.

问题分析：A 说这个国家有更高比例的狭窄的多风的路段，这个选项显然解释不了原文那个现象，杀。B 说司机在坏天气下和在晚上看道一样困难，原文没提，杀。C 说在图 edge marking 之前，原文围绕的是图了之后的事件展开的，这个选项范围明显不对。D 说发生在这种道路上的车祸经常是一个车离开道路而不是两车相撞。原文没说，杀。E 说图了之后，会对 driver 产生一些影响，和文章信息有联系，留着（这个影响可以随便演绎，不一定是选项的这个，不知各位是否可以听懂这句话。）

作者：英吉

Gortland has long been narrowly self-sufficient in both grain and meat. However, as per capita income in Gortland has risen toward the world average, per capita consumption of meat has also risen toward the world average, and it takes several pounds of grain to produce one pound of meat. Therefore, since per capita income continues to rise, whereas domestic grain production will not increase, Gortland will soon have to import either grain or meat or both.

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

- (A) The total acreage devoted to grain production in Gortland will soon decrease.
- (B) Importing either grain or meat will not result in a significantly higher percentage of Gortlanders' incomes being spent on food than is currently the case.
- (C) The per capita consumption of meat in Gortland is increasing at roughly the same rate across all income levels.
- (D) The per capita income of meat producers in Gortland is rising faster than the per capita income of grain producers.
- (E) People in Gortland who increase their consumption of meat will not radically decrease their consumption of grain.

问题分析：A 说 G 这个地方 grain 的面积将很快下降，原文没说，原文只说产量了，没说种植面积问题，杀。B 进口会导致一些结果，文章没说过如果进口会有什么结果，杀。C 说对肉的消费速度增加的是否一样，文章说的事消费肉，没说过消费肉速度问题，明显是原文事件基础上加东西，错误答案。D 说肉的生产商收入和 grain 的生产商哪个收入多，显然没说，杀。E 说 G 这个地方的人消费 Grain 也会消费肉，原文反复谈的就是消费肉和谷物，信息于原文有联系，留着。

作者：英吉

For years the beautiful Renaissance buildings in Palitito have been damaged by exhaust from the many tour buses that come to the city. There has been little parking space, so most buses have idled at the curb during each stop on their tour, and idling produces as much exhaust as driving. The city has now provided parking that accommodates a third of the tour buses, so damage to Palitito's buildings from the buses' exhaust will diminish significantly.

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

- (A) The exhaust from Palitito's few automobiles is not a significant threat to Palitito's buildings.
- (B) Palitito's Renaissance buildings are not threatened by pollution other than engine exhaust.
- (C) Tour buses typically spend less than one-quarter of the time they are in Palitito transporting passengers from one site to another.
- (D) More tourists come to Palitito by tour bus than by any other single means of transportation.
- (E) Some of the tour buses that are unable to find parking drive around Palitito while their passengers are visiting a site.

问题分析：A 说车的 exhaust 是否会对 building 产生威胁（这句话倒底是产生威胁还是不产生读起来有点乱，无所谓，找有关的就可以，方向不重要），原文没提，因为这个选项说的是 automobiles 而原文说的是 bus，这两者之间有可能有关系，有可能没关系，不存在必然交集杀。B 说说 building 只会首 engine exhaust 威胁，这个 engine 和原文的 bus 有什么关系，不确定，杀。C 说 bus 只花了不到三分之一的把乘客从一个地运到另外一个地，就是说还有很多时间在这个地方呆着，是原文成立的前提，留着。D 说乘坐 bus 和乘坐其他交通方式的旅客哪个多，没说，杀。E 说 bus 找不到停车场，很扯的一个选项，干掉，杀。

作者：英吉

Traces of cultivated emmer wheat have been found among the earliest agricultural remains of many archaeological sites in Europe and Asia. The only place where the wild form of emmer wheat has been found growing is a relatively narrow strip of southwest Asia. Since the oldest remains of cultivated emmer wheat yet found are from village sites in the same narrow strip, it is clear that emmer wheat was first domesticated somewhere in that strip.

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

- (A) The present-day distribution of another wild wheat, einkorn, which was also domesticated early in the development of agriculture, covers a much larger area of southwest Asia.
- (B) Modern experiments show that wild emmer wheat can easily be domesticated so as to yield nearly as well as traditionally domestic strains.
- (C) At the time when emmer wheat was first cultivated, it was the most nutritious of all the varieties of grain that were then cultivated.
- (D) In the region containing the strip where wild emmer wheat has been found, climatic conditions have changed very little since before the development of agriculture.
- (E) It is very difficult, without genetic testing, to differentiate the wild form of emmer wheat from a closely related wild wheat that also grows in southwest Asia.

问题分析：A 说其他作物的种植面积问题，没说过，杀。B 说野外的和自己培育的产量问题，没说，杀。C 说这种东西是否是最有营养的，没说，干掉。D 说其他因素没什么变化（这个其他因素可以是天气也可以是其他的，不重要，我可以随便编），说无其他因素，留着，能支持。大多数考生就是太在乎天气是否原文说过把这个正确答案直接干掉的。E 说区分这些谷物很困难，显然没提，杀。

作者：英吉

In the late 1980s, the population of sea otters in the North Pacific began to decline. There are two plausible explanations for the decline: predation, possibly by killer whales, or disease. Of these two, disease is the more likely, since a concurrent sharp decline in populations of seals and sea lions is believed to have been caused by disease, and diseases that infect these creatures are likely to be able to infect sea otters also.

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

- (A) Killer whales in the North Pacific usually prey on seals and sea lions but will, when this food source is scarce, seek out other prey.
- (B) There is no indication that the sea otter population at any North Pacific location declined in the 1980s because of substantial numbers of sea otters migrating to other locations.
- (C) Along the Pacific coast of North America in the 1980s, sea otters were absent from many locations where they had been relatively common in former times.
- (D) Following the decline in the population of the sea otters, there was an increase in the population of sea urchins, which are sea otters' main food source.
- (E) The North Pacific populations of seals and sea lions cover a wider geographic area than does the population of sea otters.

问题分析：A 说除了原文那两个原因，还有 killer whales 吃东西，和文章第一个原因有联系，留着。B 说 sea otter 数量下降的原因是 sea otter 搬到其他地方去了，文章没说过，杀。C 说 sea otters 以前数量很多的地方现在都没有了，显然没说过，杀。D 说随着 sea otters 数量的下降，sea urchin 数量上升，整体说的就是 sea otters 数量多了后，sea otter 食物多了（别漏掉尾巴那块定语从句）E 说 seals 和 lions 比 sea otters 哪个占的地方大，显然没说，杀。

作者：英吉

From 1978 to 1988, beverage containers accounted for a steadily decreasing percentage of the total weight of household garbage in the United States. The increasingly widespread practice of recycling aluminum and glass was responsible for most of this decline. However, although aluminum recycling was more widely practiced in this period than glass recycling, it was found that the weight of glass bottles in household garbage declined by a greater percentage than the weight of aluminum cans.

Which of the following, if true of the United States in the period 1978 to 1988, most helps to account for the finding?

- (A) Glass bottles are significantly heavier than aluminum cans of comparable size.
- (B) Recycled aluminum cans were almost all beverage containers, but a significant fraction of the recycled glass bottles had contained products other than beverages.
- (C) Manufacturers replaced many glass bottles, but few aluminum cans, with plastic containers.
- (D) The total weight of glass bottles purchased by households increased at a slightly faster rate than the total weight of aluminum cans.
- (E) In many areas, glass bottles had to be sorted by color of the glass before being recycled, whereas aluminum cans required no sorting.

问题分析：A 说相同大小的玻璃瓶和铝罐子哪个更沉，这个比较对象显然没有提过，就好像原文说英吉比他妈妈高，有一个选项说英吉比他老婆高一样，这个选项无法影响原文我比我妈高这个现象，但是仍然再谈论高度问题这个选项才会有迷惑性。B 说除了 beverage 之外的其他产品，范围不对，杀。C 说生产商又什么样的容器，到底是玻璃的还是铝制的，和原文内容有关，原文反复谈的就是用什么样的瓶子，留着。D 说重量增加速度快慢，没说，杀。E 说是否需要分类，很扯的一个选项，杀！

作者：英吉

Highway Official: When resurfacing our concrete bridges, we should use electrically conductive concrete (ECC) rather than standard concrete. In the winter, ECC can be heated by passing an electric current through it, thereby preventing ice buildup. The cost of the electricity needed is substantially lower than the cost of the de-icing salt we currently use.

Taxpayer: But construction costs for ECC are much higher than for standard concrete, so your proposal is probably not justifiable on economic grounds.

Which of the following, if true, could best be used to support the highway official's proposal in the face of the taxpayer's objection?

- A、 The use of de-icing salt causes corrosion of the reinforcing steel in concrete bridge decks and damage to the concrete itself, thereby considerably shortening the useful life of concrete bridges.
- B、 Severe icing conditions can cause power outages and slow down the work of emergency crews trying to get power restored.
- C、 In weather conditions conducive to icing, ice generally forms on the concrete surfaces of bridges well before it forms on parts of the roadway that go over solid ground.
- D、 Aside from its potential use for de-icing bridges, ECC might also be an effective means of keeping other concrete structures such as parking garages and airport runways ice free.
- E、 If ECC were to be used for a bridge surface, the electric current would be turned on only at times at which ice was likely to form.

问题分析：A 无非讲的是使用除冰盐会有什么害处（这个害处可以施动于桥，爱怎么编怎么编，不一定是减少寿命）原文第二个人认为使用 ecc 不好，而这个选项说用老方法会有其他副作用，显然能驳斥，留着。B 说结冰的条件将会导致能源泄露降低救援效率，没提，杀。C 说的是冰会在什么地方形成，显然没提，杀。D 说 Ecc 对其他桥有什么好处，其他车和原文探讨的那种车有什么关系？杀。E 说用了 Ecc 电流会在什么时候开，很扯，杀。

Tiger beetles are such fast runners that they can capture virtually any nonflying insect. However, when running toward an insect, the beetles intermittently stop, and then, a moment later, resume their attack. Perhaps they cannot maintain their pace and must pause for a moment's rest; but an alternative hypothesis is that while running tiger beetles are unable to process the resulting rapidly changing visual information, and so quickly go blind and stop.

Which of the following, if discovered in experiments using artificially moved prey insects, would support one of the two hypotheses and undermine the other?

- (A) When a prey insect is moved directly toward a beetle that has been chasing it, the beetle immediately turns and runs away without its usual intermittent stopping.
- (B) In pursuing a moving insect, the beetles usually respond immediately to changes in the insect's direction, and pause equally frequently whether the chase is up or down an incline.
- (C) The beetles maintain a fixed time interval between pauses, although when an insect that had been stationary begins to flee, the beetle increases its speed after its next pause.
- (D) If, when a beetle pauses, it has not gained on the insect it is pursuing, the beetle generally ends its pursuit. When an obstacle is suddenly introduced just in front of running beetles, the beetles sometimes stop immediately, but they never respond by running around the barrier.

问题分析：A 说当虫子向 beetle 跑过来的时候，beetle 会转身立刻跑开。这只是个现象，出题者希望我们从这个选项中发散出“beetle 能看见”这个信息，如果发散出这个信息，这个选项就可以和一个解释有关系了，主观答案，杀。B 当追虫子的时候，beetle 可以随着虫子的方向改变而相应地做出调整并且 pause 的频率一样。这个选项也是希望我发散出“虫子能看道”这个信息，主观答案，杀。C 说 beetle 在 pause 之间 interval 时间固定，而虫子下次 pause 是会增加他的速度，这个选项整体意思就是说不管速度怎么变，我 interval 时间是固定的，信息和原文又交集，留着。D 如果抓捕到 beetle 就不继续追了，很扯，杀。E 说当出现障碍物的时候，beetle 会马上听，但不会绕过它。原文说的是怎么追虫子，和面对 obstacle 之后有什么反应没关系，杀！

Twelve years ago and again five years ago, there were extended periods when the Darfir Republic's currency, the pundra, was weak: its value was unusually low relative to the world's most stable currencies. Both times a weak pundra made Darfir's manufactured products a bargain on world markets, and Darfir's exports were up substantially. Now some politicians are saying that, in order to cause another similarly sized increase in exports, the government should allow the pundra to become weak again.

Which of the following, if true, provides the government with the strongest grounds to doubt that the politicians' recommendation, if followed, will achieve its aim?

- (A) Several of the politicians now recommending that the pundra be allowed to become weak made that same recommendation before each of the last two periods of currency weakness.
 - (B) After several decades of operating well below peak capacity, Darfir's manufacturing sector is now operating at near-peak levels.
 - (C) The economy of a country experiencing a rise in exports will become healthier only if the country's currency is strong or the rise in exports is significant.
 - (D) Those countries whose manufactured products compete with Darfir's on the world market all currently have stable currencies.
- A sharp improvement in the efficiency of Darfir's manufacturing plants would make Darfir's products a bargain on world markets even without any weakening of the pundra relative to other currencies.

问题分析: A 说现在建议货币贬值的那帮土鳖前几次也提过相似建议, 没说过, 杀。B 说生产商产能已经是极限了, 至少比 A 强, 原文说出口, 前提是能生产的出来啊, 留着。C 说货币 is strong, 原文说的是贬值这里说的是 strong, 范围和原文没有任何关系, 杀。D 说竞争对手国家, 范围仍然不对, 杀。E 说不用贬值, 原文说贬值, 范围和原文完全相反, 杀。

The population of Megacity, a sprawling metropolis in Remsland, has grown at a fairly steady rate for over a century. A hundred years ago, poor sanitation in the city caused high mortality rates among the city's inhabitants, and what fueled the population increase was immigration from rural villages. This immigration has continued and even increased. Moreover, in recent decades, city sanitation has improved enormously. Yet the city's population growth has not significantly accelerated.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the city's population growth rate has not changed?

- (A) Mortality rates that were associated with poor sanitation in Megacity a hundred years ago were orders of magnitude higher than are mortality rates associated with vehicular traffic, which is currently a major cause of death in the city.
- (B) For several decades, Megacity, as distinct from the countryside, has had a steadily declining birth rate.
- (C) Cities smaller than Megacity have also experienced sustained population growth.
- (D) The great majority of immigrants to Remsland settle in Megacity, at least initially. Megacity has long offered better employment prospects than most rural areas.

问题分析：说 sanitation 导致的死亡率和交通事故导致的死亡率哪个更高，很扯的一个选项，杀。B 说出生率问题，和原文人口有点联系，留着。C 其他小城市的问题，范围不对，干掉。D 说移民在什么地方定居的问题，没说过，杀。E 说哪快就业率高，没说过，杀。

For the past several years, a certain technology has been widely used to transmit data among networked computers. Recently two data transmission companies, Aprtron and Gammatech, have each developed separate systems that allow network data transmission at rates ten times faster than the current technology allows. Although the systems are similarly priced and are equally easy to use, Aprtron's product is likely to dominate the market, because _____.

- (A) Gammatech has been in the business of designing data transmission systems for several years more than Aprtron has
- (B) the number of small businesses that need computer networking systems is likely to double over the next few years
- (C) it is much more likely that Gammatech's system will be expandable to meet future needs
- (D) unlike many data transmission companies, Aprtron and Gammatech develop computers in addition to data transmission systems
- (E) it is easier for users of the current data transmission technology to switch to Aprtron's product than to Gammatech's

问题分析：像这种完成句子题目，文章的最后一句话就等于是问题，而且这个问题问的一般都比较实，提示比较多（如果比较虚通过读前面的把这个虚的内容补充实了，答疑时说过），我们看看这个原文的最后一句话，说 A 这个公司会统治市场的原因，这个原因不管是什么，总得围绕 A 这个公司的优点谈，这个是答案成立的前提条件，五个选项里面好像只有 E 是围绕这个公司的优点谈的，做完了！

Sunflowers growing in pots were placed, with their roots submerged, in the pond contaminated with radioactive elements. The sunflowers kept growing; in the process, they absorbed radioactive elements. Within twelve days, 85 percent of the radioactive elements were removed from the water, which is no less than can be accomplished with the much more expensive conventional filtration techniques. Scientists therefore propose using sunflowers for decontamination wherever there are radioactively contaminated ponds.

Which of the following, if true, points to a limitation on the applicability of the proposed method of decontamination?

- A. Some plants other than sunflowers can also remove radioactive elements from water.
- B. The water in many ponds contaminated with radioactive elements is so cold that it would kill sunflowers whose roots were submerged in it.
- C. Sunflowers that grow with their roots submerged in water grow less well than sunflowers growing under optimal conditions on dry land.
- D. Only species of sunflowers with large leaves can have their roots submerged in water and still keep growing.
- E. In ponds in which the circulation of the water is artificially increased, sunflowers absorb radioactive elements far faster than they do in other ponds.

问题分析：这道题问题有较多提示，答案必须得和那个 **proposed method** 有点关系，而文中所谈的 **method** 无非就是用向日葵吸收放射性元素，我们来看选项，**A** 围绕其他植物谈的，显然与向日葵背道而驰，排除。**B** 说水凉杀死了向日葵，整体意思说池塘里没有向日葵了，把原文的祖坟给刨了，留着。**C** 说在水中的向日葵和在地上的向日葵哪个长的更好，没提，杀。**D** 说只有大叶向日葵能在水中长，就算有关也不是驳斥，是支持，与问题所问不符，杀。**E** 说向日葵在不同池塘里吸收放射性元素的速度哪个更快，显然没说，杀。

Lightbox, Inc., owns almost all of the movie theaters in Washington County and has announced plans to double the number of movie screens it has in the county within five years. Yet attendance at Lightbox's theaters is only just large enough for profitability now and the county's population is not expected to increase over the next ten years. Clearly, therefore, if there is indeed no increase in population, Lightbox's new screens are unlikely to prove profitable.

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

Though little change in the size of the population is expected, a pronounced shift toward a younger, more affluent, and more entertainment-oriented population is expected to occur.

The sales of snacks and drinks in its movie theaters account for more of Lightbox's profits than ticket sales do. In selecting the mix of movies shown at its theaters, Lightbox's policy is to avoid those that appeal to only a small segment of the moviegoing population.

Spending on video purchases, as well as spending on video rentals, is currently no longer increasing.

There are no population centers in the county that are not already served by at least one of the movie theaters that Lightbox owns and operates.

问题分析：A 明显谈的就是人口变化问题，文章反复在谈的就是人口多少和屏幕变大是否盈利这两个事情之间的关系，留着。B 说卖快餐饮料和卖票哪个更挣钱，很扯的一个选项，杀！C 说选择联映的时候，这个公司的政策会避免受众人数量较少的电影，选择的都是大众口味电影和影院是否盈利没有关系，除非你把这个选项发散成既然电影都很大众化，大家就都去看电影了，主观答案一个。D 说购买或者租赁电影的花费不会上涨了，没说，杀。E 说是否有人口密集的地方没有影院，显然无关，杀。

First-time computer buyers buying PXC home computers typically buy models that cost much less and have a smaller profit margin per computer than do PXC computers bought by people replacing their computers with more powerful models. Last year PXC's profits from computer sales were substantially higher than the previous year, although about the same number of PXC computers were sold and the prices and profit margins for each computer model that PXC sells remained unchanged.

If the statements above are true, which of the following is most strongly supported by them?

- (A) PXC's competitors raised the prices on their computers last year, making PXC computers more attractive to first-time computer buyers.
- (B) The number of people buying PXC computers who also bought PXC computer-related products, such as printers, was larger last year than the previous year.
- (C) Among computer buyers who bought a PXC computer to replace their existing computer, the proportion who were replacing a computer made by a competitor of PXC was greater last year than the previous year.
- (D) The proportion of PXC computers bought by first-time computer buyers was smaller last year than the previous year.
- (E) PXC's production costs for its computers were lower last year than they had been the previous year.

问题分析：此题为归纳题，正确答案中不能出现与原文无关的内容，我们来看看选项 A 说竞争对手的事情，明显无关，杀。B 说购买其他产品例如打印机，这个内容原文没有涉及到，排除！C 又是围绕竞争对手谈的，和 A 错误的原因类似，排除。D 整体说的是购买电脑人数问题，没有出现和原文无关的内容，留着。E 说去年和前年比，电脑成本哪个高，文章围绕的是两种不同的人购买电脑这个信息，没有提到不同年份成本对比的问题，又一次出现与原文无关的内容，排除。

To reduce the danger to life and property posed by major earthquakes, scientists have been investigating several techniques for giving advance warning of dangerous earthquakes. Since catfish swim erratically before earthquakes, some investigators have proposed monitoring catfish to predict dangerous earthquakes.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the usefulness of the proposal?

- (A) In Japan, which is subject to frequent earthquakes, the behavior of catfish has long been associated with earthquakes.
- (B) Mechanical methods for detecting earthquakes have not proved effective.
- (C) Tremors lead to the release of hydrogen sulfide gas into water, thereby causing various fish and shellfish to behave erratically.
- (D) Careful construction can reduce the dangers posed by earthquakes.
Even very slight, fleeting tremors cause catfish to swim erratically.

