# ChaseDream GMAT 作文寂静整理(2021/04/21 起)

整理菌: qv0518

最新版地址: https://forum.chasedream.com/thread-1380298-1-1.html

## 2021/04/21 起寂静整理汇总

【原始寂静汇总】2021/04/21 起原始寂静汇总 by Cinderella 灰 https://forum.chasedream.com/thread-1380295-1-1.html

【数学】2021/04/21 起数学(MATH)寂静整理 by ESSENTIALS https://forum.chasedream.com/thread-1380328-1-1.html

【阅读+逻辑】2021/04/21 起阅读(RC)+逻辑(CR)寂静整理 by ESSENTIALS

https://forum.chasedream.com/thread-1380297-1-1.html

【作文】2021/04/21 起作文(AW)寂静整理 by qv0518 https://forum.chasedream.com/thread-1380298-1-1.html

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## 01. 软件临时工(temporary labor)

#### 【本月寂静】

作文是一個 Design 公司要 budget cuts,所以想效仿一間 auto industry 去 replace expensive full-time employees with temporary labor. 只要換掉 25%的 expensive full-time employees 就可以幫助公司 increasing profit. (by booood)

#### 【考古】

V1: Jasetmen Software Design 公司的 budget committee 做了个报告,说在过去三年 made no profit,因此他们打算削减预算。他们借鉴的是 the lead of the auto industry 的做法,把 expensive, full-time 的员工换成 cheaper, temporary 的员工,并且认为就是这种 replacement 的做法挽救了这个 auto industry 的公司。JSD 公司认为临时工没有员工福利,且工资比全职工少,这能给企业带来更高的利润持续的增长。(by slina24)

V2: 一家 computer software 公司 profit 一直不增长,于是想要 cut budget。因为一家 leading auto company 采用的方式是将 full-time employee 替换成 temporary employee。因为 temporary employee 只有大概 half of the payment of full-time,并且不需要 benefit,因此大大的减少了 cost。因为这个 auto industry 的成功,这家公司决定 immediately cut 25% full-time employees 来实现 profit in short term and 。。。。in long term。(by 贾贾 Van)

V3: 说一个 software design company 最近经营状况不好(software computer company experienced profit decline for three years)。然后文中一 manager 提议我们可以效仿一个 auto industry 的做法——replacing some expensive full-time employees to temporary labor. 然后说这个 auto industry 在 cut employee 之后 profit 就上去了。最后说如果我们(software design compamny) follow 这个做法,我们也可以获得 short-term 的 increasing profit 同时还可以保持住对于长期而言。(by <u>JackOriginal</u>)

V4: 说一家 software company 连续三年利润亏损,author 认为这家公司应该 follow the strategy in the auto industry 实行 lay off 来缩减 budget,汽车行业某时期也存在类似情况,于是汽车行业开始用临时工换 full-time employee,因为临时工的工资是 full-time employee 的一半,所以可以大量减少预算。因此这个软件公司如果 switch 25% full time employees to temporary positions,就可以减少预算,来实现 short term profit and stability in longer-term. (by <u>cdakamer</u>)

V5: 作文题目大意是讲有个软件公司准备 switch full time employees to temporary employees。因为全职员工的 COST 高而且还要交员工福利等,而换成临时工后能降低成本。另外 auto industry 的 leading companies 已经这么做了而且收到了很好的效果,所以作为 computer software 公司取得理想效果也是当然的是。所以 the argument suggest 应该把 25%的全职员工换成临时工,这样可以提高 profit.(by feidage111)

V6: software company: the company has not made any profit in the last 3 years. to cut budget, the company should replace full-time employees with temporary labor since the latter is cheaper. this solution has been used in auto industries to improve profit. in this way the company will make profit in the future. (by 口口 零)

