

## 削弱题

1. Grammarians have for years condemned as ungrammatical the English phrase "between you and I", insisting that the correct phrasing is "between you and me," with the objective case after a preposition. Such condemnations, however, are obviously unfounded, because Shakespeare himself, in *The Merchant of Venice*, wrote, "All debts are cleared between you and I."

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

- A. In his plays, Shakespeare intentionally had some of his characters use phrases he considered ungrammatical.
- B. The phrase "between you and I" appears infrequently in Shakespeare's writings.
- C. The more modern an English word or phrase, the less likely that modern grammarians will consider it acceptable for formal usage.
- D. Many modern speakers of English sometimes say "between you and I" and sometimes say "between you and me."
- E. Most native speakers of English who choose to say "between you and I" do so because they know that Shakespeare used that phrase.

2. Senator: Jones is highly qualified for appointment as a judge, as evidenced by Jones's receiving a unanimous vote of "qualified" on the formal rating scale used by the Lawyers' Committee. That committee advises the Senate on judicial appointments.

Which of the following, if true, is the best reason for dismissing the senator's claim that Jones is highly qualified?

- A. Several members of the Lawyers' Committee are not themselves qualified for judicial appointments.
- B. The Lawyers' Committee does not advise the Senate on all judicial appointments.
- C. The Lawyers' Committee gives a unanimous vote of "qualified" only to those candidates for judicial appointments who meet the committee's stringent standards for appropriate prior experience and ethical conduct.
- D. The Lawyers' Committee gives a unanimous vote of either "highly qualified" or "very highly qualified" to 95 percent of all candidates for judicial appointments.
- E. Jones, like most lawyers, is a member of the professional organization that originally suggested the establishment of the Lawyers' Committee.



3. A worldwide ban on the production of certain ozone-destroying chemicals would provide only an illusion of protection. Quantities of such chemicals, already produced, exist as coolants in millions of refrigerators. When they reach the ozone layer in the atmosphere, their action cannot be halted. So there is no way to prevent these chemicals from damaging the ozone layer further.

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

- A. It is impossible to measure with accuracy the quantity of ozone-destroying chemicals that exist as coolants in refrigerators.
- B. In modern societies, refrigeration of food is necessary to prevent unhealthy and potentially life-threatening conditions.
- C. Replacement chemicals that will not destroy ozone have not yet been developed and would be more expensive than the chemicals now used as coolants in refrigerators.
- D. Even if people should give up the use of refrigeration, the coolants already in existing refrigerators are a threat to atmospheric ozone.
- E. The coolants in refrigerators can be fully recovered at the end of the useful life of the refrigerators and reused.

4. Government department head: We already have a code of ethics that companies doing business with the department are urged to abide by. The fact that virtually all of the companies have agreed to abide by it indicates that it is successful. Therefore, neither stronger ethics regulations nor enforcement mechanisms are necessary to ensure ethical behavior by companies doing business with the department.

Which of the following, if true, casts most doubt on the department head's conclusion?

- A. The code of ethics applies only to companies that do business with the department.
- B. The code of ethics was instituted only after it was discovered that several companies had committed serious violations of ethics in their business with the department.
- C. A government investigation found that most of the companies that agreed to abide by the department's code of ethics are not complying with it.
- D. A survey of major companies found that several companies stopped doing business with the department because they did not want to agree to abide by the code of ethics.
- E. A study of codes of ethics for companies found that the codes are most effective when the top executives of companies that agree to abide by them are fully committed to following them.



5. Over Several months new residents of a housing development complained to their town council about unpleasant barnyard odors from a nearby farm. The council concluded that, because the residents were not used to rural life, they had mistakenly identified as a barnyard odor the smell of the town's new, leaf-composting pile, located on a site adjacent to the farm.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously weaken the town council's conclusion?

- A. No one else in the town had complained of unpleasant odors from the farm.
- B. Some of the new residents had moved to this town in order to lead a more rural life.
- C. The new residents' complaints started before the establishment of the town's leaf-composting pile.
- D. Leaf-composting piles produce unpleasant odors even if they are properly managed.
- E. The farm was selected as the location for the leaf-composting pile before the housing development was built.

6. In the 1980's billions of batteries were thrown into landfills. There is growing concern that as the batteries deteriorate, the toxic metals they contain will seep into the groundwater and contaminate it. That concern is unfounded, however, for studies of groundwater near large landfills used in the 1950's and then closed showed little, if any, such contamination.

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

- A. Compared to typical 1980's landfills, typical 1950's landfills contain a negligible number of batteries.
- B. In the 1950's batteries contained higher amounts of toxic metals than they did in the 1980's.
- C. In the 1950's incinerator ash dumped in landfills contained more toxic material from batteries than did such ash in the 1980's.
- D. Batteries manufactured in the 1980's were less likely to leak fluids containing toxic metals than were 1950's batteries.
- E. In the 1980's efforts to recycle the toxic metals contained in batteries increased substantially.



7. Plastic has been replacing aluminum in a widening array of military equipment because it offers equal protection at less weight. A plastic-armored vehicle is, however, twice as costly to make as an aluminum-armored vehicle. Therefore, the replacement of aluminum-armored vehicles by plastic-armored vehicles that offer equal protection is not yet advisable from a financial point of view.

Which of the following, if true, casts most doubt on the conclusion above?

- A. A plastic-armored vehicle could be operated at one-third the current cost of operating an aluminum-armored vehicle.
- B. The introduction of plastic-armored vehicles would require the military to retrain maintenance personnel and to purchase new tools and parts.
- C. The aluminum-armored vehicle is the least costly to maintain of all the metal-armored vehicles currently used by the military.
- D. Although the cost of plastic is expected to remain stable, the growing practice of recycling metals will probably drive down the cost of metals.
- E. The cost of repairing body damage on plastic-armored vehicles would exceed what the military currently spends to repair body damage on aluminum-armored vehicles.

8. Pandas are rapidly disappearing from the wild. Therefore, in order to preserve the species, existing pandas should be captured and placed in zoos around the world.

Which of the following statements, if true, casts most doubt on the conclusion drawn above?

- A. When in captivity, pandas typically produce more young than they do in their native habitat.
- B. Newborn pandas in zoos are not likely to die from infectious diseases, whereas newborn pandas in the wild are likely to die from these diseases.
- C. Sufficient quantities of bamboo, the panda's only food, cannot be made available outside the panda's native habitat.
- D. Many zoos are eager to increase their stock of rare and exotic animals, but there are not enough pandas for all the zoos that want one.
- E. Pandas in zoos have as many offspring that survive to adulthood as do pandas in the wild.



9. The 1988 drought in North America was probably caused by shifts in the temperature patterns of large equatorial stretches of the Pacific Ocean. The drought, therefore, is not evidence for the hypothesis that a long-term global warming trend, allegedly caused by atmospheric pollutants such as carbon dioxide, is occurring.

Which of the following, if true, constitutes the best criticism of the argument above?

- A. Most pre-1988 droughts for which we have records were preceded by shifts in temperature patterns in the Pacific Ocean.
- B. There has been no warming trend in the United States over the last 100 years.
- C. The consequences of global warming occur long after the actual emission of pollutants into the atmosphere.
- D. Emissions of carbon dioxide gas into the atmosphere increased in 1988.
- E. A global warming trend could cause increases in the frequency and severity of shifts in temperature patterns in the Pacific Ocean.

10. The price of maple syrup has jumped from 22 dollars a gallon three years ago to 40 dollars a gallon today. It can be concluded that maple-syrup harvesters have been artificially inflating prices and that governmental price regulations are necessary to control rising prices.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the conclusion drawn above?

- A. The government already requires maple-syrup harvesters to submit their facilities to licensing by the health department.
- B. Insect infestation and drought have stunted the growth of syrup-producing maple trees and caused less-abundant syrup harvests.
- C. Maple syrup is produced in rural areas that suffer from high unemployment.
- D. Technological improvements in maple-syrup harvesting have reduced production costs.
- E. Maple-syrup prices have risen many times in the past, though never before at the rate recently observed.



11. New employees of Ace Industries are complaining about discomfort caused by excessive noise inside Ace's factory. Experienced Ace factory employees, however, do not suffer any such discomfort. Although Ace accepts responsibility for the health of its employees, it has decided not to issue earplugs to new employees. Ace reasoned that the new employees would also become accustomed to the noise without using earplugs.

Which of the following, if true, indicates a flaw in Ace's decision not to issue earplugs to new employees'?

- A. Because the noise in Ace's factory is absorbed by soundproof walls, it cannot be heard by Ace executives in their offices.
- B. Many of the new employees interviewed said they would not wear earplugs on the job.
- C. Issuing earplugs to all new employees would be a less effective method of reducing employees' exposure to noise than altering the machinery to be less noisy would be.
- D. The experienced employees' lack of discomfort is attributable to hearing loss caused by the factory noise.
- E. The machines in Ace's factory have not become any noisier since the experienced workers were originally hired.

12. A certain type of shrimp habitually hovers around superheated deep-sea geysers, near which the bacteria that form the shrimps' diet can be found. Because the geysers emit a faint light, scientists have concluded that the shrimps' light sensitive dorsal patches were developed to locate the geysers and thereby find food.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the scientists' conclusion?

- A. The light to which the shrimps are sensitive is not the sort of light that the geysers emit
- B. The light given off by the geysers too faint to be detected by the human eye
- C. The heat inside a geyser's stream is sufficient to kill instantly any bacteria that move into it
- D. Most other types of shrimp use eyes located at the end of eyestalks in order to see.
- E. In other types of shrimp, a heat-seasing organ has developed that could serve the same geyser-detecting purposes as the light sensitive patches are said to serve.



13. The first people to inhabit North America came from Asia. Scientists had hypothesized that these people traveled across a now-submerged landmass that connected the two continents until 14,000 years ago, depending for food only on the land animals they hunted as they traveled. Recent discoveries have led to the new hypothesis that the first people came by boat along the southern shore of the landmass, eating fish and sea mammals.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the new hypothesis by casting doubt on the earlier hypothesis?

- A. The landmass connecting North America and Asia extended very far to the north.
- B. In Europe, maritime cultures primarily dependent on the sea for food developed no earlier than 10,000 years ago.
- C. People living in Asia at the time the two continents were connected hunted land animals for food.
- D. The landmass was so bitterly cold that its vegetation would have been too sparse to support land animals.
- E. Sophisticated and mature, North American and Asian cultures that display great similarities to each other existed as far back as 8,000 years ago .

14. Scientists have rediscovered certain food crops, once commonly cultivated in the New World, which contain more protein per pound than do current staple food crops such as rice and wheat. Scientists claim that cultivation of these crops could greatly benefit densely populated countries that have low per-person caloric intake and inadequate source of protein.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most serious doubt on the claim made above?

- A. The average yield per acre of the rediscovered crops is substantially less than that of the current staple food crops.
- B. Many important food crops, such as tomato, originated in the New World.
- C. Wheat yields more protein per pound than does rice.
- D. The rediscovered crops have more caloric per pound than do current, staple food crops.
- E. As few as 20 different food crops provide the bulk of the planet's food supply.



15. The presence of microorganisms that produce a toxin causes seawater to turn brownish red, a phenomenon known as a red tide. Sea otters do not feed in areas where clams, their main source of food, have become contaminated with this toxin. According to a proposed explanation of the otters' behavior, the otters sample the clams in a potential feeding area and can taste any toxin in them.

Which of the following, if true, would most strongly indicate that the hypothesis described in the last sentence of the passage is not correct?

- A. In some of the areas where red tides occur, neither clams nor sea otters are indigenous species.
- B. The presence of sea otters in a given area has a significant effect on which other marine organisms are to be found in that area.
- C. When seawater in an area unaffected by red tide is artificially dyed brownish red, sea otters do not feed on the clams in that area.
- D. If the clams in a given area are contaminated with toxins, sea otters move to other areas in search of food.
- E. Although very small amounts of the toxin produced during a red tide are not harmful, large doses can be fatal to animals the size of sea otters.

16. Until recently experts believed that environment, not genetics, largely determines human personality. A new study, however, has shown that there is more similarity in personality between identical twins raised together than between nonidentical twins raised together. The study concluded that genetics, therefore, does play an important role in determining personality.

Which of the following, if found to be true, would cast the most doubt on the study's conclusion?

- A. Identical twins raised separately in different adoptive families are usually more in personality than are nonidentical twins raised separately in different adoptive families.
- B. No matter how twins behave, parents treat identical twins in ways that tend to elicit similar personality traits but do not treat nonidentical twins in such ways.
- C. Parents of both identical and nonidentical twins have long claimed that their children, from early infancy, had definite and well-established personality traits.
- D. Birth parents and their identical twin children tend to become more similar to each other in personality over time, but adoptive parents and their identical twin children do not.
- E. Neither identical nor nonidentical twins are likely to display drastic changes in their individual personalities as they grow up.





17. Two percent of the ocean is coastal ocean—shallow coastal waters in which most fish live. The rest is deep ocean, where fewer fish live. Much of the garbage burned or dumped on land eventually is deposited in coastal ocean. To keep coastal ocean free of garbage, therefore, garbage should be dumped in the deep ocean.

Which of the following, if true, constitutes the strongest basis for criticizing the argument above?

- A. Currents far below the ocean's surface bring deep-ocean waters to the coastal ocean.
- B. Deep-ocean dumping would require a substantial change in the processing and packaging of waste.
- C. Hazardous industrial waste has increasingly been dumped illegally into coastal-ocean waters.
- D. There are at present no international agreements regulating dumping in the deep ocean.
- E. The few species of fish that inhabit the deep ocean are of no commercial value.

18. A doctor investigated whether an insufficient amount of dopamine in the brain causes Parkinson's disease. The doctor injected dopamine into the bloodstreams of patients with Parkinson's disease. The progress of the disease was not halted, nor did any of the patients improve. The doctor concluded that Parkinson's disease must be caused by something other than a lack of dopamine in the brain.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the doctor's conclusion?

- A. Parkinson's disease causes the brain to produce less dopamine than it normally would.
- B. Recent research has shown that dopamine, when injected into the bloods, cannot enter the brain.
- C. Research has shown that dopamine often causes diseases other than Parkinson's disease.
- D. Dopamine synthesized in the laboratory for injections is identical at the molecular level to dopamine synthesized in the brain.
- E. Research has shown that many different chemicals interact to influence the workings of the brain.



19. Researchers who conducted a one-year study found that one marijuana cigarette deposits four times more tar in smokers' lungs than does one tobacco cigarette. The researchers concluded that marijuana smokers are more likely to suffer from tar-induced lung cancer than are tobacco smokers.

Which of the following statements, if true, would most seriously weaken the researchers' conclusion described above?

- A. The marijuana cigarettes used in the study were substantially smaller than the marijuana cigarettes smoked by the typical user.
- B. None of the human participants in the study had ever smoked tobacco or marijuana in the past.
- C. A follow-up examination conducted five years after the original study showed that none of the human participants had tar-induced lung cancer.
- D. The tobacco cigarettes used in the study contained slightly more tar than the tobacco cigarettes smoked by the typical user.
- E. The typical user of marijuana smokes much less frequently than does the typical user of tobacco.

20. Angler: Fish such as suckers, shiners, and chubs are neither fun to catch nor good to catch. They should be eliminated from mountain ponds to make way for trout.

Fish and Game Commissioner: The state's policy is to preserve any aquatic ecosystems that are indigenous to a given area. Interfering with fish populations in these ponds would violate this policy.

Which of the following, if true, would cast most doubt on the Fish and Game Commissioner's position that the angler's proposal is a violation of state policy.

- A. The suckers, shiners, and chubs in mountain ponds are descendants of fish brought to those ponds by anglers for use as bait in catching the once abundant trout
- B. The state's policy of preserving natural aquatic ecosystems favors the interests and hobbies of one group of people over those of other groups.
- C. Suckers, shiners, and chubs are dull, unattractive fish with none of the graceful beauty of trout.
- D. People who fish in mountain ponds have a deeper appreciation of nature than do people who never visit such areas.
- E. A large percentage of the fish in mountain ponds could be eliminated and replaced with trout without seriously disturbing plants or animals in the surrounding woodlands.



21. Do you think cream cheese is too rich and luxurious to use as an everyday spread? Think again! Measure for measure, cream cheese has half the calories of butter. Indulge yourself with a clear conscience.

The advertisement above is potentially misleading if which of the following is true?

- A. Even butter is expensive in comparison with spreads that are still less expensive, such as margarine.
- B. When using cream cheese as a spread, people tend to use several times as much as when using butter.
- C. Other brands of cream cheese are approximately equal in caloric content to the brand advertised.
- D. Even apart from caloric content, people generally think of cream cheese as luxurious because of its smooth taste.
- E. Butter and cream cheese each contain a nutrient that the other does not.

22. Middletown's police currently remove an apparently abandoned car from the streets about two months after it is reported. The police have been unfairly criticized for allowing such cars to be vandalized during this period. Because it is illegal for car owners to abandon cars on the street, police need not be concerned about protecting such cars.

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

- A. In the past, vehicles abandoned in Middletown were removed from the streets an average of four months after initial reports to police.
- B. In one recent year, more than 150 abandoned vehicles were vandalized in Middletown, but police made no arrests for those actions.
- C. Some cars initially classified by Middletown's police as abandoned were later reclassified as stolen vehicles.
- D. Middletown's understaffed police force must give the disposition of abandoned cars low priority because of the number of violent crimes now committed there.
- E. In the most recent year for which data are available, there were 28 percent fewer reports of abandoned vehicles than the yearly average for the previous ten years.



23. Healthful exercise causes the body to lose electrolytes, such as sodium and potassium, in sweat. To restore the electrolyte balance in body fluids, drink our specially formulated sports drink containing sodium and potassium when you pause during a competition.

The rationale given in the advertisement above is potentially misleading if which of the following is true?

- A. Cooling off quickly by taking too large a drink during a sports competition can cause an athlete's concentration to lapse.
- B. During exercise the body loses proportionally more water than electrolytes, so the concentration of electrolytes in the body increases.
- C. Like many soft drinks, the specially formulated sports drink advertised contains a larger amount of sugar by weight than of substances composed of sodium or potassium.
- D. For peak functioning of muscle tissue, a proper concentration of electrolytes in body fluids is necessary.
- E. Some athletes choose to wait until the end of a competition to restore the balance of electrolytes in their bodies.

24. One way for people to cut back on oil use is to switch to other types of fuel. Because wood is a renewable resource and can always be kept in constant supply, the use of wood instead of oil for home heating would be one way to assure the availability of energy resources in the future.

The argument above would be most seriously weakened if which of the following were true?

- A. In every country that uses wood for heating, wood is used to provide only part, not all of the heat for a home.
- B. Every country that has ever used wood for heating has depleted its forests before the forests were able to regenerate themselves.
- C. Every country that has used wood for home heating has done so only because it possessed a limited amount of other natural resources.
- D. Many countries that use wood primarily for heating have a high incidence of fires that are due to improperly installed wood stoves.
- E. In some countries the wood that would be used for home heating is owned by the government.



25. The average number of hours employees in the United States work per week stopped decreasing and has instead been increasing since 1970. This is not surprising, since in the absence of countervailing pressures, such as strong unions, employers find it possible to keep workers on the job for relatively long hours.

Which of the following, if true about United States employment, could best substitute for the reason given above concerning pressures on employers?

- A. The costs to employers of training and health benefits for employees rose to a level at which employers prefer paying extra for overtime work to hiring additional workers.
- B. To maintain the same of living, a middle-class household requires more paid workers than in the period prior to 1970.
- C. Vacation time allowed by large employers for their average workers is not increasing but is remaining relatively constant.
- D. When workers put in a shorter workday, they tend to work more efficiently, and when they work long hours. their productivity tends to lag.
- E. As production processes are automated, it becomes possible for employers to use fewer employees to produce a given quantity of goods in a given amount of time without increasing costs.

26. A certain pesticide can harm plants of one common species if used to treat them. But since the pesticide carries a warning to that effect, there is little danger that plants of this vulnerable species will be harmed as a result of being treated with that pesticide.

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

- A. There are several relatively rare species of plants to which the pesticide is potentially harmful.
- B. The pesticide is sold only in special dispensers from which it cannot easily be transferred into an unmarked container.
- C. Advice about the proper use of the pesticide in question is provided free of charge to all who purchase the pesticide.
- D. It is difficult to distinguish plants of the species that the pesticide can harm from related plants that can benefit from treatment with the pesticide.
- E. Any plant that is susceptible to harm by the pesticide in question is also likely to be harmed if it comes into contact with a different, more common, pesticide.



27. Dreams are composed of disjointed images from memory on which superficial stories are imposed. They do not have psychological significance, however, because they arise as merely a result of chemical processes that cause visual images to be recalled while the brain categorizes, compares, and stores away the day's experiences.

The argument above is vulnerable to criticism if it is true that

- A. dreams would be more coherent than they are if they had psychological significance.
- B. a dream cannot be communicated unless the dreamer has awakened.
- C. both the categorizing of experiences and the imposition of stories are events with psychological significance.
- D. it would be impossible for the brain to function without carrying on chemical processes.
- E. dreaming must have a biological basis if dreaming is essential to adequate sleep.

28. Radioactive radon gas emanating from rock such as granite puts inhabitants of houses built on such rock at greater risk of lung cancer the longer the inhabitants are exposed. Protective steps should be taken if radon measurements exceed 4 picocuries per liter, this recommendation is based on 70 years of occupancy by any one person.

If a 65-year-old homeowner concludes from the information above that radon testing for the new home she has purchased will not be necessary, then each of the following, if true, weakens the homeowner's argument EXCEPT:

- A. Houses in which the homeowner previously lived were in an area where elevated radon levels have been found.
- B. Houses near the homeowner's new home have radon levels much higher than the 4 picocuries per liter threshold, levels that require immediate action to reduce exposure to any occupants.
- C. The homeowner's granddaughter, who is eventually to inherit the new house. Now lives there with her children.
- D. The homeowner smokes cigarettes, and smoking increases the radon-exposure risks over those given in the information.
- E. The strata underlying the homeowner's new home are known to be of rock different from the kinds from which radon emanates.



29. Those strawberry growers in Miller County who last year treated their strawberry fields with a certain fungicide report that this year strawberry plants will not grow in the treated fields. Yet, since crop failures have also occurred this year in adjacent, untreated fields, it is obvious that the fungicide is not responsible for this disaster.

