1.In a certain wildlife park, park rangers are able to track the movements of many rhinoceroses becausethose animals wear radio collars. When, as often happens, a collar slips off, it is put back on. Putting

a collar on a rhinoceros involves immobilizing the animal by shooting it with a tranquilizer dart. Female

rhinoceroses that have been frequently recollared have significantly lower fertility rates than uncollared

females. Probably, therefore, some substance in the tranquilizer inhibits fertility.

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

A. Whether there are more collared female rhinoceroses than uncollared female rhinoceroses in the park

B. How the tranquilizer that is used for immobilizing rhinoceroses differs, if at all, from tranquilizers used

in working with other large mammals

C. How often park rangers need to use tranquilizer darts to immobilize rhinoceroses for reasons other

than attaching radio collars

D. Whether male rhinoceroses in the wildlife park lose their collars any more often than the park’s female

rhinoceroses do

E. Whether radio collars are the only practical means that park rangers have for tracking the movements

of rhinoceroses in the park

答案：C

题干分析:犀牛会掉 collar,掉了装回去需要用镇定剂.发现那些总是被装回 collar的母犀牛繁殖力低.

结论:镇定剂中某些物质阻碍繁殖.要求评估.

选项:

A、 比较未安装 radio collar 和已安装 radio collar 的雌性犀牛的数量谁多谁少——没有提到生育力，所以无

关

B、 比较犀牛和其他的大型动物关于使用镇定剂的不同——没有提到生育能力，且文中并未出现大型动物，完

全无关

C、翻译：除了给犀牛安装 radio collar 这个原因之外，park ranger 给犀牛注射镇定剂以致它们失去行动力

的频率有多高。-----因为假设因为其它原因注射镇定剂,就会影响结果.让我们来假设种极端情况(俗称 YY),那些

需要重装 collar 的犀牛由于注射镇定剂,所以听话.其它犀牛就是不听话,对不听话犀牛的办法就是单独抓出来,

注射 1.2 倍镇静剂.如此一来,重装 collar 的犀牛实际上是使用镇静剂最少的犀牛了.结论自然就不确定了.

D、 比较雄性犀牛和雌性犀牛的 radio collar 掉落率——没有提到生育能力，且结论并未提到雄性犀牛，无关

E、 radio collar 是不是唯一的能够使人们追踪到犀牛的唯一实用方法——跟结论中的镇定剂和生育力之间的

关系完全无关

选 C

难度评级:二星

解题关键:弄清思路,抓住有关无关迅速排除.

PREP1-075-加强题型

2.In the year following an eight-cent increase in the federal tax on a pack of cigarettes, sales of cigarettes

fell ten percent. In contrast, in the year prior to the tax increase, sales had fallen one percent. The

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

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

A. During the second year after the tax increase, cigarette sales increased by a significant amount.

B. The information available to consumers on the health risks of smoking remained largely unchanged in

the period before and after the tax increase.

C. Most consumers were unaware that the tax on cigarettes was going to increase.

D. During the year following the cigarette tax increase, many consumers had less income, in

inflation-adjusted dollars, than they had had in the previous year.

E. During the year after the tax increase, there was a greater variety of cigarettes on the market than

there had been during the previous year.

答案：B

题干分析:说税涨了 8%,烟销量降了 10%.而税涨前,烟销量降了 1%.结论:香烟销量与税后烟价密切相关.问加强

选项:

A.若第 2 年销量大涨,可能是其他原因.未提到税后烟价.

B.消费者得到的吸烟对于健康危害的信息在增加税前，税后没有改变。改变的只有香烟的价格，所以是价格影

响 sales。这是典型的他因排除来加强.

http://www.sharewithu.com/

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C.消费者不知道税的增加。但这个税后烟价是实实在在涨了,消费者以为是税涨或者是烟涨,都不影响结论.

D.香烟价格增加，通货膨胀，人们收入减少。这可能是销量下降的一个原因,削弱了是因为税后烟价上涨这个原

因.

E. 香烟种类增加，和题目无关,排除.

选 B

难度评价:四星(题干之间关系较绕,必须结合选项理解)

解题关键:理清概念:税后烟价=香烟价钱+税

PREP1-076-评价题型

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

According to experts on shopping behavior, more shoppers would shop at Jerrod’s department store if

they were offered the convenience of shopping carts. In fact, even if the amount spent by these

additional customers only just covered the cost of providing the carts, providing carts would still

probably increase Jerrod’s profits, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the layout of Jerrod’s is open enough to accommodate shopping carts comfortably

B. several department stores that compete with Jerrod’s have begun to make shopping carts available to

their customers

C. there are some potential customers who would not be enticed to shop at Jerrod’s by the availability of

shopping carts

D. stores that make shopping carts available to customers usually have to hire people to retrieve them

from parking areas

E. a customer with a shopping cart buys more, on average, than a customer without a cart

答案：E

题干分析:商场为吸引顾客,提供免费购物车.然而购物车的花费差不多等于新吸引来顾客带来的利润.不过还是

有必要提供免费购物车,因为?

选项分析:

A属于无关选项

B有点削弱，因为别人家都有 Carts 顾客就不一定来你这买东西了

C 无关选项，讲的是 some potential customers 不会被吸引，对 profit 的影响不明确

D 削弱了，说明有 carts 还得 hire people，成本增加 profit 可能降低了

E 明显答案.因为购物车来了后,原来顾客会多买.

选 E

难度评级:二星

解题关键:容易到看懂就做得出

PREP1-077-评价题型

Which of the following most logically completes the argument below?

Twenty percent of the stores in Morganville's downtown shopping district will fail within five years

.because they will be competing directly with the SaveMart discount department store newly opened in

East Morganville. The downtown shopping district has lost business at this rate before and has always

completely rebounded. Confidence that it will rebound again from the losses it is now about to suffer is

ill founded, however, because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the stores likely to be put out of business by direct competition from SaveMart are the downtown

shopping district's anchor stores, on whose ability to draw shoppers many of the other downtown stores

depend

B. the bus line that has long connected the downtown area of Morganville with East Morganville has a

tradition of carrying shoppers who reside in East Morganville into downtown Morganville to shop

C. when the downtown shopping district has rebounded before, the business premises of a failed

business were typically taken over by a business of the same kind as had been there before

D. SaveMart's business plan for the East Morganville store is based on earning low profits, if any, during

the first five years of the store's existence

E. it is conceivable that the downtown shopping district could shrink substantially without collapsing

altogether

答案：A

题干分析:说有一地区的很多店要关门,因为面临某NB新店的挑战.曾经有一次,该地区很多店关门了但又振作了.

可这一次,期盼该地区重新振作缺乏根据,因为?

选项分析:

A 正确. 旗舰店会直接面临挑战并惨败,而原来带领该地区重新振作的就是这些旗舰店.

B，说交通的,无关选项

C，无关选项,说当时重振时,破产的店被同类店所接手.

D, 说 NB店准备在前 5 年薄利多销.不管它怎么销,打击是不变的.

E, 可以想象,地区不会全完蛋,而是严重萎缩.这是说明东山再起的可能性有,但很小.

选 A

星级评级:三星

解题关键:看完题干,就明确需要找一个选项,说这次的打击不同于前,而使得该地区无法再次振作.这样 E 就不符

合逻辑,除非题目告诉你说,如果一个地区全完蛋了才更有利于重新规划重新振作,因为这样就不会有那些萎缩的

企业碍手碍脚,你才能选 E.

PREP1-078-加强题型

5. improve the long-term savings rate of the citizens of Levaska, the country's legislature decided to

implement a plan that allows investors to save up to $1,000 per year in special accounts without paying

taxes on the interest earned unless withdrawals are made before the investor reaches age sixty-five.

Withdrawals from these accounts prior to age sixty-five would result in the investor's having to pay taxes

on all the accumulated interest at the time of withdrawal.

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

its intended effect?

A. The money saved in the tax-free savings accounts will be deposited primarily in those banks and

financial institutions that supported the legislation instituting the plan.

B. The majority of people choosing to take advantage of the tax-free savings accounts will withdraw their

money prior to age sixty-five.

C. A significant number of the citizens of Levaska will invest in the tax-free savings accounts well before

they reach the age of sixty-five.

D. During the ten years prior to implementation of the plan, Levaskans deposited an increasingly smaller

percentage of their annual income in long-term savings accounts.

E. People who are not citizens of Levaska are not eligible to invest in the tax-free savings accounts, even

if their income is taxable in Levaska.

答案：C

题干分析：L 国为了增加它公民的 long-term savings rate，出台了一项政策。这个政策允许公民每年存$1000而不用交税。但是这个政策有个前提，即公民在 65 岁之前不能取出这些钱，如果要取，就必须把本利累积起来的税都缴了。

问哪一项能 support 这个政策可以起到刺激 long-term savings

选项分析:

A. 在这些免税的账户里存的钱一开始就在那些支持这个计划的银行和机构储蓄。无关。没有强调手段可行，或

者加强前提。

B. 大部分选择该免税账户的人都会在 65 岁之前把钱取出。削弱。

C. 大部分市民会在 65 岁之前把钱存入该免税账户。加强，正确。加强了原文中的前提，即市民必须在 65 岁

之前一直储蓄。

D. 在计划完成的前十年，市民会在长期储蓄账户里增加年收入一定比例的储蓄额。无关。文章讲的是免税账户，

选项中的长期储蓄账户和免税账户属于概念混淆。

E. 不是 L 国家的市民没有权利在免税账户进行投资，即使他们的收入是必须上税的。无关。

选 C

难度评级:三星

解题关键:虽然关于数字的题总是需要把概念分得很清,此题用排除法能较轻松做出.

PREP1-079-归纳题型

(30610-!-item-!-188;#058&005469)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409393&extra=page%3D1

6. Europe, many large animal species, such as mammoths, became extinct soon after humans first

migrated to the animals' areas of habitation. The spread of such extinctions closely followed the

pattern of human migration. However, since humans tended to migrate to areas as the climate in those

areas began to warm, the extinctions might have been precipitated by the climatic warming rather than

by human migration.

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

change that precipitated the extinctions?

A. Many animal species, such as deer and bison, continued to thrive in Europe even after humans

migrated there.

B. Several periods of marked climatic warming have occurred in Europe, during which many large animal

species that lived there became extinct.

C. Many animal species that became extinct in Europe survived longer in areas that were isolated from

human populations but that experienced intense climatic warming.

D. In some areas of Europe, only a few archaeological sites have yielded evidence that shows an overlap

between the arrival of humans and the extinction of large animals.

E. Some large animals had become extinct in Europe even before humans migrated there.

答案：C

题干分析：人类迁徙和气候变暖都可能导致物种灭绝。问，哪个能够说明是人类迁徙而非气候变暖导致灭绝，

即要满足两个条件：1、人类迁徙导致灭绝；2、气候变暖不导致灭绝

选项分析：

A、有些物种在人类进入以后依然可以生存，这是说明气候变暖是主要原因的，排除！

B、气候变暖的时候，很多物种灭绝了，这也是说明气候变暖是主要原因的，排除！

C、很多物种生存下来了，而这些物种生活的地点是经历了气候变暖但没有人进入的，刚好和要求符合，对啦！

D、说只有一些人类学家发现，物种的灭绝和人类的进入好像有一些联系。首先，“只有一些”就说明这个证据

是不足的；其次，没有提到气候的问题，不对！

E、一些物种在人类进入之前就灭绝了，这说明人类不是主要原因，排除！

11

选 C

难度评级：一星（下级）

解题关键：明确要满足题干的结论需要两个条件。

PREP1-080-归纳题型

7. many scientific disciplines, scientists generally do not do highly creative work beyond the age of forty,

a tendency that has normally been taken to show that aging carries with it a loss of creative capacity.

However, by the age of forty most scientists have been working in their chosen field for at least fifteen

years, so an alternative explanation is that spending too long in a single field reduces the opportunity for

creative thought.

Investigating which of the following would be most useful in choosing between the competing

explanations described above?

A. Whether among those scientists who do highly creative work beyond age forty a large proportion

entered their field at a considerably later age than is common

B. Whether scientists' choice of research projects tends to be influenced by their own belief that their

most creative work will be done relatively early in their career

C. Whether scientists who are older than forty tend to find more satisfaction in other activities, such as

teaching and mentoring, than they do in pursuing their own research

D. Whether funding agencies are more inclined to award research grants to scientists who are veterans

in their field than to scientists who are relative newcomers

E. Whether there is significant variation among scientific fields in the average age at which scientists

working in those fields are at their most productive

答案：A

题干分析：科学家超过 40 岁一般就没有重大创新了，年龄增长会导致创新能力下降。

第二种科学家 40 岁时已经在其领域工作 15 年了，所以，不是年龄的问题，而是在

一个领域干的时间太长会导致创新能力下降。问：哪个选项最有助于辨别两个解释哪个更正确。

选项分析：

A、是否在那些四十岁之后作出重大创新的科学家中，大部分都比通常情况下更晚进入其研究领域。对啦！为

什么呢？1、 如果是，则说明大龄同样可以有重大创新，只要不在该领域做的时间太久，支持领域时间说，反

对年龄说；2、如果不是，则说明领域时间说不成立（因为如果成立，那么超过 40，还作出重大创新的人，干

的时间更久，矛盾了）

B、是否科学家在选项时会受到信念的影响，无关项，排除！

C、是否 40 岁以上的科学家在其他活动中获得更多满足，能够解释为啥 40 岁之创新少，但是不能否定和领域

时间的关系，片面，排除！

D、是否超过 40 岁的基金代理人，不看了，无关，排除！

E、是否科学家之间会有不同，不看了，无关，排除！

选 A

难度评级：二星（中下级）

解题关键：明确答案要支持一种说法，反对另一种说法。

PREP1-081-归纳题型

8.Environmentalist: Snowmobiles in the park north of Milville create unacceptable levels of air pollution and should be banned.

Milville Business Spokesperson: Snowmobiling brings many out-of-towners to Milville in the winter

months, to the great direct financial benefit of many local residents. In addition, the money the town

collects in fees for the recreational use of the park indirectly benefits all Milville residents. So, it is basic

economics for us to put up with the pollution.

Which of the following, if true, could best be used by the environmentalist to counter the business

spokesperson’s argument?

A. A great many cross-country skiers are now kept from visiting Milville by the noise and pollution that

snowmobiles generate.

B. Not all of the people who go snowmobiling in the vicinity of Milville are from out of town.

C. Snowmobiles, because they run on two-cycle engines, emit greater amounts of hydrocarbons and

particulate matter than cars do.

D. Industrial pollution in Milville has been significantly reduced in the past few years without any adverse

effect on the town’s economy.

E. Many Milville residents object to having to pay fees for recreational use of the park in the winter.

答案：A

题干分析：环境学家说：M 公园里的 S 带来很多污染，所以应该被取缔

M 发言人说：S 吸引了很多外地游客，可以带动经济。出于巨大的经济利益考虑，应该容忍这些污染。问反驳

M 发言人

选项分析：

A：许多滑雪者因为 S 的原因不来 M 了。对啦！为什么呢，因为滑雪者不来会对经济造成影响，M 发言人说

的话就不成立了。

B：不是所有游客都是外地的，无关项，排除！

C：S 比轿车释放更多的污染物。迷惑项。看似有道理，但是它没有提到经济因素，排除！

D：连 S 都没提到，肯定不对，排除！

E：同 D

选 A

难度评级：二星（中下级）

解题关键：解题的关键在于经济效应和污染的权衡，而不仅仅停留在某一方面。

PREP1-082-加强题型

9.When feeding, aquatic birds known as phalaropes often spin rapidly on the water’s surface, pecking for

food during each revolution. To execute these spins, phalaropes kick one leg harder than the other.

This action creates upwelling currents. Because plankton on which phalaropes feed typically occurs in

greater quantities well below the surface, it is hypothesized that by spinning phalaropes gain access to

food that would otherwise be beyond their reach.

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

A. Phalaropes rarely feed while on land.

B. A given phalarope spins exclusively either to the right or to the left.

C. Phalaropes sometimes spin when they are not feeding.

D. Different phalaropes spin at somewhat different rates.

E. Phalaropes do not usually spin when food is abundant at the surface.

答案：E

题干分析：P 这种鸟经常会在水面上转圈，为了寻找食物。然后说，为了转圈，它会用一只脚站立啊之类，这

些都是废话。最后说，转圈的时候会有上升的气流，会让浮游植物冒出水面。所以得出结论：P 转圈是为了获得能力范围之外的食物。

选项分析：

A：P 基本不在陆地上寻找食物，无关，排除！

B：左脚，右脚，无关，排除！

C：P 有时候不吃东西的时候也转圈，削弱项，排除！

D：P 以不同的频率转圈，无关，排除！

E：当食物充足的时候，P 就不转了，对啦！刚好和原文相符！

选 E

难度评级：二星（中下级）

解题关键：只要能读懂题目，就没什么难的。

PREP1-083-削弱题型

10.The economy around Lake Paqua depends on fishing of the lake's landlocked salmon population. In

recent years, scarcity of food for salmon there has caused a decline in both the number and the size of

the adult salmon in the lake. As a result, the region's revenues from salmon fishing have declined

significantly. To remedy this situation, officials plan to introduce shrimp, which can serve as a food

source for adult salmon, into Lake Paqua.

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

A. Salmon is not a popular food among residents of the Lake Paqua region.

B. Tourists coming to fish for sport generate more income for residents of the Lake Paqua region than

does commercial fishing.

C. The shrimp to be introduced into Lake Paqua are of a variety that is too small to be harvested for

human consumption.

D. The primary food for both shrimp and juvenile salmon is plankton, which is not abundant in Lake

Paqua.

E. Fishing regulations prohibit people from keeping any salmon they have caught in Lake Paqua that are

smaller than a certain minimum size.

答案：D

题干分析：P 湖周边的经济靠湖里 S 鱼的捕鱼业支持。近年来，食品的不足导致 S 鱼的质和量都下降了，结果

是地方经济下滑。于是政府决定引入虾，因为虾是 S 鱼的很好的食物。问削弱。

选项分析：

A：S 不是当地居民的食物，无关，排除！

B：为了运动来垂钓的人比商业捕鱼给 P 带来的经济效益要大，这跟政府引入虾没关系啊，无关，排除！

C：引入的虾太小，不适合人类捕捞，无关，排除！

D：S 和虾有共同的食物。对啦！这两者之间不光有捕食关系还有竞争关系，当然对 S 不好。

E：规定禁止捕小鱼，无关，排除！

难度评级：一星（下级）

解题关键：结论是“政府要引入虾”而不是其他的

PREP1-084-加强题型

-(24641-!-item-!-188;#058&001146)

11.In Borania many people who want to quit smoking wear nicotine skin patches, which deliver small doses

of nicotine through the skin. Beginning next month, these patches can be purchased without a doctor's

prescription. Although nonprescription patches will be no more effective than those obtained by

prescription and will be equally expensive, patch manufacturers are nevertheless predicting that the

patches' new nonprescription status will boost sales, which have slowed considerably in recent years.

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

A. Most people who wanted to quit smoking and who found the nicotine skin patch helpful in quitting

have quit.

B. Nicotine skin patches generally cost more to use than do other types of aids that help people to quit

smoking.

C. Several nonprescription aids aimed at helping people to quit smoking have been widely available for a

number of years.

D. Many smokers who want to quit smoking feel that they cannot afford to visit a doctor for a

prescription.

E. People who use nicotine skin patches have approximately the same rate of success in quitting

smoking as do people who use other aids aimed at helping people to quit smoking.

答案：D

题干分析：在 Borania,许多想戒烟的人都带戒烟贴片，这种贴片会通过皮肤来输入小剂量的尼古丁。从下月开

始，这些贴片将划为非处方药了。虽然非处方贴片不会比处方贴片更有效，而且一样贵。贴片厂商还是预言：

在最近几年里，贴片销量显著下降的情况下的情况下。贴片被划为非处方将会刺激贴片销。问支持。

选项分析：

A 大多数想戒烟和已经发现尼古丁皮肤贴片有效地人已经戒了，这是削弱项，排除！

B 尼古丁皮肤贴片通常比其他的戒烟手段花费更高，削弱项，排除！

C 多年来，一些非处方类的戒烟药已被广泛采用，削弱项，排除！

D 许多想要戒烟的人承担不起就医开处方的花费，对啦！刚好符合原文。

E 使用尼古丁皮肤贴片成功戒烟的人的比例和使用其他戒烟手段成功戒烟人的比例几乎相同。削弱项，排除！

选 D

难度评级：一星（下级）

解题关键：理解原文，没什么难的

PREP1-085-加强题型

12.Fearing that the use of titles indicating position in the corporation tends to make the corporate hierarchy

rigid by inhibiting communication, some corporations shun the use of executive titles. A title, however,

can facilitate an executive's dealings with external businesses since it encourages outsiders to treat the

executive with respect. The obvious compromise is for these executives to use their titles externally

but not within their corporations.

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

A. Only small corporations can preserve an atmosphere of mutual respect and high regard without

having a rigid corporate hierarchy.

B. Referring to an executive by using a title can encourage both those outside the organization and

inside the organization to treat the executive with respect.

C. Even if it is widely known within a corporation that the corporation's executives use executive titles

outside their organizations, this knowledge does not by itself inhibit communication within the

corporation.

D. A rigid corporate hierarchy can promote efficiency within an organization as well as provide access to the corporation for those outside the organization.

E. Although many corporate executives disapprove of rigid hierarchies on the grounds that they inhibit

communication, the vast majority of executives have no qualms about using titles both internally and

externally.

答案：C

题干分析：由于担心在公司里面强调头衔会使公司等级观念太重，影响交流，一些公司限制管理层头衔的使用。

但是头衔在管理层对外做生意的时候很方便，能让外人更加尊重他。所以两全的办法就是管理层对内不使用头

衔，对外使用。问加强。

选项分析：

A：只有小公司会维护一个相互尊重的环境，没有等级制度。无关，排除。

B：老板用头衔可以让公司外部和内容都很尊重他。与题干结论不符，排除。

C：虽然公司内部都知道老板对外使用头衔，但是这不会影响公司内部的交流。与结论相呼应，加强！

D：一个森严的公司等级能提高效率，也能为公司外部提供接近公司的途径。无关，排除。

E：虽然很多公司老板不同意森严的等级，因为会影响沟通，但是绝大部分老板对于对内对外都使用头衔没啥

疑虑。公司老板的观点不在考虑范围之内。排除。

选 C

难度评级：二星（中低级）

解题关键：找出与结论呼应的选项，并排除无关选项。

PREP1-086-归纳题型

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

Concerned about the financial well-being of its elderly citizens, the government of Runagia decided two

years ago to increase by 20 percent the government-provided pension paid to all Runagians over 65.

Inflation in the intervening period has been negligible, and the increase has been duly received by all

eligible Runagians. Nevertheless, many of them are no better off financially than they were before the

increase, in large part because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they rely entirely on the government pension for their income

B. Runagian banks are so inefficient that it can take up to three weeks to cash a pension check

C. they buy goods whose prices tend to rise especially fast in times of inflation

D. the pension was increased when the number of elderly Runagians below the poverty level reached an

all-time high

E. in Runagia children typically supplement the income of elderly parents, but only by enough to provide them with a comfortable living

答案：E

题干分析：句子完成题。考虑到让老人能在经济上好过一点，R政府两年前决定把政府提供给65岁以上老人的养老金提高20%。中间的通货膨胀可以忽略，且所有符合条件的人都得到了这好处。但是，很多老人却并没有比涨钱之前好过，主要是因为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选项分析：

A：老人家就靠着政府养老金活啦~~那不是应该好过了么？没法解释，排除。

B：R的银行太没效率了，兑现养老金支票要3个星期！确实很没效率，不过也还是有钱拿啊~没法解释，排除。

C：老人家买的东西在通货的时候涨得特别快。但是由于题干说通胀可以忽略不计，那么这个选项对于结论是

没有作用的。排除。

D：养老金涨了，同时生活在贫困线以下的老人数量增加到历史最高。钱够不够花和老人数量没关系。排除。

E：小孩会给老人家补给，但只能提供一个舒适的生活水平。说明老人的收入分为两部分：政府+孩子。政府给的多了，那么孩子相应就会补给得少（仅保证正常舒适的水平）。所以老人的生活在涨钱之前和之后是没有差别的。

选 E

难度评级：四星（中高级）

解题关键：有迷惑选项C，要看清题目，选项的内容不能与题干相矛盾。

PREP1-087-归纳题型

(31284-!-item-!-188;#058&005747)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409499&extra=

14.Two years ago, the government of Runagia increased by 20 percent the government-provided pensions

paid to Runagians over 65. The aim of the increase was to stimulate the economy in the rural regions

of the country, where most pension recipients live. Statistics, however, show that there has been no

increase in economic activity in those regions since then, but that there has been noticeably more

spending in the urban areas.

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

affairs described?

A. Until the pensions were increased, many Runagians over 65 in rural regions had been receiving

support from their children who live in urban areas.

B. The pensions were increased when the number of people below the poverty level in rural areas of

Runagia reached an all-time high.

C. City-dwellers in Runagia rarely travel to rural regions of the country.

D. The Runagian postal system is so inefficient that it can take up to three weeks for pension checks to

reach recipients in rural areas.

