

ChaseDream GMAT 作文寂静整理 (2020/11/07 起)

整理菌: qv0518

最新版地址: <https://forum.chasedream.com/thread-1373365-1-1.html>

2020/11/07 起寂静整理汇总

【原始寂静汇总】 2020/11/07 起原始寂静汇总 by Cinderella 灰
<https://forum.chasedream.com/thread-1373353-1-1.html>

【数学】 2020/11/07 起数学(MATH)寂静整理 by qv0518
<https://forum.chasedream.com/thread-1373364-1-1.html>

【阅读+逻辑】 2020/11/07 起阅读(RC)+逻辑(CR)寂静整理 by ESSENTIALS
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【作文】 2020/11/07 起作文(AW)寂静整理 by qv0518
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更新日志:

11/08 09:05, 更新到 2 题, 感谢 lunashiwo, 风与树林!

11/07 换裤日 ([换裤时间统计](#))

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01. 盖楼出租

【本月寂静】

作文。一个租赁房屋公司的 CEO 发建议信给 CFO 说让他 release fund 给 nextyear 的一个 department complex 项目。原因是 1.虽然过去 10 年什么 rental 率提高了 4%，但是今年 occupy 什么率仍然有 90% 这么高，言外之意就是这个城市很有吸引 new resident 的能力，这个 rental 行业接下来都很有前景。另外，他认为明年建造的两栋供租赁的大楼会给公司带来可观的利润和前景…欢迎补充 (by [lunashiwo](#))

【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 occupancy 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 apartment 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 [anyinggg](#))

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 satisfied 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 [安小纠纷](#))

- 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: (by [s-y](#))

- 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 [afdsfadfasdfaf](#))

- 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 [TracyYin](#))

- 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 players, and incumbents with large market share might launch price war to defend their share.
- 2) 2 是没有具体的 business 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误的地方上
- 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项目也是同样的价格, 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.

02. 环保法规 (environmental regulation)

【本月寂静】

C 镇有人要推行空气和水污染规定, author 认为 E 镇曾推行过排放污染物的严格规定, 导致经济受挫, 尽管现在的规定不算严格, 但之后推行 more extreme restrictions 就无法阻拦了。所以要 reject the regulations (by [风与树林](#))

【考古】

V1: 一家 newspaper 说, environmentalist propose to tighten restriction on the air and water pollution of a Steer Mill company in the town Culberton, 我们 Culberton 的第三大雇主什么 Steer Mill (钢铁厂, number 3 employer of the town) 的生意受到了 environmentalist 提出的更加 tighten 严格的 pollution restriction 的影响。作者就反对了, 说这样子会使经济缩减, 还以 neighbor community Earlyville 为例, 因为引入 environmental regulations, many factories are forced to close, and many workers unemployed, 致使大量工人失业并进入其它行业, 当地 foundation of economy has been changed totally. 而且虽然现在环境学家提倡的 regulation is modest, there is nothing would prevent them from imposing more extreme regulation in the future, to ensure the economy to thrive, the restriction proposed by the environmentalists must be rejected. (by [bsi0923](#))

V2: environmentalists---说有一个小镇有一阵 the function of town's economy changed 原因是那些环保主义者制订了严格的限制, 导致那些重污染的工厂里的工人大量失业貌似。现在这些环保主义者又去建议政府实行一些限制排污的制度, 作者认为虽然那些限制看起来很 modest, 但是不排除政府同意他们的请求之后会导致他们变本加厉, 实行更严格的措施, 最后搞垮经济。结论: Thus to ensure the economy can be thrive, the government cannot agree with the demands of them. (by [Celia-x](#))

V3: 讲的是一个小镇叫 Culberton, 然后这个小镇的一个 newspaper editorial 说: 一些 economists 提出要加强 pollution 的 regulations, 但是他们不知道这会对企业造成多大负担。然后举了个隔壁小镇 Earlyville 的例子, 说这个小镇就是啊, 要管控污染然后 factories 就完蛋了, workers 也失业了, 然后整个 town 的经济崩盘了。。(大意是这样。。具体细节可能有出入, 大家记得再看看题)。此外, 虽然这次这些 economists 提出来的议案不是像隔壁小镇这么严格, 但是一旦他们得逞, 未来一定会(这里用的 will 将来时, 没用 may 之类的, 应该是强调一定?) 提出更加苛刻的要求。。最后我们经济也会完蛋, 所以! 要否决这些 economists 的提案 (by [brandysourire](#))

V4: The government of Culberton should reject environmentalists' proposal on stricter pollution regulations on local factories because it would hurt the economic growth. Given Earlyville case, where very strict regulations led to factory closures, and subsequently, hundreds of people were unemployed. Even though environmentalist's proposals are modest by now, they will continue demanding stricter ones, hurting Culberton's economy. (by [厄起之光](#))

V5: 坐稳是一个报纸上的 内容大概是- The environmentalists suggested that the government should apply tighten regulations regarding air and water quality on a company (this company is the third largest employer in the city). The author believes that such suggestions should not be adopted because the neighbouring community applied stricter restrictions and people have lost their jobs thus the foundation of the economy has changed. Restrictions will thus hurt the community's economy. (by [我爱吃香菜](#))

