

## 逻辑题专题

### Passage6. Extensive housing construction

Extensive housing construction is underway in Pataska Forest, the habitat of a large population of deer. Because deer feed at the edges of forests, these deer will be attracted to the spaces alongside the new roads being cut through Pataska Forest to serve the new residential areas. Consequently, once the housing is occupied, the annual number of the forest's deer hit by cars will be much higher than before construction started.

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

- A. The number of deer hit by commercial vehicles will not increase significantly when the housing is occupied.
- B. Deer will be as attracted to the forest edge around new houses as to the forest edge alongside roads.
- C. In years past, the annual number of deer that have been hit by cars on existing roads through Pataska Forest has been very low.
- D. The development will leave sufficient forest to sustain a significant population of deer.
- E. No deer hunting will be allowed in Pataska Forest when the housing is occupied.

### Passage 10. Last year, Mayor Stephens

Last year, Mayor Stephens established a special law-enforcement task force with the avowed mission of eradicating corruption in city government. The mayor's handpicked task force has now begun prosecuting a dozen city officials. Since all of these officials were appointed by Mayor Bixby, Mayor Stephens' predecessor and longtime political foe, it is clear that those being prosecuted have been targeted because of their political affiliations.

17. Which of the following, if true, most weakens the editorial's argument?

- A. Complaints of official corruption in city government have decreased since the anticorruption task force began operating.
- B. Former mayor Bixby did not publicly oppose Mayor Stephens' establishment of the anticorruption task force.
- C. Almost all of the officials who have served in city government for any length of time are appointees of Mayor Bixby.
- D. All of the members of the anticorruption task force had other jobs in city government before the task force was formed.
- E. During the last mayoral election campaign, then-Mayor Bixby hotly disputed the current mayor's claim that there was widespread corruption in city government.

**Passage 14. As an example of**

As an example of the devastation wrought on music publishers by the photocopier, one executive noted that for a recent choral festival with 1,200 singers, the festival's organizing committee purchased only 12 copies of the music published by her company that was performed as part of the festival.

7. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the support the example lends to the executive's contention that music publishers have been devastated by the photocopier?
- A. Only a third of the 1,200 singers were involved in performing the music published by the executive's company.
  - B. Half of the singers at the festival had already heard the music they were to perform before they began to practice for the festival.
  - C. Because of shortages in funding, the organizing committee of the choral festival required singers to purchase their own copies of the music performed at the festival.
  - D. Each copy of music that was performed at the festival was shared by two singers.
  - E. As a result of publicity generated by its performance at the festival, the type of music performed at the festival became more widely known.

**Passage 76. In 1919 Britain experienced**

In 1919 Britain experienced its largest ever reduction in industrial working hours, to 48 per week. In Dowie's view the 48-hour week played a central role in Britain's poor economic performance during the 1920s. Dowie argued that the reduction, together with rapid wage growth, drove up prices. However, Greasley and Oxley found that the First World War (1914-1918) constituted a more powerful negative macroeconomic shock to Britain's competitiveness. And Scott argues that Dowie's thesis ignores considerable evidence that hourly productivity improves when hours are reduced from a high base level. Crucially, Dowie's thesis does not acknowledge that hours were reduced to around 48 hours a week for industrial workers in most industrialized nations at this time so far~undermining any potential impact of reduced hours on industrial productivity relative to other nations.

16. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest support for Scott's argument?
- A. Companies have generally found that part-time employees are less productive than full-time ones.
  - B. When the total number of hours worked at a company increases owing to the addition of more employees, the usual result is improved productivity at the company.
  - C. When the total hours worked by all employees per week in two companies are equivalent, hourly productivity tends to be equivalent as well.
  - D. Companies whose employees usually work a high number of hours tend to have greater total costs than do similar companies whose employees work fewer hours.

E. Companies have found that total output per employee is not necessarily changed by reductions in the number of hours worked per employee.