E. On average, the pensions were higher in rural than in urban areas before the increase.

答案：A

题干分析：政府增加了老人的养老金，目的是刺激农村经济（因为多数拿养老金的人都住在农村）。但是事实上，

农村的消费没有带动起来，反而城市的消费还被带动起来了。问解释

选项分析：

A：很好很直接的回答了为什么乡下养老金的增加导致了城市里面消费增加的原因：住在城里的子女不必再为

住在乡下的老人负担这么多的开销了，自然就会把钱用在城里。这里最关键的是 Until 这个词，把 A 跟 E 谁更

好区分开了。

B：讲了半天养老金在 Rural Areas 的 level 都没有提到结论里的 Urban Areas，跟讨论的中心都偏离了

C：城里人 travel 到乡下，实在是跟主题不搭嘎的

D：这个 postal 系统的快慢完全就是在扯了，跟养老金导致城里消费增加半毛钱关系都没有

E：这里说乡下的养老金本来就比城里的多，可这样也并不能直接解释为什么城里的消费就增加了，还需要一

个更进一步的说明才好，跟 A相比解释力差一些。

选 A

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：注意 A中的 Until，把涨钱之前和之后的情况分开了。

PREP1-088-归纳题型

(24173-!-item-!-188;#058&000719)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409615&extra=

15.When a new restaurant, Martin's Cafe, opened in Riverville last year, many people predicted that

business at the Wildflower Inn, Riverville's only other restaurant, would suffer from the competition.

Surprisingly, however, in the year since Martin's Cafe opened, the average number of meals per night

served at the Wildflower Inn has increased significantly.

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

A. Unlike the Wildflower Inn, Martin's Cafe serves considerably more meals on weekends than it does on

weekdays.

B. Most of the customers of Martin's Cafe had never dined in Riverville before this restaurant opened,

and on most days Martin's Cafe attracts more customers than it can seat.

C. The profit per meal is higher, on average, for meals served at Martin's Cafe than for those served at

the Wildflower Inn.

D. The Wildflower Inn is not open on Sundays, and therefore Riverville residents who choose to dine out

on that day must either eat at Martin's Cafe or go to neighboring towns to eat.

E. A significant proportion of the staff at Martin's Cafe are people who formerly worked at the Wildflower

Inn and were hired away by the owner of Martin's Cafe.

答案：B

题干分析：当 M去年开店的时候，人们都认为另外一个饭店 W会受到竞争的影响。但是自从 M 开张之后，W

这地儿每晚上的生意反而增加了不少。问解释。

选项分析：旁边新开了店，但是生意不减反增，第一个反应就是占了那个新开店的人气的便宜。看选项。

A：不像 W，M 在周末的生意比工作日要多。题干讨论的是 W，M 周末生意多还是工作日生意多与此无关。

排除。

B：大部分去 M 的顾客在 M 开张之前从来没在 R 这地儿吃过饭，大部分时间 M 吸引了比它能容纳的人数更多

的顾客。所以坐不下的人就可能去 R 这地儿别的餐馆吃饭，那就只能去 W 了。解释了为什么 W 的生意反而变

好的原因，沾光啊~~

C：M每顿饭的平均利润比 W要高。咱讨论的是吃饭的人多了，不是利润。无关，排除。

D：W星期天不开门，所以 R 里要出去吃饭的居民要么去 M 吃，要么去临镇吃。无关，排除。

E：M大部分的员工以前是在 W工作的，后来又被 M挖走。哪儿跟哪儿么，无关，排除。

选 B

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：看清题目，关注的是“吃饭的人”变多，和利润神马的无关。

PREP1-089-评价题型

(31236-!-item-!-188;#058&005728)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409616&extra=

16.Goronian lawmaker: Goronia's Cheese Importation Board, the agency responsible for inspecting all

wholesale shipments of cheese entering Goronia from abroad and rejecting shipments that fail to meet

specified standards, rejects about one percent of the cheese that it inspects. Since the health

consequences and associated costs of not rejecting that one percent would be negligible, whereas the

cost of maintaining the agency is not, the agency's cost clearly outweighs the benefits it provides.

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

argument?

A. Are any of the types of cheeses that are imported into Goronia also produced in Goronia?

B. Has the Cheese Importation Board, over the last several years, reduced its operating costs by

eliminating inefficiencies within the agency itself?

C. Does the possibility of having merchandise rejected by the Cheese Importation Board deter many

cheese exporters from shipping substandard cheese to Goronia?

D. Are there any exporters of cheese to Goronia whose merchandise is never rejected by the Cheese

Importation Board?

E. How is the cheese rejected by the Cheese Importation Board disposed of?

答案： C

http://www.sharewithu.com/

18

题干分析：这立法的人说，G 的奶酪进口委员会负责审查所有进口的奶酪，并拒绝那些不合标准的奶酪入境，

这个比例大概是审查数量的 1%。但是，由于接受那不合标准的 1%造成的后果和相关的成本可以忽略不计，但

是维持这么一个机构的成本却很多，所以这委员会的成本超过了它的好处。问评价。

选项分析： 题干推理过程是：因为 1%的后果可以忽略不计，机构成本又很高，所以设置这个机构坏处大于好

处。在评价这个结论的时候，要考虑前提是否成立，如果 1%的坏处远不是可以忽略不计的，那么哪怕这个机

构成本高，也必须得设置；如果 1%的坏处确实没什么大不了的，那设置这个机构确实没有必要了。

A：进口的奶酪是不是在国内也有生产？与成本无关，排除。

B：这委员会在过去几年是不是通过提高效率来降低成本？是否降低了成本对评价结论没有帮助，就算降低了，

和 1%可以忽略的后果相比，依然是很多的，所以降低不降低成本，对于结论没有影响。排除。

C：抵制不符合规定的奶酪进口是不是阻止了更多不合标准的奶酪入境？如果确实阻止了更多次品进口，那好

处是大大的，说明消除了很多潜在的风险，这个好处是 1%体现不出来的；如果 1%就是所有可能进口的次品，

那么确实没有必要设置这个委员会，反正有没有，都是 1%。

D：有没有从来没被拒绝入境的进口商？与成本好处无关，排除。

E：被拒绝入境的奶酪是怎么处理的？无关，排除。

选 C

难度评级：四星（中高级）

解题关键：评价结论要抓住前提是否能够成立，选项的两种回答会导致相反的两个结论。

PREP1-090-削弱题型

(29250-!-item-!-188;#058&004038)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409617&extra=

In the nation of Partoria, large trucks currently have a much higher rate of traffic accidents per mile

driven than other vehicles do. However, the very largest trucks—those with three trailers—had less

than a third of the accident rate of single- and double-trailer trucks. Clearly, therefore, one way for

Partoria to reduce the number of traffic accidents would be to require shippers to increase their use of

triple-trailer trucks.

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

A. Partorian trucking companies currently use triple-trailer trucks only for long trips using major

highways, which is the safest kind of trip for large trucks.

B. No matter what changes Partoria makes in the regulation of trucking, it will have to keep some smaller

roads off-limits to all large trucks.

C. Increased use of triple-trailer trucks would mean that large trucks would account for a smaller

proportion of all miles driven on Partoria’s roads than they currently do.

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

ten years.

E. The volume of truck traffic on Partoria’s highways could be reduced by encouraging shippers to use

rail transport whenever possible.

答案： A

题干分析：在 P 国，大卡车目前比其他车发生交通事故的比率要高很多。但是，最大的那种三节大卡车发生车

祸的比率只有单节和双节卡车的不到三分之一。所以，对 P 国来说，要减少交通事故就需要要求运输商多使用

三节卡车。问削弱。

选项分析：削弱的关键就是为什么三节卡车出车祸的比率要低，如果和车本身性能无关的话，那么使用三节卡

车也无法降低车祸率。

A：P 国使用三节卡车主要都是在主要高速路上跑长途的，而这是对大卡车来说最安全的路途。BINGO！说明车祸少不是因为车好，而是跟跑什么路有关的。他因削弱。

B：不管 P 国怎么规定卡车运输，它都会保留一些不限制大卡车的小路。无关，排除。

C：增加使用三节卡车意味着大卡车跑公路的路程比例会比现在少。跑的路和车祸率无关，排除。

D：卡车运输的安全记录总体来说在最近十年已经有所提高。无关，排除。

E：通过鼓励运输商在任何可能的情况下都使用铁路，P 国高速公路卡车交通的流量会减少。无关，排除。

选 A

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：找出题干推理的前提，并找到他因进行削弱。

PREP1-091-归纳题型

(26045-!-item-!-188;#058&001846)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409618&extra=

Journalist: Every election year at this time the state government releases the financial disclosures that

potential candidates must make in order to be eligible to run for office. Among those making the

required financial disclosure this year is a prominent local businessman, Arnold Bergeron. There has

often been talk in the past of Mr. Bergeron's running for governor, not least from Mr. Bergeron himself.

This year it is likely he finally will, since those who have discounted the possibility of a Bergeron

candidacy have always pointed to the necessity of making financial disclosure as the main obstacle to

such a candidacy.

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

A. The first provides information without which the argument lacks force; the second states the main

conclusion of the argument.

B. The first provides information without which the argument lacks force; the second states an

intermediate conclusion that is used to support a further conclusion.

C. The first describes a practice that the journalist seeks to defend; the second cites a likely

consequence of this practice.

D. The first states evidence bearing against the main conclusion of the argument; the second states that

conclusion.

E. Each provides evidence in support of an intermediate conclusion that supports a further conclusion

stated in the argument.

答案： A

题干分析：这记者说：每年竞选的这个时候，州政府会公布候选人的经济老底来证明自己符合执政的标准。其

中有一个已经公布了老底的人是一个很有希望的当地的商人 AB。之前一直有传言说 AB这个人之前公布的老底

不是他本人的。今年，他肯定要公布的，因为那些反对他候选的人一直都指出公布老底的必要性，这会成为候

选的一大障碍。

选项分析：第一段黑体字属于背景介绍，后来提出有 AB 这么一个人，他之前一直都被怀疑没有提供本人的经

济老底。第二段黑体字说今年他必须提供，并给出了一个理由。

A：第一个提供了信息，没有这个信息，作者的结论就不成立；第二个就是作者的结论。与之前的分析相符合，

正确。

B：第一个提供信息；第二个陈述了一个中间结论为了支持以后的一个结论。作者已经论断 AB这个人必须提供

老底，这就是结论，没有“中间结论”“最终结论”一说。排除。

C：第一个是作者同意的一个措施；第二个引用了这个措施导致的一个可能的后果。题干中不涉及

consequence，仅仅是通过交代一个背景信息，来得出一个结论。排除。

D：第一个提出了一个反对结论的论据；第二个是结论。与原文相左，排除。

E：两个都是为了证明最终结论的中间结论。莫名其妙，排除。

选 A

难度评级：三星（中级）

http://www.sharewithu.com/

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解题关键：找到两种原因的不同点

PREP1-092-削弱题型(GWD-3-Q38)

(24787-!-item-!-188;#058&001210)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409619&extra=

Kate: The recent decline in numbers of the Tennessee warbler, a North American songbird that

migrates each fall to coffee plantations in South America, is due to the elimination of the dense tree

cover that formerly was a feature of most South American coffee plantations.

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

dropping. This is a more likely explanation of the warbler's decline.

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

A. The numbers of the Baltimore oriole, a songbird that does not eat budworms but is as dependent on

South American coffee plantations as is the Tennessee warbler, are declining.

B. The spruce budworm population has dropped because of a disease that can infect budworms but not

Tennessee warblers.

C. The drop in the population of the spruce budworm is expected to be only temporary.

D. Many Tennessee warblers have begun migrating in the fall to places other than traditional coffee

plantations.

E. Although many North American songbirds have declined in numbers, no other species has

experienced as great a decline as has the Tennessee warbler.

答案： A

题干分析：有一种小鸟每年秋天都要飞到南美的咖啡园那里去，然后 kate 就说了，这种鸟现在都减少了，是

因为植被减少了呀！但是 scott 说，这种鸟喜欢吃的北美的一种小虫子，数量减少了，这才是小鸟数量减少的

原因！问削弱 scott

选项分析：A 有另一种不吃那种虫子的小鸟但是同样依靠南非咖啡园的植被，这种鸟也减少了。这是举另外一

个例子来反驳后者的观点，答案选 A

B这种虫子减少的原因和题干无关，排除。

C 这种虫子减少只是暂时的。这也是无关的啊，我们这里不讨论虫子减少的问题。

D 很多小鸟都开始像其他的地方迁徙了。。。这个讲的是另一种情况，也是无关的选项。

E 尽管北美的这种鸟减少了，但是其他的鸟都没有减少这么多。。。这个并不能说明就不是树木影响了 Tennessee

warbler，因此排除。

选 C

难度分级：三星

解题关键：这道题其实很简单，重要的是看清楚究竟是削弱谁，一定要注意啊~

PREP1-093-削弱题型(GWD-21-Q38 different type)

(24269-!-item-!-188;#058&000870)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409695&extra=

Because it was long thought that few people would watch lengthy televised political messages, most

televised political advertisements, like commercial advertisements, took the form of short messages.

Last year, however, one candidate produced a half-hour-long advertisement. At the beginning of the

half-hour slot a substantial portion of the viewing public had tuned in to that station. Clearly, then,

many more people are interested in lengthy televised political messages than was previously thought.

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

A. The candidate who produced the half-hour-long advertisement did not win election at the polls.

B. The half-hour-long advertisement was widely publicized before it was broadcast.

C. The half-hour-long advertisement was aired during a time slot normally taken by one of the most popular prime-time shows.

D. Most short political advertisements are aired during a wide range of programs in order to reach a

broad spectrum of viewers.

E. In general a regular-length television program that features debate about current political issues

depends for its appeal on the personal qualities of the program's moderator.

答案：C

题干分析：题目讲到，一般人们都觉得没什么人会看很长的政治性广告的嘛，所以这些广告就采用了短小的信

息。但是有一年一个候选人就播放了一段半小时的政治广告（看到这就乐了，这题目出的多怨念啊。）结果发现，

在这半小时刚开始的时候，很多人还调台跳过去了诶。于是就说原来大家对这么长的政治广告还挺有兴趣的嘛。

问削弱（一看题就知道问削弱，出题人很怨念。。。）

选项分析：A那个候选人没有赢得选举。。。这是个无关选项（笑。。。出题人真怨念）

B在播出之前，这段广告已经广为人知了。这个还是和人们有没有兴趣无关，排除

C 这个广告占用了一个很好看的节目平时播出的时间段。这个很容易明白是他因削弱，因为大家都是看看到时

间了就换台来看了嘛，打开一看，诶，怎么是这个人在做广告。。。（从这里还发现，可能这就是为什么出题人这

么怨念。。）

D 很多政治广告都是安排在一系列节目之间，这个是无关选项。

E 通常长电视节目收视率取决于主持人。不关竞选者的事情。我们并不知道题干中的长政治广告的主持人是好

还是不好。如果它的主持人很吸引观众，那么改选项有削弱作用，如果不吸引观众，那么反而是加强了。排除。

选 C

难度评级：三星

解题关键：看懂题意即可~这题其实不难~

PREP1-094-加强题型(GWD-17-Q39)

(25027-!-item-!-188;#058&001384)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409696&extra=

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

On the whole, scientists do their most creative work before age forty, a tendency that has been taken to

show that aging carries with it a loss of creative capacity. An alternative explanation is that by age forty

most scientists have worked in their field for fifteen or more years and that by then they have exhausted

the opportunity for creative work in that field. Supporting this explanation is the finding that

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the average age of recipients of scientific research grants is significantly greater than forty

B. a disproportionately large number of the scientists who produce highly creative work beyond age forty

entered their field at an older age than is common

C. many scientists temper their own expectations of what they can achieve in their research work by

their belief that their creativity will decline as they age

D. scientists who are older than forty tend to find more satisfaction in other activities, such as teaching

and mentoring, than they do in pursuing their own research

E. there is a similar diminution of creativity with age in nonscientific fields, such as poetry and musical

composition

答案：B

题干分析：大多数情况下，科学家都在 40 岁之前有很多发明创造。衰老会丧失创造力。但是有另一种解释，

40 岁以上的人都已经在这个领域工作了 15 年或者更多了，已经耗尽了所有的创造力了。问支持这个解释

选项分析：A获得研究奖项的人都是在 40 岁以上。。。这个只能说明 40 以上差不多就有创造了，无关，排除。

B 很大一部分在 40 岁以上还有发明创造的人都进入这个领域很晚。这个也就是说，他们在这个领域的时间会

比那些较早进入的人要短，也就是说，关键不是年龄，而是在这个领域工作的时间长短。是支持，选择 B。

C 很多人在规划自己的成就的时候都认为随着年龄，创造力会下降。这个是没有关系的，排除。

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D 很多 40 以上的人都会对自己的工作自满，因此就会不再追求进一步的研究。这个是削弱选项。排除

E 类似的创造力随着年纪下降的趋势在其他的领域也有发现。这个是支持了第一种假说，排除。

选 B

难度评级：三星

解题关键：要看清是加强哪一个命题！看清题是解题的第一步！

PREP1-095-削弱题型(GWD-9-24)

(28456-!-item-!-188;#058&003043)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409697&extra=

For similar cars and drivers, automobile insurance for collision damage has always cost more in

Greatport than in Fairmont. Police studies, however, show that cars owned by Greatport residents are,

on average, slightly less likely to be involved in a collision than cars in Fairmont. Clearly, therefore,

insurance companies are making a greater profit on collision-damage insurance in Greatport than in

Fairmont.

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

A. Repairing typical collision damage does not cost more in Greatport than in Fairmont.

B. There are no more motorists in Greatport than in Fairmont.

C. Greatport residents who have been in a collision are more likely to report it to their insurance

company than Fairmont residents are.

D. Fairmont and Greatport are the cities with the highest collision-damage insurance rates.

E. The insurance companies were already aware of the difference in the likelihood of collisions before the

publication of the police reports.

答案：A

题干分析：对于相同的车啊，G 城市的车祸保险总是比 F 城贵。警方通过调查呢，发现 G 城的车比较不容易被

卷入车祸，所以，保险公司在 G 城就比在 F 城赚得多。

问假设。

选项分析：A 取反 G 城修车比 F 城修车要贵。因为利润等于收入减成本嘛，所以成本提高了的话，就不一定收

入高了，是削弱。答案选 A。

B取反 G 城和 F 城一样多摩托。。。我们这里讨论的是车，不是摩托，排除。

C 取反 G 城人出了车祸和 F 城一样愿意向保险公司汇报。如果一样会同保险公司联系的话，就是说保险公司会

一样赔偿，这个就是加强了。排除。

D G and F 的最高车祸保险率不是最高的。。。这个是无关选项。排除。

E 保险公司在调查之前就发现了撞车的可能性的不同。无关选项。排除。

选 A

难度评级：三星

解题关键：读懂题干，对选项进行取反。

PREP1-096-削弱题型(GWD-28-Q17)

(28176-!-item-!-188;#058&002907)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409698&extra=

In the nation of Partoria, large trucks currently account for 6 percent of miles driven on Partoria’s roads

but are involved in 12 percent of all highway fatalities. The very largest trucks—those with three

trailers—had less than a third of the accident rate of single- and double-trailer trucks. Clearly, therefore,

one way for Partoria to reduce highway deaths would be to require shippers to increase their use of

triple-trailer trucks.

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

A. No matter what changes Partoria makes in the regulation of trucking, it will have to keep some smaller

roads off-limits to all large trucks.

B. So far only the best, most experienced drivers for Partorian trucking companies have been driving

triple-trailer trucks.

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

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

ten years.

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

legal payload of the largest of the single-trailer trucks.

答案：B

题干分析：P 这个国家，大卡车的行驶路程只有全国的 6%，但是重大事故率只有全国的 12%。而最大的卡车，

尤其是 3 节拖车的，发生事故的比例只有那些单节或者双节拖车卡车的不到三分之一。结论是：为了降低高速

公路的事故率，运输者应该多使用三节拖车的卡车。

问削弱。

选项分析：A无关选项

B 都是那些最有经验的人在开三截的卡车，因此车祸少和车市没关系的，是和司机的技术有关，他因削弱。选

B。

C 两只卡车相撞的事故很少有死亡。这个也是无关选项~排除。

D 卡车工业的安全率整体提高了。无关选项。排除。

E 讲允许运载的货物量，无关，排除。

选 B

难度评级： 两星

解题关键：挺简单的~找相关的嘛~

PREP1-097-评价题型(GWD 3-Q2)

(33058-!-item-!-188;#058&007111)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409699&extra=

Hunter: Hunters alone are blamed for the decline in Greenrock National Forest's deer population over

the past ten years. Yet clearly, black bears have also played an important role in this decline. In the

past ten years, the forest's protected black bear population has risen sharply, and examination of black

bears found dead in the forest during the deer hunting season showed that a number of them had

recently fed on deer.

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

A. It is the main conclusion of the argument.

B. It is an objection that has been raised against the main conclusion of the argument.

C. It is a judgment that the argument opposes.

D. It is a finding that the argument seeks to explain.

E. It provides evidence in support of the main conclusion of the argument.

答案：A

题干分析：这段话每句话的作用依次是：1）作者要反驳的观点；2）作者的结论；3）支持作者结论的论据。

由于没有标明哪句是 boldface，所以就每句话都分析下了。

PREP1-098-假设题型(GWD 28-Q29)

(32682-!-item-!-188;#058&006783)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409782&extra=

Early in the twentieth century, Lake Konfa became very polluted. Recently fish populations have

recovered as release of industrial pollutants has declined and the lake’s waters have become cleaner.Fears are now being voiced that the planned construction of an oil pipeline across the lake’s bottom

might revive pollution and cause the fish population to decline again. However, a technology for

preventing leaks is being installed. Therefore, provided this technology is effective, those fears are

groundless.

The argument depends on assuming which of the following?

A. Apart from development related to the pipeline, there will be no new industrial development around

the lake that will create renewed pollution in its waters.

B. There is no reason to believe that the leak-preventing technology would be ineffective when installed

in the pipeline in Lake Konfa.

C. The bottom of the lake does not contain toxic remnants of earlier pollution that will be stirred into the

water by pipeline construction.

D. Damage to the lake’s fish populations would be the only harm that a leak of oil from the pipeline

would cause.

E. The species of fish that are present in Lake Konfa now are the same as those that were in the lake

before it was affected by pollution.

答案：C

题干分析：K湖污染很严重，由于工业污染减少了因而鱼群的数量有所回升了,但是有一根海底的油管要建造，

这就有可能会对湖水造成污染使鱼群下降。但是有一种技术可以防止泄露。所以，如果这种技术是有效地，这

种危险就不存在了。问假设。

选项分析：A取反除去这根油管，还有其他的工业会造成湖水污染。这个和题干无关啊，排除。

B取反有理由相信这个防泄漏的技术是无效的。题中都说了有效了嘛，排除。

C 取反湖底还有其他的有毒的物质，如果建这条油管就会把以前的有毒物质露出来，还是会污染，这就削弱了

题目，

D 取反漏油的话不只会影响鱼的数量。。这个是无关选项嘛，排除。

E 取反现在湖里的鱼和上次污染前的鱼的种类是不一样的。无关选项，排除。

选 C

难度评级：四星

解题关键：要认真理解题干啊。

PREP1-099-归纳题型(GWD 12-Q22)

(29812-!-item-!-188;#058&004367)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409783&extra=

Denoma, a major consumer-electronics maker, had a sizable decline in sales revenue for its most recent

fiscal year. This result appears surprising, because electronics retailers report that although their

overall sales were considerably lower than in the previous year, their sales revenue from Denoma models

actually grew, largely thanks to some innovative and popular models that Denoma introduced.

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

A. Because of the need to educate the public about its new models’ capabilities, Denoma’s advertising

spending was higher than normal over the period.

B. For the period at issue, Denoma’s major competitors reported declines in revenue that were, in

percentage terms, greater than Denoma’s.

C. A significant proportion of Denoma’s revenue comes from making components for other

consumer-electronics manufacturers.

D. Unlike some of its major competitors, Denoma has no lines of business outside consumer electronics

to provide revenue when retail sales of consumer electronics are weak.

E. During the period, consumer-electronics retailers sold remaining units of Denoma’s superseded

models at prices that were deeply discounted from those models’ original prices.

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答案：C

题干分析：D 公司最近一年收入降了,尽管销售量下降了，但是销售收入其实上升了，因为他们公司

的一些工艺的创新。问解释为什么销售收入下降了。

选项分析：A因为要告诉大众他们的新的产品很好，所以广告费用上升了。这个不一定就会造成收入的下降。

B这段时间该公司的竞争对手都经历了销售下降，并且下降的更多。这个是无关选项，排除。

C D 公司主要是制造一种其他公司产品需要的某种零件，因此别的公司遭遇了销售下降之后就会造成 D 公司的

连锁下降。

D D 公司在零售很弱的时候没有其他的收入，这个也不一定会造成收入减少呀~

E 零售商把积压的 D 公司产品减价卖了。这个是零售商的问题，和制造商无关~排除。

选择 C

难度评级：四星

解题关键：挺绕的。。找一个最可能的吧。。。

PREP1-100-削弱题型(GWD 3-Q17)

(31888-!-item-!-188;#058&006228)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409784&extra=

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?

A. Even homeowners whose yards do not have water-conserving landscapes can conserve water by

installing water-saving devices in their homes.

B. A conventional landscape generally requires a much greater expenditure on fertilizer and herbicide

than does a water-conserving landscape.

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

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

landscaping.

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

combined.