V6: Environmentalists in city C(城市忘了) wants to tighten regulations regarding air and water pollutions for their 3rd largest employer company C Steel Mill. They are ignoring the economic burden and defects this will bring to the city which will affect the town's economy. Since in city E, after extreme regulations were brought forward regarding pollution, many factories there shut down and the employees had to switch to other jobs, shifting greatly the foundation of the economy of city E. although the regulations that are to be asked from

environmentalists in city C are moderate now, if they are set in place, the environmentalists and other groups will surely ask for more extreme regulations and push for more. To ensure the thriving of city C's economy, city C should not let the current regulation take place. (by [lilipresent](#))

参考思路:

1. 错误结论: 不能因为实施了一些限制性的条例后员工就业率下降就拒绝实施这些规定, 如果继续像以前一样破坏环境, 很可能之后的城市环境不适合再从事相似的工作了, 这样就更不适合经济发展了。
2. 证据不足: 隔壁城市工厂关闭, 人员下岗是否真的源于实施的限制性条例, 这个人说的内容到底可不可靠?
3. 错误类比 (false analogy): 隔壁城的情况跟我们城市是否具有可比性, 即使限制性条例对隔壁城市带来不好的影响, 在我们城市就未必会带来同样的后果。
4. 因果关系: 为了经济发展, 可以采取的措施很多, 不是非要拒绝实施这些对环境有好处的措施。可以加大新能源的开发力度, 产业技术升级, 以确保对环境的保护。即使传统性质的公司人员下岗, 但是新型公司的兴起必然会带动就业。

构筑提供的思路: (by [Jasooooon](#))

- 1) 类比问题: Culberton 和 Earlyville 不可比;
- 2) 因果问题: 未必是 regulation 导致了 factory close;
- 3) 无据: 以后未必会提出更严格的 regulation

构筑的点: (by [ndrrrr](#))

- 1) 因果: 经济的衰退不一定是环境 regulation 造成的, 还有很多其他因素
- 2) 类比错误。即使是 regulation 造成的经济衰退, 在 E 城市造成不一定在 C 城市还会造成那样的破坏, 没准会刺激 C 城市其他产业的发展, 促进高新技术产业的发展。
- 3) 时间。未来不一定会更加严格, 不能拿以前的例子来推断以后会怎么发展

构筑提供的思路: (by [elotte](#))

- 1) 是 extreme restrictions 导致 earlyvill 这个镇子失业增多
- 2) 两个镇子的可比性
- 3) restrictions 不一定会变得更 extreme 而且 extreme 也不是没有好处的, 起码环境更好吸引更多人来居住促进经济

构筑攻击的点: (by [左三圈](#))

- 1) 不当类比;
- 2) 错误假设, 臆想 environmentalist 今后的举动;
- 3) 过于负面地看待 regulation, 说不定这些 regulation 除了能改善环境, 还能督促工厂更换设备等提高生产率

构筑提供的思路: (by [brandysourire](#))

- 1) false analogy (和隔壁小镇)

- 2) 强行因果和代表性不足: factories 没说多少个 (只用了一个复数), 就不能代表 E 小镇大部分的企业都因为污染治理倒闭; 然后不能因为企业倒闭了, 之后经济崩盘就直接赖管理污染, 说不定是整体经济下滑, 或者别的原因, 管理不善之类的
- 3) poor assumption (关于以后 economists 一定会提出来更加苛刻议案, 说不定 C 小镇本身也不是特别严重并不需要和隔壁一样严苛的制度)

构筑提供的思路: (by [momorange7](#))

- 1) 类比问题: Culberton 和 Earlyville 不可比;
- 2) 因果问题: 未必是 regulation 导致了 factory close;
- 3) 无据: 以后未必会提出更严格的 regulation

构筑提供的思路: (by [jocez](#))

- 1) 这些 regulation 通过了不代表会给经济 burden。临近的镇上虽然工厂关闭了, 但是并没有证据证明他们的经济收到了影响, 工人换行业可以促进新行业的快速增长。
- 2) 拒绝了 environmentalist 也不代表镇上的经济会持续发展, 污染可以带来很长远的后果, 而且不通过 regulation 可能会让工厂放肆地排放污染, 造成以后政府需要投入大量资金来做 anti-pollution, 对经济会有损害。

构筑提供的思路: (by [Gloria95](#))

- 1) C Town 跟 E community 不是一回事啊, 这个 analogy 不靠谱
- 2) 说这个管制未来还会更严格, 没道理的呀。
- 3) E community 工厂关了可能还有其他的原因
- 4) 过去发生的事情未来不一定发生
- 5) 环境管制还可能有更多的 positive effects 呢~

构筑提供的思路: (by [莲剑安南](#))

