
CD 把自己 GMAT 的培训关的很紧，helr 的方法和市面上所有现存的方法都大相径庭，刚开始接触时感觉有些晦涩难懂，但过了初期，一旦开始尝试跟着 helr 的思路去走，就渐入佳境了。我个人感觉，这个。。。看起来真的是 GMAC 的出题思路。通过区分不同推理模式的不同题型，掌握所有 GMAT 逻辑的出题原理，从而提高解题的速度和准确率。

他们还有自己研发的模考套题，过阵子我也给大家传上来。

楼主我之前也看过听说过了一些所谓的出题思路，但在整理过这个录音后。。瞬间感觉自己弱爆了。。。虽然可能这种对于出题思路的诠释不一定适用于所有的人，但是看看绝对会对 GMAT 考试加深理解。

楼主实在不敢独享。。。害怕人品一下子跌爆了。。。自己连夜整理的一份录音笔记给大家，并且辛辛苦苦的挖出了录音中讲的一些题目配上了上课 helr 给出的解释。。。努力积攒人品。。

那个，我声明这个方法的版本属于 chasedream。管理员大人，您连 xdf 的都不删，没有理由删除 helr 的吧？再说，这也是帮助了大家，符合 CD 的分享精神。

PS：逻辑部分的整理，给我非常大的信心，正在消化之中。然后楼主正准备继续整理 SC 的录音文件。。。如果有空。。一定也会整理录音文件分享给大家来积攒人品哈~

再 PS：录音大家就不要和我要了。。求祝福。。

总论：

GMAT 中不存在高分库和低分库这种东西，不会因为前 10 题做的好了而把考生放到高分库中。

题目确实是分库，不过不同题库**不是**用难度区分，而是题目体裁。

GMAT 是一个 CAT（计算机自适应）考试，最大的要求是保证公平。也就是说无论你考 400 还是 800，你都会做到相同类题库中的东西，只不过在该类题库中做到的题目难易程度不同。分高做难题，分低就只能做简单题。

在 CR 中这个题库并不是按照 weaken, support 等问题形式来区分。

Weaken, Support, assumption, evaluation 没本质区别。

Must be true 是另一类题库。

CR 正确的分类是按照论证型式来分类的。也就是说，其是按照前提和结论的关系来分类的。

在解题方面，**不能按照有关无关这个方式来做题。因为根本没法操作。**

从逻辑学上讲，广义来说，任何的逻辑谬误都可以归为相干性谬误。（只要是答案，就是有关，不是答案，就是无关。）所以有关无关是最好的解释**题目的方法，但是却不是答题的方法。**

GMAT CR 其实考的是评估论证。而在你评估论证之前，是要首先知道这个论证的构建方式的。也就是 Argument Construction 和 Argument Evaluation。在非形式逻辑学领域，只有一种评估论证的方法，就是 Critical Question，简称 CQ。不同的推理模式下，CQ 的方向和数量完全不同

这些可以解释为什么有些题目，这个选项就有关，另外一些题目，同样类型的选项就无关了。（比如“他因排除”）。完全因为推理模式不同

CQ，是对某种推理型式提出批判性问题。可以对给出推理的人提各种各样的问题。如果该推理者可以完美的回答这些问题，那么他自己的推理就被自己加强了。如果这个问题把他问的哑口无言，那么不需要削弱他，这个问题本身就已经削弱了这种推理。

对于任意一道逻辑题目的削弱，或者加强，和反驳完全不同。CQ 是方向，任何一种推理模式能且只能按照其配套的方向去评估（削弱和加强）。只要涉及了 CQ 的方向，就会在一定程度上削弱或加强整个推理过程。

比如，

前提：这里有熊的脚印

结论：肯定有熊出没。

问削弱

答案：我有一台熊的脚印制造机。

答案当然不一定能否认这里有熊，但是在一定程度上降低了对于有脚印就有熊这种推理的可信度。这样就叫削弱。

xiaoliuliu 我自己觉得最最最最刺激的来了：

选项不是比出来的，而是找出来的。千万不要第一步就开始比选项。一定要分析清楚推理模式，然后按照 CQ 方向找到备选选项。一般只剩下一个到两个。（多的情况可能是有加强有削弱，这个比较容易排除一些。）然后如果都是一个 CQ，几乎不用比，就能选出答案。

