

逻辑 Boldface 练习题与方法总结

By Anchoret

很多朋友提出由于手头上的复习资料大多为笔考材料, 缺乏新题型的练习, 特别是逻辑中的 Boldface 题, 只有 Official Guide 中的 205 题这一题, 由此我们就希望能为大家提供多些 Boldface 练习题。感谢 liu9903 提供的这 9 道题目, 真诚希望这些题目对即将考试的朋友能有所帮助。另外还要感谢 qxz9524 为我们提供的一些关于作 Boldface 题的总结。

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1. Modern navigation systems, which are found in most of today's commercial aircraft, are made with low-power circuitry, which is more susceptible to interference than the vacuum-tube circuitry found in older planes. **During landing, navigation systems receive radio signals from the airport to guide the plane to the runway.** Recently, one plane with low-power circuitry veered off course during landing, its dials dimming, when a passenger turned on a laptop computer. **Clearly, modern aircraft navigation systems are being put at risk by the electronic devices that passengers carry on board, such as cassette players and laptop computers.**

The two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- (A) The first is a principle that the argument relies on and the second is a conclusion that can be drawn from the first.
- (B) The first is a fact that argument relies on and the second is a conclusion that must be drawn from this argument.
- (C) The first acknowledges a consideration that supports that main position; the second is that conclusion.
- (D) The first is an evidence that supports the conclusion, the second is that conclusion.
- (E) The first is a principle that is necessary for this argument, the second is a conclusion that could be drawn from this argument.

2. **A double-blind study, in which neither the patient nor the primary researcher knows whether the patient is being given the drug being tested or a placebo, is the most effective procedure for testing the efficacy of a drug. But we will not be able to perform such a study on this new drug, since the drug will have various effects on the patients' bodies, which will make us aware of whether the patients are getting the drug or a placebo.**

The two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

- (A) The first is a general consideration that introduces the argument; the second is a special situation that weighs against the first.

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(B) The first is a general principle that is necessary for this argument; the second is an anti-consideration that the argument includes.

(C) The first is a premise that this argument includes; the second is a main idea that can be drawn from this argument.

(D) The first is an evidence that this argument includes; the second is a conclusion that can not be drawn from this argument.

(E) The first is a general situation that supports this argument; the second is a conclusion that can be drawn from a special fact.

3. The interstitial nucleus, a sub-region of the brain's hypothalamus, is typically smaller for male cats than for female cats. A neurobiologist performed autopsies on male cats who died from disease X, a disease affecting no more than 0.5 percent of male cats, and found that **these male cats had interstitial nuclei that were as large as those generally found in female cats.** Thus, the size of the interstitial nucleus determines whether or not male cats can contract disease X, **but, the hypothalamus is known not to be causally linked to disease Y, and disease X is a subtype of disease Y.**

The two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

(A) The first is a fact in support of the consideration that is one of two points of this argument; the second is the alternative point that weighs against the first.

(B) The first is an evidence that supports the consideration that the argument includes; the second is the fact that weighs against that consideration that could be drawn from the first.

(C) The first is a general principle that is against the conclusion; the second is that conclusion.

(D) The first is an evidence that supports the conclusion; the second is an exceptional example.

(E) The first is a fact in support of the conclusion that the argument depends on; the second is a fact that is against the first one.

4. More and more computer programs that provide solutions to mathematical problems in engineering are being produced, and **it is thus increasingly unnecessary for practicing engineers to have a thorough understanding of fundamental mathematical principles.** Consequently, in training engineers who will work in industry, less emphasis should be placed on mathematical principles, **so that space in the engineering curriculum will be available for other important subjects.**

The two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

(A) The first is the second-premise that the argument includes; the second is the conclusion that could be drawn from this passage.

(B) The first is the fact that is necessary for this argument; the second is the conclusion that must

be drawn from this passage.

(C) The first is the part of premise that the argument includes; the second is the inference that could be drawn from this passage.

(D) The first is the part of evidence that supports this argument; the second is the inference that could be drawn from this passage.

(E) The first is the first conclusion in this argument; the second is the second conclusion in this argument.

5. Gasoline-powered boat engines manufactured in the a North American country prior to 1990 contribute significantly to the pollution found in the world's oceans. In 1990, however, the government imposed stricter pollution controls on gasoline engines manufactured for boats, and beginning in 1995, the government imposed a program of inspections for pre-1990 boat engines with increasingly rigorous pollution standards. **As the older boat engines fail to pass inspection, boat owners are increasingly retiring their old engines in favor of newer, less-polluting boat engines.** As a result, **the amount of pollution these older boat engines emit into the world's oceans will steadily decrease over the next en years.**

The two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

(A) The first is a pattern of cause and effect that acts as an evidence in support of this argument; the second is the conclusion that can be drawn from this argument.

(B) The first is a fact that acts as a principle in support of this argument; the second is the conclusion that must be drawn from this argument.