- 1) 隔壁被整惨, 不代表这里也被整惨(false analogy by simply equating A with B) (我考试有写)
- 2) 因果无联系, 搞环境影响经济?! 笑话 (我考试有写)
- 3) 隔壁下岗工人多, 是否真的因为是环保的锅? There are no alternative reasons of achieving B except A.
- 4) 未来不一定严格。committing the fallacy of "All things are equal" (我考试有写)
- 5) 条例严格不一定是只有坏处, 没有好处。

构筑提供的思路: (by [nightprayer1973](#))

- 1) 无关因果 不能说明 E 经济不景气是因为 restrictions 还可能因为其他原因 比如强大的竞争者 宏观经济衰退等等
- 2) 类比不合理 没有证据说明 CE 两地情况类似 E 的情况不能套用到 C 上 说不定 C 实行 restrictions 之后还能促进经济结构升级
- 3) 没有证据证明环境学家以后会拿 extreme restrictions 约束 C 地 说不定 modest restrictions 已经能解决 C 现在的环境问题了

构筑提供的思路: (by [ruirui](#))

- 1) 别的村倒闭不一定我们村倒闭

- 2) 谁说 S 一定要关才能 meet restriction, 它可以研究新技术
- 3) 谁说环境学家会给更严格的 rule
- 4) 谁说我们 change foundation of economy 之后, 我们村会倒闭?

构筑提供的思路: (by [CaroluvJSuk](#))

1. 错误类比
2. 还有讲优势大于劣势 (环境好可以大量发展旅游业, 工人们进入旅游这个服务业能带来的效益有可能超过工厂关停的损失), 。。。

构筑提供的思路: (by [FLORAYANNM](#))

- 1) 他果 不一定会有 economic burden 说不定限制了之后经济反而变好 构筑举了一个可能的例子就是说 可能这个镇的农业是第二或者第一 largest 产业 pollution 多了导致农业不好 农业不好么经济也好不了 restriction 了 之后呢 农业好了 economy 发展
- 2) 他因 隔壁镇有可能经济垮了有其他原因啊 不一定是这个 restriction 比如隔壁镇公司很多钱拿去投资 结果没有流动资金 资金链断了; 比如人才流失等等 因此不可信, 作者应该考虑更多可能性
- 3) cost-benefit analysis 就算没有 restriction C 公司可以生产 但是 pollution 多了有可能导致很多人生病 工人上不了班 公司没有生产 工人没有 wage 又要花钱看病 economy 倒退 小 benefit 导致更大的 cost

构筑提供的思路: (by [一米二](#))

- 1) 不恰当对比
- 2) 即使环境保护者的需求被拒绝, 也不能保证经济会持续 thrive

构筑提供的思路: (by [Melene](#))

- 1) 因果: 隔壁村工厂关门, 工人失业可能不是由于环保专家, 而是因为工厂自身的问题, 比如管理不善, 进而倒闭的, 所以环保专家的建议其实不会影响当地企业和经济
- 2) 类比: 就算隔壁村工厂关门是由于环保专家的建议, 也不代表在我们村也会这样, 可能我们村的企业听从了环保专家的建议, 减少了污染以后, 对企业有正面的影响, 可能提升了口碑和信誉, 增加了产品销量, 进而还会促进当地经济

构筑提供的思路: (by [MorganHaro](#))

- 1) 严格的 regulation 必定会造成 Mill company 的 operations 上的变化, 但这些变化长远上来说是有利的
- 2) E 地区的结果是造成了 economy foundation 的 change。但是如果制造业的工人流入到更赚钱并且环境友好的服务业, 那并没有坏处
- 3) Mill company 是第三大的 employer 但是并没提供跟前两大比 Mill 所占的利润比例或雇人所占的比例

构筑提供的思路: (by [xianxianxu](#))

- 1) 我们村里的那个第三大企业 Steer Mill 会很受限的, 经济影响很严重的
- 2) 隔壁村 imposed 了, 然后厂子都关了, 人都失业了, 会改变整个经济的基础的
- 3) 一旦立法成功, 环保人士会又要求更多的立法

构筑提供的思路: (by [mwq1103](#))

- 1) false analogy. 隔壁 town 的案例不能被当作 evidence, 因为两个 town 的情况可能不同, like blah blah
- 2) 为什么现在有规定, 以后就会有更加 extreme 的规定?
- 3) ensure the profitability 有很多相关因素, 就算 reject this proposal 也不一定能 ensure

构筑提供的思路: (by [nctty](#))

- 1) 类比错误, 隔壁镇子和自己镇不能比。
- 2) 过去不等于未来。现在提了 modest 政策不知道以后会怎样。
- 3) 实施保护环境 regulations 不等于关掉 factories 只有坏处。

构筑提供的思路: (by [弗兰主子的萌妹](#))

- 1) 错误类比, 可能这各镇的 management system 更好, 很容易调整; 同时文章里说了这个制度没有 E 镇的严格, 所以类比不当
- 2) 它果的存在: 可能这个镇的 employee 为了防止失去工作, 更加努力 improve the system of operation, 进而 reduce pollution, 还可能提高整个 town 的 environmental awareness。