# ıChaseDream GMAT 作文寂静整理(2018-03-19 起)

整理菌:qv0518

最新版地址:https://forum.chasedream.com/thread-1319817-1-1.html

### 2018-03-19 起寂静整理汇总

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【数学】03/19 起数学寂静原始稿 by qv0518

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【艾阿】0319 起 IR 寂静整理 by Super 鳄鱼杭

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- 03/20 09:08, 更新到 5 题, 感谢饼饼 Ada, ouranouyong, WilWL!
- 03/19 22:08, 更新到 2 题, 感谢一吱灰!
- 03/19 21:45, 更新到 1 题, 感谢 SophiaSSS!
- 03/10 换裤日 (换裤时间统计)

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# 01. IT 技术投资

# 【本月寂静】

一个 firm 一个部门的领导人说:事实表明引进 high technology,先进的软硬件设备,员工效率就会提高。咱们也需要引进 high technology 的东西,引进 advanced 的 hardware & software,这样员工的 efficiency 就会提高啊,从而公司的 profits 就会大大提高。就这样,意思对的。(by SophiaSSS)

构筑提供的思路: (by SophiaSSS)

- 1) 他引用的这个调查没有可靠来源,信息不足,不可信
- 2) 就算可信,引进新设备到公司,员工效率就会提高吗?反而需要很多时间学习新东西,说不定降低;另外,员工如果适应了老的设备,不愿意改变呢?
- 3) 效率增加就提高 profits 了? 没说更新换代这些东西需要多少 cost 呢? 万一成本增加很多 反而降低了利润呢?

# 【考古】

The following appeared in a memorandum from the information technology department of a major advertising firm:

"The more efficient a firm's employees are, the more profitable that firm will be. Improvements in a firm's information technology hardware and software are a proven way to increase the efficiency of employees who do the majority of their work on computers. Therefore, if our firm invests in the most powerful and advanced information technology available, employee productivity will be maximized. This strategy ensures that every dollar spent on enhanced information technology will help to increase our firm's profit margins."

参考攻击点: (by <u>haley816</u>)

- 1) 没说自己公司大部分员工都用电脑工作
- 2) 提升员工效率还有其他因素
- 3) 员工效率高的公司不一定利润高,还有其他因素啦,生产成本啊产品需求啊什么的
- 4) 没有具体比较投资 it 的成本(比如购买新机器啦培训员工啦)和带来的利润。

构筑提供的思路:(by xxlsad)

- 1) 影响 profit 的有 cost 和 revenue 两个,投资 IT,会增加 COST,所以不一定会增加 profit;
- 更换新IT. 员工不一定会使用,有可能需要大量投入进行培训,所以收益并不好;
- 3) 公司有很多同事并不主要使用电脑办公,但他们也是公司的主要营收贡献者,比如销售人员,所以即使投入 IT,对他们的工作效用较小。

构筑提供的攻击点:(by LIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII)

1) 影响盈利水平的因素不止员工效率这一点,文章没有考虑管理能力,服务水平、市场占有 率等影响因素。 2) Cost-efficiency analysis。改进信息技术各个方面需要大笔金钱,同时新设备新系统的投入需要对员工进行培训,既花钱又占用员工工作时间和休息时间。

构筑提供的思路: (by Vivian Zhou1996)

- 1) causual oversimplification。影响 productivity 的因素有很多。
- 2) gratuitous assumption。不一定 invest 就会成功,可能员工并不喜欢这个 tech,可能公司的主要业务不需要电脑。
- 3) 入不敷出。invest 也许不能收回足够的利润,最后还亏钱。

# 构筑提供的思路: (by 杀鸡小能手)

- 1) 忽略他因:公司效益还可能被其他东西影响,比如员工人不认真工作,工作环境等。
- 2) 无端假设:直接就说员工效率影响公司效益,毫无根据,没说为什么是影响因素。而且直接假定了引进就能提高效益,万一员工学不会呢?万一用不好呢?万一学会了,就觉得反正有这个可以依靠,就不认真工作了呢?
- 3) 入不敷出:引进这个东西花费的成本和收益没比较,万一花费的特别特别多岂不是得不偿失。
- 4) 二者选一:这个人要么就不引进,要么就引进 most powerful and advanced,没有想过其他 选择。可以引进初级的中级的,性价比说不定更高,利用率好呢?