#### 参考思路

- 1. inefficient reasoning
- 2. cost-benefit analysis

3. 错误类比等等都可以写

### 构筑提供的参考思路: (by Vhyq)

- 1) 两个行业不能比,一个可能是 labor intensive 所以临时工也能做,软件开发临时 工搞不定所以 没法用
- 2) 错误假设。假设突然成了黑户的码农们还会好好给你写代码,有可能码农们不爽然,后效率就降低了产出就低了,sales 低了所以 profit 也没法高
- 3) 错误因果关系。都变临时工了还实现长期 stability 这个 budget committee 真是可 以领盒饭了, 看到这个 conclusion 我考场上都快笑出来了

## 构筑提供的参考思路: (by Lync)

- 1) 两个行业不可比;
- 2) 可能会增加正式员工的负担,公司可能要额外给正式员工补贴,临时员工的效率不高;
- 3) 利润是个很复杂的东西,有可能原因不在于 cost of labor 而是在于本身的竞争力不高。

#### 构筑提供的攻击点: (by feidage111)

- 1) The success in auto industry does not lead to success in the computer software industry。造成两个行业不同,差异的因素很多。而且除了 switch to tempoary employee 还有可能有其他因素导致 auto industry 提高利润。
- 2) 另外换成临时工有风险,它们不稳定,技能没有全职高,导致效率低。除了换成临时工的策略,公司应该多做培训提高效率、或其他方法等来提高利润

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by Blannnk)

- 1) 类比不当。Software design 应该更需要经验丰富的长期员工从事技术含量较高的设计工作,而自动化生产的那些公司可能用机器就可以了问题不大。
- 2) 因果错误。利润下降可能有更多其他的原因

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by hanhantt)

- 1) 实地全等: 3年前不代表现在
- 2) cost: 临时工虽然便宜但是他们可能水平不够效率低花的时间多, 要雇佣更多的人, cost 更高了
- 3) 类比错误: auto industry 和软件设计明显不是一个行业啊

#### 构筑提供的攻击点: (by MMMichelle0630)

- 1) 这种 switch 不一定能减少 laborcost 可能会增加劳动成本 因为可能要 training 花费钱
- 2) 类比错误两个公司不一样
- 3) profit=revenue-cost 然而收入减少了吗?只减少 cost 不一定可以 make profit

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by 臭老蚊)

- 1) rest on a fault analogy of auto industry with software design industry
- 2) gratuitous assumption that switching to the temoprary labor force will decrease the salary expense and increase the profit. For example, the extra training expense, also the product quality effected, so the sales volume decreased.

## 构筑提供的思路: (by 璇姐姐)

- 1) auto industry 和 software design 没有可比性。
- 2) 就算节约了 labor cost,临时工的熟练度不如长期员工,犯错使公司 inefficient,利润也不一定增加。
- 3) 临时员工流动性大、短期有收益长期也不会使公司稳定。

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by 口口零)

- 1) false analogy
- 2) unfairly assumes there is a causal relationship between

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by Sarah cah)

- 1) auto industry 不能直接和 computer software industry 类比,两者产业性质差异很大,对员工的素质要求也不尽相同,适用于 auto 的 strategy 不一定适用于 software company;
- 2) 无理归因&原因不唯一:即使可以类比,但人家 auto 利润增长了可能主要是其他原因,只是恰好碰上了 full-time 到 part-time 的转变比如经济 booming 了,大家出行对汽车的需求更大了;或者他们公司推出了成本更低性能更好的新车系列;或者是因为他们最初有很大一笔固定成本的投入(比如厂房啊,机器啊),但随着时间推移和规模效应,近几年没有这笔 fixed cost,但享有同样或者更好的营业额;
- 3) 此消彼长: 就算 software company 采取了 full-time 到 part-time 的转变,员工成本是降低了,但也会带来其他负面的影响。比如临时工没有全职工靠谱啊,对公司没有归属感,效率低错误率高,这样得不偿失,可能还会损伤公司的利润;
- 4) 没做 overall 的 cost-benefit 分析啊,成本不止是员工成本,还有其他种类的成本,比如原材料成本/研发成本。如果这些成本上升,抵消了员工成本的降低那也于事无补;还有定价啊,software 领域大家都懂的,推成出新非常快,价格总是越来越低的,所以也有可能是价格的原因导致利润下降 or 停滞不前。(运用 Profit=Revenue-Cost 分析)