(C) The first is a pattern of cause and effect that acts as an special evidence in support of the conclusion; the second is a general point that can be drawn from this argument.

(D) The first is a pattern of cause and effect that acts as the third evidence in support of the argument; the second is a conclusion that must be true.

(E) The first is a final evidence in support of the argument; the second is a conclusion that can be drawn only from the first.

6. **Plants that exhibit certain leaf diseases tend to measure extremely high in the amount of zinc in their leaf and stem tissue.** Botanists have discovered that phosphorus of the type typically used in a phosphorus-high fertilizer reacts with the zinc in such a way as to prevent treated plants from exhibiting the leaf diseases, **and zinc is the cause and not merely an effect of the leaf diseases.** Thus, plants can be cured from these leaf diseases by the use of a fertilizer high in phosphorus.

The two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

(A) The first is the first-premise that the argument includes; the second is the second-premise that is in support of this argument.

(B) The first is the background that the argument includes; the second is the part of evidence in support of this argument.

(C) The first is the first-premise that the argument includes; the second is the consideration that is in support of the first.

(D) The first is the premise that supports the evidence; the second is that evidence.

(E) The first is the first-premise that the argument includes; the second is the second-premise that is complementary to other evidence.

7. To be accepted as a member at the Brown Country Club, one must have a net worth of over ten million dollars and must not have any connections to the entertainment industry. **Robert Chase, the publishing magnate, has a net worth of 5 billion dollars and chase has not financed any Hollywood movies,** so **he must be accepted as a member at the Brown Country Club.**

The two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

(A) The first is the part of evidence in support of this argument; the second is the conclusion that could not be drawn from all evidence that the argument contains.

(B) The first is the first-evidence that supports this argument; the second is the mainpoint that must be drawn from all evidence that the argument includes.

(C) The first is the one fact of two that argument includes; the second is the conclusion that could be drawn from this passage.

(D) The first is the background that is necessary for this argument; the second is the conclusion that is not drawn only from the first.

(E) The first is the cause that the argument includes; the second is the effect that can be drawn only from this cause.

8. The survival of the publishing industry depends upon the existence of a public who will buy the printed word in the form of newspapers, books and magazines. **Over the past several years, however, the advance of electronic media, particularly CD-ROMs, online computer services, and the Internet, has made 9information available to the public electronically without the need for printed materials.** As the availability of electronic media increases and as it is more easily accessible, the public has less need for printed materials. **So the publishing industry is threatened by the advance of the computer information age.**

The two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

(A) The first is the part of evidence that the argument includes, the second is the conclusion that can be drawn only from the first.

(B) The first is the second-premise that the argument includes; the second is the conclusion that is reasonably drawn form this passage.

(C) The first is the second-premise that the argument includes, the second is the inference that must be drawn from this argument.

(D) The first is the fact that must be true, the second is the inference that can be correctly drawn from this argument.

(E) The first is the part of premise that the argument depends on; the second is the conclusion that is incorrectly drawn from this argument

9. Something must be done to ease traffic congestion. **In traditional small towns, people used to work and shop in the same town in which they lived;** but now that stores and workplaces are located far away from residential areas, people cannot avoid traveling long distances each day. Traffic congestion is so heavy on all roads that, even on major highways where the maximum speed limit is 55 miles per hour, the actual speed averages only 35 miles per hour. **So new businesses should be encouraged to locate closer to where their workers would live.**

The two portions in boldface play which of the following roles?

(A) Background that the argument depends on and conclusion that can be drawn from the argument.

(B) Part of evidence that the argument includes, and inference that can be drawn from this passage.

(C) Pre-evidence that the argument depends on and part of evidence that supports the conclusion.

(D) Background that argument depends on and part of evidence that supports the conclusion.

(E) Pre-evidence that argument includes and a method that helps to supports that conclusion.

Answers:(Only for reference)

1.C 2.B 3.A 4.E 5.A 6.E 7.A 8.D 9.B

注：此为作者提供的答案，并非一定正确。我们会对这个文件及时更新，届时大家就可以参考更为可靠的答案了。

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句子作用题的方法总结

英文标志词: boldface, play roles.

读文章方式: 首先分析黑体字部分是 evidence 还是 conclusion, 然后通过转折词判断 evidence 和 conclusion 间的关系。

例 1. 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.

The statement concerning what the environmentalists recently discovered plays which of the following roles in the argument?

- (A) A premise of the argument
- (B) The conclusion of a key term in the argument
- (C) A clarification of a key term in the argument
- (D) A reiteration of the conclusion for the sake of emphasis
- (E) A statement of the position that is being argued against

例 2. 证据表明: ¹喝可乐的人中心肌衰退的比例超过常人。这说明: ²可乐导致心肌功能衰退。所以, ³可乐不好。但就算证据正确, 由于 ⁴喝可乐的人往往在喝之前已经是心力衰竭者, 所以不能说明可乐导致心功能衰退。并且 ⁵可乐中含有大量微量元素, 所以 ⁶喝可乐好。⁷请喝可乐吧!