问题分析：A 说这种鱼的行为经常伴随着地震，怎么看怎么像支持，不像驳斥，杀。B 围绕的 **mechanical method** 谈的，文章是围绕那些鱼的方法来谈的，杀，C 围绕的 **various fish** 和 **shellfish** 这些鱼谈的，和原文的鱼不是同一种，范围上没有交集，杀。D 说 **construction** 的事情，和原文观测鱼的方法没有关系，杀。E 说其他东西也可以让 **catfish** 有这种行为，显然可以驳斥，留着。

A city plans to attract new citizens with new housing and new facilities such as parks, recreation centers, and libraries. One component of the city's plan is to require that developers seeking permission to build this new housing provide these additional facilities at no cost to the city.

Which of the following, if true, would point to a possible flaw in the city's plan?

- (A) Developers would pass along their costs to the buyer, thereby raising the cost of housing units beyond the ability of likely purchasers to afford them.
- (B) Light, nonpolluting industries have located in the area, offering more jobs and better-paying jobs than do the more-established industries in the area.
- (C) Other towns and cities nearby have yet to embark on any comparable plans to attract new citizens.
- (D) Most developers see the extra expense of providing municipal facilities as simply one of the many costs of doing business.

Studies show that purchasers of new houses, especially first-time buyers, rank recreational resources as an important factor in deciding to buy a particular house.

问题分析：A 说 develop 会转嫁成本让消费者买不起房子，原文成立的前提就是消费者买的起房子，这个选项把祖坟刨了，留着。B 说不同工业哪个工业提供的工作多，没说，杀。C 围绕其他地方谈的，范围没关系，杀。D 说开发者认为提供各种设施是做生意的成本之一，明显带有主观意愿，无关答案，杀。E 说购房者是否选择购房，是否具有娱乐资源是影响购房选择的重要条件，没说，杀。

State spokesperson: Many businesspeople who have not been to our state believe that we have an inadequate road system. Those people are mistaken, as is obvious from the fact that in each of the past six years, our state has spent more money per mile on road improvements than any other state.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the reasoning in the spokesperson's argument?

- (A) In the spokesperson's state, spending on road improvements has been increasing more slowly over the past six years than it has in several other states.
 - (B) Adequacy of a state's road system is generally less important to a businessperson considering doing business there than is the availability of qualified employees.
 - (C) Over the past six years, numerous businesses have left the spokesperson's state, but about as many businesses have moved into the state.
 - (D) In general, the number of miles of road in a state's road system depends on both the area and the population of the state.
- Only states with seriously inadequate road systems need to spend large amounts of money on road improvements.

问题分析: A 说在本州, 花在 road 上的钱增速比其他洲慢, 说 spend 的增速问题, 显然原文没说, 干掉。B 说 road system 对于生意人是否重要, 明显主观答案, 排除。C 说这些年离开本州的生意人和进入本州的生意人一样多, 没提, 干掉。D 说 road 的长短依靠这个州的面积和人口数量, 没说, 排除。E 只有 road 很残疾的洲才会花费大量钱提高 road, 和原文花钱提高 road 有关系, 留着。

When a caterpillar emerges from the egg on a tree branch, it immediately climbs upward until it finds a leaf bud to eat. Biologists thought that this behavior displayed an innate tendency to move in the direction opposite to the pull of gravity. In a recent experiment, a strong light source was placed at the bottom of a tree, and caterpillars, after hatching, climbed downward.

Which of the following hypotheses is best supported by the statements given?

- (A) Caterpillars have an innate tendency to move in the direction of gravity.
- (B) Newly hatched caterpillars are unable to see in the dark.
- (C) Newly hatched caterpillars move towards the strongest light source in the environment.
- (D) Newly hatched caterpillars move toward the leaf bud nearest to them.
- (E) The eyes of newly hatched caterpillars become less sensitive to light over time.

问题分析：又是归纳题，选项中出现和原文无关的内容我们就杀。A 反了，不能是归纳题的正确答案，排除。B 说是否能在黑暗中看到，明显无关，杀。C 说这种虫子是否向光移动，原文提过这个，留着。D 说 **left bud nearest to them**，原文说找到一个 **leaf bud** 但这个 **left bud** 是否是离虫子最近的，原文没说，只有主观猜测才会认为找到的第一个 **left bud** 一定是离虫子最近的。E 说虫子的眼睛对于光是否敏感，是否敏感原文没说，排除。

Long-distance runners use two different kinds of cognitive strategies: "associative" and "dissociative".associative strategies involve attending closely to physical sensations, while dissociative strategies involve mostly ignoring physical sensations. Associative strategies, unlike dissociative ones, require so much concentration that they result in mental exhaustion lasting more than a day. Since it is important for long-distance runners to enter a race mentally refreshed,----

Which one of the following most logically completes the argument?

Long-distance runners should not rely heavily on associative strategies during training the day before they run in race

Unless they regularly train using associative strategies, long-distance runners should use dissociative strategies during races

Maximizing the benefits of training for long-distance running involves frequently alternating associative and dissociative strategies

Long-distance runners are about evenly divided between those who use dissociative strategies during races and those who use associative strategies during races

In long-distance running, dissociative strategies are generally more effective for a day's training run than are associative strategies

问题分析：像这种完成句子我们已经说过了，关键是最后一句话提示的作用，逻辑原文最后一句说让长跑选手 **mentally refreshed**，答案要必须和 **associative strategies** 有点关系，这就是文章最后一句话给我的提示，我们先根据这个杀一些选项试一下。A 问绕 **associative strategies** 谈的，先留着。B 整体意思围绕的是 **dissociative strategies**(记住，别老看词汇，关注整体意思，这个选项有 **associative**，但整体没有围绕这个谈过)，干掉。C 整体意思说的是长跑训练带来的好处，没有围绕 **associative strategies** 谈，杀。D 整体意思说的是两种不同的长跑者数量类似，没有围绕 **associative strategies** 谈，杀。E 说 **dissociative** 比 **associative strategies** 更有效，还是围绕 **dissociative** 谈的，五个里面只有 **associative** 这个围绕的是 **associative** 谈的，做完收工。

The total market value of real estate in Altonville has steadily declined over the past four years. This decline has meant that the overall figure on which the city's property tax is based — the assessed value of that real estate — has also declined. Moreover, the percentage of assessed value that was paid as property taxes to the city did not change during this period.

The information above most strongly supports which of the following?

Money collected from property taxes provided most of Altonville's revenue during the past four years.

The percentage of Altonville's overall revenue that was collected from property taxes did not change over the past four years.

Altonville officials had proposed raising property tax rates during the past four years but never did so because of strong opposition from property owners.

The total amount of revenue that Altonville has collected from property taxes has declined over the past four years. During the past four years, Altonville officials also did not increase tax rates on other sources of revenue such as retail sales or business profits.

问题分析：文章就讲了三个事情：real estate 的价值，real estate 的评估价值，以及 property tax，这三种东西的关系。问题问的还是归纳，选项中不能出现和原文无关的内容，A 说税收是这块收入的主要来源，这个内容显然无关，杀。B 说 overall revenue 而原文最后一句中说的是从评估价中得到的，出现和原文无关的内容，杀。C 说官员建议，这个内容显然原文没提，干掉。D 说 revenue 多少，没有出现和原文无关的东西，留着。E 说官员是否增加税率，这个内容没说过，干掉！

For several years, per capita expenditure on prescription drugs in Voronia rose by fifteen percent or more annually. In order to curb these dramatic increases, the ministry of health prohibited drug manufacturers from raising any of their products' prices. Even though use of prescription drugs did not expand after this price freeze, per capita expenditure for prescription drugs continued to increase by a substantial percentage each year.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why the ministry's action did not achieve its goal?

- (A) After price increases were prohibited, drug manufacturers concentrated on producing new medications to replace existing products.
- (B) The population of Voronia rose steadily throughout the period.
- (C) Improvements in manufacturing processes enabled drug manufacturers to maintain high profit levels on drugs despite the price freeze.
- (D) In addition to imposing a price freeze, the government encouraged doctors to prescribe generic versions of common drugs instead of the more expensive brand-name versions.
- (E) After price increases were prohibited, some foreign manufacturers of expensive drugs ceased marketing them in Voronia.

问题分析：A 说限价后，生产商就用新的代替老的，就是说我就不用老的了，有点能解释原文的意思，留着。B 说人口增加了，没说，干掉。C 说即便限价了，生产商的利润还是会很高，主要围绕利润谈的，文章没有说过，干掉。D 说除了限价，政府还鼓励医生开普通药不是开更贵的要，医生开的药物价格高低和病患是否会花钱买这两者没关系，无法影响到原文对处方药的花费多少问题，无关选项，干掉。E 说自从限制价格后，外国生产商停止在这个地方做市场了，很扯的一个选项，干掉。

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

The last members of a now-extinct species of a European wild deer called the giant deer lived in Ireland about 16,000 years ago. Prehistoric cave paintings in France depict this animal as having a large hump on its back. Fossils of this animal, however, do not show any hump. Nevertheless, there is no reason to conclude that the cave paintings are therefore inaccurate in this regard, since _____.

- (A) some prehistoric cave paintings in France also depict other animals as having a hump
- (B) fossils of the giant deer are much more common in Ireland than in France
- (C) animal humps are composed of fatty tissue, which does not fossilize
- (D) the cave paintings of the giant deer were painted well before 16,000 years ago
- (E) only one currently existing species of deer has any anatomical feature that even remotely resembles a hump

问题分析：完成句子我们说过了，最后一句话提示作用不可忽略，但最后一句话中 **in this regard** 比较虚，比较虚的原文对我排除选项没有任何作用，我们的往前倒一句，把这个 **regard** 对应的具体内容读出来，**regard** 这个东西指的就是 **hump**，答案要想作为正确答案，必须围绕 **hump** 谈过，这五个选项哪个选项围绕 **hump** 谈的，显然是 C。

Outsourcing is the practice of obtaining from an independent supplier a product or service that a company has previously provided for itself. Vernon, Inc., a small manufacturing company that has in recent years experienced a decline in its profits, plans to boost its profits by outsourcing those parts of its business that independent suppliers can provide at lower cost than Vernon can itself.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the prediction that Vernon's plan will achieve its goal?

- (A) Among the parts of its business that Vernon does not plan to outsource are some that require standards of accuracy too high for most independent suppliers to provide at lower cost than Vernon can.
- (B) Vernon itself acts as an independent supplier of specialized hardware items to certain manufacturers that formerly made those items themselves.
- (C) Relatively few manufacturers that start as independent suppliers have been able to expand their business and become direct competitors of the companies they once supplied.
- (D) Vernon plans to select the independent suppliers it will use on the basis of submitted bids.

Attending to certain tasks that Vernon performs relatively inefficiently has taken up much of the time and effort of top managers whose time would have been better spent attending to Vernon's core business.

问题分析：A 围绕的是 vernon 一些不计划 outsource 的计划谈的，原文围绕的是一些准备 outsource 的计划谈的，范围没交集，干掉。B 说 vernon 可以作为别人的独立供货商，原文玩命说 vernon 要别人给他供货，这个选项说 vernon 准备供给别人货，方向完全反了，干掉，无关。C 说几乎没有生产商刚开始作为独立的 supplier 而后来变成直接竞争对手，没说过，干掉。D 说 vernon 选择供货商的标准是什么，文章显然没提，干掉。E 说如果从事一些不重要的事情会影响这个公司效率，正好可以支持 vernon 把这些 task 外包，留着。

Capuchin monkeys in Venezuela often rub a certain type of millipede into their fur. Secretions of these millipedes have been shown to contain two chemicals that are potent mosquito repellents, and mosquitoes carry parasites that debilitate the capuchins. The rubbing behavior is rare except during the rainy season, when mosquito populations are at their peak. Therefore, the monkeys probably rub the millipedes into their fur because doing so helps protect them against mosquitoes.

Which of the following would it be most useful to determine in order to evaluate the argument?

- (A) Whether the two chemicals provide any protection for the millipedes against their own predators
- (B) Whether the type of millipede used by the capuchin monkeys in Venezuela is found in other parts of the world
- (C) Whether animals other than capuchins rub insects of any kind into their fur
- (D) Whether the only time the millipedes are readily available to the capuchins is during the rainy season
- (E) Whether secretions of any other insects accessible to the capuchins contain chemicals that repel mosquitoes

问题分析：A 选项说这两种化合物可以让 m 阻止任何 predator 的进攻，没说，干掉。B 说这种猴子使用的 m 在其他地方也能找到，其他地方？湖人队出现，干掉。C 除了 c 其他的动物？湖人队再次出现，干掉。D 说 c 是否能在 rainy season 中得到 m，原文成立的前提就是 c 这种动物的有 m 啊，留着。E 说 any other insects，湖人队又来了，干掉。

When interest rates are high, insurance companies reduce the premiums they charge for many kinds of insurance policies. The reason is that insurance companies want to take in as much money as possible in premiums so that they can invest the money at high rates of interest. And premium reductions help achieve this objective, since _____.

- (A) interest rates are likely to decrease when large amounts of money are available for loans
 - (B) smaller insurance companies are not able to amass enough money to take advantage of investing at high interest rates
 - (C) insurance companies can sell many more insurance policies if they charge lower premiums than they would if they left premiums unchanged
 - (D) an increase in the number of policies sold eventually leads to an increase in the number of claims that an insurance company has to pay
- the number of claims that insurance companies pay increases at a higher rate than does the number of policies that the insurance companies can sell at the lower premiums

问题分析：还是完成句子，仔细看看最后一句话给我们的提示，说 premium reduction 能实现目标的原因？答案怎么样也得和 premium reduction 有点联系，我们根据这个提示来看选项。A 就和 premium reduction 没有关系，杀。B 也和 premium reduction 没什么关系，杀。C 说过 charge lower premiums，和提示有点联系，留着。D 也和提示没关系，E 虽然说了 lower premiums 但是整体意思强调的是两种保险公司数量的对比，没提，干掉！

Parland's alligator population has been declining in recent years, primarily because of hunting. Alligators prey heavily on a species of freshwater fish that is highly valued as food by Parlanders, who had hoped that the decline in the alligator population would lead to an increase in the numbers of these fish available for human consumption. Yet the population of this fish species has also declined, even though the annual number caught for human consumption has not increased.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the decline in the population of the fish species?

1. The decline in the alligator population has meant that fishers can work in some parts of lakes and rivers that were formerly too dangerous.
2. Over the last few years, Parland's commercial fishing enterprises have increased the number of fishing boats they use.
3. Many Parlanders who hunt alligators do so because of the high market price of alligator skins, not because of the threat alligators pose to the fish population.
4. During Parland's dry season, holes dug by alligators remain filled with water long enough to provide a safe place for the eggs of this fish species to hatch.
5. In several neighboring countries through which Parland's rivers also flow, alligators are at risk of extinction as a result of extensive hunting.

Answer:

问题分析: A 说这种东西数量变少意味着渔夫能在一些危险的地方工作, 没提, 干掉。B 说捕鱼船数量增加, 无关。C 说这个地方的人捕猎这种动物的原因是什么, 捕猎原因原文没提, 干掉。D 说 *alligator* 的某些行为对鱼是有好处的, 原文说干掉 *alligator*, 现在这个选项说干掉的这个东西对鱼有好处正好能解释原文, 至于 *hole bug* 以及充满水等内容都是出题者演绎的, 可以演绎成别的内容。E 说别的国家, 范围与原文没交集, 无关。

After its customers complained about being pressured to buy unneeded insurance, an insurance agency stopped rewarding its agents for high sales volume and instead gave them bonuses for high levels of customer satisfaction. Under this new plan, both customer satisfaction and the insurance agency's sales increased.

Each of the following, if true, helps to explain how the change in incentives for agents could have resulted in increased sales EXCEPT:

- (A) Customers were so pleased that the insurance agency had responded to their complaints that they recommended the agency to their friends.
- (B) Agents listened more closely to customers of long standing and were able to sell them additional insurance policies that met new needs.
- (C) Agents more frequently postponed completing the attendant paperwork even after the terms for an insurance policy were settled to the satisfaction of the client.
- (D) Dissatisfied customers of other agencies, attracted by the reports of the change in agency policy, became customers of the agency.

Having come to trust the increased judiciousness of the agents' recommendations, customers approached the agency to discuss and ultimately to buy more supplementary insurance than they previously had bought under pressure.

问题分析：这道题问题提示作用也比较强，问政策的变化如何导致销量上升，我们看看五个选项那个能影响到销量。A 说推荐别人来，和销量能连上，有关。B 说能卖一些其他保险项目，和销量增加也有关系，有关。C 说完成 paperwork 会推迟，这个和销量连不上，无关。D 说有其他保险公司的客户变成自己的客户也和销量增长有关，留着。E 说消费者买了更多地保险，也和销量能联系上，有关，问的又是 **except**，答案应该是 C。

Columnist: People should avoid using a certain artificial fat that has been touted as a resource for those whose medical advisers have advised them to reduce their fat intake. Although the artificial fat, which can be used in place of fat in food preparation, has none of the negative health effects of fat, it does have a serious drawback: it absorbs certain essential vitamins, thereby preventing them from being used by the body.

In evaluating the columnist's position, it would be most useful to determine which of the following?

- (A) Whether increasing one's intake of the vitamins can compensate for the effects of the artificial fat
 - (B) Whether the vitamins that the artificial fat absorbs are present in foods that contain the fat
 - (C) Whether having an extremely low fat intake for an extended period can endanger the health
 - (D) Whether there are any foods that cannot be prepared using the artificial fat as a substitute for other fats
- Whether people are generally able to detect differences in taste between foods prepared using the artificial fat and foods that are similar except for the use of other fats

问题分析：A 说的就是摄入维他命和人造脂肪之间的关系，和原文所说事情有关，留着。B 说人造脂肪吸收的维他命会在包含脂肪的食物中发现，没提过在食物中被发现，干掉。C 说很长时间不摄入脂肪会威胁健康，很扯，干掉。D 围绕 other fats 谈，范围不对，干掉。E 说人是否能分辨出用人造脂肪做的食物和用其他脂肪做的食物之间的区别，没提，干掉。

In the two years following the unification of Germany in 1989, the number of cars owned by residents of East Germany and the total distance traveled by cars in East Germany both increased by about 40 percent. In those two years, however, the number of East German residents killed each year as car occupants in traffic accidents increased by about 300 percent.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the disproportionate increase in traffic fatalities?

- (A) The average number of passengers per car was higher in the years before unification than it was in the two years after.
- (B) After unification, many people who had been living in East Germany relocated to West Germany.
- (C) After unification, a smaller proportion of the cars being purchased by East German residents were used vehicles.
- (D) Drivers who had driven little or not at all before 1989 accounted for much of the increase in the total distance traveled by cars.

Over the same two-year period in East Germany, other road users, such as motorcyclists, bicyclists, and pedestrians, experienced only small increases in traffic fatalities.

问题分析：说统一前乘车的人数比统一后要高，原文就没提过乘客数量，干掉。B 说统一之后很多人从东德移民到西德，文章反复谈的是东德的事情，移民到西德不会影响到东德，范围不对，干掉。C 是统一后，东德人买的一小部分车是二手车，很扯的一个选项，干掉。D 说统一前几乎不开车的现在开的多了，说的统一后开车人员的变化，原文谈的就是这个变化，留着。E 说其他人例如骑摩托车的等人的事情，范围不对，干掉。

Editorial:

Regulations recently imposed by the government of Risemia call for unprecedented reductions in the amounts of pollutants manufacturers are allowed to discharge into the environment. It will take costly new pollution control equipment requiring expensive maintenance to comply with these regulations. Resultant price increases for Risemian manufactured goods will lead to the loss of some export markets. Clearly, therefore, annual exports of Risemian manufactured goods will in the future occur at diminished levels.

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

- (A) The need to comply with the new regulations will stimulate the development within Risemia of new pollution control equipment for which a strong worldwide demand is likely to emerge.
- (B) The proposed regulations include a schedule of fines for noncompliance that escalate steeply in cases of repeated noncompliance.
- (C) Savings from utilizing the chemicals captured by the pollution control equipment will remain far below the cost of maintaining the equipment.
- (D) By international standards, the levels of pollutants currently emitted by some of Risemia's manufacturing plants are not considered excessive.
- (E) The stockholders of most of Risemia's manufacturing corporations exert substantial pressure on the corporations to comply with environmental laws.

问题分析：A 说实行新的法规将会刺激其他需求量增长，明显说的是这块肥肉没了但是另外一块肥肉出现，留着。B 说这些新的法规包含了什么内容，没说，干掉。C 说用这种环保设备的成本将会低于维护这个设备的成本，文章没提过这个比较，干掉。D 说现在这些工厂的排放物不超标，没提，干掉。E 说公司董事局向公司施压要求公司符合新的法规，明显是在原文事件基础之上加了一些东西的错误答案，原文说过这个选项的后半部分信息，但是整体意思原文没有体现，错误答案的迷惑性就在于当我们把这个错误答案断章取义的时候我们取的义经常是原文提过的。

Paint on a new airliner is usually applied in two stages: first, a coat of primer, and then a top coat. A new process requires no primer, but instead uses two layers of the same newly developed coating, with each layer of the new coating having the same thickness and weight as a traditional top coat. Using the new process instead of the old process increases the price of a new aircraft considerably.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly indicates that it is in an airline's long-term economic interest to purchase new airliners painted using the new process rather than the old process?