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

- A. Within weeks after spraying, the fungicide breaks down into a number of simple compounds that have no antifungal effect.
- B. The fungicide is normally sprayed on fields only toward the end of the growing season after the strawberries have begun to ripen.
- C. Farmers in Miller County who last year used a fungicide chemically similar to that used on the affected strawberry fields have reported no significant crop losses this year.
- D. The crop failures in the adjacent, untreated fields were as serious as those that occurred in the treated fields.
- E. After being sprayed on crops, the fungicide travels easily through irrigation systems from field to field.

30. Anthropologists recently excavated a cave that was sealed by an earthquake two million years ago and contained the remains of a prehuman species known as *H. robustus*. The remains showed that *H. robustus* had hands capable of making and using tools. Stone tools were also found in the cave, so it is clear that *H. robustus* used tools.

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

- A. The *H. robustus* hand bones found in the cave were unusually well preserved.
- B. The cave contained prehuman remains from only one relatively brief period of time.
- C. In the same cave the anthropologists also found the remains of another species, *H. erectus*, which is known to have used tools.
- D. The hand structure of *H. robustus* was found to be similar to that of another species, *H. erectus*, which is known to have used tools.
- E. The stone tools found in the cave were not like others that had been discovered earlier with remains of another species, *H. erectus*, which is known to have used tools.



31. Here is a new idea in agricultural weed control. Rather than trying to formulate herbicides that kill specific weeds but are harmless to grain crops, use a broad-spectrum herbicide effective against all kinds of plants and use genetic engineering specifically to make the crops impervious to the herbicide.

Which of the following, if true, is the most serious obstacle to an implementation of the new idea outlined above?

- A. Certain herbicides that are effective against specific weeds can inhibit the growth of certain crops as much as two years after application.
- B. Research to date suggests that the nutritional properties of crop plants would not improve as a result of the genetic alterations being contemplated.
- C. Most herbicides that kill only a narrow range of targets contain active ingredients that are harmful to domestic animals and wildlife.
- D. Effective broad-spectrum herbicides are on the market, but their very effectiveness has so far rendered them unsuitable for agricultural weed control.
- E. Although genetic modification has made individual plants of grain species resistant to broad-spectrum herbicides, the seeds that such plants produce will not sprout.

32. When six out of ten people who had eaten the egg salad at an office party became ill shortly afterward, the leftover egg salad was tested. Testing failed to confirm the presence of any harmful bacteria in the egg salad. It follows that the egg salad was not responsible for the illness of any of the people who ate it.

Which of the following is an error in the reasoning of the argument above?

- A. Treating the cause of a sequence of events as if it were the result of that sequence of events
- B. Rejecting a possible explanation without suggesting an alternative explanation
- C. Failing to consider the possibility that those who did not become ill shortly after eating the egg salad became ill later
- D. Treating a lack of proof that something is the case as constituting sufficient proof that it is not the case
- E. Overlooking the possibility that some people are more susceptible to harmful bacteria than are other people





33. According to a recent cross-cultural study, married people in general have longer life expectancies than do people who divorce and do not remarry. This fact indicates that the stress associated with divorce adversely affects health.

Which of the following, if true, points to a weakness in the argument above?

- A. Overall life expectancies differ among countries, even among countries with similar cultures.
- B. People often show signs of stress when undergoing a divorce.
- C. Life expectancy varies with age-group, even among married people.
- D. Stress of many kinds has been shown to affect health adversely.
- E. Adults who have never married have shorter life expectancies than do married people of the same age.

34. In laparoscopic gallbladder surgery, the surgeon operates through small incisions, watching the progress of the surgery on a video monitor. Since laparoscopic surgery causes less pain and permits a faster recovery than traditional surgery, patients strongly prefer it. Hence surgical training no longer needs to include traditional methods of gallbladder surgery.

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

- A. Widespread use of laparoscopic surgery has reduced the rate of infection from gallbladder surgery.
- B. Many surgical techniques have been replaced by ones that use advanced technology.
- C. Teaching hospitals were slower to adopt laparoscopic techniques than were many other hospitals.
- D. It is not part of the mission of surgical training, to preserve outmoded techniques for historical interest.
- E. Students who have not performed traditional gallbladder surgery have greater difficulty learning laparoscopic techniques.



35. In several nineteenth-century paintings the marble buildings of the Acropolis in Athens are portrayed as being reddish, but the buildings do not now appear reddish. The marble's natural color cannot have changed since the nineteenth century, so the paintings must not be showing the color of the buildings as they actually appeared.

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

- A. The Acropolis can be clearly seen from virtually any location within the city of Athens.
- B. Tiny plants called lichens living on marble can cause the marble to appear reddish.
- C. Many nineteenth-century artists strove for true- to-life accuracy in every detail of their paintings.
- D. Some types of marble are naturally reddish, whereas other types are greenish or white.
- E. Not all nineteenth-century paintings of the Acropolis show the marble buildings as being reddish.

36. One randomly selected group saw a speaker lecture on environmental ethics to a large, attentive audience, and a different randomly selected group saw the same speaker give the same lecture, with identical mannerisms, but to a smaller, less attentive audience. The first group called the speaker thoughtful and assured. The second group called the speaker vague and long-winded.

The information above can best serve as part of an argument against which of the following claims?

- A. The same social behavior can appear quite differently to different people when it is viewed in different social contexts.
- B. If the second group had seen the speaker lecture to a more attentive audience, its judgment of the speaker's personal qualities might well have been different.
- C. People's judgments of a speaker's personal qualities are based primarily on what the speaker says and the mannerisms with which the speaker says it.
- D. A listener's convictions about a speaker's claims can be influenced by other people's reactions to those claims.
- E. A randomly selected group can sometimes arrive at a consensus about the personal qualifications of a speaker in a particular social situation.

37. Jan: People should not go to the new exhibition of Thornton's paintings. Thornton



will be given a portion of the admission proceeds and Thornton, a violent sociopath, should not be supported.

Kim: Your recommendation is inconsistent with your actions, because you read poems by poets who also were violent sociopaths.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest basis for Jan to counter Kim's argument?

- A. Thornton's portion of the exhibition's proceeds are being donated to a cause deemed worthy by Thornton.
- B. It is quite difficult, if not impossible, for Jan to discover the behavioral tendencies of the artists Jan reads.
- C. Kim does not use products made by companies whose hiring practices Kim finds abhorrent
- D. The poets derived no benefit from Jan's reading their poems.
- E. The poets' violent behavior is better known to the public than is Thornton's violent behavior.

38. As a promotional experiment, Omega Company distributed four million catalogs. In one of the two versions of the catalog, the description of each item for sale mentioned a "Made by Hand" label. The number of purchases from consumers receiving that catalog was twenty percent greater than the number of purchases from consumers receiving a catalog that did not mention the label. Thus, the mention of the label stimulated sales.

Which of the following, if true, could best be used to challenge the conclusion drawn above?

- A. Consumers receiving the catalog mentioning the label had previously purchased items from Omega Company by mail but consumers receiving the other catalog had not.
- B. Surveys showed that consumers returned purchased items to Omega Company during the promotional campaign at the same rate regardless of which catalog they received.
- C. The number of purchases from Omega Company declined substantially after the promotional campaign was completed.
- D. Omega Company mailed three times as many catalogs that did not mention the "Made by Hand" label as catalogs that did mention the label.
- E. Omega Company sold twenty percent fewer items during the year of the promotional campaign than it had during the previous year.



39. United States automobile manufacturers have been steadily losing United States market share to foreign manufacturers. Now a study has found that advertisements for foreign automobiles hold United States consumers' attention better than advertisements for domestically made automobiles do. Therefore, United States automobile manufacturers will increase market share by giving top priority to revamping their advertising campaigns.

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

- A. People who are considering buying a new automobile pay more attention to advertisements for automobiles than do people who are not planning to buy an automobile in the near future.
- B. Consumers tend to pay closer attention to advertisements for products they already prefer than to advertisements for other products.
- C. United States manufacturers of automobiles currently spend about as much on advertising each of their new models as foreign automobile manufacturers do.
- D. In the United States, even though sales of foreign-made automobiles are increasing, annual sales have been consistently greater for domestically made than for foreign-made new automobiles.
- E. Some of the advertising for foreign automobiles in the United States is designed and produced by United States advertising agencies.

40. The Whitley Township School Board plans to continue offering Latin courses at Whitley High School despite low enrollment in these courses. The board argues that the high cost of Latin courses is justified by the great benefit that taking Latin courses can give to students who need to improve their English skills.

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

- A. The school's Latin teacher is capable of teaching Spanish and could be reassigned to Spanish, which is a more popular course.
- B. Students in need of improving their English skills can benefit just as much from taking courses in other languages as from taking Latin.
- C. Most students who perform well in Latin courses also perform well in other courses.
- D. Some students who perform well in English courses do not perform well in Latin courses.
- E. Because Latin is no longer commonly spoken anywhere in the modern world, even scholars cannot be certain of its proper pronunciation.

41. The United States usable geothermal energy—volcanic heat energy trapped below



the surface—exceeds the energy potential of all domestic fossil-fuel reserves. The technology will soon exist to transform the geothermal heat accessible in certain areas into clean and safe electrical energy. An energy shortage in the United States during the next century can therefore be averted.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most serious doubt on the argument made above?

- A. Geothermal energy is a potentially unlimited form of energy, derived from the heat of the Earth's molten core.
- B. Sometime in the next century, exhaustion of the usable fossil-fuel reserves of the continental United States will force increased reliance on imported energy sources.
- C. Some scientists believe that an energy shortage can be averted by improving energy efficiency and encouraging energy conservation.
- D. Transmission of electrical energy over great distances, such as those between geothermal energy sources and most areas of high population density, is impractical.
- E. Any method of producing electrical energy requires the expenditure of some energy in the production process.

42. The use of nets at beach resorts to protect swimming areas from sharks has been criticized by environmentalists because the nets needlessly kill thousands of marine animals annually. However, environmentalists have recently discovered that an electrified cable buried beneath the periphery of swimming areas causes sharks to swim away while harming neither humans nor marine life. Hence, by installing such cables, resort communities will be able to maintain tourism while satisfying environmentalists' concerns.

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

- A. Many seaside resort communities where sharks have never been sighted nonetheless plan to install the new technology.
- B. Tourism at resorts where sharks have been sighted has suffered only slightly despite the fact that most people claim to fear sharks.
- C. Most tourists are unlikely to visit beaches where swimmers cannot actually see the barrier that protects them from sharks.
- D. The buried cable is not the only innovation approved by environmentalists that is known to be successful in repelling sharks without harming them.
- E. The electrical current produced by the buried cable repels many kinds of fish but not the marine mammals that are a tourist attraction at many resorts.

43. Moas were tall, flightless birds that lived only in New Zealand. Before humans



settled in New Zealand, moas had no serious predators and were plentiful. Moas became extinct after humans began hunting them. So hunting by humans must have caused the moas' extinction.

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

- A. Some moa species lived in parts of New Zealand that were among the last to be settled by humans.
- B. Humans in New Zealand hunted a mammalian species that, though vulnerable to indigenous predators, never became extinct.
- C. Humans introduced to New Zealand several animal species that preyed on moas.
- D. Moas still existed in some parts of New Zealand approximately 500 years after the arrival of the first humans in New Zealand.
- E. Some species of moa were able to outrun humans.

44. Politician: Each year, small businesses create more jobs than do large established businesses. Therefore, in order to reduce unemployment in the long term, we should provide incentives for starting small businesses rather than for expanding established large businesses.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most doubt on the politician's argument?

- A. In general, people employed by small businesses report higher job satisfaction than do people employed by large businesses.
- B. Among the currently unemployed are many people with sufficient job skills to perform the jobs that small businesses would create.
- C. Providing an effective incentive for starting a business generally costs significantly less than providing an effective incentive for expanding a large business.
- D. A high proportion of small businesses fail within three years of starting because of their owners' inexperience.
- E. The average large business contributes more money to politicians campaign funds than the average small business does.



45. In the workplace, influenza is typically spread by infected individuals to others with whom they work in close quarters. A new medication that suppresses the symptoms of influenza therefore will actually increase the number of influenza cases, because this medication will allow people who would otherwise be home in bed to return to work while infected.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously challenges the prediction?

- A. Coughing, a symptom of influenza that the new medication suppresses, is a primary mechanism in the spread of this illness.
- B. Some medications that are used to suppress symptoms of influenza are also used by many people to treat symptoms that are caused not by influenza but by other illnesses.
- C. Many workers who now remain at home when infected with influenza do so because the symptoms of influenza prevent them from performing their jobs effectively.
- D. Most adults who are immunized against influenza in order to avoid being infected are over 65 years old and retired and thus do not work outside the home.
- E. Symptoms of an illness are often the body's means of curing itself of the illness, and therefore suppression of symptoms can prolong the illness that causes them.

46. Drug manufacturer: Although our company requires that patients who use our new drug also purchase from us nonreusable kits for weekly blood testing, the expense of those kits is an entirely necessary one: weekly blood testing must be done to monitor the drug's potential side effects, which can be very dangerous.

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

- A. The expense of purchasing the blood-test kits has not prevented any patients from obtaining them or the drug.
- B. Medical laboratories can perform the blood testing at a lower cost to patients or their insurers than the price the manufacturer charges for the kits.
- C. A one-year supply of the drug and the weekly blood-test kits can cost patients or their insurers over \$10,000.
- D. Most government and other health insurance programs will not reimburse patients for the full cost of both the drug and the blood-test kits.
- E. Patients who suffer one or more of the dangerous side effects of the drug can incur heavy expenses for the treatment of those side effects.



47. The theory that the impact of a giant meteorite caused the extinction of the dinosaurs is based on evidence that a cloud of dust from the impact blocked off sunlight around the globe for months, reducing temperatures and destroying the dinosaurs' food supply.

Which of the following, if true, casts the most serious doubt on the theory above?

- A. Dinosaurs are believed to have been cold-blooded and thus very sensitive to any temperature change.
- B. Some dinosaurs lived in regions where their food supply was not well adapted for long periods of cold and darkness.
- C. Many large animals that existed during the time of the dinosaurs and shared a common food supply with them continued to populate the Earth long after the extinction of the dinosaurs.
- D. A large volcanic explosion that strewed dust in the air and blocked out sunlight was the cause of death of animals within hundreds of miles of the eruption.
- E. Many of the largest dinosaurs were herbivorous, relying exclusively on vegetation for their dietary needs.

48. A common defense of sport hunting is that it serves a vital wildlife-management function, without which countless animals would succumb to starvation and disease. This defense leads to the overly hasty conclusion that sport hunting produces a healthier population of animals.

Which of the following, if true, best supports the author's claim that sport hunting does not necessarily produce a healthier population of animals?

- A. For many economically depressed families, hunting helps keep food on the table.
- B. Wildlife species encroach on farm crops when other food supplies become scarce.
- C. Overpopulation of a species causes both strong and weak animals to suffer.
- D. Sport hunters tend to pursue the biggest and healthiest animals in a population.
- E. Many people have strong moral objections to killing a creature for any reason other than self-defense.





49. Peter: More than ever before in Risland, college graduates with science degrees are accepting permanent jobs in other fields. That just goes to show that scientists in Risland are not being paid enough.

Lila: No, it does not. These graduates are not working in science for the simple reason that there are not enough jobs in science in Risland to employ all of these graduates.

Which of the following, if true in Risland, would most undermine the reasoning in Peter's argument?

- A. The college graduates with science degrees who are not working in science are currently earning lower salaries than they would earn as scientists.
- B. Fewer college students than ever before are receiving degrees in science.
- C. The number of jobs in science has steadily risen in the last decade.
- D. A significant number of college graduates with science degrees worked at low-paying jobs while they were in college.
- E. Every year some recent college graduates with science degrees accept permanent jobs in nonscientific fields.

50. Adelle: The government's program to reduce the unemployment rate in the province of Carthena by encouraging job creation has failed, since the rate there has not changed appreciably since the program began a year ago.

Fran: But the unemployment rate in Carthena had been rising for three years before the program began, so the program is helping.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly counters Fran's objection to Adelle's argument?

- A. The government is advised by expert economists, some of whom specialize in employment issues.
- B. The unemployment rate in the province of Carthena has historically been higher than that of the country as a whole.
- C. The current government was elected by a wide margin, because of its promises to reduce the unemployment rate in Carthena.
- D. Around the time the government program began, large numbers of unemployed Carthena residents began leaving the province to look for work elsewhere.
- E. The unemployment rate in Carthena had been relatively stable until shortly before the current government took office.



51. A new and more aggressive form of the fungus that caused the Irish potato famine of the nineteenth century has recently arisen. However, since this new form of the fungus can be killed by increased application of currently used fungicides, it is unlikely that the fungus will cause widespread food shortages in countries that currently rely on potatoes for sustenance.

Which of the following, if true, most calls into question the conclusion in the argument above?

- A. Though potatoes are an important staple crop in many parts of the world, people in most countries rely primarily on wheat or rice for sustenance.
- B. Potato farmers in many countries to which the new form of the fungus has spread cannot afford to increase their spending on fungicides.
- C. The new form of the fungus first began to spread when contaminated potato seeds were inadvertently exported from a major potato-exporting country.
- D. Potato farmers in most countries use several insecticides on their crops in addition to fungicides of the sort that kill the new form of the fungus.
- E. Most governments have funds set aside that can be used to alleviate the effects of large-scale disasters such as severe food shortages and floods.

52. Although spinach is rich in calcium, it also contains large amounts of oxalic acid, a substance that greatly impedes calcium absorption by the body. Therefore, other calcium-containing foods must be eaten either instead of or in addition to spinach if a person is to be sure of getting enough calcium.

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

- A. Rice, which does not contain calcium, counteracts the effects of oxalic acid on calcium absorption.
- B. Dairy products, which contain even more calcium than spinach does, are often eaten by people who eat spinach on a regular basis.
- C. Neither the calcium nor the oxalic acid in spinach is destroyed when spinach is cooked.
- D. Many leafy green vegetables other than spinach that are rich in calcium also contain high concentrations of oxalic acid.
- E. Oxalic acid has little effect on the body's ability to absorb nutrients other than calcium.



53. Osteoporosis is a disease that reduces bone mass, leading to fragile bones that break easily. Current treatments for osteoporosis such as estrogen or calcitonin help prevent further loss of bone but do not increase bone mass. Since fluoride is known to increase bone mass, administering fluoride to osteoporosis patients would therefore help make their bones less susceptible to breaking.

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

- A. Most people who suffer from osteoporosis are not aware that administration of fluoride can increase bone mass.
- B. Fluoride is added to drinking water in many locations in order to strengthen the teeth of people who drink the water.
- C. The risk of contracting osteoporosis and other degenerative bone diseases is lessened by exercise and an adequate intake of calcium.
- D. Unlike administration of fluoride, administration of estrogen or calcitonin is known to cause undesirable side effects for many people.
- E. The new bone mass that is added by the administration of fluoride is more brittle and less elastic than normal bone tissue.

54. Conservationists have believed that by concentrating their preservation efforts on habitats rich in an easily surveyed group of species, such as birds, they would thereby be preserving areas rich in overall species diversity. This belief rests on a view that a geographical area rich in one group of species will also be rich in the other groups characteristic of the entire regional climate zone.

Which of the following findings about widely scattered tracts 10 kilometers by 10 kilometers in a temperate climate zone would most seriously challenge the conservationists' assumptions?

- A. The tracts show little damage from human intrusion and from pollution by human activities.
- B. Where a certain group of species, such as birds, is abundant, there is also an abundance of the species, such as insects, on which that group of species feeds, or in the case of plants, of the land and water resources it requires.
- C. The area of one of the tracts is generally large enough to contain a representative sample of the organisms in the region.
- D. There is little overlap between the list of tracts that are rich in species of butterflies and the list of those that are rich in species of birds.
- E. The highest concentration of individuals of rare species is found where the general diversity of species is greatest.



55. Drug companies lose money when manufacturing drugs that cure those suffering from rare diseases because selling a drug to only a few people usually does not recoup manufacturing expenses. Therefore, a company manufacturing any of the drugs that cure those suffering from loxemia, an extremely rare disease, will undoubtedly lose money.

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

- A. Several drugs that cure those suffering from loxemia also cure those suffering from very common illnesses.
- B. Most of those who contract loxemia also contract another illness concurrently.
- C. Most of the drug companies that manufacture drugs that cure rare diseases do not manufacture drugs that cure loxemia.
- D. A sizable number of people are afflicted with one or another rare disease even though each rare disease afflicts only a small number of people.
- E. The larger the amount of a drug that is manufactured, the lower the manufacturing expense for each unit of the drug that is produced.

56. People who engage in scuba diving are healthier, on average, than people who do not engage in this activity. Therefore, scuba diving tends to promote improved health.

The argument is most vulnerable to criticism on the grounds that it

- A. presupposes that everyone who takes up scuba diving does so solely for health reasons
- B. leads to a further and falsifiable conclusion that no one can achieve good health without engaging in scuba diving
- C. fails to point out that a small number of people are seriously injured in scuba diving accidents each year
- D. treats a precondition for improving one's health as though it were something that by itself could ensure good health
- E. overlooks the possibility that people generally do not take up scuba diving unless they are in good health



57. Which of the following most logically completes the argument below?

In recent years, the proportion of car buyers who buy new cars rather than used cars has declined. Some consumers have attributed this change to an increase in new-car prices. As evidence of the price increase, they cite figures that show that, even adjusting for inflation, the price that the buyer of a new car pays, on average, is far higher now than a few years ago. This evidence is unpersuasive, however, because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the value of a car that is bought new declines much more rapidly than does the value of a car that is bought used
- B. after someone has bought a car, it might be several years before that person next buys a car
- C. a decline in the proportion of car buyers who buy new cars must necessarily mean that the proportion who buy used cars has increased
- D. the relative increase in used-car sales might be explained by the decisions of only a small proportion of all car buyers
- E. the change in the average price paid for a new car could result solely from more people's rejecting inexpensive new cars in favor of used cars

58. Certain extremely harmful bacteria found only in sewage are difficult to detect directly. Testing for *E. coli*, an easily detected and less harmful type of bacteria, in ocean water would be a reliable way of determining whether or not these more harmful bacteria are present, since ocean water contains *E. Coli* only if the water is contaminated with sewage that contains the harmful bacteria.

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

- A. There are many different strains of the *E. coli* bacteria, and only some of these strains are harmful.
- B. Some types of bacteria found in sewage are neither disease-causing nor difficult to detect directly.
- C. Some of the types of bacteria found in sewage along with *E. coli* are not harmful to people unless the bacteria are ingested in large quantities.
- D. *coli* dies out much more quickly than some of the more harmful bacteria found in sewage and then can no longer be easily detected.
- E. Some of the types of bacteria found in sewage along with *E. coli* reproduce at a slower rate than *E. coli*.