1、是支持中间结论 2(mid conclusion)的 evidence; 2、是 mid conclusion, 支持 conclusion3; 3、是 conclusion, 4 和 5 也是 evidence, 它们反对 2 和 3, 其实是反对 1->2->3 的论证(argument, argument=evidence+conclusion); 4、是通过指出 A->B 本身的错误(类似于 flaw)对 1->2 进行削弱, 而 5 是通过 C->B 对 2->3 进行削弱的。4, 5 均支持 conclusion6 的成立。7 和本文的逻辑推导无关, 称作 suggestion, 其位置一般在文章的最后。

例 3. 彗星(comet)进入 A 星球大气层前的颗粒大小没有被观察到。但人们可以根据 1comet 颗粒上含有硫磺(sulfa)来推测颗粒大小。Comet 颗粒本身一定是不含 sulfa 的, 2A 星球云层含有大量的 sulfa。Comet 颗粒必须有足够的大小不被烧光而穿过大气层, 才能携带上 sulfa。问题: The boldface in the argument above plays which of the following roles?

- A. Both 1 and 2 support the conclusion.
- B. 1 support conclusion and 2 support 1.

答案是: A.

尽量搞懂推导过程, 分别出黑体部分的角色

角色: evidence

conclusion

mid conclusion

argument(evidence --->conclusion 的过程)

suggestion

1.BF: 改良基因培养的绿色种子那道(内容及 BF 部份都和前人叙述一样)

[版本一]科学家用基因工程的方法培育种子, 黑体(这种种子可以不用杀虫剂), 但是这种种子却很贵, 问 support: 现代人比较重视绿色食物, 指不含杀虫剂的, 黑体(所以农民还是有可能选用这种种子的)。

注: 我碰到的是变体, 是 bf, 黑体部分如上括号内内容 第一个应该是个 claim, 用于引出话题。也许是事实, 也许不是, 无所谓。

第二个是 conclusion。

[版本二](科学发展能从某种种子中培育出抵抗害虫的 plant), however, (the seed is very expensive), the cost of the seed and the cost of using new fertilizer will outweigh the advantages of the development. but they still decide to use this development.

我选: 前面是对一种发展的预测会带来影响, 后面是 the evidence to support the argument the conclusion is against.

机委: 此题作为 bf 题的各种变体几乎都已考到了。

我觉得 conclusion 是 they still decide to use this development. 那 argument 就应该是“能抵抗害虫”---》大家会用

那第二句话, 不就应该是削弱 argument 了的么?

到底怎么回事? 想不通

偶觉得做 bf 的题目, 最重要的还是抓住句子里面很关键的关系词, 表示转折啊, 什么的

上面的 however 就很明显是削弱 argument

就等于 support 了(the other argument the conclusion is against)

反驳 a 就等于支持 a 所反对的

[版本三](科学家用基因工程的方法培育种子), 这种种子可以不用杀虫剂, 但是这种种子却很贵, 所以对农民来说, 用这种种子可以不用杀虫剂的好处实际上被此种子较高的成本所抵消了, 但是, (现代人比较重视绿色食物), 所以科学家的这种方法还是会普及的。

第一个是 a development that will result in certain prediction; 第二个是 the assumption of the prediction.

3 版本中, 后一个在两个 BUT 后面, 明显是支持结论的, 但不知道叫什么, assumption 好象也对

[版本四]boldface 科学家用基因工程的方法培育种子), 这种种子可以不用杀虫剂, 但是这种种子却很贵, (所以对农民来说, 用这种种子可以不用杀虫剂的好处实际上被此种子较高的成本所抵消了), 但是考虑到现代人比较重视绿色食物, 指不含杀虫剂的, 所以科学家的这种方法还是会普及的。

要注意二者都不是最终结论, 还有, 对第二点作者也是承认的。

[版本五](科学家用基因工程的方法培育种子), 这种种子可以不用杀虫剂, 但是这种种子却很贵, 所以对农民来说, 用这种种子可以不用杀虫剂的好处实际上被此种子较高的成本所抵消了, 但是, 现代人比较重视绿色食物, (所以科学家的这种方法还是会普及的)。

第一个是 a development that will result in certain prediction; 第二个是什么想不起了, 不过是 c, d 中的一个, 另一个有些混淆, 细心应该没问题。版本五的第二个我个人认为是总结论 我觉得不管是哪个版本, 总的题干思路是:

提出某新方法——》新法的好处 A (不用杀虫剂) ——》又提出新法的一个坏处 (成本高)