- (A) Although most new airliners are still painted using the old process, aircraft manufacturers now offer a purchaser of any new airliner the option of having it painted using the new process instead.
- (B) A layer of primer on an airliner weighs more than a layer of the new coating would by an amount large enough to make a difference to that airliner's load-bearing capacity.
- (C) A single layer of the new coating provides the aluminum skin of the airliner with less protection against corrosion than does a layer of primer of the usual thickness.
- (D) Unlike the old process, the new process was originally invented for use on spacecraft, which are subject to extremes of temperature to which airliners are never exposed.
- (E) Because the new coating has a viscosity similar to that of a traditional top coat, aircraft manufacturers can apply it using the same equipment as is used for a traditional top coat.

问题分析：A 说虽然新的 **airliner** 仍然用老的 **process**，但是生产商可以让购买者来选择到底用新的还是老的了，没说过，干掉。B 说新的和老的使得 **airliner** 得承载力有明显差距，说的就是新的可能会有其它好处，可以支持用新的，留着。C 说新的反而保护少了，不可能支持使用新的，干掉。D 说新的经常用于极端温度而这种温度飞机就不可能遇到，也没说，干掉。E 说由于新的和老的比较相似，生产商用的是相似的设备，显然没提过，干掉。

In countries in which new life-sustaining drugs cannot be patented, such drugs are sold at widely affordable prices; those same drugs, where patented, command premium prices because the patents shield patent-holding manufacturers from competitors. These facts show that future access to new life-sustaining drugs can be improved if the practice of granting patents on newly developed life-sustaining drugs were to be abolished everywhere.

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

- (A) In countries in which life-sustaining drugs cannot be patented, their manufacture is nevertheless a profitable enterprise.
- (B) Countries that do not currently grant patents on life-sustaining drugs are, for the most part, countries with large populations.
- (C) In some countries specific processes for the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs can be patented even in cases in which the drugs themselves cannot be patented.
- (D) Pharmaceutical companies can afford the research that goes into the development of new drugs only if patents allow them to earn high profits.
- (E) Countries that grant patents on life-sustaining drugs almost always ban their importation from countries that do not grant such patents.

问题分析：文章说的就是发明新药和专利之间的关系，A 谈的是生产商是否盈利，原文没提，干掉。B 说不给专利的国家这个国家的人口多少，也没提过，干掉。C 说即便要不会给专利但是这个 process 会给专利，文章围绕的是药是否给专利谈的，不是 process 给专利谈的，范围不对，干掉。D 说生产药的公司能够继续发展新药如果专利能让他们盈利，是否发展新药和原文有点联系，留着。E 说国家是否禁止进口，没提，干掉。

Yorco and Zortech are two corporations that employ large numbers of full-time workers who are paid by the hour. Publicly available records indicate that Yorco employs roughly the same number of such hourly wage workers as Zortech does but spends a far higher total sum per year on wages for such workers. Therefore, hourly wages must be higher, on average, at Yorco than at Zortech, since _____.

- A. Zortech spends a higher total sum per year than Yorco does to provide its hourly wage workers with benefits other than wages
- B. the work performed by hourly wage workers at Zortech does not require a significantly higher level of skill than the work performed by hourly wage workers at Yorco does
- C. the proportion of all company employees who are hourly wage workers is significantly greater at Yorco than it is at Zortech
- D. overtime work, which is paid at a substantially higher rate than work done during the regular work week, is rare at both Yorco and Zortech
- E. the highest hourly wages paid at Yorco are higher than the highest hourly wages paid at Zortech

完成句子题目文章的最后一句话往往给我较多提示，这道题也同样如此，问的是两个地方工资不一样的原因，答案应该和工资连上点，否则无法对工资多少产生影响，我们来看选项，A 说 **benefits other than wages**，没有围绕工资谈，干掉。B 说需要的 **skills** 多少，没有围绕工资谈，干掉。C 说小时工的比例多少，也没有围绕工资谈，干掉。D 加班给的工资多，这种情况比较少见，围绕工资谈了，别看说的是加班，但后边的定语从句让我感觉其实这个选项主要谈的不是加班而是给钱多少的问题，先留着。E 说工资多少，也留着，但这个选项强调的是每小时最高工资，一看就是在原文的事件基础之上加了一些东西的迷惑选项，排除。

Fearing competition from stores that rent video games for home use, owners of stores that sell video games lobbied for protective legislation. Citing as a precedent legislation that postpones home film rentals until one year after general release to theaters, the video sellers proposed as an equitable solution a plan that would postpone rental of any video game until it had been available for sale for one year.

Which of the following, if true, would support an objection by owners of video rental stores that the fairness of the proposed legislation is not supported by the precedent cited?

- A. Although the daily rental fee for home use of films is generally the same as that for video games, the average rental period for a video game is longer than that for a film.
 - B. Film rentals for home use tend to be particularly strong during the first year after a film has been made available for both sale and rental at video rental stores.
 - C. Most people are interested in playing only the latest video games and tend to find video games that have been available for over a year unappealing whether they have played them before or not, whereas films maintain their appeal far longer after their release.
 - D. People who rent video games tend to play them by themselves, whereas people who rent films invite friends and neighbors to watch.
- A slight decline in revenues from films that have been recently released in theaters has been attributed to the growing market for rentals of films for home use.

问题分析：这道题问的还挺绕，其实就是问支持租游戏店主，如果是在绕不出来，干脆不管问题，直接找有关就可以了。A 说租赁时间长短，原文没有提过，干掉。B 围绕租电影来谈的，与原文租游戏风马牛不相及，干掉。C 说这些人玩游戏和看电影哪个感兴趣的时间长，有点联系，留着。至少和玩游戏有关。D 说租游戏的自己玩而租电影的会和邻居一起看，很扯的一个选项，干掉。E 说来自电影收入下降的原因，显然是个无关答案，干掉。

A major impediment to wide acceptance of electric vehicles even on the part of people who use their cars almost exclusively for commuting is the inability to use electric vehicles for occasional extended trips. In an attempt to make purchasing electric vehicles more attractive to commuters, one electric vehicle producer is planning to offer customers three days free rental of a conventional car for every 1,000 miles that they drive their electric vehicle.

Which of the following, if true, most threatens the plan's prospects for success?

(A) Many electric vehicles that are used for commercial purposes are not needed for extended trips.

(B) Because a majority of commuters drive at least 100 miles a week, the cost to the producer of making good the offer would add considerably to the already high price of electric vehicles.

(C) The relatively long time it takes to recharge the battery of an electric vehicle can easily be fitted into the regular patterns of car use characteristic of commuters.

(D) Although electric vehicles are essentially emission-free in actual use, generating the electricity necessary for charging an electric vehicle's battery can burden the environment.

(E) Some family vehicles are used primarily not for commuting but for making short local trips, such as to do errands.

问题分析：A 说很多用于商业的电动车对于 **extended trip** 来说其实不需要，原文没有提过，干掉。B 说如果响原文那么干的话会有其他费用出现，显然可以驳斥原文。C 说充电的时间是否适用的问题，没说过，干掉。D 说电动车是否会污染环境，这个内容没提过，干掉。E 说家用车主要用途不是 **commute** 而是短途旅行，这个选项说的是家用车的用途问题，没说，干掉。

Archaeologists in Michigan have excavated a Native American camp near Dumaw Creek. Radiocarbon dating of animal bones found at the site indicates that the camp dates from some time between 1605 and 1755. However, the camp probably dates to no later than 1630, since no European trade goods were found at the site, and European traders were active in the region from the 1620's onward.

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

(A) Due to trade among Native Americans, some European trade goods would have reached the area before the European traders themselves did.

(B) At all camps in the region that have been reliably dated to the late 1620's, remains of European trade goods have been found.

(C) The first European trade goods to reach the area would have been considered especially valuable and preserved as much as possible from loss or destruction.

(D) The first European traders in the area followed soon after the first European explorers.

(E) The site is that of a temporary camp that would have been used seasonally for a few years and then abandoned.

问题分析：原文反复在谈的无非就是 camp 对在的时间和欧洲的 trader 是否在这个时间比较活跃这个信息，我们来看选项。A 说在 trader 来之前一些欧洲的货物就已经到达了，没说，干掉。B 说在 camp 里（注意这个对 camp 的修饰，如果所说 camp 和原文的 camp 没关系，这个选项就是无关答案了，但这个选项的时间和原文有关系），有一些欧洲的货物，这个选项整体谈的就是 camp 和欧洲那帮 trader 之间的关系，与原文所谈关系类似，留着。C 说第一批欧洲货被认为是很珍贵的并且尽可能避免被破坏，没说过，干掉。D 说第一批 trader 是紧随着第一批探索者之后就来的，没说过，干掉。E 说原文所说的那个地方用了几年后就被放弃了，原文没说过类似内容，干掉。

Parasitic wasps lay their eggs directly into the eggs of various host insects in exactly the right numbers for any suitable size of host egg. If they laid too many eggs in a host egg, the developing wasp larvae would compete with each other to the death for nutrients and space. If too few eggs were laid, portions of the host egg would decay, killing the wasp larvae.

Which of the following conclusions can properly be drawn from the information above?

- (A) The size of the smallest host egg that a wasp could theoretically parasitize can be determined from the wasp's egg-laying behavior.
- (B) Host insects lack any effective defenses against the form of predation practiced by parasitic wasps.
- (C) Parasitic wasps learn from experience how many eggs to lay into the eggs of different host species.
- (D) Failure to lay enough eggs would lead to the death of the developing wasp larvae more quickly than would laying too many eggs.

Parasitic wasps use visual clues to calculate the size of a host egg.

问题分析：A 说的是蛋的大小和下蛋行为之间的一个关系，和原文所谈关系类似，留着。B 说 **host insect** 是否有防御措施，原文没提，干掉。C 说 **wasp** 不同的物种下的蛋的数量不一样，显然无关，干掉。D 说下的蛋少了，和下的蛋多了哪种行为导致 **wasp** 死亡速度快，没说，杀。E 是 **wasp** 用视觉来计算 **egg** 数量多少，很扯的一个选项，干掉。

An overly centralized economy, not the changes in the climate, is responsible for the poor agricultural production in Country X since its new government came to power. Neighboring Country Y has experienced the same climatic conditions, but while agricultural production has been falling in Country X, it has been rising in Country Y.

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

- (A) Industrial production also is declining in Country X.
- (B) Whereas Country Y is landlocked, Country X has a major seaport.
- (C) Both Country X and Country Y have been experiencing drought conditions.
- (D) The crops that have always been grown in Country X are different from those that have always been grown in Country Y.
- (E) Country X's new government instituted a centralized economy with the intention of ensuring an equitable distribution of goods.

问题分析: A 说 X 国家工业产量也下降了, 文章围绕的是农业产量谈的, 这个围绕工业产量谈的, 显然没关系, 杀。B 说一个国家是内陆国家一个国家是港口国家, 没说, 杀。C 说这两个国家都经历过干旱, 原文说 climatic condition, 可这个天气是干旱吗, 不知到有可能是有可能不是, 主观答案, 杀。D 说 X 和 Y 两个国家农产品不一样, 说的就是两个国家有一些差异, 而且这个差异还是和农业有关系的 crop, 有关, 留着。E 说新政府采用一些措施保证平等的 distribution, 显然没说, 干掉。

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

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

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

问题分析：A 说处理 cashew 的一些副产品应用于生产油漆和塑料，没说过，干掉。

B 围绕其他国家谈到，范围与原文没关系，干掉。C 说在 K 这个国家里，种 C 的比处理 C 的人要多，没说过，干掉。

D 说买这种没有处理过的 c 能够让 processors 以比较有竞争力的价格卖了这个 nuts，文章说的是关税提升，cashew 会卖的不多，这个说的是买 cashew 会让 nut 卖的不多，虽然都谈的是卖的价格高低问题，但是这个选项明显张冠李戴，干掉。E 如果 crop 不挣钱就会让越来越多的 farmer 进入城市，文章谈过城市的就业率问题，就业率的前提是这个城市里有人，这个选项与原文存在的前提有关，留着。

In January of last year the Moviemania chain of movie theaters started propping its popcorn in canola oil, instead of the less healthful coconut oil that it had been using until then. Now Moviemania is planning to switch back, saying that the change has hurt popcorn sales. That claim is false, however, since according to Moviemania's own sales figures, Moviemania sold 5 percent more popcorn last year than in the previous year.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the argument against Moviemania's claim?

Total sales of all refreshments at Moviemania's movie theaters increased by less than 5 percent last year.
Moviemania makes more money on food and beverages sold at its theaters than it does on sales of movie tickets.
Moviemania's customers prefer the taste of popcorn popped in coconut oil to that of popcorn popped in canola oil.
Total attendance at Moviemania's movie theaters was more than 20 percent higher last year than the year before.
The year before last, Moviemania experienced a 10 percent increase in popcorn sales over the previous year.

问题分析：A 说在这个电影院所有的 refreshment 销售量的多少，原文谈的是 popcorn 的销售量，这个说所有的 refreshment 的销售量，虽然范围不是完全一样，但存在交集，留着。B 说靠卖饮料和食物比卖电影票挣得钱多，没提，干掉。C 说消费者喜欢什么口味的 popcorn，很扯的一个选项。D 说上座率多少，文章没有提上座率问题，干掉。E 说前年这个电影院 popcorn 的销售量比去年增加了 10%。原文说去年比前年买的多了 5%，这个选项说前年比去年增加 10%，显然没说过（顺便提一下，原文最后一句话是一个已知事实，正确的驳斥答案不可能驳斥原文的已知事实，否则就成抬杠型的选项了，例如：原文说 A 和 B 两组人，A 抽烟，B 不抽，进行了 20 年的跟踪调查，发现 A 得癌症了 B 没有得，所以认为是抽烟导致癌症的，如果有一个答案说也没有 A 这组人，也没有 B 这组人，A 也没有抽烟，世界上根本就没有烟存在，世界本来就一片虚无，这个选项如果你敢选我就佩服你，抬杠型的选项！）

Generally scientists enter their field with the goal of doing important new research and accept as their colleagues those with similar motivation. Therefore, when any scientist wins renown as an expounder of science to general audiences, most other scientists conclude that this popularizer should no longer be regarded as a true colleague.

The explanation offered above for the low esteem in which scientific popularizers are held by research scientists assumes that

- (A) serious scientific research is not a solitary activity, but relies on active cooperation among a group of colleagues
- (B) research scientists tend not to regard as colleagues those scientists whose renown they envy
- (C) a scientist can become a famous popularizer without having completed any important research
- (D) research scientists believe that those who are well known as popularizers of science are not motivated to do important new research
- (E) no important new research can be accessible to or accurately assessed by those who are not themselves scientists

问题分析：A 说 research 不是一个独立的行为但是需要合作，原文显然没提，干掉。B 没看太懂，先留着吧。C 科学家在没有完成任何研究的情况下就有名了，原文说过有名但是不是强调在没有完成任何研究的情况下成名，明显是在原文事件的基础上加东西，迷惑性比较高的一个错误答案。D 说那些被认为是 popularizer 的科学家没有动力去做研究，文章谈过做研究的动力，留着。E 围绕的是一些不是科学家的人，范围不对，杀。剩下来两个，我们来看看问题所问。B 好像是科学家不会认为那帮人是同伙 D 说科学家认为那些有名的家伙其实没有动力做研究，问题问的是科学家瞧不起那些有名的家伙，哪个能回答问题？明显是 D。原文说他们只会目标是做研究的人是同伙，问瞧不起他的人假设了什么，显然是认为那帮有名的人不做研究，所以答案是 D。

A company's two divisions performed with remarkable consistency over the past three years: in each of those years, the pharmaceuticals division has accounted for roughly 20 percent of dollar sales and 40 percent of profits, and the chemicals division for the balance.

Which of the following can properly be inferred regarding the past three years from the statement above?

- (A) Total dollar sales for each of the company's divisions have remained roughly constant.
- (B) The pharmaceuticals division has faced stiffer competition in its markets than has the chemicals division.
- (C) The chemicals division has realized lower profits per dollar of sales than has the pharmaceuticals division.
- (D) The product mix offered by each of the company's divisions has remained unchanged.
- (E) Highly profitable products accounted for a higher percentage of the chemicals division's sales than of those of the pharmaceuticals division.

问题分析：问题分析的是归纳，正确答案不允许出现与原文无关的东西，我们来看选项，A 说 total dollar sales，这个内容原文没有提过，杀。B 是面对的竞争的问题，competition 这个内容显然是与原文没关系，杀。C 说 chemical division 和 pharmaceuticals division 哪个利润高，原文提到过利润，没有出现明显无关的内容，留着。D product mix 这个内容原文没提，干掉。E 说高利润的产品占到销售的百分比，所占百分比这个内容与原文没关系，干掉。

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.

Which of the following would it be most useful to determine in order to evaluate the argument?

- A. Whether a large majority of the survey respondents reported watching television regularly
- B. Whether the amount of time spent watching television is declining among people who report that they rarely or never use computers
- C. Whether the type of television programs a person watches tends to change as the amount of time spent per week using computers increases
- D. Whether a large majority of the computer owners in the survey reported spending increasing amounts of time per week using computers
- E. Whether the survey respondents' reports of time spent using computers included time spent using computers at work

问题分析：A 说大量调查者是否经常看电视，很扯，干掉。B 是围绕那些几乎从来就不看电视的人谈的，范围不对（当我看到 **people** 后面加了个 **who** 的时候，我会非常关注这个 **who** 的修饰，因为这个修饰就是范围类限定）C 说当一个人使用电脑时间增加的时候看电视的节目类型会随之改变，没提，干掉。D 说这帮人使用电脑的时间增加了，这个选项似乎就是把文章最后一句话重复了一次，问题问的是评价，一个把原文重复一遍的选项不可能评价原文，干掉。E 强调的就是看电脑的时间是否包括了工作中用电脑的时间，整体意思就是围绕看电脑时间来谈的，和原文信息有联系，留着！

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

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

- A. Kravonians with more than one college degree earn more, on average, than do Kravonians with only one college degree.
 - B. The percentage of Kravonians who attend college in order to earn higher salaries is higher now than it was several years ago.
 - C. The higher average salary for jobs requiring a college degree is not due largely to a scarcity among the Kravonian workforce of people with a college degree.
 - D. The average salary in Kravonia for jobs that do not require a college degree will not increase over the next four years.
- Few members of the Kravonian workforce earned their degrees in other countries.

问题分析：A 说有多个学历的比有一个学历的挣钱多一些，没提，干掉。B 说那些上大学为了挣钱的人的百分比比以前高了，文章也没有提到过这个比较，干掉。C 整体意思就是说工资和一个人是否有学历之间的关系，文章反复谈的就是工资多少和学历高低之间的关系，留着。D 说不需要学历的工作工资是否会增加，文章围绕的是有学历的工资是否会增加谈的，这个选项范围不对，干掉。E 说 in other countries，显然范围不对，干掉！

The technological conservatism of bicycle manufacturers is a reflection of the kinds of demand they are trying to meet. The only cyclists seriously interested in innovation and willing to pay for it are bicycle racers. Therefore, innovation in bicycle technology is limited by what authorities will accept as standard for purposes of competition in bicycle races.

Which of the following is an assumption made in drawing the conclusion above?

- (A) The market for cheap, traditional bicycles cannot expand unless the market for high-performance competition bicycles expands.
- (B) High-performance bicycles are likely to be improved more as a result of technological innovations developed in small workshops than as a result of technological innovations developed in major manufacturing concerns.
- (C) Bicycle racers do not generate a strong demand for innovations that fall outside what is officially recognized as standard for purposes of competition.
- (D) The technological conservatism of bicycle manufacturers results primarily from their desire to manufacture a product that can be sold without being altered to suit different national markets.
- (E) The authorities who set standards for high-performance bicycle racing do not keep informed about innovative bicycle design.

原文意思：技术的发展和需求量有关系，说技术只有哪些专业人士才会感兴趣，所以技术受制于政府对于自行车比赛的标准设定。

题目分析：A 强调高技术自行车的市场和低端自行车市场之间的关系，没提，杀。B 自行车技术的革新主要是小作坊发明出来的而不是生产商发明的，没提，杀。C 说比赛选手对于自行车的 demand 以及官方是否认为这种需求就是标准，反复在谈的就是需求量和这个需求量是否是官方标准，与原文反复强调的信息类似，留着。D 说技术保守派的起源，没说过，杀。E 那些制定标准的政府并不了解自行车最新的设计，没说，杀！

When a polygraph test is judged inconclusive, this is no reflection on the examinee. Rather, such a judgment means that the test has failed to show whether the examinee was truthful or untruthful. Nevertheless, employers will sometimes refuse to hire a job applicant because of an inconclusive polygraph test result.

Which of the following conclusions can most properly be drawn from the information above?

- (A) Most examinees with inconclusive polygraph test results are in fact untruthful.
- (B) Polygraph tests should not be used by employers in the consideration of job applicants.
- (C) An inconclusive polygraph test result is sometimes unfairly held against the examinee.
- (D) A polygraph test indicating that an examinee is untruthful can sometimes be mistaken.
- (E) Some employers have refused to consider the results of polygraph tests when evaluating job applicants.