# 02. 软件临时工(software temporary labor)

# 【本月寂静】

一家 software design 公司已经有几年没有 profit, committee 建议, lead of the auto industry replaced the expensive long term employees with the cheaper temporary labors, this strategy cuts the budget and bring benefits. Therefore, this company also swift to the temporary labor(by 一吱灰)

构筑提供的思路:(by 一吱灰)

- 1) fallacy of analogy 其他公司和这家不一样
- 2) causal oversimplification 临时工不一定是利润上升的原因
- 3) gratuitous assumption 这家公司用这个策略一定改善利润的假设没有根据

### 【考古】

V1:Jetsam 是一家 computer software company,持续三年没有盈利(experienced profit decline for three years)。为了扭转局面,想要 cut cost,一个 budget committee 给出了一个 report。具体的操作是要 replacing some expensive full-time employees to temporary labor 。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 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。这个 auto company 在 cut employee 之后 profit 就上去了。所以 Jetsam follow the strategy in the auto industry,应用到 computer software industry 来,一定会非常成功。于是 Committee 提出要把当前 1/4 的 full-time

workforce 转换成 Temporary employee 来节约预算。最终可以 get profit in short term and get greater stability in longer-term。(by 傻傻维克多)

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 get stability 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 JackOriginal)

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 cdakamer)

V5 : The director of a computer software company decides to cut budgets of full-time employees in order to increase profits by replacing with temporary labor. Because the successful experience in the auto industry indicates that cut down the percentage of full-time labor and use temporary time labor would bring higher profits. The plan will also bring higher profits in the short term and stable development in the long term for our software computer company. (by <a href="mailto:primrose0519">primrose0519</a>)

V6:AWA 作文是关于一个 buget committee of a software company 的 report,报告提出,因为近年来 profits 不断下降,应该削减 budget,因此可以像 auto industry 一样 replace full-time employees with temporary labors 来减少 budgets。原因是临时工只要一半于专职工的 pay,而且他们 do not require employee benefits, which can reduce tremendous benefits costs. 而且改雇临时工几乎 save 了 auto industry,报告相信这个举措也会使得 software industry 重新获利。(很明显的逻辑缺陷)因此报告认为应该要 replace 25% of full-time employees with temporary labors.通过这样能够 increase profits 和增强公司的 stability。(by ChenhuiChen)

### 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 <u>primrose0519</u>)

- 1) 错误类比:将电脑软降公司和 auto industry 类比不合理;
- 2) 因果关系: higher profits 可能不是 temporary labor 引起的。
- 3) plan 不一定成功:雇佣小时工人可能不能更好完成任务,反而削弱利润,增加培训新人成本等。

构筑提供的思路: (by Joannna97)

- 1) 错误类比,别的公司与J情况不一样
- 2) 因果关系错,不一定别的公司就是因为这个 switch 才有 profit 增长的
- 3) Switch 有隐形成本,比如高频率的培训成本,也有产品质量下降的风险,所以 cost 可能不减反增

构筑提供的思路:(by JefferyLin)

- 1) Software Company 和 Auto Industry 不同产业, 属性不同
- 2) Software Company 需要高技术的员工, 像 Auto Industry 产线雇用临时工并无法产生效益
- 3) 大量雇用临时工对公司整体认同度下降,员工不会尽力为公司付出

构筑提供的思路: (by NicholeNn)

- 1) 错误类比,两个行业不一样
- 2) 入不敷出 cost>revenue. 临时工不能很好完成现有全职工的工作实现不了收入
- 3) 他因, temporary labor 不是 the lead of the auto industry 成功的唯一原因。

构筑提供的思路:(by miya77ma)

- 1) 错误,汽车业和软件开发不一样,前者 labor intensive;
- 2) cost 下降,别的 cost 上升,revenue 下降,profits 还是下降

# 03. 再生能源(renewable energy)

# 【本月寂静】

油价不行了,Blastcom 这个能源公司就很担心,发了 newsletter 说要转换策略开发新能源,已经投入研发团队了 blabla,1 是因为新能源行业 is booming,2 是因为很多新能源公司取得了成功。 (by 饼饼 Ada)

构筑提供的思路:(by 饼饼 Ada)

- 1) 和能源公司没有可比性,人家已经做了好多年了,而且地理位置可能也不一样,新能源很 依赖地理位置,比如风能啊太阳能或者生物燃料之类的
- 2) 过几年这个行业不一定还好了,说不定一个重大技术瓶颈就把这个行业废了
- 3) cost 很高,不一定能保持 profit 和 stock price,万一出事股东就跑了,公司就崩了

# 【考古】

V1: A company called Blatscom pulished following in a year report for stockholders:

Recent years the demand for mining technology has been falling, causing the profitablity and stock prices of certain companies in the mining technology industry to shrink. Fortunately, we are shifting our business to adopt a new growth strategy: the renewable energy technology. As such, our scientists and staff are now shifted to the research field in the renewable energy technology. The renewable enengy technology is booming in recent years, with several prominent companies achieving great success and high profitability. We are confident that this change in strategy will guarantee a retained high profitability and stable stock price in the future. (by <a href="https://link.gov/lotuskellyve">lotuskellyve</a>)

V2: An article in B corporate's newsletter to its shareholders:

the decline of the traditional mining industry affected the profit of Blastcom corporate. therefore, the manager decided to transform the company's strategy from traditional mining to renewable energy, and it demanded R&D department focus on the renewable energy technology. there are two reasons. the first reason is that the renewable energy is booming. the second reason is that some companies, which have been working on the renewable energy market have gained profit. therefore, changing its strategy and entering the renewable energy market promise B corporate's profit and stock prices, and will guarantee safety from declines in the future. (by Hannah 蛋清)

V3 : Due to the decline demand of the mining technology, all the related corporations are suffering from decline of profit and sales this year, including Blastcom Corporation. Blastcom Corporation is considering adopting one growth strategy: to shift some of the researchers from mining technology to the renewable energy technology, the demand for the renewable energy such as solar energy. Some of the prominent companies which market the renewable energy are successful in recent years. Therefore, it is guaranteed that company Blastcom will also be successful in the future by providing renewable energy.