## 构筑提供的思路: (by 穆小鸢)

- 1) 调查有效性
- 2) 他因导致其他公司卖得好
- 3) 没有证据证明加入这些特点会提高销量

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by marschen1992)

- 1) 我用的是不当类比(两个工厂有差异,高技术工种,工人数)
- 2) 入不敷出(收入没考虑就说盈利,砍掉的人你补偿得补到破产哈哈)的角度来写。

### 构筑提供的思路:

- 1) software is different from auto industry。人力资源在 software 更重要,auto 大部分 automated 了。software developers take more to train。
- 2) 只考虑了 hire temp worker 的 financial advantage,没有考虑其他方面。可能是便宜,但是 may take multiple temp to replace 1 FTE,total cost might be higher. so productivity needs to be considered as well。
- 3) 质疑了建议,为什么是 25%,是 workforce 的哪个 25%。不同的人对公司影响不一样,希望 provide more evidence。(by AfricanMario)

## 02. 摩托车公司更换广告渠道

#### 【本月寂静】

一家摩托车公司的老板说:在社交媒体上打广告是没有用的。根据一个类似这样网站的调查,90%的人说他们不会被网站上的广告感兴趣。在前些年我们在电视和电台打广告之后,销售量上升了15%。因此我们应该继续在电视和电台上打广告。(by sssssjji)

## 【考古】

V1: Metro Motocycle Company 的 market researcher 向公司管理层(好像是 director of the designing department 也不是 advertising department)提出建议:

"Metro Motorcycle 在 social network website 上面投放的广告没有效果(has no effect on sales),因为根据一个 survey(没说时间和做调查的是谁),90% of the respondents 表示 they had never bought any specific products after watching ads on social network website。作者接着説 advertising through television and radio yield far more sales。去年在 television and radio 上投广告以后,sales of motorcycle rose 15% in the city。所以该 market researcher suggests: in order to make the marketing project more profitable, the company discontinue advertising on social network and spend all ads budget on television and radio ads instead,"(by icemelon)

V2: A memorandum from a marketing researcher of Metro Motorcycles:

The advertisement budget spent on social media websites has no effect on sales. A costumer survey shows that 90% of the participants said they never purchase the product because of the advertisements on the social networking website. In a year, after the company implemented the TV and radio advertisements in the Metro City, the sales of motorcycles increased. Therefore, the company should put all the advertisement budget on TV and radio ads, instead of on social networking website. (by <a href="Chelsea18">Chelsea18</a>)

V3: 一个摩托车公司的 marketing reserach analyst 说: the advertisement budget spent on social media websites has no effect on sales. A costumer survey from one social media websites, 90% of the survey answered said they never purchase the product shown on the website (意思就是他们根本不买或者根本和他们不相关). In a year, after the company implement the TV and radio advertisements in the Metro City, the sales of motorcycles increased. So, the company should put all the advertisement budget on TV and radio ads, instead of on social media website... 大概就是这样. (by H.Qi)

V4: 一家公司认为 online ads 没有 television ads and radio ads 有效(effective)。因为他们做了一个 survey, 90%的 website users 表示他们不会因为网站上有某个产品的广告而去买这个产品。过去一年 里, 这家公司的 online ads 的销售额比 TV 和 radio ads 的销售额少。为了提高利润,这家公司决定 discontinue online ads, increase the investment in TV and radio ads。(by Shinny2015)

V5: 一个 marketing reserach analyst 给 motorcycle company 的 head of advertisement department 的 memo 里说: 我们的 social media website advertising 完全没有起到计划中的作用。从一个 social media website 数据显示 90% survey from the site 说广告没有促使他们去买这个公司的 motorcycle。同时,我们去年在 television 和 radio 上投放了广告,今年的 sales 增长了 15%。所以,我们应该放弃 social media 广告的 budget,把资金投入到 television+radio 的广告中。(by MichelleHY)

