更新日志

07.19 20:16　更新至 4
07.20 7:20　　　更新至 7
07.21 17:25 更新至 12 更新频率表 且与 5.6 月寂静标题统一
07.22 22:46　　更新至 18 更新频率表
07.23 7:40　　　更新至 20 更新频率表 第五题考古
07.24 10:30　　更新至 24 更新频率表
07.25 18:43　　更新至 26 更新频率考
07.26 8:22　　　更新至 27 更新频率表
07.27 8:19　　　更新至 28 更新频率表
07.28 7：40　　　更新频率表

频数表

题目	出现次数
1 手机稀有金属	2
2 健身中心建游泳池	1
3 Cookbook 公司开图书馆	1
4 软件公司临时工	3
5. 老板以前是 star	1
6. 提高地铁载客量	1
7. 服装店和音乐店	8
8. 校医院私立医院对比	2
9. Helios	2
10. Smartpro	1
11. 减少新航班	4
12. 奢侈化妆品公司	2
13. 摩托车公司生产线	2
14. bookSTORE 要不要给畅销书打折	1
15. 摩托公司收购	1
16. 轮胎公司	1
17. organic food station	2
18. 健身器材和杂志	2
19. 工作建议	1
20. 小岛举办国际比赛	2
21. 投资股票还是房地产	2
22. 环境条令	2
23. HR 腰围业绩下滑负责	1
24. 开连锁药店	2
25. 大超市和当地小店	1
26. CEO 建议	1
27. luxury hotel	2
28. 轮胎公司	1

第一宗罪:无因果联系

The author commits a fallacy of causal oversimplification. The line of the reasoning is that
because A occurred before B, the former event is responsible for the latter. (The author uses
the positive correlation between A and B to establish causality. However, the fact that A
coincides with B does not necessarily prove that A caused B.) But this is fallacious reasoning
unless other possible causal explanations have been considered and ruled out. For example,
perhaps C is the cause of these events or perhaps B is caused by D.

第二宗罪 Insufficient-sample

The evidence the author provides is insufficient to support the conclusion drawn from it. One
example is logically unsounded to establish a general conclusion (The statistics from only a few
recent years are not necessarily a good indicator of future trends), unless it can be shown that
A1 is representative of all A. It is possible that.... In fact, in face of such limited evidence, the
conclusion that B is completely unwarranted.

第三宗罪: 错误类比 (based on a false analogy)<横向>

The argument rests on the assumption that A is analogous to B in all respects. This assumption