V4:公司 B 的 newsletter "Last year, the decrease in mining technology 给公司 B 造成了巨大负面影响,所以 author 就 suggest the scientist staff change the research focus from Mining tech to Renewable Energy tech. 原因:Renewable Energy 前景好,and there are several prominent companies in the areas of solar energy 和类似的其他 Renewable Energy. 结论:such divert of research focus will increase the profit and rise stock prices." (by mirinno)

V5: A shareholder of a mining corporation proposes that since the profits of the company have remained steady for several years. in order to boost the profits and stock prices, the company should change its focus of its research from mining to renewable energy field, which includes wind, solar and biodiesel etc. because the renewable energy field is lucrative and some firms have been very successful

in this field, stepping into this field will increase the mining company's profits and stock prices. (by pterosaur)

V6: the B 什么 Corporation, mining company 好像,最近公司 profits and stock prices slide,然后说 renewable technology industry 的 future 非常 promising,并且 other prominent renewable energy companies that market 新能源 have become successful,所以 the B Corporation 应该 devote to research in this exciting field,这样的话他们的 profits and stock prices will be free from any future declines. (by 逐梦小飞侠)

V7:讲得是 balstman(大概是这样拼吧)一个 mining techonology 的研究公司制定了一个新战略的事情,The following argument is from the 致股东信还是某个给股东的 report 的:Balstmon Company 是一家研究 mining techonology 的公司,近几年,因为市场对于 mining techonology 的 demand 减少,所以公司亏损。但是公司 make a new strategy:direct the scientists who make their own to switch their research to the renewable energy. 公司发现最近可再生能源市场 is booming,一些运营不同类型的可再生能源的公司(还举了不同的可再生能源的例子)近年的绩效都很好。所以公司 guarantee(记得很清楚用的是这个词)that this strategy can help company to increase profits and stock price,并且可以让公司避免未来在 mining techonology market 的绩效减少。(by iiyy 打酱油)

V8:一个 M 公司给投资者的 newsletter:M 公司是一个老牌的 mining 公司,去年它利润也惨股价也衰。newsletter 说 renewable energy technologies 好啊!比如 clean energy,biofuel 什么的,我们要让 research 部门的科学家们从研究现在的 mining 科技 redirect to renewable tech 的研究了。你看 renewable 这几年发展的好蓬勃啊(此处可以揍现在的 trend 适用未来?瞎假设,等你研究出来了说不定不蓬勃了),我们发展了这方面的研究之后就可以增加利润,提高股价,大家开心了!——我还另外揍 author 说他因啊!(利润股价差也许因为整体经济差 demand 木有,或者你自己污染重,公关不好,质量次,客服烂 etc 你光搞 renewable 有毛线用 没治本啊)+以及揍他不 cost benefit analysis(说不定 renewable energy tech 要的是全新的科学家,labs,和 equipment。说不定要花巨款和花好久年才能见效。不 cost benefit,让你的惨利润股价雪上加霜)。(by Cathyzhang1230)

#### 构筑提供的攻击点:(by mirinno)

- 1) False analogy between mining tech/industry and Renewable Energy tech/industry;
- 2) Research cannot necessarily be successful;
- 3) Profitability: the revenue might not be able to cover the cost invested in the research;
- 4) Time: the conditions cause decrease in demand in prior year might not be consistent in current year or future

### 构筑提供的攻击点:(by Worthit)

- 1) 该公司 profit 下降股价下跌不一定是因为 worldwide demand for mining technology 减少,可能有其他原因。需要 rule out 其他原因。
- 2) 该公司和那些已经成功的侧重 renewable energy 的公司不可比,条件已经不同了,也许人家 10 年前就开始研究了,前期还有政府资助啥的。

3) 研究部代表成功。cost 也可能很好高以至于增长的 revenue 根本 cover 不了。

# 构筑提供的攻击点:(by xiuxiup)

- 1) 以前 mining 需求低和新能源成功,不代表以后趋势一致
- 2) 能源公司成功不代表这个公司成功,新能源公司可能有熟练地工人和先进的技术
- 3) 转型不代表成功, 因果无据

# 构筑提供的思路: (by imanimaniman)

- 1) 去年需求下降不代表未来也会降
- 2) 和 renewable energy 公司不可比
- 3) 还有其他办法可以确保利润, 例如改良技术等等

# 三个攻击点: (by giuhao871227)

- 1) 去年对 mining technology 的需求减少不代表未来会减少.
- 2) Either-or choice: mining technology 与 renewable technology 可以一起研究
- 3) renewable technology 最近几年发展良好,不代表未来会好。