——》再提出新法的好处 B (老百姓 LOVE 绿色植物) ——》得到总结论即新法将得到运用。

要注意的是好处 B 不是总结论成立的必要条件, 因为谁也不知道是否还有好处 C, 假如有, 即便好处 B 不成立, 总结论还是可以成立。

2.BF 题, 题干非常长, 是那个测定年代的题, 划线部分是 (考古学家不用某某方法测定年代) (这个观点是正确的)。我的答案是前者是作者得出的结论的 context, 后者是作者的 conclusion. 不知道对否

去年 10 月的~~:

BF: radiocarbon dating 对推测古董年代有用, 但埃及学者认为 (鉴定纸草 AGE 用不着这种方法), 这是有道理的, 因为 (大多数都可以从内容判断, 误差不超过 20 年), radiocarbon dating 误差 100 年。 答案也简单。 conclusion----evidence

考古

用 carbon dating 法可确认古物的年龄, 不过历史学家用相关的文献就可以确认其年代, 而且误差不大, 所以 carbon dating 法相比没有优势。问假设。

对于相关的古物都有较完整准确的资料

3.bf: 保险公司由于被偷车辆的增加利润降低。(保险公司决定增加对安装了防盗设施的车辆的保险)。。。(保险公司将降低保险赔偿)

1 为 the strategy the argument assess, 2 为 conclusion (还有一个选项很混淆, 没有完全的把握

1。汽车保险和防盗装置 前面是措施后面是支持这个措施的证据 @

供参考附: 我选前一段是提出策略, 后一端是策略的依据。

@我选一是策略, 二是结果, 也可能是这末做的原因。

@我选了前面是个方案, 然后给出方案的评估办法

an insurer got a bad business result for an auto policy because so many thefts. The insurer have no way to deal with the theft, so (decide to give discount to the auto owner whose car equipped with anti-theft device) Therefore, many auto go to buy anti-theft device. (because anti-theft device is useful for) so the insurer will get a good business.

A.The former is a position the author wants to defend and the later is an evidence to support the position.

B.The former is a position the author wants to challenge and the later is its evidence to oppose to it 第一句话是 Strategy, 第二句话是 Assumption 还是 Evidence

evidence 只是起加强作用, 而 assumption 是必要条件, 也就是如果 assumption 不成立的话, 结论就无法成立。

这种题应该首先搞清楚原来提干的逻辑思路, 到底哪里是结论, 哪里是论据。

原题的思路是: 问题的出现 (got a bad business result) ——》提出策略 (give discount to the auto owner whose car equipped with anti-theft device, 这个策略附带一个小结论即 many auto go to buy anti-theft device) ——》提出原理 (because anti-theft device is useful) ——》得到结论 (insurer will get a good business)。

要注意的是提干的结论是 insurer will get a good business, anti-theft device is useful 在这里是 EVIDENCE, 表明策略有用, 所以 get a good business, 它不是一个 ASSUMPTION, 因为即便 anti-theft device is NOT useful, 也不能得出 insurer will NOT get a good business (例如说不定小偷最近胆小了, 不敢怎么偷了呢)。

如果把题目里的结论 so the insurer will get a good business 改成 so the strategy is useful, 那 anti-theft device is useful 就是一个 ASSUMPTION。

个人体会 evidence 和 assumption 都有针对性, 题目里往往有好几个结论 (大结论和小结论),

要分清到底是 evidence 还是 assumption, 就要搞清它是针对哪一个而言, 可能它对某个小结论是前提, 但对大结论却只是 evidence, 而不是 assumption。

(1、就是保险公司 (意识到不可能自己去降低偷车事件的发生), 那么为了...他们就(采取了装...)后面现原来机经。

我选前一部分是作都排除 (rule out a possible alternation) 他因, 然后提供一个可能有用的办法:

2、BF, 保险公司那个, 黑体子是 insurance company knows it can to prevent the theft, 另一段是 insurance company plans to set up 防盗系统。我选的是 the first part rules out a possibility, the second part is a strategy that the latter half of the paragraph assesses

3、保险公司由于车辆保险索赔人多而亏本, 所以提出给(那些在车辆上安防盗装置人的保险打折), 因为(装了防盗装置的车辆不会被偷).BF)

4. 有人说人类造成了鹿数量的减少。(但是黑熊也起到了重要作用)。

那个鹿和熊的题的变异。第一句话(即黑体)普遍认为 XXX, however, 怎么怎么的, 说前面提出的有问题。我选的是 E, 即要 challenge 的 evidence. ?