做题方法：

1. 对于 CR 题目，原题中一定具有前提和结论。且结论一定只有一个。第一步，先找到结论。可以定义除掉结论以外的句子都是前提。

判断原则：看句子的意思，如果这个句子是被其他句子所支持的，该句就是结论句。（有些提示词可以帮助判断，比如 Therefore, Thus 等等）

2. 看完原文判断前提与结论之后，不直接看选项。因为 Critical Reasoning，critical 的是 Argument,而不是选项。如果看了选项，就一定会 critical 选项。

3. 根据前提和结论之间的关系，判断原文推理模式，找符合 CQ 方向的选项。（一般只会剩下一个。）包括黑体字题，做题方式没有变化。

判断技巧：用排除法，先根据抽象型式判断类比，统计枚举和方案。如果不是，看前提和结论发生的逻辑时间。前提先发生为因果，前提后发生为果因。

4. 假如一道题目你一定只能做 2min，那么你的时间分配应该用 1min20s 对付原文，用剩下的时间来找答案选项。

5. 只要判断对了推理模式，答案绝对不会错。

具体细则：

评估类的 CR 一共分为 6 种推理模式。考试的时候，41 道 verbal 会大概有 12 道 CR 题目，一定会至少碰到 5 种，撙主我费尽千辛万苦找到一些对应的上课讲的题目，打给大家。。。。。。。

1. 类比
2. 统计枚举
3. 方案
4. 相关因果

- 5. 果因
- 6. 因果

类比模式推理：

题型特点：不是简单的两个事情相比，而是把两个事情（A，B）的相同点列出来，然后再给出 A 的一个特点，推理 B 案例也应该有这个特点。（B 中的这个特点是结论）
有且只有两个 CQ（也就是削弱方向）

1: A 和 B 两个案例真的相似么？（只要说到了 A 和 B 两个案例之间的一个可能的不相似点就可以削弱这个推理。）

2: 是否存在一个反案例 C 呢？（能不能找到一个 C，使得其具有 AB 的相似点，但是不具有结论中的要推断的相似点。）

举例：

在西直门，有 T1 和 T2 两栋楼，T1 中一个教室的黑板因质量问题坏了，那么，T2 中一定也有一个教室的黑板有质量问题。问削弱。

选项 A：T2 教室中的这个黑板的制作商是国际大型品牌，到目前为止，没有损坏的记录。

选项 B：T1 有三个教室，T2 只有一个教室。

A 选项说的再好也不对，因为只提到了 T2（也许 T1 也是这样，没说而已。）

B 选项说了两个案例的不相似点，说的再天马行空，也可能会削弱选项。（这种选项，最容易被当成无关排除掉。。。千万不要上当。）

既然 T1 和 T2 都不相似了，那你凭什么根据 T1 的情况来推测 T2 呢？

所以这个题目答案选 B。

GMAT 真题举例：

做类比题型的题目，一个快捷找到答案的方式是选项中一定要涉及到两个案例，或者要出现和题目中两个案例完全不一样的案例。如果选项只说原理或者只涉及题目中出现的一个案例那么就一定不是答案。

GMAT 题目，一定不会出现两个选项，分别属于两个 CQ 的方向。因为 CQ1 和 CQ2 是同等强度的，无法区分。有大概 5% 的题目会出现两个选项同属于一个 CQ。直接比较强弱就行了。所以这说明，所谓问题中的 most，大部分情况下是为了严谨的表达，而绝非是让你直接比较选项。

例题 1:

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

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

首先通读原文，找到结论句，patch manufacturers are nevertheless predicting that the patches' new nonprescription status will boost sales, which have slowed considerably in recent years.