17. It can be inferred from the passage that in the view of Greasley and Oxley

- A. a reduced workweek was ultimately beneficial to employees
- B. the economic effects of the reduction in working hours in 1919 were brief
- C. Britain became less economically competitive in the 1920s
- D. reduced working hours were the primary cause of the economic changes observed by Dowie
- E. the changes in economic performance in Britain in the 1920s were unforeseen

**1. Columnist:**

Until very recently, Presorbin and Veltrex, two medications used to block excess stomach acid, were both available only with a prescription written by a doctor. In an advertisement for Presorbin, its makers argue that 【Presorbin is superior】 on the grounds that doctors have written 200 million prescriptions for Presorbin, as compared to 100 million for Veltrex. It can be argued that the number of prescriptions written is never a worthwhile criterion for comparing the merits of medicines, but that 【the advertisement's argument is absurd】 is quite adequately revealed by observing that Presorbin was available as a prescription medicine years before Veltrex was.

1. In the columnist's argument, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?

- A. The first is a claim that the columnist's argument seeks to clarify; the second states a conclusion drawn about one possible interpretation of that claim.
- B. The first identifies the conclusion of an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
- C. The first states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument; the second states a conclusion that the columnist draws in defending that conclusion against an objection.
- D. The first identifies an assumption made in an argument that the columnist's argument is directed against; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.
- E. The first is a claim that has been offered as evidence to support a position that the columnist opposes; the second states the main conclusion of the columnist's argument.

**2.**

Stylistic evidence and laboratory evidence strongly support the claim that the magnificent painting Garden of Eden is a work of the Flemish master van Eyck. Nevertheless, the painting must have been the work of someone else, as anyone with a little historical and zoological knowledge can tell merely by looking at the painting. 【The animals in the painting are all vivid representations of actual animals, including armadillos. Yet armadillos are native only to Americas, and van Eyck died decades before Europeans reached the Americas.】

2. In the argument given, the two highlighted portions play which of the following roles?
- A. The first is a position that the argument seeks to reject, the second is evidence that the argument uses against that position.
  - B. The first and the second are each pieces of evidence that have been used to support the position that the argument opposes.
  - C. The first presents the main conclusion of the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that conclusion.
  - D. The first is a judgment that serves as the basis for the main conclusion of the argument; the second states that main conclusion.
  - E. The first is an intermediate conclusion drawn in order to support a further conclusion stated in the argument; the second provides evidence in support of that intermediate conclusion.

**3.**

New methods developed in genetic research have led taxonomists to revise their views on the evolutionary relationships between many species. Traditionally the relatedness of species has been ascertained by a close comparison of their anatomy. The new methods infer the closeness of any two species' relationship to each other directly from similarities between the species' genetic codes.

3. Which of the following conclusions is best supported by the information?
- A. The apparent degree of relatedness of some species, as determined by anatomical criteria, is not borne out by their degree of genetic similarity.
  - B. When they know the differences between two species' genetic codes, taxonomists can infer what the observable anatomical differences between those species must be.
  - C. The degree to which individuals of the same species are anatomically similar is determined more by their genetic codes than by such environmental factors as food supply.
  - D. The traditional anatomical methods by which taxonomists investigated the relatedness of species are incapable of any further refinement.
  - E. Without the use of genetic methods, taxonomists would never be able to obtain any accurate information about species' degrees of relatedness to one another.

**4.**

Sportfishers introduced the Zander, a type of perch, to Britain's rivers and canals in the 1970s. Because zander eat large numbers of smaller fish, they have had a devastating effect on native fish populations. To protect the native fish, a government program removed a significant proportion of the zander from Britain's waterways last year. Surprisingly, this year the loss of native fish to zander has been greater than before.

4. Which of the following, if true, would most help to explain the greater effect of zander on the native fish population?

- A. The climate in Britain is very similar to the climate in regions to which zander are native.
- B. Most of the zander removed were fully grown, and fully grown zander eat large numbers of smaller zander.
- C. Every year a large number of zander are caught by sportfisher in Britain's waterway.
- D. Previous government program designed to remove nonnative species from Britain's waterways have failed.
- E. Zander are just one of several nonnative fish that prey on the other fish found in Britain's waterway.

5.

There are many structural and thematic similarities between *Piers Plowman* by Langland (1330-1400) and *House of Fame* by Chaucer (1342-1400), two Middle English poems relating dream visions. Some critics have argued that because a number of the shared elements are uncommon in Middle English poetry, and because Langland's poem probably predates Chaucer's by a few years, Chaucer was most likely influenced by *Piers Plowman* when writing *House of Fame*.