Metro Motorcycles change advertisement plan: A article from a researcher of Metro Motorcycles to the head of the marketing department: The advertisement budget spent on social media websites has no effect on

sales. A user survey shows that 90% of the participants said they never purchase the product because of the advertisements on the social networking website. On the contrary, TV and radio advertisements have better effects. In a year , after the company implemented the TV and radio advertisements in the Metro City, the sales of motorcycles increased. Therefore, in order to increase company advertisement profitability, the company should stop spend money on internet advertisement and put all the advertisement budget on TV and radio ads instead . Q: please evaluate the article and the researcher's plan. (by <a href="mailto:sophie2018">sophie2018</a>)

#### 参考思路

- 1. 错误取样: a) 样本选取不够,只有一个; b) 样本不一定具有代表性,未必代表整个 social media 的 group;
- 2. 其他因素: a) 可能整个 industry 在那一年因为一些明星效应或者其它原因导致了 industry 的增长,不一定是因为 TV 广告导致了公司的业绩增长;
- 3. 情况变化:未必广告在 TV 和网站是互斥的,没证明其它方案没这个方案好,也许一半一半可以 达到更好的效果,而不是单一投资广告在一个领域。

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by icemelon)

- 1) survey 的样本不具代表性。可能 respondents 都是穷学生,经常上社交网站又买不起摩托车这种 贵产品。如果公司把广告投放在白领阶层常上的 SNS 上,销量可能会有明显提升。
- 2) oversimplified causual relation. 15% 的销量上涨不一定是因为电视广播广告,可能是因为去年一直在搞促销,大家就都来买。基于的假设:transfer budget to television and radio ads 以后销量会继续上涨。如果移了广告费,今年销量又没涨,公司就方了。。
- 3) 在得出最后结论之前,researcher 需要做 benenfit-cost analysis. 也许电视广播广告费很贵,比 social network 广告贵三倍,但是并不能带来相应的销量增长,这种情况就可能赔钱。
- 4) 原文说销量在城市上涨了 15%,不代表全国销量都上涨 15%,可能 nationwide 销量是下降的,这种情况下不能说电视广播广告起到积极作用。
- 5) 没有证据表明双管齐下不会达到更好的效果。
- 6) 撤掉 SNS 广告有潜在危害,可能没办法吸引一部分潜在客户了。

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by gy 小蜜)

- 1) 只在一个网站上 survey sample 太小。不具有代表性
- 2) sales 增长可能有别的原因 在电视广告播出后可能只是巧合
- 3) 不一定更 profitable 因为广告费用可能会增加很多

#### 构筑的攻击点: (by soul shadow)

- 1) 百分之十的销售增加并不一定来自于广告,很可能是其他原因导致的比如提高了车子的技术
- 2) 以前人们不在意 social network 不代表以后不在意
- 3) 调查可能有误

## 构筑提供的思路: (by <u>鲸 0505</u>)

- 1) 样本不全
- 2) 相关≠因果,可能第三因素导致 sales
- 3) 有第三方案, 结合网站和电视广告

构筑提供的思路: (by penghui zhang)

- 1) small sample size cannot represent all the samples in the pool.
- 2) sales 的增加和电视广播的广告没有任何 causal relationship,也许是巧合。就算有因果关系,那么也有别的因素可以影响 sales 的上升,不止广告一条路。
- 3) profit= sales- cost. 销售上升不等于 profit 增加,也许 sales 的增加不能 cover 成本的 shift,结果还是没钱赚。

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by vickydomi)

- 1) 调查不具有说服力
- 2) 导致销量增长的因素有很多。并不一定只是因为投放电视 radio 广告
- 3) bad plan,转移 budget 投放广告并不一定能导致销量增长,可能 television 广告已经饱和。而且可能有副作用:太多广告还可能引起消费者的反感

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by Zoe-IESE)

- 1) Sample scope, respondent
- 2) Casual relation between advertisement on TV and profits. Insufficientinfor. To prove close relation sales growth and TV advertisement
- 3) ROI. Many factors decides the profitable marketingcampaign

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by Ronβ)

- 1) 调查不充分。一个网站不代表所有消费者。
- 2) 类比错误。M 城情况不代表整个市场。
- 3) 时间外推。即使 M 成代表整个市场,即使 M 城成功了。也不代表未来会成功。

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by sophie2018)

- 1) dubious survey: perhaps responders are not typical/target buyers of Metro Motorcycles;
- 2) false assumption: good sales in Metro city may caused by huge discount in that season;
- 3) Cost-benefit analysis should be preformed here: what if the cost of TV and Radio is prohibitive and can not balance the gains?
- 4) Unpredictable future: there are many factors may stop the company increase profits even ads are well channeled. what if more competition? suppliers goes wrong? machine broke down?