59. The organizers of tomorrow's outdoor concert announced that it will go on tomorrow on schedule unless bad weather is forecast or too few advance tickets are sold. If the concert is canceled, refunds will be made to ticket holders. Since some ticket holders have already been issued refunds even though more than enough advance tickets were sold, it must be the case that bad weather is forecast.

Which of the following is an error of reasoning contained in the argument?

- A. It proceeds as if a condition, which by itself is enough to guarantee a certain result, is the only condition under which that result would occur.
- B. It bases a conclusion that is known to require two conditions on evidence that bears on only one of those conditions.
- C. It explains one event as being caused by another event, even though both events must actually have been caused by some third, unidentified event.
- D. It treats evidence for the absence of one condition under which a circumstance would occur as conclusive evidence that that circumstance will not occur.
- E. Evidence given to support the conclusion actually undermines it.

60. In Diersville the new Environmental Action party won two seats on the seven-member town council in 1988. It lost both of those seats in the 1992 election, even though the party's pro-environment platform had essentially remained unchanged. This decline in the party's fortunes clearly demonstrates that in Diersville environmental concerns faded in significance between 1988 and 1992.

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

- A. Between 1988 and 1992, the number of eligible voters in Diersville rose, but not the percentage who actually voted.
- B. Between 1988 and 1992, Diersville's leading political party revised its platform, adopting a strongly environmentalist stance.
- C. The parties that ran candidates in the 1992 election in Diersville were the same as those that had done so in the 1988 election.
- D. In 1992 the Environmental Action party won fewer votes in Diersville than it had won in 1988.
- E. Between 1988 and 1992, some measures intended to benefit the environment had been adopted by the town council, but with inconclusive results.



61. New regulations in Mullettown require manufacturers there to develop five-year pollution-reduction plans. The regulations require that each manufacturer develop a detailed plan for reducing its released pollutants by at least 50 percent. Clearly, the regulations will not result in significant pollution reduction, however, since the regulations do not force manufacturers to implement their plans.

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

- A. Mullettown's manufacturing plants are not the only source of pollution there.
- B. Detailed plans would reveal that measures to reduce released pollutants would also reduce manufacturers' costs for materials, waste disposal, and legal services
- C. Pollutants that manufacturing processes create but that are not released directly into the environment must nonetheless be collected and prepared for disposal
- D. Any reductions in pollutants released from Mullettown's manufacturing plants would not be noticeable for at least five years.
- E. Each manufacturer will be required to submit its plan to a committee appointed by Mullettown's officials.

62. In the United States, the financing of industrial research by private industrial firms remained steady as a percentage of sales during the period between 1968 and 1978 (after correcting for inflation). But slowdowns in the growth of industrial productivity also occurred during that period, a fact that refutes the notion that the growth of industrial productivity is directly proportional to the amount invested in industrial research.

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

- A. Federal funds, which constituted a significant portion of the support for industrial research from 1968 to 1978, fell annually and substantially during that period.
- B. The inflation that occurred between 1968 and 1978 was more severe than leading economists had expected.
- C. Industrial executives generally favor investing an appreciably larger portion of corporate funds in short-term product development than in basic research.
- D. The scientists and engineers who worked in industry from 1968 to 1978 were, as a group, more experienced in their jobs than were those who worked in industry during the previous ten-year period.
- E. Corporate financing of industrial research increased in several of the years immediately following 1978 (after correcting for inflation)





63. Between 1970 and 1980, energy consumption by United States industry peaked and then declined, so that by 1980 total industrial use of energy was below the 1970 level even though total industrial output had grown substantially in the same period. Industry must have instituted highly effective energy conservation measures in those years to have achieved such impressive results.

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

- A. Many industries switched to the greatest extent possible from high-priced oil to lower-priced alternatives throughout the 1970's.
- B. Total residential energy consumption was higher in the United States in 1980 than it had been in 1970
- C. Many industrial users of energy had paid little attention to energy conservation prior to 1970.
- D. Industrial output grew less rapidly from 1970 to 1980 than it had from 1960 to 1970.
- E. The industries whose production dropped sharply during the 1970's included a disproportionately large number of energy-intensive industries.

64. In a recent film set in seventeenth-century Europe, the hero is seen doing the crawl, a swimming stroke not known in Europe before the 1920's. However, since moviegoers obviously are not experts in the history of swimming strokes, for most of the film's audiences this blunder clearly cannot have interfered with whatever sense of historical authenticity the film otherwise achieved.

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

- A. The film was widely praised for being historically plausible, even though it portrayed many events that were not historically attested.
- B. The scene that shows the film's hero doing the crawl is a rescue scene pivotal to the film's action, and parts of it are even shown a second time, in a flashback.
- C. Makers of historical films, even of those set as recently as the nineteenth century, routinely strike compromises between historical authenticity and the need to keep their material accessible to a modern audience, as in the actors' speech patterns.
- D. The crawl that European swimmers used in the 1920's was much less efficient and more awkward-looking than the crawl that is currently taught.
- E. A slightly earlier film featuring an eighteenth century sea battle in Europe was ridiculed in numerous popular reviews for the historical lapse of showing a sailor doing the crawl in swimming to safety.





65. The Environmental Protection Agency must respond to the hazard to children's health posed by exposure to asbestos fibers released in the air in school classrooms. Since it is impossible to close school buildings, the best plan would be to initiate programs that mandate the immediate removal of asbestos from all the school buildings that are found to contain asbestos, regardless of whether or not the buildings are in use.

Which of the following, if true, is the strongest reason for the Environmental Protection Agency not to follow the plan outlined above?

- A. The techniques available for removing asbestos often increase the level of airborne asbestos.
- B. Schools are places where asbestos is especially likely to be released into the air by the action of the occupants.
- C. Children exposed to airborne asbestos run a greater risk of developing cancer than do adults exposed to airborne asbestos.
- D. The cost of removing asbestos varies from school to school, depending on accessibility and the quantity of asbestos to be removed.
- E. It is impossible to determine with any degree of certainty if and when construction materials that contain asbestos will break down and release asbestos fibers into the air.

66. Do strong electric currents, by means of the electromagnetic fields that accompany them, cause cancer in people who live and work nearby? Telephone line workers, who work near such currents every day, can provide a test case. They show elevated levels of brain cancer, therefore, the hypothesis of electromagnetic causation is supported.

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

- A. Burying power lines and other measures to protect the public from such electromagnetic fields would be prohibitively expensive.
- B. Telephone line workers are exposed to levels of chemical solvents high enough to cause brain cancer.
- C. High exposure to strong electromagnetic fields is correlated with a slightly higher-than-normal incidence of childhood leukemia, which is a form of cancer.
- D. Public health officials who found that a group of different illnesses in people living near a power substation could not reliably be attributed to its electromagnetic field were accused of covering up the facts.
- E. Telephone line workers, like most people, have electrical appliances at home, and most electrical appliances, when turned on, are surrounded by an electromagnetic field of some measurable level.



67. A certain type of dinnerware made in Ganandia contains lead. Lead can leach into acidic foods, and Ganandians tend to eat highly acidic foods. However, the extreme rarity of lead poisoning in Ganandia indicates that the dinnerware does not contain dangerous amounts of lead.

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

- A. The dinnerware is produced exclusively for sale outside Ganandia.
- B. Ganandian foods typically are much more acidic than foods anywhere else in the world.
- C. The only source of lead poisoning in Ganandia is lead that has leached into food.
- D. Most people who use the dinnerware are not aware that it contains lead.
- E. Acidic foods can leach lead from dinnerware even if that dinnerware has a protective coating.

68. Every human being who has ever lived had two parents. Therefore, more people were alive three thousand years ago than are alive now.

The reasoning in the argument is flawed because it

- A. overlooks the number of people in each generation during the last three thousand years who left no descendants
- B. disregards possible effects of disasters such as famines and plagues on human history
- C. overestimates the mathematical effect of repeated doublings on population size
- D. fails to take into account that people now alive have overlapping sets of ancestors
- E. fails to consider that accurate estimation of the number of people alive three thousand years ago might be impossible

69. A researcher found that, in proportion to their body weights, children eat more carbohydrates than adults do. Children also exercise more than adults do. The researcher hypothesized that carbohydrate consumption varies in direct proportion to the calorie demands associated with different levels of exercise.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously undermines the researcher's hypothesis?

- A. More carbohydrates are eaten per capita in nations where the government spends more per capita on public exercise programs.
- B. Children who do not participate in organized sports tend to eat fewer carbohydrates than children who participate in organized sports.
- C. Consumption of increased amounts of carbohydrates is a popular tactic of runners preparing for long-distance races.
- D. Periods of physical growth require a relatively higher level of carbohydrate consumption than otherwise.
- E. Though carbohydrates are necessary for the maintenance of good health, people who consume more carbohydrates are not necessarily healthier.



70. Experts removed a layer of eighteenth-century red paint from a figure in a painting by a sixteenth-century Italian artist, revealing a layer of green paint underneath. Since the green paint dates from the sixteenth century, the figure must have been green, not red, when the painting was completed in 1563.

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

- A. The experts had been commissioned to restore the painting to the colors it had when it was completed.
- B. X-rays reveal an additional layer of paint beneath the green paint on the figure.
- C. Chemical analyses were used to determine the ages of the red paint and the green paint.
- D. The red paint was added in the eighteenth century in an attempt to repair damage done in the late seventeenth century.
- E. Red paint on the robe of another figure in the painting dates from the sixteenth century.

71. Although it is assumed that peacocks' magnificent tails function essentially to attract peahens, no one knows why it should be magnificent tails that give a competitive advantage in securing mates. One explanation is that peahens are more likely to mate with peacocks with magnificent tails than with peacocks that lack magnificent tails.

Which of the following is an error of reasoning exemplified by the explanation?

- A. Attributing to animals qualities that are characteristically human
- B. Extending a conclusion that is true of only one species of a genus to all species of the genus
- C. Offering as an explanation a hypothesis that in principle can be neither verified nor proved false
- D. Offering the phenomenon that is to be explained as the explanation of that phenomenon
- E. Assuming without warrant that peacocks with magnificent tails are likely to have other features strongly attractive to peahens



72. Housing construction materials give off distinctive sounds when exposed to high temperatures. Acoustic sensors accurately detect such sounds and fire alarms incorporating acoustic sensors can provide an early warning of house fires, allowing inhabitants to escape before being overcome by smoke. Since smoke inhalation is the most common cause of fatalities in house fires, mandating acoustic-sensor-based alarms instead of smoke detectors will eliminate house fire as a major cause of death.

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

- A. The present high cost of acoustic-sensor-based alarm systems will decline if their use becomes widespread.
- B. When fully ignited, many materials used in housing construction give off sounds that are audible even from several hundred yards away.
- C. Many fires begin in cushions or in mattresses, producing large amounts of smoke without giving off any sounds.
- D. Two or more acoustic-sensor-based alarms would be needed to provide adequate protection in some larger houses.
- E. Smoke detectors have been responsible for saving many lives since their use became widespread.

73. Pollutants in the atmosphere can cause acid rain (rain with high acidity levels). While acid rain in itself cannot significantly affect the acidity of bodies of water into which it falls, it can greatly increase the acidity of nearby lakes by increasing the amount of decaying matter on a forest floor. A recent increase in the acidity of the water in Forest Lake, therefore, surely indicates that the rain falling nearby has become more acid.

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

- A. Even in areas without significant amounts of acid rain, most lakes in regions with vegetation similar to the vegetation around Forest Lake have acidity levels higher than those of other lakes.
- B. Recent air-quality tests in the region around Forest Lake have revealed a slight increase in the amount of pollutants in the air.
- C. Large-scale logging, which was recently begun in the forest surrounding Forest Lake, has increased the amount of decaying matter on the forest floor.
- D. There is some disagreement among scientists about exactly how pollutants in the atmosphere cause acid rain.
- E. Decaying matter exists on all forest floors and is an important factor in maintaining the healthy growth of the forests.



74. Amusement rides at permanent fairgrounds are dismantled once a year for safety inspections by independent consultants. Traveling fairs, which relocate each month, can slip past the net of safety inspections and escape independent inspection for several years. Therefore, the rides at traveling fairs are less safe than the rides at permanent fairs.

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

- A. Before each relocation, the operators dismantle their rides, observing and repairing potential sources of danger, such as worn ball bearings.
- B. Their managers have less capital to spend on the safety and upkeep of the rides than do managers of permanent fairs.
- C. Since they can travel to new customers, they rely less on keeping up a good reputation for safety.
- D. While they are traveling, the fairs do not receive notices of equipment recalls sent out by the manufacturers of their rides.
- E. The operators of the rides often do not pay careful attention to the instructions for operating their rides.

75. Politician: Pundits claim that by voting for candidates who promise to cut taxes, people show that they want the government to provide fewer services than it has been providing. By that reasoning, however, people who drink too much alcohol at a party in the evening want a headache the next morning.

Which of the following could replace the statement about people who drink too much without undermining the force of the politician's argument?

- A. People who spend more money than they can afford want the things they spend that money on.
- B. People who seek different jobs than they currently have do not want to work at all.
- C. People who buy new cars want to own cars that are under manufacturer's warranty.
- D. People who decide to stay in bed a few extra minutes on a workday morning want to have to rush to arrive at work on time.
- E. People who buy lottery tickets want the economic freedom that winning the lottery would bring.



76. Hastings' contracture is a disorder of the connective tissue in one or both hands, most commonly causing loss of mobility. A survey of thousands of medical-insurance claims found that over 30 percent of people who had one hand operated on for Hastings' contracture underwent surgery a second time for this disorder within three years. Clearly, therefore, a single surgical treatment of Hastings' contracture is often ineffective at providing long-term correction of the disorder.

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

- A. The medical-insurance claims did not specify whether the surgery was on the patient's right or left hand.
- B. The surgical techniques used to treat Hastings' contracture are identical to those used successfully to treat certain work-related injuries to the hand.
- C. A separate survey found that 90 percent of patients operated on for Hastings' contracture report increased hand mobility within one month after the surgery.
- D. All of the patients in the survey were required by their insurance companies to seek a second opinion from a qualified surgeon before undergoing the operation.
- E. Many people who have Hastings' contracture choose to tolerate its effects rather than undergo the risks of surgery.

77. Dance critic from Europe: The improved quality of ballet in the United States is the result of more Europeans' teaching ballet in the United States than ever before. I know the proportion of teachers who were born and trained in Europe has gone up among ballet teachers in the United States, because last year, on my trip to New York, more of the ballet teachers I met were from Europe-born and trained there than ever before.

Which of the following identifies a questionable assumption made by the dance critic's reasoning?

- A. The argument overlooks the possibility that some ballet teachers in the United States could have been born in Europe but trained in the United States.
- B. The argument assumes that the ballet teachers whom the critic met last year on the critic's trip to New York were a generally typical group of such teachers.
- C. The argument assumes that the teaching of ballet in the United States is superior to the teaching of ballet in Europe.
- D. Other possible reasons for the improved mental attitudes of United States dancers are not examined.
- E. The argument assumes that dancers born and trained in Europe are typically more talented than dancers born and trained in the United States.



78. Mayor Four years ago when we reorganized the city police department in order to save money, critics claimed that the reorganization would make the police less responsive to citizens and would thus lead to more crime. The police have compiled theft statistics from the years following the reorganization that show that the critics were wrong. There was an overall decrease in reports of thefts of all kinds, including small thefts.

Which of the following, if true, most seriously challenges the mayor's argument?

- A. When city police are perceived as unresponsive, victims of theft are less likely to report thefts to the police.
- B. The mayor's critics generally agree that police statistics concerning crime reports provide the most reliable available data on crime rates.
- C. In other cities where police departments have been similarly reorganized, the numbers of reported thefts have generally risen following reorganization.
- D. The mayor's reorganization of the police department failed to save as much money as it was intended to save.
- E. During the four years immediately preceding the reorganization, reports of all types of theft had been rising steadily in comparison to reports of other crimes.

79. A study found that 70 percent of children surveyed in 1970 had at one time had cavities, whereas only 50 percent of those surveyed in 1985 had ever had cavities. The researchers concluded that the level of dental disease in children had declined between 1970 and 1985.

Which of the following, if true, would most seriously undermine the researchers' conclusion presented above?

- A. Cavities are the most common kind of dental disease to which children are subject.
- B. The children surveyed came from a broad variety of income backgrounds.
- C. The children surveyed were selected from among students of teachers cooperating with the researchers.
- D. The accuracy of cavity detection techniques has improved dramatically since 1970.
- E. The children surveyed in 1985 were younger on average than those surveyed in 1970.



80. David: Since attempting to preserve every species that is currently endangered is prohibitively expensive, the endangered species whose value to humanity is the greatest should be accorded the highest priority for preservation.

Karen: Such a policy would be unsound because it is impossible to predict the future value of a species, nor is it always possible to assess the present value of species whose contributions to humanity, though significant, are indirect.

Which of the following is the main point of Karen's reply to David?

- A. Although it would be desirable to preserve all endangered species, doing so is not economically feasible.
- B. Even if the value to humanity of a given species is known, that value should not be a factor in any decision on whether to expend effort to preserve that species.
- C. Species whose contributions to humanity are direct should have a higher priority for preservation efforts than species whose contributions to humanity are only indirect.
- D. Since the methods for deciding which species have the most value to humanity are imperfect, informed decisions cannot be made on the basis of the assessment of such value.
- E. The preservation of endangered species whose value to humanity can be reliably predicted is more important than the preservation of species whose value for humanity is unpredictable.





## 假设题

1. Jones: Because he is a superb athlete, Bob is qualified for admission to the Hall of Fame.  
Smith: But because Bob has used illegal drugs, he is a poor role model for young people.  
Therefore, Bob should not be admitted to the Hall of Fame.

Smith's conclusion depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. Superb athletes usually do not use illegal drugs.
- B. Bob is interested in being admitted to the Hall of Fame.
- C. Bob's use of illegal drugs has a negative effect on his athletic performance.
- D. Being an adequate role model for young people should be one of the criteria for admission to the Hall of Fame.
- E. All athletes who are good role models for young people are qualified for admission to the Hall of Fame.

2. Police found that ninety percent of the burglaries and attempted burglaries over a five-year period in the city of Crowther occurred in houses that did not have burglar alarm systems. The police concluded that, in Crowther, the presence of a burglar alarm system is usually effective as a deterrent to burglary.

The conclusion reached by the police presupposes which of the following?

- A. The burglars entered houses only when they thought the occupants were away or asleep.
- B. The burglars entered houses that had burglar alarm systems only when they anticipated finding particularly valuable goods.
- C. When they entered a house that had no burglar alarm system, the burglars could take more time to search for valuables.
- D. Before they entered a house, the burglars could usually tell whether or not it had a burglar alarm system.
- E. The difference in the burglary rate between houses that had burglar alarm systems and those that did not had remained constant during the five-year period.



3. Tinea is a skin infection caused by certain fungi. A significant fraction of the people who contract tinea have outbreaks of its symptoms again and again. This proves that, for each of these individuals, the original case of tinea was, in fact, never completely cured.

The argument above assumes that a person who has outbreaks of tinea symptoms again and again

- A. can never be completely cured of tinea
- B. does not understand what causes tinea
- C. did not get medical treatment for the original case of tinea
- D. did not take steps to avoid contracting tinea
- E. has not been repeatedly infected with tinea

4. The use of the term "neat" as a general term of approval is an unfortunate development in colloquial English. The original meaning of "neat" is "tidy." Therefore, the use of "neat" as a general term of approval is incorrect and should be discouraged.

Which of the following is an assumption that, if accepted, allows the conclusion above to be properly drawn?

- A. The original meaning of an English word is the only correct meaning to use.
- B. The term "neat" has been in the English language for many centuries.
- C. The use of "neat" as a general term of approval is a recent innovation in English.
- D. Speakers of colloquial English are not obligated to speak correctly.
- E. The term "neat" has changed its meaning only once in the history of English.

5. Fragments of charred antelope bone have recently been found at a million-year-old settlement of Homo erectus, an early human species. This discovery demonstrates that humans were making controlled use of fire to cook meat at a very early stage of their development.

The argument above makes which of the following assumptions?

- A. Every human species since Homo erectus has made controlled use of fire.
- B. Homo erectus could not have eaten antelope meat unless the meat had been cooked.
- C. Early human settlements can be identified by the presence of charred antelope bones.
- D. The diet of Homo erectus consisted in large part of antelope meat.
- E. The antelope bones were charred in a fire controlled by humans.



6. The percentage of people between the ages of 18 and 24 living with their parents increased from 48 percent in 1980 to 53 percent in 1986. It can be concluded that in 1986 it was harder for people in this age group to afford to live by themselves.

The conclusion drawn in the passage above depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. People in this age group who could not afford to live by themselves preferred living with their parents.
- B. There are people in this age group who, if they could have afforded to do so, would have chosen to live by themselves, rather than with their parents.
- C. People in this age group who lived with their parents did not make any financial contribution toward housing expenses.
- D. The number of rental housing units suitable for single people dropped between 1980 and 1986.
- E. There are people in this age group who although they lived with their parents at the time of survey, had previously lived alone.

7. An acre of average farmland produces only about 400 pounds of grain amaranth, as against 2,400 pounds per acre, or six times as much, for wheat. It follows that whenever the grain-amaranth price is projected to be more than six times the projected price of wheat, farmers wishing to maximize profits will grow grain amaranth rather than wheat.

The argument above is based on which of the following assumptions?

- A. An acre's worth of grain amaranth is no more expensive to grow and bring to market than an acre's worth of wheat.
- B. There is no crop that produces a higher yield in terms of pounds harvested per acre than wheat.
- C. By choosing which crops to grow, farmers can exert a significant influence on the prices of those crops.
- D. Farmers are no less motivated by the desire to maximize profits than are other occupational groups.
- E. Prices of grain crops can change faster than farmers can change the acreage devoted to various grain crops.



8. Although part of the ivory available on world markets was taken from wild elephants that were killed illegally, some ivory is derived from sources that nearly all nations define as legal, such as elephants that have died natural deaths. The world's few remaining wild elephant herds, therefore, are not endangered when those buying ivory at wholesale make a serious effort to limit their purchases to such legal ivory.