答案：B

题干分析：小册子：为了保护水资源减少用水，可以把自己的院子的地形改成是节水型的地形。

批评者：节水的节省并不能抵消换成接水地形的开销，每个节水花园每年才节省不到 20 美金嘛。问削弱批评

者。

选项分析：A那些不换地形的家庭也可以通过换用节水器件来节约水。这个没什么关系，排除

B 传统的地形通常需要更多的肥料和杀虫剂，这个就指出了传统的也会很浪费钱啊，削弱了批评者的观点。

C 很大一部分人都住在没有院子的房子里。这个也是无关选项。

D 两种安装的费用一样，无关选项，排除。

E 有些家庭用来照顾花园的用水比其他的所有用处加起来都多。无关，排除。

选择 B

http://www.sharewithu.com/

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难度评级：三星

解题关键：看准是削弱哪一个人的观点。

PREP1-101-削弱题型(GWD 3-Q38/prep 2-6 different type)

(31700-!-item-!-188;#058&006145)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409785&extra

Two computer companies, Garnet and Renco, each pay Salcor to provide health insurance for their

employees. Because early treatment of high cholesterol can prevent strokes that would otherwise

occur several years later, Salcor encourages Garnet employees to have their cholesterol levels tested and

to obtain early treatment for high cholesterol. Renco employees generally remain with Renco only for a

few years, however. Therefore, Salcor lacks any financial incentive to provide similar encouragement to

Renco employees.

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

A. Early treatment of high cholesterol does not eliminate the possibility of a stroke later in life.

B. People often obtain early treatment for high cholesterol on their own.

C. Garnet hires a significant number of former employees of Renco.

D. Renco and Garnet have approximately the same number of employees.

E. Renco employees are not, on average, significantly younger than Garnet employees.

答案：C

题干分析：S公司给G和R两家公司提供健康保险，早期的胆固醇检查能防止中风，早期资料可以降低风险和花

费。R的员工在R时间不长，所以S没什么兴趣做R的生意。问削弱。

选项分析：

A：高胆固醇的早期治疗不会减少 stroke 在晚期发生的概率。这是无关选项。

B：人们经常自己接受高胆固醇的早期治疗。这个也是无关选项。

C：G 雇佣了大量 R 的员工，言外之意是反正 G 要求检查胆固醇，所以如果这些重复的人即便在 R 检查了也要

重新检查，所以干脆也可以给 R 的人检查，反正他们将来会去 G，这样就查两遍，赚两遍钱。所以是削弱。

D：R 和 G 有数量差不多的员工，无关。

E：平均来说，R 的员工不比 G 的员工年轻很多。是否年轻与结论无关

选 C

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：有点绕，想清楚什么是 financial incentive

PREP1-102-加强题型(GWD 1-Q15)

(29392-!-item-!-188;#058&004074)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409786&extra

In parts of South America, vitamin-A deficiency is a serious health problem, especially among children.

In one region, agriculturists hope to improve nutrition by encouraging farmers to plant a new variety of

sweet potato called SPK004 that is rich in betacarotene, which the body converts into vitamin A. The

plan has good chances of success, since sweet potato is a staple of the region’s diet and agriculture, and

the varieties currently grown contain little beta-carotene.

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

A. There are other vegetables currently grown in the region that contain more beta-carotene than the

currently cultivated varieties of sweet potato do.

B. The flesh of SPK004 differs from that of the currently cultivated sweet potatoes in color and texture,

so traditional foods would look somewhat different when prepared from SPK004.

C. For successful cultivation of SPK004, a soil significantly richer in nitrogen is needed than is needed for

the varieties of sweet potato currently cultivated in the region.

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

is.

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

答案：E

题干分析：一些南美国家孩子缺少维生素A，所以农业学家说可以鼓励农民多种植SPK004，一种富含维生素A

的食物，并且sweet potato是当地的主食，现在的品种缺乏维生素A，问支持计划会成功。ESPK004不会缺少

普通sweet potato的重要元素。言外之意是说SPK004 所有方面都比原来的好。

选项分析：

A：在这个地区还生长有其他的蔬菜，这些蔬菜中含有的 betacartoene 比现在所种植的 sweet potato 所含

有的 betacartoene 多。其他的蔬菜是无关项，排除。

B：SPK004 的 flesh 与目前培养的 sweet potatoes 在色泽和质地上不一样，所以如果用 SPK004 做传统的饭

的话，看起来多少有些不同是否有营养与看起来是否相同毫无关系。

C：如果想要成功种植 SPK004 的话，那么土壤中需要的含氮量要比种植目前的 sweet potatoes 的土壤中的

含氮量丰富。与含氮量无关。

D：没有其他种类的 sweet potatoes 比 PSK004 含有更多的 betacartoene。不比 SPK004 含有的多，但是只

要比目前种植的 sweet potatoes 含有的多就可以。所以这个选项不支持。

E：SKP004 不会缺少普通 sweet potato 的重要元素。言外之意是说 SPK004 所有方面都比原来的好，除了

betacartoene 比原来的多之外，其他的重要元素也不比其他的少，营养不会缺乏。正确选项。

选 E

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：清楚是怎样 improve nutrition，在补充 betacartoene 的同时，不减少其他的营养。

PREP1-103-归纳题型(GWD 6-Q28)

(31044-!-item-!-188;#058&005684)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409837&extra

Which of the following most logically completes the argument below?

According to promotional material published by the city of Springfield, more tourists stay in hotels in

Springfield than stay in the neighboring city of Harristown. A brochure from the largest hotel in

Harristown claims that more tourists stay in that hotel than stay in the Royal Arms Hotel in Springfield.

If both of these sources are accurate, however, the “Report on Tourism” for the region must be in error

in stating that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the average length of stay is longer at the largest hotel in Harristown than it is at the Royal Arms Hotel

B. there is only one hotel in Harristown that is larger than the Royal Arms Hotel

C. more tourists stay in hotels in Harristown than stay in the Royal Arms Hotel

D. the Royal Arms Hotel is the largest hotel in Springfield

E. the Royal Arms Hotel is the only hotel in Springfield

答案：E

题干分析：S公布游客呆在S的酒店比呆在H的多。H却公布呆在H的酒店比呆在S的RA酒店多。如果大家说得都

对，那么是下面一定是错误的是？

选项分析：

A： 在 H 的最大的酒店逗留的时间比在 RA hotel 逗留的时间长。逗留时间长短与游客人数无关。

B：在 H 只有一家 hotel 比 RA hotel 大。无关选项。

C：在 H 酒店的游客比在 RA hotel 的游客多。即使错误也可能出现题目中的结果。

D：RA hotel 是 S 最大的酒店。与酒店大小无关。

E：R 是 S 唯一的酒店。言外之意是说 S 只有一个酒店 R，只能呆在那里。这是不可能的，S 如果只有一家旅

馆的话，还比 H 中最大的旅馆的游客少，不能解释 S 城的游客比 H 城的游客多。所以是正确答案。

选 E

难度评级：四星（中级）

解题关键：看清楚是 must be in error in stating .

PREP1-104-归纳题型(GWD 5-Q38)

(24883-!-item-!-188;#058&001256)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409838&extra

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?

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

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

C. Pollutants other than nitrogen dioxide that are emitted by automobiles have also been significantly

reduced in Donia since 1993.

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

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

working temperature.

答案：E

题干分析：N是汽车尾气的污染物，C转换器用来减少N的排放。D城市要求从1993年开始所有汽车必须安装C

转换器。但是虽然新车很多，但是N排放从1993年开始并没减少多少。问为什么？

选项分析：

A：在 D 的首都 1993 年前产的车比 1993 年后产的车多。1993 年前的车的使用量与一氧化氮的排放的转化没

有直接的关系。

B：自从 1993 年以来，在 D 过每年卖出的新车的数量有所减少。并没有直接提到一氧化碳排放的转化。

C：汽车排放的除了一氧化碳之玩的污染物自从 1993 年之后也大幅下降了。无法解释。

D：在 1993 年生产的车也安装了 C 转换器。这样的话，应该一氧化氮的排放量更少了才对，所以无法解释。

E：C 转换器需要特殊温度才能工作，但是 D 城市的汽车旅程较短，根本没有达到特殊温度。所以 C 转换器没

什么效用。能够解释结论，正确

选 E

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：找到两种原因的不同点

PREP1-105-加强题型(GWD 6-Q15)

(29298-!-item-!-188;#058&004042)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409839&extra

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

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

C. The capuchins rarely rub their bodies with the millipedes except during the rainy season, when

mosquito populations are at their peak.

D. Although the capuchins eat several species of insects, they do not eat the type of millipede they use

to rub on their bodies.

E. The two insect-repelling chemicals in the secretions of the millipedes are carcinogenic for humans but

do not appear to be carcinogenic for capuchins.

答案：C

题干分析：猴子经常往自己身上抓一种虫子，因为虫子而已分泌2种化学物质用来驱蚊。所以科学家认为猴子

往自己身上抓虫子是为了保护自己免受蚊子骚扰。问支持？

选项分析：

A：一个 M 经常能在多个猴子身上传，所有的猴子都抓这个虫子。无关选项。

B：取走蚊子的两种化学物质不技能驱走蚊子，还能驱走其他的昆虫。无关。

C：猴子很少会往身上抓虫子，除了在雨季，而雨季蚊子数量最多。因为只在蚊子最多的时候往身上抓虫子，

说明是为了驱赶蚊子。支持结论。

D：尽管猴子吃很多昆虫，但是他们不吃这种往身上抓的昆虫。不吃不代表能驱蚊子。

E：能驱蚊的两种化学物质在人类身上会致癌，但是在猴子身上就不会致癌。是否致癌无关。

选 C

难度评级：二星

解题关键：确定支持的对象的什么，无关选项都要排除。

PREP1-106-归纳题型(GWD 28-Q32)

(31188-!-item-!-188;#058&005724)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409840&extra=

Until now, only injectable vaccines against influenza have been available. They have been used

primarily by older adults, who are at risk for complications from influenza. A new vaccine administered

in a nasal spray has proven effective in preventing influenza in children. Since children are significantly

more likely than adults to contract and spread influenza, making the new vaccine widely available for

children will greatly reduce the spread of influenza across the population.

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

A. If a person receives both the injectable and the nasal-spray vaccine, the two vaccines do not interfere

with each other.

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

C. Government subsidies have kept the injectable vaccine affordable for all older adults.

D. Of the older adults who contract influenza, relatively few contract it from children with influenza.

E. Many parents would be more inclined to have their children vaccinated against influenza if the

vaccination did not require an injection.

答案：E

题干分析：老年人很容易感染流感。小孩子更容易感染和传播流感，新发明了一种疫苗不用 inject 就可以接种，

说这种新疫苗能使整体的疫情得到大幅改善，问加强。

选项分析：只要找到一个选项能说明新疫苗能有效减少患病人数就行了。

A 属于无关选项，并没有说明两种药的混合药效跟加强原文结论有什么关系。

B 既无加强也无削弱。

C 无关选项。Affordable 和控制整体流感疫情没有关系。

D 削弱了原文结论。既然老人很少是从年轻人那感染的流感，那么新的疫苗根本就不会明显减轻整体疫情了。

E 为正确答案。新发明的药剂可以使更多的孩子 vaccinated,而孩子又更容易 contract 和 spread，所以如控

制了孩子的流感病情就可以减少整个人群的流感病情。

选 E

难度评级：三星

解题关键：找到新疫苗、孩子与老人之间的联系

PREP1-108-评价题型(GWD 7-Q41)

(32122-!-item-!-188;#058&006354)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409893&extra=

Magazine Publisher: Our magazine does not have a liberal bias. It is true that when a book review we

had commissioned last year turned out to express distinctly conservative views, we did not publish it

until we had also obtained a second review that took a strongly liberal position. Clearly, however, our

actions demonstrate not a bias in favor of liberal views but rather a commitment to a balanced

presentation of diverse opinions.

Determining which of the following would be most useful in evaluating the cogency of the magazine

publisher's response?

A. Whether any other magazines in which the book was reviewed carried more than one review of the

book

B. Whether the magazine publishes unsolicited book reviews as well as those that it has commissioned

C. Whether in the event that a first review commissioned by the magazine takes a clearly liberal position

the magazine would make any efforts to obtain further reviews

D. Whether the book that was the subject of the two reviews was itself written from a clearly conservative or a clearly liberal point of view

E. Whether most of the readers of the magazine regularly read the book reviews that the magazine

publishes

答案：C

题干分析：一个杂志辩解说自己并没有言论偏见。去年有一本书，他的观点是相对 conservative 的，于是我们

等待知道有了 liberal 的观点才出版，所以我们并不是更偏向于 liberal views 而是希望观点能有一个 balance。

问衡量。

选项分析：衡量题的解题关键是找到一个选项，加强削弱都可以。要做到的就是排除所有无关选项。

A为无关选项，其他 magazines 的做法跟本杂志没有任何关系。

B为无关选项，出版 unsolicited book 的做法并不能说明该杂志没有偏见，因为可能 unsolicited books 可能

即有 liberal views 也有 conservative views。

C 为正确选项。如果杂志不管接收到的是不是 liberal 观点都会等到有不同观点之后再发表的话，就说明肯定没

有 bias。

D 为无关选项，的观点写的是否明确无法判断出杂志是否存在偏见。

E 为无关选项，书的读者是否阅读杂志出版的书跟杂志是否存在偏见无关。

难度评级：四星

解题关键：明确思路，排除与之无关的选项

PREP1-109-削弱题型(GWD 29-Q27 different type)

(30048-!-item-!-188;#058&004735)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409894&extra=

Though sucking zinc lozenges has been promoted as a treatment for the common cold, research has

revealed no consistent effect. Recently, however, a zinc gel applied nasally has been shown to greatly

reduce the duration of colds. Since the gel contains zinc in the same form and concentration as the

lozenges, the greater effectiveness of the gel must be due to the fact that cold viruses tend to

concentrate in the nose, not the mouth.

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

A. Experimental subjects who used the zinc gel not only had colds of shorter duration but also had less

severe symptoms than did those who used a gel that did not contain zinc.

B. The mechanism by which zinc affects the viruses that cause the common cold has not been

conclusively established.

C. To make them palatable, zinc lozenges generally contain other ingredients, such as citric acid, that

can interfere with the chemical activity of zinc.

D. No zinc-based cold remedy can have any effect unless it is taken or applied within 48 hours of the

initial onset of cold symptoms.

E. Drug-company researchers experimenting with a nasal spray based on zinc have found that it has

much the same effect on colds as the gel does.

答案：C

题干分析：有两种治流感的药，一种是 suck 的 zinc，一种是用在鼻腔里的 zinc，但是后者效果更好，而两者

的 zinc 含量化学组成都是完全一样的，所以结论是病毒大部分都集中在鼻子里所以才导致后者效果好。问削弱。

选项分析： 只要找到一个条件能说明有其他的东西能影响前者的药效就行了。

A为无关比较，比较了 zinc gel 和 gel that did not contain zinc 的药效区别，无关。

B为无关选项，说 zinc 如何影响病毒的具体机制还没弄明白，同样解释不了两种药为什么药效有差别。

C 为正确答案。C 说明 lozenges 里面其实含有很多其他的物质可以削弱 zinc 的药效，所以不一定是因为病毒

鼻子里更多才导致 gel 效果好的，从而削弱。

D 为无关选项。No zinc-based cold remedy，明显和我们要反驳的结论无关嘛。

E 应该是 strengthen 了原文结论。既然两种药在实验中药效是相同的，那么后者好估计就是因为病毒都在鼻

子里所以杀的多效果显著。

选 C

难度评级：四星

解题关键：找到一个能说明影响药效的其他因素即可。

PREP1-110-削弱题型(GWD 7-Q17)

(30658-!-item-!-188;#058&005491)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409895&extra=

Of patients over 65 years old who survived coronary bypass surgery—a procedure widely prescribed for

people with heart disease—only 75 percent benefited from the surgery. Thus it appears that for one in

four such patients, the doctors who advised them to undergo this surgery, with its attendant risks and

expense, were more interested in an opportunity to practice their skills and in their fee than in helping

the patient.

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

A. Many of the patients who receive coronary bypass surgery are less than 55 years old.

B. Possible benefits of coronary bypass surgery include both relief from troubling symptoms and

prolongation of life.

C. Most of the patients in the survey decided to undergo coronary bypass surgery because they were

advised that the surgery would reduce their risk of future heart attacks.

D. The patients over 65 years old who did not benefit from the coronary bypass surgery were as fully

informed as those who did benefit from the surgery as to the risks of the surgery prior to undergoing it.

E. The patients who underwent coronary bypass surgery but who did not benefit from it were medically

indistinguishable, prior to their surgery, from the patients who did benefit.

答案：E

题干分析：做了手术的人只有 75%受益了，所以医生如果已经知道了术后风险还劝你做手术的话根本就不是为

了你之后能恢复健康考虑，而只是想练练手或者赚钱。问削弱。

选项分析：削弱的话就是要找出一个选项来证明医生并不是在已知手术不能成功时还让病人接受手术。

A为无关选项，原题中讨论的是 65 岁以上的人人做手术会咋样。

B为无关选项，医生黑不黑和手术的 benefits 具体效果没有关系。

C 有些支持的意味，好像医生不告诉他们有 25%的人会 suffer 只说动手术的好处，变相说明了医生很坏，支持

原文结论。

D 既不削弱也不支持，医生肯定得通知病人风险，但他是不是明知手术会失败还让你做就不知道了。

E 正确。原题说 E 刚好说明了在手术前医生是无法分辨出那些病人能够 benefit 哪些不能 benefit 的，所以他

们肯定得一视同仁，都得让你做手术。所以就不存在医生让你做手术是想黑你的说法了。

选 E

难度评级：五星（干扰选项较多）

解题关键：应该正确判断出解题关键点，从而达到有效的削弱。要从医生是否是故意让病人动注定失败的手术

这个点出发。

PREP1-111-加强题型(GWD 30-Q27 different type)

(30514-!-item-!-188;#058&005454)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409896&extra=

Personnel officer: The exorbitant cost of our health-insurance benefits reflects the high dollar amount

of medical expenses incurred by our employees. Employees who are out of shape, as a group, have

higher doctor bills and longer hospital stays than do their colleagues who are fit. Therefore, since we

must reduce our health-insurance costs, we should offer a rigorous fitness program of jogging and weight lifting to all employees, and require employees who are out of shape to participate.

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

A. The medical expenses incurred by fit people who participate in a program of jogging and weight lifting

are less than those incurred by fit people who do not participate in such a program.

B. More otherwise fit people are injured by participating in rigorous jogging and weight-lifting programs

than are injured by participating in moderate jogging and weight-lifting programs.

C. The likelihood of incurring medical expenses is slightly greater for people who participate in fitness

programs offered by their employers than it is for people who participate in programs offered

commercially.

D. Moderate fitness programs increase the average person's fitness to the same extent that rigorous

fitness programs do.

E. More health problems and injuries are the result of mandatory participation in a fitness program than

are the result of voluntary participation.

答案：A

题干分析：体型失衡的比匀称的花费公司更多的保险。那么，提供减肥计划来并让体型失衡的人参加，以减少公司的保险费。问加强。

选项分析：

A. 有运动的人医疗花费比不运动的少。支持了运动可以减少医疗费用。

B. 削弱。说 fitness program导致的是 injury 而不是让人变健康

C. 明显无关

D. 削弱。moderate 和 rigorous 导致相同的结果，那就没必要用 rigorous 的 program

E. 削弱。原因同 B，说 fitness program 导致的是 injury 而不是让人变健康

选 A

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：排除法可较准确选出正确答案

PREP1-112-削弱题型(GWD 8-Q38)

(32826-!-item-!-188;#058&006832)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409897&extra=

Unless tiger hunting decreases, tigers will soon be extinct in the wild. The countries in which the tigers'

habitats are located are currently debating joint legislation that would ban tiger hunting. Thus, if these

countries can successfully enforce this legislation, the survival of tigers in the wild will be ensured.

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

A. assumes without sufficient warrant that a ban on tiger hunting could be successfully enforced

B. considers the effects of hunting on tigers without also considering the effects of hunting on other

endangered animal species

C. fails to take into account how often tiger hunters are unsuccessful in their attempts to kill tigers

D. neglects to consider the results of governmental attempts in the past to limit tiger hunting

E. takes the removal of an impediment to the tigers' survival as a guarantee of their survival

答案：E

题干分析：除非减少 hunting，否则野生老虎很多就会灭绝。一个地方准备立法禁止 hunting。如果这个顺利

执行，老虎的生存就会有保障了。 问削弱

选项分析：

A项易错选。此处须分清既定前提条件

A:说这个法令能够执行没有得到保证。 这个选项很有迷惑性！但注意，这里这个法令能执行就是一个既定前提，题干中也说“如果能执行，才能怎样怎样”所以，这个假设不应被挑战。这个选项属于无端攻击论证中的

假定，对其取非也不能推倒原论证

B：无关（other animal）

C：无关（how often）

D：无关（in the past）

E：说把一个对老虎生存的阻碍因素的消除实为保证其生存的因素。此项正确

选 E

难度评级：四星（较难）

解题关键：认清结论的既定前提条件，避免落入陷阱

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409974&extra=

Outbreaks of Rift Valley fever occur irregularly in East Africa, several years apart. When outbreaks do

occur, they kill thousands of cattle. A livestock vaccine against the disease exists but is rarely used. It

is too expensive for farmers to use routinely, and since it is not effective until a month after vaccination,

administering it after an outbreak begins helps very little. Nevertheless, experts predict that use of the

vaccine will increase significantly within the next few years.

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

A. Rift Valley fever is spread by mosquitoes, but each outbreak is so widespread that it is impractical to

control it by using insecticides.

B. When an outbreak of Rift Valley fever occurs, unaffected countries often refuse to import livestock

from the countries affected by the outbreak.

C. It would take less than a month for producers of the vaccine to adjust their production operations to

cope with a large increase in demand.

D. Many cattle farmers in East Africa are nomadic or live in remote villages, and such farmers, who have

little access to modern veterinary medicine, are particularly hard hit by outbreaks of Rift Valley fever.

E. Recently published research has shown that certain identifiable climatic conditions are almost

invariably followed, within two to five months, by an outbreak of Rift Valley fever.

答案：A

题干分析：题目说 疫苗很少被使用，一是因为日常使用太贵了，二是因为在注射疫苗一个月后该疫苗才能起到

效果，那么当瘟疫爆发后在注射就没什么用了。（即前提为，要么日常使用疫苗，要么就只能在瘟疫爆发后注射

疫苗）紧接着转折，现在专家预测在未来，该疫苗的使用将会大大增加（结论）。问专家预测的理由。

选项分析：如何解释专家的预测呢，思路是 疫苗可以在其他前提下注射，提前预付瘟疫。

A： fever 是由蚊子传播的，但是每一次的爆发都如此广泛以至于使用杀虫剂是没用的。杀虫剂纯属无关词，

改选项对结论的成立没用任何作用。

B： 当 fever 爆发后，其他国家拒绝从遭受瘟疫的国家进口牲畜。 这个描写 fever 爆发的后果，与结论完全无

关。

C： 该选项有点迷惑，它说 即使疫苗需求大量增加，也不需要一个月就能调节疫苗的生产以应对大规模的需求。

看似对结论有加强作用，其实无关。

D： 该选项说的是那些不会被 fever 感染的牲畜，这些牲畜 对结论没有加强作用

E： 一些 identifiable 可识别的天气情况经常伴随着 Rift Valley fever 的爆发。关键词为 identifiable 和

outbreak. 这说明了瘟疫的爆发也是有标志的，那么农民可以根据标志，也就是特定的天气预测瘟疫的爆

发情况，从而提前使用疫苗，那么疫苗的使用将会增加。

选 A

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：排除不靠谱的选项，找到解释结论的合理原因

PREP1-115-评价题型(T-3-Q29)

(24593-!-item-!-188;#058&001109)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409975&extra=

The emission of sulfur dioxide when high-sulfur coal is burned is restricted by law. New coal-burning

plants usually comply with the law by installing expensive equipment to filter sulfur dioxide from their

emissions. These new plants could save money by installing instead less expensive cleaning equipment

that chemically removes most sulfur from coal before combustion.

http://www.sharewithu.com/

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Which of the following, if known, would be most relevant to evaluating the claim above about how new

coal-burning plants could save money?

A. Whether existing oil-burning plants are required to filter sulfur dioxide from their emissions

B. Whether the expense of installing the cleaning equipment in a new plant is less than the expense of

installing the cleaning equipment in an older plant

C. Whether the process of cleaning the coal is more expensive than the process of filtering the emissions

D. Whether lawful emissions of sulfur dioxide from coal-burning plants are damaging the environment

E. Whether existing plants that use the filtering equipment could replace this equipment with the

cleaning equipment and still compete with new plants that install the cleaning equipment

答案：C

题干分析：两种减少 sulfur dioxide 排放的方法。一是使用贵得设备，可以从尾气中过滤掉 sulfur dioxide， 二

是使用不那么贵的设备，可以从煤中分离掉 sulfur。结论，用第二种方法会省钱。评价结论，寻找 gap。 前

提是 设备的价格比较，结论是整个过程的成本比较。正确选项应该是关于这两种方法的某种成本的比较。

选项分析：

A： 是否现在 oil-burning plants 需要过滤 sulfur dioxide。 无关选项，因为结论关于 coal-burning plants。

B： 是否在新工厂中安装清洁设备比在旧工厂中安装清洁设备要便宜。看似迷幻，其实无关，关于旧工厂和新

工厂的比较与结论是没有关系的，结论是关于两种方法的比较。提醒各位童鞋要看清选项，不是任何比较

在这里都是正确答案。

C： 是否清洁煤的过程（即第二种方法）比过滤尾气的方法（即第一种方法）要更贵。回答为“是”的话，第

二种方法的成本增加，则削弱结论。回答为“否”的话，则加强结论。

D： 是否法定的 sulfur dioxide 排放量是损害环境的，完全无关选项。

E： 是否现存的使用过滤设备的工厂能用清洁设备取代这个过滤设备，并且与安装了清洁设备的新工厂竞争。

无关选项

选 C

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：寻找关键词和 gap

PREP1-116-评价题型(T-9-Q18 different type)

(30096-!-item-!-188;#058&005070)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409976&extra=

The growing popularity of computer-based activities was widely expected to result in a decline in

television viewing, since it had been assumed that people lack sufficient free time to maintain current

television-viewing levels while spending increasing amounts of free time on the computer. That

assumption, however, is evidently false: in a recent mail survey concerning media use, a very large

majority of respondents who report increasing time spent per week using computers report no change in

time spent watching television.

