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一些备考心经,希望能帮到你们	
强推大神 wudiyeah 做的 GWD 和 prep 题目模考软件	
关于逻辑复习的方法	
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1.【黑脸】海底生物减少

V1

逻辑 bold face 一个是 prep 里的还是什么,就说低温冰面不是导致海底底层生物死亡的直接原因,是间接原因,因为低温导致食物减少,但海底底层温度不变

考古

V1

BF 题直接原文呈现 BF 部分就是下面题中 BF 部分,连接词的位置就是我下面放的位置,十分肯定说的是古生物学家对之前一种理论的回应,那种理论认为在考古中发现,在海洋底部生活的一些生物在某一时期出现了大量的死亡,这一时期正好赶上了 ice age,所以认为海洋底部生物的大量减少是因为被冻死的,however,海洋底部的温度变化非常小,nevertheless, ice age 导致生物冻死可能是一个导致海底生物大量死亡的一个间接原因。研究发现,海底生物大量吃的一种 plankton 是生活在海洋的 surface 的,他们在海洋的表层会因为 ice age 而冻死。他们的尸体会降到海底,所以不是因为 ice age 导致海底动物的大量减少死亡,因为它根本不会冻死海底动物。

问以上两处 bf 是什么作用,我选的是 1 是古生物学家用来反驳一个假说的例子,2 是古生物学家证明自己观点的 evidence 大家仔细读题,(大概这个意思)很绞。。。

老 prep

Paleontologist: About 2.8 million years ago, many species that lived near the ocean floor suffered substantial population declines. These declines coincided with the onset of an ice age. The notion that cold killed those bottom-dwelling creatures outright is misguided, however; temperatures near the ocean floor would have changed very little. **Nevertheless, the cold probably did cause the population declines, though indirectly.** any bottom-dwellers depended for food on plankton, small organisms that lived close to the surface and sank to the bottom when they died. **Most probably, the plankton suffered a severe population decline as a result of sharply lower temperatures at the surface, depriving many bottom-dwellers of food.**

In the paleontologist's reasoning, the two portions in **boldface** play which of the following roles?

- (A) The first introduces the hypothesis proposed by the paleontologist; the second is a judgment offered in spelling out that hypothesis (Answer)
- (B) The first introduces the hypothesis proposed by the paleontologist; the second is a position that the paleontologist opposes.
- (B) The first introduces the hypothesis proposed by the paleontologist; the second is a position that the paleontologist opposes.
- (C) The first is an explanation challenged by the paleontologist; the second is an explanation proposed by the paleontologist.
- (D) The first is a judgment advanced in support of a conclusion reached by the

paleontologist; the second is that conclusion.

(E) The first is a generalization put forward by the paleontologist; the second presents certain exceptional cases in which that generalization does not hold.

2.kitchen magazine

V1

一个牌子,brand 是关于 cook 的一本杂志在考虑是否要把它的名字授权给商家生产相关产品,经过调查发现生产的产品的质量的确很好,但是不能授权。On the one,如果产品失败了,则会影响杂志的声誉,导致订阅量减少,on the other hand,如果成功了,会导致该产品的其他竞争对手减少在该杂志的广告投入。

e 选项是 most,就是最大的广告投入商是厨具制造商

狗主确认是考古 V3 版本

考古

V1

考到了 Prep 08KITCHEN 杂志那题的变体! og 原文内容说这个杂志会收益,但是我考到的原文说这个杂志不会收益附上这个题。

开头有个 consultant 下结论说:如果 license 的话,就会影响该杂志的 revenue 之类的,然后 列举了两个理由: on one hand, ... on the other hand, "licensing the use of its name for products involves some danger, since if the products disappoint consumers, the magazine's reputation suffers"

(我直接摘抄 OG 的原话,这个理由用到了!)(另外一个理由实在是想不起来)问题好像是问的: 这个分析者 based on 什么 assumption?

选项有 OG 里面的 D. Consumers who are not regular readers of Kitchen magazine will be attracted to the cookware by the Kitchen name;记起来还有一个选项是: 这些 cookware 厂家的收益主要来源于 manufacturing(意思就是不是来源于卖产品,而是来源于生产产品)

V2

CR 遇到了那个 KITCHEN MAGAZINE 的变体题目

Kitchen magazine plans to license the use of its name by a line of cookware. For a magazine, licensing the use of its name for products involves some danger, since if the products disappoint consumers, the magazine's reputation suffers, with consequent reductions in circulation and advertising. and competitors of the product advertised in the magazine would not tend to use such a magazine as marketing method. then what is the assumption.

i think it might be few customers would not buy such products advertised in the magazine V3

Kitchen magazine plans to license the use of its name by a line of cookware.For a magazine,题中还加了一句虽然杂志对那个厨具已经做了评估而且质量很好,但授权是有风险的。一方面 licensing the use of its name for products involves some danger, since if the products disappoint consumers, the magazine's reputation suffers, with consequent reductions in circulation and advertising. and competitors of the product advertised in the magazine would not tend to use such a magazine as marketing method. then what is the assumption. 但是答案变了