结论的含义是非处方药会 boost sales

再看前提:

原文中类比的 A 案例和 B 案例分别是处方药和非处方药。这两者的本身具有的相似点是 no more effective 和 equally expensive。原文中说，既然处方药 A 现在的情况是 sales have slowed considerably，根据类比规则，非处方药 B 也应该是 sales have slowed considerably。

回头看一下题目中的结论跟正常推导比刚好是相反的“非处方药会 boost sales”，问如何加强？，由于我们已经把 nevertheless 倒了过来，所以要找削弱。

找选项：根据 CQ1:找到两个案例的不相似点。就刚好可以推出为什么两者会不同了。

(A)Most people who wanted to quit smoking and who found the nicotine skin patch helpful in quitting have quit. （虽然和题目有关，但是没说两个案例的不同，不能形成评估）

(B)Nicotine skin patches generally cost more to use than do other types of aids that help people to quit smoking. （虽然和题目有关，但是没说两个案例的不同，不能形成评估）

(C)Several nonprescription aids aimed at helping people to quit smoking have been widely available for a number of years. （说到了 nonprescription，但是没说两个案例的不同，不能形成评估）

(D)Many smokers who want to quit smoking feel that they cannot afford to visit a doctor for a prescription. （虽然看似只说了 prescription，但是默认你知道处方药是要医生开的，非处方药是可以自己买的。所以提及了两个案例的不同，可以留下。）

(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. （虽然和题目有关，但是没说两个案例的不同，不能形成评估）

很显然，这个题目答案是 D。

heir 之后的录音又补充了：GMAT 当然可以带入任何常识，世界上任何国家的任何人都有，并不影响公平性。而如果考生是某个领域的专家，绝对会帮助该考生解决题目。

只是按照 CQ 的方向带入，不能瞎带入。

例题 2：

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?

显然是 C 旅馆和 other 旅馆的类比。相似点，near，foot traffic 相同。问削弱，

找选项：CQ1 两种旅馆的不同点。

- A. The lobby of the Cormond Hotel has five different entrances, but the lobby of the other hotel has only two. (显然可以，门不一样。)
- B. The carpet of the Cormond Hotel's lobby is not the most durable carpet that Duratex manufactures. (没有提到 other hotel)
- C. The other hotel has a popular restaurant that can be reached from outside without walking through the hotel lobby. (没有提到 C hotel)
- D. The carpet that is being used to replace carpeting near the other hotel's lobby entrances is not Duratex carpet. (没有提到 C hotel)
- 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. (这是一个正案例，可以加强。如果把这里的 Duratex 换成另外一个牌子的，就是一个反案例。不过如果题目出成这样，A 选项就绝对不会存在。)

所以答案选 A。提出了一个不相似点，可以削弱。

统计枚举模式推理：

题目特点：前提的范畴将会在结论中被扩大。

比如，我们在上海卢湾区做了一项调查，发现有 90% 的人患有病 A，结论就是在整个上海市也有 90% 的人患有病 A。

前提中是卢湾区，结论中是上海市。范畴被扩大了。

想评估这样的推理，两个方向：

CQ1：样本是否具有代表性？example: 卢湾区是一个特殊的区，不能代表上海。

CQ2：样本的数量是否足够？example 举出一个徐汇区，其中只有 20% 的人得了病 A

抽象形式就是：

前提：A 中有 N% 是 B

结论：A+C 中有 N% 是 B

只要是统计枚举类型的推理，答案选择中必须出现“样本”。也就是抽象形式中的 A。

GMAT 真题举例：

Often patients with ankle fractures that are stable, and thus do not require surgery, are given follow-up x-rays because their orthopedists are concerned about possibly having misjudged the stability of the fracture. When a number of follow-up x-rays were reviewed, however, all the fractures that had initially been judged stable were found to have healed correctly. Therefore, it is a waste of money to order follow-up x-rays of ankle fracture initially judged stable.

首先通读原文，我们找到结论句，Therefore, it is a waste of money to order follow-up x-rays of ankle fracture initially judged stable.

第二步，观察前提和结论之间的推理关系，前提中说到了：“When a number of follow-up x-rays were reviewed, however, all the fractures that had initially been judged stable were found to have healed correctly.”