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

A. Whether the survey collected information about the amount of money respondents spent on free-time

media use

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

答案：E

题干分析： 以电脑为基础的活动的流行将会导致看电视的下降，因为我们假设人们缺乏足够的 free time 在

维持现在看电视的水平的情况下还能增加话在电脑上的 free time。紧接着转折，但是这个假设是错误的（文

章结论）。因为最近调查显示，很大一部分回应者在增加用电脑的时间（time）的同时维持看电视水平不变。

Gap： free time 和 time （其实很容易被忽略的点）。 评价题

选项分析：

A , 是否该调查收集了回应者花在休闲时间媒体使用的钱数。Money 与结论完全无关

B， 是否那些很少或从不使用电脑的人们，看电视的时间减少了。很少或从不使用电脑的人属于无关群体，他

们看电视的时间多少与结论无关。

C， 是否当人们花在电脑使用上的时间增加了，人们看的电视节目类型也随之评价。又是一个八竿子打不着的

选项。

D， 是否调查中的电脑所有人中很大一部分每周花在电脑上的时间增加了。这个对结论不能有加强或者削弱作

用。因为结论的前提本来就是 那些人花在电脑上的时间增加了。

E， 是否调查中的回应者们所说的时间包括了用电脑工作的时间。正确选项，点出来 time 和 free time 的区

别。如果回应者说的时间包括工作时间，那么即使整体用电脑的时间增加了，也不能说明使用电脑的 free

time 增加了，对结论就削弱了。如果不包括，则加强。

选 C

难度评级：三星级（中级）

解题关键：找准 gap 和关键词

PREP1-117-假设题型(GWD 3-Q32)

(30804-!-item-!-188;#058&005538)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=409977&extra=

Newspaper editorial:

In an attempt to reduce the crime rate, the governor is getting tough on criminals and making prison

conditions harsher. Part of this effort has been to deny inmates the access they formerly had to

college-level courses. However, this action is clearly counter to the governor's ultimate goal, since after

being released from prison, inmates who had taken such courses committed far fewer crimes overall

than other inmates.

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

A. 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.

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

C. 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.

D. Taking high school level courses in prison has less effect on an inmate's subsequent behavior than

taking college-level courses does.

E. The governor's ultimate goal actually is to gain popularity by convincing people that something

effective is being done about crime.

答案：C

题干分析：为了减少犯罪率，监狱长对罪犯和监狱的状况的更加严格把控。其中一项措施，就是以前罪犯可以参加大学课程，现在给取消了，不让他们上了。

但是呢，实际上这个做法是有悖于监狱长的最终目标的。释放后，在监狱里上过这些课程的人，出狱以后犯罪率都比没上过的人要低很多。

问题是，这个结论是基于怎样的假设？

选项分析：找假设，先看选项是否相关，再把剩下的选项先假定为真，一个个带进去看是否能支持这个结论。

A：双重否定，有点绕。意思是不让罪犯上课不能阻止他们犯罪。双重否定等于肯定，就是说上课可以阻止犯

罪。题干中说在监狱里上过这些课程的人，出狱以后犯罪率都比没上过的人要低很多，也就是说上课是可以阻

止犯罪的。实际上 A选项就是把这个意思重复了一遍，没有起到任何加强的作用，也就无法称其为假设，排除。

B：有前科的人比普通人更加容易犯罪。这个选项很容易排除。分清楚比较对象就行了。题干里比较的是“上

过课的罪犯”和“没上过课的罪犯”，而这个选项比较的是“罪犯”和“普通人”，比较对象都错了，肯定没法

支持结论了

C：这个选项否定了一个观点：“选择参加这些课的人本来就比不参加的人犯罪率低”。选项本身比较绕，我们

把它取非，就是“选择参加这些课的人本来就比不参加的人犯罪率低”。把这个意思带到题干中去理解，那么就

说明参不参加这个课程对犯罪率就没有影响了，题干中说“这个做法有悖于监狱长的最终目标”就不成立了，

因为实际上这个监狱长是否这样做他的目标都可以实现。题干中的结论无法推出，那么这个取非后的说法显然

就是错误的了，反言之，这个选项就是正确的。因为否定了这个说法，恰好就支持了题干中的结论。

D：这个和 B的错误类似，也是比较对象的错误。题干中比较的是“上课的”和“没上课”的，D 比较的是“上

高中课程的”和“上大学课程的”，比较对象错误，排除

E：这个选项说，最终目标是监狱长要说服人民群众他们正在做一些有效的事情来降低犯罪率。这个目标实现

了没有，我们无从考证。也许群众不知道在监狱里上过这些课程的人，出狱以后犯罪率都比没上过的人要低很

多。那监狱长的目标还是有可能会实现。所以说这个选项的真实性无法确定，不能选。

选 C

难度评级：四星（较难）

解题关键：取非，分清楚题干的比较对象和题目中的比较对象

PREP1-118-假设题型(GWD 18-Q30)

(30900-!-item-!-188;#058&005643)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410009&extra=

The ancient Nubians inhabited an area in which typhus occurs, yet surprisingly few of their skeletons

show the usual evidence of this disease. The skeletons do show deposits of tetracycline, an antibiotic

produced by a bacterium common in Nubian soil. This bacterium can flourish on the dried grain used

for making two staples of the Nubian diet, beer and bread. Thus, tetracycline in their food probably

explains the low incidence of typhus among ancient Nubians.

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

A. Infectious diseases other than typhus to which the ancient Nubians were exposed are unaffected by

tetracycline.

B. Tetracycline is not rendered ineffective as an antibiotic by exposure to the processes involved in

making bread and beer.

C. Typhus cannot be transmitted by ingesting bread or beer contaminated with the infectious agents of

this disease.

D. Bread and beer were the only items in the diet of the ancient Nubians which could have contained

tetracycline.

E. Typhus is generally fatal.

答案：C

题干分析：古巴比伦人住在一个很容易感染伤寒的地方，但是基本上他们的骨架上都没有出现感染伤寒留下的痕迹。

后面又说了，他们的骨架上有四环素的沉积物，四环素是一种用巴比伦土壤里的细菌做成的抗生素，而这种细

菌会在一种谷物里繁殖，这种谷物一般被巴比伦人用来做两种食物：啤酒和面包。

然后就得出了结论，正是因为这种抗生素的存在，才让古巴比伦人避免了感染风寒。

问题是找前提假设

选项分析：找假设，先看选项是否相关，再把剩下的选项先假定为真，一个个带进去看是否能支持这个结论。

A：古巴比伦人可能会得的除了风寒以外的感染病，四环素都不起作用。题目的意思是要说明四环素和风寒之

间的关系。和别的感染病没有关系。所以这个选项是无关的。

B：在制作面包和啤酒的过程中，四环素不会失效。这就排除了一个疑虑，确保古巴比伦通过喝啤酒和吃面包

确实能得到有效的免疫，所以支持了题干中的说法，正确。我们也可以通过取非来确认，取非以后就是在制作

面包和啤酒的过程中，四环素会失效，这就削弱了题干中的推理，所以取非之前的说法是正确的。

C：这个选项说，古巴比伦人不会因为吃了受到病毒污染过的食物而感染上伤寒。这个选项实际上是无关选项，

因为题干中关注的是“古巴比伦人通过食物得以对伤寒免疫”这个说法是否正确，没提到过吃了受到病毒污染

过的食物会怎样，无关，排除

D：说面包和啤酒是巴比伦人的食物中唯一包含四环素的。这个也无关。因为关键是“四环素与免疫”之间的

关系，跟别的食物里是否有四环素没有关系。

E：风寒是致命的。这个就更加没有关系了，是否致命与如何免疫没有任何关系，一眼就能排除。

选 C

难度评级：二级（简单）

解题关键：快速找到题干中的关键信息，排除无关选项

PREP1-119-假设题型(GWD 17-Q30)

(28734-!-item-!-188;#058&003375)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410010&extra=

In a study conducted in Pennsylvania, servers in various restaurants wrote “Thank you” on randomly

selected bills before presenting the bills to their customers. Tips on these bills were an average of three

percentage points higher than tips on bills without the message. Therefore, if servers in Pennsylvania

regularly wrote “Thank you” on restaurant bills, their average income from tips would be significantly

higher than it otherwise would have been.

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

A. The “Thank you” messages would have the same impact on regular patrons of a restaurant as they

would on occasional patrons of the same restaurant.

B. Regularly seeing “Thank you” written on their bills would not lead restaurant patrons to revert to their

earlier tipping habits.

C. The written “Thank you” reminds restaurant patrons that tips constitute a significant part of the

income of many food servers.

D. The rate at which people tip food servers in Pennsylvania does not vary with how expensive a

restaurant is.

E. Virtually all patrons of the Pennsylvania restaurants in the study who were given a bill with “Thank

you” written on it left a larger tip than they otherwise would have.

答案：B

题干分析：说是有一个调查，在宾州的一些餐厅的侍者会随机的在一些账单上写下“Thank you”，然后再把账

单给顾客。

结果呢，用这些账单的得到的小费，比没有“Thank you”的账单得到的小费平均要高出 3%.

然后就得出了结论，说如果这些侍者经常性的在账单上写“Thank you”，他们的小费收入会比不写的时候高出

很多。

问支持这个结论的假设。

选项分析：找假设，先看选项是否相关，再把剩下的选项先假定为真，一个个带进去看是否能支持这个结论。

A：对同一间餐馆来说，“Thank you”账单对常客和偶尔来的顾客都能有同样的效果。这个选项比较有迷惑性，

为了更好的检验，我们把它取非来看看：“Thank you”账单对常客和偶尔来的顾客并没有同样的效果。但是有

一点要注意了，一个餐厅的顾客不可能都是常客，肯定有偶尔来的顾客，只要这些顾客会多给小费，题干中的

结论就是正确的。所以说，A 这个选项成立与否，对题干结论没有影响，所以排除。

B：经常看到“Thank you”账单不会导致顾客们不再给出较多的小费。还是取非：经常看到“Thank you”账

单，顾客们就不会再给较多的小费了。这个就对结论有影响了，因为这个情况是针对所有顾客而言的。所以说

取非以后会削弱题干的结论，那么 B 选项这个说法就是加强题干结论了，正确

C：“Thank you”提醒顾客们，小费是很多侍者收入中的的一个重要部分。这个是无关选项。题干中想说明的是

“经常写 Thank you”和“小费收入增加”之间的关系，这个选项没有与此没有任何解释或支持削弱的关系，

排除

D：在宾州，人们增加小费的比率不会随着食物的贵贱而改变。这个说法正确与否同样对说明“经常写 Thank

you”和“小费收入增加”之间的关系没有任何的影响。无关。

E：在这个调查中，所有收到“Thank you”账单的顾客都给出了比正常情况下要高的小费。题干结论是要把这

个情况推广从随机推广到一般，再次重复调查中的结果对此没有起到任何作用，是对题干本身的重复，排除。

选 B

难度评级：三级（中级）

解题关键：找出题干结论说明的是哪两者之间的关系。分清“常客”，“偶尔来的顾客”，“全体顾客”之间的关

系——GMAT 很爱玩这种“部分和整体”的游戏，好几题都是这样的，小心别被绕晕。

PREP1-120-归纳题型(GWD 8-Q40)

(32170-!-item-!-188;#058&006359)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410011&extra=

From 1973 to 1976, total United States consumption of cigarettes increased 3.4 percent, and total sales

of chewing tobacco rose 18.0 percent. During the same period, total United States population

increased 5.0 percent.

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

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

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

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

1976.

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

tobacco.

E. A large percentage of United States smokers switched from cigarettes to chewing tobacco between

1973 and 1976.

答案：B

题干分析：1973年到1976年，美国人消费香烟的总量增长了3..4%,而chewing tobacco的销售量增长了18%。

在相同的时间段内，美国人口总量增加了 5%。

问如果上面说的都是真的，可以推出下面哪个结论？

选项分析：推断题，看清楚前提找结论。这题主要是弄清楚几个关系和数学公式。

A：美国的烟草商在 1976 年比 1973 年的利润高。这个不一定。因为利润=单个产品利润\*销量，我们不知道

单个产品利润是多了还是少了，所以没法决定。错

B：平均每人香烟消费量，1976 年比 1973 年少。做一下除法，很容易比较出来，是对的。

C：美国不抽烟的人在 1973 年和 1976 年之间有略微的减少。我们只知道总人口的变化和香烟的总消费量，这

个推不出来。错。

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D：cigarettes 的盈利比 chewing tobacco 少。和 A 一样的原因，不知道二者的单独利润分别有什么变化，推

不出来。

E：1973 年到 1976 年之间，很大一部分的美国烟民从买 cigarettes 转向了买 chewing tobacco。从总人口

和两种烟草的消费量无法推出这个变化。还有很多种其他的可能，比如是新增加的烟民消费 chewing tobacco，

原来买 cigarettes 的人还是买 cigarettes。

选 B

难度评级：二级（简单）

解题关键：知道利润=单个产品利润\*销量这个公式基本就不会错了。

PREP1-121-假设题型(GWD 23-Q40)

(32730-!-item-!-188;#058&006786)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410012&extra=

Political advocacy groups have begun to use information services to disseminate information that is then

accessed by the public via personal computer. Since many groups are thus able to bypass traditional

news sources, whose reporting is selective, and to present their political views directly to the public,

information services present a more balanced picture of the complexities of political issues than any

traditional news source presents.

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

A. Information services are accessible to enough people to ensure that political advocacy groups can use

these services to reach as large a percentage of the public as they could through traditional news

sources.

B. People could get a thorough understanding of a particular political issue by sorting through

information provided by several traditional news sources, each with differing editorial biases.

C. Information on political issues disseminated through information services does not come almost

entirely from advocacy groups that share a single bias.

D. Traditional news sources seldom report the views of political advocacy groups accurately.

E. Most people who get information on political issues from newspapers and other traditional news

sources can readily identify the editorial biases of those sources.

答案：C

题干分析：题干告诉我们现在政治选战都开始利用 information services 来进行宣传了，所以很多政治团体就

可以不受传统媒体的限制了，可以直接把他们的观点传递给受众，所以说这个 information services 比传统媒

体更能够在复杂的政治事件中提供一个平衡点。问前提假设。

选项分析：找假设，先看选项是否相关，再把剩下的选项先假定为真，一个个带进去看是否能支持这个结论。

A：Information services 的受众足够大，使政治团体可以拥有和利用传统媒体一样的影响人群。题干的结论

FOCUS 在 a more balanced picture，这个和受众的数量没有关系，无关，排除。

B：读者可以通过分析几篇带有不同偏向的来自传统媒体的报道对某个政治事件有一个透彻的了解。如果是这

样，那题目中所说的 information services 的优势就不存在了。这个是削弱，排除。

C：information services 中宣传的观点不是完全来自于同一个阵营的。这个就对了。取非，如果完全是来自

于同一个阵营的，那它的偏向性只会比传统媒体更加严重。只有不同的团体都有发言的机会，才能让

information services 真正做到 more balanced。正确。

D：传统媒体很少能准确的传达政治团体的意见。举个反例，就算如实报道，也可以是“有偏见的如实报道”，

所以这个选项无论正确与否对结论都没有影响，排除。

E：传统媒体的受众能很容易看出来偏向性。和 B 的意思差不多，同样的原因可以排除。

选 C

难度评级：三级（中级）

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解题关键：找到和“balanced”这个重点有关的要素，无关要素快速排除。

PREP1-122-假设题型(GWD 30-Q27)

(30466-!-item-!-188;#058&005453)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410013&extra=

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. 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.

B. 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.

C. 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.

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

are fit.

E. 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.

答案：C

题干分析：这个人事经理说，健康保险成本增加是因为员工的医疗花费太高了。那些身材走样的员工比那些健

康的员工花更多的钱，住更久的院。所以，为了降低健康保险成本，我们应该为所有员工提供一些慢跑或举重

的项目，并且要求身材走样的员工必须参加。问假设。

选项分析：问假设，就应该对选项进行取非，能削弱题干者为正确选项。以下选项解释均为取非后的结果。

A．健康的员工例行体检的频率没有比肥胖的员工更不规律。题干讨论的是运动会使员工少花钱在看病上，从

而让保险成本下降。和例行体检无关，排除。

B．被要求参加锻炼员工产生的医疗费用不会比不要求参加锻炼的员工更少。要求不要求参加产生费用的差别

以及有没有这个项目产生费用的差别是不同的。题目讨论的是后者，所以该选项无关，排除。

C．要求肥胖员工参加的活动本身就会造成比这个项目降低的成本更多的医疗成本。也就是说，可能人家本来

没啥事儿，一参加活动反而缺胳膊断腿了，花更多的钱。这很好地反驳了这个项目会使保险成本下降，因此正

确。

D．这个锻炼项目不会让比健康员工更多肥胖员工参加。没有讨论降低成本的问题，无关，排除。

E．参加项目的员工不会比不参加的人更容易因为生病不上班。没有讨论降低成本问题，无关。

选 C

难度评级：二星

解题关键：对选项取非，排除无关选项。

PREP1-123-削弱题型(GWD 1-Q13)

(31092-!-item-!-188;#058&005693)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410014&extra=

In the United States, of the people who moved from one state to another when they retired, the

percentage who retired to Florida has decreased by three percentage points over the past ten years.

Since many local businesses in Florida cater to retirees, this decline is likely to have a noticeably negative

economic effect on these businesses.

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

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A. Florida attracts more people who move from one state to another when they retire than does any

other state.

B. The number of people who move out of Florida to accept employment in other states has increased

over the past ten years.

C. There are far more local businesses in Florida that cater to tourists than there are local businesses

that cater to retirees.

D. The total number of people who retired and moved to another state for their retirement has increased

significantly over the past ten years.

E. The number of people who left Florida when they retired to live in another state was greater last year

than it was ten years ago.

题干分析：原文说退休到 FLORIDA 的人占所有退休以后跑别的州去的人的总数比例下降了百分之三，所以这

样一来，FLORIDA为退休的人服务的行业就会受挫。问削弱。

选项分析：比例不等于绝对值。看到比例要敏感！

A．FLORIDA比其他州吸引了更多退休后会跑去别的州的人。无关，排除。

B．过去十年从 FLORIDA搬出去别的州工作的人大大增加。无关，排除。

C．在 FLORIDA，为游客开的本地商店比为退休的人开的本地商店要多。文章说退休来的人少了会导致服务业

受挫，而这个选项是个无关比较。排除。

D．所有退休后跑别的州去的人总数大大增加，这样一来，虽然比例下降了，但是去 FLORIDA 的绝对人数肯

定增加的，这样一来，服务退休者行业还是很有希望的~正确

E．去年从 FLORIDA退休去别地的人比 10 年前要多。无关，排除。

选 D

难度评级：二星

解题关键：比例不等于绝对值，排除无关选项。

PREP1-124-分析题型(GWD 12-Q40)

(25997-!-item-!-188;#058&001833)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410015&extra=

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

Researchers recently asked dozens of shoppers, chosen at random coming out of a FoodBasket

supermarket, what they had purchased. The prices of the very same items at the nearest ShopperKing

supermarket were totaled and compared with the FoodBasket total. The ShopperKing totals averaged

five percent higher than the FoodBasket totals. Nevertheless, this result does not necessarily show that

shoppers at ShopperKing would save money overall by shopping at FoodBasket instead, since

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. shoppers who shop regularly at a given supermarket generally choose that store for the low prices

offered on the items that they purchase most often

B. for shoppers with more than 20 items, the ShopperKing totals averaged more than five percent higher

than the FoodBasket totals

C. many shoppers consider factors other than price in choosing the supermarket at which they shop

most regularly

D. there is little variation from month to month in the overall quantity of purchases made at

supermarkets by a given shopper

E. none of the people who conducted the research were employees of the FoodBasket supermarket

答案：A

题干分析：原文说抽查 F 店出来的人买的东西，一样的东西和 S 比，S 比 F 贵大概 5%~但是这不代表在 F 买东

西就比在 S 买东西节约很多，因为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选项分析：

A．因为人们在一个店里买东西都是买他们最经常买的卖得很便宜的货~这么一来，就是说从 F 出来的人买的

东西就是很便宜的，这不代表其他他们没买的东西就比 S 便宜，没准更贵~

B．买了超过 20 个东西的人，S 的总数平均比 F 高 5%。这不是和题干说的一样么？岂不是加强？排除。

C．很多消费者在选择更多去哪个超市的时候会考虑除了价格以外的因素。和价格无关，排除。

D．一个特定的消费者每个月在超市购买的东西数量没啥差别。与价格无关，排除。

E．做调查的人没有一个是 F 超市的员工。绝对无关，排除！

选 A

难度评级：二星

解题关键：排除无关选项，对题干讨论的主题很清楚。

PREP1-125-评价题型(GWD 28-Q11)

(32266-!-item-!-188;#058&006433)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410016&extra=

Trancorp currently transports all its goods to Burland Island by truck. The only bridge over the channel

separating Burland from the mainland is congested, and trucks typically spend hours in traffic. Trains

can reach the channel more quickly than trucks, and freight cars can be transported to Burland by

barges that typically cross the channel in an hour. Therefore, to reduce shipping time, Trancorp plans

to switch to trains and barges to transport goods to Burland.

Which of the following would be most important to know in determining whether Trancorp's plan, if

implemented, is likely to achieve its goal?

A. Whether transportation by train and barge would be substantially less expensive than transportation

by truck

B. Whether there are boats that can make the trip between the mainland and Burland faster than barges

can

C. Whether loading the freight cars onto barges is very time consuming

D. Whether the average number of vehicles traveling over the bridge into Burland has been relatively

constant in recent years

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

答案：C

题干分析：T 公司目前运货去 B 岛都是用卡车。链接岛和陆地的唯一一座桥很挤，卡车在路上会花很多时间。

而火车比卡车更快到达隧道，运去 B 岛的货车一个小时就能通过驳船运过隧道。所以，为了减少运货时间，T

公司计划使用货车和驳船运货去 B岛。问评价。

选项分析：题干讨论的是每种运输方式对减少运货时间的影响。重点是时间。

A.用火车和驳船运货是不是比用卡车便宜。与时间无关，排除。

B.有没有在陆地和岛之间运货的船。与时间无关，排除。

C.装卸货到驳船上是不是很费时。有时间！如果很费时，那么还不如用卡车；如果不费时，那就用火车吧。

D.过桥去 B岛的汽车数量是不是一直保持稳定。与时间无关，排除。

E.运货去 B岛的卡车是不是都空着回大陆。与时间无关，排除。

选 C

难度系数：二星

解题关键：找到题干的关键词，据此排除无关选项。

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RPEP1-Answers

073: A : 074: C : 075: B : 076: E : 077: A : 078: C : 079: C : 080: A : 081: A : 082: E :

083: D : 084: D : 085: C : 086: E : 087: A : 088: B : 089: C : 090: A : 091: A : 092: A :

093: C : 094: B : 095: A : 096: B : 097: A : 098: C : 099: C : 100: B : 101: C : 102: E :

103: E : 104: E : 105: C : 106: B : 107: E : 108: C : 109: C : 110: E : 111: A : 112: E :

113: A : 114: E : 115: C : 116: E : 117: C : 118: B : 119: B : 120: B : 121: C : 122: C :

123: D : 124: A : 125: C

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Practice Test #1 Critical Reasoning (54 Questions)

PREP2-069-评价题型

(25194-!-item-!-188;#058&001228)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410151&extra=

Which of the following most logically completes the reasoning?

When species are extensively hunted, individuals that reach reproductive maturity early make up a

larger proportion of the population, because they have a better chance of reproducing. When

species face diminished food resources, on the other hand, individuals tend to take longer to reach

reproductive maturity. These considerations may help settle whether the primary cause of the

gradual disappearance of North America's mastodons, prehistoric animals related to elephants, was

diminished food resources or human hunting, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. from the location of certain hunting weapons in juxtaposition with mastodon remains, it is

possible to determine whether those weapons were used to hunt mastodons

B. the average age at which mastodons reached reproductive maturity can be established from

mastodon tusks, of which there are many fossils dating from different periods

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

mastodons became extinct

D. from tusks and other bones, it is possible to determine whether male and female mastodons

reached reproductive maturity at about the same age

E. it is possible to determine whether the earliest human dwellings constructed from mastodon

tusks and bones come from an earlier period than the earliest hunting weapons unambiguously

associated with mastodon remains

答案：B

题干分析:被狩猎的动物种群偏向性早熟;缺乏食物的动物种群偏向性晚熟.通过这个判定方法,可判断某大象是

因为人类捕杀还是食物缺乏灭绝的.因为?

选项分析:

A 通过对大象遗体边上武器摆放情况的分析,可判定武器是否用来捕杀大象,很 NB的方法,可惜无关.

B 通过象牙可测出大象性早熟情况.答案.测出性早熟就可以判断了.