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by luckyfanta)

- 1) 通过样本代表性
- 2) 因果关系
- 3) 未来时间关系来写就行

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by 庄晓曼)

- 1) 可能是别的原因导致 sales increase
- 2) 会不会三个一起投资效果更好
- 3) 作者理所当然认为 sales 增长 profit 就会增长

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by 3180035155)

- 1) survey 的可靠性 (没有讲调查人数, 范围等等)
- 2) 利润不止和 sales 有关(成本高的话会亏)

3) 两种方法不一定可比(有点牵强,我写的没有证据显示这两种方法可比,可能有的人看互联网,有的看电视,基数和影响都不一样)

## 03. Greentree 裁员及与咖啡厅合作

## 【本月寂静】

说的是一个连锁 store 目标客户群大部分是有钱人,他们追求好食物和好服务。 sales 一直挺高,但是 profits 却在 decreasing。为了改善 planmaker 决定①通过每个 store 裁员 10 人,取消 sample 和 display。②为了 offset①的影响,由于 survey 说一个 cafe 连锁和他们顾客群体相似,决定跟他们合作,在每个 store 开一间 cafe,这样吸引更多客户然后就 sales 和 profits 增加(by <u>2linyyl</u>)

## 【考古】

V1: A local chain Greentree Grocers has been experiencing high sales volume but decreasing profit margin. Its customers are wealthy people looking for gourmet food and luxury shopping experience, so it must cut costs without hurting the customers' shopping experience. So it plans to lay off 10 employees per store and eliminate expensive displays and free samples. In addition, to compensate for the loss, it will partner with Cabaree Coffee Cafe to have a coffee shop in each store. This is supported by a recent survey that the Grocers and the Cafe attract similar types of customers. The conclusion is that Greentree Grocers will experience high sales volume as well as high profit margin. (by Doriso801)

V2:Greentree Grocery 是个连锁店,走高端路线的,发现近年的销量虽然上升了,但是 profit 下降了。为了解决这个问题,同时又不影响客户整体的高端体验,这个 chains 决定每家店砍掉 10 位员工,并且撤掉高端产品的展示以及取消小样的赠送。为了弥补这些措施可能造成的负面影响,这个店打算跟一个高档的咖啡店合作,在每个店里加一个这个咖啡店的柜台。因为这个咖啡店的定位跟 Greentree 很像,有调查显示客户群体也类似,所以他们由此推断这一举措还可以为店里带来更多的新客户,进而提高 Greentree 的销量和利润。(by Angeladesany)

V3: 一家叫 Greentree 的公司, sales 达到了顶峰但是 profit 却在下滑,管理层觉得应该要 cut cost 啦,但是公司大部分顾客是高端客户,所以要做到 cut cost 的时候不能让公司形象变 low。然后提出通过 lay off employees in 10 stores and eliminate luxury displays and free samples 来 cut costs。(好像还有一句是为了保持住高端大气上档次的企业形象,还要在店门口摆展览也不什么的,忘了--)。 第二个措施是要 partner with Cabarbet Coffee Cafe,这家咖啡店就在 Greentree 店铺的附近。因为一个 recent survey showed Greentree and Cabarbet 吸引的顾客很相似,所以和这家 cafe 合作可以增加 new customers,继而增加 sales 和 profit。(by m1sswing23)