原文意思：一个实验的结果不靠谱，因为这个实验不能检测出实验对象的信息是否是真实的，尽管如此，如果应聘者这个 **test** 的结果不好雇主还是不会雇用他。

题目分析：A 说实验对象被 **test** 认定的结果经常是不真实的，没说大多数 **test** 的结果一定就不真实，杀掉。B 说雇主就不应该考虑这个试验在面试的时候，问题问的是从原文得出什么结论，这个选项方向都和原文相反，无法从原文得出，杀。C 是这个 **test** 的结果有时候会 **against** 测试者，信息没有明显出圈，留着。D 说这个 **test** 有时候说 **examinee** 是不真实的这个结论本身就是错的，明显带有主观态度的错误选项，杀！E 一些老板拒绝考虑 **test** 的结果，方向又和原文相反，不能回答问题，杀！

Male bowerbirds construct elaborately decorated nests, or bowers. Basing their judgment on the fact that different local populations of bowerbirds of the same species build bowers that exhibit different building and decorative styles, researchers have concluded that the bowerbirds' building styles are a culturally acquired, rather than a genetically transmitted, trait.

Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion drawn by the researchers?

- (A) There are more common characteristics than there are differences among the bowerbuilding styles of the local bowerbird population that has been studied most extensively.
- (B) Young male bowerbirds are inept at bowerbuilding and apparently spend years watching their elders before becoming accomplished in the local bower style.
- (C) The bowers of one species of bowerbird lack the towers and ornamentation characteristic of the bowers of most other species of bowerbird.
- (D) Bowerbirds are found only in New Guinea and Australia, where local populations of the birds apparently seldom have contact with one another.

It is well known that the song dialects of some songbirds are learned rather than transmitted genetically.

题目分析：在众多鸟的建巢风格中，其实共同点多于差异，没说，杀。B 说年轻的鸟花很多年看它的长辈来学习筑巢风格，原文提过鸟用什么风格筑巢，信息和原文有交叉，留着。C 说一种鸟缺乏其他鸟应该具备的 tower 及 ornamentation 等特点，没说，杀。D 说 bowerbird 这种鸟只有在一些地方有，当地的鸟与外界很少有联系，有幻觉的选项，杀。E 一些鸟的方言是学习来的不是基因的因素影响的，这个选项围绕的是鸟的 song dialects 谈的，原文围绕的是鸟的筑巢习惯谈的，范围驴唇不对马嘴，杀。

According to the Tristate Transportation Authority, making certain improvements to the main commuter rail line would increase ridership dramatically. The authority plans to finance these improvements over the course of five years by raising automobile tolls on the two highway bridges along the route the rail line serves. Although the proposed improvements are indeed needed, the authority's plan for securing the necessary funds should be rejected because it would unfairly force drivers to absorb the entire cost of something from which they receive no benefit.

Which of the following, if true, would cast the most doubt on the effectiveness of the authority's plan to finance the proposed improvements by increasing bridge tolls?

- (A) Before the authority increases tolls on any of the area bridges, it is required by law to hold public hearings at which objections to the proposed increase can be raised.
- (B) Whenever bridge tolls are increased, the authority must pay a private contractor to adjust the automated toll-collecting machines.
- (C) Between the time a proposed toll increase is announced and the time the increase is actually put into effect, many commuters buy more tokens than usual to postpone the effects of the increase.
- (D) When tolls were last increased on the two bridges in question, almost 20 percent of the regular commuter traffic switched to a slightly longer alternative route that has since been improved.
- (E) The chairman of the authority is a member of the Tristate Automobile Club that has registered strong opposition to the proposed toll increase.

题目分析：A 说在当局采取行动之前，需要举行听证会，没说过这个事情，杀。B 当局增加 tolls 的时候，必须购买一个设备来调节 toll-collecting machines，没说过，杀。C 选项说当局宣布方案和方案实行之间，很多人购买较多的 token 来推迟政府这个政策产生的效果，没说，杀。D 说当 toll 增加还在讨论的时候，很多人采用别的交通方式了，这不就是把其他出口打开的驳斥方法嘛，留着。E 说当局主席是一个俱乐部的会员，而该俱乐部强烈反对增加 toll，没说，杀，

Crops can be traded on the futures market before they are harvested. If a poor corn harvest is predicted, prices of corn futures rise; if a bountiful corn harvest is predicted, prices of corn futures fall. This morning meteorologists are predicting much-needed rain for the corn-growing region starting tomorrow. Therefore, since adequate moisture is essential for the current crop's survival, prices of corn futures will fall sharply today.

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

- (A) Corn that does not receive adequate moisture during its critical pollination stage will not produce a bountiful harvest.
- (B) Futures prices for corn have been fluctuating more dramatically this season than last season.
- (C) The rain that meteorologists predicted for tomorrow is expected to extend well beyond the corn-growing region.
- (D) Agriculture experts announced today that a disease that has devastated some of the corn crop will spread widely before the end of the growing season.
- (E) Most people who trade in corn futures rarely take physical possession of the corn they trade

题目分析：A 说 corn 没有得到足够的 moisture，原文问绕哪种 crop 谈的？是得到了足够的 moisture 谈的，范围驴唇不对马嘴，杀。B 说 corn 的价格这个季度会比上个季度浮动的更厉害，没说，杀。C 说下雨的范围会延伸，没说 D 说有病毒会影响 crop，不就是除了原文天气影响之外还有别的影响嘛，可以驳斥，留着。E 大多数人交易 crop 时候不会处理要交易的 crop，没说，杀。

Roland: The alarming fact is that 90 percent of the people in this country now report that they know someone who is unemployed.

Sharon: But a normal, moderate level of unemployment is 5 percent, with 1 out of 20 workers unemployed. So at any given time if a person knows approximately 50 workers, 1 or more will very likely be unemployed.

Sharon's argument is structured to lead to which of the following as a conclusion?

- (A) The fact that 90% of the people know someone who is unemployed is not an indication that unemployment is abnormally high.
- (B) The current level of unemployment is not moderate.
- (C) If at least 5% of workers are unemployed, the result of questioning a representative group of people cannot be the percentage Roland cites.
- (D) It is unlikely that the people whose statements Roland cites are giving accurate reports.
- (E) If an unemployment figure is given as a certain percent, the actual percentage of those without jobs is even higher.

题目分析：A 说 90%的人认识失业的人不证明失业率很高，原文反复谈的就是这两者之间的关系，留着。B 说现有失业率并不 moderate，这个即便原文说过也不符合问题，问题问的是后面那个家伙说的话能导致什么结论？正确答案至少得和原文方向一样，这个选项方向和原文相反，杀。C 说如果至少 5%的人没工作，后面那个家伙引用的不是前面那个家伙引用的范围，杀。D 说调查人群不太可能给出准确的 report，没说，杀。E 如果失业率在一定的百分比，等一会，在一定的百分比是原文说的那个百分比吗？有可能是，有可能不是，如果此选项作为答案则考生之间会有争议了，有人认为是原文那个百分比，有人不这么认为，标准化考试的正确答案不会这么出！

A certain mayor has proposed a fee of five dollars per day on private vehicles entering the city, claiming that the fee will alleviate the city's traffic congestion. The mayor reasons that, since the fee will exceed the cost of round-trip bus fare from many nearby points, many people will switch from using their cars to using the bus.

Which of the following statements, if true, provides the best evidence that the mayor's reasoning is flawed?

- (A) Projected increases in the price of gasoline will increase the cost of taking a private vehicle into the city.
- (B) The cost of parking fees already makes it considerably more expensive for most people to take a private vehicle into the city than to take a bus.
- (C) Most of the people currently riding the bus do not own private vehicles.
- (D) Many commuters opposing the mayor's plan have indicated that they would rather endure traffic congestion than pay a five-dollar-per day fee.

During the average workday, private vehicles owned and operated by people living within the city account for twenty percent of the city's traffic congestion.

题目分析：A 说汽油价格上升将会增加私有车进城的成本，没说过。B 说停车费已经（记住是已经而不是将要）让开车比做 bus 贵了，明显用了以其人之道还治其人之身的驳斥方法，你原文不是说增加进城成本吗？现在我就在用这招，可交通还是不好，留着，A 可说的是将要，那就没有用到这个驳斥方法。（如果各位绕不过来，算了，反正 B 是沾边的，先留着再说。）C 说坐 bus 的人没有私家车，没说，杀。D 很多反对者说他们宁愿交通堵一点也不愿意交钱，没说过原文有人有这个态度，杀。E 说私家车占的比例问题，没说，杀。

Because no employee wants to be associated with bad news in the eyes of a superior, information about serious problems at lower levels is progressively softened and distorted as it goes up each step in the management hierarchy. The chief executive is, therefore, less well informed about problems at lower levels than are his or her subordinates at those levels.

The conclusion drawn above is based on the assumption that

- (A) problems should be solved at the level in the management hierarchy at which they occur
- (B) employees should be rewarded for accurately reporting problems to their superiors
- (C) problem-solving ability is more important at higher levels than it is at lower levels of the management hierarchy
- (D) chief executives obtain information about problems at lower levels from no source other than their subordinates
- (E) some employees are more concerned about truth than about the way they are perceived by their superiors

题目分析：A 说问题将会在公司中的什么级别内得以解决，文章就没谈论解决的问题，杀。B 说员工如果正确地反应信息将会给奖励，没说，杀。C 说解决问题的能力在高层比在低层重要，明显评价原文的错误答案。D 说高层没有获得信息的其他来源了，就是把其他出口堵死了，一看就是正确答案。E 说一些员工更关心真相而不是老板对他们的印象。

At a recent conference on environmental threats to the North Sea, most participating countries favored uniform controls on the quality of effluents, whether or not specific environmental damage could be attributed to a particular source of effluent. What must, of course, be shown, in order to avoid excessively restrictive controls, is that _____.

- (A) any uniform controls that are adopted are likely to be implemented without delay
- (B) any substance to be made subject to controls can actually cause environmental damage
- (C) the countries favoring uniform controls are those generating the largest quantities of effluents
- (D) all of any given pollutant that is to be controlled actually reaches the North Sea at present
- (E) environmental damage already inflicted on the North Sea is reversible

题目分析：A 说这种 control 实施的时候不会拖延马上干，没说，干！B 说 control 中的物质能导致环境破坏，原文谈的就是这个，留着。（虽然 any substance 原文没说过，但是这种 substance 是在 control 里面的，所以范围没有问题）C 是那些主张实行 control 的国家会产生大量 effluent，没说，杀。D 说污染物会到底这个地方，没说，杀。E 说环境破坏是可以逆转的，没说，杀。

The interview is an essential part of a successful hiring program because, with it, job applicants who have personalities that are unsuited to the requirements of the job will be eliminated from consideration.

The argument above logically depends on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) A hiring program will be successful if it includes interviews.
- (B) The interview is a more important part of a successful hiring program than is the development of a job description.
- (C) Interviewers can accurately identify applicants whose personalities are unsuited to the requirements of the job.
- (D) The only purpose of an interview is to evaluate whether job applicants' personalities are suited to the requirements of the job.
- (E) The fit of job applicants' personalities to the requirements of the job was once the most important factor in making hiring decisions.

题目分析：A 说如果一个 program 包括面试这个项目就是成功的，明显带有主观态度的错误答案，杀。B 说面试比描述职业发展更重要，也是带有主观态度的主观答案，杀。C 说面试人员能判断出面试的人有什么特点是不适合工作需求的，原文反复谈的就是面试是否能测试出这个不适合工作的特点，留着。D 说测试的唯一目的是评价面试者是否在人格上适合工作需求，没说这个测试是唯一的目的，关注整体意思，如果你只读 is to evaluate 后面的内容，这个选项就沾边了，这个选项强调的是测试面试者的 personality 是否是唯一的目的，没提，杀。错误答案的迷惑方式就是当我们把这个选项断章取义的时候我们取的这个意应该是原文提过的才会有迷惑性，关注整体意思。E 说面试者的 personaltiy 是否是最重要的因素，没说过是否是最重要的因素，杀。

Companies O and P each have the same number of employees who work the same number of hours per week. According to records maintained by each company, the employees of Company O had fewer job-related accidents last year than did the employees of Company P. Therefore, employees of Company O are less likely to have job-related accidents than are employees of Company P.

Which of the following, if true, would most weaken the conclusion?

- (A) The employees of Company P lost more time at work due to job-related accidents than did the employees of Company O.
- (B) Company P considered more types of accidents to be job-related than did Company O.
- (C) The employees of Company P were sick more often than were the employees of Company O.
- (D) Several employees of Company O each had more than one job-related accident.
- (E) The majority of job-related accidents at Company O involved a single machine.

题目分析：A 说 p 公司员工在工作中由于事故丢失的时间更多，没说，杀。B 说 p 公司把更多类型的事故都归类到 job-related 的，原文就是说这两个公司工作那个是 job-related 的，沾边，留着。C 说 p 公司员工比 o 公司的更容易生病，有幻觉的答案，杀。D 说 o 公司的很多员工有多余一种 job-related 的事故，一个员工出事故多少原文没提过，杀。E 说 o 公司的大多数事故都是一个机器导致的，没说，杀。

Adult female rats who have never before encountered rat pups will start to show maternal behaviors after being confined with a pup for about seven days. This period can be considerably shortened by disabling the female's sense of smell or by removing the scent-producing glands of the pup.

Which of the following hypotheses best explains the contrast described above?

- (A) The sense of smell in adult female rats is more acute than that in rat pups.
- (B) The amount of scent produced by rat pups increases when they are in the presence of a female rat that did not bear them.
- (C) Female rats that have given birth are more affected by olfactory cues than are female rats that have never given birth.
- (D) A female rat that has given birth shows maternal behavior toward rat pups that she did not bear more quickly than does a female rat that has never given birth.
- (E) The development of a female rat's maternal interest in a rat pup that she did not bear is inhibited by the odor of the pup.

题目分析：原文没太读明白，大概说的是老鼠的某种行为与嗅觉和 pup 之间的关系。A 说成年磁性的老鼠嗅觉敏锐，显然原文没提过，杀。B 说 pup 产生的 scent 在什么情况下会增加，没提，杀。C 说雌性老鼠 given birth 的比从来没有 given birth 的更容易受到 olfactory cues 的影响，原文没说过这种比较，杀。D 还是拿雌性老鼠 given birth 的和从来没有 given birth 的进行比较，原文没有提过这种比较，杀。E 说雌性老鼠对 pup 的兴趣受到 pup 的 odor 影响，此选项一直谈的就是气味和 pup 之间的关系，原文也一直谈的是这种关系，留着。

Sales of telephones have increased dramatically over the last year. In order to take advantage of this increase, Mammoth Industries plans to expand production of its own model of telephone, while continuing its already very extensive advertising of this product.

Which of the following, if true, provides most support for the view that Mammoth Industries cannot increase its sales of telephones by adopting the plan outlined above?

- (A) Although it sells all of the telephones that it produces, Mammoth Industries' share of all telephone sales has declined over the last year.
- (B) Mammoth Industries' average inventory of telephones awaiting shipment to retailers has declined slightly over the last year.
- (C) Advertising has made the brand name of Mammoth Industries' telephones widely known, but few consumers know that Mammoth Industries owns this brand.
- (D) Mammoth Industries' telephone is one of three brands of telephone that have together accounted for the bulk of the last year's increase in sales.
- (E) Despite a slight decline in the retail price, sales of Mammoth Industries' telephones have fallen in the last year.

题目分析：A 说 m 公司在电话销售中的 share 在下降，没说过，杀。B 说的是存货量多少，也没有提过，干掉。C 说虽然做广告，但是消费者不知道 m 这个公司拥有自己的品牌，没提，杀。D 说 m 是三巨头之一，这三巨头是去年电话销量上涨的主力军，更没说过了，杀。E 说零售价格尽管下来了，m 公司的手机销量去却也下降了，反复强调的就是零售价格和销量之间的关系，原文反复谈的也就是销量问题，沾边，留着。

Bank depositors in the United States are all financially protected against bank failure because the government insures all individuals' bank deposits. An economist argues that this insurance is partly responsible for the high rate of bank failures, since it removes from depositors any financial incentive to find out whether the bank that holds their money is secure against failure. If depositors were more selective, then banks would need to be secure in order to compete for depositors' money.

The economist's argument makes which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Bank failures are caused when big borrowers default on loan repayments.
- (B) A significant proportion of depositors maintain accounts at several different banks.
- (C) The more a depositor has to deposit, the more careful he or she tends to be in selecting a bank.
- (D) The difference in the interest rates paid to depositors by different banks is not a significant factor in bank failures.
- (E) Potential depositors are able to determine which banks are secure against failure.

题目分析：A 说如果某种情况发生，银行会倒闭，强调的是银行倒闭的条件，原文只说了银行倒闭，没说过银行倒闭的条件，明显是希望我断章取义留下来的错误答案。B 说储户在不同银行会有不同的户头，没说过，杀。C 说存的钱越多，储户选择银行越仔细，明显是一个带有主观情绪的错误答案。D 说银行利率之间的差距不是导致银行倒闭的原因，没说过，杀。E 说潜在的储户能决定那个银行能够确保能够地址倒闭，在谈的就是储户与银行防止倒闭之间的关系，原文谈的就是这种关系，留着。

A drug that is highly effective in treating many types of infection can, at present, be obtained only from the bark of the ibora, a tree that is quite rare in the wild. It takes the bark of 5,000 trees to make one kilogram of the drug. It follows, therefore, that continued production of the drug must inevitably lead to the ibora's extinction.

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

- (A) The drug made from ibora bark is dispensed to doctors from a central authority.
- (B) The drug made from ibora bark is expensive to produce.
- (C) The leaves of the ibora are used in a number of medical products.
- (D) The ibora can be propagated from cuttings and grown under cultivation.
- (E) The ibora generally grows in largely inaccessible places.

题目分析：A 说这种药从当局分发给医生，没说，杀。B 说这种药生产费用很高，谈的是生产费用问题，没说。C 说这种树的叶子能生产各种医疗产品，也没说，杀。D 说这种树能人工培育，原文说这种树野外有，这个选项说除了野外还有别的地方可以有这种树，显然是驳斥，留着。E 说这种树通常在一些偏僻的地方才能生长，即便有关系也不能驳斥，杀。

Manufacturers sometimes discount the price of a product to retailers for a promotion period when the product is advertised to consumers. Such promotions often result in a dramatic increase in amount of product sold by the manufacturers to retailers. Nevertheless, the manufacturers could often make more profit by not holding the promotions.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the claim above about the manufacturers' profit?

- (A) The amount of discount generally offered by manufacturers to retailers is carefully calculated to represent the minimum needed to draw consumers' attention to the product.
 - (B) For many consumer products the period of advertising discounted prices to consumers is about a week, not sufficiently long for consumers to become used to the sale price.
 - (C) For products that are not newly introduced, the purpose of such promotions is to keep the products in the minds of consumers and to attract consumers who are currently using competing products.
 - (D) During such a promotion retailers tend to accumulate in their warehouses inventory bought at discount; they then sell much of it later at their regular price.
- If a manufacturer fails to offer such promotions but its competitor offers them, that competitor will tend to attract consumers away from the manufacturer's product.

题目分析：A 说打折幅度是被仔细计算好的来，说的很扯，杀。B 说打折时间长短消费者是否适应，显然没提，杀。C 说促销新产品是让消费者记住这种新产品，原文说促销的目的是增加销量，这个选项显然不能支持原文。D 说促销时零售商经常增加库存，之后在以正常价格卖出去，这个选项反复谈的就是价格和销售之间的关系，和原文信息有关系，留着。E 说如果自己不促销而竞争对手促销，自己就会流失大量消费者。怎么读怎么不像支持，杀。

Excavation of the ancient city of Kourion on the island of Cyprus revealed a pattern of debris and collapsed buildings typical of towns devastated by earthquakes. Archaeologists have hypothesized that the destruction was due to a major earthquake known to have occurred near the island in A.D. 365.

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

- (A) Bronze ceremonial drinking vessels that are often found in graves dating from years preceding and following A.D. 365 were also found in several graves near Kourion.
- (B) No coins minted after A.D. 365 were found in Kourion, but coins minted before that year were found in abundance.
- (C) Most modern histories of Cyprus mention that an earthquake occurred near the island in A.D. 365.
- (D) Several small statues carved in styles current in Cyprus in the century between A.D. 300 and 400 were found in Kourion.

Stone inscriptions in a form of the Greek alphabet that was definitely used in Cyprus after A.D. 365 were found in Kourion.

题目分析: A 说在 365 年前后的 vessels 也在 kourion 附近的很多 graves 里面发现了, 记说 365 年前也说 365 年之后, 那就证明好像 365 这个年份发生的事情没什么影响了, 不能支持那个假设, 杀。B 说一些东西 (这些东西可以使 coins 也可以是别的, 我可以随便编), 在 365 年之后就没有了但是在 365 之前大量出现, 那就证明 365 这个年份发生的事情产生了影响, 沾边, 留着。C 说大多数历史故事提到了 365 这年发生了地震, 没说过, 杀。D 说很多在 cyprus 发现的一些 statues 在 kourion 中也发现了, 说的是这两个地方之间的关系, 原文提的是 365 这年发生的地震和建筑物破坏之间的关系, 这个选项明显和原文谈的不是一回事, 杀。E 说 365 之后的 kourion 中我们发现了一些东西, 这只是一个现象, 发现就发现了, 和 365 那个地震导致建筑物破坏有什么关系? 杀。

In 1992 outlaw fishing boats began illegally harvesting lobsters from the territorial waters of the country of Belukia. Soon after, the annual tonnage of lobster legally harvested in Belukian waters began declining; in 1996, despite there being no reduction in the level of legal lobster fishing activity, the local catch was 9,000 tons below pre-1992 levels. It is therefore highly likely that the outlaw fishing boats harvested about 9,000 tons of lobster illegally that year.