C 通过验尸可知大象何时灭亡.无关

D 可知雌雄大象是否同时性成熟. 无关

E 可知道早些时候用象牙建的人类居所是否早于大象遗体旁发现的武器.无关.

选 B

难度评价:三星

解题关键:别被看似难的单词吓倒了,用有关无关(性成熟)很容易做出答案.

PREP2-070-反驳题型

(33177-!-item-!-188;#058&007253)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410152&extra=

Insect infestations in certain cotton-growing regions of the world have caused dramatic increases in

the price of cotton on the world market. Knowing that cotton plants mature quickly, many

soybean growers in Ortovia plan to cease growing soybeans, the price of which has long been

stable, and to begin raising cotton instead, thereby taking advantage of the high price of cotton to

increase their income significantly at least over the next several years.

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

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

expected to continue to climb.

B. Tests of a newly developed, inexpensive pesticide have shown it to be both environmentally safe

and effective against the insects that have infected cotton crops.

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

goods made out of cotton.

D. Many consumers consider cotton cloth a necessity rather than a luxury and would be willing to

pay significantly higher prices for cotton goods than they currently pay.

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

plants.

答案：B

题干分析:因为 Insect infestations（根本原因），使 Cotton 价格增高（根本原因导致的直接原因 1）；Cotton

长的快（直接原因 2）；the price of soybean has long been stable（直接原因 3）

结果：soybean growers plan to cease growing soybeans and to begin raising cotton instead to make

more money

Q：find flaw in the reasoning, 选出最能反驳题干结论的选项

选项分析:

A：种植 soybean 的成本高，所以 soybean growers plan to cease growing soybeans，支持，错

B： a newly developed, inexpensive pesticide 出现了，意味着 Insect infestations 有望消除，因此

cotton 价格不会增高了，所以改种 cotton 也不一定增加利润，反驳了题干，对

C：过去对 Cotton 的需求保持平稳。不知道未来如何。无关，错

D：consumers consider cotton cloth a necessity，使种植 Cotton 变得更加有优势，支持，错

E：The species of insect 与 cotton 和 soybean 的价格及需求都无直接关系，无关，错

选 B

难度评级:三星

解题关键:弄清因果链,农民换作物因为 cotton 价钱高,长得快.若其中一个不满足了,则换作物就没用了.

PREP2-071-削弱题型

(31165-!-item-!-188;#058&006004)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410153&extra=

In order to improve the long-term savings rate of its citizens, Levaska’s government has decided to

introduce special savings accounts. Citizens can save up to $3,000 a year in special accounts

without having to pay tax on the interest, unless they withdraw money from the account before

they reach the age of sixty-five. If they do withdraw any money before that age, they have to pay

tax on the accumulated interest and a penalty.

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

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

introduction.

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

workplace.

C. For the past ten years, Levaskans have been depositing an ever smaller percentage of their

income in long-term savings.

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

E. In certain circumstances, such as a serious illness, the government plans to waive the penalty on

early withdrawals from the special accounts.

答案：B

题干分析: L 国为了增加它公民的 long-term savings rate，出台了一项政策。这个政策允许公民每年存$1000

而不用交税。但是这个政策有个前提，即公民在 65 岁之前不能取出这些钱，如果要取，就必须把本利累积起

来的税都缴了。问怎样削弱政府政策.

选项分析:

A：lobbied hard for their introduction，有利于 special savings accounts 的推广，支持，错

B：special savings accounts 的吸引力在于免税，如果工人现在不参加这个 special savings accounts 已

经可以免税存款，这个 special savings accounts 就没有吸引力了，反驳，对

C：存款比例减少与免税存款的吸引力之间无直接关系，无关，错

D：工作年限与免税存款的吸引力之间无直接关系，无关，错

E：waive the penalty on early withdrawals from the special accounts 会让这 special accounts 更具吸引

力，支持，错

选 B

难度评级:三星

解题关键:参考 prep1 的 78 题,那题是加强.

PREP2-072-加强题型

(30176-!-item-!-188;#058&005083)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410154&extra=

A study followed a group of teenagers who had never smoked and tracked whether they took up

smoking and how their mental health changed. After one year, the incidence of depression among

those who had taken up smoking was four times as high as it was among those who had not.

Since nicotine in cigarettes changes brain chemistry, perhaps thereby affecting mood, it is likely

that smoking contributes to depression in teenagers.

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

A. Participants who were depressed at the start of the study were no more likely to be smokers

after one year than those who were not depressed.

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

were heavy smokers.

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

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

study.

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

答案：A

题干分析:

背景：the incidence of depression among those who had taken up smoking was four times as high as

it was among those who had not.

原因：nicotine in cigarettes changes brain chemistry

结论：it is likely that smoking contributes to depression in teenagers

Q：strengthen

选项分析:

A：对比了试验开始之前的情况。试验开始之前，所有 teenagers 都是不抽烟的，试验前 depressed 的人并

不比 not depressed 的人更容易开始吸烟，说明 depression 不是导致抽烟的原因，排除了一个潜在的 weak

point，从而加强，对

B：指出了试验中的漏洞。削弱，错

C：亲戚朋友关系对于研究吸烟和 depression 之间的关系没有直接联系，无关，错

D：与研究吸烟和 depression 之间的关系没有直接联系，无关，错

E：指出了试验中的漏洞。削弱，错

选 A

难度评级:三星

解题关键:知道有这么一种题型,当 A,B同时出现,削弱 A导致 B可通过---其实是 B导致 A.这种 GMAT作文找错

中叶经常用到.如果不知道这题型,该题有一定难度.

PREP2-073-削弱题型

(31495-!-item-!-188;#058&006365)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410155&extra=

Advertisement: Ten years ago, the Cormond Hotel's lobby was carpeted with Duratex carpet while

the lobby of a nearby hotel was being carpeted with our competitor's most durable carpet. Today,

after a decade in which the two hotels have had similar amounts of foot traffic through their lobbies,

that other hotel is having to replace the worn-out carpeting near its lobby entrances, whereas the

Cormond's Duratex carpeting has years of wear left in it.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the force of the advertisement's evidence

for concluding that Duratex carpet is more durable than the carpet of its competitor?

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

only two.

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

manufactures.

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

through the hotel lobby.

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

Duratex carpet.

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

more than 15 years.

答案：A

题干分析:C 旅馆配套 D 地毯,隔壁旅馆配 X地毯.10 年后,在两家旅馆人流差不多的情况下,D 地毯仍然坚挺,X地

毯却需要更新.结论:D 地毯就是比 X地毯 NB啊.

问削弱

选项分析:

A C 旅馆有 5 个出口,隔壁旅馆只有一个. 正确,出口多,分流人,地毯不易坏.削弱

B 用于 C 旅馆的 D 地毯不是公司最 NB产品. 错误,不是最 NB的产品都这么 NB了…

C 隔壁旅馆有个热门餐厅,不需经过门厅就能直接从外面进去. 错,这样隔壁的地毯受到的蹂躏只会因此减少,

可是它还需要换,岂不是质量很差.应是加强

D 无关

E 还有一旅店 15 年都不换 D 地毯 也是加强

选 A

难度评级:二级

解题关键:还挺简单的.搞清旅馆与地毯的关系即可.

PREP2-074-归纳题型

(28254-!-item-!-188;#058&002906)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410156&extra=

Comcorp Shipping Clerk: Last week, no shipments of building supplies were sent out on Friday.

The five specially ordered shipments sent out last week were sent out on Thursday, and each of

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those specially ordered shipments consisted entirely of building supplies. Four shipments were

sent to Truax Construction last week, none of which consisted of building supplies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

答案：C

题干分析:星期五没有送出建材货船.上周全部 5 艘特点货船,都是星期四送出,且携带建材.4 艘到 TC 的船都不携

带建材.一下哪项是正确的.

选项分析:

A 所有建材船都是特点的. 不能确定

B 星期五没有船送到 TC 星期五步送建材船,很可能送非建材船到 TC. 不对

C 送到 TC 的船没有特点的. 正确

D 星期四的船没有去 TC 的. 星期四送出的船可能不止特点的那五艘

E 所有建材船都是星期四送出的. 不确定

选 C

难度评级:四星

解题关键:弄清关系,可在草稿纸上简单列表.注意定冠词.

PREP2-075-削弱题型

(30082-!-item-!-188;#058&004831)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410186&extra=

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

Kernland’s government restricts the export of unprocessed cashew nuts in order to ensure a

low-cost supply for domestic processing plants. Though the policy constrains farm income and

limits the number of farmers who can profitably grow cashews, the government defends it on the

grounds that, since the processing plants are in urban areas, removing the restrictions would hurt

efforts to reduce urban unemployment. However, the policy may actually have contributed to

urban unemployment, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

the cities

B. some of the by-products of cashew processing are used as raw materials by other industries

located in Kernland’s cities

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

D. the income earned by workers in the processing plants is generally greater than that earned by

agricultural laborers in rural areas

E. without governmental aid in some form, Kernland’s cashew processing plants would not be able

to compete for sales in world markets

答案：A

题干分析:K政府禁止nuts出口,为城市一些加工业提高廉价原材料.政府不解放禁令,说 nuts出口了,原材料价格

上升会造成加工业工人失业.造成城市人口失业(严重).问削弱

选项分析:

A 原材料不出口就无利润,导致农民大量进城 正确,农民大量进城,城市职位不变,城市失业更严重(农民进城就成城市人了)

B 是一个事实,不会随着政府政策变动而变化

C 无关

D 挣钱多少哪怕与收入相关,也与失业无直接关系

E 这个是加强,也是政府的理由

选 A

难度评级: 四星

解题关键:A 选项不是特别好选,有的同学纠结于城市失业率和农民的关系,认为农民进城也是农民,与城市失业率

无关…这,跟咋们中国的户口制度是不是有一定关系呢

PREP2-076-假设题型

(30649-!-item-!-188;#058&005626)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410187&extra=

In response to mounting public concern, an airplane manufacturer implemented a program with

the well-publicized goal of reducing by half the total yearly amount of hazardous waste generated

by its passenger-jet division. When the program began in 1994, the division's hazardous waste

output was 90 pounds per production worker; last year it was 40 pounds per production worker.

Clearly, therefore, charges that the manufacturer's program has not met its goal are false.

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

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

increased significantly since 1994.

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

1994.

C. Since 1994, other divisions in the company have achieved reductions in hazardous waste output

that are at least equal to that achieved in the passenger-jet division.

D. The average number of weekly hours per production worker in the passenger-jet division was

not significantly greater last year than it was in 1994.

E. The number of production workers assigned to the passenger-jet division was not significantly

less in 1994 than it was last year.

答案：E

题干分析:飞机厂商决心减少一半飞机车间所排有害废物.1994 年,有害废物排量是每工人 90 磅,去年是每人 40

磅.结论:说飞机车间没改进是错的.

问假设

选项分析:

A 说从 1994 年起无害废物排放量至少不变. 无关,题干只管有害废气

B 与 94 年比,去年至少同样多飞机被生产出 无关,飞机数不影响

C 无关,说公司其他车间的情况

D 说工人工作时间,无关

E 与 94 年比,去年工人人数并无明显增加 正确. 取非削弱:如果工人人数比 94 年明显增加的话,那么每人

40 磅,总废物也很难是 94 年的一半.

选 C

难度评级:三星

解题关键:理清关系,简单草稿.假设题正确选项判断法常常通过对其取非,看是否削弱结论.

PREP2-077-削弱题型

http://www.sharewithu.com/

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(30553-!-item-!-188;#058&005527)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410188&extra=

Citizens of Parktown are worried by the increased frequency of serious crimes committed by local

teenagers. In response, the city government has instituted a series of measures designed to keep

teenagers at home in the late evening. Even if the measures succeed in keeping teenagers at

home, however, they are unlikely to affect the problem that concerns citizens, since most crimes

committed by local teenagers take place between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.

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

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

streets in the late evening.

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

vandalism.

C. Teenagers are much less likely to commit serious crimes when they are at home than when they

are not at home.

D. Any decrease in the need for police patrols in the late evening would not mean that there could

be more intensive patrolling in the afternoon.

E. The schools in Parktown have introduced a number of after-school programs that will be

available to teenagers until 6 p.m. on weekday afternoons.

答案：B

题干分析：其实这道题也不是很难，你看哈，他说，P 这个地方的居民对于近年来上升的青少年恶性犯罪率感

到很忧虑。于是呢，政府就出台措施，保证青少年晚上呆在家里。但是呢，尽管这项措施可以让青少年晚上呆

在家里，居民仍然会很担心，因为大多数犯罪（注意这里已经作了一个偷换，把恶性案件偷换成了广义的案件）

是在下午 3 点到 6 点之间的。问削弱。

选项分析：这段话的结论是什么呢？是居民仍然会担心恶性犯罪问题。作者怎么得出这个结论的呢？有两个原

因：1、政府只能控制青少年晚上在家；2、犯罪在下午。好，下面我们看选项，哪个可以削弱：

A：其他地区的相似政策，不用看了，无关项，排除！

B：下午的犯罪都是小偷小摸。对了，为什么对呢？因为政府要控制的是恶性案件，而下午的案件是小偷小摸，

说明恶性案件在晚上，于是削弱结论。

C：青少年在家的时候不容易犯案。迷惑项！是啊，在家确实不容易犯案，但是原文的意思是，犯案高峰期（下

午）的时候，政府没能青少年在家。

D：都扯到警察巡逻队去了，无关，排除！

E：P 这个地方的学校给孩子们搞了很多活动，让孩子们可以一直玩到 6 点。支持项，刚好说明下午不用政府来

管了。

选 B

难度评级：四星（中上级）

解题关键：意识到恶性案件和广义案件的偷换

PREP2-078-归纳题型

(32009-!-item-!-188;#058&006754)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410189&extra=

Kitchen magazine plans to license the use of its name by a line of cookware. For a magazine,

licensing the use of its name for products involves some danger, since if the products disappoint

consumers, the magazine's reputation suffers, with consequent reductions in circulation and

advertising. However, experts have evaluated the cookware and found it superior to all other

cookware advertised in Kitchen. Therefore, Kitchen can collect its licensing fee without

endangering its other revenues.

http://www.sharewithu.com/

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The argument above assumes which of the following?

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

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

C. Makers of cookware will not find Kitchen a less attractive advertising vehicle because the

magazine's name is associated with a competing product.

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

by the Kitchen name.

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

答案：C

题干分析：K 杂志决定给一个系列的厨具使用它名字的权力。但是呢，对于杂志来说，这样做很危险，因为如

果这个厨具让消费者不满意的话，杂志也会跟着遭殃。再但是，专家对厨具做了评估，说这个厨具质量非常好，

不会有问题的！结论：杂志可以在不影响其他收入的前提下收取商标使用权的费用。问假设。

选项分析： 其实题干的逻辑里缺了一环：“其他收入”不仅仅是卖杂志的收入噢。换句话说，就算消费者米有

受到影响，会不会有其他主体受到影响，而这些主体对杂志的收入会带来副作用呢？

A：其他系列的厨具，不用看了，无关项，排除！

B：还是在说其他厨具，无关项，排除！

C：厨具的制造者（新出体出现了！）不会因为 K 把自己的名字给了其他的制造者就不在这里打广告（言下之意

是这样的）。对了，因为如果其他的制造者真的不打广告了的话，K 的广告费收入一定会下降的。

D：说消费者和厨具的关系，与杂志无关，排除！

E：K是最有名的杂志，无关，排除！

选 C

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：意识到“其他收入”不仅仅指卖杂志的收入

PREP2-079-削弱题型

(32057-!-item-!-188;#058&006758)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410190&extra=

The country of Baurisia has, until now, been self-sufficient in both grain and meat. However, with

growing prosperity in Baurisia has come a steadily increasing per capita consumption of meat, and

it takes several pounds of grain to produce one pound of meat. Therefore, since per capita

income in Baurisia is almost certain to rise further but increases in domestic grain production are

highly unlikely, Baurisia is soon likely to become an importer of grain.

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

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

of grain.

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

C. Per capita consumption of meat has not increased substantially in recent years in those countries

from which Baurisia is likely to import meat.

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

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

stable.

答案：D

题干分析 ：直到现在，B国的谷和肉都是自给自足的。但是近年来，B 国人均的肉消费量正

在增长，而每生产一镑肉就要消耗几镑谷物。因此,由于 B国人均收入几乎必定继续上涨,但国内谷物上涨却不太可能,B国将很快成为谷物进口国.问削弱

选项分析 ：

A 如此一来,更须进口谷物,加强

B 说在各个收入层次,人均肉消费量不变.就是说 B 国人均肉消费量的增加是因为人们收入层次提高了.这是题干

现象的解释.

C 所以 B国可能从这些国家进口肉,可具体 B 国会不会这样做呢,我们不知道

D 说 B 国进口肉比进口谷物划算 答案,划算了就进口肉啊,谷物就仍然自给自足,因此进口部增加

E 人口不变.题干说人均肉消费上升,所以肉总消费量上升,国内仍然可能放弃生产谷物而去生产肉,谷物则去进

口.不能削弱

选 D

难度评级 ：三星

解题关键 ：读懂题干,知道肉与谷物的关系.劳动力就那么多,肉与谷物不能兼产.肉销量上升可以通过进口或增加

自产,而增

加自产这种方法会导致谷物生产力不足,从而需要进口谷物.

附：另一详细解

原文说：技术进步和设备成本的降低使将太阳光能量转化为电能的成本效益更佳。但是它的经济可行性阈值一

直没变，还在 35 块美元。然后原文告诉了你什么是经济可行性阈值：如果想让新的太阳能电厂和新烧石油的

火电场的发电成本效益相当，那么油价得上升多少钱/桶。挺直白的一个事实，没什么因果关系在这里面。

问题说：以下哪条如果是真的，将能解释为什么太阳能发电的成本效益增加了却仍然无法降低这个阈值？这里

略有一个陷阱：阈值虽然本身是一个价格差，但其决定因素实际上还是一种发电成本效益去比另一种发电的成

本效益，而不是石油实际的价格（体现一个 would 上，你要读出这个虚拟给出来的意味）。我们需要关心的不

是油这边的价格本身，而是效益本身，但是当然我们也不能限定自己去思考这方面的东西，否则，在题目比较

难的情况下，我们会错过正确答案。

A说：石油的成本大幅度下降了。看起来还点关系，先留着不排除。

B说：尽管太阳能发电设备的原材料价格上涨，但这些设备的成本还是降低了。只能说完全，先留着不排除。

C 说：科技进步使得石油火电厂的成本效益提升了。有关。

D 说：大部分电力石油煤火电厂或核电厂生产的。无关。

E 说：当时有价格上涨时，之前那些经济上不值得开采石油储备现在变得可以开采了。硬要延伸的话，跟石油

价格有点一定关系。

既然这样那就很清楚了，只能是 C，因为 A和 E 在讨论的还是实际价格上的变化，这些价格上的变化可能导致

石油发电的成本效益变化，但也可能不能，而 C 比较直接的支出了石油发电成本效益的问题。正如之前所提，

石油的实际价格不是决定该阈值的因素，真正的因素还是石油发电的成本效益。贴上 OG 的原文解释：Actual

oil prices control how far, given the viability threshold, solar power is from economic viability but do

not figure in the determination of the threshold, so choices A and E are incorrect.

PREP2-080-削弱题型

(29100-!-item-!-188;#058&003474)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410261&extra=

Given that employees of the XYZ Company could, in theory, do their work at home, the company

developed a radical plan to increase efficiency: eliminate office-space expenditures by having

employees work at home. To evaluate this plan, XYZ’s managers asked volunteers from the

company’s staff to try the arrangement for six months. There were several volunteers;

significantly, their productivity during this period was as high as or higher than before.

Which of the following, if true, would argue most strongly against deciding, on the basis of the trial

results, to implement the company’s plan?

A. The employees who agreed to participate in the test of the plan were among the company’s

most self-motivated and independent workers.

B. The savings that would accrue from reduced office-space expenditures alone would be sufficient

to justify implementation of the plan apart from any productivity increases.

C. Other companies that have achieved successful results from work-at-home plans have work

forces that are substantially larger than that of XYZ.

D. The volunteers who worked at home were able to communicate with other employees as

necessary for performing the work.

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

any productivity increases.

答案：A

题干分析：其实这道题还挺简单的。你看哈，他说，理论上说 XYZ 公司的员工是可以在家工作的。然后呢，这

个公司就做了一个实验，他找了一些志愿者（人员样本出现了哟）在家试了 6 个月（时间样本出现了哟）。结

论：公司发现这些人的效率确实比以前高了，所以准备执行该计划。问削弱。

选项分析：怎样才能削弱呢？对于一个有样本的逻辑题来说，样本特殊性是削弱的不二选择。果然：

A：这些志愿者是公司最独立，最懂得自我激励的员工。多好一选项啊！说的就是样本特殊性！既然这些员工

是最独立，最自我的，出现这样的结果不足为奇。但是对于那些需要别人在物质和精神上给予支持的员工，可

能这种方法并不适用噢！列入正确答案考虑范围。

B：除了试验结果之外，由该计划导致的成本的下降更加能够证明该计划的正确性。首先，这是个无关项。（因

为结论是让我们基于实验结果讨论）；其次，就算它有关，它也是个加强噢！

C：看到“other companies”，无关，直接排除！

D：试验人员可以和其他人员取得联系以获得帮助。加强！

E：“recent changes”是指其他改变，无关，直接排除！

选 A

难度评级：二星（中下级）

解题关键：发现题干中样本的存在

PREP2-081-加强题型

(24344-!-item-!-188;#058&000867)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410262&extra=

In Arumville, among those young children with elevated levels of lead in their blood, few live in

houses containing lead-based paint, but many live in areas where vehicular traffic is heavy. These

children's elevated blood-lead levels probably result from lead added to gasoline, since, although

gasoline sold in and around Arumville has been lead-free since 1990, lead from vehicle exhaust

remains in the soil for many years.

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

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

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

ago.

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

D. In Arumville, children's blood-lead levels typically rise during the warm summer months when

children frequently play outdoors but not in the winter when children spend more time indoors.

E. If improperly carried out, the removal of lead-based paint from older houses can significantly

increase the risk that children living in such houses will ingest lead dust.

答案：D

题干分析：其实这道题也不难哟。你看哈，他说，A 这个地方的孩子，但凡是血液中铅浓度高的，几乎没有是

住在以铅为原料的房子里的，而大部分是住在交通极其发达地区的。（言下之意，研究机构刚开始的时候可能认

为这两个有可能是原因并已经展开了调查）于是他得出结论：这个铅浓度过高肯定是交通的原因！但是没对啊，

因为汽油早在 90 年的时候就不加铅了。紧接着他给出解释：尾气中的铅会残留很久。问加强。

选项分析：怎样才能加强呢？既然有两个原因，那能体现出这两个原因不同之处的地方就最好了。我们一个一

个看：

A：以铅为原料的画 77 年就禁止了。这个看似有点道理噢，但其实它是个迷惑项。因为题目里已经说这种画不

是原因了，这样再一说纯属废话。

B：A地居民区现在的交通情况比 20 年前严重得多。这个，啥也没说啊。。。无关，排除！

C：土壤里有些铅是从大楼外面的画里分解出来的，言下之意，跟汽车米有关系。这个是加强噢。

D：A 这儿孩子的血液铅浓度一到夏天就升高一到冬天就不高，而夏天的时候孩子们喜欢在外面玩儿，冬天的

时候大家喜欢在室内。对了噢！这就是我刚才说到的两个原因的不同之处，交通尾气是在室外，而画大都挂在

室内。结论和这个选项一拍即合！

E：如果不恰当地移动画的话，会增加孩子吞下铅的风险。但是原文中没有提到画的移动噢，无关，排除！

选 D

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：找到两种原因的不同点

PREP2-082-归纳题型

(33511-!-item-!-188;#058&007598)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410263&extra=

Technological improvements and reduced equipment costs have made converting solar energy

directly into electricity far more cost-efficient in the last decade. However, the threshold of

economic viability for solar power (that is, the price per barrel to which oil would have to rise in

order for new solar power plants to be more economical than new oil-fired power plants) is

unchanged at thirty-five dollars.

Which of the following, if true, does most to help explain why the increased cost-efficiency of solar

power has not decreased its threshold of economic viability?

A. The cost of oil has fallen dramatically.

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

costs for that equipment.

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

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

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

economically viable.

答案：C

题干分析:过去十年,技术进步和设备降价让太阳能转变为电能更加便宜.然而,太阳能 EV的门槛(就是相对于油涨价,每个太阳能厂的电池要比燃油厂的便宜)仍然是 35 美元.以下哪个选项最能帮助解释为什么性价比增加的太

阳能没有降低他的 EV 门槛.

A 油价大跌.如此一来,门槛降低.

B 尽管设备原材料增加,太阳能设备费用仍然减少.门槛降低.

C 燃油厂效率增高.门槛高了.

D 无关

E 油价上升,原来不好开采的石油业可以考虑开采了.这样可能导致油价更高,门槛低

选 C

难度:三星

解题关键: 括号里的话比较绕,只要理解个意思,就是门槛是相对的东西,太阳能厂自己高效了,还有考虑它对手--

燃油厂的效率是否也增高了.假设太阳厂产电便宜了,而燃油长由于沙特国王高兴全部赠送原油导致燃油电价狂

跌,那么估计大家都不会去买太阳能厂产的电,这一行就做不下去了.

PREP2-083-削弱题型

(25338-!-item-!-188;#058&001294)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410264&extra=

Many people suffer an allergic reaction to sulfites, including those that are commonly added to

wine as preservatives. However, since there are several winemakers producing wine to which no

sulfites are added, those who would like to drink wine but are allergic to sulfites can drink these

wines without risking an allergic reaction to sulfites.