附: 鹿

有人说人类造成了鹿数量的减少。(但是黑熊也起到了重要作用)。科学家在黑熊的死尸中发现了鹿的尸体, 充分表明了黑熊以鹿为食。选项 (1) 黑体部分是主要论点 就选这个。迷惑选项有黑体部分提供了一个要解释的现象。其他的选项可轻松排除。

bf 题: 猎人说一直来说鹿的数量减少是由于过度猎杀是不恰当的, (真正的原因是黑熊的出现很大程度上造成了路数量减少), 后面一堆证明说熊是真正的凶手。

如果按照第一个版本的第三种说法来说, 个人认为黑体字部分就是论点。

版本二: Boldface 英国某地区因为狩猎的增多使(deer 的数量急剧减少), 同时考察发现以 deer 为生的 bear 的数量也急剧减少。因此可以判断, 要保护 deer 的数量, 就必须严禁狩猎。

我选的是支持本段的结论。

版本三: 开头就提出一个 conclusion, 说 deer 由于 A 到时, 《其实 another B 才是》...问《》的作用。

偶觉得版本二那个是 conclusion, 版本三太简略了, 不太懂, the evidence to challenge the conclusion 吗?

5. 科学家的 bf 题:

传统认为科学家那些 creative 的发明要在 40 岁前发明出来。后来 however, (有个 finding 说其实大部分在 40 岁后)。。。。然后就说了在 40 岁后的原因不是因为什么什么 (而是因为什么什么)。我选了第一个是 evidence to support the explanation; 第二个是 explanation (虽然答案有点怪, 但其他的我觉得更怪——水平不足, 大家如果碰到还是重新考虑一下比较好) 觉得还是第一个是结论, 第二个是论据来 support

Scientists typically do their most creative work before the age of forty. It is commonly thought that this happens because aging by itself brings about a loss of creative capacity. However, a study has found that almost all scientists who produce highly creative work beyond the age of forty entered their fields late and less than a dozen years before their creative breakthroughs. Since creative breakthroughs by scientists under forty also generally occur within a dozen years of the scientist's entry into the field, the study's finding strongly suggests that the real reason why scientists over forty rarely produce highly creative work is not due to age but rather because most have spent too long in their fields. support

版本二: BF: 科学家到了 40 不再 Creative 的哪道

科学家过了 40 就不 creative . 但有证据证明有很多科学家过了 40 还能 remain creative,但是这些科学家过了 40 还能 creative 的原因是他们入行的时间向后推迟了.

前一句是反对作者观点的证据,后一句是作者补充支持的原因

版本 3:

above 40 的科学家的 creativity 的 BF(我的观点, BF 不象 gre 的 BF 难辨别, 没什么 facts 与 evidences, premise, pre-premise 的区别等等, 此中题目不需理解详细内容,只要把关键转折词, 如 however, but, 和标志观点的 so, therefore, not 别漏掉, 基本好解决)

现象 (Scientists typically do their most creative work before the age of forty) -> Explanation 1 (It is commonly thought that this happens because aging by itself brings about a loss of creative capacity) -> Evidence 1 (However, a study has found that almost all scientists who produce highly creative work beyond the age of forty entered their fields late and less than a dozen years before their creative breakthroughs.) -> Evidence 2 (Since creative breakthroughs by scientists under forty also generally occur within a dozen years of the scientist's entry into the field) -> Conclusion / Explanation 2 (the study's finding strongly suggests that the real reason why scientists over forty rarely produce highly creative work is not due to age but rather because most have spent too long in their fields).

Explanation 1 是对现象的一种解释, 但是是全文所反对的解释。

Evidence 1 是削弱 Explanation 1, 支持最后 Conclusion 的。

Evidence 2 是直接支持 Conclusion.

Conclusion 是全文结论所在, 也是对现象的另一种解释。

evidence---conclusion, 由事实推结论: 归纳过程

conclusion---explanation, 由结论找解释: 演绎过程

"finding 说其实大部分在 40 岁后"这个 finding, 应该当作事实来理解(?), 所以是 evidence. 而(因为什么什么)作为 explanation 似乎没有异议(?). 我觉得, 中间缺少 conclusion 把它们连起来. 猜想, 就是。。。。。的话. 问题: 如何判定"finding 说其实大部分在 40 岁后"到底是个事实依据呢? 还是主观色彩浓一点的 conclusion?

我觉得判断是否是 CONCLUSION 也要结合全局的意思来看, 一个 however 就给出了作者真正的观点, 而后面的都是在补充解释为什么这个观点成立. 所以我认为 conclusion.

scientists typically do their most creative work before the age of forty.--> evidence 1

it is commonly thought that this happens because aging by itself brings about a loss of creative capacity. --> mid-conclusion

however, a study has found that almost all scientists who produce highly creative work beyond the age of forty entered their fields late and less than a dozen years before their creative breakthroughs. --> evidence 2

since creative breakthroughs by scientists under forty also generally occur within a dozen years of the scientist's entry into the field, --> evidence 3

the study's finding strongly suggests that the real reason why scientists over forty rarely produce highly creative work is not due to age but rather because most have spent too long in their fields. ---> conclusion

evidence 1 supports mid-conclusion

evidence 2 and evidence 3 together support the conclusion.

the conclusion is contradict with mid-conclusion.