# 构筑提供的思路: (by Missing)

- 1) 去年下降不代表以后都会下降;
- 2) B公司的科研资源不一定能够成功转型去研究新型能源
- 3) 和利润/股票 相关的 factors 不止 technology direction 一个,operation cost, reputation,marketing 等都是需要考虑的因素

# 构筑提供的思路: (by 虔什么)

- 1) 原因:可能有它因
- 2) 举措:错误类比+时间改变状况改变
- 3) 效果:达不到预期的效果,因为 profit 和 cost 以及 stock 的变动原因

# 04. 航空公司削减航线(airline eliminate flights)

# 【本月寂静】

航空公司削减航线(by ouranouyong)

#### 【考古】

V1: The business analyst write an email to his CEO:

The profit of Provincia Airline has decreased last year. At the same time, it expanded its operation. Also oil price increased drastically in the beginning of the year. As some other airlines also faced the roaring oil price and they were able to increase their profitability, the oil prices alone not the

reason for the loss in profits. The newly added 5 flights (expanded operation) should be responsible to loss in profits. In order to return to profitability, we should eliminate new flights added earlier this year. (by nevsaynev222)

V2:P Airline 的一个 business analyst 给 CEO 写 email, 说咱公司去年的 profit drop 了 20%+啊! 宝宝很担心咱公司发展啊! 今年年初咱还 expand operation 开了 5 个新航线! at the beginning of the year 油价还蹭蹭的涨,咱们 fuel expenditure 也蹭蹭的涨!但这并不是重点! 其他 competitor 在这种情况下还 increase profit 了呢! 所以问题一定出在这新加的几个 new flights 里面! so 我们要斩草除根! eliminate 这些新航线以后咱 profit 肯定蹭蹭的涨! (By angelacheung)

V3:Provincia 航空公司的 CEO 说:去年公司 profit decrease,同时世界油价上涨,所以公司燃油成本上升。也是在去年,公司增加了一些 flights to 5 cities. 因为其他航空公司也同时面临燃油成本上升的问题,但有些公司的 profit 还是有 improve,所以油价不是导致 P 的利润下降的原因。因此,利润下降是由于新开的那些 flights,所以我们应该 eliminate 那些 flights。(by 励志型 yy)

V4:一家 Airline 的 analyst 写信给 CEO,建议下一年取消去年新增的航线。因为去年这家 airline 的 profits 下降 20%,一方面因为年初油价上涨导致飞机燃料支出增多,但是其他航空公司也面临这个问题,而且其中一些航空公司却实现了 profits 的增长,所以油价上涨不是唯一的原因。另一方面,去年公司新增了 5 个城市的航线。结论是这些新增的航线也是导致 profits 下降的原因,所以下一年要取消它们,为了 increase profits。(by chaaang)

V5:The profit of Provincia Airline has decreased last year. At the same time, it expanded itsoperation. Also oil price increased drastically in the beginning of the year. As some other airlinesalso faced the roaring oil price and they were able to increase their profitability, the oil prices alonenot the reason for the loss in profits. The newly added 5 flights (expanded operation) should be responsible to loss in profits. In order to return to profitability, we should eliminate new flightsadded earlier this year. (by <u>我</u>也在这里)

构筑提供的思路: (by <u>alzn2765</u>)

- 1) The CEO fails to establish the casual relationship between the decline in profit and adding flight. The sequence of these two events, by itself, does not warrant the former caused the latter. There are many potential factors that may cause the decline. For instance, .... Unless the CEO would rule out all these possibilities, it is gratuitous to attribute the decline in profit to the adding flights in some cities. Any attempt aiming to solve the problem of decline in profit must base on a thorough investigation to gather data in order to narrow down and locate the actual cause of the decline.
- 2) The CEO commits false analogy by equating Provincia Airline and other airlines. The dissimilarities between the airlines may outweigh the similarities, thus making the comparison less valid. It is possible that some other airlines were enjoying the oil compensation from the governments, which were promoting their own national brand in

- airline industry, to offside the effect of high oil price, while Provincia Airline was not enrolled to such compensation at all.
- 3) The CEO unfairly assumes that elimination of flights suffices to stop the decline in profit. If the decline was caused by a combination of factors, such as..., some of which will still remain in the future. A mere elimination of flights may have insignificant impact on the decline in profit. Furthermore, the CEO also makes the assumption that elimination of flights is necessary to stop the decline in profit. Common sense tells us there are many such possible factors as.... The CEO must explain why none of them was available or why they all failed to achieve the same result.