The argument above depends on the assumption that

- A. wholesale buyers attempting to limit their purchases to legal ivory will not lack the ability to reliably distinguish legal from illegal ivory
- B. the demand for products made from legal ivory will continue to grow in the near future
- C. there are currently fewer wholesale sources of legal ivory in the world than there are of illegal ivory
- D. wholesale buyers of ivory products are generally unaware of the reasons for the dwindling world supply of ivory
- E. a continued supply of legal ivory is ensured because elephants reproduce in captivity

9. FilmPro sells millions of videocassettes directly to consumers at \$25 apiece for a \$10 profit on each. However, FilmPro is losing money because people are buying illegally copied versions of its \$25 videocassettes at far cheaper prices. So far, one million illegally copied cassettes have been sold for \$5 each. Illegal copying, therefore, has cost the company at least \$10 million in potential profits.

Which of the following is an assumption that, if true, would allow the conclusion above to be properly drawn?

- A. The price of the illegally copied videocassettes never goes below \$5 apiece.
- B. At least one million more cassettes would have been purchased from FilmPro for \$25 apiece if the illegally copied cassettes had not been available.
- C. FilmPro refunds money to customers dissatisfied with the original cassettes.
- D. The illegally copied tapes are of such high quality that it is virtually impossible to differentiate between them and the originals.
- E. FilmPro never sells discontinued videocassettes at less than \$25 apiece.



10. Only in a social milieu in which many parties are scheduled for the same time do party hosts buy visually striking invitations in order to attract the invited guests to the parties. A business that produces visually striking party invitations is currently located in Los Angeles. Thus, it can be concluded that the schedule of parties in Los Angeles must be very crowded.

The argument above is properly drawn if the truth of which of the following is assumed?

- A. There is also a business in Los Angeles that produces ordinary party invitations.
- B. Party guests can attend no more than one party per evening.
- C. At most parties, there are uninvited guests who add to the number of people in attendance.
- D. Many of the visually striking party invitations produced in Los Angeles are bought for parties in Los Angeles.
- E. Sending party invitations is a duty that hosts rarely delegate to others.

11. Bracken, a poisonous weed, is spreading and damaging much pastureland in the Northern Hemisphere. One potentially inexpensive and self-sustaining countermeasure is to introduce natural enemies of the plant; therefore, some scientists have proposed to control bracken by a release of bracken-eating moths native to the Southern Hemisphere into bracken-infested areas in the Northern Hemisphere.

If the scientists' proposal for controlling bracken is adopted, which of the following is a necessary condition for its success?

- A. That bracken in the Northern Hemisphere grows in approximately the same climates and soil conditions in which it grows in the Southern Hemisphere
- B. That the released moths will feed on weeds other than bracken that are native to the Northern Hemisphere
- C. That the livestock that will return to pastures now lost to bracken will develop immunities to the diseases caused by bracken
- D. That the released moths will survive in sufficient numbers to build a population large enough to reduce bracken and retard its growth
- E. That traditional methods of control, such as burning, cutting, and chemical spraying, will not become less expensive or labor-intensive than they are now



12. During a press conference, Council Member Johns stated that the advisory council appointed by Mayor Smith has been one of the least effective in recent history. When asked to support that claim, Johns pointed out that most citizens could not name any member of the advisory council.

The rationale given by Council Member Johns depends on the assumption that

- A. a member of the advisory council who is doing a bad job is just as likely to be familiar to the public as a member of the advisory council who is doing a good job
- B. the public is not generally interested in the activities of the advisory council
- C. only council members are qualified to judge the quality of the advisory council's work
- D. the public's familiarity with the composition of the advisory council is an indication of the effectiveness of the advisory council's work
- E. the members of the advisory council were selected because each of them was already well known to the citizenry

13. X-ray examination of a recently discovered painting—judged by some authorities to be a self-portrait by Vincent van Gogh—revealed an underimage of a woman's face. Either van Gogh or another painter covered the first painting with the portrait now seen on the surface of the canvas. Because the face of the woman in the underimage also appears on canvases van Gogh is known to have painted, the surface painting must be an authentic self-portrait by van Gogh.

The conclusion above is properly drawn if which of the following is assumed?

- A. If a canvas already bears a painted image produced by an artist, a second artist who uses the canvas to produce a new painting tends to be influenced by the style of the first artist.
- B. Many painted canvases that can be reliably attributed to van Gogh contain underimages of subjects that appear on at least one other canvas that van Gogh is known to have painted.
- C. Any painted canvas incorrectly attributed to van Gogh would not contain an underimage of a subject that appears in authentic paintings by that artist.
- D. A painted canvas cannot be reliably attributed to an artist unless the authenticity of any underimage that painting might contain can be reliably attributed to the artist.
- E. A painted canvas cannot be reliably attributed to a particular artist unless a reliable x-ray examination of the painting is performed.



14. Fragments of charred antelope bone have recently been found at a million-year-old settlement of *Homo erectus*, an early human species. This discovery demonstrates that humans were making controlled use of fire to cook meat at a very early stage of their development.

The argument above makes which of the following assumptions?

- A. Every human species since *Homo erectus* has made controlled use of fire.
- B. *Homo erectus* could not have eaten antelope meat unless the meat had been cooked.
- C. Early human settlements can be identified by the presence of charred antelope bones.
- D. The diet of *Homo erectus* consisted in large part of antelope meat.
- E. The antelope bones were charred in a fire controlled by humans.

15. A random sample of shoppers responded to the questions contained in a marketing survey. Six months later, another random sample of shoppers responded to exactly the same questions, except that the questions were now arranged in a different order. The pattern of responses to many individual questions was greatly different, thus demonstrating that a question will sometimes elicit different responses depending only on what question precedes it.

The argument above depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. The reordering of the questions did not put each question in a different sequential position from its position six months previously.
- B. Shoppers who respond to a marketing survey do not generally remember six months later what responses they gave.
- C. There was no motive for the second survey except that of discovering whether the ordering of the questions mattered.
- D. The survey was not composed of questions to which shoppers would give different responses at different times of the year.
- E. The first sample of shoppers did not have any individuals in common with the survey sample of six months later.



16. Ounce for ounce, blends of different artificial sweeteners match any individual artificial sweetener in sweetening power. When used to sweeten food, blends greatly decrease the likelihood that consumers will exceed acceptable daily intakes for individual sweeteners. Blends should therefore be used, rather than single sweeteners alone, since blends are clearly more healthful, yet equally effective.

The argument above depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. When ingested together, different artificial sweeteners in the blends do not interact in a way that makes them harmful to human health.
- B. Different artificial sweeteners, when used together in food, do not contribute a more desirable flavor to the food than would any one of them by itself.
- C. The acceptable daily intake for any given artificial sweetener is a conservative figure that could probably be greatly exceeded at little or no risk.
- D. Consumers who substitute artificial sweeteners for sugar in their diets generally keep track of their daily intake of different sweeteners.
- E. The ill effects on health produced by the intake of excessive quantities of any single artificial sweetener cannot be reversed by reducing in take later.

17. Advertisement:

My five-year-old identical twins wear matching clothing. I washed two of their soiled matching shirts, one in my regular laundry detergent, and one in new WAVE laundry detergent. The shirt washed in WAVE came out cleaner than the other shirt, so WAVE cleans better than my regular laundry detergent.

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

- A. Five-year-old identical twins tend to soil their clothes more noticeably than do other children of the same age.
- B. The shirt laundered in the regular laundry detergent was not significantly less clean than the other shirt before being laundered.
- C. A soiled shirt laundered on a regular basis in the same laundry detergent will come out equally clean each time it is laundered.
- D. Clothes washed in WAVE laundry detergent will come out cleaner than clothes washed in any other brand of laundry detergent
- E. Most pairs of young identical twins tend to wear matching clothing.





18. Automobile exhaust is a serious pollution problem in Riverside, and instituting tolls at Riverside's bridges would reduce the total number of miles traveled by automobiles. Nevertheless, overall pollution levels would not decrease because there would be long lines at the toll booths, and automobiles expel more exhaust per minute while idling than in any other driving situation.

The argument above depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. Any reduction in automobile exhaust resulting from a reduction in the miles traveled by cars would be matched or surpassed by the additional exhaust resulting from toll lines.
- B. Cars in Riverside spend more time, on average, idling than they do in other driving situations.
- C. Increasing automobile exhaust at the bridges will not significantly affect air pollution because few drivers use the bridges in Riverside frequently.
- D. Reducing automobile exhaust is not the most effective way of reducing air pollution.
- E. The inconvenience of idling in the long toll lines at Riverside's bridges will cause most drivers to change their driving routes, not the amount of driving that they do.

19. During a single hour, an automatic camera photographed 100 vehicles that were speeding on a one-way road, and police a mile farther down the road photographed 49 vehicles that were speeding. Since every vehicle that passed the automatic camera also passed the police during the hour, the police photographed fewer than half of the vehicles that were speeding when passing them.

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

- A. Fewer than half of the vehicles that were speeding when they passed the police were already speeding when they passed the automatic camera.
- B. Drivers who are not exceeding the speed limit are less likely than drivers who are speeding to reduce their driving speed when they see a marked police car.
- C. Most of the vehicles that were speeding when they passed the automatic camera were still speeding when they passed the police.
- D. More than 100 vehicles passed the automatic camera during the hour in which the automatic camera photographed 100 speeding vehicles.
- E. No more than 100 vehicles drove past the police during the hour in which the police photographed 49 speeding vehicles.



20. To treat a person justly is to treat that person with perfect impartiality. But our friends naturally expect us to attach more importance to their interests than to the interests of others. Hence, given that we try to maintain our friendships, we cannot succeed in being just to our friends.

Which of the following must be assumed in order for the conclusion of the argument above to be properly drawn?

- A. Some interpersonal relationships that are not close friendships can be just and fair.
- B. People should not treat their friends less justly than they treat others.
- C. One cannot both treat someone impartially and value that person's interests above the interests of others.
- D. The ideal of justice is irrelevant to most interpersonal relationships.
- E. It is morally important to maintain close friendships.

21. Half a dozen Q40 airliners have crashed in the past two years. The manufacturer has countered claims that the Q40's design is faulty by pointing out that, in each of the accidents, investigations indicated pilot error as the cause.

The manufacturer's argument, as reported in the passage, relies on which of the following assumptions?

- A. No aspect of the Q40's design contributed to the pilots' errors that resulted in crashes.
- B. It is possible to distinguish aircraft failures due to design flaws from those due to defects in the manufacture of a particular aircraft.
- C. Those claiming that the Q40's design is faulty have not identified any particular feature of the design as flawed.
- D. Pilot error has not been the cause of all recent commercial aviation accidents.
- E. Half a dozen crashes over two years is not an extraordinarily high accident rate for an airliner of the Q40's type.



22. Prolonged and unseasonable frosts produce frost rings in deciduous trees, which grow in moderate climates. Frost rings do not appear in any of the fossilized deciduous trees that have been found in Antarctica. Hence, it is unlikely that such frosts occurred in Antarctica at the time the fossilized trees lived.

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

- A. There are fossilized nondeciduous trees from Antarctica that bear frost rings.
- B. Deciduous trees are more likely to bear frost rings than are other tree varieties.
- C. The process of fossilization does not completely obscure frost rings in deciduous trees.
- D. Present-day deciduous trees are more sensitive to changes in temperature than were the deciduous trees of ancient Antarctica.
- E. Prolonged and unseasonable frosts that might have occurred in Antarctica when the now fossilized trees were still living did not always produce frost rings in deciduous trees.

23. Each year scientists count the golden toads that gather at the species' primary breeding site. In the past ten years, the number of golden toads counted there each year has dropped from 1,500 to 200. Obviously, there has been a precipitous drop in the golden toad population over the last decade.

Which of the following, if true, would allow the conclusion to be properly drawn?

- A. The golden toads gathering at some of the species' secondary breeding sites were also counted during the last decade.
- B. Each year the golden toads counted at the species' primary breeding site constituted the same percentage of the overall golden toad population.
- C. The scientists who counted golden toads at the species' primary breeding site also investigated whether populations of other sorts of amphibians had declined.
- D. The percentage of the golden toad population that gathers at the species' primary breeding site sometimes varies significantly from year to year.
- E. A small proportion of golden toads that hatched from eggs laid at some of the species' secondary breeding sites later bred at the species' primary breeding site.



24. Mathematics instructors assigned some of the students enrolled in a calculus course to participate in a small student-led group-study workshop. Since workshop participants achieved a significantly higher average course grade than those who did not participate, the mathematics department attributes this superior performance in calculus to workshop participation.

The mathematics department's reasoning, as described above, assumes which of the following?

- A. Calculus is a difficult subject for instructors to teach to large groups of students.
- B. The students who participated in the workshop were initially neither much better prepared nor much more highly motivated than the students who did not participate in the workshop.
- C. The time spent in the calculus workshop did not have a significantly adverse effect on the participants' performance in their other courses.
- D. Few of the students who participated in the workshop planned to enroll in any mathematics courses more advanced than calculus.
- E. The students who participated in the workshop received much more individualized attention from the calculus instructor than did the students who did not participate in the workshop.

25. Whole wheat bread is more nutritious than white bread, which has a taste that many people prefer. Bread made from whole-grain white wheat flour, newly available, provides nutrition comparable to whole wheat bread but tastes just like white bread. Once consumers try whole-grain white wheat bread, they will prefer eating it to eating white bread.

The conclusion of the argument above is properly drawn if which of the following is assumed?

- A. Whole-grain white wheat flour costs consumers more than does white flour but less than does whole wheat flour.
- B. Consumers will prefer eating foods that are more nutritious to eating foods that are less nutritious when the foods taste the same.
- C. Ordinary white flour is made by removing the nutritious bran and germ from ground wheat.
- D. Whole-grain white wheat flour is not significantly more difficult to produce than is white flour.
- E. Some people prefer the taste of whole wheat bread to that of white bread.



26. A thorough search of Edgar Allan Poe's correspondence has turned up not a single letter in which he mentions his reputed morphine addiction. On the basis of this evidence it is safe to say that Poe's reputation for having been a morphine addict is undeserved and that reports of his supposed addiction are untrue.

Which of the following is assumed by the argument above?

- A. Reports claiming that Poe was addicted to morphine did not begin to circulate until after his death.
- B. None of the reports of Poe's supposed morphine addiction can be traced to individuals who actually knew Poe.
- C. Poe's income from writing would not have been sufficient to support a morphine addiction.
- D. Poe would have been unable to carry on an extensive correspondence while under the influence of morphine.
- E. Fear of the consequences would not have prevented Poe from indicating in his correspondence that he was addicted to morphine.

27. Over a period of several months, researchers attached small lights to the backs of wetas-flightless insects native to New Zealand-enabling researchers for the first time to make comprehensive observations of the insects' nighttime activities. Thus, since wetas forage only at night, the researchers' observations will significantly improve knowledge of the normal foraging habits of wetas.

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

- A. Researchers were interested only in observing the wetas' foraging habits and so did not keep track of other types of behavior.
- B. No pattern of behavior that is exhibited by wetas during the nighttime is also exhibited by wetas during the daytime.
- C. Attaching the small lights to the wetas' backs did not greatly alter the wetas' normal nighttime foraging habits.
- D. Wetas typically forage more frequently during the months in which the researchers studied them than they do at other times.
- E. The researchers did not use other observational techniques to supplement their method of using small lights to track the nighttime behavior of wetas.



28. Excluding purchases by businesses, the average amount spent on a factory-new car has risen 30 percent in the last five years. In the average household budget, the proportion spent on car purchases has remained unchanged in that period. Therefore the average household budget must have increased by 30 percent over the last five years.

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

- A. The average number of factory-new cars purchased per household has remained unchanged over the last five years.
- B. The average amount spent per car by businesses buying factory-new cars has risen 30 percent in the last five years.
- C. The proportion of the average household budget spent on all car-related expenses has remained unchanged over the last five years.
- D. The proportion of the average household budget spent on food and housing has remained unchanged over the last five years.
- E. The total amount spent nationwide on factory-new cars has increased by 30 percent over the last five years.

29. Armtech, a temporary-employment agency, previously gave its employees 2.5 paid vacation days after each 700 hours worked. Armtech's new policy is to give its employees 5.0 paid vacation days after each 1,200 hours worked. Therefore, this new policy is more generous to Armtech employees in giving them more vacation days per hour worked than the old policy did.

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

- A. Most current Armtech employees approve of the company's new vacation policy.
- B. A few Armtech employees leave the company before having worked 700 hours.
- C. Most Armtech employees were not aware that the company planned to change its vacation policy until after it had already done so.
- D. A significant portion of Armtech employees stay with the company long enough to work for 1,200 hours.
- E. Armtech's new vacation policy closely matches the vacation policies of competing temporary employment agencies.



30. Editorial:

Critics of nuclear power complain about the allegedly serious harm that might result from continued operation of existing nuclear power plants. But such concerns do not justify closing these plants; after all, their operation has caused no more harm than that caused by pollution generated by coal-and oil-burning power plants, the most important other sources of energy.

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

- A. Existing nuclear power plants should be closed only if it can be conclusively demonstrated that their continued operation is likely to cause harm more serious than the harm their operation has already caused.
- B. Closing existing nuclear power plants would require greatly increased reliance on coal-and oil-burning power plants.
- C. The harm that has resulted from operation of existing coal and oil-burning power plants has been significant.
- D. The harm that a nuclear power plant is likely to cause as it continues to operate can be reliably predicted from the past history of nuclear power plants.
- E. The only harm that has resulted from operation of existing coal and oil-burning power plants has resulted from the pollution generated by these plants.

31. Virginia and her brother William disagree over when their father was born: Virginia claims it was in 1935 and William claims it was in 1933. The hospital where their father was born has no records for 1933 but has complete records for 1935—records that do not include a birth record for their father. Therefore, he must have been born in 1933.

The argument depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. Either Virginia's claim or William's claim is correct.
- B. The records of the hospital where their father was born date back to 1933.
- C. Virginia and William know the day and the month of their father's birth.
- D. There was urgent practical reasons why Virginia and William must know the date of their father's birth.
- E. None of their other relatives knows the year in which Virginia and William's father was born.



32. As government agencies, faced with budget difficulties, reduce their funding for scientific research, a greater amount of such research is being funded by private foundations. This shift means that research projects likely to produce controversial results will almost certainly comprise a smaller proportion of all funded research projects, since private foundations, concerned about their public image, tend to avoid controversy.

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

- A. Only research that is conducted without concern for the possibility of generating controversy is likely to produce scientifically valid results.
- B. Private foundations that fund scientific research projects usually recognize that controversial results from those projects cannot always be avoided.
- C. Scientists who conduct research projects funded by private foundations are unlikely to allow the concerns of the funding organizations to influence the manner in which they conduct the research.
- D. Many government agencies are more concerned about their public image than are most private foundations.
- E. Government agencies are more willing than are private foundations to fund research projects that are likely to produce controversial results.

33. Fossils of the coral *Acrocora palmata* that date from the last period when glaciers grew and consequently spread from the polar regions are found at ocean depths far greater than those at which *A. palmata* can now survive. Therefore, although the fossilized *A. palmata* appears indistinguishable from *A. palmata* now living, it must have differed in important respects to have been able to live in deep water.

The argument depends on the assumption that

- A. no fossils of the coral *A. palmata* have been found that date from periods when glaciers were not spreading from the polar regions
- B. geological disturbances since the last period during which glaciers spread have caused no major downward shift in the location of *A. palmata* fossils
- C. *A. palmata* now live in shallow waters in most of the same geographical regions as those in which deep-lying *A. palmata* fossils have been found
- D. *A. palmata* fossils have been found that date from each of the periods during which glaciers are known to have spread from the polar region
- E. *A. palmata* can live at greater depths where the ocean temperature is colder than they can where the ocean temperature is warmer





34. It has long been thought that high levels of the hormone testosterone contribute to the onset of heart disease in men. However, this view cannot be correct, since men who have heart disease typically show significantly lower levels of testosterone than do men who have not had heart disease.

The argument above assumes which of the following?

- A. Many men who have never had heart disease have unusually low levels of testosterone.
- B. Having heart disease does not significantly lower the level of testosterone in men.
- C. Levels of hormones other than testosterone significantly affect the likelihood that a man will develop heart disease.
- D. Heart disease and lowered testosterone levels in men are the effects of a single common cause.
- E. High levels of testosterone have never been thought to contribute to a serious disease other than heart disease.

35. Census data for Prenland show that unmarried Prenlandic men in their thirties outnumber unmarried Prenlandic women in that age group by about ten to one. Most of these men do wish to marry. Clearly, however, unless many of them marry women who are not Prenlandic, all but a minority will remain unmarried.

The argument makes which of the following assumptions?

- A. Emigration from Prenland is more common among women than among men.
- B. A greater proportion of Prenlandic women in their thirties than of Prenlandic men of the same age would prefer to remain unmarried.
- C. It is unlikely that many of these unmarried Prenlandic men will marry women more than a few years older than themselves.
- D. Prenland has a high rate of divorce.
- E. Most of the unmarried Prenlandic men are unwilling to marry women who are not Prenlandic.



36. Although the prevailing supposition has been that it is too hot for microorganisms to survive deep below the Earth's surface, some scientists argue that there are living communities of microorganisms there that have been cut off from surface life for millions of years. These scientists base their argument on the discovery of living microorganisms in samples of material that were taken from holes drilled as deep as 1.74 miles.

The scientists' argument depends on which of the following assumptions?

- A. The microorganisms brought up were of a species that is related to those previously known to science.
- B. No holes have been drilled into the Earth's surface to a distance deeper than 1.74 miles
- C. The microorganisms did not come from surface soil that came into contact with the drilling equipment.
- D. The stratum from which the samples came has been below the surface of the Earth ever since the Earth came into existence.
- E. The temperature at the bottom of the holes drilled was not significantly hotter than that of the hottest spots on the Earth's surface.

37. Comparison of the growth rings of ancient trees enables scientists to determine from a piece of timber the year in which the tree used for the timber was felled. Hence, by analyzing the growth rings in timber surviving from ancient buildings, archaeologists can determine precisely when those buildings were constructed.

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

- A. The timber used for construction purposes in ancient times was made from very old trees.
- B. The timber that was used in ancient building construction had not, prior to being used in the construction of the buildings, lain unused for an indeterminable amount of time.
- C. The growth rings of any tree felled in a given year are identical to the growth rings of any other tree felled in that year.
- D. The oldest of the ancient buildings that survive to the present day were constructed of the most durable woods.
- E. Ancient builders did not use more than one type of wood for the construction of a given building.