A。授权收的费用比广告收入高

- B。大部分看杂志的顾客同意杂志对制造商的评估
- D。。无关的一个
- C,不定杂志的人会被杂志的名字吸引了去看厨具
- E。在 KITCH 上做广告的是厨具制造商

V4

问削弱

Prep 原题

Kitchen magazine plans to license the use of its name by a line of cookware. For a magazine, licensing the use of its name for products involves some danger, since if the products disappoint consumers, the magazine's reputation suffers, with consequent reductions in circulation and advertising. However, experts have evaluated the cookware and found it superior to all other cookware advertised in Kitchen. Therefore, Kitchen can collect its licensing fee without endangering its other revenues.

The argument above assumes which of the following?

- A. No other line of cookware is superior to that which will carry the Kitchen name.
- B. Kitchen will not license the use of its name for any products other than the line of cookware.
- C. Makers of cookware will not find Kitchen a less attractive advertising vehicle because the magazine's name is associated with a competing product.
- D. Consumers who are not regular readers of Kitchen magazine will be attracted to the cookware by the Kitchen name.
- E. Kitchen is one of the most prestigious cooking-related magazines.

3.澳大利亚和曾相连的岛的鱼叉

V1

考古

V1

还有一个是以前海平面比较低,澳大利亚和一个什么地方连着,后来水位变高了,然后之后大家不相往来,后来什么什么的, 发现澳大利亚用的一个捕鱼的工具那个地方没有,问assumption

V2

Australia 和一个岛在冰川期由于海水水位低,是连在一起的,Australian 和岛上居民文明应该发展一致。但是在 8000BC 时 glacial period 已经结束海水已经断绝两地交通形成海峡,而且那时 Australian 和岛民都不可能造出穿过那么大的海峡的船。近来,考古发现一种古代australian 捕鲸的工具,而在岛没有发现,因此断定此鱼叉是 Australian 在 8000BC 后发明的。

问 assumption

我答岛民不会丢弃原来学会的东西

V3

说澳大利亚旁边有个岛,最早跟 Mainland 是连着的,后来大约在 800BC 的时候被分开了,并且形成的海峡足够宽以至于当时没有水路工具可以连接两地的往来。后来人们发现,在 mainland 的渔民用一种 fishhook, 在那小岛上从未被发现过。因而推出, 这种 fishhook 是 800BC 以后在大陆上发明的。

间 assumption

个人答案:在 800BC 之前,岛和大陆没有其他的 geographic barrier 阻止两地的往来 V4

一个T开头的人种所在地以前和澳大利亚是相连的,后来海平面上升就把澳土著和T分开了,并且这些人没办法到达另一块土地,后来欧洲的航海者到达了这里(澳土著的还是T的我忘了),发现澳土著用 fishhook, T 有 fishhook 但不用来抓鱼(拿来抓鸟不成…),给出一个观点大概意思是为什么T有这东西不用,然后问你那种情况能 support 该观点

4.英国精英大学录取与名字

V1

经过调查,英国精英大学录取的人的名字都有些特别,是中间有缩写还是怎么的。但是这并不能说明这些精英大学录取的时候有 biased 问解释

因为英国很多人的名字都是那样的(中间有缩写还是怎么)

考古

V1

一个研究发现在英国,大多被 elite 大学录取的人的名字的第一个字母是 26 个字母的前一半,所以学者发现这存在 bias,一个 bias 是在 admission 中,比如 documents store 的顺序,一个 bias 是在给学生按姓名字母顺序在教室里安前后顺序排座位,但是实际上在 admission 中的 bias 是不存在的,问 support

- (1) 英国大部分人的名字第一个字母是 26 个字母的前一半
- (2) 这个研究考虑的是 regional 数据,不在英国所有数据中考察,(类似的一个,我记不太清了)
- (3) 忘了

5.摩托车厂商对忠实客户做调查

V1

考到一个摩托车厂商,为了要创新赚钱,就想办法研究新车型,然后厂家就去给忠实客户做调查,问他们想要什么车型。Weaken

选忠实客户已经买了他们最钟意的车型(言外之意不会提出什么创新的建设性意见)

考古

V1

有一个摩托车制造商希望制造出一些更好的模型来吸引更多人来买,于是他们就针对他们的 loyal customer 的需求做了一个调查。(细节不确定但是大概意思就是这样)问 weaken 选项:

- 1) 这个摩托车生产商之前已经设计(还是生产)过这些 loyal customer 喜欢的模型了(我选这个但不确定)
- 2) 这个生产商之前从来没有咨询过 loyal customer
- 3) 这些 loyal customer 只买他们喜欢的车型(好像是不确定)