5. Which of the following, if true, most seriously weakens the critics' argument?

- A. *Piers Plowman* is one of Langland's major works, whereas *House of Fame* is a minor work of Chaucer's.
- B. *House of Fame* survives in only three manuscript copies, substantially fewer than the number of manuscript copies that exist of *Piers Plowman*.
- C. Because *Piers Plowman* became a well-known work in its day, it is likely that the similarities between it and *House of Fame* were detected by many of the people who read *House of Fame* soon after Chaucer wrote it.
- D. Many of the themes and structures of *Piers Plowman* are also found in Latin, Italian, French works with which Chaucer could well have been familiar.
- E. There is no evidence that Chaucer and Langland ever met or that they corresponded with each other about literary topics.

6.

The Great Sphinx is a huge statue in Egypt that has a lion's body with a man's head. The face of the Sphinx has long been claimed to be that of pharaoh Khafre, who lived around 2600 B.C., but it cannot be: erosion patterns recently discovered on the lion's legs can only have been caused

by heavy rains, and the Sahara has not had heavy rains in over 10,000 years.

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

- A. The face of the Sphinx bears a resemblance to the faces on certain stylized statues dating from both before and after the reign of Khafre.
- B. Other erosion patterns that appear on the body of the Sphinx are of a sort that could be caused by wind and sand alone
- C. Other than the Sphinx, there are no surviving sculptures that have been claimed to portray the face of Khafre.
- D. In the last 10,000 years the climate of Egypt has been so dry that even rains that are not heavy have been extremely infrequent.
- E. The face of the Sphinx is small relative to the rest of the head, indicating that the face may have been recarved long after the Sphinx was built.

7.

Although initially symptomless, glaucoma can eventually cause blindness when not properly treated. Tests under laboratory conditions of the traditional treatment, daily administration of eyedrops, show it to be as effective in relieving the internal ocular pressure that causes glaucoma as is a new laser-surgical procedure. Yet glaucoma-related blindness occurs in a significantly smaller percentage of patients who have had the surgery than of patients for whom only the eyedrop treatment was prescribed.

7. Which of following, if true, most helps to explain the low rate glaucoma-related blindness among patients who had the surgery?

- A. Glaucoma-related blindness is no more common among patients who have had only the surgery than it is among patients who had the surgery after using the eyedrops
- B. Doctors rarely recommend the surgery for glaucoma patients who have already started the traditional course of treatment
- C. There is no known physiological cause of glaucoma other than increase in pressure inside the eye
- D. A significant percentage of the people for whom the eyedrop treatment has been prescribed fail to follow the prescribed daily regimen, because the eyedrops have unpleasant side effects.
- E. The eyedrops traditionally prescribed to treat glaucoma are normally prescribed to treat other disease of the eye.

8.

In mountainous regions, the timberline is the highest altitude at which trees grow. In the Rocky

Mountains, the current timberline is at the altitude above which growing season temperatures remain cooler than 10 degrees centigrade. Fossilized remains of trees that grew 10,000 years ago have been found 100 meters above the current Rocky Mountain timberline. Clearly, therefore, the climate of the Rocky Mountains is cooler now than it was 10,000 years ago.

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

- A. In the past 10,000 years, the only trees to have grown above today's timberline are the trees whose fossilized remains been found.
- B. No trees grew 10,000 years ago at altitudes higher than the ones at which fossilized tree remains have been found.
- C. The fossils are not of species of trees that were able to tolerate cooler growing temperatures than are the species that currently grow near the timberline.
- D. The Rocky Mountains have not eroded significantly over the past 10,000 years.
- E. The climate of the Rocky Mountains has never been significantly warmer than during the lifetime of the trees whose fossilized remains have been found.

9.

Cotton grass, which grows only in arctic regions, has been the only summertime source of protein available to caribou. Caribou that do not get adequate amounts of protein in the summer are unable to reproduce the following year. Rising average temperatures in arctic regions, however, are causing cotton grass to disappear. Therefore, if the warming trend continues, caribou are likely to become extinct.