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

A. Sulfites occur naturally in most wine.

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

than wine.

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

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

allergic reactions.

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

consumers.

答案：A

题干分析：很多人对硫磺过敏，包括人为添加作为防腐剂的那些。但是，现在有些制造商制造了没有添加硫磺

的酒，那些对硫磺过敏的人就可以不冒过敏的风险喝这些酒了。问削弱。

选项分析：

A：在酒里，硫磺会天然生成。对了！刚刚好削弱，原文说没有添加硫磺，这里说不添加照样可以有。

B：说除了酒以外的饮料，无关项，排除！

C：说酒的价格，无关项，排除！

D：说其他物质，无关项，排除！

E：没有添加硫磺的酒在出售之前就不能喝了。迷惑项。有人觉得刚好可以论证酒不能喝啊！但是我们的结论

是：对硫磺过敏的人可以不冒过敏风险喝酒。无关项，排除！

选 A

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：注意看结论到底是什么

PREP2-084-归纳题型

(26216-!-item-!-188;#058&001794)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410265&extra=

The general availability of high-quality electronic scanners and color printers for computers has

made the counterfeiting of checks much easier. In order to deter such counterfeiting, several

banks plan to issue to their corporate customers checks that contain dots too small to be accurately

duplicated by any electronic scanner currently available; when such checks are scanned and

printed, the dots seem to blend together in such a way that the word “VOID” appears on the check.

A questionable assumption of the plan is that

A. in the territory served by the banks the proportion of counterfeit checks that are made using

electronic scanners has remained approximately constant over the past few years

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

amounts of money

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

magnification

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

traditional checks

E. the size of the smallest dots that generally available electronic scanners are able to reproduce

accurately will not decrease significantly in the near future

答案：E

题干分析：现在很多的支票容易被伪造，于是呢，银行就想了一办法——发行特殊的支票，这种支票纸张的颗

粒很小以致于不能被电子扫描仪复制，一旦被复制的话，会出现“VOID”字样。问前提假设。

选项分析：

A：过去几年复制的支票基本上没咋变，这个某种意义上说是个支持项，排除！

B：说支票的金额，无关项，排除！

C：说颗粒的分解，无关项，排除！

D：说银行用哪种支票支付，无关项，排除！

E：可被电子扫描仪复制的颗粒在不久的将来不会减小，对啦！刚好和原文符合，因为如果这种颗粒在不久的

将来可以减小的话，特殊支票的办法就没适用了。

选 E

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：关键在理解题目，理解题目之后没什么难的

PREP2-085-加强题型

(24392-!-item-!-188;#058&000894)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410306&extra=

Every fall Croton's jays migrate south. The jays always join flocks of migrating crookbeaks with

which they share the same summer and winter territories. If a jay becomes separated from the

crookbeaks it is accompanying, it wanders until it comes across another flock of crookbeaks.

Clearly, therefore, Croton's jays lack the navigational ability to find their way south on their own.

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

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

southern migration.

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

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

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

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

答案：C

题干分析：秋天 C 地的鸟会向南方迁徙。这些鸟经常会加入迁徙的弯嘴鸟的群落，他们在夏天和冬天有一样的

领域。如果一只鸟和它一直跟着的鸟群失散了，它就会一直到处徘徊直到它碰到另外一群弯嘴鸟。所以，C 这

地方的鸟儿是路痴……问加强。

选项分析：逻辑题的精髓在于排除无关选项。一看其他四个选项就知道 C 有多么正确了~（呀，剧透了~）

A：C 地的鸟儿在弯嘴鸟的窝里下蛋，这些弯嘴鸟在迁徙到南方后就开始繁衍。路痴和下蛋有啥关系哇？？排

除！

B：三个和弯嘴鸟很接近的物种压根不迁徙。半毛钱关系没有……排除！

C：春天，C 地的鸟儿跟着 T 地的鸟儿一起回北方。看，不管去南去北，都得跟着别的鸟，这不是加强么？就

是它了！

D：其他物种偶尔也会跟着弯嘴鸟的群落。没关系，排除！

E：春天，弯嘴鸟比 C 地的鸟更早回北方。这貌似有点儿削弱的意思啊~~岂不是说 C 地的鸟儿回北方和弯嘴鸟

无关了，那它们还是有方向感的咯？不是加强，排除！

选 C

难度评级：二星（中低级）

解题关键：排除超级无关选项！

PREP2-086-削弱题型

(24488-!-item-!-188;#058&000922)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410307&extra=

Junior biomedical researchers have long assumed that their hirings and promotions depend

significantly on the amount of their published work. People responsible for making hiring and

promotion decisions in the biomedical research field, however, are influenced much more by the

overall impact that a candidate's scientific publications have on his or her field than by the number

of those publications.

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

A. Even biomedical researchers who are just beginning their careers are expected already to have

published articles of major significance to the field.

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

the work is published.

C. The potential scientific importance of not-yet-published work is sometimes taken into account in

decisions regarding the hiring or promotion of biomedical researchers.

D. People responsible for hiring or promoting biomedical researchers can reasonably be expected to

make a fair assessment of the overall impact of a candidate's publications on his or her field.

E. Biomedical researchers can substantially increase their chances of promotion by fragmenting

their research findings so that they are published in several journals instead of one.

答案：E

题干分析：初级的生物医学研究者长期被认为雇佣和提拔他们主要依靠他们出版的作品。但是在这一行真正拍

板的人却更多地受这个新人出版作品的总体水平影响，而不是他们出版作品的数量。问题干削弱了哪个选项。

选项分析：题干的推理过程是提拔新人的原因是作品的总体水平而不是数量。那么与此相对应的必然是：提拔

的原因是数量。

A：哪怕是刚入行的新人也必须在该领域发表过一些很重要的论文。和数量无关，PASS！

B：对生物医学的贡献只有发表作品才被认为是重要的。和数量无关，PASS！

C：在考虑雇佣和提拔一个研究者的时候，未发表作品的潜在科学价值也偶尔被考虑在内。这……很无关的选项，

PASS！

D：拍板的人可以有根有据地公正评价一个候选人出版作品的总体水平。无关，PASS！

E：研究人员可以通过分解他们的研究结果，在不同的期刊上发表很多文章来提高升迁的机会。终于等到它了！数量多导致容易升迁，与题干结论相反。

选 E

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：通过推出题干结论的逆命题来找到削弱的切入点。

PREP2-087-归纳题型

(32621-!-item-!-188;#058&007099)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410308&extra=

Wolves generally avoid human settlements. For this reason, domestic sheep, though essentially

easy prey for wolves, are not usually attacked by them. In Hylantia prior to 1910, farmers

nevertheless lost considerable numbers of sheep to wolves each year. Attributing this to the large

number of wolves, in 1910 the government began offering rewards to hunters for killing wolves.

From 1910 to 1915, large numbers of wolves were killed. Yet wolf attacks on sheep increased

significantly.

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

A. Populations of deer and other wild animals that wolves typically prey on increased significantly in

numbers from 1910 to 1915.

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

C. After 1910 hunters shot and wounded a substantial number of wolves, thereby greatly

diminishing these wolves' ability to prey on wild animals.

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

wolf attacks.

E. The systematic hunting of wolves encouraged by the program drove many wolves in Hylantia to

migrate to remote mountain areas uninhabited by humans.

答案：C

题干分析：狼一般会避开人类居住地，所以家养的羊尽管很容易成为狼的猎物，但是通常不会被狼袭击。但是

1910 年之前，这地方的农民养的羊因为狼的袭击而急剧减少，所以政府鼓励猎人去打狼。但是从 1910 到 1915，

狼的数量确实减少了，但是羊的数量也减少了很多。问解释。

选项分析： 这一题有迷惑选项，关键是明白选项是否能有效地解释题干的矛盾。

A：鹿和其他狼捕食的动物在 1910 年到 1915 年之间增长了很多。无关！关其他动物神马事啊？

B：在 1910 年之前，H 这地儿没有针对猎杀狼的法律规定。1910 年前的事情和 1910-1915 年间的事情无关，

PASS！

C：1910 年后，猎人打伤了许多狼，因此大大降低了狼捕杀其他野生动物的能力。BINGO！因为猎人们杀了

很多狼，所以这样就使狼捕杀野生动物的能力逐渐消失了。解释了狼因为没有能力捕杀野生的，那就只能杀家

养的了。

D：家养的羊比大部分野生动物更难保护自己不受狼的袭击。这个选项很迷惑，也许有人会觉得：是啊，因为

家养的不会保护自己，所以还是容易受到袭击嘛！但是家养的不会保护自己自古有之，为何杀狼之前和之后都

会减少，其实这个说法是无法解释题干中的矛盾的。

E：对狼系统地捕杀使许多狼迁徙到没有人类居住的偏远山区去了（看我们把人家给逼的……）无关，PASS！

选 C

难度评级：四星（中高级）

解题关键：判断选项相关性及是否能解释矛盾。

PREP2-088-归纳题型

(27190-!-item-!-188;#058&002269)

http://www.sharewithu.com/

62

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410309&extra=

The number of applications for teaching positions in Newtown's public schools was 5.7 percent

lower in 1993 than in 1985 and 5.9 percent lower in 1994 than in 1985. Despite a steadily

growing student population and an increasing number of teacher resignations, however, Newtown

does not face a teacher shortage in the late 1990's.

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

discrepancy above?

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

B. New housing developments planned for Newtown are slated for occupancy in 1997 and are

expected to increase the number of elementary school students in Newtown's public schools by 12

percent.

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

the 1990's.

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

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

than there were positions available.

答案：E

题干分析：1993年申请当老师的比1985年的少5.7%，1994年比1985年少5.9%。虽然学生和退休的老师都在

增加，但是却并没有出现老师匮乏的情况。问解释。

选项分析：题干的矛盾是申请当老师的人少了，学生和退休的老师越来越多，但是并不缺老师。可能的原因也

许是老师越来越能干了，制度使得教学效率更高了等等。

A：很多公立学校的学生都没高中毕业。这只能说明老师差劲……无关！

B：1997年要盖更多的房子，这样就能增加12%的公立小学学生。和老师无关，排除！

C：学校委员会在90年代的时候没有考虑增加学生与老师的比例。学生与老师的比例，无关，排除！

D：在镇子里面和附近师范大学的94年的毕业生比93年的毕业生少。无关，排除！

E：93年公立学校收到了比实际需要的教师岗位数量多40%的申请。这说明93年，需要的老师数量就是那么少，

但是还是有比实际需要的岗位数量多40%的人申请，这就解释了教师资源确实不匮乏。

选 E

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：找到题干矛盾所在，排除无关选项。

PREP2-089-归纳题型

(29334-!-item-!-188;#058&003870)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410310&extra=

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

The growing popularity of computer-based activities was widely predicted to result in a

corresponding decline in television viewing. Recent studies have found that, in the United States,

people who own computers watch, on average, significantly less television than people who do not

own computers. In itself, however, this finding does very little to show that computer use tends to

reduce television viewing time, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

B. even though most computer owners in the United States watch significantly less television than

the national average, some computer owners watch far more television than the national average

C. computer owners in the United States predominantly belong to demographic groups that have

long been known to spend less time watching television than the population as a whole does

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

E. many people use their computers primarily for tasks such as correspondence that can be done

more rapidly on the computer, and doing so leaves more leisure time for watching television

答案：C

题干分析：句子完成题。越来越流行玩电脑预示着看电视的人少了。美国一个最近的研究发现，有电脑的人平

均看电视的时间比那些没有电脑的人看电视的时间要少。但是，这个发现不能证明用电脑就减少了看电视的时

间，因为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选项分析：题干中的一个推理过程是：因为有电脑的人看电视的时间少，就推出玩电脑让人看电视的时间变少

了。注意，这中间是有一个变化过程的，即：看电视的时间因为玩电脑而变少。那么如果玩电脑的人本来就不

爱看电视呢？根本就没有“变少”一说，因为本来就少，也就是说玩电脑和看电视没关系。不玩电脑也不会去

看电视。

A：很多不看电视的人没有电脑。无关，排除。

B：虽然大多数有电脑的人比国家平均看电视的时间要少很多，一些有电脑的人看电视却远远超过平均水平。“一

些”是很模糊的概念，对结论基本没有影响，类似“说了跟没说”一样的效果，排除。

C：玩电脑的人本来就是那种比平均水平看电视时间要少很多的一群人。没错，本来就看得少，何来“变少”

一说？

D：很多有电脑的人有足够的休闲时间，就算玩电脑也能有许多时间看电视。“很多”模糊概念，说明不了问题，

排除！

E：很多用电脑的人是为了完成在电脑上能快速做完的任务，这样就能节约出更多时间看电视。“很多”，排除！

选 C

难度评级：五星（高级）

解题关键：找到概念之间的 GAP，“玩电脑使看电视时间变少”和“玩电脑本来看电视时间就少”之间是不同

的。

PREP2-090-削弱题型

(25002-!-item-!-188;#058&001132)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410364&extra=

X: In order to reduce the amount of plastic in landfills, legislatures should impose a ban on the

use of plastics for packaging goods.

Y: Impossible! Plastic packaging is necessary for public safety. Consumers will lose all of the

safety features that plastic offers, chiefly tamper-resistant closures and shatterproof bottles.

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

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

same safety features that packaging in plastic offers.

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

consideration.

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

packaging to the legislators.

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

appearances.

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

the consumers.

答案：A

题干分析：X 这人说：为了减少填埋的塑料数量，法律规定不准使用塑料袋包装商品。Y 说：不行！塑料包装

是为了公共安全。消费者会失去所有塑料提供的安全好处，主要是密封包装和防碎的瓶子。问 Y 在削弱 X提议的时候有什么弱点。

选项分析：

A：Y 忽略了使用其他材料包装商品也能够提供和塑料包装相同的安全好处。他因削弱，没有塑料包装也能有

这些好处。BINGO！

B：没有考虑使用塑料包装的经济坏处。这和经济有啥关系呢？无关，排除。

C：Y 企图把大量填埋塑料的责任从塑料包装使用者转移到立法者身上。这……哪儿跟哪儿啊？无关！

D：Y 没有考虑一些制造者的考虑，即安全性会影响包装的外观。无关，排除。

E：Y 错误地假设 X保护的是制造者的利益而不是消费者的权益。无关，排除。

选 A

难度评级：二星（中低级）

解题关键：排除无关选项。

PREP2-091-假设题型

(29478-!-item-!-188;#058&004137)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410365&extra=

In a certain wildlife park, park rangers are able to track the movements of many rhinoceroses

because those animals wear radio collars. When, as often happens, a collar slips off, it is put back

on. Putting a collar on a rhinoceros involves immobilizing the animal by shooting it with a

tranquilizer dart. Female rhinoceroses that have been frequently recollared have significantly

lower fertility rates than uncollared females. Probably, therefore, some substance in the

tranquilizer inhibits fertility.

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

A. The dose of tranquilizer delivered by a tranquilizer dart is large enough to give the rangers

putting collars on rhinoceroses a generous margin of safety.

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

few decades.

C. Any stress that female rhinoceroses may suffer as a result of being immobilized and handled has

little or no negative effect on their fertility.

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

rhinoceroses do.

E. The tranquilizer used in immobilizing rhinoceroses is the same as the tranquilizer used in working

with other large mammals.

答案：C

题干分析：在野生动物园中，管理员可以追踪犀牛的行踪因为这些犀牛都有带着信号发射器。 如果这些发射器

掉了呢，就会被重新放回去。要想把这些发射器放回去就要先用麻醉枪把犀牛撂倒才行。人们发现呢，经常被

重新带回那些发射器的雌犀牛的生育能力就没有其他的雌犀牛生育能力强大，因此，有可能是麻醉剂对犀牛不

好，影响到了她们的生育能力。

问假设。

选项分析：在选择假设的时候一定要把握 GMAC 的规则——选项取反能够削弱原命题。

A取反这种镇定剂的量不足以保证管理员的安全。这个选项没有提到犀牛受影响嘛，无关。

B 取反没有带过发射器的雌犀牛的生育能力在过去的几十年没有上升。这个其实是加强命题嘛，没有上升就可

能是戴了发射器的犀牛生育能力下降了。

C 取反雌犀牛因为被麻醉而收到的惊吓都会影响到她的生育能力。注意，这个就是他因削弱了，指出是由于惊

吓造成的生育能力下降而不是镇定剂的问题。答案选 C

D 取反雄犀牛的发射器和雌犀牛发射器掉下来的频率一样~这个明显是无关的选项。雄犀牛不生孩子嘛，明显不讨论雄犀牛。

E 取反麻醉犀牛的麻醉剂和麻醉其他大型动物的麻醉剂是不一样的。。。这个也是无关选项~这里我们只讨论犀

牛生孩子。。不讨论别的动物。。

选 C

难度评级：三星

解题关键：对选项的正确取反。

假设题解题四部曲：读题→找到选项中的否定句→用手把 not 盖住。。。当成肯定句理解→找出对原命题削弱的

选项。因为假设题有很大可能性答案是否定句，可以先从否定句看起，节约时间。

PREP2-092-削弱题型

(32249-!-item-!-188;#058&006891)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410366&extra=

Editor: Articles in Gardening Magazine often spur sales of the plants they describe, particularly

among people new to gardening. Accordingly, we will no longer publish articles or accept

advertisements praising the beauty of rare wildflowers. Most such plants sold to gardeners have

been difficult to propagate under cultivation, so plant sellers often collect them in the wild. Our

new policy is part of our efforts to halt this yearly plundering of our native plant populations.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the wisdom of the magazine's new policy as

a way of pursuing the intended effect?

A. When people new to gardening buy plants, they often fail to take adequate care of the plants

that they buy and become discouraged from buying those varieties again.

B. Plant sellers who sell rare wildflowers have no reasonably inexpensive alternative way to offer

their wares directly to new gardeners.

C. The demand for rare wildflowers rarely exceeds the number of such plants that can be collected

in the wild by plant sellers.

D. The propagation of rare wildflowers often depends on the plants' interaction with other

organisms in their environment, such as plants that create suitable soil conditions or insects and

birds that disperse seeds.

E. Revenues from sales of plants collected in the wild are supporting the discovery of new low-cost

techniques enabling rare wildflowers to be readily propagated in nurseries.

答案：E

题干分析：为了防止野生的珍贵植物数量被人为地降低，因此将会停止在杂志上刊登珍贵植物的文章。因为新

手看到杂志上的文章就会想要购买这些植物，而这些珍贵植物又不易人工养殖，花店就会在野外采集这些珍稀

植物，这样就会造成珍稀植物的减少。

问削弱，

选项分析：A 新手买植物的时候通常都会不能很好的照料这些植物，然后就会不愿意再买这些种类的植物了。

这个选项跟题干没有关系嘛，无关选项。

B 卖野花的商家没有便宜的其他方法来把他们的商品买给新手。这个选项讲的是商家除了这杂志就没有做广告

的方法了，那么题中的措施就可以控制新手购买稀有植物了，是加强选项。

C 对野花的需求量很少会超过能够在野地一采集到的野花的数量。我们讨论的是政策有没有用，所以这个是无

关选项。

D 这种稀有植物的传宗接代一般都是需要靠小飞虫小鸟什么的，讲的是植物的特性，也是无关选项。

E 卖这些植物的钱都用来开发新的廉价的给这些珍稀花传粉的方法。如果没有这些收入，就会影响到传粉的研

究，因此也会影响到这些花的数量。。削弱这个方案~答案选 E

选 E

http://www.sharewithu.com/

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难度评级：三星

解题关键：这题其实不算难嘛，只要是对题目的含义的正确掌握，读懂了题目就能作对

PREP2-093-评价题型

(28912-!-item-!-188;#058&003310)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410367&extra=

Following several years of declining advertising sales, the Greenville Times reorganized its

advertising sales force two years ago. Before the reorganization, the sales force was organized

geographically, with some sales representatives concentrating on city-center businesses and others

concentrating on different outlying regions. The reorganization attempted to increase the sales

representatives’ knowledge of clients’ businesses by having each sales representative deal with

only one type of industry or of retailing. After the reorganization, advertising sales increased.

In assessing whether the improvement in advertising sales can properly be attributed to the

reorganization, it would be helpful to find out each of the following EXCEPT:

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

advertising sales?

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

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

years?

D. Before the reorganization, had sales representatives found it difficult to keep up with relevant

developments in all the types of businesses to which they were assigned?

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

two years?

答案：A

题干分析：这道题生词不多但是看起来就是不明白啊 OTL，要认真理解题干的含义就要多看几遍了。

题中说，为了提高 Greenville Times 的广告销售收入，决定进行整改。在整改之前呢，销售人员是按照地理位

置管理的，这样就会造成一些销售代表队市中心的商业很了解，而其他的对不同的郊区了解较多。

公司为了提高销售代表对客户的生意的了解，决定让每一个销售代表管理一种类型的工业或者零售业，也就是

分类管理吧。整改后收入就提升了~

问要评价这种整改在机构里推行，不需要哪个知识呢？except 题

选项分析：A 两年前 Greenville Times 的收入有多少是广告营销收入呢？这个与题目其实并没有关系，答案

选择 A。

B Greenville Times 的销量有没有提高很多呢？如果有的话，那么广告营销的收入升高偶有可能不是因为整改

了。这个是需要的。

C 在过去的两年内人事有没有明显的改变呢？如果有的话，也有可能收入提高是因为用的人好，和整改也就没

有关系了~

D 在整改之前销售员有没有觉得同时掌握他们管理的所有种类的业务很困难呢？如果有的话，这就是一种阻碍

收入升高的因素，也是需要的。

E Greenville 这个地方周围的地区经济有没有明显的发展呢？如果有的话，则说明收入升高是因为地区经济发

展了，而不是因为整改。也是需要的

选 A

难度评级：四星

解题关键：这种主要是判断选项和题目时候关联紧密，建议使用排除法比较简单。。。

PREP2-094-评价题型

http://www.sharewithu.com/

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(31867-!-item-!-188;#058&006654)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410368&extra=

Because of steep increases in the average price per box of cereal over the last 10 years, overall

sales of cereal have recently begun to drop. In an attempt to improve sales, one major cereal

manufacturer reduced the wholesale prices of its cereals by 20 percent. Since most other cereal

manufacturers have announced that they will follow suit, it is likely that the level of overall sales of

cereal will rise significantly.

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

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

in cereal prices

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

consumers

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

10 years

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

supermarkets will be paying the manufacturers

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

years

答案：D

题干分析：因为麦片的单价急剧上升，所以销售额减少。一个厂商为了刺激销售，要降价 20%，其他厂商也决

定跟着降价，所以这样一来，销售额肯定能很快上升。问评价。

选项分析：A 竞争激烈的麦片市场造成的高的销售费用会造成麦片的价格上升。题中并没有提到销售费用，故

此并不需要这个。

B这些麦片生产商是否使用什么技巧来使顾客对这个品牌忠诚呢？这个与降价无关，故此不需要。

C 在过去的十年内麦片的品种有没有明显的增多呢？这个也与增加销售量无关嘛。

D 销售额和厂商降价不是直接关联的，销售额应该是指零售商卖给客户的所得，厂商降价不一定就代表零售商

给客户也能降价。因此 D 选项正确。

E 是不是有一种麦片的销售量突然降低了呢？个人认为这个是容易误选的选项，但是既然题干中都已经给出了

因为麦片的价格上升而造成的销量下降，那么就不是因为某一家的降低而影响全体的销量。因此不选。

选 D

难度评级：三星

解题关键：这道题完全理解题意之后就很好做了嘛，主要要注意销售额和厂商降价不是直接关联的，销售额应

该是指零售商卖给客户的所得，厂商降价不一定就代表零售商给客户也能降价。

PREP2-095-归纳题型

(28538-!-item-!-188;#058&002980)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410436&extra=

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

Using new detection techniques, researchers have found trace amounts of various medicinal

substances in lakes and rivers. Taken in large quantities, these substances could have serious

health effects, but they are present in quantities far too low to cause any physiological response in

people who drink the water or bathe in it. Nevertheless, medical experts contend that eliminating

these trace amounts from the water will have public health benefits, since \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

in large quantities

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

http://www.sharewithu.com/

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effects of other such substances found there

C. people who develop undesirable side effects when being treated with medicines that contain

these substances generally have their treatment changed

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

substances

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

become resistant to them

答案：E

题干分析：通过一种新的方法，研究者发现了湖和河中有很多化学物品的痕迹。如果这些化学品大量出现的话

就会影响到人们的健康。但是这些化学品德含量很少，以至于在喝这些水和在这里洗澡的人们身上都没有反映

出不良的反应。但是呢，专家还是认为应该在水源中消除这些化学品。问原因。

选项分析：A这些化学品即使大量食用仍然对人体无害，这个明显与题干相违背嘛。

B这些化学品有可能会和水中其他的有害物质反应。。这个不一定就会对人体危害大，因为也有可能反应之后没

有毒性了。

C 那些用含有这些化学品的药治病的人一旦出现副作用就会换一种疗法。这个和题干无关嘛，排除。

D 在湖中的那些化学品一般都会慢慢降解为无毒的物质。。。这个不能解释专家的建议，排除。

E 如果致病细菌产生抗药性，那么以后这些药将作用减小。这就解释了专家的建议，选择 E。

选 E

难度评级：三星

解题关键：这个题目主要是考察选项和题干的相关度~

PREP2-096-削弱题型(GWD 7-Q37 different type)

(25050-!-item-!-188;#058&001167)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410437&extra=

Escalating worldwide demand for corn is expected to cause the market price of corn to rise sharply

and remain high. Although corn is extensively used as feed for livestock, livestock feed accounts

for only a small fraction of the retail price of meat. Therefore, the increase in corn prices is very

unlikely to produce any comparable long-term increase in the retail price of meat.