#### 参考思路:

- 1) 错误因果: 减少 expensive displays and free samples 和裁员不一定能达到 cut cost 的目的; display 吸引高端人群,而 free samples 有可能是带来大量客流; 削减人员开支,裁员有可能导致服务不到位,产生更不好的效果;
- 2) 可疑调查: 文中只说了 a recent survey, 完全没提及 survey 的其他信息比如 sample size;
- 3) 无端假设:可能 Greentree 和 cafe 的 customer 就是同样一群人, cafe 的 customers 已经同时也是 Greentree 的了,和 cafe 合作不能增加 new customer;

4) 因果关系——忽略他因:最近业绩不好也许是因为有 Competitor,或者 market as a whole 不景气。所以减少成本不一定有利。

#### 构筑提供的攻击点: (by yvonne190)

- 1) casuall oversimplication: costs 并不是影响 profits 的唯一因素
- 2) gratuitous assumption: 假设跟咖啡店的顾客是不重合的
- 3) 裁员和取消 xx 的计划可能能减少 costs 但也会减少 sales 所以 profits 不一定增加

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by milkcowWang)

- 1) decline in profit 不一定是 cost 的原因 (有新竞争对手出现, 产品质量下降)
- 2) 减少员工, 取消试吃不会影响客户 experience 的假设错误
- 3) 合作可以吸引新客户的假设错误

## 构筑提供的思路: (by 容天逐梦)

- 1) 裁员使稳定性降低,有伤士气,说不一定会使得员工工作效率降低
- 2) 减少产品展示和样品可能会使顾客难以认识商品的好处,继而影响销售
- 3) 大量地开咖啡小铺可能成本大于利润,而且不一定能吸引顾客

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by 步生烟)

- 1) surveys 不可靠
- 2) 坎人坎 free sample 会有不良影响
- 3) 开 cafe counter 可能入不敷出。

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by dorisinblossom)

- gratuitous assumption: lay off employees and eliminate expensive product displays and free sample may hurt the customer volume, since these customers are attracted by the expensive products and purchase experience.
- 2) unreliable survey
- 3) the open of cafe may not offset the loss of services, but increase costs which ultimately will decrease the profit margin.

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by <u>膜法师攻克 GT</u>)

- 1) 利润减少可能有他因,不一定是成本,而且裁员会降低服务质量,可能会降低销售量。
- 2) 和咖啡馆的目标客户群相同,那么咖啡馆的大部分消费者都是 Grocers 的消费者了,不太可能增加新客户。
- 3) 可能有其他方法提高利润,该方法可能不是最优解。

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by Yuriyam)

- 1) 调查可疑,不知道那个 survey 从哪来的,这个也可以写实地全等,等 cafe 建起来之后不知道还是不是这样
- 2) 他们雇佣人推销不一定会吸引 wealthy consumer,如果他们的店本身就在贫民区 这些有钱人没理由专门来他们这里买东西
- 3) 他们 profit 下降的原因没有说明清楚就有了吸引 wealthy consumer 这个建议

构筑提供的思路: (by <u>lululara</u>)

- 1) 有可能 GG 的 each store 员工有几百几千人,减少 10 个人无法有效降低成本;
- 2) GG 公司的核心业务就是为有钱人提供奢侈品和服务的,如果减少 luxury 产品的供给,那么客户就会流失,利润不会上升。尽管奢侈品成本会高,但是所获得的收益是可以冲抵成本的,并且回报率很高;
- 3) 与咖啡厅合作的话,咖啡厅提供产品单一,来咖啡厅的人有可能就是爱喝咖啡的有钱人,而不一定会考虑 GG store 的东西。

## 构筑提供的思路: (by 花小花 Vivi)

- 1) author 错误的认为了裁员和 eliminate product display and free sample 不会影响顾客体验,因为这些有钱的顾客更在乎购物体验和服务
- 2) 和咖啡店合作可能不会带来更高的利润。首先是因为 survey 不可靠。即使这个 survey 可靠且能证明这个咖啡店和这个 store 有着相同 type 的顾客,也说明咖啡店并不会给 store 带来更多新的顾客。
- 3) author 需要做 cost-benefit analysis 才能断定 profit 会增高。因为开咖啡店的 cost 很高。而且裁员可能会让顾客都不来了,降低了 revenue。这样 profit 就不可能升高了。