6. 建议把 property tax 改成收 XX, (a system xxx 3%的 sale tax xxxx.)但是有 critist 反对 xxxxxxxx. 这些反对是有一定道理的。(whereas,xxxxxx(抱歉, 实在想在不起这句话是怎么

说的了))。最后好象是说这个计划还是可行的吧。实在记不得了。非常希望后来者补充, 这题我花了足足有五分钟。还是没做出来, 先项特别搞, 当时弄得我满头大汗。肯定是做错了, 马上又给我来了一道 BF,

※※附以往机经:

关于 funding plan , previously by the tax of property, now by the tax of three percent sale. The critics (blabla...their opinion),the author thinks they are right on this points. But.....(the sale will rise substantially).

1、JJ: A 市废除 property tax (注意没提 sales tax) 去 SUPPORT school,反对者如潮说如何如何 (不重要的一些废话), 但是这种反对无理, 其实 sales tax 就可以 support school 了, since 2、一个城市(决定取消 property tax , and use sales tax) to fund its education systems. 一堆人提出反对意见,说什末钱不够. (some big chain stores are looking to invest in this city, and the sales tax charged is 6%, is enough for funding the school)

版本一:

政府为了一个问题采取了一个什么政策, (但这个政策不一定是最有效的。)跟着列举了一些缺点。(其他解决这个问题的政策不会比这个政策耗费更多的资源), 所以这个政策不必要。

版本二:

Officer said.....(many evidence described) so.....(boldface), thus, this conclusion is false (boldface) because..... (many evidence described)

解答: The first is the conclusion the officer opposes, and the second is the conclusion of the officer.

@供参考附: 第一个黑体是 a 的结论 (或者说 b 所反驳的), 第二个黑体是 b 的 position.

我遇到的是第二个版本, 是说政府改变税收政策来解决教育资金的问题。

A 城要通过提高 3%购物税的方式为当地的中学收钱。批评家说如何如何, 黑体(这个结论是有道理的)。但是, 一些人 ARGUE 说, 黑体(因为一个大公司要在 A 城建一大的购物中心, 并且可以把邻城的人都吸引过来), 所以还是可以征到钱的

非常之长, 要有耐心读下去。a 先给出一个什么 office 的若干表现, (得出其效率低的结论), b (反驳), 给出原因。 第一个黑体是 a 的结论 (或者说 b 所反驳的), 第二个黑体是 b 的 position。// I agree that the first BF is the conclusion of A. But don't you think the second BF is the evidence of the B to support b's position, which is "所以还是可以征到钱的"?

我想 "which is "所以还是可以征到钱的"?" 是指增税后还是可以赚钱。

SHELL 找的版本很好玩, 有的是增税来融资, 有的是减税来融资, 而且黑体的部分也不太一样, 可见这道题是 ETS 的至爱啊~

关于 GWBUSHmm 所讨论的版本, 我认为第一个是 the conclusion the officer opposes, 第二个是 the reasoning to support the officer's policy

7. BF: 先说了一堆罗嗦的话, 说博物馆怎样保护一种珍贵的油画 (博物馆馆长说如果室内温度高, 就要。。。) 于是。。。 (那么。。。), however。。。

我的答案是: 第一部分是作者要反对的结论的假设条件, 第二部分是这个结论。“那么”里是一个要被 however 反对的结论?

BF: Someone propose a very strict law. BUT THIS DOESN'T HELP TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF CRIMES. because these people who commits crime twice or more are so old that it is meaningless to put them in the jail. AND IF WE PUT THEM IN THE JAIL,THERE ARE LESS ROOM TO HOLD THOSE YOUNG CRIMINALS,who need more strict laws. 第二题第一个是作者的结论, 第二个是加强结论。

8. BF (非常长, 满屏) Newton developed new concept and technique, another person *** also

written a kind of book that develop the concept and technique independently... Some people argues that....., and(since). The traditional view is false, however. More caution is called for. (Newton's book only limited to bla bla...)

I choose: The first is the evidence of the argument the author criticized, the second is the evidence to support the author's own conclusion. 但是有一个地方不太清楚就是 Some people argues that..... 这些人 argue 的是什么, 是和作者的观点相同呢还是相反?

9. 环保组织希望农民卖地的那题

※※附以往机经:

版本一:

BF 题: 环保组织建议买农民地。但农民只会卖给出价最高的房地产商, 房地产商会开发土地并影响环保。答案: 先说 argument 要 contend to be ineffective 的问题, 然后说出最后结果

版本二:

boldface: 环保专家准备向农民买土地, 但竞争不过 developer, 所以土地还是会被开发。有点像几经, 但不全一样, 而且有 2 个选项巨搞, 我徘徊了很久, 选了一个其它的选项。

10. 医院是否歧视没有保险的人 (3)

附以往机经:

BF: 市政官员: 有人批评医院对有无保险的病人区别对待, (这是不对的云云), (因为什么什么) 题干很长, 但答案很明显。

版本二:

BF: CITY OFFICER: 有 INSURE 的病人在医院受到的待遇明显比没有 INSURE 的病人高, 这是符合常理的。有 CRITICS 说: 这种做法 UNFAIR。(此句 BF) 但是这种 CRITICS 是不对的 (BF) 后面还有内容, 没看, 不影响做题。问此两句话分别的作用。(前一句是 CITY OFFICER 反对的论点; 后一句是提供反对 HOSPITAL CRITICS 的 CONCLUSION, 大意如此)

我觉得主要搞清楚谁和谁对立。

观点 1——待遇高合乎常理

观点 2——待遇高 unfair

第一句是 support 观点 2; 也是与观点 1 相对立的

第二句是与观点 2 对立; 也是与观点 1 同一阵线。

11. 罗马发现一文物

黑体题原来认为 A 国的文字来源于 B 国。最近一项研究发现 (A 国人的字有些是从左往右写的, 有些是从右往左写的)。但是我们知道 (B 国人的字从来都是从左往右写的), 所以 A 国的问题不是从 B 国来的。

版本二: 证明 xx 是在 8 世纪出现的, 但是实际上 xx 的出现至少可以提前 2 个世纪, (文物的文字有从左到右和从右到左的), 而 8 世纪以后的文字都是从左到右的, (罗马人想 p 人学习文化, 用了两个世纪学了他们的从左到右), ...

the first is the evidence to support the argument, the second is the assumption

另外一个版本: 某些考古文物显示, 某部落写字时从左到右的顺序是在 8000B.C. 出现的, significantly, (保存资料显示有从左到右的也有从右到左的,) 这种说法关系到对古文物的考察, (因为除非此部落中间有两千年 (从左右兼用到发现 8000BC 的文物) 没有用从左到右的资料否则不可能。

Greek 文字起源, 说发现的最早的文字记录大概在 B.C.1600 年, 但作者认为 SHOULD BE AT LEAST 200YEARS EARLIER THAN THAT DATE, 因为书写的方向有左到右, 右到左都有, 又说 PXXXX 的文字也是这样的什么什么, 接下来的内容我也没整明白, 望其他网友补充,

这道题我看以后定会常考。

我觉得说它是 S U P P O R T 是从作用来说的，和 E V I D E N C E 并不冲突。

我觉得两个都是 E V I D E N C E，共同推导最后结论用的。

12. bf 新题型:

新题型出在这里，有一道 BF，只有一个黑体部分，我在原来的 JJ 里没见过，不知大家见过没有？不过题不难，选项有点搞，具体如下：

血液含氧量，(给出定义)，对人体是很关键的。某某公司生产富氧水(就是含氧气的水)，号称对人有好处，可以补充血液含氧量。但这个说法是不对的，《因为人体血液吸收氧气的唯一途径是通过肺》。问下面哪个选项能和以上黑体部分起同样作用？

C) 人们在运动时，血液里的含氧量已经足够了

E) 那些大牛运动员，他们不喝这个富氧水，一样创造世界记录

这到题目当初有争议的：

BF, 讲的是一种 SUPER OXY 饮料能提供血液所需要的物质，建议在 GYM 内销售以配合 EXERCISE。黑体字是：血液所需要的这种物质只能通过肺吸收来提供。问哪句和黑体字起相同作用。选人们在运动时产生的这种物质已经超过血液所需要的量了

jj(BF):有人生产出一种新药，可以增加吸氧量，于是就有人说会好卖。问那个可起同样作用：

前人机警误导：应是 bloodstream 里的含氧量就太多吸收不了。

第一个版本的题目，其实不算 B F，只是削弱题的变形。E 这个答案，涉及特殊人群，不能排除特殊人群本身有特殊情况，所以不如 C 这个答案好。

而第二个版本，我认为和第一个版本的答案并不冲突，是从两方面来说的，不一定会同时出现，一定要有取舍的话，第二个版本的答案更好。

我上 XDF 时这道题是在费费的最新题里面的。他讲过这道题的，答案是选 C。

因为 C 是起解释结论的作用，和原文黑体字一样，而 E 是他因削弱作者反对的结论。

13. Some people are proposing the application of a new type of film on the surface of airplane. The reason for using the film instead of the old style of paint is that while the airplane is in maintaince, nothing can be done before the paint is dried. However (if apply the new film, other tasks can be done at the same time.) It will improve the work cycle. (Especially, the new film is not more expensive than the old paint.) Therefore, the use of such film should be encouraged.

A) The first BF is the benefit cited. the second BF is also the benefit. (WRONG)

C) The first BF is the benefit cited. The second BF is denied the counter argument. (Yes)

结论应该是 the use of such film should be encouraged. Counter argument 是隐含在题中的，就是 more expensive than the old paint.

My understanding is "is not more expensive" doesn't mean it's cheaper. Therefore, it's not always a benefit, if they are the same price.