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

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

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

other kinds of feed.

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

reducing the future supply of meat.

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

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

the price of meat.

答案：C

题干分析：由于玉米地需求量提高，玉米的价格将要上升并且保持较高水平。由于玉米主要是喂牲口的，而牲

口不需要吃那么多肉。所以它的价格提升不太会影响到肉类的价格。

问削弱

选项分析：A运输和加工肉类的费用提高了。这个会造成肉价格提高，但是与玉米无关啊。无关选项。

B养牲口的农民可以选择其他的作物来喂牲口，这个是加强选项，是说肉类不会升价的。

C 如果由于玉米价格上升使养牲口的人数下降，就会是肉类的供给变少而造成价格上升~选择 C~

D 全球的其他作物的需求量也增加了~这个是无关选项~

E 玉米影响其他的产品价格比影响肉类价格还要严重。。。这个也是无关选项~~

PREP2-097-归纳题型(GWD 6-Q40)

(28634-!-item-!-188;#058&003060)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410438&extra

It is theoretically possible that bacteria developed on Mars early in its history and that some were

carried to Earth by a meteorite. However, strains of bacteria from different planets would

probably have substantial differences in protein structure that would persist over time, and no two

bacterial strains on Earth are different enough to have arisen on different planets. So, even if

bacteria did arrive on Earth from Mars, they must have died out.

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

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

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

C. It fails to consider whether there were means other than meteorites by which Martian bacteria

could have been carried to Earth.

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

bacteria.

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

later died out.

答案：D

题干分析：理论上来说细菌曾经在早期的火星存在过而且通过陨石到达过地球，但是不同的星球上的细菌在蛋

白质结构上可能有很大的不同。地球上没有任何2个细菌的机构是不同到足够认为他们是来自不同星球的，所

以即便火星上的细菌曾经到过地球，那么也都死光了。问错误在哪里？

选项分析：

A：错在没有确定是否细菌在火星上存在。文中说的是地球上现在两种细菌的差别是否在火星上存在过无关。

B：错在没有确定有多少可能火星上的细菌能传到地球上来。这个不能影响结论。

C：错在没有考虑除了陨石之外还有没有其他的方式吧细菌带到地球。无关。

D：错在没有考虑是不是现在地球上所有的细菌都是从从火星上来的细菌上生长起来的。正确，如果是的话，

那么确实细菌都一样。

E：错在没有考虑是否有细菌起源于地球并且后来消失了。无关

选 D

难度评级：四星

解题关键：关键是清楚原文需要评论的是什么

PREP2-098-归纳题型(T-4-Q20-7-22)

(29850-!-item-!-188;#058&004527)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410439&extra

The violent crime rate (number of violent crimes per 1,000 residents) in Meadowbrook is 60 percent

higher now than it was four years ago. The corresponding increase for Parkdale is only 10 percent.

These figures support the conclusion that residents of Meadowbrook are more likely to become

victims of violent crime than are residents of Parkdale.

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

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

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

corresponding rate for Parkdale

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

and Parkdale

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

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

Parkdale's expenditures

答案：D

题干分析：犯罪率在M地区比4年前高60%， 相对应的，P地区的只有10%， 因此M地区的人比P地区的人更

加的容易犯罪。问错误在哪里？

选项分析：

A：P 和 M 区人口密度的变化。人口密度与犯罪率没有直接关系。

B：在过去四年中，M区人口率与 P 区相比是如何增长的。人口增长率与犯罪率没有直接关系。

C：过去四年中 M 和 P 区暴力犯罪和非暴力犯罪的比例。与暴力非暴力无关

D：4 年前 M 和 P 地区的犯罪率。如果 4 年前 M 地区犯罪率很低，即便增长了 60%也比 P 地区低。谁低谁

高说不清楚。

E：M和 P 对防止犯罪的投入的对比。无关。

选 D

难度评级：二星（中级）

解题关键：数学问题，比率和数量的问题

PREP2-099-归纳题型(GWD 21-Q33)

(28160-!-item-!-188;#058&002834)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410440&extra

One of the limiting factors in human physical performance is the amount of oxygen that is absorbed

by the muscles from the bloodstream. Accordingly, entrepreneurs have begun selling at

gymnasiums and health clubs bottles of drinking water, labeled “SuperOXY,” that has extra oxygen

dissolved in the water. Such water would be useless in improving physical performance, however,

since the amount of oxygen in the blood of someone who is exercising is already more than the

muscle cells can absorb.

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

boldface?

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

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

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

through the lungs

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

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

答案：C

题干分析：制约人类表现的因素之一是肌肉从血液中西区的氧气量。因此，有些企业开始在体育馆出售标有

“SuperOXY”的饮料，这种饮料中溶解了较多的氧气。然而这种饮料对于改善人的表现并没有帮助，因为，

一个在运动中的人的血液中的氧气含量已经超过肌肉所能吸收的量了。

选项分析：加粗的部分是对文章提出的论点的支持论据。

A：世界级的运动员不用这种水也会破纪录。这句不能说明为什么这种饮料不能改善人的表现。不能支持论点。

B：经常性的运动可以增加人类摄取和使用氧气的能力。也不能说明论点。

C：吸收氧气的唯一方法是通过肺部。也就是说喝饮料并不能帮助吸收氧气。支持论点，正确。

D：缺氧并不是唯一制约人表现的因素。同样不能解释为什么这种饮料不能改善人的表现。不能支持论点。

E：在运动中流失的水分可以被普通的水替代。不能支持论点。

选 C

难度评级：二星

解题关键：了解句子在文章中的作用

PREP2-100-评价题型(T-9-Q28. 7-13 , different type)

(30745-!-item-!-188;#058&005748)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410513&extra

Lyme disease is caused by a bacterium transmitted to humans by deer ticks. Generally, deer ticks

pick up the bacterium while in the larval stage by feeding on infected white-footed mice. However,

certain other species on which the larvae feed do not harbor the bacterium. If the population of

these other species were increased, more of the larvae would be feeding on uninfected hosts, so

the number of ticks acquiring the bacterium would likely decline.

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

A. Whether populations of the other species on which deer tick larvae feed are found only in areas

also inhabited by white-footed mice

B. Whether the size of the deer tick population is currently limited by the availability of animals for

the tick's larval stage to feed on

C. Whether the infected deer tick population could be controlled by increasing the number of

animals that prey on white-footed mice

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

deer on which infected deer ticks have fed

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

transmit to humans

答案：B

题干分析：L是一种通过鹿的虱子传播给人的一种疾病。一般来看，鹿虱子一般是在幼虫阶段吃了感染的白脚

鼠。但是吃了其它物种的老鼠就不会感染病菌。如果别的物种增多，那么他们将增加吃未被感染的物种的机会，

所以的感染病菌的概率就会降低。问评价？

选项分析：需要判断的是如果不吃白脚鼠，那么感染的几率就降低。

A：是否鹿的虱子为食的其他物种的老鼠只在白脚鼠存在的地区存在。这个是无关项。

B：是否鹿虱的种群密度被他们现在所使用的食物限制。意思是幼虫阶段对于虱子今后的数量很重要，而且在

幼虫阶段食物被限制了，就像文中所说的让别的物种吃了，那么虱子吃到的就少了，虱子吃到的少了，那么得

病的几率就低了。

C：是否感染的鹿虱的密度可以被哪些已白脚鼠为食的动物控制。

D：是否在幼虫时未被感染的鹿虱会在成年时被感染，如果吃了被感染的鹿虱所持的东西。

E：是否鹿虱吃的其他物种能组织其他传染给人类的病菌。

选 B

难度评级：四星（中级）

解题关键：找到需要判断的论点

PREP2-101-归纳题型(GWD 6-Q33)

(31307-!-item-!-188;#058&006085)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410514&extra

Crowding on Mooreville’s subway frequently leads to delays, because it is difficult for passengers to

exit from the trains. Over the next ten years, the Mooreville Transit Authority projects that subway

ridership will increase by 20 percent. The authority plans to increase the number of daily train

trips by only 5 percent over the same period. Officials predict that this increase is sufficient to

ensure that the incidence of delays due to crowding does not increase.

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

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

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

connect to subways.

C. The Transit Authority projects that the number of Mooreville residents who commute to work by

automobile will increase in the next ten years.

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

now are sparsely used.

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

Transit Authority operational costs.

答案：D

题干分析：拥挤的地铁经常导致M地区的延误发生，因为乘客很难从车里面出来。在未来的10年M地区的地铁

乘坐率将上升20%，但是只决定增加5%的车次，政府预测增加的车次已经足够来满足需求了。问为什么？

选项分析：

A：在未来的十年内 M 的人口会大幅增加。应该更难满足需求，所以无法说明。

B：运输局也计划在与地铁项链的路线上增加 5%的公共汽车运输量。与公共汽车的运输量无关。

C：运输当局预测，在未来的十年里，开私家车上班的人会增加。与是否开私家车无关。

D：乘坐率上升主要是在非交通繁忙时期，那个时候的车上的乘客还是很稀少的。这个正好解释了原文中的现

象。

E：当局不花相等的前也可以实现 5%的火车的增加量。与花费无关。

选 D

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：排除无关选项。

PREP2-102-削弱题型(GWD 5-Q28)

(30457-!-item-!-188;#058&005458)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410515&extra=

Wind farms, which generate electricity using arrays of thousands of wind-powered turbines, require

vast expanses of open land. County X and County Y have similar terrain, but the population

density of County X is significantly higher than that of

County Y. Therefore, a wind farm proposed for one of the two counties should be built in County

Y rather than in County X.

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

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

the state.

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

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

outside the county.

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

electrical-generation facility.

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

population is spread evenly throughout the county.

答案：E

http://www.sharewithu.com/

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题干分析：说要建造风力发电厂，需要大的 open land。而 X,Y 国土面积是基本相同的，X的人口密度却比 Y

大很多，所以应该在 Y 建造更好，问削弱。

选项分析：这提要弄懂一个概念：人口密度。人口密度=人口总数/陆地面积而不是国土面积。

A：属于无关选项，排除。

B：我是这么理解的。人口密度=人口总数/陆地面积总数。既然 Y 比 X人口多，X人口密度比 Y 大而且 X,Y 国

土面积基本相等，则 Y 的陆地面积一定远大于 X。要不然 Y 的人口密度肯定就比 X 大了。所以风力发电厂

需要 open land 似乎是建在 Y 更好诶。所以 B实际上是支持原题结论的。

C：无关选项，排除。

D：无关比较，排除。

E：正确答案。风力发电厂需要大面积的 open land。尽管 X 的人口密度大于 Y 国家，但如果如同 E 选项所说，

X 的人口都集中在小部分的地区的话，那么 open land 的面积必然大于 Y 国家，所以风力发电厂建在 X 国

更好，从而削弱了原题的结论。

选 E

难度评级：四星

解题关键：有干扰选项 B。排除后即没有难度，其它选项都是很明显的无关选项。

PREP2-103-削弱题型(GWD 27-Q2)

(25386-!-item-!-188;#058&001420)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410516&extra=

Electronic computer chips made of tiny silicon wafers now regularly contain millions of electronic

switches. Unfortunately, electronic switches that are this small cannot withstand intense radiation.

Micro-Mechanics plans to produce a chip that, because it uses only microscopic mechanical

switches, will be invulnerable to radiation damage. The switches will, however, be slower than

electronic switches and the chip will contain only 12,000 switches.

For there to be a market for Micro-Mechanics's chip as a result of the apparent advantage described

above, each of the following would have to be true EXCEPT:

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

B. Switches used on electronic chips that contain only 12,000 switches are more vulnerable to

radiation damage than the switches on Micro-Mechanics's chip will be.

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

survive intense radiation.

D. Some devices in which computer chips will be used will have other components that will be able

to function during or after exposure to radiation.

E. Manufacturers are able to protect electronic computer chips against exposure to intense

radiation, where this protection is necessary.

答案：E

题干分析：M-M 要生产一种新的芯片，更抗辐射但是由于只有 12000 个 switches 所以运转速度会更慢一点。

但是 M-M生产出来会有市场优势，问 EXCEPT。其实就是问削弱。

选项分析：能突出 M-M优势的选项就可以排除了，剩下的就是正确答案。

A: 新的 M-M chip 会更 slower。但是 A说明 speed attainable 并不是必要因素，所以 M-M 会有市场优势

的。

B: 其他同样有 12000s 的 chip 更容易被辐射，所以 M-M有市场优势。

C: chips 会被应用到需要抗强烈辐射的场所，所以 M-M能抗辐射肯定有优势啦！

D: 注意用词：Some！在 GMAT逻辑中基本带 SOME 修饰的选项都是无关选项，不是答案。因为 SOME 代表

不是大多数情况，即使有理往往也不能选他！不能根据这个 some 推断出任何结论，故果断 PASS.

E: 正确答案，既然生产商的 protection 是必要的而且都能成功 protect,那么他们就没必要换 M-M 的抗辐射

芯片了。继续 protect 他们之前的旧芯片就好了，速度还比 M-M 快。所以 M-M 肯定没有市场优势。

选 E

难度评级：四星

解题关键：正确理解最后一个选项。此题最快的方法是排除法。基本可以确定带 some 的选项可以直接排除。

PREP2-104-加强题型(GWD 5-Q26)

5号的题http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410517&extra=

Healthy lungs produce a natural antibiotic that protects them from infection by routinely killing

harmful bacteria on airway surfaces. People with cystic fibrosis, however, are unable to fight off

such bacteria, even though their lungs produce normal amounts of the antibiotic. The fluid on

airway surfaces in the lungs of people with cystic fibrosis has an abnormally high salt concentration;

accordingly, scientists hypothesize that the high salt concentration is what makes the antibiotic

ineffective.

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

A. When the salt concentration of the fluid on the airway surfaces of healthy people is raised

artificially, the salt concentration soon returns to normal.

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

concentration of salt.

C. When lung tissue from people with cystic fibrosis is maintained in a solution with a normal salt

concentration, the tissue can resist bacteria.

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

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

答案：C

题干分析：健康人的 lung 可以产生抗生素来抵抗细菌，而有病的人(people with cystic fibrosis)也可以产生

相同量的抗生素但是不能抵抗细菌。科学家发现病人体内的盐浓度(salt concentration)要高得多，所以得出假

设：是高的盐浓度是抗生素无效了。 问加强结论

选项分析：多数人做错可能会错在 A项，此项比较有迷惑性

A:说如果认为把健康的人的盐浓度调高，它会很快恢复到正常值。 其实此项是无关，它并没有直接在高盐浓

度和抗生素无效间架起桥梁。而反观 C，这种关系要直接明显的多

B：说的是 low concentration，答非所问，无关

C：如果把病人的组织放入正常浓度的盐溶液，抗生素就可以有效。相当于对照试验，正确

D：题外话，无关

E：题外话，无关

选 C

难度评级：三星（中级）

解题关键：找出能加强论坛最直接的关系

PREP2-105-削弱题型(GWD 24-Q15)

(28302-!-item-!-188;#058&002915)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410793&extra=

Healthy lungs produce a natural antibiotic that protects them from infection by routinely killing

harmful bacteria on airway surfaces. People with cystic fibrosis, however, are unable to fight off

such bacteria, even though their lungs produce normal amounts of the antibiotic. Since the fluid

on airway surfaces in the lungs of people with cystic fibrosis has an abnormally high salt

concentration, scientists hypothesize that in high-salt environments the antibiotic becomes

ineffective at killing harmful bacteria.

Which of the following, if it were obtained as an experimental result, would most decisively

undermine the scientists’ hypothesis?

A. Healthy lungs in which the salt concentration of the airway-surface fluid has been substantially

increased are able to reestablish their normal salt concentration within a relatively short period of

time.

B. The antibiotic produced by the lungs is effective at killing harmful bacteria even when salt

concentrations are below levels typical of healthy lungs.

C. The salt concentration of the airway-surface fluid in the lungs of people who suffer from cystic

fibrosis tends to return to its former high levels after having been reduced to levels typical of

healthy lungs.

D. The lungs of people who suffer from cystic fibrosis are unable to fight off harmful bacteria even

when the salt concentration is reduced to levels typical of healthy lungs.

E. The salt concentration in the airway-surface fluid of people whose lungs produce

lower-than-average amounts of the antibiotic is generally much lower than that typical of healthy

lungs.

答案：D

题干分析：健康人的 lung 可以产生抗生素来抵抗细菌，而有病的人(people with cystic fibrosis)也可以产生

相同量的抗生素但是不能抵抗细菌。科学家发现病人体内的盐浓度(salt concentration)要高得多，所以得出假

设：是高的盐浓度是抗生素无效了。 问如何削弱结论

选项分析：题干与 104 题几乎一样，不过变成了问削弱。要想削弱，就要找准逻辑链然后找出可以切断逻辑链

的选项

A：说如果认为把健康的人的盐浓度调高，它会很快恢复到正常值。显然并不削弱

B：说即使在低浓度，抗生素仍然有效。 文章要说的是高浓度，所以不对

C：说如果认为把病人的盐浓度调低，它会很快恢复到以前的高水平。 非削弱

D：文章结论是因为肺里体液过高的盐浓度，使得这些病人的抵抗力较差，此项直接拆桥，肺里的体液的盐浓

度降到一般水平，他们的抵抗力还是好不起来。 正确

E：无关

选 D

难度评级：一星（简单级）

解题关键：拆桥法

PREP2-106-削弱题型(GWD 28-Q11,different type)

(24584-!-item-!-188;#058&000967)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410794&extra=

Trancorp currently transports all its goods to Burland Island by truck. The only bridge over the

channel separating Burland from the mainland is congested, and trucks typically spend hours in

traffic. Trains can reach the channel more quickly than trucks, and freight cars can be transported

to Burland by barges that typically cross the channel in an hour. Therefore, to reduce shipping

time, Trancorp plans to switch to trains and barges to transport goods to Burland.

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

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

transport goods by train and barge.

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

next two years.

C. Because there has been so much traffic on the roads leading to the bridge between Burland and

the mainland, these roads are in extremely poor condition.

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

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

答案：D

题干分析：说一个公司现在是用卡车运货，但必须通过一个很挤的桥，交通堵塞会耗费不少时间。现

在有另一种方法，用火车把货运到岸边，再用驳船把货摆渡过运河。因为火车和驳船运货的时间比卡车少，

所以为了减少时间，应改用火车+驳船的方式。

问如何削弱

选项分析：因为题目中已经说明了后一种所用的运输时间确实少，要削弱就需要找到他因

A：说的是成本（cost）如何，无关

B：说未来桥上的交通还会更糟，其实是加强

C：说路况不好，无关

D：说虽然运输时间短，但是从驳船把货卸下来需要很多时间。典型的他因削弱！正确

E：说卡车回来是 empty，明显无关

难度评级：两星（较容易）

解题关键：找出合理的他因就可削弱结论

PREP2-107-归纳题型(GWD-TN-12,T-4-Q2)

(31025-!-item-!-188;#058&005951)

107：http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410795&extra=

Twenty years ago, Balzania put in place regulations requiring operators of surface mines to pay for

the reclamation of mined-out land. Since then, reclamation technology has not improved. Yet,

the average reclamation cost for a surface coal mine being reclaimed today is only four dollars per

ton of coal that the mine produced, less than half what it cost to reclaim surface mines in the years

immediately after the regulations took effect.

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

A. Even after Balzania began requiring surface mine operators to pay reclamation costs, coal mines

in Balzania continued to be less expensive to operate than coal mines in almost any other country.

B. In the twenty years since the regulations took effect, the use of coal as a fuel has declined from

the level it was at in the previous twenty years.

C. Mine operators have generally ceased surface mining in the mountainous areas of Balzania

because reclamation costs per ton of coal produced are particularly high for mines in such areas.

D. Even after Balzania began requiring surface mine operators to pay reclamation costs, surface

mines continued to produce coal at a lower total cost than underground mines.

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

comes from surface mines.

答案：C

题干分析：前提是，20 年前，B 地区法律要求表层采矿的 operators 需要付钱。（称为法律费吧）至此，开垦

技术没有提高（言下之意，开采单位矿的劳动费用不变）。结论：但是现在表层采矿单位开采费是在法律颁布之

后的那几年的费用的 40%而已。数学题+解释题。

思路：（单位法律费\*operator 的数量+开采费\*矿吨数）/ 矿吨数=开采单位矿的成本费用。如果开采费没变，

要是等式右边减少，要么 operator 数量减少，要么矿吨数增加。

http://www.sharewithu.com/

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选项分析：

A， 法律实行后。B地区的煤矿开采成本仍然不比其他地区高。无关比较。

B， 自从法律实行后，煤作为燃料的使用下降了。煤的使用与开采无关

C， 许多 operators 停止采矿，因为太贵了。正确，说明 operator 数量减少。

D， 即使是 B开始要求 operators 付费后，表层矿产的开采仍然比地下矿产的开采便宜，无关比较。

E， 与 20 年前相比，现在 B地区的煤矿有更大的比例来自于表层矿。与结论单位矿开采成本米有一点关系。

选 C

难度评级：二星

解题关键：找到前提和结论的差异点

PREP2-108-归纳题型(GWD 4-Q8)

(24440-!-item-!-188;#058&000921)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410796&extra=

From 1980 to 1989, total consumption of fish in the country of Jurania increased by 4.5 percent,

and total consumption of poultry products there increased by 9.0 percent. During the same

period, the population of Jurania increased by 6 percent, in part due to immigration to Jurania from

other countries in the region.

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

A. During the 1980s in Jurania, profits of wholesale distributors of poultry products increased at a

greater rate than did profits of wholesale distributors of fish.

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

their diet than was poultry.

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

D. For a significant proportion of Jurania's population, both fish and poultry products were a regular

part of their diet during the 1980s.

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

答案：E.

题干分析：J国的鱼的总消费量增加了 4.5%，而 poultry products 的总消费量增加了 9.0%。 同时， J过的

人口增加了 6%由于外来人口移民。 归纳题

选项分析：

A， poultry products 的批发商的利润增加比鱼的批发商的利润增加的快。 关于批发商利润问题，无法从原

文中推出。

B， 在移民人口中，poultry 比鱼更可能成为他们主要的食物。完全无法由原文推导

C， 1989， J过消耗的 poultry 是鱼的两倍。因为不知道基数，只知道增加量，故无从得出。

D， 对于大部分 J过的人，自从 1980, 鱼和 poultry 都是他们的日常食物。无法得出。

E， 1989 年人均的鱼消费量比 1980 年低。正确，鱼增加量/人口增加量<1

选 E

难度评级：一颗星

解题关键：理解题目，会基本数学

PREP2-109-评价题型(T-4-Q15)

(28586-!-item-!-188;#058&002993)

109：http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410797&extra=

TrueSave is a mail-order company that ships electronic products from its warehouses to customers

worldwide. The company’s shipping manager is proposing that customer orders be packed with

newer, more expensive packing materials that virtually eliminate damage during shipping. The

manager argues that overall costs would essentially remain unaffected, since the extra cost of the

new packing materials roughly equals the current cost of replacing products returned by customers

because they arrived in damaged condition.

Which of the following would it be most important to ascertain in determining whether

implementing the shipping manager’s proposal would have the argued-for effect on costs?

A. Whether the products shipped by TrueSave are more vulnerable to incurring damage during

shipping than are typical electronic products

B. Whether electronic products are damaged more frequently in transit than are most other

products shipped by mail-order companies

C. Whether a sizable proportion of returned items are returned because of damage already present

when those items were packed for shipping

D. Whether there are cases in which customers blame themselves for product damage that, though

present on arrival of the product, is not discovered until later

E. Whether TrueSave continually monitors the performance of the shipping companies it uses to

ship products to its customers

答案：C．

题干分析： shipping manager 建议 客户的订单可以用贵一些的包装材料以减少船运时的损害。他认为 总

的费用不会变化（结论），因为新材料的这部分增加的成本会和现在用来替换损坏的产品的费用抵消。 评价题

选项分析：

A． 是否 TS 运的 products 比其他产品更容易受损。无关，原文根本就没有提到这个 typical electronic

products。

B． 是否电子产品比其他的产品更容易受损。错误原因同 A。

C． 是否想抵掉的那部分支出是在包装以前的损毁所带来的，如果是那样的话，即使用了新的包装，那么东西

还是损坏的，那么顾客还是会 return 的，那么还是会带来 cost of replacing products returned by

customers because they arrived in damaged，那么新的包装就是没有用的。

D． 是否有这种 case，顾客在刚开始接到产品是没发现损害，以为是自己搞坏的。那这样就不会造成损害产品

返回的费用，无关选项。

E． 是否会继续监督装船公司的表现。监督这一行为与原文推理完全无关。

选 C

难度评级：二星

解题关键：根据无关词迅速排除无关选项

PREP2-110-归纳题型(GWD 1-Q14)

(31447-!-item-!-188;#058&006361)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410828&extra=

That the application of new technology can increase the productivity of existing coal mines is

demonstrated by the case of Tribnia's coal industry. Coal output per miner in Tribnia is double

what it was five years ago, even though no new mines have opened.

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

in the passage?

A. If the number of miners working in Tribnian coal mines has remained constant in the past five

years, Tribnia's total coal production has doubled in that period of time.

B. Any individual Tribnian coal mine that achieved an increase in overall output in the past five

years has also experienced an increase in output per miner.

C. If any new coal mines had opened in Tribnia in the past five years, then the increase in output

per miner would have been even greater than it actually was.