# 参考思路:

- 1) 充分必要条件:flight expansion 是 profit 减少的唯一条件?也有可能是非扩张航线乘客减少。
- 2) 错误类比:其他公司 increase their profitability, 也许是他们的服务更好, 航线更全, 顾客更喜欢选择他们公司。
- 3) 无根据假设: Decrease flight expansion 一定会使 profit 上升?虽然减少航班数量,可以减少 overall cost,但是 revenue from these flights 也是同样减少。

# 构筑提供的思路: (by 露牙牙 Vamtoria)

- 1) False Analogy: P 航空公司和其他航空公司情况不会完全一样,那些 profits 有增长的公司或许是因为有更好的服务或其他原因增加了收入,compensate 了油价的增长
- 2) 外部条件不变:认为 P 航空公司在过去的一年除了油价只有 operation 的变化,然而还有其他可能诸如:竞争对手的出现,经济大环境萧条
- 3) 无因果:未排除他因(构筑在考场上虽然想到了,但是只写了好写的前两点)

# 构筑提供的思路:(by Fchillex)

- 1) 他因,可能其他原因,导致 cost 增加,不止这两个
- 2) 论证无据,不是 cost 减少 profits 就增加。
- 3) 取消航线未必能带来利润上升,利润还有其它因素导致。

# 构筑提供的攻击点:(by starchoi)

- false analogy: procia 公司跟其他公司情况不一样,不能类比,有可能其他公司的管理层 比该公司原本就好得多,所以才会有这种结果
- 2) eliminate 航班可能促使该公司在其他城市失去客人,从而进一步恶化利润
- 3) 油价跟利润没有必然关系

# 构筑提供的思路: (by 励志型 yy)

1) 利润上涨的公司可能只是少数,而且他们有可能和石油公司有签订合同,燃油成本手世界石油价格影响较小

没有提供公司 flights 的需求、成本、收入的数据, 说不定新加的这些航线正是需求很大利润很好的。

构筑提供的思路:(by <u>chaaang</u>)

- 1) false analogy
- 2) 新增航线导致去年 profits 下降没有依据
- 3) 即使去年新增航线并没有盈利,可能明年会盈利

构筑提供的思路: (by 菜菜菜菜)

- 1) 可能 P 公司前几年的盈利一直处于下降的趋势,平均下降 30%, 那么 20%也不是很多啦
- 2) revenue-cost=profit, 其他公司盈利是因为 revenue(大大)-cost(大),而 P 公司损失是 revenue(小)-cost(大)
- 3) 他因, 服务突然不好啦, 把人拖出飞机事件啦,

构筑提供的思路: (by helenmikaka)

- 1) 即便现在关闭 cost 是 sunk cost (购买飞机,招聘新人 ect)于事无补
- 2) 错误类比:其他航空公司没准有 marketing campaign, renovate 机舱,提升服务促使 revenue 增加
- 3) 要看 long term benefits,新航线可以拓宽 market,增加 customer 的 acknowledgement

构筑提供的思路: (by 宋痂岛\_\_)

- 1) 无理假设:认为引进 the new flights 和 oil price 上升在同时发生,都是导致 cost 上涨的因素
- 2) 无因果联系:认为 the new flights 导致 cost 上升,不一定,没有做 cost-benefits 分析,还有内在的其他原因会导致 cost 上升,如设备啊,宣传手段等等
- 3) 错误类比:其他公司可能科技创新、管理创新等等

# 05. 盖楼出租

# 【本月寂静】

CEO 给 cfo 写信要放款盖房子的(by WilWL)

### 【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: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 <u>Aaron Yang</u>)

V3: 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)

V4: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)

V5: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)

V6: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 <a href="https://maiorichem.org/">https://maiorichem.org/</a>

#### 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: (by <u>s-y</u>)

- 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

# 06. 药店竞争(Holner VS Kirby)

### 【本月寂静】

药店 Holter's 的 vice president 给 CEO 的建议信。H 这个药店要在城市 A 开疆拓土发展业务,说 A 这个城市有两个比较有竞争力的药店,其中 the largest share of customer 是 K 这个药店的长期顾

客。副董事长建议在 K 药店的旁边开设 H 药店,通过价格优势吸引 K 的老顾客。如果这样做的话,H 药店成为 leading drugstore 指日可待。(by 逗逗逗逗你玩)

# 【考古】

V1: Holner's drugstore chain Vice-President memo to CEO:

Holner's drug store competing with Kirby's and other drug stores in city Allesberg. Kirby has many loyal customers. Kirby started its first store in downtown, then expanded to several locations (3 chain stores). If Holner opens stores in close proximity to Kirby's stores, can convince customers to Holen's. This will allow the customers to see that Holen offers lower prices because Holen has economy of scale. Holen will become Allesberg's market leader. (by <u>Vakarian</u>)

V2:一个大药店连锁公司 Holner's 的 vice president 给 CEO:

Holner's drugstore chain 希望进入快速发展的 Allesberg 市 local market。在 Allesberg 市,Kirby Drug(local drug store)拥有最大的 market share,并且顾客都是长期忠实的顾客。多年前 KD 第一间店开在市中心,几年时间内又在其他 3 个不同的地方开了不同的分店。过去十几年里,有一些别的 drugstore chain 的 competitor 也在 A 市开了几家新 drug store,但是这些新开的药店都没有什么盈利, the largest share of customer loyal to Kirby 公司,因为 K 公司的地理位置好,Holner's 的 Vice President 认为 Holner's 应该效仿 KD 的这个模式 把 H 打算开的分店都开在有 KD 分店(close proximity distance)的地方(潜在信息: 有 KD 分店的地方就拥有大量客源),用价格优势打击对手并 gain 他们的 loyal customer,KD 的 long-term 客户们就会放弃 KD 而购买 H 的药品,理由是 H 的售价比 KD 的低很多,因为 the price of national drugs from suppliers can be lower since the high volume of purchase。Holner's 认为这个策略可以让 Holner's 很快成为 A 市的 leading drug store。(by Xua\_)