而结论中，将整个事实推而广之，说的是做这种后续的 X 光片根本就是浪费钱的（原文结论的意思是，所有的 x-rays 都应该是 have healed correctly，否则，只要有一个例子，就不能说是浪费钱。）

所以，样本是 a number of follow-up x-rays。

找选项：提到这个样本的代表性的。

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

- A. Doctors who are general practitioners rather than orthopedists are less likely than orthopedists to judge the stability of an ankle fracture correctly. (全科医生的判断没有骨科医生那么准确, 但并没有提到样本 a number of follow-up x-rays, 所以既不是加强也不是削弱)
- B. Many ankle injuries for which an initial x-ray is ordered are revealed by the x-ray not to involve any fracture of the ankle.
- C. X-rays of patients of many different orthopedists working in several hospitals were reviewed. (只有这个选项是有 a number of follow-up x-rays, 说的是不同的医生看的, 显然是唯一的答案。)
- D. The healing of ankle fractures that have been surgically repaired is always checked by means of a follow-up x-ray.
- E. Orthopedists routinely order follow-up x-rays for fractures of bone other than ankle bones.

方案模式推理:

题型特点: 所谓方案推理, 其实就是给定目标, 为了达成这个目标提出的一种决策。

这种题目不会论证方案哪里好, 而是单纯给出一个方案等待评估。

例子:

为了减肥, 我决定不吃饭了。 问削弱。

题目的方案是“不吃饭了”。评估这个推理, 提出如下几个问题。

1. 难道不吃饭真的可以减肥么? (CQ1: 方案可行性问题)
2. 你真的能做到不吃饭么? (CQ2: 方案的可接受性问题)
3. 不吃饭的话会不会带来一些我不希望得到这坏结果? (CQ3: 方案的否定性副作用问题)
4. 目标本身有没有什么问题? (稀少)(CQ4: 冲突目标的问题。)

方案不一定总出现在结论中, 很有可能结论是目标, 而前提是方案。

这种推理模式, 必须要说“方案”的内容。在选项中找到提及方案的。

GMAT 真题举例:

Which of the following most logically completes the argument?

By competing with rodents for seeds, black ants help control rodent populations that pose a public health risk. However, a very aggressive species of black ant, the Loma ant, which has recently invaded a certain region, has a venomous sting that is often fatal to humans. Therefore, the planned introduction into that region of ant flies, which prey on Loma ants, would benefit public health, since_____ .

这是一个方案推理。这道题方案和目标都在结论中。

目标是：benefit public health 方案是：introduction into that region of ant flies

找选项：抓住方案，所提到的内容与评价方案有关。

- (A) ant flies do not attack black ants other than Loma ants (提到了方案的否定性副作用。)
- (B) Loma ants are less effective than many bird species in competing with rodents for seeds
- (C) certain other species of black ants are more effective than Loma ants in competing with rodents for seeds
- (D) the sting of Loma ants can also be fatal to rodents
- (E) some pesticides that could be used to control Loma ants are harmful to the environment

其他选项都不涉及方案和目标，不是方案推理的评估方向。不会是答案。

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?

目标：To remedy this situation

方案: plan to introduce shrimp

找选项: 抓住方案。

- (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. 涉及方案
(D) The primary food for both shrimp and juvenile salmon is plankton, which is not abundant in Lake Paqua. 涉及方案
(E) Fishing regulations prohibit people from keeping any salmon they have caught in Lake Paqua that are smaller than a certain minimum size.

C 选项是否定了方案的可能的否定性副作用 (如果虾大, 就可能被人吃了, 鱼吃不到了。) 加强。

D 选项是方案的否定性副作用。削弱 (虾要和三文鱼争抢食物 plankton。)

相关因果模式推理:

生活中, 人们经常把两个同时发生的事情认为是具有因果关系的。

比如, 某城市发现, 当失业率上升的时候, 自杀率就会跟着上升。因此, 失业会导致自杀。

从如下几个方面削弱。

1. 另外一个时期中, 失业率上升, 自杀率却没有变化。 (技巧: 这种答案选项最容易被当成无关排除, 因为所谓的时间范畴不同。但是这不是 GMAT 本质, 在相关因果推理模式下, 这种属于答案, 称之为相关性不存在。只要在某种时刻或者地方, 失业和自杀显示出无关的特点, 就可以称之为相关性不存在。) (CQ1: 相关性不存在)
2. 有某种其他原因导致自杀率。 (技巧: 所谓的“它因排除”了。只有在相关因果和果因推理模式下才可以是答案。) (CQ2: 独立第三因素)
3. 中间因素问题 (可以是失业导致的失恋导致的自杀。) (CQ3: 中间因素)
4. 自杀会不会导致失业呢? 因为两者在前提中是同时发生的, 所以也许因果方向存在着问题。 (CQ4: 因果方向问题)

