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1. Nearly one in three subscribers to Financial Forecaster is a millionaire, and over half are in top management. Shouldn't you subscribe to Financial Forecaster now? A reader who is neither a millionaire nor in top management would be most likely to act in accordance with the advertisement's suggestion if he or she drew which of the following questionable conclusions invited by the advertisement? (A) Among finance-related periodicals, Financial Forecaster provides the most detailed financial information. (B) Top managers cannot do their jobs properly without reading Financial Forecaster. (C) The advertisement is placed where those who will be likely to read it are millionaires. (D) The subscribers mentioned were helped to become millionaires or join top management by reading Financial Forecaster. (E) Only those who will in fact become millionaires, or at least top managers, will read the advertisement. Questions 2-3 are based on the following. Contrary to the charges made by some of its opponents, the provisions of the new deficit-reduction law for indiscriminate cuts in the federal budget are justified. Opponents should remember that the New Deal pulled this country out of great economic troubles even though some of its programs were later found to be unconstitutional. 2. The author's method of attacking the charges of certain opponents of the new deficit-reduction law is to (A) attack the character of the opponents rather than their claim

(B) imply an analogy between the law and some New Deal programs
(C) point out that the opponents' claims imply a dilemma (D)
show that the opponents' reasoning leads to an absurd conclusion
(E) show that the New Deal also called for indiscriminate cuts in the
federal budget 3. The opponents could effectively defend their
position against the author's strategy by pointing out that (A) the
expertise of those opposing the law is outstanding (B) the lack of
justification for the new law does not imply that those who drew it up
were either inept or immoral (C) the practical application of the new
law will not entail indiscriminate budget cuts (D) economic troubles
present at the time of the New Deal were equal in severity to those
that have led to the present law (E) the fact that certain flawed
programs or laws have improved the economy does not prove that
every such program can do so 4. In Millington, a city of 50,000
people, Mercedes Pedrosa, a realtor, calculated that a family with
Millington's median family income, \$28,000 a year, could afford to
buy Millington's median-priced \$77,000 house. This calculation
was based on an 11.2 percent mortgage interest rate and on the
realtor's assumption that a family could only afford to pay up to 25
percent of its income for housing. Which of the following
corrections of a figure appearing in the passage above, if it were the
only correction that needed to be made, would yield a new
calculation showing that even incomes below the median family
income would enable families in Millington to afford Millington's
median-priced house? (A) Millington's total population was
45,000 people. (B) Millington's median annual family income was

\$27,000. (C) Millington ' s median-priced house cost \$80,000. (D) The rate at which people in Millington had to pay mortgage interest was only 10 percent. (E) Families in Millington could only afford to pay up to 22 percent of their annual income for housing. 5.

Psychological research indicates that college hockey and football players are more quickly moved to hostility and aggression than are college athletes in noncontact sports such as swimming. But the researchers ' conclusion that contact sports encourage and teach participants to be hostile and aggressive is untenable. The football and hockey players were probably more hostile and aggressive to start with than the swimmers. Which of the following, if true, would most strengthen the conclusion drawn by the psychological researchers?

(A) The football and hockey players became more hostile and aggressive during the season and remained so during the off-season, whereas there was no increase in aggressiveness among the swimmers. (B) The football and hockey players, but not the swimmers, were aware at the start of the experiment that they were being tested for aggressiveness. (C) The same psychological research indicated that the football and hockey players had a great respect for cooperation and team play, whereas the swimmers were most concerned with excelling as individual competitors. (D) The research studies were designed to include no college athletes who participated in both contact and noncontact sports (E) Throughout the United States, more incidents of fan violence occur at baseball games than occur at hockey or football games. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com