V3: drug store A is planning to develop its market in city W. A has an information that the drug store B is quite successful in the city W and has establised three additional stores in different locations in recent years. In addition, the customers of drug store B are very loyal and are difficult to be attracted by other stores. So the author suggests that A establish three additional drug stores just next to the locations of B. A can attract the customers from B by providing low prices of certain marks for which A can negotiate with high volumes. (by coucou9)

V4: VP of pharmaceutical company suggests that the firm open up stores net to the three operated by a local drug store, who is the lead player in the city.... 说到了另外两个 chain 在过去十年都没能竞争过 local store, but their strategy will help the company succeed.(by <u>vcsanity</u>)

V5:一个药店(Holners')的 vice president 给 CEO 写了个 memorandum,说准备在一个 Allexx(一个地名)开药店分店。但之前两个品牌的连锁药店在这里开店都不敌一家 Local 起家的药店(叫 Kxxx)成功。Kxxx 这家药店在 Allexx 开了 3 家店都很成功。vice president 说 Holners'可以在 Kxxx 的三家分店附近各开三家店。并通过 Holners'价格优势夺取 Kxxx 家的 loyal 客户,价格优势源于 Holners'有能力从 supplier 手中购得大量药品。并通过上述成功夺取客户的途径,Holners'可以成为 Allexx 地区的 leading 药店。(by <u>sparklestar</u>)

构筑提供的思路:这篇是考察 reasoning,狗主觉得还是挺好答的:(by Xua\_)

- 1. KD 当年选址开分店的地方是综合了那些地方的各项因素:比如几年前那些地方租金较低,人口特别是老龄化人口多(老年人通常需要买更多的药)等等,但几年前的情况不等于现在的情况。 现在的那些地方可能租金上涨,而 A 市里可能还有其他地方的老年人多过那三个地方。H 选址开分店的时候不应该只参照 KD 的分店地址,而应该综合评估。
- 2. 长期忠实于 KD 的客户肯定是看重 KD 产品的质量、药效,还有 KD 的服务等其他因素,价钱并不能作为单一决定性因素。而因为 KD 的药品质量等各方面都很好,顾客并不会介意 KD 的价钱高并且会继续购买。H 的 VP 只因为 H 的价钱比 KD 的高就有信心把 KD 的顾客源都吸引过来是 unreasonable 的。

### 构筑提供的思路: (by YolandaZ1995)

- 1) 在 K 旁边开店,并不能保证能让他们 long-term 顾客 switch 到你的店里消费。
- 2) 开设三家店,会让风险更大,万一不成功,损失更多。

# 构筑提供的思路:(by <u>ljxkathy</u>)

- 1) all conditions are same~~其他店铺的策略不一定就 work
- 2) 简单粗暴的认为通过大量进货就可以压低价格~~但开新店成本很高啊这样根本不 profit~如果价格回去了客户就跑了~~
- 3) 就算策略成功了也不一定就能是 leading~~其他竞争对手的情况还不知道

### 构筑提供的思路: (by 老猫吃面)

- 1) the fact can be explained by avariety of reasons
- 2) 顾客忠诚不只和售价高低有关系,也和店面装修,产品质量有关
- 3) ignore the cost and the risks
- 4) 未考虑在本土 Store 周围建设新店的成本,可能 store 吸引来了大量客流导致周边地价昂贵,而地价昂贵将直接影响食品售价
- 5) 未考虑周边顾客数量是否足以支撑两家店同时运作,对改变顾客忠诚后的盈利水平和未能 改变顾客忠诚的盈利水平没有测算

# 构筑提供的思路: (by 漩鸣飞)

- 1) 顾客更看重质量和药效而不是价格
- 2) 开三家新店在 K 旁边 cost 不一定小于 profit
- 3) (这个可能比较偏,但我还是觉得有点道理)K 店的位置可能不方便大多数顾客,很多人来这里只是为了买 K 店的药,所以 H 店损失了很多潜在客户(potential customer)

# 构筑提供的思路:(by CharlesDoit)

- 1) loyal customer 和 price war 毕竟很难相对应
- 2) 而且药店的竞争优势价格可能只占很小的一部分, 服务和质量应该更重要。
- 3) 而且在同一个地点开三家药店会太密集,即使 hurt 了 A 的销量,对 H 的销量提升也起不 到关键作用。

构筑提供的思路:(by sparklestar)

ChaseDream GMAT 作文寂静整理(2018-03-19 起)更新:2018 年 3 月 23 日星期五

- 1) 无端假设(vice president 认为价格优势即可帮助 Holners'夺取 Kxxx 药店的忠诚客户),但也许这些客户是因为 Kxxx 药店的优质服务才选择这家的;
- 2) 认为有能力从 supplier 手中购得大量药品即等于有价格优势,但也许 supplier 与 Holners'店铺的距离很远,运输成本极高使得其 drug 的成本/售价都不具备什么竞争力;
- 3) 简单的把 leading drugstore 与客户多划等号,但也许评判一家药店是否为 leading 还有其他 更重要的因素,比如客服、购物环境等。

