

人们普遍认为适址的体育运动能够有效降低中风的发生率，但科学家还注意到有些化学物质也有降低中风风险的效用。番茄红素是一种让番茄、辣椒、西瓜和番木瓜等蔬果呈现红色的化学物质。研究人员选取一千余名年龄在 46到55 岁之间的人，进行了长达 12 年的跟踪调查，发现其中番茄红素水平最高的四分之一的人中有 11 人中风，番茄红素水平最低的四分之一的人中有 25 人中风。他们由此得出结论：番茄红素能降低中风的发生率。以下哪项如果为真，最能对上述研究结论提出质疑？(A) 番茄红素水平较低的中风者中有三分之一的人病情较轻。(B) 吸烟、高血压和糖尿病等会诱发中风。(C) 如果调查 56到65 岁之间的人，情况也许不同。(D) 番茄红素水平高的人中约有四分之一喜爱进行适量的体育运动。(E) 被跟踪的另一半人中有 50 人中风。

It is widely believed that site-based sports are effective in reducing the incidence of stroke, but scientists have also noted that some chemicals also have the effect of reducing the risk of stroke. Lycopene is a chemical that gives fruits and vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers, watermelons, and papaya their red color. The researchers selected more than 1,000 people between the ages of 46 and 55 and followed them for 12 years, and found that 11 out of the highest quartile of lycopene levels had strokes and 25 of the lowest quartile had strokes. From this, they concluded that lycopene reduces the incidence of stroke. Which of the following is true, which of the following best challenges the above conclusions? (A) One-third of stroke patients with low lycopene levels have mild disease. (B) Smoking, high blood pressure and diabetes can induce stroke. (c) The situation may be different if people between the ages of 56 and 65 are surveyed. (D) About a quarter of people with high lycopene levels prefer to play moderate amounts of physical activity. (E) 50 of the other half being followed had a stroke.

答案： E

Answer: E