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

The illegal lobster harvesting was not so extensive that the population of catchable lobsters in Belukia's territorial waters had sharply declined by 1996.

The average annual lobster catch, in tons, of an outlaw fishing boat has increased steadily since 1992.

Outlaw fishing boats do not, as a group, harvest more lobsters than do licensed lobster-fishing boats.

The annual legal lobster harvest in Belukia in 1996 was not significantly less than 9,000 tons.

A significant proportion of Belukia's operators of licensed lobster-fishing boats went out of business between 1992 and 1996.

题目分析：今天有急事，用蒙的方法做一个，问假设，就证明出题者认为原文逻辑推理不严密，少一个条件，希望把正确答案填到原文的推理中使推理变得严密一些，如果是肯定句那么给我的感觉就是“我们干了什么”，如果是否定句我的感觉就是“我们还没干什么”，既然正确答案是原文缺失的一个条件，感觉应该是“我们还没干什么”，答案应该是个否定句，A 留着。B 杀，C 留着。D 留着。E 杀。剩下这三个那个和原文推理的内容沾边（因为答案是原文缺失的一个条件），A 感觉说的是个推理，B 和 D 感觉都说的是个事实，选 A。不建议各位都这么做，今天有点事，偶尔用一下这种方法，不推荐大量使用！

Three large companies and seven small companies currently manufacture a product with potential military applications. If the government regulates the industry, it will institute a single set of manufacturing specifications to which all ten companies will have to adhere. In this case, therefore, since none of the seven small companies can afford to convert their production lines to a new set of manufacturing specifications, only the three large companies will be able to remain in business.

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

None of the three large companies will go out of business if the government does not regulate the manufacture of the product.

It would cost more to convert the production lines of the small companies to a new set of manufacturing specifications than it would to convert the production lines of the large companies.

Industry lobbyists will be unable to dissuade the government from regulating the industry.

Assembly of the product produced according to government manufacturing specifications would be more complex than current assembly procedures.

None of the seven small companies currently manufactures the product to a set of specifications that would match those the government would institute if the industry were to be regulated.

题目分析：A 说如果政府不出台法规监管产品，三个大公司将不对出局，文章说的是如果政府出台法规之后会产生什么结果，这个选项说政府不出台法规监管，范围驴唇不对马嘴，杀。B 说小公司和大公司转换生产线小公司费钱更多，没说过这个比较，杀。C 说 lobbyist 将不能够说服政府让它不管理这个工业，没说，杀。D 说新的生产线将会比老的更复杂，没说过，杀。E 说如果政府出台法规，没有小公司成产的产品能够满足政府的要求，原文反复谈的就是产品是否满足要求，信息和原文沾边，留着。

Proposal: Carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere block the escape of heat into space. So emission of these "greenhouse" gases contributes to global warming. In order to reduce global warming, emission of greenhouse gases needs to be reduced. Therefore, the methane now emitted from open landfills should instead be burned to produce electricity.

Objection: The burning of methane generates carbon dioxide that is released into the atmosphere.

Which of the following, if true, most adequately counters the objection made to the proposal?

Every time a human being or other mammal exhales, there is some carbon dioxide released into the air.

The conversion of methane to electricity would occur at a considerable distance from the landfills.

The methane that is used to generate electricity would generally be used as a substitute for a fuel that does not produce any greenhouse gases when burned.

Methane in the atmosphere is more effective in blocking the escape of heat from the Earth than is carbon dioxide.

The amount of methane emitted from the landfills could be reduced if the materials whose decomposition produces methane were not discarded, but recycled.

题目分析：A 说人类或其他哺乳类动物呼吸时也能释放二氧化碳。原文谈的是 methane 怎么使用来减少温室气体，和这些家伙呼吸有什么关系，范围不对，杀。B 说用 methane 产电会离 landfills 比较远，没说，杀。C 说 methane 用来替代一种不会产生温室气体的燃料，原文 m 这个东西就是来围绕是否减少温室气体谈的，替代的是一种不会产生温室气体的东西，范围不对，杀。D 说 m 比二氧化碳更容易产生温室效应，信息原文提过，留着。E 说如果产生 m 的原材料被回收而不是被弃用的话，m 的量会减少，没说过，杀。

Crowding on Mooreville's subway frequently leads to delays, because it is difficult for passengers to exit from the trains. Subway ridership is projected to increase by 20 percent over the next 10 years. The Metroville Transit Authority plans to increase the number of daily train trips by only 5 percent over the same period. Officials predict that this increase is sufficient to ensure that the incidence of delays due to crowding does not increase.

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

By changing maintenance schedules, the Transit Authority can achieve the 5 percent increase in train trips without purchasing any new subway cars.

The Transit Authority also plans a 5 percent increase in the number of bus trips on routes that connect to subways. For most commuters who use the subway system, there is no practical alternative public transportation available. Most of the projected increase in ridership is expected to occur in off-peak hours when trains are now sparsely used.

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

题目分析：A 说当局准备不购买新地铁的情况下增加 5% 运力，没说，杀。B 说增加 bus 运力，范围原文没说过，杀。C 说使用地铁的人来说，没有替代的交通工具。没说，杀。D 运力增加一般是在高峰时期这个时候铁路很少乘客，谈的就是 train 的运力和 subway 运力增加这个事情，留着。E train 这方面 5% 运力的增加可以在不增加当局成本的情况下实现，实现这个目标花不花钱，原文没提，杀。

An overwhelming proportion of the most productive employees at SaleCo's regional offices work not eight hours a day, five days a week, as do other SaleCo employees, but rather ten hours a day, four days a week, with Friday off. Noting this phenomenon, SaleCo's president plans to increase overall productivity by keeping the offices closed on Fridays and having all employees work the same schedule—ten hours a day, four days a week.

Which of the following, if true, provides the most reason to doubt that the president's plan, if implemented, will achieve its stated purpose?

Typically, a SaleCo employee's least productive hours in the workplace are the early afternoon hours.

None of the employees who work four days a week had volunteered to work that schedule, but all were assigned to it by their supervisors.

Working ten hours a day has allowed the most productive employees to work two hours alone each day in their respective offices relatively undisturbed by fellow employees.

Employees at SaleCo are compensated not on the basis of how many hours a week they work but on the basis of how productive they are during the hours they are at work.

Those SaleCo employees who have a four-day workweek do not take any of their office work to do at home on Fridays.

题目分析：A 说这些员工在什么时候比较有生产力，没说过，杀。B 说员工是否愿意按这个时间表工作，明显带有主观意愿，逻辑原文为了保证逻辑严密，一般没有任何感情，当选项中带有主观意愿的时候此选项一般不是正确答案，杀。C 说一天工作十个小时让这些人不收干扰，至少谈了一些原文提过的信息，沾边，留着。D 说这些地方的员工根据什么标准给补偿，没说过，杀。E 说这些周五歇班的人没有把工作带到家里去，没说，杀。

Five years ago, as part of a plan to encourage citizens of Levaska to increase the amount of money they put into savings, Levaska's government introduced special savings accounts in which up to \$3,000 a year can be saved with no tax due on the interest unless money is withdrawn before the account holder reaches the age of sixty-five. Millions of dollars have accumulated in the special accounts, so the government's plan is obviously working.

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

A substantial number of Levaskans have withdrawn at least some of the money they had invested in the special accounts. Workers in Levaska who already save money in long-term tax-free accounts that are offered through their workplace cannot take advantage of the special savings accounts introduced by the government.

The rate at which interest earned on money deposited in regular savings accounts is taxed depends on the income bracket of the account holder.

Many Levaskans who already had long-term savings have steadily been transferring those savings into the special accounts.

Many of the economists who now claim that the government's plan has been successful criticized it when it was introduced.

题目分析：A 说已经有很多人从账户里面取钱了，有点关系，留着。B 说这些人不能充分利用这个 account，显然没说，杀。C 说制定 rate 的标准，没说过，杀。D 说这块的人已经把 long-term savings 都转到 special accounts 里面了，沾边，留着。E 说很多经济学家批评这个计划，没说，干掉。剩下两个，我们看看问题，问的是 most seriously weakens，一个是拿出来至少一些钱（取出来也是先存进去了，那是支持还是驳斥？），一个是把 long-term savings 的钱存进去了，那个能 weaken，显然是 D。

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?

A single millipede often gets passed around among several capuchins, all of whom rub their bodies with it.

The two chemicals that repel mosquitoes also repel several other varieties of insects.

The capuchins rarely rub their bodies with the millipedes except during the rainy season, when mosquito populations are at their peak.

Although the capuchins eat several species of insects, they do not eat the type of millipede they use to rub their bodies.

The two insect-repelling chemicals in the secretions of the millipedes are carcinogenic for humans but do not appear to be carcinogenic for capuchins.

题目分析：A 说所有猴子都用同一个 m，没提过是否用同一种 m，杀。B 说驱赶其他昆虫，范围不对，杀。C 说猴子在蚊子多的时候用 m，信息原问题了，留着。D 说猴子不吃 m，没提，杀。E 说 m 中的两种物质是为了人的不是为了猴子的，没提，杀

Mayor Delmont's critics complain about the jobs that were lost in the city under Delmont's leadership. Yet the fact is that not only were more jobs created than were eliminated, but the average pay for these new jobs has been higher than the average pay for jobs citywide every year since Delmont took office. So there can be no question that throughout Delmont's tenure the average paycheck in this city has been getting steadily bigger.

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

The average pay for jobs created in the city during the past three years was higher than the average pay for jobs created in the city earlier in Mayor Delmont's tenure.

Average pay in the city was at a ten-year low when Mayor Delmont took office.

Some of the jobs created in the city during Mayor Delmont's tenure have in the meantime been eliminated again.

The average pay for jobs eliminated in the city during Mayor Delmont's tenure has been roughly equal every year to the average pay for jobs citywide.

The average pay for jobs in the city is currently higher than it is for jobs in the suburbs surrounding the city.

题目分析：A 说过去三年城市的工资比这个市长就任之前要高，文中没有提到市长就任之前，范围不对，杀。B 说这个市长就任的时候城市的平均工资是最低的，没提过，杀。C 说一些新的工作刚刚出现就没有了，没提，杀。D 说这个市长就任的时候消失的国祚工资和整个城市工作的平均工资差不多，谈的是工资高低，并且范围上没有超出原文的范围，先留着。E 围绕城市周边的郊区谈去了，范围显然不对，杀。

Many residents of Calovia are committed to using products containing recycled materials. Soon these consumers will get help in identifying such products from a book being published by the Calovian government. The book offers a comprehensive listing, by product type and brand, of goods sold in Calovia that contain recycled material. Therefore, publication of the book will almost certainly increase the use of products containing recycled materials in Calovia.

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

Proceeds from the sale of the book are not expected to exceed the cost of its publication.

For numerous types of products, there are many brands that use recycled materials, although their manufacturers and distributors do nothing to advertise those brands' recycled content.

For many materials, such as plastics, the recycling process results in a lower grade of material with a correspondingly different range of uses.

For many types of products listed in the book, all the brands available in Calovia use recycled materials.

Many manufacturers of products that contain recycled materials vary the proportion of recycled materials in those products in response to changes in price and availability.

题目分析：A 说卖这个书是否超过出版的成本，没说，杀。B 说虽然生产商和分发商没有对产品用环保型材料做广告，但是很多品牌确实用的是环保材料，信息和原文有交叉，留着。C 说用环保材料将会导致原材料级别变低，没说，杀。D 说所有品牌使用环保材料，留着。E 说生产商改变产品环保材料所包含的比例，没说，剩下两个，我们看看问题，问支持原文的，B 的感觉是即使我不作广告，你也会使用环保材料（象拍马屁的）D 怎么看怎么象一个事实叙述，不象支持的（只是叙述了一个现象！）

Regulations will not allow a pesticide that is toxic to humans to be used inside houses unless the pesticide will dissipate completely from the air within eight hours after its application. One test that pesticide manufacturers standardly use to determine how quickly anti-termite pesticides dissipate involves spraying the pesticides on the walls of room-sized plywood boxes and then timing its dissipation.

Which of the following would it be most useful to know in order to evaluate whether a dissipation time of just under eight hours on the manufacturers' test indicates that an anti-termite pesticide that is toxic to humans obeys regulations for use in houses?

Whether anti-termite pesticides dissipate more slowly in furnished rooms than in plywood boxes

Whether people who apply anti-termite pesticide standardly wear protective equipment that prevents them from being exposed to the pesticide

Whether people whose house is being treated with anti-termite pesticide generally know that they should remain out of their house during the hours immediately after the pesticide's application

Whether there are anti-termite pesticides that are toxic to humans that, when subjected to the manufacturers' test, dissipate completely from the air in the boxes in well under eight hours

Whether anti-termite pesticides that are not toxic to humans tend to take longer to dissipate than those that are toxic

题目分析：问题问的是评价两个地方杀虫剂消散时间，A 说的是消散快慢问题，与问题所问，相关，留着。B 说是否穿保护头盔，离问题较远，杀。C 说这帮人是否在屋外带着，扯的远了，杀。D 说好像和问题有点联系，留着。E 说对人类无毒的杀虫剂，范围不对，杀。A 和 D 两个选项 A 说那两个地方消散的时间，D 说在一个地方消散的时间，哪个和问题更相关？显然是 A。

In parts of the Caribbean, the manatee, an endangered marine mammal, has long been hunted for its meat. Having noted the manatee hunters' expert knowledge of manatees' habits, local conservationists are encouraging the hunters to stop hunting and instead to take tourists on boat rides to see manatees. Tourist interest is high, so the plan has promise of achieving the twin goals of giving the former hunters a good income and helping ensure the manatees' survival.

Which of the following, if true, raises the most serious doubt about the plan's chance of success?

Many tourists who visit these parts of the Caribbean are uninterested in manatees and would not be willing to pay what the former manatee hunters would have to charge for boat rides to see manatees.

Recovery of the species would enable some hunting to continue without putting the manatees' survival in jeopardy again.

In areas where manatees have traditionally been hunted for food, local people could easily replace the manatee meat in their diets with other foods obtained from the sea.

There would not be enough former manatee hunters to act as guides for all the tourists who want to see manatees.

To maintain their current income, manatee hunters who switched to guiding tourists would have to use far larger boats and make many more trips into the manatees' fragile habitat than they currently do.

题目分析：A 说很多游客对于 m 不感兴趣并且不会为此付费，没说是否愿意付费这件事，杀。B 说物种的恢复可以在不威胁 M 的情况下让猎人继续捕猎，没说，杀。C 说这些当地居民可以用其他食物来替代 M，主要说的是饮食方面的事情，杀。D 说当导游的猎人数量的数量是否足够，没说，杀。E 说为了维持现有收入，hunter 会使用大船，去 m 那个脆弱的居住地更频繁，就等于说如果采用了原文的建议，其实会有负面效应，可以驳斥原文！

Editorial: The roof of Northtown Council's equipment-storage building collapsed under the weight of last week's heavy snowfall. The building was constructed recently and met local building-safety codes in every particular, except that the nails used for attaching roof supports to the building's columns were of a smaller size than the codes specify for this purpose. Clearly, this collapse exemplifies how even a single, apparently insignificant, departure from safety standards can have severe consequences.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the editorial's argument?

The only other buildings whose roofs collapsed from the weight of the snowfall were older buildings constructed according to less exacting standards than those in the safety codes.

Because of the particular location of the equipment-storage building, the weight of snow on its roof was greater than the maximum weight allowed for in the safety codes.

Because the equipment-storage building was not intended for human occupation, some safety-code provisions that would have applied to an office building did not apply to it.

The columns of the building were no stronger than the building-safety codes required for such a building.

Because the equipment-storage building was where the council kept snow-removal equipment, the building was almost completely empty when the roof collapsed.

Answer:

题目分析：A 说有一个类似的例子就是因为不符合标准导致被雪压垮，明显属于指桑“夸”槐的，和有一道题目正确答案说的是 in finland 一样道理。B 说雪量多少是否超过安全标准，文章谈的是建筑物设计标准，不是雪量的标准，杀。C 说由于不是给人住的，这个建筑物没有采用一些办公室的建筑标准，这个办公室的建筑标准和原文那个安全标准有什么关系？没说，不知道，需要发散，杀。D 说这个建筑物的柱子不会比超出标准，有可能符合标准（和标准一样 strong 也可能低于标准），自己都没说准，怎么能和原文建立必然关系，需要发散的错误答案，杀。E 说当建筑物塌陷的时候里面没有人，扯的比较远了，杀！

The attribution of the choral work *Lacrimae* to the composer Pescard (1400 – 1474) has been regarded as tentative, since it was based on a single treatise from the early 1500's that named Pescard as the composer. Recently, several musical treatises from the late 1500's have come to light, all of which name Pescard as the composer of *Lacrimae*. Unfortunately, these newly discovered treatises lend no support to the attribution of *Lacrimae* to Pescard, since _____.

the treatise from the early 1500's misidentifies the composers of some of the musical works it considers

the author of the treatise from the early 1500's had no very strong evidence on which to base the identification of Pescard as the composer of *Lacrimae*

there are works that can conclusively be attributed to Pescard that are not even mentioned in the treatise from the early 1500's

the later treatises probably had no source for their attribution other than the earlier treatise

no known treatises from the 1600's identify Pescard as the composer of *Lacrimae*

题目分析：说过，完成句子最后一句会给我较多提示，最后一句话是围绕 *newly discovered treatises* 谈的，也就是说正确答案至少得围绕这种 *treaties* 谈，ABCE 都不是新发现的 *treaties*，干掉。打完收工！

Because ethylene dibromide, a chemical used to fumigate grain, was blamed for the high rate of nerve damage suffered by people who work in grain-processing plants, many such plants switched to other chemical fumigants two years ago. Since then, however, the percentage of workers at these plants who were newly diagnosed with nerve damage has not dropped significantly. Therefore, either ethylene dibromide was wrongly blamed or else the new chemicals also cause nerve damage.

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

If the new chemicals cause nerve damage, the nerve damage caused would be different from any nerve damage that ethylene dibromide may cause.

There are no chemical fumigants that are completely safe for workers in grain-processing plants.

If ethylene dibromide causes nerve damage, it does not take two years or longer for that damage to become detectable.

Workers at grain-processing plants typically continue to work there even after being diagnosed with nerve damage.

Workers at grain-processing plants that still use ethylene dibromide continue to have a high rate of nerve damage.

题目分析：A 说这两种东西导致的 **nerve damage** 是否一样，没提，杀。B 说没有 **fumigants** 是完全安全的，没说，杀。C 说如果老的那种物质导致 **nerve damage**，这种病至少得花两年才能被发现，后边没说，但是整体意思还是有点联系的，留着。D 说这些地方的工人被查出有病后还会继续工作，扯得有点远了，杀。E 说那些用老物质的工人师傅得病的比率会很高，没提，杀。（其实上课说了，假设就是问原文几个条件之间推理不严密，如果你把 c 这个选项放到原文条件中再念一次，你会发现原文严密了很多）

Certain politicians in the country of Birangi argue that a 50 percent tax on new automobiles would halt the rapid increase of automobiles on Birangi's roads and thereby slow the deterioration of Birangi's air quality. Although most experts agree that such a tax would result in fewer Birangians buying new vehicles and gradually reduce the number of automobiles on Birangi's roads, they contend that it would have little impact on Birangi's air-quality problem.

Which of the following, if true in Birangi, would most strongly support the experts' contention about the effect of the proposed automobile tax on Birangi's air-quality problem?

Automobile emissions are the largest single source of air pollution.

Some of the proceeds from the new tax would go toward expanding the nonpolluting commuter rail system.

Currently, the sales tax on new tax on new automobiles is considerably lower than 50 percent.

Automobiles become less fuel efficient and therefore contribute more to air pollution as they age.

The scrapping of automobiles causes insignificant amounts of air pollution.

A 说汽车排放是空气污染最大的来源，除非你预测，说最大的来源一定会导致较多的空气污染，否则来源是否是最大的原文没说，杀。**B** 说收的税会用于扩大一些没有污染的有轨电车，这个选项说的是收上来的税干什么用，原文没提，杀。**C** 说销售税低于 50%，原文说将要收 50%，和现在收多少有什么关系？杀。**D** 说当一些车老化后导致更多的污染，说的是导致污染，留着。**E** 说汽车导致污染量不大，好像也沾点，留着。看问题，问题问的是支持原文那个预测，就是预测收税不会减少空气污染，**D** 感觉是当我老化的时候会怎么样（有点像预测的味道），**E** 说我现在导致污染程度不高（陈述现状），那个和那个预测连上点？显然是 **D**。

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

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

Kravonians with more than one college degree earn more, on average, than do Kravonians with only one college degree. The percentage of Kravonians who attend college in order to earn higher salaries is higher now than it was several years ago.