## 构筑提供的思路: (by Scarfighting)

- 1) 错误类比。H 把药店开的离 K 的位置近不一定能抢走 K 的客户, K 长期根植于 A 市更被市民信赖, K 可能有其他保健服务等等。
- 2) H的 national brand drugs 价格便宜不一定可以吸引到 a 市的客户,可能 a 市的人不喜欢用National brand 的药,他们更喜欢 Local brand 的药,而 k 家卖 Local brand 更便宜。
- 3) 忽略了重要失败案例。文章提到两个敌对 drug chain store 都尝试在 a 市开药店最后失败了,文章没有分析为什么会失败,说不定 h 的这个策略另外两家已经试过并且失败了呢,important issues not addressed.

# 07. 生物技术 (biotechnology)

# 【本月寂静】

A biotech entrepreneur suggests the Zanesville Council: Biotechnology is growing rapidly in global world, and companies who can create innovations in biotech always economically benefit the town in which the company is based. Biotechnology companies need high skilled researchers, space for biotech laboratory with advanced equipment. In Marinton (a city or town), the graduates of Marinton University built an biotechnology company based on the laboratory with materials provided by the city. But Marinton city since closed the company. Marinton's shortsightedness could become economically benifit to the city Zanesville. Therefore, Z city government should build labs in this city, thus attracting students to move to Z city and encouring them to create biotech companies in Z city. (by 冷背小萨)

# 【考古】

V1:题目有点长,an entreprener suggests the city council of Z City:biotechnology innovation is rapidly growing globally, and always economically benefit the town in which the biotechnology company is based. Biotechnology companies need high skilled researchers, state-the-art laboratory space and advanced equipment. In Marinton (a place..city or town), the graduates of university built an biotechnology laboratory/company. And the local government paid for the space (or something, anyway for the lab). Since Marinton city closed the lab, it shows shortsightness becuase the company would have benefited to the economy of the city. Therefore, Z city government should encourage the graduates to move the laboratory to Marinton, and provide them enough financial support. (by xifei)

V2:一个 biotech entrepreneur 向 Zanasville city council present: biotech industry is high rising; new biotech corps bring benefits to the economy of the town where they are. biotech industry needs high skilled researcher, lab, and equipment. the closest research center of Zanesville is

Martinton university, they have found a new biotech company, which is funded by the Martinton government. But Martinton government has closed that lab. Thus Zanesville should provide financial support to these lab, thus encouraging Martinton university researchers to move here and boost local economy. (by lymhelen)

V3:讲的是在一个给 Zanecville council 的 presentation 中的一段话: Zanecville 旁边有一个地方叫做 Martinton,那里是一个大学城,在政府的帮助下成立了一个 biotech lab,这样正好可以雇佣当地的毕业生. 可是 Martinton 的 biotech lab 最近关闭了,所以可见 Martinton 的政府有 short sightedness and it could be potentially beneficial to Zanecville,加之 Bitotech 行业近来很成功很有前途,为了吸引 M 大学毕业生到 Z 城,作者认为 council should support funds,把 biotech lab 建在 Zanecville, in order to attract the graduates to come to town Z(by 喝可乐的人)

V4:作文:写在一个独立创业者 state to the Z Council: the biology plays a key factor to the town that will help the ECO. 生物研究室需要高端人才和地皮。 在 M 城 以前有一个 生物研究中心 (被政府支持资金),但是现在关了。为了吸引 M 大学毕业生到 Z 城. 作者认为 council should support funds, in order to attract the graduates to come to town Z. (by 兔不不)

V5: biotech industry is a rapidly growing industry and new biotech companies are good for the economies of the towns they based. However, the biotech industry needs high skilled workforce and state-of-the-art lab space with most advanced technologies. In neighbor university town Martinton, some university graduates set a successful biotech lab. But the government of Martinton closed the lab. Martinton's short sightseeing close of the lab will benefit the town of Zaneville. Thus, "somebody" said that Zaneville should give financial support to biotech labs since those labs will contribute to the economy of Zaneville. (by gianweigi)

V6:这个是生化创业者给 v 地区政府的一个 presentation:一直以来 bio-tech 的研究都有助于 innovation 并可以促进经济发展。martinton 的大学城就建立了这样的 lab,不过一般来说 lab 需要耗费许多资金,并且需要高端人才。martinton 大学城在 v 的附近。最近 martintin 的 lab 关了。这些创业家认为这个是 v 的好机会并且指出 martinton 关这个实验室是鼠目寸光。他们指出如果 v 政府投资扶持生化实验室,可以推动当地经济。并且吸引 martinton 大学城的学生来工作。(by zipmu)