38. Until 1984 only aspirin and acetaminophen shared the lucrative nonprescription pain-reliever market. In 1984, however, ibuprofen was expected to account for fifteen percent of all nonprescription pain-reliever sales. On that basis business experts predicted for 1984 a corresponding fifteen percent decrease in the combined sales of aspirin and acetaminophen.

The prediction mentioned in the last sentence above was based on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) Most consumers would prefer ibuprofen to both aspirin and acetaminophen.
- (B) Aspirin, acetaminophen, and ibuprofen all relieve headache pain and muscular aches, but aspirin and ibuprofen can also cause stomach irritation.
- (C) Before 1984 ibuprofen was available only as a prescription medicine.
- (D) The companies that manufacture and sell aspirin and acetaminophen would not also manufacture and sell ibuprofen.
- (E) The introduction of ibuprofen would not increase total sales of nonprescription pain reliever.

39. The ancient Greek playwright Euripides followed the established conventions of verse composition less rigorously at the end of his career than at the beginning. Since the lines from a recently discovered Euripidean play adhere to those conventions as rigorously as do lines from Euripides' early plays, the recently discovered play must have been composed early in Euripides' career.

Which of the following is an assumption made in the argument?

- (A) All of Euripides' plays were written in verse.
- (B) Euripides did not write any plays late in his career in which he imitated the style of his early plays.
- (C) Euripides grew increasingly unaware of the established conventions of verse composition as his career progressed.
- (D) Late in his career, Euripides was the only playwright of his day who consciously broke with the established conventions of verse composition.
- (E) Ancient playwrights tended to be less willing to violate certain conventions early in their careers than they were later in their careers



40. Stem borers are insect pests that often ruin North American corn crops. On some other continents, crop damage by stem borers is controlled by a certain species of wasp. Since these wasps eat nothing but stem borers, importing them into North America will keep crop damage from stem borers under control without endangering other North American insect species.

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

- (A) Corn is the principal food of stem borers that live on continents other than North America.
- (B) The wasps are capable of surviving in North America long enough to eat significant numbers of stem borers.
- (C) No wasp in North America is closely related to the species of wasp that eats stem borers.
- (D) On continent other than North America, the wasps control stem borers more effectively than does any other pest control measure.
- (E) Corn crops on continents other than North America are not damaged by any insect pests other than stem borers.

41. Salesperson: The picture tube is the central component of any television, and Picturesque televisions use the same high-quality picture tubes as those used in TruVue televisions. Since you pay a much lower price for a Picturesque, you pay a lower price for a television with the same picture quality when you buy a Picturesque instead of a TruVue.

Which of the following is an assumption that, if justified, would allow the conclusion of the salesperson's argument to be properly drawn?

- (A) TruVue televisions are much more widely advertised than are Picturesque televisions.
- (B) The picture quality of a television is determined solely by the quality of its picture tube.
- (C) A salesperson earns much less on the sale of each Picturesque television than on the sale of each TruVue television.
- (D) Many more Picturesque televisions are sold each year than TruVue television.
- (E) Picturesque televisions are assembled in the same factory that assembles TruVue televisions.



42. The government of Pontran claims that Tor City, one of the six major cities in that country, is alone among Pontran's cities in having sustained strong job growth this year. Clearly, however, any job growth there must be purely imaginary; in fact, in Tor City and only there, more people are unemployed this year than were last year.

The argument countering the government's claim depends on the assumption that:

- (A) unemployed workers in Pontran did not, in significant numbers, move to Tor City when the government claimed Tor City had strong job growth
- (B) the unemployment rate in Tor City is higher year than in any previous year
- (C) actions taken by the government of Pontran significantly affect the unemployment rate in Tor City
- (D) the unemployment rate in Tor City, though increased, is still the lowest of any city in Pontran
- (E) there is no significant seasonal variation in the unemployment rate for Pontran as a whole

43. Each of the academic journals *Thought* and *Ergo* has a review committee to prevent misattributed quotations from appearing in its published articles. Nevertheless, about ten percent of the quotations in *Thought's* published articles are misattributed, whereas *Ergo* contains no misattributions. *Ergo's* committee is more effective, therefore, than *Thought's* at finding misattributed quotations.

The argument above assumes that

- (A) most of the articles submitted to *Thought* for publication contain misattributed quotations
- (B) there are at least some misattributed quotations in articles submitted to *Ergo* for publication
- (C) the members of *Ergo's* committee are, on the whole, more knowledgeable than are the members of *Thought's* committee
- (D) the number of misattributed quotations in a journal is an accurate measure of how carefully that journal is edited
- (E) the authors who submit articles to *Ergo* for publication are more thorough in attributing quotations than are the authors who submit articles to *Thought*



44. Whenever a French novel is translated into English, the edition sold in Britain should be in British English. If the edition sold in Britain were in American English, its idioms and spellings would appear to British readers to be strikingly American and thus to conflict with the novel's setting.

The recommendation is based on which of the following assumptions?

- (A) The authors of French novels are usually native speakers of French.
- (B) A non-British reader of a novel written in British English will inevitably fail to understand the meanings of some of the words and idioms in the novel.
- (C) No French novel that is to be sold in Britain in English translation is set in the United States.
- (D) A British reader of a British novel will notice that the idioms and spellings used in the novel are British.
- (E) Most French novels are not translated into both British English and American English.

45. Auditor from Acme Industries: Last week at Acme Bakery, about six percent of the pastries baked during the night shift were found to be imperfect, but no imperfect pastries were found among those baked during the day shift. Pastries are inspected during the same shift in which they are baked, so clearly the night-shift quality control inspectors were more alert, despite their nighttime work hours, than the dayshift quality control inspectors.

The argument depends on the assumption that

- (A) at least some imperfect pastries were baked during the day shift at Acme Bakery last week
- (B) not all of the pastries that the night-shift quality control inspectors judged to be imperfect were in fact imperfect
- (C) the night-shift quality control inspectors received more training in quality control procedures than did the day-shift quality control inspectors
- (D) in a normal week, fewer than six percent of the pastries baked during the night shift at Acme Bakery are found to be imperfect
- (E) there are only two shifts per day at Acme Bakery, a day shift and a night shift



46. When amphibians first appeared on Earth millions of years ago, the amount of ultraviolet radiation penetrating Earth's atmosphere was much greater than it is today. Therefore, current dramatic decreases in amphibian populations cannot be the result of recent increases in ultraviolet radiation penetrating Earth's atmosphere.

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

- (A) The eggs of modern amphibians are not significantly more vulnerable to ultraviolet radiation than the eggs of the first amphibians were.
- (B) Modern amphibians are not as likely as the first amphibians were to live in habitats that shield them from ultraviolet radiation.
- (C) Populations of modern amphibians are not able to adapt to changing levels of radiation as readily as populations of early amphibians were.
- (D) The skin of amphibians is generally more sensitive to ultraviolet radiation than the skin of other animals is.
- (E) The skin of amphibians is less sensitive to ultraviolet radiation than to other types of radiation.

47. Legislator: We should not waste any more of the taxpayers' money on the government's job-creation program. The unemployment rate in this country has actually risen since the program was begun, so the program has clearly been a failure.

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

- (A) The budget of the job-creation program has typically increased every year.
- (B) The unemployment rate would not have risen even more than it has if the job-creation program had not been in existence.
- (C) The unemployment rate is higher now than at any time before the inception of the job-creation program.
- (D) If the job-creation program had been run more efficiently, it could have better served its purpose.
- (E) Other government programs are no more effective in reducing unemployment than is the job-creation program.



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49. Excavations at a Mayan site have uncovered jewelry workshops located some distance from the center of the site on roads radiating outward from the center. Since the nobility lived only in the area of the center, archaeologists conclude that these workshops made jewelry, not for the nobility, but for a middle class that must have been prosperous enough to afford it.

The archaeologists' argument assumes which of the following about the artisans who worked in the workshops?

- (A) They were themselves prosperous members of a middle class.
- (B) They lived near their workshops.
- (C) Their products were not made from the same materials as was jewelry for the nobility.
- (D) They worked full-time at making jewelry and did not engage in farming
- (E) They did not take the jewelry they had made in the workshops to clients who were members of the nobility.





50. An economist concluded that Kregg Company deliberately discriminated against people with a history of union affiliation in hiring workers for its new plant. The economist's evidence is that, of the 1,500 people hired to work at the new plant, only 100 had ever belonged to a labor union, whereas in Kregg Company's older plants, a much higher proportion of workers have a history of union affiliation.

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

- (A) None of the people with a history of union affiliation who were hired to work at the new plant were union organizers.
- (B) Applicants for jobs at the new plant were not asked by Kregg's recruiters whether they had ever belonged to a labor union.
- (C) In the plants of some of Kregg's competitors, the workforce consists predominantly of union members.
- (D) The company believes that the cost of running the new plant will be lower if labor unions are not represented in the workforce.
- (E) The pool of potential candidates for jobs at the new plant included some people, in addition to those Kregg hired, with a history of union affiliation.

51. The painter Peter Brandon never dated his works, and their chronology is only now beginning to take shape in the critical literature. A recent dating of a Brandon self-portrait to 1930 is surely wrong. Brandon was 63 years old in 1930, yet the painting shows a young, dark-haired man-obviously Brandon, but clearly not a man of 63.

Which of the following, if justifiably assumed, allows the conclusion to be properly drawn?

- (A) There is no securely dated self-portrait of Brandon that he painted when he was significantly younger than 63.
- (B) In refraining from dating his works, Brandon intended to steer critical discussion of them away from considerations of chronology.
- (C) Until recently, there was very little critical literature on the works of Brandon.
- (D) Brandon at age 63 would not have portrayed himself in a painting as he had looked when he was a young man.
- (E) Brandon painted several self-portraits that showed him as a man past the age of 60.



52. On turning 65 years old, everyone living in the town of Malton becomes eligible to receive a card that guarantees discounts on most goods and services sold in the town. Census records for 1990 show that 2,450 inhabitants of Malton turned 64 in that year. Yet in 1991 over 3,000 people applied for and properly received discount cards. So clearly some of Malton's population growth between 1990 and 1992 must be attributable to migration into the city by people in their mid-60's.

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

- (A) The town of Malton has no complete census records for 1991.
- (B) The overall size of the population of Malton grew by over 500 during 1990.
- (C) Fewer people applied for and received discount cards in 1991 than did so in 1992.
- (D) Among the people 65 years old or older who moved into Malton in 1991, there was no one who did not apply for a discount card.
- (E) In general, people who applied for and received discount cards in 1991 first became eligible to do so in that year.

53. According to one psychological theory, in order to be happy, one must have an intimate relationship with another person. Yet the world's greatest composers spent most of their time in solitude and had no intimate relationships. So the psychological theory must be wrong.

The conclusion above assumes that

- A. the world's greatest composers chose to avoid intimate relationships
- B. people who have intimate relationships spend little time in solitude
- C. solitude is necessary for the composition of great music
- D. less well known composers had intimate relationships
- E. the world's greatest composers were happy



## 加强题

1. The population of peregrine falcons declined rapidly during the 1950's and 1960's and reached an all-time low in the early 1970's. The decline was attributed by scientists to the widespread use of the pesticide DDT in rural areas.

Which of the following, if true, gives the strongest support to the scientists' claim?

- A. DDT was not generally in use in areas devoted to heavy industry.
- B. In the time since the use of DDT was banned in 1972, the population of peregrine falcons has been steadily increasing.
- C. Peregrine falcons, like other birds of prey, abandon eggs that have fallen out of the nest, even if the eggs remain intact.
- D. Starlings, house sparrows, and blue jays---birds the peregrine falcon preys on---were not adversely affected by DDT in their habitats.
- E. Other birds of prey, such as the osprey, the bald eagle, and the brown pelican, are found in the same areas as is the peregrine falcon.

2. Most road repairs require more time and money than is budgeted, but last summer's nighttime repairs of Highway 93 and similar roads required no more time or money than had been budgeted. Therefore, making summer repairs to major roads at night would save both time and money.

Which of the following, if true, most strongly supports the conclusion drawn above?

- A. The smaller number of cars on the roads at night and more comfortable nighttime temperatures allow road workers to work more quickly.
- B. Road repair crews that work at night mark their work sites with bright flashing lights in addition to the orange cones they use during the daytime.
- C. The budget for the repairs to Highway 93 was generous enough to make it unlikely that it would be exceeded.
- D. Road workers who are willing to work at night have an easier time finding jobs, since most people would rather work in the daytime.
- E. Asphalt used in road repair tends to expand in warmer temperatures and contract in cooler temperatures.



3. Unlike the lungs and the kidneys, the liver is an organ well suited for living-donor transplants to children because the portion of the liver which must be removed from a healthy adult to replace the diseased liver of a child will be regenerated in the healthy adult within a few months.

Which of the following, if true, provides the most additional support for the conclusion drawn above?

- A. The success rate of liver transplants is slightly lower in children than in adults.
- B. In removing the portion of liver for transplant there is danger of causing damage to the spleen of the donor, and that could necessitate the removal of the spleen.
- C. There is less danger that a transplanted organ will be rejected when the organ donor is a close relative of the recipient.
- D. There are so few suitable donors that about one-half of the babies with liver disease born in the United States each year die before they can receive a liver transplant.
- E. Each lobe of the liver functions separately, and it is possible to extract a portion of one lobe without disrupting critical liver functions.

4. The town of Stavanger, Norway, was quiet and peaceful until the early 1960's, when Stavanger became Norway's center for offshore oil exploration. Between then and now, violent crime and vandalism in Stavanger have greatly increased. Clearly, these social problems are among the results of Stavanger's oil boom.

Which of the following, if it occurred between the early 1960's and now, gives the strongest support to the argument above?

- A. The people of Stavanger rarely regret that their town was chosen to be Norway's center for offshore oil exploration
- B. Norwegian sociologists expressed grave concern about the increase in violent crime and vandalism in Stavanger.
- C. Violent crime and vandalism have remained low in Norwegian towns that had no oil boom.
- D. Nonviolent crime, drug addiction, and divorce in Stavanger increased approximately as much as violent crime and vandalism did.
- E. The oil boom necessitated the building of wider roads for the increased traffic in Stavanger.



5. United States advertising agencies are increasingly using interviews at shopping malls, called "mall intercepts", to test for advertising effectiveness, product concept viability, and consumer buying habits. Critics of mall intercepts maintain that the shopping habits of mall shoppers are not representative of those of the larger population.

Which of the following, if true, would provide evidence that most supports the critics' claim about mall intercepts?

- A. Some mall shoppers patronize more than one store in any given shopping trip.
- B. Mall shoppers, on average, spend 50 percent more time shopping than shoppers at other locations do.
- C. In the course of any year, 95 percent of all households in the United States have at least one member who does some shopping at a mall.
- D. Mall shoppers who use public transportation to reach the mall tend to have lower incomes than mall shoppers who drive to the mall.
- E. Indoor malls often attract the customary numbers of shoppers even during inclement weather when outdoor malls are likely to lose business.

6. The human craving for sweets was once beneficial. It attracted people to foods that were healthful (ripe fruit, for example) in preference to foods that were not healthful (unripe fruit, for example). However, now that sugar has been refined, it follows that a craving for sweets is no longer beneficial, because refined sugar is not healthful.

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

- A. Some foods can be healthful when cooked even if they are not healthful when eaten raw
- B. Some people who crave sweets are more likely to eat a piece of ripened fruit than they are to eat a piece of candy.
- C. People who crave sweets are more likely to eat a food that contains refined sugar than a naturally sweet food like ripe fruit.
- D. Prehistoric humans probably were not able to distinguish between healthful foods and unhealthful foods without relying on their sense of taste.
- E. Some unrefined foodstuffs are no more nutritious than their refined counterparts.



7. County Health Inspector: Here in the county about sixteen percent of the raccoons tested for rabies were found to be infected with the disease. But only raccoons that had come into contact with a person or a pet were tested. Therefore there is reason to believe that considerably fewer than sixteen percent of the county's raccoons are infected with rabies.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the health inspector's conclusion?

- A. Healthy raccoons are more likely to come into contact with pets than with people.
- B. Raccoons that are infected with rabies are more likely to come into contact with people and pets than are healthy raccoons.
- C. Even experts are unable to determine whether or not a raccoon is infected with rabies simply by observing its behavior.
- D. Of the skunks tested for rabies in the county, more than sixteen percent were found to be infected with the disease.
- E. There have been no reported cases in the county of the transmission of rabies from a raccoon to a dog that had been vaccinated against the disease.

8. Half a dozen Q40 airliners have crashed in the past two years. The manufacturer has countered claims that the Q40's design is faulty by pointing out that, in each of the accidents, investigations indicated pilot error as the cause.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the manufacturer's position?

- A. Each of the investigations was carried out by the same group, which is sponsored by a consortium of aircraft manufacturers.
- B. One of the crashes occurred in very poor visibility when the pilot was attempting to land.
- C. Each of the investigations identified several factors other than pilot error as subsidiary causes.
- D. In four of the crashes, the pilot's error involved disregarding instructions or information supplied by air-traffic control
- E. Like most modern airliners, the Q40 was designed with the goal that it should be highly tolerant of pilot error.



9. Government bans on the dumping of sludge anywhere in the ocean are based on the belief that the spread of sludge by ocean currents poses a danger to people. Since it is not clear that sludge dumped on the ocean bottom, far from coasts, would endanger people, the bans should be revised to apply only to coastal waters.

Each of the following, if true, supports the conclusion that the bans on ocean dumping should be revised EXCEPT:

- A. The slow-moving water near the ocean bottom mixes so slowly with water closer to the surface that sludge dumped on the ocean bottom would be decomposed by bacteria before currents could bring it to the surface.
- B. Many locations on the ocean bottom far from coasts are geologically stable, and unlikely to be disrupted by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.
- C. Deep-sea marine plants and animals in the human food chain live at depths far above the ocean bottom,
- D. Dumping large amounts of sludge would have an unknown effect on organisms that live on the ocean bottom.
- E. The technology exists to lower sewage sludge to ocean-bottom dump sites without contaminating waters closer to the surface.

10. The global population of frogs has declined in recent years while the amount of ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth has increased. Since the genetic material in frog eggs is harmed when exposed to ultraviolet radiation, and since the eggs themselves are not protected by shells or leathery coverings but are gelatinous, the frog population decline is probably due, at least in part, to the ultraviolet radiation increase.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for the argument?

- A. Even in those regions where there has been no significant increase in ultraviolet radiation, only a small proportion of the frog eggs that are laid ever hatch.
- B. In areas where there has been the least decline in frog populations, populations of species of insects that frogs eat have decreased.
- C. The eggs of frog species whose populations are declining tend to have higher concentrations of damaging pesticides than do the eggs of frog species whose populations have not declined.
- D. In many places where turtles, which lay eggs with tough, leathery coverings, share habitats with frogs, turtle populations are also in decline.
- E. Populations of frog species that hide their eggs beneath rocks or under sand have declined considerably less than have populations of frog species that do not cover their eggs.

11. The town of San Leonardo has recently enacted a law banning smoking in all



restaurants within town limits. Since many smokers who normally dine in San Leonardo's restaurants will not want to refrain from smoking during their meals, San Leonardo's restaurants will undoubtedly lose many patrons and considerable income.

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

- A. Most residents of San Leonardo who eat in restaurants are not smokers.
- B. Most smokers who dine in the company of nonsmokers are willing to refrain from smoking during their meals.
- C. If the law banning smoking in restaurants had not been enacted, it is likely that a more stringent law banning smoking in all public places in San Leonardo would have been enacted instead.
- D. Prior to the enactment of the law banning smoking in San Leonardo's restaurant, the town had a law that required most restaurants to have nonsmoking sections.
- E. None of the other communities adjacent to San Leonardo, which have restaurants comparable to those of San Leonardo, has enacted and enforces any antismoking legislation.

12. Children whose biological parents both have Tic Syndrome Z (TSZ), which is characterized by the involuntary contraction of certain muscles, are about four times more likely to develop such contractions than are children whose biological parents do not have TSZ. It is likely, therefore, that predisposition to TSZ is an inherited trait.

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

- A. Children whose parents have TSZ are more likely to develop TSZ if they are under unusual stress at school or at home than if they are not under such stress.
- B. Children whose biological parents do not have TSZ are more likely to develop TSZ if they are raised by adoptive parents with TSZ than if they are raised by their biological parents.
- C. Children whose biological parents have TSZ are as likely to develop TSZ if they are raised by adoptive parents who do not have TSZ as if they are raised by their biological parents.
- D. Children whose biological parents have TSZ and who develop TSZ usually avoid developing a severe form of the syndrome if they seek treatment for TSZ shortly after developing the first signs of it.
- E. Children with TSZ whose biological parents do not have TSZ are less likely to have the syndrome diagnosed when symptoms first appear than are children with TSZ whose biological parents have TSZ.

13. Scientists have found that inserting genes from a plant virus into the genes of





a plant susceptible to that virus increases the plant's resistance to the virus. Because viral diseases account for a significant proportion of crop losses, such genetic alterations, even if carried out on only a modest scale, will significantly reduce crop losses.

Each of the following, if true, strengthens the conclusion above EXCEPT:

- A. In areas where two successive crops are raised per year, protecting the first crop from a virus will generally protect the second crop from that virus as well.
- B. By repeatedly attacking plants that are genetically altered to become virus-resistant, the virus often becomes less lethal to plants that are not genetically altered in that way.
- C. Plants that are genetically altered to become virus-resistant often pass virus-resistant genes on to their offspring.
- D. Plants that are made genetically resistant to one kind of virus often acquire resistance to related viral strains as well.
- E. Plants that are made genetically resistant to one kind of virus are then more susceptible to infection by unrelated viruses.

14. Pauline and Lorraine are paid the same amount of wages per hour for working at the same company, but *Pauline has a more difficult job than Lorraine*. Pauline argues that because her job is more difficult, the company should pay her more than it pays Lorraine.

Which of the following statements best supports Pauline's argument?

- A. Lorraine is not opposed to being paid less than Pauline.
- B. The company's pay scale is intended to compensate more difficult work with higher wages.
- C. Pauline expects to be promoted to a higher-paying position.
- D. Lorraine was paid more than either woman expected Lorraine to be paid.
- E. Pauline has fewer years of experience in her current job than Lorraine has in hers.

15. The dramatic rise in the number of homeless people in the 1980's cannot be



attributed to the discharge of mentally ill persons from hospitals into "community care," even though it is true that provisions for such community care are for the most part nonexistent.

Which of the following, if true, best supports the claim above?