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

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

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

题目分析：A 说又不止一个学历的工资比只有一个学历的工资要高，原文没说过这个比较，杀。B 说为了挣更多钱来上大学的人的比例比几年前要高，原文也没说过这个比较，杀。C 说高工资不是由于缺乏有大学学历的人导致的，谈的是工资和学历之间的关系，留着。D 说一些不需要学历的工作在将来四年不会上升，没说过，杀。E 说其他国家，湖人队，杀。

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.

Which of the following would it be most useful to determine in order to evaluate the argument?

Whether a large majority of the survey respondents reported watching television regularly

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

题目分析：A 说有大量的受访者每天经常看电视（问的是评价，这个选项怎么读也不像个评价，倒是像事实陈述）
B 是围绕那些从不使用电脑的人谈的，范围不对，杀。
C 说围绕的电视节目类型是否改变谈的，没说过，杀。
D 说说大量受访者中使用电脑的报告使用电脑时间增加，不好说，先留着。
E 说受访者使用电脑的时间是否包括了在工作中使用电脑的时间，剩下两个，问评价，哪个更像评价，一个说我告诉你我用电脑时间增加了，一个说我们得看看你用的这个时间是否包括了工作中用电脑的时间，显然后者说的感觉更像评价，选 E。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

题目分析：A 说一些处理 cashews 的副产品用于生产塑料去了，说的是副产品的用途，没提，杀。B 说其他国家去了，范围不对，杀。C 说种 cashew 的和加工 cashew 的哪种人多，没提过这个比较，杀。D 说低价购买未加工的 cashews 能使得加工商卖家具有竞争力，没提，杀。E 说没有种的挣钱的作物逼着农夫远离乡村，进到城市，原文谈到城市的就业率问题，前提是城市的人口，这个选项就是说都跑城市里面来了，相关，留着。

Tanco, a leather manufacturer, uses large quantities of common salt to preserve animal hides. New environmental regulations have significantly increased the cost of disposing of salt water that results from this use, and, in consequence, Tanco is considering a plan to use potassium chloride in place of common salt. Research has shown that Tanco could reprocess the by-product of potassium chloride use to yield a crop fertilizer, leaving a relatively small volume of waste for disposal.

In determining the impact on company profits of using potassium chloride in place of common salt, it would be important for Tanco to research all of the following EXCEPT:

What difference, if any, is there between the cost of the common salt needed to preserve a given quantity of animal hides and the cost of the potassium chloride needed to preserve the same quantity of hides?

To what extent is the equipment involved in preserving animal hides using common salt suitable for preserving animal hides using potassium chloride?

What environmental regulations, if any, constrain the disposal of the waste generated in reprocessing the by-product of potassium chloride?

How closely does leather that results when common salt is used to preserve hides resemble that which results when potassium chloride is used?

Are the chemical properties that make potassium chloride an effective means for preserving animal hides the same as those that make common salt an effective means for doing so?

题目分析：A 说用两种方法之间的成本差距是否存在，原文反复谈的就是两种方法哪个省钱，有关，杀。（问的是 **except**）B 说用盐的设备是否能用于 PC，不好说，先留着（有点像无关）C 说环境法规处理 **by product**，原问提到过，有关，杀。D 说用盐的效果和用 PC 的效果是否类似，不好说，留着 E 说用 PC 方法里面的化学物质是否和用盐里面的化学物质一样，也留着。剩下来的选项我们看看问题，问题问的是用 **pc** 代替盐，我们要想决定效果如何，我们会调查什么？不会调查什么？我们考虑设备是否继续能沿用（B）听着合理，我们考虑保存效果是否理想也合理(D)，我们调查两种方法的化学物质听起来就很 2，问的还是 **except**，那就选这个 2 的选项。

The city of Workney, in raising bus fares from \$1.00 to \$1.25, proposed that 18 fare tokens be sold for \$20.00 to alleviate the extra burden of the fare increase on the city's low-income residents. Critics suggested alternatively that 9 fare tokens be sold for \$10.00, because a \$20.00 outlay would be prohibitive for low-income riders.

The alternative proposal depends on which of the following assumptions?

Low-income residents of Workney will continue to ride the buses in the same numbers despite the fare increase.

Low-income riders would be more likely to take advantage of the savings afforded by the 9-token offer than would other riders.

The outlay of \$10.00 for the purchase of 9 fare tokens would not be prohibitive for low-income bus riders.

The proposed fare increase is needed for the purchase of new buses for the city's bus system.

Buses provide the only means of public transportation in the city of Workney.

题目分析：A 说低收入的人不管费用是否提高，将同样会继续乘坐公车，原文没说，杀。B 说 **other riders**，原文没有出现过低收入人群和其他人群的比较，就好像原文说英吉比管卫东高，有一个选项说英吉比他老婆高一样（此选项显然无关，但仍然说了“高”这个词汇）。C 说用十块买九快的 **token** 对于低收入者不是严禁的，这么买是否对于低收入者是 **prohibitive** 原文提过一些，留着。D 说这种费用的提高对于购买新的公交车是必要的，没说过，杀。E 说公车是公共交通的唯一方法，没说，杀。

The total market value of real estate in Altonville has steadily declined over the past four years. This decline has meant that the overall figure on which the city's property tax is based — the assessed value of that real estate — has also declined. Moreover, the percentage of assessed value that was paid as property taxes to the city did not change during this period.

The information above most strongly supports which of the following?

Money collected from property taxes provided most of Altonville's revenue during the past four years.

The percentage of Altonville's overall revenue that was collected from property taxes did not change over the past four years.

Altonville officials had proposed raising property tax rates during the past four years but never did so because of strong opposition from property owners.

The total amount of revenue that Altonville has collected from property taxes has declined over the past four years.

During the past four years, Altonville officials also did not increase tax rates on other sources of revenue such as retail sales or business profits.

题目分析：原文读的乱七八糟（可能是今天发烧的原因，原文根本读不下去），用一种蒙的方法做，错就错一个，A说从税中的钱提供大多数收入，原文读的再乱这个选项也没有提过，干掉。B说 **percentage**（我发现这个词汇原文最后一句话提过，开头就提原文的明显词汇，这个选项不怀好意），果然，凑面说的是从 **property taxes** 收上来的收入的百分比，原文提的是评估价值的百分比，明显张冠李戴，杀。C说官员 **proposed**，带有主观意愿（逻辑原文为了保持逻辑严密，一般是没有感情的，感情越丰富，逻辑越跳跃，就像一流的诗人永远是逻辑混乱的一样），所以当选项中带有主观意愿的时候，这个选项错误的可能性很大。D说 **total amount of revenue**（原文说过 **revenue** 这个词，在原文提到过的词汇前面加了一个 **total**，这个修饰词可能会使此选项的范围了原文范围不是完全一样，但是有交叉，交叉的越少这个选项越容易被考生排除，例如：原文说英吉喝水，有一个选项说所有人都在喝水，此选项和原文是有关系的，但是范围不是完全一样），当一个选项开头出现了一个原文曾经提到过名词并在前面加入一个修饰词汇的时候，这个选项的表达方式像对的。E选项说 **other sources**，显然范围不对，杀。

The total market value of real estate in Altonville has steadily declined over the past four years. This decline has meant that the overall figure on which the city's property tax is based — the assessed value of that real estate — has also declined. Moreover, the percentage of assessed value that was paid as property taxes to the city did not change during this period.

The information above most strongly supports which of the following?

Money collected from property taxes provided most of Altonville's revenue during the past four years.

The percentage of Altonville's overall revenue that was collected from property taxes did not change over the past four years.

Altonville officials had proposed raising property tax rates during the past four years but never did so because of strong opposition from property owners.

The total amount of revenue that Altonville has collected from property taxes has declined over the past four years.

During the past four years, Altonville officials also did not increase tax rates on other sources of revenue such as retail sales or business profits.

题目分析：原文读的乱七八糟（可能是今天发烧的原因，原文根本读不下去），用一种蒙的方法做，错就错一个，A 说从税中的钱提供大多数收入，原文读的再乱这个选项也没有提过，干掉。B 说 **percentage**（我发现这个词汇原文最后一句话提过，开头就提原文的明显词汇，这个选项不怀好意），果然，凑面说的是从 **property taxes** 收上来的收入的百分比，原文提的是评估价值的百分比，明显张冠李戴，杀。C 说官员 **proposed**，带有主观意愿（逻辑原文为了保持逻辑严密，一般是没有感情的，感情越丰富，逻辑越跳跃，就像一流的诗人永远是逻辑混乱的一样），所以当选项中带有主观意愿的时候，这个选项错误的可能性很大。D 说 **total amount of revenue**（原文说过 **revenue** 这个词，在原文提到过的词汇前面加了一个 **total**，这个修饰词可能会使此选项的范围了原文范围不是完全一样，但是有交叉，交叉的越少这个选项越容易被考生排除，例如：原文说英吉喝水，有一个选项说所有人都在喝水，此选项和原文是有关系的，但是范围不是完全一样），当一个选项开头出现了一个原文曾经提到过名词并在前面加入一个修饰词汇的时候，这个选项的表达方式像对的。E 选项说 **other sources**，显然范围不对，杀。

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?

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.

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.

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.

The fitness program would serve more employees who are out of shape than it would employees who are fit.

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.

题目分析：A 说一个健康的人和一个不健康的人哪种人接受体检更频繁，原文没说过这个比较，杀。B 说那些参加锻炼的人和那些不参加锻炼的人那个医疗费用高，也没说过这种比较，杀。C 说健身的那些 program 生成的医疗费用不会高于 program 本身，这个选项就是说健身后没有别的花费产生，明显是把其他出口堵死的支持方法，留着。D 说健身项目适用于哪种人更多一些，没提，杀。E 说那些健身的和不健身的哪种人因病离开工作的更多，显然没说，杀。

The population of desert tortoises in Targland's Red Desert has declined, partly because they are captured for sale as pets and partly because people riding all-terrain vehicles have damaged their habitat. Targland plans to halt this population decline by blocking the current access routes into the desert and announcing new regulations to allow access only on foot. Targland's officials predict that these measures will be adequate, since it is difficult to collect the tortoises without a vehicle.

Which of the following would it be most important to establish in order to evaluate the officials' prediction?

Whether possessing the tortoises as pets remains legally permissible in Targland

Whether Targland is able to enforce the regulations with respect to all-terrain vehicle entry at points other than the current access routes

Whether the Red Desert tortoises are most active during the day or at night

Whether people who travel on foot in the Red Desert often encounter the tortoises

Whether the Targland authorities held public hearings before restricting entry by vehicle into the Red Desert

题目分析：A 说是否把 tortoise 当成宠物是合法的，原文没说，杀。B 说法规是否回封死所有的口，与原文信息有交叉，留着。C 说 tortoise 植栽白天或晚上活跃，没说，杀。D 说步行的这帮人经常碰到 tortoise，没说过，杀。E 说当局在限制车辆进去前会组织听证会，没说，杀。

In Brindon County, virtually all of the fasteners—such as nuts, bolts, and screws—used by workshops and manufacturing firms have for several years been supplied by the Brindon Bolt Barn, a specialist wholesaler. In recent months many of Brindon County’s workshops and manufacturing firms have closed down, and no new ones have opened. Therefore, the Brindon Bolt Barn will undoubtedly show a sharp decline in sales volume and revenue for this year as compared to last year.

The argument depends on assuming which of the following?

Last year the Brindon Bolt Barn’s sales volume and revenue were significantly higher than they had been the previous year.

The workshops and manufacturing firms that have remained open have a smaller volume of work to do this year than they did last year.

Soon the Brindon Bolt Barn will no longer be the only significant supplier of fasteners to Brindon County’s workshops.

The Brindon Bolt Barn’s operating expenses have not increased this year.

The Brindon Bolt Barn is not a company that gets the great majority of its business from customers outside Brindon County.

题目分析：A 说去年这个地方的销售量和收入都高于前年，没有说过去年和前年比，只说过今年和去年比，范围上张冠李戴，杀。B 说这些开着的公司工作量少了，原文主要说的是这些公司的 **suppliers** 不是这些公司，范围不对，杀。C 说这个公司不再是这些工厂唯一的供应商，没说，杀。D 说这个公司的运行成本没有增加，原文没有围绕过运营成本谈过，杀。E 说这个公司没有其他收入来源，又是把其他出口堵死的支持方法，选这个。

Frobisher, a sixteenth-century English explorer, had soil samples from Canada's Kodlunarn Island examined for gold content. Because high gold content was reported, Elizabeth I funded two mining expeditions. Neither expedition found any gold there. Modern analysis of the island's soil indicates a very low gold content. Thus the methods used to determine the gold content of Frobisher's samples must have been inaccurate.

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

The gold content of the soil on Kodlunarn Island is much lower today than it was in the sixteenth century.

The two mining expeditions funded by Elizabeth I did not mine the same part of Kodlunarn Island.

The methods used to assess gold content of the soil samples provided by Frobisher were different from those generally used in the sixteenth century.

Frobisher did not have soil samples from any other Canadian island examined for gold content.

Gold was not added to the soil samples collected by Frobisher before the samples were examined.

题目分析: A 说 k 这个地方现在的金子含量低于十六世纪, 没说过现在和过去比, 杀。B 说探险探索的地方不一样, 扯的很远了, 杀。C 说 F 这块检测金子的方法和十六世纪用的方法不一样, 原文只是说用这个方法检测的结果和另外一个方法检测的结果不一样, 至于这两个方法本身是否一样, 原文没提, 发散型选项, 杀。D 说其他地方, 范围不对, 杀。E 说在检测前, 金子没有被加到检测的样本里面去, 不就说没有别的金子来源嘛, 还是把其它出口封死, 选这个。

In Rubaria, excellent health care is available to virtually the entire population, whereas very few people in Terland receive adequate medical care. Yet, although the death rate for most diseases is higher in Terland than in Rubaria, the percentage of the male population that dies from prostate cancer is significantly higher in Rubaria than in Terland.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the disparity between the prostate cancer death rate in Rubaria and Terland?

- A. Effective treatment of prostate cancer in its early stages generally requires medical techniques available in Rubaria but not in Terland.
- B. Most men who have prostate cancer are older than the average life expectancy for male inhabitants of Terland.
- C. Being in poor general health does not increase one's risk of developing prostate cancer.

It is possible to decrease one's risk of getting prostate cancer by eating certain kinds of foods, and such foods are more readily available in Rubaria than in Terland.

Among men in Rubaria, the death rate from prostate cancer is significantly higher for those who do not take full advantage of Rubaria's health care system than for those who do.

题目分析: A 说治疗这种病的技术在 R 这块有但是 t 这个地方没有, 原文说 R 这个地方 cancer 的发病率高, 这个说治疗技术在 R 这个地方有, 方向与原文不一样, 显然不能解释原文, 杀。B 说 T 这个地方的人得了癌症的话获得都比预计的要长, 反正谈的活的长短, 与原文死亡率有点关系, 留着。C 说亚健康不会增加一个人得癌症的机率, 但是哪个地方的人更容易亚健康? 不知道, 原文没提, 与原文没办法建立关系, 杀。E 说那些用医疗系统的人和不用医疗系统的人哪种人死亡率高, 虽然谈到死亡率的, 但是这种比较原文没提过, 明显是希望我断章取义之后考虑死亡率迷惑我的错误答案, 杀。

Mayor: Migrating shorebirds stop at our beach just to feed on horseshoe-crab eggs, a phenomenon that attracts tourists. To bring more tourists, the town council plans to undertake a beach reclamation project to double the area available to crabs for nesting.

Birdwatcher: Without a high density of crabs on a beach, migrating shorebirds will go hungry because shorebirds only eat eggs that a crab happens to uncover when it is digging its own nest.

Which of the following, if true, would provide the mayor with the strongest counter to the birdwatcher's objection?

- (A) Every year a certain percentage of crabs are caught by fishermen as bait for eel traps.
- (B) Horseshoe crabs are so prolific that given favorable circumstances their numbers increase rapidly.
- (C) On average, tourists who come to the town in order to watch birds spend more money there than tourists who come for other purposes.
- (D) The additional land made available by the reclamation project will give migrating shorebirds more space.
- (E) Some of the migrating shorebirds make only one stop during their migration from South America to Canada.

题目分析: A 说每年 crab 被渔夫当作鱼饵, 扯, 杀。B 说 crab 的数量会急剧上升。原文说地方大了密度就会变小, 这个选项的出现降低了密度变小的可能性, 留着。C 说游客看鸟花的钱比为了其他目的花的钱多, 没说, 杀。D 说还有另外的土地, 范围与原文就没关系了, 杀。E 说一些鸟只停一次, 没说过, 杀。

The irradiation of food kills bacteria and thus retards spoilage. However, it also lowers the nutritional value of many foods. For example, irradiation destroys a significant percentage of whatever vitamin B1 a food may contain. Proponents of irradiation point out that irradiation is no worse in this respect than cooking. However, this fact is either beside the point, since much irradiated food is eaten raw, or else misleading, since _____.

- (A) many of the proponents of irradiation are food distributors who gain from food's having a longer shelf life
- (B) it is clear that killing bacteria that may be present on food is not the only effect that irradiation has
- (C) cooking is usually the final step in preparing food for consumption, whereas irradiation serves to ensure a longer shelf life for perishable foods
- (D) certain kinds of cooking are, in fact, even more destructive of vitamin B1 than carefully controlled irradiation is
- (E) for food that is both irradiated and cooked, the reduction of vitamin B1 associated with either process individually is compounded

题目分析：A 说很多支持 irradiation 的人是那些由于食物有更长保鲜期而从中获益的分发商，没提过。杀。B 说 irradiation 的作用不仅仅是杀细菌，原文反复谈的就是 irradiation 和 cooking 对于杀细菌的作用，范围不对，杀。C 说 cook 是做饭的最后一步而 irradiation 能确保食物保鲜期更长，扯，杀。D 说 cooking 比 irradiation 更能毁坏维他命，有关系，但是不能驳斥原文，与原文方向一样了，杀。E 有点看不懂，但反复说的就是 cook 和 irradiation 对于毁坏维他命的作用，与原文谈的一致，选这个。

Lightbox, Inc., owns almost all of the movie theaters in Washington County and has announced plans to double the number of movie screens it has in the county within five years. Yet attendance at Lightbox's theaters is only just large enough for profitability now and the county's population is not expected to increase over the next ten years. Clearly, therefore, if there is indeed no increase in population, Lightbox's new screens are unlikely to prove profitable.

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

Though little change in the size of the population is expected, a pronounced shift toward a younger, more affluent, and more entertainment-oriented population is expected to occur.

The sales of snacks and drinks in its movie theaters account for more of Lightbox's profits than ticket sales do.

In selecting the mix of movies shown at its theaters, Lightbox's policy is to avoid those that appeal to only a small segment of the moviegoing population.

Spending on video purchases, as well as spending on video rentals, is currently no longer increasing.

There are no population centers in the county that are not already served by at least one of the movie theaters that Lightbox owns and operates.

题目分析：A 说人口变化问题，原文谈的就是人口和屏幕扩大是否盈利之间的关系，留着。B 说销售小吃占利润的百分比问题，没说，杀。C 说选择电影所要考虑的因素，原文没谈过这些事，杀。D 说在购买 video 和租赁 video 上的钱不再增加，没说，杀。E 说这个地区影院 yi jing1 不止一个了，没说，杀。

United States hospitals have traditionally relied primarily on revenues from paying patients to offset losses from unreimbursed care. Almost all paying patients now rely on governmental or private health insurance to pay hospital bills. Recently, insurers have been strictly limiting what they pay hospitals for the care of insured patients to amounts at or below actual costs.

Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information above?

- (A) Although the advance of technology has made expensive medical procedures available to the wealthy, such procedures are out of the reach of low-income patients.
- (B) If hospitals do not find ways of raising additional income for unreimbursed care, they must either deny some of that care or suffer losses if they give it.
- (C) Some patients have incomes too high for eligibility for governmental health insurance but are unable to afford private insurance for hospital care.
- (D) If the hospitals reduce their costs in providing care, insurance companies will maintain the current level of reimbursement, thereby providing more funds for unreimbursed care.
- (E) Even though philanthropic donations have traditionally provided some support for the hospitals, such donations are at present declining.

题目分析：问的是归纳，选项不能出现和原文没有关系的东西，我们来看选项 A 说先进的技术是一些贵的医疗设施只有富人有，穷人得不到，原文明显没有提，杀。B 说医院收入的问题，原文谈的就是这个，留着。C 说病人收入问题，没说，杀。D 说如果医院减少成本，保险公司会维持现有 reimbursement 水平，保险公司维持现有水平明显超出原文范围之外，杀。E 围绕捐助量谈的，没说杀。

In many corporations, employees are being replaced by automated equipment in order to save money. However, many workers who lose their jobs to automation will need government assistance to survive, and the same corporations that are laying people off will eventually pay for that assistance through increased taxes and unemployment insurance payments.

Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the author's argument?

- (A) Many workers who have already lost their jobs to automation have been unable to find new jobs.
- (B) Many corporations that have failed to automate have seen their profits decline.
- (C) Taxes and unemployment insurance are paid also by corporations that are not automating.
- (D) Most of the new jobs created by automation pay less than the jobs eliminated by automation did.
- (E) The initial investment in machinery for automation is often greater than the short-term savings in labor costs.