## 04. 盖楼出租

### 【本月寂静】

一个地方 近十年 的 RENT UNIT 每年增长是 4%, 但是 OCCUPANCY RATES 是 非常 高 - 92% (我没懂这里啥意思 大家查一查)然后 CFO 就说 我给您们(AUTHORIZING) 一项资金 用于 建设两个大的 BUILDING COMPLEX (不敢翻译是害怕我误导大家)。 然后说这单单这两个 建筑 一年就可以满足 RENTAL UNIT 4%的增长, 所以 这样 可以提高 公司的 利润 减少 那个高的 OCCUPANCY。(by DaCutestBitch)

#### 【考古】

V1: CEO of Advantage, Inc. make a proposal to CFO to release money for a consturction project. Here is the memo:

"Statistics showed that number of rental units in the past 10 years has increased by 4% annually in city X. The occupancy rate in the same periord has remain at 92%. This clearly show that economy is promosing and the attractiveness of city to new residents for next year. Therefore I request you (CFO) to realease funding for our compnay to build two large residential complexes next year. Building this will increase the number of rental units in City X by 4%, independent of other competitor's project. Since the occupacy rates is virtually guaranteed to remain the same. Adding my units next year will increase the profit of our compnay"(by 没有此用户)

V2: CEO wrote a letter to CFO: the number of rental units has been growing at 4% annually for past 10 years, but the occupancy rate still remain surprisingly high at 92%. This shows a business opportunity and attractiveness of rental market to new residents to the city. Therefore, I authorize you to release the funding for two appartment building complexes, to be built next year. These 2 complexes will give a 4% growth of the whole rental market, independent from new constructions and conversion projects from competitors. Therefore, these 2 projects will increase company's profits and business growth (by Chris Xianer)

V3: Advantage INC(一家 construction 和 rental 公司)CEO 给 CFO 的一封信: 过去 10 年 the number of rental units 一直保持在每年 4%的增长,但是 occupancy rate remains at 92% (higher than expected),这个说明我们经济好,吸引新住户来租房子,他预测 local rental market is underserved。要求他的 CFO 给两栋公寓楼的建设提供资金,release fund for 2 new apartment, and it will be guarenteed to be filled。理由是: 1)这两栋楼会满足明年 4% 的全部需求,其他竞争者拿不到增长市场(these projects alone will contribute to 4% growth in the local rental market, independent of any potential projects competitors may undertake.)2)给公司带来更高的 profit(CEO claims that these projects represent a tremendous opportunity to increase profits and grow business.)-->评价这个建议。(by Aaron Yang)

V4: a letter from CEO to CFO to allow funding for building two buildings:

Rental Units increases 4% annually, rental units's occupancy rate 92%. This means global economy is good and rental unit market is good. Hope to apply funding for two buildings so that the two buildings will obtain the 4% increase of the market, those other units under construction or from other developer doesn't matter. These two building will bring tremendous business to the company. (by <a href="mailto:anyinggg">anyinggg</a>)

V5: 作文是五六行的一个 argument,讲的是一个 real estate industry 的 CEO 给 CFO 的一封信,里面说近十年来 X 城市的 rental building 增加了 4%左右,然而 rental rate 还是 higher than expected, 所以他要求 CFO release fund for two new buildings, especially to fulfill the need of new rentals, despite other competitors already built some building complex in the same city. (by offergirl2016)

V6: CEO: the number of rental units increase 4% annually over the past 10 years. and the occupancy rate is around 92%. Hence he is planning to funding two large apartment complexes, considering 1.they will build two buildings, independently of other developers. 2. it will bring extremely benefit to the company. 3. the two additional buildings will present the 4% increase next year. 槽点太多了。也有可能楼主是学习和工作都是相关的。上来直接写了大大的一坨,后来为了省时间检查,不得不停下来。。。(by goodwillhunting)

V7: manager 给 cfo 的邮件: 某城市居民房产需求率每年增长 4%, occupation rate unually high 92%. The manager asked the CFO to release funding for a large two apartments complex, which satisified the market demand for 4%, independent of other constructors. The manager believed the current growth rate will continue and sustain. Investing the new construction project will increase profits and expand market shares. (by hujingchen)