- A. The policy of discharging mentally ill persons from hospitals was based on the supposition that their illnesses could be controlled by newly developed drugs.
- B. Without supervision in a hospital setting those people whose mental illness can be controlled by medication might not actually take prescribed medication.
- C. Some community-care programs for mentally ill persons did exist in the 1980's, but those programs consisted primarily of outpatient clinics.
- D. The policy of discharging significant numbers of mentally ill persons from hospitals took effect in the 1960's.
- E. There have always been some people in large cities who have led a homeless existence.

16. Patel: Although enrollment in the region's high school has been decreasing for several years, enrollment at the elementary school has grown considerably. Therefore, the regional school board proposes building a new elementary school.

Quintero: Another solution would be to convert some high school classrooms temporarily into classrooms for elementary school students.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to support Quintero's alternative proposal?

- A. Some rooms at the high school cannot be converted into rooms suitable for the use of elementary school students.
- B. The cost of building a high school is higher than the cost of building an elementary school.
- C. Although the birth rate has not increased, the number of families sending their children to the region's high school has increased markedly.
- D. A high school atmosphere could jeopardize the safety and self-confidence of elementary school students.
- E. Even before the region's high school population began to decrease, several high school classrooms rarely needed to be used.

17. Juries in criminal trials do not base verdicts on uncorroborated testimony



given by any one witness. Rightly so, because it is usually prudent to be highly skeptical of unsubstantiated claims made by any one person. But then, to be consistent, juries should end an all-too-common practice: convicting defendants on the basis of an uncorroborated full confession.

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

- A. Juries often acquit in cases in which a defendant retracts a full confession made before trial.
- B. The process of jury selection is designed to screen out people who have a firm opinion about the defendant's guilt in advance of the trial.
- C. Defendants sometimes make full confessions when they did in fact do what they are accused of doing and have come to believe that the prosecutor has compelling proof of this.
- D. Highly suggestible people who are accused of wrongdoing sometimes become so unsure of their own recollection of the past that they can come to accept the accusations made against them.
- E. Many people believe that juries should not convict defendants who have not made a full confession.

18. Gray wolves have been absent from a large national park for decades. Park officials wish to reestablish the wolves without jeopardizing any existing species of wildlife there. Since the park contains adequate prey for the wolves and since the wolves avoid close contact with people, reintroducing them would serve the officials' purpose without seriously jeopardizing visitors' safety.

Each of the following, if true, strengthens the argument above EXCEPT:

- A. The park is so large that wolves will not need to venture into areas frequented by people.
- B. Rabies is very rare in wolves, and there have been no verified cases of serious human injuries from nonrabid wild wolves since records have been kept.
- C. Ranchers in the region near the park have expressed concern that gray wolves, if reintroduced, would sometimes prey on their livestock.
- D. Predation by gray wolves on elk in the park is likely to improve the health and viability of the park's elk population as a whole by reducing malnutrition among the elk.
- E. Wolves do not prey on animals of any endangered species that currently inhabit the park.



19. The tomb of a warrior killed in 1501 bears a sculpted portrait depicting him dressed for battle. Some historians attribute the portrait to an artist from that century, but of the many references to the tomb in surviving documents, none that predates the 1800's mentions the portrait. The portrait is therefore more likely the work of a much later artist.

Which of the following, if true, would also support the conclusion of the argument if substituted for the evidence given concerning the portrait?

- A. The portrait of the warrior was commissioned by the family of the warrior's widow.
- B. References in surviving documents mention that an artist was paid in 1525 for an unspecified number of works for the church in which the tomb is located
- C. The warrior is depicted in the portrait as wearing boots made of a material not used for boots until the 1700's.
- D. Some other art treasures from the church in which the tomb is located have been reliably dated to the 1400's.
- E. The portrait of the warrior on the tomb strongly resembles a portrait of him known to have been completed during his lifetime.

20. In Bassaria a group of that country's most senior judges has criticized the uniform mandatory sentences recently introduced for certain specific crimes. The judges argue that such sentences, by depriving them of all discretion in setting sentences, make it impossible for them to consider either aggravating or extenuating circumstances and so make it impossible to achieve true justice—the fitting of the severity of the punishment to the gravity of the particular crime.

Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest evidence for the claim that in Bassaria the newly introduced mandatory sentences are not necessarily a change for the worse with respect to achieving true justice as defined in the argument?

- A. Before mandatory sentencing, judges in eastern Bassaria imposed strikingly different sentences from those in western Bassaria for equally grave instances of the same kind of offense.
- B. In Bassaria the frequency of crimes that have been made subject to mandatory sentences is lower now than it was just prior to the introduction of mandatory sentencing.
- C. The law introducing mandatory sentences was passed in the legislature of Bassaria by a large majority and is unlikely to be repealed in the foreseeable future.
- D. There used to be a wide difference between the minimum and the maximum sentences allowed by law in cases of crimes now subject to mandatory sentences.
- E. In Bassaria judges are appointed for life and are thus not easily influenced by political pressure groups.



21. For 20 years all applicants for jobs as technicians at EquipCorp were required to demonstrate that they could operate and repair the machinery that was central to EquipCorp's manufacturing business. Now, however, that particular machinery is obsolete, and very different machinery fills the central role. Therefore, the old requirement is no longer a useful method for evaluating whether applicants for jobs as technicians at EquipCorp have the skills necessary for the job.

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

- A. The machinery that is now obsolete was used by a large number of manufacturing companies before it became obsolete.
- B. Among the people already holding jobs as technicians at Equip Corp, those who are most skillful at operating the new machinery had been some of the least skillful at operating the old machinery
- C. Most people applying for jobs as technicians today have much broader skills than did people applying for jobs as technicians 20 years ago.
- D. The skills required to operate and repair the obsolete machinery are useful in operating and maintaining many other types of machinery at EquipCorp that are not obsolete.
- E. Much of the machinery that EquipCorp now uses in manufacturing is very likely to become obsolete within the next 20 years.

22. Color-tinting of movies originally photographed in black-and-white is inappropriate. Hundreds of the original artistic choices would have been made differently had these movies been filmed in color. Lighting on the sets of these movies was arranged to make highlights and shadows look right in black-and-white.

Which of the following claims, if substituted for the claim about the lighting of movie sets, would lend the same type of support to the argument above?

- A. An important part of what gives these movies their identity is the result of the black-and-white format.
- B. Color film would have better captured the filmmakers' intentions.
- C. Color film is superior to black-and-white film for making movies.
- D. Makeup for the actors was applied so as to look best in black-and-white films.
- E. The choice of black-and-white film over color film is entirely a matter of taste.



23. In Borkland, university scholarship stipends worth \$4.2 million were unclaimed last year because several scholarship programs attracted no applicants who met the programs' qualifying criteria. This is an egregious waste of funds in a country where thousands of promising students each year cannot afford tuition. Qualifying criteria for those scholarships, therefore, should be revised.

Which of the following, if true about Borkland, most strongly supports the conclusion drawn above?

- A. Many scholarships are unclaimed not because their qualifying criteria are too restrictive but because the scholarship programs rarely announce the scholarships' availability.
- B. Because of inflation, the stipends offered by certain scholarship programs now appear less attractive to potential applicants than they did when they were first offered.
- C. A significant number of scholarship programs awarded all of their available scholarship stipends last year, yet most of those programs have very restrictive qualifying criteria.
- D. Certain scholarship programs accept applications only from students enrolled in specific major fields of study, but Borkland's universities no longer offer courses in the fields specified by many of those programs.
- E. Several scholarship programs have found it impossible to revise their qualifying criteria without engaging in lengthy and costly legal proceedings.

24. A group of paintings made approximately 15,000 years ago in a cave in the Loire River valley in what is now France depicts a number of different animals. One of the animals depicted seems to resemble the chiru, a rare antelope of the Himalayas.

Which of the following, if true, best supports the hypothesis that in painting the animal that resembles a chiru the cave artist painted a chiru with which she or he was familiar?

- A. There are numerous representations of imaginary animals in cave paintings of similar age.
- B. Fossilized remains of a chiru, approximately 16,000 years old, have been found at the northern end of the valley.
- C. The cave that contains the depiction of an animal that resembles a chiru contains stylized representations of plant life.
- D. Older caves from the same region contain no representations of animals that resemble a chiru.
- E. The antlers of the animal in the painting are longer than those of the mature Himalayan chiru.



25. Many people acquire software programs for their home computers by illegally copying those programs rather than purchasing them. People who own home computers must be making, on average, fewer illegal copies of software programs than before, however, since the average number of software programs that people purchase to use on their home computers has increased substantially over the past five years.

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

- A. The number of home computers in use has increased substantially over the past five years.
- B. Five years ago, about half of the software programs used on home computers had been illegally copied rather than purchased.
- C. Most people who have home computers use their computers more frequently the longer they have them.
- D. Few people who prefer to copy computer software programs illegally cannot copy the software programs they want because they have no acquaintances who have those software programs.
- E. On average, people with home computers have the same number of software programs today as people with home computers did five years ago

26. In the country of Laurelia, legal restrictions on the sale of lock-picking equipment were relaxed ten years ago, and since then Laurelia's burglary rate has risen dramatically. Hence, since legally purchased lock-picking equipment was used in most burglaries, reintroducing strict limits on the sale of this equipment would help to reduce Laurelia's burglary rate.

Which of the following, if true, gives the strongest support to the argument?

- A. Laurelia's overall crime rate has risen dramatically over the last ten years.
- B. There is wide popular support in Laurelia for the reintroduction of strict limits on the sale of lock-picking equipment.
- C. The reintroduction of strict limits on the sale of lock-picking equipment in Laurelia would not prevent legitimate use of this equipment by police and other public safety officials.
- D. Most lock-picking equipment used in Laurelia is fragile and usually breaks irreparably within a few years of purchase.
- E. The introduction five years ago of harsher punishments for people convicted of burglary had little effect on Laurelia's burglary rate.





27. *Aedes albopictus*, a variety of mosquito that has recently established itself in the southeastern United States, is less widespread than the indigenous swamp mosquito. Both the swamp mosquito and *A. albopictus* can carry viruses that are sometimes fatal to humans, but *A. albopictus* is a greater danger to public health.

Each of the following, if true, provides additional information that strengthens the judgment given about the danger to public health EXCEPT:

- A. Unlike the swamp mosquito, *A. albopictus* originated in Asia, and larvae of it were not observed in the United States before the mid-1980's.
- B. Unlike the swamp mosquito, *A. albopictus* tends to spend most of its adult life near human habitation.
- C. Unlike swamp mosquito larvae, *A. albopictus* larvae survive in flower pots, tin cans, and many small household objects that hold a little water.
- D. In comparison with the swamp mosquito, *A. albopictus* hosts a much wider variety of viruses known to cause serious diseases in humans.
- E. *A. albopictus* seeks out a much wider range of animal hosts than does the swamp mosquito, and it is more likely to bite humans.

28. A person's cholesterol level will decline significantly if that person increases the number of meals eaten per day, but only if there is no significant increase in the amount of food eaten. However, most people who increase the number of meals they eat each day will eat a lot more food as well.

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

- A. For most people, cholesterol level is not significantly affected by the amount of food eaten per day.
- B. For most people, the amount of food eaten per meal is most strongly affected by the time of day at which the meal is eaten.
- C. For most people, increasing the number of meals eaten per day will not result in a significantly lower cholesterol level.
- D. For most people, the total amount of food eaten per day is unaffected by the number of meals eaten per day.
- E. For most people, increasing the number of meals eaten per day will result in a significant change in the types of food eaten.





29. Spiders of many species change color to match the pigmentation of the flowers they sit on. The insects preyed on by those spiders, unlike human beings, possess color discrimination so acute that they can readily see the spiders despite the seeming camouflage. Clearly, then, it must be in evading their own predators that the spiders' color changes are useful to them.

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

- A. Among the animals that feed on color-changing spiders are a few species of bat, which find their prey through sound echoes.
- B. Certain animals that feed on color-changing spiders do so only sparingly in order to keep from ingesting harmful amounts of spider venom.
- C. Color-changing spiders possess color discrimination that is more acute than that of spiders that lack the ability to change color.
- D. Color-changing spiders spin webs that are readily seen by the predators of those spiders.
- E. The color discrimination of certain birds that feed on color-changing spiders is no more acute than that of human beings.

30. V-shaped walled structures in central Asia were used by prehistoric hunters who drove hoofed animals into an enclosure at the point of the V. The central Asians who built these structures probably learned this hunting technique from invaders from southwest Asia, because the arrival of invaders from a region in southwest Asia where similar structures had long been used coincides roughly with the building of the earliest of such structures in central Asia.

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

- A. Excavations in the central Asian region do not indicate whether invaders from southwest Asia settled permanently in central Asia.
- B. The V-shaped structures in central Asia were roughly 70 meters long, whereas the similar structures in southwest Asia were usually over 300 meters long.
- C. The walls of the structures in central Asia were made from earth, whereas the walls of the structures in southwest Asia were made of rock.
- D. The earliest examples of V-shaped walled structures in central Asia were of an advanced design.
- E. Some of the walled structures used for hunting in southwest Asia were built well after the earliest such structures were built in central Asia.



31. In December 1992 Tideville Shopping Mall repaired and improved the lighting in the mall's parking lots, and in 1993 car thefts and attempted car thefts from those lots decreased by 76 percent from the previous year. Since potential car thieves are generally deterred by good lighting, the decrease can be attributed to these improvements.

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

- A. Both in 1992 and in 1993, most of the cars stolen from the mall's parking lots were relatively new and expensive luxury models.
- B. Most of the cars that were stolen from the mall in 1992 were stolen between 11 A. M. and 4 P.M.
- C. Tideville Shopping Mall is one of only three shopping malls in the Tideville area.
- D. In the town of Tideville, where the mall is located, the number of car thefts was about the same in 1993 as in 1992.
- E. In 1993 the number of security officers patrolling the mall's parking lots at night was doubled.

32. Most of Earth's surface is ocean. The ocean floor is inaccessible for extensive research without equipment of greater technological sophistication than is currently available. It must therefore be true that scientists know less about the ocean floor environment than about almost any other environment on Earth.

Which of the following, if true, provides the most support for the conclusion?

- A. Many mountain ranges lie entirely beneath the ocean surface, yet new underwater surveying equipment has produced three-dimensional charts of them that are as accurate as those available for mountain ranges on land.
- B. Strong water currents circulate on the ocean floor, but the general pattern of their movement is not so well understood as is the pattern of air currents that circulate over land.
- C. In contrast to most land environments, temperature conditions at the ocean floor are generally stable and uniform, since sunlight does not penetrate far below the ocean surface.
- D. Very few people have seen detailed maps of extended regions of the ocean floor, even though such maps are available in almost all large libraries.
- E. Animals living on the ocean floor must be able to withstand water pressure that is far greater than the atmospheric pressure with which land animals live.



33. At the Shadybrook dog kennel, all the adult animals were given a new medication designed to reduce a dog's risk of contracting a certain common infection. Several days after the medication was administered, most of the puppies of these dogs had elevated temperatures. Since raised body temperature is a side effect of this medication, the kennel owner hypothesized that the puppies' elevated temperatures resulted from the medication's being passed to them through their mothers' milk.

Which of the following, if true, provides the most support for the kennel owner's hypothesis?

- A. Some puppies have been given the new medication directly but have not suffered elevated temperatures as a side effect.
- B. The new medication has been well received by dog breeders as a safe and effective way of preventing the spread of certain common canine infections.
- C. None of the four puppies in the kennel who had been bottle-fed with formula had elevated temperatures.
- D. an elevated temperature is a side effect of a number of medications for dogs other than the new medication administered at the kennel.
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37. When cut, the synthetic material fiberglass, like asbestos, releases microscopic fibers into the air. It is known that people who inhale asbestos, fibers suffer impairment of lung functions. A study of 300 factory workers who regularly cut fiberglass showed that their lung capacity is, on average, only 90 percent of that of a comparable group of people who do not cut fiberglass.

The statements above, if true, most strongly support which of the following hypotheses?

- A. People who work with fiberglass are likely also to work with asbestos.
- B. Fiberglass fibers impair lung function in people who inhale them.
- C. Fiberglass releases as many fibers into the air when cut as does asbestos.
- D. Coarse fibers do not impair lung function in people who inhale them.
- E. If uncut, fiberglass poses no health risk to people who work with it.

38. Authorities in California required drivers to use their headlights on a certain road during the daytime as well as at night and found that annual accident rates on the road fell 15 percent from the previous level. They concluded that applying the daytime rule statewide would lead to a similar reduction in accidents.

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

- A. Because an alternate route became available, the volume of traffic on the test road decreased during the test period.
- B. Drivers were informed of the requirement to use their headlights on the test road by means of a series of three conspicuous signs in each direction of travel.
- C. Under certain conditions, among them fog and heavy rain, most drivers in California already use their headlights during the daytime.
- D. Full-scale application of the daytime rule would cause headlight bulbs to burn out sooner
- E. The test road was selected to include a great variety of the sorts of road conditions that drivers in California are likely to encounter.



39. High Towers, a company that occupies several office buildings, is considering installing new energy-efficient lightbulbs in its buildings. The new bulbs require less than half the electricity consumed by the conventional bulbs currently used to produce the same amount of light. The new bulbs also last considerably longer. It follows that by replacing old bulbs as they burn out with the new kind of bulb, High Towers would significantly reduce its overall lighting costs.

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

- A. If the new bulbs are widely adopted, as seems likely, they will be produced in large enough quantities to be offered at prices comparable to those of conventional bulbs.
- B. The utility that supplies High Towers with electricity offers discount rates to its largest customers.
- C. High Towers has recently signed a contract to occupy an additional small office building.
- D. High Towers has begun a campaign to encourage its employees to turn off lights whenever they leave a room.
- E. The company that manufactures the new bulbs has been granted a patent on the innovative technology used in the bulbs and thus has exclusive rights to manufacture them.

40. When a driver is suspected of having had too much to drink, testing the driver's ability to walk a straight line gives a more reliable indication of fitness to drive than does testing the driver's blood-alcohol level.

Which of the following, if true, best supports the claim made in the statement above?

- A. Not all observers will agree whether or not an individual has succeeded in walking a straight line.
- B. Because of genetic differences and variations in acquired tolerance to alcohol, some individuals suffer more serious motor impairment from a given high blood-alcohol level than do others.
- C. Tests designed to measure blood-alcohol levels are accurate, inexpensive, and easy to administer.
- D. More than half the drivers involved in fatal accidents have blood-alcohol levels that exceed the legal limit, whereas in less-serious accidents the proportion of legally intoxicated drivers is lower.
- E. Some individuals with high blood-alcohol levels are capable of walking a straight line but are not capable of driving safely.



41. That sales can be increased by the presence of sunlight within a store has been shown by the experience of the only Savefast department store with a large skylight. The skylight allows sunlight into half of the store, reducing the need for artificial light. The rest of the store uses only artificial light. Since the store opened two years ago, the departments on the sunlit side have had substantially higher sales than the other departments.

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

- A. On particularly cloudy days, more artificial light is used to illuminate the part of the store under the skylight.
- B. When the store is open at night, the departments in the part of the store under the skylight have sales that are no higher than those of other departments.
- C. Many customers purchase items from departments in both parts of the store on a single shopping trip.
- D. Besides the skylight, there are several significant architectural differences between the two parts of the store.
- E. The departments in the part of the store under the skylight are the departments that generally have the highest sales in other stores in the Savefast chain.



## 解释题

1. The average life expectancy of the population of Japan has risen steadily since 1960 and is now the highest national average in the world, even though heart disease among the Japanese has increased since they began to eat more of the fatty foods typical of the diets of people in Western countries.

Which of the following, if true, best helps to explain the steady rise in life expectancy that is cited above?

- A. The average Westerner is still five times more likely to develop heart disease than is the average Japanese person.
- B. Since 1960 the decline in illnesses that kill more Japanese people than does heart disease has been greater than the increase in heart disease.
- C. The life expectancy of the average Westerner has risen at a slower rate since 1960 than it did before 1960.
- D. The Japanese diet has traditionally included many nonfatty foods that are thought to reduce the risk of developing heart disease.
- E. The life-style of some Japanese people includes regular exercise, which is thought to help the heart resist the loss of strength that accompanies aging.

2. The result of flipping an evenly weighted, or "fair," coin, a process commonly thought to be random, is, in fact, well determined by the impulse given the coin and by the height above the floor from which the coin starts. Yet it is difficult to predict the result of a fair coin flip.

Which of the following, if true, contributes most to an explanation of why the outcome of a coin flip is difficult to predict even though it is well determined?

- A. Coin flipping has been used as a prime example of a random process for decades.
- B. The result of flipping an unevenly weighted coin can be predicted with great accuracy.
- C. If the impulses of coin flippings remain perfectly constant, the results are determined only by the height from which the coin falls.
- D. An accurate prediction of the result of a coin flip requires extraordinarily precise estimation of height and impulse.
- E. That the results of coin flipping are well determined runs counter to the randomness that physicists have been finding in more and more processes once thought to be determined.





3. The equity for women bill was narrowly defeated several times in a country's legislature. Thirty-three votes were required for passage. Thirty-two members of the legislature voted for the bill in 1985, whereas only 30 legislators voted for it in 1987. This was true even though no legislators changed their votes.

Which of the following, if true, best explains why the number of votes for the bill changed from 32 in 1985 to 30 in 1987?

- A. In 1985 the effort to pass the bill was led by an influential, experienced legislator, whereas in 1987 the effort was led by a little-known, inexperienced legislator.
- B. There was an election in 1986 in which two legislators who supported the bill lost their seats in the legislature and no one who supported the bill was newly elected.
- C. There was an election in 1986 in which a party leader who did not support the bill was reelected and the party that was in power lost a seat in the legislature.
- D. In 1986 an organization that opposed the bill mounted an extensive lobbying campaign to persuade legislators to vote against it.
- E. Several provisions of the bill were rewritten between 1985 and 1987 in such a way that the bill's coverage was expanded considerably.

4. Last summer one out of every five teenagers who sought employment failed to find it. This is hard to understand, since during this same time employers were searching for teenagers to fill an abundance of summer jobs. Many employers had been offering good pay and, in some cases, medical benefits.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain why teen-age unemployment was high when there were many job openings?

- A. Most summer jobs are located in suburban areas that are inaccessible to the high proportion of teen-agers who live in cities.
- B. During the summer, some teenagers continue to work at jobs that they have held during the school year.
- C. Many summer jobs offer training that will help the teen-ager secure a full-time position after graduation.
- D. A small percentage of teenagers either attend summer school or go away to camp and thus have no time for a job.
- E. Many state programs that have been developed to help teen-agers find summer employment have recently had their budgets increased.