14. Boldface.一个调查比较 M 公司的纺织机 (mill) 生产的纱 (yarn) 与 C 公司生产的纱的质量。发现 M 公司生产的纱不仅缺陷少而且较长。他们发现 (M 公司在开始生产前对原材料的检验比 C 公司严格得多)，所以他们认为这种 treatment 造成了差异。After all,(也可能是 M 公司的原材料本身就比 C 公司的要好)。我选第一句是 evidence 支持作者反对的结论。第二句是用来 impair 该结论的。

观点：材料检验造成差异 第一个：支持，加强 第二个：削弱。

我觉得作者是骑墙派，好象认为两边观点都有道理，并没明确哪一个。两个黑体字部分分别支持两边的观点。

15.BF: A kind of element does harm to worker's eye. (The employer should take measures to control this phenomenon.) The employer refutes that it is not so serious cause when it occurs, it is

not late to control it. (But usually it is too late to notice that it has happened.)

Answer. The first is a position the arguer presented. The second is the reason to support the arguer's position.

16. 政府决定减少路边 BILLBOARD 的数量, 但由于 (求登广告的数目增加和 BILLBOARD 的数目减少), ... (广告公司的利润不会减少只会增加,) IN ADDITION, 大的广告公司会赢利, 而小的广告公司会有可能 RULE OUT FROM THE MARKET. (我选 E, EACH OF THEM IS EVIDENCE OF INTERMEDIATE CONCLUSION TO A FURTHER CONCLUSION)

1 是 EVIDENCE, 2 是 MID-CONCLUSION.

the second is conclusion rather than mid-conclusion. because it is not related to what is "in addition". 欢迎指正! 再说, 什么事 mid-conclusion 的准确定义啊?

mid-conclusion 首先是一个 CONCLUSION, 它不是客观事实, 需要由题目所给出的条件做一定的推论; 其次, 它不是最终的 CONCLUSION, 对于最终结论而言, 它只是一个条件。

17. BF: 去年就业人数增加了。那么, 今年就业人数会增加吗? (It is true that 只有在现有企业提供了更多职务或更多企业成立时, 就业人数才会增加。)今年, 现有企业提供的职位虽然增加, 但速度小于去年。(同时, 今年新建企业的数量已经减少, 而且平均企业需求人数并未明显增加。)所以, 今年就业人数不会增加。

The first is the truth that is acknowledged as the basis for the judgment of a criticism, the second is the evidence for the judgment of the criticism.

第一个应该是与总观点“就业人数不会增加”对立的观点把? 我觉得不是。应该是一个 truth/evidence, 作为让步论证的基础。第一个是让步论证用的 EVIDENCE, 第二个是 SUPPORT 结论的 EVIDENCE。

18. BF, 警察局长说要采用新的政策, 因为去年用了新的政策后本市犯罪率大幅下降。他又说, 有人反对该提议 It is objected by someone 【that there is overall decrease in crime rate in last 3 years throughout the country】and that ... 好像说应为全国犯罪率下降所以本市犯罪率下降, 不是由于新的政策。这段也可能是别的意思, 没太读懂。【But if we implement the new policy, it will further decrease the all country's crime rate, include that of our city.】问两段作用。论点是支持实行新政策。

第一个是驳斥的观点, 第二个是支持的观点。//第一个是作者反对的结论的 EVIDENCE, 第二个是 SUPPORT 作者的结论。

19. BF 题: About the population of a certain ancient village. CENSUS RECORD SHOULD BE COMPLETE DURING 16CENTURY, 但是那个时期正好有一种类似人头税的东西, 所以村民肯定会隐瞒实际人口。THEREFORE THE DECLINE SHOWED IN THE RECORD IS NOT PROPERLY THE TRUE SITUATION AT THAT TIME. 问两部分黑体的关系

两个对立的观点

THEREFORE THE DECLINE SHOWED IN THE RECORD IS NOT PROPERLY THE TRUE SITUATION AT THAT TIME.

The last sentence is absolutely the CONCLUSION and everybody agrees. The problem lies on the role of first BF.

CENSUS RECORD SHOULD BE COMPLETE DURING 16CENTURY. By looking at the "SHOULD BE" in the sentence, we know it cannot be evidence, only a 推测, So, it could be assumption or midconclusion, but assumption should support the conclusion (the second BF), it's not. So it can only be mid-conclusion, a 观点 that is contradictive to the final conclusion(Second BF).

I disagree they are absolutely opposite, but they both are indeed evidences to support. Why census complete + hiding number =>census is not accurate. 我觉得前面的黑体对象是一个让步，意思是本来调查应该是完整有效的。My meaning is the first one is also a support. Why, because census is complete and people hid the number. In other words, if the census is not accurate, even people hid numbers, we can't conclude that the 'THEREFORE THE DECLINE SHOWED IN THE RECORD IS NOT PROPERLY THE TRUE SITUATION AT THAT TIME.'.