D. If any individual Tribnian coal mine has not increased its output per miner in the past five years,

then that mine's overall output has declined or remained constant.

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

答案：A

题干分析：新技术能增加现有煤矿开采量，已经被 T的煤矿工业证明。T国单位矿工的煤矿开采是 5 年前的两

倍，并且，没有新的矿开发过。 数学题+归纳题 单位矿工开采量\*矿工人数=总矿量

选项分析：

A， 如果矿工的数量与五年前相比没有变化，T 过的总煤矿量是五年前的两倍。前提是单位矿工开采量增加

了，矿工数量不变的话，那么总矿量自然增加。 正确

B， 任何在过去五年经历了总量增加的矿 也经历了 单位矿工开采量的增加。 错，等式右边增加，还有可能

是矿工人数的增加

C， 如果 T 在过去五年有新的煤矿开发了，那么单位矿工开采量会比实际增加的更大。缺少一个条件，

technology 能否增加 new mine 的产量，题目是 technology 和 existing mine 两个条件给出的

increase，所以，只给一个条件发生变化，而没有给出另外一个条件的情况，我们不能得出准确的判断。

D， 如果哪个煤矿在过去五年并没有增加其单位矿工开采量，那么中的开采量也会下降或者保持不变。 同 B，

确实矿工人数的变化量。

E， 在 T，生产一定量的煤矿的成本在过去的五年降低了。完全推不出。

选 A

难度评级：二星（中级）

解题关键：读懂题，搞清数学关系

PREP2-111-削弱题型(T-9-Q2)

(28490-!-item-!-188;#058&002974)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410829&extra=

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.

答案：E

题干分析：为了确保腰果被卖给本国的加工厂，K地对未加工的腰果出口收取重税。

如果税收被取消（注意，这里 lift 的意思是 to remove a rule or a law that says that something is not

allowed），未加工的腰果以世界市场的价格出售，那么就有更多农民能从种植腰果中获利。但是呢，因为因为

所有的加工厂都在城市，取消税收会严重损害政府试图减少城市未来五年失业率的努力。所以政府的意思肯定

是不能取消这个税。问削弱。

选项分析：理清逻辑链，找漏洞

A：一些加工腰果的副产品可以用来制作颜料和塑料。So what?没有说制作颜料和塑料的厂在城市还是农村，

影响无法判断。错。

B：其他生产腰果的国家会给他们的加工工厂补贴。这个情况无论 K 国是否取消税收都存在，没有任何影响，

无法削弱。错

C：K国种腰果的人比加工腰果的人多。重点在于“减少城市的失业率”，种腰果的人和加工腰果的人的数量如

果无论取消税收都没有变化，就对此没有影响。错

D：能够以低于世界市场的价格购买腰果使得 K 国的腰果加工商能以更有竞争力的价格销售腰果。结合题干，

如果取消税收，K国的腰果加工商就得以世界市场的价格来购买腰果了。加强。排除。

E：因为种植作物缺少盈利，导致 K 国越来越多的农民离开农村进入城市。这导致了一个结果，就是农村的人

变少，城市的人变多。城市人口基数增加，而原料又减少，势必导致失业的人更多。这与政府的说法，也就是

“收税可以降低城市的失业率”是相反的，也就是削弱，正确选项。

选 E

难度评级：四级（较难）

解题关键：找相关变量。注意 C 和 E 的区别在于，C 中城市和农村的人数没有变化，而 E 中则有相反的变化。

此外，有一个隐藏的信息，原文 If the tariff were lifted and unprocessed were sold at world market prices,

more farmers could profit by growing cashews. 与 E 选项 A lack of profitable crops 对应。

PREP2-112-归纳题型(GWD 26-Q31)

(29286-!-item-!-188;#058&003696)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410830&extra=

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

When people engage in activities that help others, their brain releases endorphins, the brain’s

natural opiates, which induce in people a feeling of well-being. It has been suggested that regular

release of endorphins increases people’s longevity, and a statistic on adults who regularly engage in

volunteer work helping others shows that they live longer, on average, than adults who do not

volunteer. However, that statistic would be what we would expect even if volunteering does not

boost longevity, because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in the communities studied, women were much more likely to do regular volunteer work than

men were, and women tend to live longer than men do

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

C. the feelings of well-being induced by endorphins can, at least for a time, mask the symptoms of

various conditions and diseases, provided the symptoms are mild

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

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

stress in their lives

答案：A

题干分析：当人们帮助他人的时候，大脑会释放 E 这种物质，一般人们感觉很好的时候就会产生这种物质。

这个 E 是好东西，因为定期释放这种物质可以延长寿命。而且数据表示，经常做义务劳动的成年人平均寿命比

不做的人更长。

但是，就算志愿劳动无法延长寿命，这个数据也会符合我们的预期，因为？

选项分析：告诉了结论，要找原因。

A：根据调查，做志愿劳动的人中，女性比男性要多，而女性的寿命本来就比男性长。正确。这个题考的是调查样本和调查整体。调查整体中女性比例高，而女性寿命长，所以样本的调查结果肯定也符合这个规律。

B：做志愿者的年轻人正在增多。So what？年轻人增多并无法提高整体寿命的平均值，无关，错。

C：这种 E 引起的快乐只要是温和的，就能在一定时间以内减轻由疾病引起的一些症状。这个是解释了为什么 E能延长寿命，和调查结果无关，错

因为mask the symptom不等于会长寿，虽然暂时掩盖了病情但该死的还是会死，与题干无关。

D：很少有人能一生坚持做志愿活动。题目说的是 regular,这里说 rare regular，超出了题目的讨论范围,无关，错。

E：有人发现持续做志愿活动成为他们压力的来源。注意 some people 无法代表整体的情况。而且题目中没有说到 stress 和寿命的长短的关系，无关，错。

选 A

难度评级：二级（简单）

解题关键：考察调查结果的题，找与结果直接相关的因素，比如被调查者的共性。注意个别情况不能代表共性。

PREP2-113-归纳题型(T-4-Q18 7-17)

(30697-!-item-!-188;#058&005746)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410831&extra=

As a large corporation in a small country, Hachnut wants its managers to have international

experience, so each year it sponsors management education abroad for its management trainees.

Hachnut has found, however, that the attrition rate of graduates from this program is very high,

with many of them leaving Hachnut to join competing firms soon after completing the program.

Hachnut does use performance during the program as a criterion in deciding among candidates for

management positions, but both this function and the goal of providing international experience

could be achieved in other ways. Therefore, if the attrition problem cannot be successfully

addressed, Hachnut should discontinue the sponsorship program.

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

A. The first describes a practice that the argument seeks to justify; the second states a judgment

that is used in support of a justification for that practice.

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

argument's explanation of that practice.

C. The first introduces a practice that the argument seeks to evaluate; the second provides grounds

for holding that the practice cannot achieve its objective.

D. The first introduces a policy that the argument seeks to evaluate; the second provides grounds

for holding that the policy is not needed.

E. The first introduces a consideration supporting a policy that the argument seeks to evaluate; the

second provides evidence for concluding that the policy should be abandoned.

答案：D

题干分析：作为一个小国家的大企业，H 希望它的管理层能有国际化视野，所以每年都派它的管理培训生出国

学习。

但是 H发现，这个项目有个很严重的问题，就是它培养出来的人很快就跳槽到它的竞争对手那儿去了。H 的确

会把培训生在这个培训项目中的表现作为是否升为管理层的一个标准，但是无论这两个目标都可以通过其他的

途径实现。

因此，如果人才流失这个问题无法解决，H 应该停止这个项目。

选项分析：黑脸题，找两句之间的关系

A：前者描述了一个试图要说明的做法，后者是对这个做法的一种判断的论据。排除这个选项关键在 justify。

Justify 的意思是，to give an acceptable explanation for something that other people think is

unreasonable，也就是说要证明“派员工出国学习”这个做法是正确的。但是题干说了，如果人才流失这个问

题无法解决，H 应该停止这个项目。也就是不支持这个做法的，所以说与题干相违背，错。

B：前者描述了这段话试图要解释的做法，后者为这个做法的存在提供了部分解释。我们来看第二个黑脸到底

http://www.sharewithu.com/

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解释了什么。解释的应该是“为什么 H 可以停止这个项目”。而第一个黑脸只是告诉你有这么个项目，两个说

的不是一件事，所以 B也错了。

C：前者提出了要评价的一个 policy,后者提供了一些证据，说明这个 policy 没法达到预期效果。但是实际上，

后者只是说这两个目标都可以通过其他的途径实现，但并没有排除这个 policy 也能达到目标的可能，也没有说

为什么这个 policy 没法达到预期效果。所以错了。

D：前者提出了要评价的一个 policy,后者提供了一些证据，说明这个 policy 是不必要的。这个就对了。既然

有别的途径能达到同样的效果，那它肯定就不一定非要存在。正确。

E：前者支持了一个 policy，也就是作者要评价的这个 policy；后者证明这个 policy 应该被废除。前者只是描

述有这么个事儿，没有支持也没有反对，所以错了。

选 D

难度评级：四级（较难）

解题关键：黑脸题的选项都写得比较绕，其实看懂了并不难，关键要细心些。

PREP2-114-假设题型(GWD 23-Q32)

(25146-!-item-!-188;#058&001219)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410832&extra=

Excavations of the Roman city of Sepphoris have uncovered numerous detailed mosaics depicting

several readily identifiable animal species: a hare, a partridge, and various Mediterranean fish.

Oddly, most of the species represented did not live in the Sepphoris region when these mosaics

were created. Since identical motifs appear in mosaics found in other Roman cities, however, the

mosaics of Sepphoris were very likely created by traveling artisans from some other part of the

Roman Empire.

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

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

Sepphoris area.

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

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

Roman city.

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

known species.

E. There was not a common repertory of mosaic designs with which artisans who lived in various

parts of the Roman Empire were familiar.

答案：E

题干分析：对罗马城市 S 的发掘发现了很多精美的马赛克，刻画了一些可辨识的动物种类。包括兔子，某种鸟，

还有一些鱼。但是呢，这些动物里，大部分都不是 S 本地的动物。由于这些主题也出现在了其他一些城市发现

的马赛克上，所以这些出土的马赛克很有可能是由来自罗马其他地方的艺术家创作的。问假设。

选项分析：找前提。

A：S 出土的马赛克不是由 S 地特殊的原料制成的。这个无关。因为移动的是艺术家，而不是马赛克，外地的

艺术家可以到 S 城用本地特殊的材料制作马赛克。举出了反例，排除。

B：S 城马赛克上刻画的动物并非来自同一个地方。这个也无关。只要不是 S 城的就行了，至于是哪的，是否

来自同一个地方，都没有影响。排除。

C：出现在 S 城马赛克上的主题并不是独一无二的。初看之下这个有点道理，因为既然别的地方也出现了，就

证明有可能是从别的地方来的艺术家创作的。但是别忘了也有可能是相反的啊，要是从 S 城出去的艺术家在别

的地方进行了创作呢？不确定，所以排除。

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D：所有 S 城马赛克上的动物形象都是已知的动物种类。这个无关。我们只要认准这些动物不是 S 本地的就行

了。

E：取非吧。取非之后是，有一个 common repertory 是来自罗马不同地方的艺术家所共同熟悉的。如果这

样的话，S 地的艺术家就有可能有这种手法创作这些马赛克作品，而不一定是外地的艺术家带来的。那么原来

的说法就支持了提干的说法，是正确的前提。

选 E

难度评级：四级（较难）

解题关键：这题难点一是阅读，而是干扰项。一定要把选项都读完以后逐个排除，选最优。

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410834&extra=

In Kravonia, the average salary for jobs requiring a college degree has always been higher than the

average salary for jobs that do not require a degree. Current enrollments in Kravonia's colleges

indicate that over the next four years the percentage of the Kravonian workforce with college

degrees will increase dramatically. Therefore, the average salary for all workers in Kravonia is

likely to increase over the next four years.

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

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

only one college degree.

B. The percentage of Kravonians who attend college in order to earn higher salaries is higher now

than it was several years ago.

C. The higher average salary for jobs requiring a college degree is not due largely to a scarcity

among the Kravonian workforce of people with a college degree.

D. The average salary in Kravonia for jobs that do not require a college degree will not increase

over the next four years.

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

答案：C

题干分析：K 地，要求有大学文凭的工作平均工资比不要求大学文凭的工作高。K 大学目前的录取人数表明，

接下去 4 年，K地有文凭的人的比例会大大增加。所以，K地所有员工的平均工资在接下去 4 年也会增加。问

假设。

选项分析：选项取非后削弱题干者为正确答案。以下选项均为取非后的解释。

A.K地的人有多个大学文凭不比只有一个大学文凭的人赚得多。这和文凭多少没关系，排除。

B.K地的人为了赚更多钱而去读大学的人不比几年前要多。和工资无关，排除。

C.要求大学文凭的工作的高工资大部分是因为有大学文凭的人太少了。如果是这样，我们可以推出，未来 4 年

内大量的大学毕业生涌出，Kravonia 会不缺少 degree 的人。那时，他们的工资和那些没有 degree 的人就

不会有差别了。换句话说，C 取非的话，原结论不成立。所以 C 是答案。

D.不要求大学文凭的工作的工资未来 4 年会增长。无关，排除。

E.K地的人一般都去其他国家获得文凭。无关，排除。

选 C

难度系数：二星

解题关键：选项取非，明确题干究竟是讨论什么问题。

PREP2-117-削弱题型(GWD 28-Q9, different type)

(31543-!-item-!-188;#058&006463)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410835&extra=

Early in the twentieth century, Lake Konfa became very polluted. Recently fish populations have

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recovered as release of industrial pollutants has declined and the lake’s waters have become

cleaner. Fears are now being voiced that the planned construction of an oil pipeline across the

lake’s bottom might revive pollution and cause the fish population to decline again. However, a

technology for preventing leaks is being installed. Therefore, provided this technology is effective,

the fears are groundless.

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

A. The pipeline’s construction will disturb sediments at the bottom of the lake, dispersing into the

water toxic pollutants that have settled there.

B. Changes in land use and drainage patterns around the lake mean that the lake’s waters are

increasingly likely to be affected by agricultural runoff.

C. The leak-preventing technology has been in use for several years without any pipeline in which it

is installed developing serious leaks.

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

other aquatic animals and plants.

E. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, non-native species of fish have been introduced

into the lake and now make up a considerable proportion of its overall fish population.

答案：A

题干分析：20 世纪初，K湖污染很重。最近对鱼类的污染已经好转了很多，因为工业污染物的排放已经减少了

很多，湖水已经干净很多了。但是人们又开始担心一个在湖底建一个油管的计划会让湖水重新污染，鱼类又会

减少。但是已经有一个防止泄露的技术，所以人们不需要担心。问削弱。

选项分析：污染是不是仅仅可能是泄露造成的？也可能是因为装油管当中的其他事情导致再次污染呀。

A．装油管会影响湖底的沉积物，导致已经沉淀的有害物质又扩散到水中。正确，他因削弱。

B．对土地的利用和湖周围的排水方式的改变说明湖水会被农业排污所影响。无关，排除。

C．这个防泄漏技术已经使用了很多年，没有一个使用过的地方受到了严重污染。加强选项，排除。

D．油管泄露不仅会对鱼类有害，还会影响其他湖水的动植物。也就是说防止泄露就不会对湖水有影响了，加

强，排除。

E．20 世纪开始，非本土的鱼类被引入这个湖，现在已经在鱼数量中占据较大比例。无关，排除。

选 A

难度评级：二星

解题关键：他因削弱

PREP2-118-分析题型(GWD 10-Q19)

(29382-!-item-!-188;#058&004046)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410837&extra=

Which of the following most logically completes the passage?

A certain tropical island received food donations in the form of powdered milk for distribution to its

poorest residents, who were thought to be malnourished. Subsequently, the rate of liver cancers

among those islanders increased sharply. The donated milk was probably to blame: recent

laboratory research on rats has shown that rats briefly exposed to the substance aflatoxin tend to

develop liver cancer when fed casein, a milk protein. This result is relevant because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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

aflatoxin

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

organs

C. casein is not the only protein contained in milk

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

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

答案：A

题干分析：某个热带岛屿接受了一批奶粉的资助，给了当地最穷的居民，这些居民一直都没有足够的营养。结

果，这些居民得肝癌的比例大大增加。这肯定是因为这些捐赠的奶粉：最近实验室对老鼠做的试验表明，接触

了 A物质的老鼠容易在吃了 C 物质，一种牛奶蛋白质之后得肝癌。这个结果是有关的，因为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

选项分析：因为接触了 A，所以再吃牛奶蛋白就会得肝癌。

A.在热带，当地居民的主食之一，花生会产生 A 物质。这就支持了题干所说，有了 A，再喝牛奶就会得肝癌。

B.肝对 A物质比其他身体器官更敏感。没有和牛奶的联系，无关，排除。

C.C 物质不是牛奶里唯一的蛋白质。没有和 A的联系，无关，排除。

D.奶粉是最合适的将牛奶送去热带区域的形式。无关，排除。

E.接受奶粉的人都被检查了消化牛奶的能力。这……更无关，排除。

选 A

难度评级：二星

解题关键：对题干讨论的思路很清晰，据此排除与之无关的选项。

PREP2-119-削弱题型(GWD 28-Q17)

(32105-!-item-!-188;#058&006854)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410838&extra=

In the nation of Partoria, large trucks currently account for 6 percent of miles driven on Partoria’s

roads but are involved in 12 percent of all highway fatalities. The very largest trucks—those with

three trailers—had less than a third of the accident rate of single-and double-trailer trucks. Clearly,

therefore, one way for Partoria to reduce highway deaths would be to require shippers to increase

their use of triple-trailer trucks.

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

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

major highways only.

B. No matter what changes Partoria makes in the regulation of trucking, it will have to keep some

smaller roads off-limits to all large trucks.

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

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

past ten years.

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

maximum legal payload of the largest of the single-trailer trucks.

答案：A

题干分析：在 P 国，大卡车目前只驾驶了全国 6%的路，但是却发生了 12%的交通事故。最大的那种三节大卡

车发生车祸的比率只有单节和双节卡车的不到三分之一。所以，对 P 国来说，要减少交通事故就需要要求运输

商多使用三节卡车。问削弱。

选项分析：

A．P 地的卡车运输公司至今都只在主要高速路上没什么人走的路段使用三节卡车。因为总是走在无人的大道

上，难怪事故少呢。所以事故少不是因为车子本身，而是走的路不同。他因削弱。

B．不管 P 国怎么规定卡车运输，它都会保留一些不限制大卡车的小路。无关，排除。

C．P 地的卡车撞车很少是发生在两个卡车之间。无关，排除。

D．卡车运输的安全记录总体来说在最近十年已经有所提高。无关，排除。

E．一个三节卡车的法定最大载货量比最大的单节卡车的法定最大载货量的三倍要少。绕死了，不过，无关，

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排除！

选 A

难度评级：三星

解题关键：判断事故少是否和卡车本身有关。他因削弱。

PREP2-120-分析题型(GWD 10-Q14)

(30793-!-item-!-188;#058&005755)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410839&extra=

Yeasts capable of leavening bread are widespread, and in the many centuries during which the

ancient Egyptians made only unleavened bread, such yeasts must frequently have been mixed into

bread doughs accidentally. The Egyptians, however, did not discover leavened bread until about

3000 B.C. That discovery roughly coincided with the introduction of a wheat variety that was

preferable to previous varieties because its edible kernel could be removed from the husk without

first toasting the grain.

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

causally related?

A. Even after the ancient Egyptians discovered leavened bread and the techniques for reliably

producing it were well known, unleavened bread continued to be widely consumed.

B. Only when the Egyptians stopped the practice of toasting grain were their stone-lined

grain-toasting pits available for baking bread.

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

leaven bread dough.

D. The new variety of wheat, which had a more delicate flavor because it was not toasted, was

reserved for the consumption of high officials when it first began to be grown.

E. Because the husk of the new variety of wheat was more easily removed, flour made from it

required less effort to produce.

答案：C

题干分析：用酵母发酵面包是很普遍的。以前埃及人都是做没有发酵的面包，那么酵母应该在那时经常偶然地

混合到面包里面。但是埃及人在公元前 3000 才发现发酵的面包。

这个发现和另外一个发现大体符合：小麦多种种类的引入比之前的种类要更优，因为这种小麦不需要烤，里面

可食用的核就能脱离表皮了。问怎样才能证明这两者是有关系的。

选项分析：

A. 即使在古埃及人发现发酵面包，而且这种技术已经很出名了以后，没发酵的面包还是很受欢迎。和题干探讨

的问题无关，排除。

B. 直到埃及人停止烤麦子，他们的用石头挖出来的烤麦子的坑才能开始烤面包。这……我实在很无语啊……无

关，排除！

C. 烤小麦会损坏麸质，一种能使面包发酵的必要蛋白质。这说明，以前因为总要烤小麦，所以无法产生酵母，

而引入新的小麦后，就能够不用烤，因此到那时才有的发酵面包~

D. 新种类的麦子，因为不用烤，所以有种很好的味道，在一开始种植的时候都是给贵人吃的。无关，排除。

E．因为新种类的麦子的皮容易去除，所以用来做面粉更容易。无关，排除。

选 C

难度评级：二星

解题关键：排除无关选项。

PREP2-121-削弱题型(T-4-Q34,different type)

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(25242-!-item-!-188;#058&001232)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410840&extra=

In Kravonia, the average salary for jobs requiring a college degree has always been higher than the

average salary for jobs that do not require a degree. Over the last few years, the number of

Kravonians enrolled in college has been growing steadily. Therefore, the number of Kravonians

entering the job market who have at least the qualification of a college degree will eventually be

significantly higher than it has been over the last few years.

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

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

with only one college degree.

B. The average number of years Kravonian college students remain enrolled before completing a

degree has been increasing over the past several years.

C. Despite the increase in the number of Kravonians attending college, the percentage of the

population attending college is lower in Kravonia than in most other countries.

D. In recent years, employers have been requiring college degrees for workers in jobs that were

previously performed successfully by Kravonians who did not have college degrees.

E. For many years, employers in Kravonia have had difficulty finding enough college graduates to

fill the high-paying jobs that were available.

答案：B

题干分析：K 地，要求有大学文凭的工作平均工资比不要求大学文凭的工作高。K 大学目前的录取人数表明，

接下去 4 年，K地有文凭的人的比例会大大增加。所以，K地所有员工的平均工资在接下去 4 年也会增加。问

削弱。

选项分析：

A．K地的人有多个大学文凭的人比只有一个大学文凭的人赚得差不多。和文凭多少无关，排除。

B．这几年进入大学到毕业的平均时间延长了。所以就算这几年进大学的人多了，但是由于念书的时间变长，

所以要等进入人才市场还要再过段时间，因此人才市场上的大学生也可能不会增长。

C．虽然读大学的人多了，但是和其他国家比起来，读大学的比例还是要少。无关比较，排除。

D．最近几年，雇主都要求那些原先不需要大学文凭的工作必须得让有大学文凭的人来做。和工资无关，排除。

E．很多年来，雇主很难为那些高薪水岗位找到足够的大学毕业生。无关，排除。

选 B

难度评级：二星

解题关键：排除无关选项。

PREP2-122-假设题型(GWD 1-Q40)

(26360-!-item-!-188;#058&001881)

http://www.sharewithu.com/bbs/viewthread.php?tid=410841&extra=

Until now, only injectable vaccines against influenza have been available. Parents are reluctant to

subject children to the pain of injections, but adults, who are at risk of serious complications from

influenza, are commonly vaccinated. A new influenza vaccine, administered painlessly in a nasal

spray, is effective for children. However, since children seldom develop serious complications from

influenza, no significant public health benefit would result from widespread vaccination of children

using the nasal spray.

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

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

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

C. The injectable vaccine is affordable for all adults.

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

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

答案：D

题干分析：一种新型的 vaccine,使用方法不是注射而是喷洒，因此适合儿童使用，但是儿童不会因为这个

influenza 产生严重的并发症，因此认为在儿童中广泛使用 vaccine 不会产生 significant public benefits. 问

假设。

选项分析：以下选项解释为取非后结果。

A. 使用了注射疫苗的人都无法安全地接受鼻子喷洒的疫苗。和儿童无关，排除。

B．新型疫苗使用了和注射疫苗不一样的预防感冒的机制。和儿童无关，排除。

C．成年人都注射不起疫苗。和儿童无关，排除。

D．成年人主要从感冒的小孩身上传染感冒。所以只要小孩不感冒，那大人也不容易感冒了，这就是公共利益

了。削弱了题干的结论。

E．鼻子喷洒的疫苗对成年人有效。和儿童无关，排除。

选 D

难度评级：二星

解题关键：排除无关选项。

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PREP2-Answers

069:B ; 070:B ; 071:B ; 072:A ; 073:A ; 074:C ; 075:A ; 076:E ; 077:B ; 078:C ;

079:D ; 080:A ; 081:D ; 082:C ; 083:A ; 084:E ; 085:C ; 086:E ; 087:C ; 088:E ;

089:C ; 090:A ; 091:C ; 092:E ; 093:A ; 094:D ; 095:E ; 096:C ; 097:D ; 098:D ;

099:C ; 100:B ; 101:D ; 102:E ; 103:E ; 104:C ; 105:D ; 106:D ; 107:C ; 108:E ;

109:C ; 110:A ; 111:E ; 112:A ; 113:D ; 114:E ; 115:A ; 116:C ; 117:A ; 118:A ;

119:A ; 120:C ; 121:B ; 122:D ;