题目分析：A 说很多没工作的工人不能找到新工作，信息和原文有交叉，留着。B 说很多不能实现自动化的企业利润下降了，没提，杀。C 是围绕那些根本不自动化的公司谈的，范围和原文没关系，杀。D 说自动化创造的新工作待遇少于自动化减少的工作，原文没说过这种比较，杀。E 说刚开始投资自动化比短期投资劳动力投资要大一些。没说过这种比较，杀。

According to a review of 61 studies of patients suffering from severely debilitating depression, a large majority of the patients reported that missing a night's sleep immediately lifted their depression. Yet sleep-deprivation is not used to treat depression even though the conventional treatments, which use drugs and electric shocks, often have serious side effects.

Which of the following, if true, best explains the fact that sleep-deprivation is not used as a treatment for depression?

- (A) For a small percentage of depressed patients, missing a night's sleep induces a temporary sense of euphoria.
- (B) Keeping depressed patients awake is more difficult than keeping awake people who are not depressed.
- (C) Prolonged loss of sleep can lead to temporary impairment of judgment comparable to that induced by consuming several ounces of alcohol.
- (D) The dramatic shifts in mood connected with sleep and wakefulness have not been traced to particular changes in brain chemistry.
- (E) Depression returns in full force as soon as the patient sleeps for even a few minutes.

题目分析：A 说对于一小部分病人来说，睡眠可以诱发临时的兴奋感，很扯，杀。B 说让那些抑郁的病人醒着比让那些不抑郁的人醒着要更困难，没提过，杀。C 说丢失睡眠能导致判断力损伤，这种损伤类似于喝了很多酒对于判断力造成的损伤，拿丢失睡眠造成的损伤和酗酒造成的损伤做了类比，没说过，杀。D 说心情的变化和大脑中的化学物质有关系，有幻觉的答案，杀。E 说抑郁在病人睡了一会之后会马上恢复，强调的就是抑郁的睡眠之间的关系，原文反复谈的就是这种关系，留着。

Lyme disease is caused by a bacterium transmitted to humans by deer ticks. Generally deer ticks pick up the bacterium while in the larval stage from feeding on infected white-footed mice. However, certain other species on which the larvae feed do not harbor the bacterium. Therefore, if the population of these other species were increased, the number of ticks acquiring the bacterium—and hence the number of people contracting Lyme disease—would likely decline.

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

Ticks do not suffer any adverse consequences from carrying the bacterium that causes Lyme disease in humans.

There are no known cases of a human's contracting Lyme disease through contact with white-footed mice.

A deer tick feeds only once while in the larval stage.

A single host animal can be the source of bacteria for many tick larvae.

None of the other species on which deer tick larvae feed harbor other bacteria that ticks transmit to humans.

题目分析：A 围绕的是 tick do not suffer 这种动物谈的，与原文所谈范围是相反的，杀。B 说以前是否有人接触耗子得病的历史，没说过，杀。C 说 tick 这种动物在 larval 这个阶段只吃一次，原文说过 tick 在幼虫时进食问题，信息和原文有交叉，留着。D 说一个单一的宿主能够是很多细菌的来源，没说过，杀。E 说 other bacteria，范围显然不对，杀。

Driving the steep road to the mountaintop Inca ruins of Machu Picchu is potentially dangerous and hiking there is difficult. Now the Peruvian government is installing a cable car that will make access much easier, and hence result in a large increase in tourism. However, since the presence of large numbers of tourists tends to accelerate the deterioration of a site, installation of the cable car is certain to result in harm to the ruins.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously calls into question the argument?

The daily number of tourists that are expected to take the cable car to Machu Picchu is smaller than the original resident population of Incas.

The construction of the cable car terminal at Machu Picchu will require the use of potentially damaging heavy machinery at the site.

Machu Picchu is already one of the most popular tourist sites in Peru.

Natural weathering will continue to be a more significant cause of the deterioration of Machu Picchu than tourist traffic.

The cable car will replace the tour buses whose large wheels and corrosive exhaust at present do significant damage to the site.

题目分析：收到一大堆邮件，说逻辑某些讲解不清楚，我今天换一种方式讲，这道题类似于这样一个场景，就是原文对安装缆车有一些担心，我作为主张安装缆车的人来消除这些顾虑 A 说计划乘坐缆车的人的数量少于原来的居民，说的是乘坐缆车的人数多少，顾虑根本没打消，杀。B 说建造缆车需要重型机器，顾虑也没打消，杀。C 说这个城市已经是著名旅游景点了，扯远了，杀。D 说天气将继续是导致这个地方破坏的主因，说天气继续是主因，那就是原来也这样，这就和我安不安装缆车都会这样，不能消除顾虑，杀。E 说如果我建了缆车我就可以用缆车来代替那些造成更多污染的 bus。顾虑消除了，选这个！

Scientists have made genetic modifications to cotton to increase its resistance to insect pests. According to farmers' report, the amount of insecticide needed per acre to control insect pests was only slightly lower for those who tried the modified seed than for those who did not. Therefore, since the modified seed costs more than ordinary seed without producing yields of higher market value, switching to the modified seed would be unlikely to benefit most cotton farmers economically.

Which of the following would it be most useful to know in order to evaluate the argument?

Whether farmers who tried the modified cotton seed had ever tried growing other crops from genetically modified seed

Whether the insecticides typically used on ordinary cotton tend to be more expensive than insecticides typically used on other crops

Whether for most farmers who grow cotton it is their primary crop

Whether the farmers who have tried the modified seed planted as many acres of cotton, on average, as farmers using the ordinary seed did

Whether most of the farmers who tried the modified seed did so because they had previously had to use exceptionally large quantities of insecticide

题目分析：就是原文认为用新的这种种子好像不省钱，五个选项在评论这个话题，我们看看哪个跑题，A 说用这种种子的农夫曾经尝试种其他农作物，种其他农作物，跑题了，杀。B 说用于普通棉花上的杀虫剂比用于其他农作物的杀虫剂要贵，说的是杀虫剂的价格问题，跑题了，杀。C 说农夫是否把棉花当做主要农作物，原文也没说这个，跑题，杀。D 说种这种新种子的农夫会像用其它普通种子的的农夫一样种相同面积的棉花，说的是我种的面积是否和原来一样，至少谈的是一个事，没跑题，留着。E 说用这种新种子的农夫之所以用这种新种子是因为他们以前不得不用大量的杀虫剂，没说，跑题，杀。

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

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

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

题目分析：原文说 M 这个城市的居民可能会更倒霉，我想说一句话让我感觉原文是错的，A 说没有考虑两城市人口密度的变化，原文没围绕密度谈过，杀。B 说人口增加的速度，没提，杀。C 说非暴力犯罪，没提，杀。D 说暴力犯罪率，提了，留着。E 说用于预防犯罪的经费，没说，杀。

Tourists have long complained that hotel accommodations in Midville are too expensive. Starting last year, the city council, hoping to attract more tourists, lowered the hotel tax rate to 5 percent of room charges. By the end of last year, Midville had taken in no less money from hotel taxes than it did the year before, so an examination of the hotel records will show that more tourists stayed in city hotels last year than the year before.

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

The tourists who stayed in Midville hotels last year were aware that the hotel tax rate had been lowered.

The average price of hotel accommodations in Midville was not significantly higher than in hotels in other cities either last year or the year before.

The average length of a tourist's stay in Midville hotels was not longer last year than it had been the year before.

There were significantly more efforts to publicize Midville as a tourist destination last year than there had been the year before.

On average, tourists in Midville did not spend significantly more on meals last year than they did on hotels accommodations.

题目分析：A 说旅客已经意识到税开始降了，没说，杀（这个选项得 **were aware** 体现出主观意愿，逻辑原文为了保证逻辑严密一般不会带有主观色彩，选项中如果出现主观意愿这个选项一定是错的，例如：**be willing to, be reluctant to, be forced to, be assigned to, enjoy** 等）。B 说了其他城市，明显范围不对，杀。（看到 B 的时候曾经一时犹豫，因为这个选项出现了 **average** 这个词，我们说过，正确答案中经常包含这个词汇，原文是这个词汇会使选项的范围和原文的范围相交的比较少，让我们选出来有难度，比如原文说工作时间，有一个选项说平均每小时工资，平均每小时工资就和原文的工作时间相交，只不过幅度没那么大，但后来发现后面的 **other** 才确认此选项不可能）C 也说 **average** 了，其他地方无明显错误，先留着。D 说去年比前年有更多宣传，没说，杀。E 说游客话费多少吃饭，原文围绕的是住宿情况谈的，这个说吃饭花钱多少，驴唇不对马嘴，杀。

The town of Enderton is located in an area where forest fires are quite common. During dry periods and periods of persistent winds, when even a spark can result in a fire that spreads over many acres, the danger of fire there is particularly serious. To help prevent forest fires in the area, the town government plans to post a ban on outdoor fires when such conditions prevail.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest indication that the town's plan will have at most a minor effect on the annual number of forest fires in the Enderton area?

Most of the tourists who visit the forests surrounding Enderton also visit Enderton itself.

Although there are county fire fighters available to combat forest fires in the area, Enderton itself has no professional fire fighters.

Very few forest fires in the Enderton area result from fires deliberately set by arsonists.

Nearly all forest fires in the Enderton area are the result of lightning strikes.

The number of forest fires in the Enderton area has not increased significantly in the last several years.

题目分析：A 说大多数游客参观周围的森林后也会参观这个城市本身，和原文没关系，杀。B 说这个地方没有很多救火队员，扯的很远，杀。C 说这里的火灾不是人工纵火的，问的是原文那个机会无效的原因，原文说外面的 spark 能引起火灾，这个选项说不是人工纵火，这个 spark 是人工纵火呢？如果不是人工纵火，使原文那个计划无效了吗，显然不行，杀。D 说大多数火灾使雷击导致的，原文说是 spark 导致的，这个选项说由别的因素导致，可以驳斥原文，留着。E 说火灾数量没有增加，原文没有提过火灾数量增减，杀。

People in isolated rain-forest communities tend to live on a largely vegetarian diet, and they eat little salt. Few of them suffer from high blood pressure, and their blood pressure does not tend to increase with age, as is common in industrialized countries. Such people often do develop high blood pressure when they move to cities and adopt high-salt diets. Though suggestive, these facts do not establish salt as the culprit in high blood pressure, however, because _____.

genetic factors could account for the lack of increase of blood pressure with age among such people
people eating high-salt diets and living from birth in cities in industrialized societies generally have a tendency to have high blood pressure

it is possible to have a low-salt diet while living in a city in an industrialized country

there are changes in other aspects of diet when such people move to the city

salt is a necessity for human life, and death can occur when the body loses too much salt

题目分析：原文反复谈的就是盐的摄入会导致高血压，我想让这个观点不靠谱，我们来看看选项 A 说基因的原因导致了高血压增加的缺失，谈的和原文就不是一个事，干掉。B 说这个吃高盐食物的人得了高血压，这个不能驳斥原文，像支持的，杀。C 说生活在工业化国家吃低盐食物是可能的，原文没提这个事，杀。D 说食物其他方面有变化，那就让盐这个方面的变化导致高血压的可能性变小了，留着。E 说盐对人很重要，当人丢失大量盐分后会导致死亡，扯淡的选项！

Guidebook writer: I have visited hotels throughout the country and have noticed that in those built before 1930 the quality of the original carpentry work is generally superior to that in hotels built afterward. Clearly carpenters working on hotels before 1930 typically worked with more skill, care, and effort than carpenters who have worked on hotels built subsequently.

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

The quality of original carpentry in hotels is generally far superior to the quality of original carpentry in other structures, such as houses and stores.

Hotels built since 1930 can generally accommodate more guests than those built before 1930.

The materials available to carpenters working before 1930 were not significantly different in quality from the materials available to carpenters working after 1930.

The better the quality of original carpentry in a building, the less likely that building is to fall into disuse and be demolished.

The average length of apprenticeship for carpenters has declined significantly since 1930.

题目分析：A 说 other structures，范围不对，杀。B 说容纳旅客数量多少，原文没提，杀。C 30 年前的原材料和 30 后的原材料没什么区别，没说过原材料之间的差异，杀。D 建筑物质量越好，这个建筑物越容易被滥用，至少谈过质量问题，信息和原文有交叉，留着。E 说学徒的时间长短，没提，杀。

It is true of both men and women that those who marry as young adults live longer than those who never marry. This does not show that marriage causes people to live longer, since, as compared with other people of the same age, young adults who are about to get married have fewer of the unhealthy habits that can cause a person to have a shorter life, most notably smoking and immoderate drinking of alcohol.

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

Marriage tends to cause people to engage less regularly in sports that involve risk of bodily harm.

A married person who has an unhealthy habit is more likely to give up that habit than a person with the same habit who is unmarried.

A person who smokes is much more likely than a nonsmoker to marry a person who smokes at the time of marriage, and the same is true for people who drink alcohol immoderately.

Among people who marry as young adults, most of those who give up an unhealthy habit after marriage do not resume the habit later in life.

Among people who as young adults neither drink alcohol immoderately nor smoke, those who never marry live as long as those who marry.

题目分析：A 说婚姻会让人进行有风险的运动几率降低，运动风险和活的时间长短有什么关系？除非你发散，干掉。B 说结婚的有坏习惯的人比没有结婚有坏习惯的人更有可能改掉这些坏习惯，没说，杀。C 还说酗酒的人，范围显然不对，杀。D 说这些改掉了坏习惯的人后来还会死灰复燃，就算沾边也不能支持原文。E 说对于那些既不喝酒也不抽烟的人来说，那些人中从来没有结婚的和结了婚的活的一样长，整体意思就是说这些人活的长短，而且这些人原文也提过，留着。

Maize contains the vitamin niacin, but not in a form the body can absorb. Pellagra is a disease that results from niacin deficiency. When maize was introduced into southern Europe from the Americas in the eighteenth century, it quickly became a dietary staple, and many Europeans who came to subsist primarily on maize developed pellagra. Pellagra was virtually unknown at that time in the Americas, however, even among people who subsisted primarily on maize.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the contrasting incidence of pellagra described above?

Once introduced into southern Europe, maize became popular with landowners because of its high yields relative to other cereal crops.

Maize grown in the Americas contained more niacin than maize grown in Europe did.

Traditional ways of preparing maize in the Americas convert maize's niacin into a nutritionally useful form.

In southern Europe many of the people who consumed maize also ate niacin-rich foods.

Before the discovery of pellagra's link with niacin, it was widely believed that the disease was an infection that could be transmitted from person to person.

题目分析：A 说一旦介绍到欧洲，maize 就在农场主中比较流行的原因是什么，原文没说过这个，杀。B 说美国包含的 maize 比欧洲的 maize 包含 niacin 要多，就算多了，真不证明欧洲的 niacin 少呢？A 比 B 多 B 就一定少吗？发散选项，杀。C 说美国的烹调方式让 niacin 能吸收，文章第一句就谈过这个信息，留着。D 说南欧这些人吃 maize 是也吃饱含 niacin 的食物，吃了这种食物怎么还得病，解释不了原文，杀。E 说在发现病因之前，这种病别人为是人传人的，原文就没提过这个，杀。

In Teruvia, the quantity of rice produced per year is currently just large enough to satisfy domestic demand. Teruvia's total rice acreage will not be expanded in the foreseeable future, nor will rice yields per acre increase appreciably. Teruvia's population, however, will be increasing significantly for years to come. Clearly, therefore, Teruvia will soon have to begin importing rice.

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

No pronounced trend of decreasing per capita demand for rice is imminent in Teruvia.

Not all of the acreage in Teruvia currently planted with rice is well suited to the cultivation of rice.

None of the strains of rice grown in Teruvia are exceptionally high-yielding.

There are no populated regions in Teruvia in which the population will not increase.

There are no major crops other than rice for which domestic production and domestic demand are currently in balance in Teruvia.

题目分析：A 说对于大米的需求，原文反复谈的就是需求和供给的关系，留着。B 说不是所有种大米的土地都适合种大米，没提过，杀。C 说 T 这块的大米不是都那么高产，高产？主观性评价，原文的产量算高算低，不知道，无法建立必然联系，需要发散，杀。D 说没有人口密集区的人口数量不会上升，双重否定就是说人口会增加，这个好像就是原文直接说出来的，不是假设，杀。E 说除了大米之外的 major crops，范围不对，杀。

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

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

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

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

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

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

High salt concentrations have an antibiotic effect in many circumstances.

题目分析：A 说当健康的人盐的浓度被人为提高的时候，盐的浓度马上回到正常，说的意思就是你人工提高我也会回来，原文没说，杀。B 说有一个样本抗体可以在盐浓度比较低的情况下杀死病菌，说的好像是低盐能是抗体有效，而原文说的是高盐导致抗体无效，没说低盐是否能是抗体有效，范围不对，别发散，杀。C 说当盐浓度正常的时候，这个组织能抵抗细菌，和原文有点关系，留着。D 说用什么方式治疗这种病，没说，杀。E 说高盐浓度在很多情况下使抗体有效，和原文完全相反，无法支持。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

题目分析：A 说这两个国家挨得比较近，说的是两个国家的地理位置问题，没说过，杀。B 说 Y 的总人口多于 X，两个国家人口谁多谁少原文没有涉及，杀。C 说 Y 产的电力外人能购买，扯得远了，杀。D 围绕其他产电设备谈的，范围不对，E 说的就是人口密度问题，原文谈的就是人口密度和建工厂需要的土地之间的关系，留着。

Over the past five years, the price gap between name-brand cereals and less expensive store-brand cereals has become so wide that consumers have been switching increasingly to store brands despite the name brands' reputation for better quality. To attract these consumers back, several manufacturers of name-brand cereals plan to narrow the price gap between their cereals and store brands to less than what it was five years ago.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously calls into question the likelihood that the manufacturers' plan will succeed in attracting back a large percentage of consumers who have switched to store brands?

There is no significant difference among manufacturers of name-brand cereals in the prices they charge for their products.

Consumers who have switched to store-brand cereals have generally been satisfied with the quality of those cereals.

Many consumers would never think of switching to store-brand cereals because they believe the name brand cereals to be of better quality.

Because of lower advertising costs, stores are able to offer their own brands of cereals at significantly lower prices than those charged for name-brand cereals.

Total annual sales of cereals—including both name-brand and store-brand cereals—have not increased significantly over the past five years.

题目分析：A 说不同的 cereals 之间其实没有区别，干掉。B 说用品牌的 cereals 读 cereal 还是比较满意的，那就会降低这些客户会回来的可能性，先留着。C 说这些人从来没想换品牌，原文说的是换了品牌的人，范围不一样，杀。D 说价格问题，自主品牌的价格比品牌的价格要低，有点沾边，但是不能驳斥，杀。E 说销售量没有增加，没说过，杀。

Studies in restaurants show that the tips left by customers who pay their bill in cash tend to be larger when the bill is presented on a tray that bears a credit-card logo. Consumer psychologists hypothesize that simply seeing a credit-card logo makes many credit-card holders willing to spend more because it reminds them that their spending power exceeds the cash they have immediately available.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the psychologists' interpretation of the studies?

The effect noted in the studies is not limited to patrons who have credit cards.

Patrons who are under financial pressure from their credit-card obligations tend to tip less when presented with a restaurant bill on a tray with credit-card logo than when the tray has no logo.

In virtually all of the cases in the studies, the patrons who paid bills in cash did not possess credit cards.

In general, restaurant patrons who pay their bills in cash leave larger tips than do those who pay by credit card.

The percentage of restaurant bills paid with given brand of credit card increases when that credit card's logo is displayed on the tray with which the bill is prepared.

题目分析：A 说研究的影响范围问题，原文没有谈过，杀。B 说给小费多少问题，留着。C 说这些用现金付费的其实没有信用卡，没提，杀。D 说反了，不能支持。E 说某些特定的信用卡付费的比例增多，没说，杀。

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

Although the pesticide TDX has been widely used by fruit growers since the early 1960's, a regulation in force since 1960 has prohibited sale of fruit on which any TDX residue can be detected. That regulation is about to be replaced by one that allows sale of fruit on which trace amounts of TDX residue are detected. In fact, however, the change will not allow more TDX on fruit than was allowed in the 1960's, because _____.

pre-1970 techniques for detecting TDX residue could detect it only when it was present on fruit in more than the trace amounts allowed by the new regulations

many more people today than in the 1960's habitually purchase and eat fruit without making an effort to clean residues off the fruit

people today do not individually consume any more pieces of fruit, on average, than did the people in the 1960's at least a small fraction of the fruit sold each year since the early 1960's has had on it greater levels of TDX than the regulation allows

the presence of TDX on fruit in greater than trace amounts has not been shown to cause any harm even to children who eat large amounts of fruit

题目分析: A 说以前的技术只有超过法定的量的时候才能查出 TDK, 原文谈的就是法规和技术是否允许 TDK, 留着。B 说现在比以前有更多的人在不清洗水果的情况下购买并吃水果, 没说, 杀。C 说现在和以前哪些人吃的水果多, 没说, 杀。D 说至少以后一些水果有的 TDX 比法规允许的量要大, 人家问的是原因, 这个选项怎么读都不像原因, 就是个事实的感觉, 杀。E 说没有发现过量的 TDX 不会对吃了过量的水果的孩子造成任何伤害, 没提, 杀。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

题目分析：A 说鹿和其他野生动物增加了，狼吃的别的动物增加了攻击羊的数量应该减少，原文反而说增加了，不能解释原文这个现象，杀。B 说 1910 年前，对于捕猎狼没有法律条文存在，没说，杀。(而且这个选项说的时间段也不对，原文要你解释 1910 后的那个现象，这个选项说 1910 年前，无法解释 1910 年后的现象) C 说 1910 年后由于捕猎，狼不能吃其他野生动物了，不能吃野生动物了，那吃羊的可能性就提高了，留着。D 说在防御狼群攻击的能力上，羊不如其他野生动物，羊的防御能力高低原文没提过，除非你预测未来，认为防御能力低就会导致狼吃更多的羊，两者之间没有关系，不要发散。E 说捕猎行为把很多狼赶到边远山区去了，没提，杀。

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.