V8: The rental house market is doing well in the city. Occupancy rate is at 92%, and rental room supply grows 4% every year. A CEO of a property firm argues that the company should start some new rental projects that can increase the city rental supply by 4% independent of other ongoing projects. And the occupancy rate is pretty stable, so the projects are gonna be very profitable. And the CEO is writing to CFO to get the funding approved for the new projects. CEO thinks this can be profitable and expand the bussiness. (by jennz95)

#### 参考思路:

构筑提供的思路: (by offergirl2016)

过去的趋势不代表未来且新建的 building 不一定那么 popular,同时同一地区未来竞争可能很严重,所以 overall speaking, the plan may not make great profit for the company。

构筑提供的攻击点: (by Ms 花开)

1) 时实全等

- 2) 样本数据
- 3) 因果都可以说
- 4) 非常简单

构筑提供的思路: (by Aaron Yang)

- 1) 无端假设, 过去增长不代表明年增长
- 2) 就算增长市场份额也不一定独享
- 3) 就算独享也不一定能 profit

构筑提供的思路: (by 安小纠纠)

- 1) occupancy rates 高不代表经济好,也会有别的原因;
- 2) 前十年的趋势不代表今年还会这样;别的公司万一也盖楼了呢,那就更 competitive,不一定会提高利润。

构筑提供的思路: (by petitechou)

- 1) Past trends cannot predict future. 作者没有考虑到其他可能影响 market 的因素
- 2) 没有考虑到 competitor. 有可能对手也会做一样的动作,这样的话 Number of rentals 会增加但是消费者人数也许不会增加,造成 occupancy rate 减少
- 3) 入不敷出,作者没有讨论 costs Of projects.

构筑提供的思路: (by CathyGYM)

- 1) 时地全等, 10 年来增长不代表未来也会增长
- 2) causal oversimplification: "occupancy rates 一直很高维持在 92%"不一定导致"未来有商机一定会吸引很多 new residents"
- 3) gratuitous assumption: high occupancy rate 可以保证是无据假设

构筑提供的思路: (bv s-v)

- 1) 你开发 4% 其他企业也开发就会超过 4% 那么供应就超了
- 2) 过去十年不能推现在和未来
- 3) 还有其他因素影响 profit 比如服务和价格等等

构筑提供的思路: (by Chris\_Xianer)

- 1) 过去不代表未来
- 2) competitor 也有可能这么想,造成 oversupply
- 3) 没有考虑新 project 建在哪儿,如果是在不受欢迎的环境(比如郊区,或者交通不便 blah blah blah),就未必有 92%
- 4) 入不敷出

构筑提供的思路: (by afdsfadfasfdfaf)

- 1) 不一定是 economic vitality 决定了 high occupancy rate,有可能是这地方房租便宜
- 2) 过去 increase 不代表未来也会
- 3) cost 可能大过 revenue

构筑提供的思路: (by <u>TracyYin</u>)

- 1) Occupancy rate 可能不会 remain, 房价跌了大家倾向买房, 不租了。
- 2) Competitor 也持同样想法准备盖楼,明年供过于求。
- 3) 盖楼支出多方面,成本大于受益,Cost-benefit analysis

#### 构筑提供的思路: (by jennz95)

- 1) 1 是不了解竞争对手的情况和现有的 market dynamic. It's likely that the space will attract a lot more new platers, and incumbents with large market share might launch price war to defend their share.
- 2) 2 是没有具体的 bussiness strategy that differentiates from the rest of the competitors. 比如说我们的 target customer 是谁?应该怎么定价/控制成本?没有这些计划很容易就把钱烧在错的地方上
- 3) 3 是 as a CFO, I'm more concerned with whether the return on this project will be the best return we can get. 如果现在我们手上有别的 project 也是同样的价格,那我们需要比对。then instead of entering the market by doing something on our own, we can use the same money to purchase some smaller company that has property portfolio already in the space.