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

- A. cotton grass is the only one of the caribou's food sources that is becoming scarce as temperatures rise in arctic regions.
- B. caribou that do not eat enough protein to reproduce do not live as long as caribou that do.
- C. The warming trend in arctic regions will not enable other plants capable of providing protein to caribou to grow there.
- D. The caribou is the only animal that depends on cotton grass as a major source of food.
- E. If the warming trend continues and cotton grass disappears from arctic regions, then cotton grass will be extinct.

10.

Although the percentage of first graders in Almaria who were excellent readers varied little between 1995 and 2010, the percentage of first graders who had considerable difficulty reading their schoolbooks increased markedly during that period. This evidence strongly indicates that

the average reading ability of first graders decreased between 1995 and 2010.

10. Which of the following, if true, provides the strongest additional support for the argument?
- A. The number of hours devoted to reading activities in first-grade classrooms in Almaria did not vary significantly, on average, between 1995 and 2010.
  - B. The percentage of first graders in Almaria who had difficulty solving arithmetic problems did not increase as much between 1995 and 2010 as did the percentage of first graders who had reading difficulties.
  - C. The number of children in Almaria who were enrolled as first graders decreased steadily between 1995 and 2010.
  - D. The average difficulty of the schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria decreased between 1995 and 2010.
  - E. The average number of schoolbooks used in first-grade classrooms in Almaria increased between 1995 and 2010.

**11.**

The Minoan civilization flourished on the island of Crete around 2000 B.C. The discovery on Crete of large numbers of bronze implements and the furnaces used in their manufacture shows that the Minoans had a thriving bronze industry. Moreover, many bronze artifacts from this period that are similar in style to those produced on Crete have been found in southern Greece. Hence it is probable that, besides making bronzeware for domestic use, the Minoans exported bronzeware to southern Greece.

11. Which of the following, if true, most strengthens the argument given?
- A. Copper and tin, the main ingredients of bronze, were present in Southern Greece.
  - B. No furnaces dating from the Minoan era and suitable for the manufacture of bronze implements have been found in southern Greece.
  - C. The Minoans exported a great deal of pottery, which was highly valued by other ancient civilizations.
  - D. The fuel needed for Minoan bronzeware furnaces was provided by a variety of local species of hardwood.
  - E. Some of the pieces of bronzeware found on Crete were non-Minoan in origin.

**12.**

Although several ancient cultures practiced mummification, mummies from ancient Egypt are generally more well-preserved than mummies of similar antiquity from other cultures. One possible explanation for this difference is that the mummification techniques or material used by ancient Egyptians were better than those of other cultures. A second, more likely, explanation is



that the extremely dry climate of ancient Egypt was largely responsible, given that dryness promotes the preservation of organic remains generally.

12. Which of the following provide the most support for the argument?

- A. The materials used by ancient Egyptians for mummification were not used by any other ancient culture that practiced mummification
- B. Some ancient Egyptian mummies are better preserved than other ancient Egyptian mummies from around the same time.
- C. No ancient people living in very damp areas practiced mummification.
- D. Bodies from ancient Egyptian tombs dating from before the practice of mummification began are almost as well preserved as ancient Egyptian mummies.
- E. Ancient mummies discovered in places other than Egypt have typically not been as well protected from the elements as ancient Egyptian mummies were.

**13.**

The economy of Colonia has been in recession for the past eight years. Most companies that have not been forced into bankruptcy have survived thanks to the high efficiency of the employees they retained, which helped the companies control costs. In recent months, however, the Colonian economy has begun to recover, and companies are beginning to expand their workforces. Colonia, therefore, will soon experience a drop in average worker efficiency, since\_\_\_\_\_.

13. Which of the following, if true, most logically complete the argument?

- A. people who have been employed throughout the recession will, no doubt, continue to be employed
- B. Colonia is expected to begin importing more goods from other countries
- C. most companies will find that few of the workers available for hiring are as efficient as those they retained during the recession.
- D. during the recession, workers did not receive any raise in their pay.
- E. many companies that were forced into bankruptcy in the past eight years had a fair number of efficient workers.

**14.**

A hoard of coins recently unearthed at an ancient Carthagian site bear an image of a face in profile with what appears to be a large mole on the cheek. Pointing out that an artist would be unlikely to include such a specific detail in a generalized portrayal of a face, some archaeologists have concluded that these coins portray an actual individual rather than an idealized type.