5. It is a general rule of economics that as the price of an item rises, demand for that item falls and that when the price falls, demand rises. Yet in the United States in 1980, after the price of canned soup rose, demand for canned soup also rose.

Which of the following, if true about the period when prices for canned soup were rising, best resolves the discrepancy described above?

- A. Because retail prices tell for both meat and vegetables, the major ingredients of most canned soups, canned soup became more expensive than foods that could be prepared at home with these ingredients.
- B. Dehydrated soup gained in sales at the expense of canned soup.
- C. Because the retail prices of other foodstuffs rose faster than the price of canned soup, canned soup became cheaper relative to other foodstuffs.
- D. Because the retail prices and demand for most other foodstuffs remained stable, demand for them decreased relative to demand for canned soup.
- E. Consumers became increasingly concerned about the adverse effects of high salt content in many canned soups.

6. Which of the following, if true, provides the most logical completion of the passage below?

Cars fueled by methanol have a much lower level of emissions of pollutants such as carbon monoxide and environmentally harmful hydrocarbons than gasoline-fueled cars do. Methanol fuel does produce somewhat higher formaldehyde emissions than gasoline does. Nevertheless, a methanol-powered car actually produces less atmospheric formaldehyde pollution than a comparable gasoline-powered car, because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. compared to carbon monoxide and some hydrocarbons produced by gasoline-powered cars, formaldehyde pollution is not a serious threat to the environment
- B. the technical difficulties involved in mass-producing methanol-powered cars will prevent them from seriously competing with gasoline-powered cars for several years
- C. gasoline-powered cars are required by United States law to be equipped with catalytic converters that reduce emissions of many pollutants
- D. measuring a car's emissions is generally an accurate method of assessing that car's contribution to atmospheric pollution
- E. most formaldehyde pollution generated by gasoline-powered cars results from the photo-chemical conversion of hydrocarbon emissions into formaldehyde in the atmosphere



7. Geological and historical evidence shows that earthquakes in the eastern United States can be as powerful as those in California and can strike a much larger area. An eastern earthquake will jolt an area 100 times greater than the area that would be affected by a California quake of comparable magnitude.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the difference described above in the size of the affected areas?

- A. Buildings in the eastern United States are typically older than those in California and will therefore suffer far greater damage in the event of a major earthquake.
- B. The crust of the Earth in California, compared to that in the eastern United States, has a greater abundance of faults that absorb the shock waves of an earthquake as they travel outward from the epicenter.
- C. Several of the most powerful and extensive earthquakes that have occurred in the United States were centered somewhere in the eastern United States.
- D. Since major earthquakes have occurred far less frequently and regularly in the eastern United States than in California, it is harder to predict when the next major eastern quake might strike.
- E. The causes of earthquakes in California are better understood than those of earthquakes in the eastern United States.

8. Fewer than half of the jobs in the United States conform even loosely to the standard forty-hour, nine-to-five weekday schedule, according to demographic experts. This is largely due to the rapid increase in the number of service firms and in the proportion of the United States labor force these firms employ, the experts say.

Which of the following, if true, best helps to explain how the growth of the service sector has had the effect noted above?

- A. In order to supplement their incomes, a small percentage of workers in other sectors of the economy take service-sector jobs as well.
- B. New service-sector firms have arisen to fill the need for day care for children, a need that was created by the increasing number of families in which both parents are employed.
- C. More part-time than full-time jobs have been created through the application of new technologies to traditional occupations.
- D. Manufacturing enterprises and other nonservice firms often operate twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.
- E. The largest and fastest-growing segment of the service sector caters to leisure activities pursued outside the standard nine-to-five weekday schedule.



9. A very popular ice-cream shop recently raised the price of an ice-cream soda by \$0.20, from \$1.80 to \$2.00. Within a week of the price increase, all of the waiters-and waitresses had quit.

Which of the following, if true, would most help to explain the resignations of the waiters and waitresses?

- A. The waiters and waitresses received fewer tips than before because the increased price deprived customers of change that many had left as tips.
- B. The price increase allowed the shop to retain its popular generous portions of ice cream.
- C. Regular customers continued to frequent the shop, despite the increase in the price of ice cream sodas.
- D. Even with the price increase, the shop's ice cream sodas continued to be cheaper than those at most other shops.
- E. The increased price of ice-cream sodas did not affect the wage rate at which the waiters and waitresses were paid.

10. A new ordinance passed by the Gorento Council a year ago banned the sale of all nonrecyclable plastic packaging for food being sold in Gorenton. A substantial percentage of Gorenton's plastic waste, however, is still composed of nonrecyclable plastic food packaging.

Which of the following, if true, best contributes to reconciling the apparent discrepancy above?

- A. Fewer food products are packaged in nonrecyclable plastics today than were so packaged a year ago.
- B. The new ordinance affects only plastic food packaging and not other products packaged in plastic, many of which are sold in Gorenton.
- C. Grocery and other stores in nearby suburban areas patronized by many Gorenton residents are unaffected by the new ordinance.
- D. Many food products formerly packaged in nonrecyclable plastics are now specially packaged in recyclable plastic before being shipped so that they can be sold in Gorenton.
- E. The total amount of both Gorenton's trash and its plastic waste grew considerably over the past year.



11. In the past ten years, there have been several improvements in mountain-climbing equipment. These improvements have made the sport both safer and more enjoyable for experienced climbers. Despite these improvements, however, the rate of mountain-climbing injuries has doubled in the past ten years.

If all of the statements above are true, which of the following, if true, best reconciles their apparent discrepancy?

- A. Many climbers, lulled into a false sense of security, use the new equipment to attempt climbing feats of which they are not capable.
- B. Some mountain-climbing injuries are caused by unforeseeable weather conditions..
- C. Mountain climbing, although a dangerous sport, does not normally result in injury to the experienced climber.
- D. In the past ten years there have been improvements in mountain-climbing techniques as well as in mountain-climbing equipment.
- E. Although the rate of mountain-climbing injuries has increased, the rate of mountain-climbing deaths has not changed.

12. For the United States meat industry, there is good news and bad news. The bad news is that over the last three years people in the United States have been eating less meat. The good news, is that during this same time period meat producers' profits have risen steadily.

Which of the following, if true during the last three years, contributes most to a resolution of the apparent discrepancy above?

- A. People have been eating less meat because they are more health conscious than in the past.
- B. In the United States many new restaurants that specialize in vegetarian meals have opened.
- C. Competition from the growing fish industry has forced meat producers to sell meat at bargain prices in an attempt to attract more consumers.
- D. Countries that are unable to produce enough meat for their populations have become a new and lucrative market for United States meat producers.
- E. Meat producers have invested large amounts of money in advertising in order to win back consumers who have decreased their meat consumption.



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14. Regional and local telephone companies around the nation are beginning to offer customers an electronic operator system that allows customers to choose to make some operator-assisted calls through an electronic operator. Nevertheless, the number of human operators on staff will not be reduced in the foreseeable future.

Each of the following statements, if true, helps explain why the number of human operators is not being reduced EXCEPT:

- A. Demand for operator-assisted calls is increasing dramatically.
- B. The new electronic operator system, though it has been tested, is expected to require significant adjustments before it can become fully operational.
- C. The operators' union would be quick to strike the companies involved if operators were dismissed during the current contract period.
- D. In one regional trial of the electronic system, virtually all consumers, given a choice, preferred a human operator to an electronic.
- E. The new electronic operator system will complete operator-assisted calls twice as fast as human operator can.



15. Generic medicines contain the same active ingredients, in the same quantity, as the original brand-name medicines for which they are designed to be substituted. Nonetheless, there are sometimes important differences in the effects produced in a patient by generic medicines as compared to the brand-name equivalents.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the seeming discrepancy described above?

- A. When the patent on an original brand-name medicine expires, federal law permits the production of a generic version without further studies on the effectiveness of the active ingredients.
- B. Some doctors prescribe only the brand-name versions of certain medicines, since they are unfamiliar with the generic equivalents.
- C. The inactive ingredients and fillers, which differ in different versions of a medicine, can affect the rate at which the medicine is absorbed and its concentration in the bloodstream.
- D. Because producers of generic medicines are not involved in research and development their products can be sold at lower prices.
- E. Older persons, who are more likely to require prescription medicines, are more sensitive than younger persons are to slight variations in dosage levels.

16. Hundreds of seals have died recently from consuming fish of a certain species that have been contaminated with an industrial chemical that is toxic to mammals, even in small amounts. Yet even though many people also eat fish of that species, none of these people have been harmed as a result.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to resolve the apparent discrepancy above?

- A. The species of fish contaminated by the toxic chemical is not itself harmed by that chemical.
- B. The toxic chemical collects in those parts of the fish eaten by seals but not by people.
- C. Traces of the toxic chemical have been found in some people whose diets include no fish or fish products.
- D. The species of fish contaminated by the toxic chemical comprises a relatively small part of the seals' total diet.
- E. The toxic chemical remains toxic even after exposure to temperatures higher than those at which the fish is generally cooked.



17. A significant reduction in caloric intake, if accompanied by vitamin supplements, will double the life span of laboratory mice. Mice fed 40 percent of the standard food allowance had twice the life expectancy of mice in a group that was fed the standard allowance.

If the information above is accurate, each of the following statements, if true, would help explain why the laboratory mice on the reduced allowance lived twice as long as the mice fed on the standard allowance EXCEPT:

- A. The lack of food reduces a mouse's metabolic rate, thereby limiting wear and tear on the mouse's body.
- B. A lower-calorie diet delays the aging of the immune system and thus protects the mouse from some diseases that usually cause death.
- C. A drastic reduction in caloric intake signals the hormonal system to delay the aging process.
- D. Mice that are fed less than the standard allowance have cells that have life spans that are longer than average.
- E. The vitamin supplements that accompanied the reduced-caloric diet did not contribute calories to that diet.

18. The disease leishmaniasis is normally transmitted to humans only when a sand fly bites an infected rodent and then bites a person. Yet when a new town was planned for an area where both leishmaniasis and sand flies are common, health officials warned that efforts to, reduce the rodent population could do more harm than good.

Which of the following, if true, best justifies the health officials' warning?

- A. There is little chance that infected rodents could transmit leishmaniasis to humans directly.
- B. Some rodents appear to have symptoms of leishmaniasis even when they are not actually infected.
- C. Sand flies that do not carry leishmaniasis pose little health risk to humans.
- D. Leishmaniasis infection is more often serious in rodents than it is in humans.
- E. Sand flies bite humans only when sufficient numbers of rodents are not available.





19. Studies have shown that people who rarely take antibiotics, which are antibacterial drugs, have stronger immune systems than do people who take antibiotics frequently. Yet there is no evidence that taking antibiotics weakens the immune system.

Which of the following, if true, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy in the information above?

- A. People who have strong immune systems seldom get the kinds of infections for which people normally take antibiotics.
- B. People who have strong immune systems are seldom aware that their immune systems are unusually strong.
- C. People who have weak immune systems have great difficulty recovering from bacterial infections if they do not take antibiotics.
- D. Some people take antibiotics even though the antibiotics cause a variety of side effects.
- E. Some people take antibiotics frequently because their doctors prescribe antibiotics for viral infections as well as for bacterial infections.

20. Twenty years ago any executive's primary concern, when choosing an area in which to relocate corporate headquarters was the cost of land. Today, the primary concerns of an executive planning a relocation are broader and often include the quality both of local schools and of housing.

If the information above is correct, which of the following best explains the change in executives' concerns as it is described?

- A. Twenty years ago good-quality schools and housing were as hard to find as they are today.
- B. Local real estate and school taxes have ceased to rise in certain regions and now allow many people to purchase homes.
- C. Corporate executives always consider how the alternatives will affect the company's profit margin when making a decision.
- D. A recent shortage of employees has forced corporations to find as many ways as possible to attract new employees.
- E. The cost of land has changed less in some areas than in others over the past twenty years.



21. A person's intake of refined sugar and of foods that break down into sugars during digestion is the dietary source of virtually all of the glucose (a type of sugar) that reaches that person's bloodstream. Coffee, however, which itself does not break down into sugars during digestion, sometimes causes a person's blood-glucose level to rise dramatically, even if the coffee is consumed without cream or any sweeteners.

Which of the following, if true, best helps to explain coffee's effect on blood-glucose levels as it is described above?

- A. People often drink coffee after a meal consisting of several types of foods that themselves rapidly break down into sugars during digestion.
- B. Drinking more than two cups of coffee in an hour increases a person's level of stress, and the body reacts to stress by releasing stored glucose into the blood.
- C. People who eat very few foods that contain refined sugar often have higher blood-glucose levels than people who eat many such foods.
- D. For many people, the consumption of one piece of chocolate cake has the same stimulating effect as one cup of plain coffee.
- E. People with sedentary office jobs are more likely to drink large amounts of coffee and to have higher blood-glucose levels than are people with jobs requiring constant physical activity.

22. Counselor: Every year a popular newsmagazine publishes a list of United States colleges, ranking them according to an overall numerical score that is a composite of ratings according to several criteria. However, the overall scores generally should not be used by students as the basis for deciding to which colleges to apply.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to justify the counselor's recommendation?

- A. The vast majority of people who purchase the magazine in which the list appears are not college-bound students.
- B. Colleges that are ranked highest in the magazine's list use this fact in advertisements aimed at attracting students.
- C. The rankings seldom change from one year to the next.
- D. The significance that particular criteria have for any two students is likely to differ according to the students' differing needs.
- E. Some college students who are pleased with their schools considered the magazine's rankings before deciding which college to attend.



23. Which of the following most logically completes the argument below?

Alone among living species, human beings experience adolescence, a period of accelerated physical growth prior to full maturity. Whether other hominid species, which are now all extinct and are known only through the fossil record, went through adolescence cannot be known, since \_

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- A. the minimum acceleration in physical growth that would indicate adolescence might differ according to species
- B. the fossil record, though steadily expanding, will always remain incomplete
- C. detecting the adolescent growth spurt requires measurements on the same individual at different ages
- D. complete skeletons of extinct hominids are extremely rare
- E. human beings might be the first species to benefit from the survival advantages, if any, conferred by adolescence

24. Because adult iguanas on Plazos Island are much smaller than adult iguanas of the same species on nearby islands, researchers assumed that environmental conditions on Plazos favor the survival of relatively smaller baby iguanas (hatchlings) in each yearly brood. They discovered instead that for each of the past three years, 10 percent of the smaller and 40 percent of the larger hatchlings survived, because larger hatchlings successfully evade their predators.

Which of the following, if true about Plazos but not about nearby islands, contributes most to an explanation of the long-standing tendency of iguanas on Plazos to be smaller than those of the same age on nearby islands?

- A. Periodic wind shifts cause extended dry spells on Plazos every year, putting the larger iguanas, whose bodies require relatively more water, at a great disadvantage.
- B. There are exactly three species of iguanas on Plazos but only two species of seagulls that feed on iguanas, and a relatively small percentage of each year's hatchlings are consumed by seagulls.
- C. Wild cats, which were introduced as pets by early settlers and which were formerly major predators of Plazos iguanas, were recently killed off by a disease specific to cats.
- D. The iguanas on Plazos are a relatively ancient part of the island's animal life.
- E. Both land and marine iguanas live on Plazos, and the land iguanas tend to be larger than marine iguanas of the same age.



25. In the last few decades, grassy wetlands, essential to the nesting and breeding of ducks, geese, swans, and most other species of waterfowl, have been extensively drained and cultivated in southern Canada and the northern United States. Duck populations in North America have plummeted during this time, but populations of swans and geese have been affected less dramatically.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the difference mentioned above?

- A. Prohibition of hunting of waterfowl is easier to enforce in areas under cultivation than in wild lands.
- B. Most geese and swans nest and breed farther north than ducks do, in areas that still are not cultivated.
- C. Land that has been harvested rarely provides food suitable for waterfowl.
- D. Goose and swan populations decline in periods of drought, when breeding sites are fewer.
- E. Because they are larger than ducks, geese and swans have a harder time finding protected nesting sites in areas that are cultivated.

26. Which of the following most logically completes the argument below?

Each year every employee of SAI Corporation must enroll in one of the two health insurance plans offered by SAI. One plan requires a sizable monetary contribution from employees; the other plan is paid for entirely by SAI. Many SAI employees enroll in the plan requiring employee contributions. This fact does not show that they feel that this plan's benefits are superior to those provided by the plan requiring no employee contribution since \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the plan that requires an employee contribution costs an enrolled employee significantly less per year than do typical health insurance plans offered by corporations other than SAI
- B. only SAI employees who have worked for SAI for at least fifteen years are eligible to enroll in the plan paid for entirely by SAI
- C. the two health insurance plans currently offered by SAI are substantially the same plans SAI has offered for the past ten years
- D. most of the SAI employees enrolled in the plan paid for entirely by SAI are under 50 years old
- E. both plans offered by SAI provide benefits not only for employees of SAI but also for children and spouses of enrolled employees



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

Virtually all respondents to a recent voter survey reported allegiance to one of the two major political parties. But over a third of the voters from each party reported being so disenchanted with the governing philosophies of both parties that they might join a third major party if one were formed. Even if this poll reflects general voter sentiment, however, there is no chance that a new party could attract a third of all voters, since \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the current level of disenchantment with the governing philosophies of the two major parties is unprecedented
- B. the disenchanted members of the two major parties are attracted to very different governing philosophies
- C. most respondents overestimated the proportion of voters disenchanted with both parties, saying that the proportion was more than 50 percent
- D. nearly half of all respondents reported that they would be more likely to cease voting altogether than to switch their party affiliation
- E. any new party would be likely to inspire citizens who have not voted before to join and to become regular voters

28. According to ancient records, the first tax that the government of Selea imposed on a basic commodity was a tax of two centima coins on every jar of cooking oil sold in Selea. Tax records show that despite a stable population and strict enforcement of tax laws, revenues from the oil tax declined steeply over the first two years that the tax was in effect.

Which of the following, if true, most helps to explain the decline in Selean oil-tax revenues?

- A. During the decade following the implementation of the tax, the average household income in Selea rose steadily.
- B. Two years after implementing the tax on cooking oil, the Selean government began to implement taxes on numerous other basic commodities.
- C. Jars of cooking oil were traditionally bought as wedding gifts in Selea at the time the tax went into effect, and gifts of cooking oil increased after the implementation of the tax.
- D. After the tax was imposed., Selean merchants began selling cooking oil in larger jars than before.
- E. Few Selean households began to produce their own cooking oil after the tax was imposed.



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

Alivia's government has approved funds for an electricity-generation project based on the construction of a pipeline that will carry water from Lake Cylus, in the mountains, to the much smaller Lake Tifele, in a nearby valley. The amount of electricity generated will be insufficient by itself to justify the project's cost, even if the price of imported oil-Alivia's primary source of electricity-increases sharply. Nonetheless, the pipeline project is worth its cost, because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the price of oil, once subject to frequent sharp increases, has fallen significantly and is now fairly stable
- B. the project could restore Lake Tifele, which is currently at risk of drying up and thus of being lost as a source of recreation income for Alivia
- C. the government of Alivia is currently on excellent terms with the governments of most of the countries from which it purchases oil
- D. it would cost less to generate electricity by moving water from Lake Cylus to lake Tifele than to do so by moving water from Lake Cylus to another valley lake
- E. Alivian officials do not expect that the amount of electricity used in Alivia will increase substantially within the next ten years

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

Each year a consumer agency ranks all domestic airlines for on-time performance during the previous year, using as its sole criterion the percentage of each airline's flights that left no more than fifteen minutes late. The agency does not count delays due to mechanical reasons, but the fact that the percentage of delayed flights that were delayed for mechanical reasons was approximately the same for all domestic airlines last year means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. including delays for mechanical reasons in calculating the airline rankings for on-time performance would have had little, if any, effect on last year's rankings
- B. airlines would work harder to reduce delays if delays for mechanical reasons were included in the determination of on-time performance rankings
- C. the agency's rankings do not give consumers an accurate idea of how a given airline compares to other airlines with respect to the percentage of flights delayed last year
- D. those airlines with the best on-time performance record last year also had the greatest number of delays for mechanical reasons
- E. on-time performance was approximately the same for all domestic airlines last year

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- E. Alivian officials do not expect that the amount of electricity used in Alivia will increase substantially within the next ten years





33. Over the last 40 years there has been a great increase not only in the number of agricultural pesticides in use but also in the care and sophistication with which they are used by farmers. Nevertheless, the proportion of agricultural crops lost to certain pests worldwide has increased over the same period, even when the pests concerned have not developed resistance to existing pesticides.

Which of the following, if true, best explains how improvements in pesticide use have been accompanied by greater losses to certain pests?

- A. Some dangerous but relatively ineffective pesticides common 40 years ago are no longer in widespread use.
- B. As pesticides have become increasingly pest- specific, controlling certain pests with pesticides has turned out to cost more in many cases than the value of crop losses caused by those pests.
- C. Because today's pesticides typically have more specific application conditions than did pesticides in use 40 years ago, today's farmers observe their fields more closely than did farmers 40 years ago.
- D. Certain pest-control methods that some farmers use today do not involve the use of chemical pesticides but are just as effective in eliminating insect pests as those that do.
- E. Forty years ago, much less was known about the effects of pesticides on humans and other mammalian species than is now known.

34. Which of the following, if true, most logically completes the passage?

Every fusion reaction releases neutrinos. To test a hypothesis about the frequency of fusion reactions in the Sun, physicists calculated the number of neutrinos the Sun would produce annually if the hypothesis were correct. From this they estimated how many neutrinos should pass through a particular location on Earth. The fact that far fewer neutrinos were counted than were predicted to pass through the location would seem to prove that the hypothesis is wrong, except that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the physicists, using a different method for estimating how many neutrinos should reach the location, confirmed their original estimate
- B. there are several competing hypotheses about the frequency of solar fusion reactions
- C. there is not enough energy in the Sun to destroy a neutrino once it is released
- D. the method used to count neutrinos detects no more than approximately ten percent of the neutrinos that pass through
- E. neutrinos released in the fusion reactions of other stars also reach the Earth





35. Despite a dramatic increase in the number of people riding bicycles for recreation in Parkville, a recent report by the Parkville Department of Transportation shows that the number of accidents involving bicycles has decreased for the third consecutive year.

Which of the following, if true during the last three years, best reconciles the apparent discrepancy in the facts above?