抽象型式:

前提： A 上升 B 上升

结论： A 导致 B

在解题的时候，这种推理模式，一定要注重“A”和“B”。其中三种 CQ 都要同时涉及因果（A 和 B）。只有一个 CQ 可以只涉及“B”。（独立第三因素）

找选项方法：涉及 AB 的肯定留下，如果有只涉及 B 的，一定要有能力解释 B，而不是说 B 的原理。

GMAT 真题举例：

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?

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

前提： 烟税上升， 销量就掉下来

结论： 税后价格和销量是有很大的联系的。 （税高导致销量下降）

找选项： 提到烟税和销量，或者能解释销量下降的。

(A) During the second year after the tax increase, cigarette sales increased by a significant amount. （另外一个时间里，税和销量关系发生了变化。CQ1 相关性不存在，削弱选项。）

(B) The information available to consumers on the health risks of smoking remained largely unchanged in the period before and after the tax increase. （不存在独立第三因素，对于健康的认知导致的 sales 下降。（加强选项。））

(C)Most consumers were unaware that the tax on cigarettes was going to increase. (独立第三因素，没有意识到上升导致不发生购买行为(被吓到了。。)是意识上刺激导致购买减少，削弱选项。)

(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. (收入减少导致不发生购买行为。独立第三因素。 削弱选项。)

(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. (种类更多，不能形成独立第三因素，也没有涉及因和果。不是削弱方向。)

答案是 B。 但是 ACD 都是削弱项。可以削弱这个推理。

In the last decade there has been a significant decrease in coffee consumption. During this same time, there has been increasing publicity about the adverse long-term effects on health of the caffeine in coffee. Therefore, the decrease in coffee consumption must have been caused by consumers' awareness of the harmful effects of caffeine.

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

前提： 公众对于健康影响的意识更强 咖啡消耗下降

结论： 健康意识导致咖啡消耗下降

找选项： 提到公众健康意识更强和咖啡消耗下降的，或者能解释咖啡销量下降的。

(A) On average, people consume 30 percent less coffee today than they did 10 years ago. (涉及了消耗下降，但是不能说明为什么。不是独立第三因素)

(B) Heavy coffee drinkers may have mild withdrawal symptoms, such as headaches, for a day or so after significantly decreasing their coffee consumption. (一部分人群的消费减少但不足以解释整体销量为甚减少，涉及了咖啡消耗量，但是不能解释“果”，是果的原理)

(C) Sales of specialty types of coffee have held steady as sales of regular brands have declined. (不涉及果，是咖啡的一个性质)

(D) The consumption of fruit juices and caffeine-free herbal teas has increased over the past decade. (不涉及果)

(E) Coffee prices increased steadily in the past decade because of unusually severe frosts in coffee-growing nations. (可能是价格升高导致的销量下降, 独立第三因素。答案选项。)

果因模式推理:

侦探查案, 都是果因模式推理。逻辑上, 可以定义为已知现象, 回溯原因的推理。几乎所有的现象解释题都是果因推理。(结论是解释。)

前提: 房子里没有尘土

结论: 肯定有人来过

前提是逻辑上的结果, 结论是逻辑上的原因。所以叫果因。

评估:

1. 可能有大风, 把土都吹走了。(CQ1: 说明结果问题, 就是找到它因)
2. 到这个房子的人都不会住下来, 也就是说不会打扫土 (CQ2: 因果联系问题, 因果可能没有联系。)

这种题要抓住的不是结论, 而恰恰是前提。因为前提是果。

找选项: 出现果的, 而且一定要解释果, 而不是说果的原理。

GMAT 真题举例:

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

subsequently.