题目分析：A 说 93 年前和 93 年后什么时候建造的车更多，没提过，杀。B 说新车数量减少，没提，杀。C 说除了 nd 之外的污染物，原文反复问绕的就是用什么方法减少 nd 的排放，这个选项范围驴唇不对马嘴，杀。D 说 93 年前的车已经装了 cc 了，但是文章围绕的是 93 年之后的事情谈的，时间上毫无交集，杀。E 说这个城市的距离太短了从而使 CC 无法达到有效工作温度，这个选项就是说 CC 不好使，cc 不好使了 nd 的含量自然降不下来，选这个！

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

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

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

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

In 1989 Juranians consumed twice as much poultry as fish.

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

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

题目分析：问的是归纳，选项中不能出现原文没有提过的内容，否则归纳不出来，A 围绕利润谈的，原文没提到利润，杀。B 说鱼是否是他们的主食，没提，杀。C 说吃家禽的量是吃鱼的两倍，原文没有那这两种消费量进行对比，归纳不出来，杀。D 说家禽和鱼是否都是日常饮食，没说是否是日常饮食，归纳不出来，杀。E 说鱼的消费量问题，没有脱出原文范围之外，留着。

Guidebook writer: I have visited hotels throughout the country and have noticed that in those built before 1930 the quality of the original carpentry work is generally superior to that in hotels built afterward. Clearly carpenters working on hotels before 1930 typically worked with more skill, care, and effort than carpenters who have worked on hotels built subsequently.

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

The quality of original carpentry in hotels is generally far superior to the quality of original carpentry in other structures, such as houses and stores.

Hotels built since 1930 can generally accommodate more guests than those built before 1930.

The materials available to carpenters working before 1930 were not significantly different in quality from the materials available to carpenters working after 1930.

The better the quality of original carpentry in a building, the less likely that building is to fall into disuse and be demolished.

The average length of apprenticeship for carpenters has declined significantly since 1930.

题目分析：A 说 hotel 的木工质量高于其他建筑物的质量，原文没有说过这种比较，杀。B 说能容纳更多的人住，扯得更远了，杀。C 说 1930 年前所用的原材料和 1930 年后用的原材料没什么不同，两种原材料是否有差异原文没有提及，杀。D 说建筑物木工活质量越好，这个建筑物也不会被废弃，原文反复谈的是木工质量和建筑物质量之间的关系，信息和原文有交叉，留着。E 说学徒的平均时间，没提，杀！

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?

Even homeowners whose yards do not have water-conserving landscapes can conserve water by installing water-saving devices in their homes.

A conventional landscape generally requires a much greater expenditure on fertilizer and herbicide than does a water-conserving landscape.

A significant proportion of the residents of the city live in buildings that do not have yards.

It costs no more to put in water-conserving landscaping than it does to put in conventional landscaping.

Some homeowners use more water to maintain their yards than they use for all other purposes combined.

题目分析:A 说家里没装新的节水装置的能通过安装其他东西来节水,原文后面那个人主要谈的是装新的是否省钱,这个选项不能支持后面那个人,与问题所问不符,干掉。B 说传统的 landscape 比新的花费更过,至少谈的是新的和老的那个更匪浅,与第二个人所谈主题是吻合的,留着。C 说大量的居民没有 yard,那还谈个屁,原文反复谈的就是有 yard 到底是否要变成省水的 landscape,你说没有 yard,范围完全不对,杀。D 说用老的不会比用新的成本更高,要不就是新的和老的一样,要不就是老的比新的便宜,能回答问题吗,显然不能, E 手一些家庭使用水量多少,没说,杀!

Community activist: If Morganville wants to keep its central shopping district healthy, it should prevent the opening of a huge SaveAll discount department store on the outskirts of Morganville. Records from other small towns show that whenever SaveAll has opened a store outside the central shopping district of a small town, within five years the town has experienced the bankruptcies of more than a quarter of the stores in the shopping district.

The answer to which of the following would be most useful for evaluating the community activist's reasoning?

Have community activists in other towns successfully campaigned against the opening of a SaveAll store on the outskirts of their towns?

Do a large percentage of the residents of Morganville currently do almost all of their shopping at stores in Morganville?

In towns with healthy central shopping districts, what proportion of the stores in those districts suffer bankruptcy during a typical five-year period?

What proportion of the employees at the SaveAll store on the outskirts of Morganville will be drawn from Morganville?

Do newly opened SaveAll stores ever lose money during their first five years of operation?

题目分析：问的是评价，我们说过，评价就是五个人在聊原文说的那些事情，跑题了不能算评价，客观叙述原文也不能算评价，原文反复谈的就是这个地区是否要阻止一个打折店开业，因为以往经历告诉我们凡是开了这个店不到五年，会有很多店铺倒闭，我们来看选项 A 说的其他地区是否会阻止这个打折店开业，围绕其他地区谈，原文只围绕 Morganville 这个地区谈过，这个选项跑题了。B 说是否会有大量居民在 Morganville 的店铺里购物，是否有大量居民购物原文没有涉及到过，也跑题了。C 说我们要看看一些健康的地区，有多少店铺在五年之内倒闭了，原文反复谈的就是这个打折店开业是否会导致其他店铺倒闭，此选项没有跑题，留着。D 说开的这个打折店有多少员工来自 Morganville?说的是员工来源问题，跑题了，排除。E 说这个新开的打折店是否会在头五年亏损，原文没有说过是否亏损，跑题，杀。

The last members of a now-extinct species of a European wild deer called the giant deer lived in Ireland about 16,000 years ago. Prehistoric cave paintings in France depict this animal as having a large hump on its back. Fossils of this animal, however, do not show any hump. Nevertheless, there is no reason to conclude that the cave paintings are therefore inaccurate in this regard, since _____.

some prehistoric cave paintings in France also depict other animals as having a hump

fossils of the giant deer are much more common in Ireland than in France

animal humps are composed of fatty tissue, which does not fossilize

the cave paintings of the giant deer were painted well before 16,000 years ago

only one currently existing species of deer has any anatomical feature that even remotely resembles a hump

题目分析：A 说很多洞穴画了其他动物，范围不对，原文只说过 deer，杀。B 说 deer 的化石在爱尔兰比在法国更普遍，没说，排除。C 说 hump 根本就不能形成化石，把祖坟刨了，原文成立的前提就是 hump 能形成化石，就好像原文说英吉喝水，有一个选项说根本就没有水一样，直接把原文成立的前提驳斥了，留着。D 说洞穴画在 16000 年前画的不错，很扯的一个选项，干掉。E 说现存的一种 deer 有一种类似于 hump 的东西，现存的 deer 和远古的 deer 有什么关系，即便现存的 deer 有 hump 也不会影响到远古的 deer 是否会有 hump，两者无关联，杀。

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?

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.

Former inmates are no more likely to commit crimes than are members of the general population.

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.

Taking high school level courses in prison has less effect on an inmate's subsequent behavior than taking college-level courses does.

The governor's ultimate goal actually is to gain popularity by convincing people that something effective is being done about crime.

题目分析:A 说不能拿到一个大学学位不太可能推迟一个人已经犯的错,原文谈的是学位高低和将来犯罪率的关系,可是这个选项谈的却是对已经犯的罪产生的影响,无关,杀。B 说原来的 inmates 不比普通大众犯的罪更多,没说过这个比较,杀。C 说这些拿了学历的人不太可能其他 inmates 去犯罪,谈的就是拿学历和是否犯罪之间的关系,留着。D 说那 high school 的学历对于 inmate 的影响小于那大学学历,没说过那 high school 的学历问题,范围不对,杀。E 说政府的最终目标是什么,原文谈的主题就不是这个,杀。

Although most smoking-related illnesses are caused by inhaling the tar in tobacco smoke, it is addiction to nicotine that prevents most smokers from quitting. In

an effort to decrease the incidence of smoking-related illnesses, lawmakers in Sandonia plan to reduce the average quantity of nicotine per cigarette by half over the next five years. Unfortunately, smokers who are already addicted to nicotine tend to react to such reductions by smoking correspondingly more cigarettes.

The information above most strongly supports which of the following predictions about the effects of implementing the Sandonian government's plan?

The average quantity of tar inhaled by Sandonian smokers who are currently addicted to nicotine will probably not decrease during the next five years.

Sandonian smokers who are not already addicted to nicotine will probably also begin to smoke more cigarettes during the next five years than they had previously.

The annual number of Sandonian smokers developing smoking-related illnesses will probably decrease during the next five years.

The proportion of Sandonians attempting to quit smoking who succeed in that attempt will probably decrease during the next five years.

The number of Sandonians who quit smoking during the next five years will probably exceed the number who quit during the last five years.

题目分析：A 说 tar 的量的问题，原文提过，留着。B 说不会对尼古丁上瘾的，原文反复谈的是对尼古丁上瘾的，范围驴唇不对马嘴，杀。C 说抽烟的病的人数多少问题，原文谈的不是这个主题，杀。D 说成功戒烟的比例多少，原文谈的也不是这个主题，杀。E 说未来五年戒烟的人数会超过过去五年的，你问的是这个戒烟计划是否靠谱，这个选项说未来的戒烟会比以前多，这个和那个计划带来的影响有什么关系，不知道，杀。

Two centuries ago, Tufe Peninsula became separated from the mainland, isolating on the newly formed Tufe Island a population of Turfil sunflowers. This population's descendants grow to be, on average, 40 centimeters shorter than Turfil sunflowers found on the mainland. Tufe Island is significantly drier than Tufe Peninsula was. So the current average height of Tufe's Turfil sunflowers is undoubtedly at least partially attributable to changes in Tufe's environmental conditions.

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

There are no types of vegetation on Tufe Island that are known to benefit from dry conditions.

There were about as many Turfil sunflowers on Tufe Peninsula two centuries ago as there are on Tufe Island today. The mainland's environment has not changed in ways that have resulted in Turfil sunflowers on the mainland growing to be 40 centimeters taller than they did two centuries ago.

The soil on Tufe Island, unlike that on the mainland, lacks important nutrients that help Turfil sunflowers survive and grow tall in a dry environment.

The 40-centimeter height difference between the Turfil sunflowers on Tufe Island and those on the mainland is the only difference between the two populations.

题目分析：原文反复谈的就是环境变化对植物高度之间的关系，我们来看看选项，A 说没有生物从干燥的环境中收益，原文只是说猜测干燥的环境会导致植物高度有变化，这种变化是好事还是坏事？都不是，是中立，而这个选项中的 benefit 是不是原文所说的高度变化？不知道，明显是自己标准衡量原文已知信息的主观答案，干掉。B 说这种植物数量多少的问题，没说过，干掉。C 说环境改变和高度之间的关系，留着。D 说土壤对于高度变化的影响，原文谈的是环境对高度的影响，不是土壤，范围不对，杀。E 说高度是植物的唯一差异，没说，干掉。

Press Secretary: Our critics claim that the President's recent highway project cancellations demonstrate a vindictive desire to punish legislative districts controlled by opposition parties. They offer as evidence the fact that 90 percent of the projects canceled were in such districts. But all of the canceled projects had been identified as wasteful in a report written by respected nonpartisan auditors. So the President's choice was clearly motivated by sound budgetary policy, not partisan politics.

Which of the following is an assumption on which the press secretary's argument depends?

Canceling highway projects was not the only way for the President to punish legislative districts controlled by opposition parties.

The scheduled highway projects identified as wasteful in the report were not mostly projects in districts controlled by the President's party.

The number of projects canceled was a significant proportion of all the highway projects that were to be undertaken by the government in the near future.

The highway projects canceled in districts controlled by the President's party were not generally more expensive than the projects canceled in districts controlled by opposition parties.

Reports by nonpartisan auditors are not generally regarded by the opposition parties as a source of objective assessments of government projects.

题目分析：A 说取消的高速公路计划不是惩罚的唯一方式，我们早就说过，不是唯一自己是不是不知道，一个自己都说不准的选项无法和原文建立必然联系，干掉。B 说这些被认为是废物的计划不是被当局控制，原文反复谈的就是取消这些项目的真实原因到底是财政紧张还是党派斗争，这个选项谈的主题就是这个，留着。C 说取消的这些计划占总计划的比例多少，没提，杀。D 说费用那个更贵，扯得更远了，杀。E 说贼写 auditor 出具的报告不会被反对党当成一个客观的评估，没说，杀。

Scientists have made genetic modifications to cotton to increase its resistance to insect pests. According to farmers' reports, the amount of insecticide needed per acre to control insect pests was only slightly lower for those who tried the modified seed than for those who did not. Therefore, since the modified seed costs more than ordinary seed without producing yields of higher market value, switching to the modified seed would be unlikely to benefit most cotton farmers economically.

Which of the following would it be most useful to know in order to evaluate the argument?

Whether farmers who tried the modified cotton seed had ever tried growing other crops from genetically modified seed

Whether the insecticides typically used on ordinary cotton tend to be more expensive than insecticides typically used on other crops

Whether for most farmers who grow cotton it is their primary crop

Whether the farmers who have tried the modified seed planted as many acres of cotton, on average, as farmers using the ordinary seed did

Whether most of the farmers who tried the modified seed did so because they had previously had to use exceptionally large quantities of insecticide

题目分析：原文谈的是用新种子和老种子那个单位面积内需要杀虫剂的量高，从而导致利润那个高的问题，我们来看选项，A 说这些人种其他植物，跑题了，杀。B 说杀虫剂哪个更贵，没提，杀。C 说 cotton 是否是主要农作物，没说，杀，D 说中的面积问题，原文说了单位面积内需要的杀虫剂，谈了一些原文涉及的信息，留着。E 说大多数农夫用新种子是因为原来用大量杀虫剂，原文没说这个，跑题。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

题目分析：A 围绕的是很多学生没有毕业，没提过，杀。B 说一个计划可以增加小学生的数量，没说过，杀。C 说学校董事会不会增加老师和学生之间的 ratio，干掉。D 说师范类院校毕业生越来越少，没说，干掉。E 说这边学校收到的对于 teaching 的申请多少，原文提过这个申请的多少，留着。

The traditional treatment of strep infections has been a seven-day course of antibiotics, either penicillin or erythromycin. However, since many patients stop taking those drugs within three days, reinfection is common in cases where those drugs are prescribed. A new antibiotic requires only a three-day course of treatment. Therefore, reinfection will probably be less common in cases where the new antibiotic is prescribed than in cases where either penicillin or erythromycin is prescribed.

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

Some of the people who are allergic to penicillin are likely to be allergic to the new antibiotic.

A course of treatment with the new antibiotic costs about the same as a course of treatment with either penicillin or erythromycin.

The new antibiotic has been shown to be effective in eradicating bacterial infections other than strep.

Some physicians have already begun to prescribe the new antibiotic instead of penicillin or erythromycin for the treatment of some strep infections.

Regardless of whether they take a traditional antibiotic or the new one, most patients feel fully recovered after taking the drug for three days.

题目分析：我们今天继续用场景训练法来看看这道逻辑题，原文说用新的治疗方法比老的方法有效，因为新的方法只需要治疗三天，老的方法需要七天以上，问支持，就等于五个选项拍马屁，我们看看哪个拍的到位。A 说这些用老的抗生素的人将可能对新的抗生素也过敏，是否过敏，原文谈的就不是这个，没拍到位，杀。B 说用新的治疗方法和老的方法成本是一样的，成本是否一样原文没说过钱的问题，杀。C 说新的抗生素将能够有效的去除病菌，原文也没说过这个主题，杀。D 说一些一声开始用新的方法来治疗，原文谈的是新的方法和老的方法治疗时间多少来谈哪个方法有效，这个选项说医生用新的，没拍到位，杀。E 说不管用新的还是用老的方法，病人在三天之后都感觉自己好了，这样感觉三天后停药的可能性大了一些，留着，拍的比较到位！

Driving the steep road to the mountaintop Inca ruins of Machu Picchu is potentially dangerous and hiking there is difficult. Now the Peruvian government is installing a cable car that will make access much easier, and hence result in a large increase in tourism. However, since the presence of large numbers of tourists tends to accelerate the deterioration of a site, installation of the cable car is certain to result in harm to the ruins.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously calls into question the argument?

The daily number of tourists that are expected to take the cable car to Machu Picchu is smaller than the original resident population of Incas.

The construction of the cable car terminal at Machu Picchu will require the use of potentially damaging heavy machinery at the site.

Machu Picchu is already one of the most popular tourist sites in Peru.

Natural weathering will continue to be a more significant cause of the deterioration of Machu Picchu than tourist traffic.

The cable car will replace the tour buses whose large wheels and corrosive exhaust at present do significant damage to the site.

题目分析：A 说旅客数量比原有居民要少，没说，干掉。B 说建造 cable car 将会对这个地方造成损害，这个支持原文了，不能回答问题，杀。C 说这个地是著名旅游景点之一，扯淡，没说，杀。D 说天气对这个地方的损害更大，我原文反复谈建造缆车是否造成损害，关天气什么事，干掉。E 说缆车将会是一些以前造成损害的东西（这个东西可以是 bus 当然也可以是别的）消失，那就使得缆车造成损害的幅度在减少，可以驳斥，留着。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

题目分析：A 说一些 **nonhazardous waste**，范围就不对，杀。B 说 **jet** 生产数量是否和以前一样多，没提，杀。C 说公司的其他部门，原文谈的就是生产部门，范围不对，杀。D 说工作平均时间长短，没提。E 说工人数量多少，原文说过每个工人平均的 **waste** 产出问题，那就和工人数量连上了，就好像原文说平均每小时工资，有一个选项说工作时间长短，工作时间是平均每小时工资中涉及到的概念一样。如果原文说人均消费问题，有一个选项说入住这个酒店的人数问题，这个选项沾边吗？答案是肯定的！

Each year red-winged blackbirds stop in a certain region of Midland Province on their spring and fall migrations. In the fall, they eat a significant portion of the province's sunflower crop. This year Midland farmers sought permits to set out small amounts of poisoned rice during the blackbirds' spring stop in order to reduce the fall blackbird population. Some residents voiced concern that the rice could threaten certain species of rare migratory birds. Nevertheless, the wildlife agency approved the permits.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to justify the wildlife agency's approval of the permits, given the concerns voiced by some residents?

In the region where the red-winged blackbirds stop, they are the first birds to be present in the spring. The poison that farmers want to use does not kill birds but rather makes them incapable of producing viable eggs. Since rice is not raised in Midland Province, few species of birds native to the province normally eat rice. Without the permit, any farmers shown to have set out poison for the blackbirds would be heavily fined. The poison that farmers got approval to use has no taste or smell that would make it detectable by birds.

题目分析：我们今天尝试用场景训练法，原文说虽然我发现放一些有毒的 rice 能减少鸟的数量有一些害处，但是我还是支持这么干的，我们来看选项 A 说这些鸟是第一批来的，那就使这些 rice 毒害别的鸟的可能性降低，使得那个计划靠谱了一些，留着。B 说这些毒药能让这些鸟生不了蛋了，没提，杀。C 说 few species of birds（这里头是原文说的那些鸟吗，不知道，需要发散）D 说未经允许放毒药会被罚款，没说，干掉。E 说这些毒药无色无味鸟发现不了，没说，干掉。

A theory is either true or false. Galileo's observations of Jupiter's satellites showed that the Ptolemaic theory of the motion of celestial bodies is false. Therefore, since the Copernican theory of planetary motion is inconsistent with the Ptolemaic account, Galileo's observations of Jupiter's satellites proved the truth of the Copernican theory.

The argument above is open to the objection that it makes the questionable assumption that

whoever first observed something inconsistent with the truth of the Ptolemaic theory should be credited with having proved that theory false

there are some possible observations that would be inconsistent with the account given by the Copernican theory but consistent with the account given by the Ptolemaic theory

the Ptolemaic and Copernican theories, being inconsistent, cannot both be based on exactly the same evidence

numerous counterexamples were necessary in order to show the Ptolemaic theory to be false

the Ptolemaic and Copernican theories, being inconsistent, cannot both be false

题目分析：A 说首先观察到和 p 不一致的一些东西将能证明那个理论是错的，没说，干掉。B 说有一些观察和 c 不一致但是和 p 一致，没说，干掉。C 说这两种理论都基于相同证据，更没说了，杀。D 说为了证明 p 是错误的我们需要无数证据，没说，干掉。E 说这两种理论不能都是错误的，原文谈过这两种理论的对错，留着。