- A. The Parkville Department of Recreation confiscated abandoned bicycles and sold them at auction to any interested Parkville residents.
- B. Increased automobile and bus traffic in Parkville has been the leading cause of the most recent increase in automobile accidents.
- C. Because of the local increase in the number of people bicycling for recreation, many out-of-town bicyclists ride in the Parkville area.
- D. The Parkville Police Department enforced traffic rules for bicycle riders much more vigorously and began requiring recreational riders to pass a bicycle safety course.
- E. The Parkville Department of Transportation canceled a program that required all bicycles to be inspected and registered each year.



## 结论题

1. For some women the cost of giving birth can be an unexpectedly large burden. The average normal birth now costs \$3,200, and a birth with complications can cost thousands of dollars more. Of women in the primary childbearing age range of eighteen to twenty-four, who account for about 40 percent of all births in this country annually, more than 25 percent have no health-care insurance to pay maternity costs.

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

- A. Each year, about 75 percent of all births in this country are to women who have health-care coverage of maternity costs.
- B. Each year, about 60 percent of all births in this country are to women who are younger than eighteen or older than twenty-four.
- C. For an average birth, health-care insurance pays about 75 percent of \$3,200.
- D. In this country, about 75 percent of the women who do not have health-care coverage of maternity costs are younger than eighteen or older than twenty-four.
- E. In this country, nearly 75 percent of the women in the primary childbearing age range give birth with no complications.

2. When released into the atmosphere, the refrigerant Freon damages the Earth's ozone layer. A new kind of refrigerant does not have this effect. The manufacturer claims that replacing Freon with the new refrigerant in both new and existing refrigerators will prevent any further Freon damage to the ozone layer apart from that being done by the Freon already in the atmosphere.

Which of the following must be true if the manufacturer's prediction is to prove accurate?

- A. Freon can be replaced with the new refrigerant without releasing any Freon into the atmosphere.
- B. The damage already done to the ozone layer is not of environmentally significant proportions.
- C. The atmosphere can reverse the damage to the ozone layer caused by the past use of Freon.
- D. The new refrigerant can counteract the damaging effects of Freon on the Earth's atmosphere.
- E. The new refrigerant causes no environmental damage of any kind when it is released into the atmosphere.



3. Students can learn mathematics only by exploring it on their own, with generous room for trial and error. For what matters in the long run is not acquiring particular computational skills (since without constant use skills rapidly fade), but knowing how to find and use suitable mathematical tools whenever they become necessary.

If the position expressed above is correct, then each of the following can be true EXCEPT:

- A. Mathematics teachers are often afraid that someone will ask a question that they cannot answer, and this insecurity frequently leads to authoritarianism in the classroom.
- B. Prospective teachers should themselves learn mathematics as a process of constructing and interpreting patterns, of devising strategies for solving problems, and of discovering the beauties and applications of mathematics.
- C. Political leaders must accept responsibility for coordinating a nationwide plan for all levels of instruction if mathematics education is to improve.
- D. The most effective method for teaching students mathematics is for teachers to state the definitive rule for solving exercises of a given type and then to insist on rote practice in its proper application.
- E. Most current teaching presents mathematics as established doctrine, stressing the production of right answers rather than the ability to communicate reasons.

4. The major goal of physical education programs in schools is to help all children become physically fit. But only a small proportion of children ever participate in team sports. Moreover, team sports usually do less to encourage fitness in participants than do physical education programs that focus directly on aerobic exercise.

The considerations above, if true, could be used most effectively to argue against

- A. the use of in-school physical education programs to encourage lifelong fitness habits in students
- B. the participation by young children in community sports teams
- C. schools' relying heavily on aerobic exercise programs to help all children become physically fit
- D. the use of a large part of a school's physical education curriculum for team sports
- E. the use of team sports in schools as an occasional activity for talented athletes



5. Car telephones have become increasingly popular because they permit people to make or receive business calls while driving. As an additional benefit, motorists can quickly call for help in the event of an accident or breakdown. Nevertheless, car telephones should be prohibited because their use causes hazardous driving.

It can be concluded from the statements above that the author is committed to the truth of which of the following statements?

- A. The increasing popularity of car telephones is due primarily to the fact that they permit motorists to call for help in the event of an accident.
- B. The reason that the use of car telephones causes hazardous driving is that while dialing calls drivers cannot keep both hands on the wheel.
- C. The advantages afforded by car telephones do not outweigh the risks of hazardous driving created by them.
- D. In order to dial or receive telephone calls, drivers must momentarily take their eyes off the road, and this practice is hazardous.
- E. The ability to use car telephones to call for help is a more important advantage than the ability to use these phones to engage in business calls.

6. No ambitious politician will challenge an elected public official running for reelection unless that official appears vulnerable. Nonetheless, elected public officials who do not appear vulnerable as they attempt to win reelection rarely run unopposed.

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

- A. If an elected official running for reelection appears vulnerable, that official's challengers will all be ambitious politicians.
- B. Some elected officials running for reelection are challenged by people who are not ambitious politicians.
- C. Elected officials running for reelection who do not appear vulnerable are themselves ambitious politicians.
- D. A person who is not an ambitious politician cannot win an election contested by the current officeholder.
- E. A politician's career will be seriously set back if the politician wages an unsuccessful campaign for elective office.



7. Mary: Venice's situation should not be ignored, Its economic survival depends on maintaining its industries and thereby providing revenue and jobs for its inhabitants. Yet its physical survival depends on eliminating industrial pollution, which threatens its buildings and their foundations. Unfortunately, its industries inevitably produce pollution.

If Mary's claims are all true, they most strongly support which of the following?

- A. Venice's economic base has deteriorated in the recent past.
- B. Venice will inevitably suffer economic or physical decay.
- C. Venice's buildings and their foundations are threatened only by pollution.
- D. The industries generating the pollution that threatens Venice's buildings and their foundations are primarily chemical companies.
- E. The quality of life in Venice depends only on its economic and physical environment.

8. The toxin produced by certain marine snails contains various proteins, one of which. When injected into mice, made mice aged two weeks or younger fall asleep and made older mice run for hiding places. When mice are suddenly seriously threatened, very young ones react by staying perfectly still, whereas older ones run away.

The facts stated above provide the strongest support for which of the following working hypotheses?

- A. The reaction of mice to sudden, serious threats is triggered by a chemical produced by the body, and this chemical is similar to the protein that was injected into the mice.
- B. The protein contained snail toxin that was injected into the mice ordinarily has the primary function of protecting snails by inducing in those snails complete immobility.
- C. The protein that was injected into the mice would have made the mature mice fall asleep, too, if they had been injected with larger doses.
- D. Very young mice are as likely to be exposed to sudden serious threats as are older mice.
- E. Very young mice are not developed enough to deal appropriately with even the stimuli that they are most likely to encounter.



9. The skulls and pelvic bones of some species of dinosaur share characteristics with the skulls and pelvic bones of all modern birds. Even though not all dinosaurs have these characteristics, there are scientists who claim that all animals that do have these characteristics are dinosaurs.

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

- A. Birds share more characteristics with dinosaurs than they do with other animals.
- B. Some ancient dinosaurs were indistinguishable from modern birds.
- C. All animals whose skulls share the characteristics of those of modern birds also have pelvic bones that are similar to those of modern birds.
- D. Modern birds are dinosaurs.
- E. All dinosaurs are birds.

10. A chemical present in all grapes helps reduce blood cholesterol in humans. The chemical is also present in red wine and grape juice, but not in white wine. Both red wine and grape juice are produced using whole grapes; white wine is produced without using the grape skins.

The information above, if true, most strongly supports which of the following conclusions?

- A. Regular consumption of alcoholic substances such as red or white wine can substantially reduce blood cholesterol.
- B. Eating whole fruit is more likely to reduce blood cholesterol than is drinking juice made from whole fruit.
- C. The skins of red grapes but not of other grapes contain the chemical that reduces blood cholesterol.
- D. The chemical that reduces blood cholesterol is found in the skins but not in other parts of grapes.
- E. The chemical that reduces blood cholesterol is present only in beverages, rather than solid foods, that are made from grapes.

11. Essentially all polar ice forms from precipitation that falls as snow. Extremely cold air cannot hold much moisture and consequently cannot produce much snowfall. In recent years, air masses in both polar regions have been, without exception, extremely cold.

The information above most strongly supports which of the following conclusions?

- A. If polar ice is currently growing and expanding at all, it is doing so only slowly.
- B. If air temperatures in the polar regions were considerably warmer, much polar ice would melt off.
- C. In the last few years, snowfall in the polar regions has been virtually continuous.
- D. The thicker the polar ice is, the colder the air masses that are in contact with it.
- E. For snow to turn into ice in the polar regions, the air has to be extremely cold.



12. In household electric ovens, the heating element has only two settings—on and off. A thermostat connected to the oven's temperature knob is the only control on temperature, automatically switching the element off when the indicated temperature is reached, which happens quickly in modern ovens, and subsequently on or off as needed to maintain temperature.

Which of the following statements is most strongly supported by the information above?

- A. Because in each case the heating element alternates between on and off, a modern household electric oven uses little more power at its maximum temperature setting than it does at its lowest temperature setting.
- B. Once the indicated temperature has been reached and is being maintained by the thermostat, the heating element will be switched off for a greater proportion of the time than it is switched on.
- C. The accuracy with which household electric ovens maintain their temperature could not be improved on by ovens whose heating elements have more than two settings.
- D. In a correctly functioning modern household electric oven, the thermostat will generally not switch the heating element off when the oven's temperature is more than a few degrees above the indicated temperature.
- E. If the thermostat of a modern household electric oven is disabled so that the heating element remains switched on, the oven's temperature can eventually become higher than the maximum temperature setting on its temperature knob.

13. The early universe contained only the lightest elements, hydrogen and helium. Heavier elements, such as carbon, form only in nuclear reactions in stars and are dispersed when the stars explode. A recently discovered gas cloud contained carbon several billion years ago, when the universe was no more than two billion years old.

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

- A. The earliest stars contained only hydrogen.
- B. Some stars were formed before the universe was two billion years old.
- C. The carbon in the gas cloud later formed part of some stars.
- D. No stars identified to date are as old as the gas cloud.
- E. The gas cloud also contained hydrogen and helium.

14. The bodies of dwarf individuals of mammalian species are generally smaller in relation to those of nondwarf individuals than are the teeth of the dwarf individuals in relation to



those of the nondwarf individuals. Fragmentary skeletal remains of an adult dwarf woolly mammoth were recently found. The teeth are three-fourths the size of the teeth of an average adult nondwarf woolly mammoth.

The statements above, if true, most strongly support which of the following?

- A. The body of the dwarf woolly mammoth was less than three-fourths the size of the body of an average adult nondwarf woolly mammoth.
- B. None of the teeth of the dwarf woolly mammoth that were recently discovered was as large as any of the teeth of nondwarf woolly mammoths that have been discovered.
- C. The teeth of most adult dwarf individuals of mammalian species are three-fourths the size of the teeth of the adult nondwarf individuals of the same species.
- D. Dwarf woolly mammoths had the same number of teeth as did nondwarf woolly mammoths.
- E. Dwarf individuals of most mammalian species are generally no more than three-fourths the size of the adult nondwarf individuals of those species.

15. To improve productivity, manufacturing companies have recently begun restructuring work to produce more goods with fewer assembly-line workers, and the companies have laid off many workers as a consequence. The workers laid off have been those with the least seniority (time on the job), generally the younger workers.

The statements above, if true, most strongly support which of the following as a conclusion?

- A. The products manufactured by the companies are not undergoing design changes while the manufacturing jobs are being restructured.
- B. When assembly-line workers have made suggestions for improvements in manufacturing processes, some suggestions have been implemented, but many have not.
- C. Assembly-line workers now need increased reading and mathematical skills to do their jobs.
- D. Some of the innovations in assembly-line processes and procedures that were made to increase productivity have instead proved to be counterproductive.
- E. The manufacturing companies are increasing the average age of their assembly-line workforce while still seeking to increase production.

16. Playing eighteenth-century music on the instruments of that period provides valuable information about how the music originally sounded. Eighteenth-century instruments





cannot be played without being restored, however, and restoring such an instrument destroys all of the information that researchers could obtain from it about eighteenth-century instrument-making techniques.

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

- A. Eighteenth-century instruments cannot be used to provide information about the original techniques used in playing such instruments if they have been restored.
- B. Eighteenth-century instruments that have been restored can provide information only about how eighteenth-century music originally sounded
- C. Eighteenth-century instruments are the only source of information about the instrument-making techniques of that period.
- D. An eighteenth-century instrument that has not been restored can provide more information than can one that has been restored.
- E. An eighteenth-century instrument cannot serve as a source of new information about eighteenth-century instrument-making techniques once it can be played

17. Women make up the majority of the population in the country, and many of the prescriptions written by doctors for tranquilizers are for women patients. The testing of these drugs for efficacy and the calibration of recommended doses, however, was done only on men. Not even the animals used to test toxicity were female.

The statements above, if true, best support which of the following as a conclusion?

- A. Some tranquilizers are more appropriately prescribed for women than for men.
- B. There have been no reports of negative side effects from prescribed tranquilizers in women
- C. Tranquilizers are prescribed for patients in some instances when doctors do not feel confident of their diagnoses.
- D. The toxicity of drugs to women is less than the toxicity of the same drugs to men.
- E. Whether the recommended dosages of tranquilizers are optimal for women is not known.

18. The closest distance from which an asteroid has been photographed using ground-based radar is 2.2 million miles, the distance from which the asteroid Toutatis was recently



photographed. The closest photograph of an asteroid is of Gaspra, which was photographed from a distance of only 10,000 miles.

Which of the following can be properly concluded from the statements above?

- A. Toutatis is more likely to collide with the Earth than Gaspra is.
- B. Toutatis, unlike Gaspra, has only recently been discovered.
- C. Asteroids can be photographed only by using ground-based radar.
- D. Ground-based radar photography cannot take photographs of objects much beyond 2.2 million miles from Earth.
- E. The photograph of Gaspra was not taken using ground-based radar.

19. Scientist: More than 1, 000 large asteroids regularly cross the Earth's path. Even though the probability of one colliding with the Earth is extremely slight, we should do whatever we can to reduce that probability since any such collision would be catastrophic. The best way to avoid such a disaster is to deflect the asteroids. The only known way of deflecting asteroids is by hitting them with nuclear weapons that would be stored in space stations.

The scientist's claims are structured so as to lead to which of the following conclusions?

- A. Nuclear technology is the only technology that can plausibly be used to prevent natural catastrophes.
- B. Nuclear weapons should be deployed in space.
- C. No catastrophe has yet been caused by the collision of an asteroid with the Earth.
- D. The 1, 000 large asteroids that cross the Earth's path pose only an extremely slight risk of colliding with the Earth.
- E. There is currently no acceptable use to which nuclear weapons can be put, aside fr



20. The university's constitution defines the powers of two governing bodies. The general council, which currently retains authority over constitutional matters, consists of all the university's living alumni. The twenty-member senate decides routine matters by majority vote. A new proposal suggests making a unanimous vote in the senate sufficient to change the constitution.

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

- A. The proposal will take effect only if it receives the senate's unanimous support.
- B. Currently each member of the senate has power of veto over any proposal that comes before that body.
- C. Adopting the proposal would allow passage of constitutional changes without the general council's approval.
- D. Any of the university's alumni can fill any one of the twenty seats on the senate.
- E. Adopting the new proposal would increase the voice of the alumni in the conduct of university affairs.

21. To produce seeds, plants must first produce flowers. Two kinds of tarragon plants, Russian tarragon and French tarragon, look very similar except that Russian tarragon produces flowers and French tarragon does not. The leaves of Russian tarragon, however, lack the distinctive flavor that makes French tarragon a desirable culinary herb

If the information presented is true, which of the following can most reliably be concluded on the basis of it?

- A. As a decorative plant, French tarragon is more desirable than Russian tarragon.
- B. The flowers of Russian tarragon plants are probably not flavorful.
- C. Plants that grow from seeds sold in a packet labeled "tarragon" are not French tarragon.
- D. There are no other kinds of tarragon besides Russian tarragon and French tarragon
- E. Garden plants that have flavorful leaves generally do not produce flowers.



22. In the United States, average fuel efficiency of newly manufactured domestic cars, although remaining worse than that of newly manufactured imported cars, substantially improved between 1983 and 1988. Average fuel efficiency of new domestic cars has not improved since, but the difference in average fuel efficiencies of new domestic cars and new imported cars has steadily decreased.

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

- A. Average fuel efficiency of domestic cars manufactured after 1988 was better than that of imported cars manufactured before 1988.
- B. Average fuel efficiency of newly manufactured domestic cars has steadily worsened since 1988.
- C. Average fuel efficiency of newly manufactured imported cars has steadily worsened since 1988.
- D. Average fuel efficiency of newly manufactured imported cars has steadily improved since 1983.
- E. Average fuel efficiency of imported cars manufactured in 1983 was better than that of imported cars manufactured in 1988.

23. From a newspaper editorial:

Many people who are addicted to heroin will eventually attempt to overcome their addiction, principally for two reasons: the expense of maintaining a heroin addiction and the fear of arrest. If heroin were legalized and made available cheaply, as some people advocate, neither of these reasons would apply.

The considerations above can best serve as part of an argument that

- A. legalizing the sale of heroin would cause the price of this drug to go down
- B. making it easier for heroin addicts to obtain treatment for their addiction would encourage many heroin addicts to attempt to overcome their addiction
- C. legalizing the sale of heroin would increase the number of crimes committed by heroin addicts to support their addiction
- D. making heroin available legally and cheaply would make it less likely that heroin addicts will attempt to overcome their addiction
- E. decreasing the severity of penalties for individuals who use heroin would not increase the number of new heroin addicts



24. A person's cholesterol level will decline significantly if that person increases the number of meals eaten per day, but only if there is no significant increase in the amount of food eaten. However, most people who increase the number of meals they eat each day will eat a lot more food as well.

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

- A. For most people, cholesterol level is not significantly affected by the amount of food eaten per day.
- B. For most people, the amount of food eaten per meal is most strongly affected by the time of day at which the meal is eaten.
- C. For most people, increasing the number of meals eaten per day will not result in a significantly lower cholesterol level.
- D. For most people, the total amount of food eaten per day is unaffected by the number of meals eaten per day.
- E. For most people, increasing the number of meals eaten per day will result in a significant change in the types of food eaten.

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

Each year a consumer agency ranks all domestic airlines for on-time performance during the previous year, using as its sole criterion the percentage of each airline's flights that left no more than fifteen minutes late. The agency does not count delays due to mechanical reasons, but the fact that the percentage of delayed flights that were delayed for mechanical reasons was approximately the same for all domestic airlines last year means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. including delays for mechanical reasons in calculating the airline rankings for on-time performance would have had little, if any, effect on last year's rankings
- B. airlines would work harder to reduce delays if delays for mechanical reasons were included in the determination of on-time performance rankings
- C. the agency's rankings do not give consumers an accurate idea of how a given airline compares to other airlines with respect to the percentage of flights delayed last year
- D. those airlines with the best on-time performance record last year also had the greatest number of delays for mechanical reasons
- E. on-time performance was approximately the same for all domestic airlines last year



26. A society can achieve a fair distribution of resources only under conditions of economic growth. There can be no economic growth unless the society guarantees equality of economic opportunity to all of its citizens. Equality of economic opportunity cannot be guaranteed unless a society's government actively works to bring it about.

If the statements given are true, it can be properly concluded from them that

- A. no government can achieve a fair distribution of resources under conditions of economic growth
- B. all societies that guarantee equality of economic opportunity to all of their members are societies that distribute resources fairly
- C. a society can achieve a fair distribution of resources only if its government actively works to bring about equality of economic opportunity
- D. there can be no economic growth in a society unless that society guarantees a fair distribution of resources
- E. some societies that experience economic growth fail to guarantee equality of opportunity to all of their citizens

27. It takes a particular talent to be a successful business manager. Business courses can help people to solve management problems, but such courses can do so only for those people with managerial talent. Such people should take business courses to acquire ideas that they can subsequently use to good advantage if management problems happen to arise.

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

- A. People who are helped by business courses in solving management problems also have managerial talent.
- B. People who are already skilled at solving management problems are unlikely to benefit from business courses.
- C. Most ideas that are used successfully in solving management problems are those acquired in business courses.
- D. People who lack managerial talent are more likely to take business courses than are people who have managerial talent.
- E. Those people who have never taken business courses are unable to solve management problems when such problems arise.



28. To protect beachfront buildings from ocean storms, ocean resorts have built massive seawalls between beaches and the buildings. Not only do the seawalls block off some buildings' ocean view, but the beaches themselves become ever narrower, because sand can no longer creep inland as storms erode it at the water's edge.

If the information is correct, which of the following conclusions is most strongly supported on the basis of it?

- A. Since the ferocity of ocean storms is increasing, increasingly high seawalls must be built between beaches and beachfront property.
- B. Even when beaches are heavily used by people, they are necessary to the survival of the many wild species that use them.
- C. Seawalls constructed to protect beachfront buildings will not themselves eventually be damaged by storms and will not require, if they are to protect the buildings, expensive repair or replacement.
- D. The conservation of beaches for future generations should be the overriding goal of shore management at ocean coasts.
- E. Trying to protect beachfront buildings by constructing seawalls is counterproductive in the long run for an oceanfront community wishing to maintain itself as a beach resort.

29. Years ago, consumers in Frieland began paying an energy tax in the form of two Frieland pennies for each unit of energy consumed that came from nonrenewable sources. Following the introduction of this energy tax, there was a steady reduction in the total yearly consumption of energy from nonrenewable sources.

If the statements in the passage are true, then which of the following must on the basis of them be true?

- A. There was a steady decline in the yearly revenues generated by the energy tax in Frieland.
- B. There was a steady decline in the total amount of energy consumed each year in Frieland.
- C. There was a steady increase in the use of renewable energy sources in Frieland
- D. The revenues generated by the energy tax were used to promote the use of energy from renewable sources.
- E. The use of renewable energy sources in Frieland greatly increased relative to the use of nonrenewable energy sources.



## 答案

削弱题:

ADECCAACEBDADACBABEABCBBADCEECEDEEBCDABBDCCDABCDADBAEDAEED  
ABBAEEABADDBDCCCCBDDBAED

假设题:

ADEAEBADEDDDEEDABACCACBBBECADDAEBBCCBEDBBBABCAABBEDDEE

加强题:

BAECBCBDDECEBDEDCCABDDBEDACEDDBCDBEBAABB

解释题:

BDBACEBEACDADAECBEEADBDCA BBBDBDADBED

结论题:

BDADCBBADDAEBAEEEEBCCCDCAEA