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

前提： 30 年以前的木工活质量大于 30 年以后的

结论： 30 年前的员工具有更好的技术，细心，和努力。

结论是因，前提是果。

找选项：一定要涉及果，也就是前提。如果只涉及果，一定可以解释这个果的发生原因，而不是说果的原理。也就是说，本题一定要涉及为什么“30 年以前的木工活质量大于 30 年以后的”

(A) The quality of original carpentry in hotels is generally far superior to the quality of original carpentry in other structures, such as houses and stores. (介绍了一下“果”的情况，没有解释为什么有果。排除)

(B) Hotels built since 1930 can generally accommodate more guests than those built before 1930. (选项比较难，注意 can，这个选项不能解释前提产生的原因，因为 can 表示 30 年以后的酒店能承载更多的顾客，不代表单位面积顾客多。如果把 can 去掉，换成 have accommodated，就可以说明“果”了)

(C) The materials available to carpenters working before 1930 were not significantly different in quality from the materials available to carpenters working after 1930. (提到了 CQ1 说明结果问题，但是是否定一个说明结果，也就是不存在这方面的问题。加强。)

(D) The better the quality of original carpentry in a building, the less likely that building is to fall into disuse and be demolished. (说明结果问题，削弱。)

(E) The average length of apprenticeship for carpenters has declined significantly since 1930. (不涉及果，排除)

因果模式推理：

这种模式最为简单，也最为容易。原文的前提为因，结论为果。(与果因相反)

CQ1: 因果概括问题 (原文的因和果没有联系或一因有多果)

CQ2: 干扰因素 (原文的前提加上选项就不一定可以得出结果了。)

这种模式需抓住前提。将选项扔到前提和结论之间即可。

GMAT 真题举例：

Installing scrubbers in smokestacks and switching to cleaner-burning fuel are the two methods available to Northern Power for reducing harmful emissions from its plants. Scrubbers will reduce harmful emissions more than cleaner-burning fuels will.

Therefore, by installing scrubbers, Northern Power will be doing the most that can be done to reduce harmful emissions from its plants.

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

前提: S smokestacks > CBF cleaner-burning fuel (因)

结论: 用 S 能达到最大的效果。(果)

问题等价于哪个前提能加强这个因果关系

- A. Switching to cleaner-burning fuel will not be more expensive than installing scrubbers.
- B. Northern Power can choose from among various kinds of scrubbers, some of which are more effective than others.
- C. Northern Power is not necessarily committed to reducing harmful emissions from its plants.
- D. Harmful emissions from Northern Power's plants cannot be reduced more by using both methods together than by the installation of scrubbers alone. (显然加强了因果推理。如果 S 可以和 CBF 混用的话, 就让前提和结论之间的联系切断了。)
- E. Aside from harmful emissions from the smokestacks of its plants, the activities of Northern Power do not cause significant air pollution.

演绎推理模式:

这种题目, 不是评估类题目。简单。看懂原文就会做。可以根据问题来直接判断种类。

问题种类 (must be true, conclusion 型)

The percentage of households with an annual income of more than \$40,000 is higher in Merton County than in any other county. However, the percentage of households with an annual income of \$60,000 or more is higher in Sommer County.

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

- A. The percentage of households with an annual income of \$80,000 is higher in Sommer County than in Merton County.
- B. Merton County has the second-highest percentage of households with an annual income of \$60,000 or more.

- C. The percentage of households with an annual income between \$40,000 and \$60,000 is higher in Merton County than in Sommer County.
- D. The total number of households with an annual income of more than \$40,000 is greater in Merton County than in Sommer County.
- E. Average annual household income is higher in Sommer County than in Merton County.

纯粹数学题：

因为设 M 市 40000-60000 为 A_1 , 60000 以上为 B_1 , 总人口为 C_1 , S 市相应 A_2 , B_2 和 C_2 , 则有 $(A_1+B_1)/C_1 > (A_2+B_2)/C_2$, $B_1/C_1 < B_2/C_2$, 可推出 $A_1/c_1 > A_2/c_2$, 同时 A_1/B_1 不能为 0, 否则第一个不等式就不成立了。

没有技巧，这种题目必须正确。