However, this conclusion is unwarranted, since\_\_\_\_\_.

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

- A. archaeologists cannot determine the actual identity of the individual portrayed just from the likeness that appears on the coins
- B. it cannot be established with certainty that Carthagian artists were on the whole less skillful at portraying human face than artists of other cultures
- C. none of the other designs of Carthagian coins that have been discovered features a face with a mole on it
- D. in ancient times it was quite common for the money circulated in a city or country to include coins that originated in other jurisdictions.
- E. the relatively soft metal used for Carthagian coin molds sometimes resulted in the production of series of coins with unintended bumps

**15.**

People widely believed that the controlled use of fire originated 200,000 years ago with the human species Homo sapiens. However, a site containing a deposit, estimated to be nearly 500,000 years old, consisting of charcoal, burned animal bones, and charred rocks, has recently been found. Although homo sapiens did not exist at that time, this discovery provides no basis to the claim that the controlled use of fire preceded the Homo sapiens, since\_\_\_\_\_.

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

- A. the use of fire might have originated independently in several different parts of the world
- B. it is possible that fire was used much earlier than 500,000 years ago
- C. the charred rocks found in the deposit included several different kinds of stone, all of which are common in the immediate vicinity of the site
- D. animal bones could have been discarded in a fire used for purposes such as protection or heat rather than for cooking
- E. it is impossible to determine whether a charred deposit dating from so long ago resulted from a fire caused by lightening or from the purposeful use of fire

**16.**

Because of strong overall stylistic similarities, prehistoric cave paintings in El Castillo, Spain and others in Altamira, Spain, were thought to date from the same period. Recent pigment analyses, however, established the Altamira paintings as by far the older and as about the same age as a third group of paintings done in a different overall style. Nevertheless, this case does not prove that stylistic similarities cannot be a reliable indicator of closeness in age, since\_\_\_\_\_.

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

- A. experts who knew the results of the pigment analyses reexamined these paintings and found no previously unnoticed stylistic similarities between the Altamira paintings and the paintings in the third group
- B. there are certain stylistic features that the Altamira paintings share with all known paintings of their period and do not share with the El Castillo paintings
- C. before dating by pigment analysis was widely practiced, stylistic similarities were the only means of determining whether two prehistoric cave paintings dated from the same period
- D. determining the age of a prehistoric cave painting simply by reference to the age of the pigments used in that painting substitutes technology for artistic judgment
- E. there are experts who maintain that the results of the recent pigment analyses leave the striking stylistic similarities between the El Castillo paintings and the Altamira paintings unexplained

**17.**

Members of the San, a hunter-gatherer society, have a diet far richer in fruits and vegetables and lower in salt than is typical in industrialized societies. They also differ from industrialized societies in that they have extremely low rates of high blood pressure and obesity. However, contrary to what some have claimed, if people in industrialized societies adopted the San's diet, the incidence of high blood pressure and obesity in these societies might not be dramatically reduced, because .

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

- A. psychological stress, which can also cause high blood pressure, occurs in both industrialized and nonindustrialized societies
- B. the San's low-salt diet is due, not to preference, but to the limited availability of salt in their region
- C. a few members of the San have been found to suffer from circulatory system ailments other than high blood pressure
- D. members of the San are far more physically active than are most members of industrialized societies
- E. not all individuals with high blood pressure are obese

**18.**

Upon maturity, monarch butterflies travel hundreds of miles from their places of origin and lay their eggs on milkweed. The caterpillars that emerge feed on milkweed and absorb the

glycosides in milkweed sap. The specific glycosides present in milkweed differ from region to region within the monarch butterfly's range. Mature butterflies retain the glycosides in a mature monarch butterfly could be used to determine its place of origin.

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

- A. Mature monarch butterflies do not feed on parts of milkweed that contain glycosides.
- B. The glycosides in milkweed sap are slightly toxic to caterpillars of other species.
- C. The vast majority of the monarch butterflies that are laying eggs in a given region will have traveled there from a single region.
- D. There are substances other than glycosides in milkweed sap that accumulate in a monarch caterpillar and are retained in the body of the mature butterfly.
- E. There are certain glycosides that are found in the sap of all milkweeds, no matter where they grow within the monarch butterfly's range.