V7:说的是一个人建议 Z 这个地方应该大力发展 biotechnology: 一开始介绍 Biotechnology is a growing sector of global economy(差不多这个意思,反正就是可以 benefit finance)。然后说 biotechnology require skilled researchers and laboratories with advanced equipments. Marinton is a town near the university. The university graduates set up a company successfully. However, the Martinton closed the laboratory. The Martinton's shortsightedness will benefit the finance in Z. 所以 Z 要大力利用这个机会来发展 biotechnology。可能表述不一定全部一样 但是大概意思是对的(by onyanlam)

V8:作文是讲一个 biotechnology 的 entrepreneur 跟 Z 这个城市的 city council 说:biotechnology 现在是新型高速发展行业,innovations 可以 benefit economy,所以建议 council 投资和建实验室来支持 biotechnology 的发展;并且呢,旁边一个大学城 M 以前支持 biotechnology 的发展并且赞助

new graduates 建了很多 lab,但是后来这些 lab 都关门了(这里并没有说关门的原因); M 的这种目光短浅正好给我们城市创造了机会,如果我们城市开始支持的话,那么那些 new graduates 肯定愿意来我们城市(by peipeipei123)

## 参考思路

- 1. 错误类比:别的城市成功不代表本市会成功。
- 2. 样本问题(以偏概全):一个 biotech company 成功不代表其他的 company 也会成功。
- 3. 证据不足:没有给出 evidence 为什么 M 市取消了这个资助到 Z 地来。M 市取消这个资助一定也不会是无缘无故的,不搞清楚原因就盲目引进可能反而会带来不利影响。

# 构筑提供的思路:(by Rhona)

- 1) 错误假设:建了实验室后他们一定就会过来
- 2) 因果问题:漏掉了 researcher 这个因素。可能 Z 城的人才资源没有 M 的充足
- 3) All things are equal:默认建好之后环境因素不会变化。但实际上可能到了修好的时候 M 城的实验室又开放了,于是血本无归

# 构筑提供的思路:(by xifei)

- 1) 全世界 biotech 发展好,不一定适用于 Z city,比如减少更 profitable 项目的政府投资。
- 2) 从 set up company 的条件讲,graduates 不 high skilled、Z city 没条件建立 state-the-art lab space,也无法引进 equipment。
- 3) 没有考虑 reason why Marinton closed the lab,可能政府投资没回报等,同样的问题会在 Z city 重演。

# 构筑提供的思路: (by zzh10295237)

- 1) 这个技术的发展会带来很多支出,但是相同的这个技术带来的相应利润也会非常高。
- 2) 虽然做这个技术的人要求很高而且薪水高,但是他们的技术是当地的一种财富,就是人才,建这个实验室有利于本地的人才积累,然后带动当地经济
- 3) 实验室的建造也会带来相应周边地区的发展,例如实验人员的住房,吃饭,实验室的器材,这些都会给本地带来商机。

# 构筑提供的思路:(by Glaieul)

- 1) 没有证明开一个生物化学研究所能给当地带来好的经济效应。也许收不回来投入的资金。
- 2) Assumption: 即使假如政府愿意资助, m 市研究员也未必愿意过来 z 市 (2 市距离太远, z 市研究员需要在本校授课或者研究)
- 3) Additional info: 需要调查为什么 m 市决定关闭一个据说是成功的研究室

# 构筑提供的思路:(by <u>onyanlam</u>)

- 1) false analogy: global economy 和 local economy;
- 2) 没有考虑 M close laboratory 的原因,有可能是因为 biotechnology 有污染会影响到 long-term development,所以不能说 M 就是 shortsighted

3) cost VS revenue (这个乱写的)

构筑提供的思路: (by 夜舞不跳舞)

- 1) 两个城市环境不同, 可能 M 城特别适合这种公司, Z 城没有
- 2) 你建了人家大学生不一定愿意来,可能你 Z 城经济差工资差物价高呢
- 3) 建造 cost 可能大过 benefit 可能这种公司要很长的周期才能盈利,那政府前期投入太大也没用。以及也没提到为啥 M 城好好的就关了,可能对生态和人有啥隐患呢

# 08. 汽车旅馆(Restaway Motel VS Ambassador Inn)

# 【本月寂静】

Restaway Motel 的经理指出他们酒店的价格包含了 complimentary servive,所以收费较贵,而且宾客不 take advantage,建议效仿 Ambassador Inn 把 wifi/breakfast 等服务抽出来,以提高利润空间和降低成本。(by <u>Lilian87</u>)

一个 motel 的 manager 建议削减免费的 services,like phone call,wifi,breakfast。那些需要的人可以付费,不需要的人可以不付,另外一个更豪华的 inn 就是这样做的,所以 cut 这些 services 可以提高利润。(by <u>七七不似向前笙</u>)

# 【考古】

V1: Restaway Motel 的 manager 发表了一个东东:

Restaway Motel 一直都是提供 complimentary service, such as local phone calls, free wi-fi, breakfast etc.。这些使得 motel 成本增高相应的房间的价格也会增高,很多顾客不喜欢,因为 many guests don't take advantage of these service 却仍然要付相同的价格。more luxious Ambassador's hotel across the town does better business,他们的这些 service 都是 bill separately 的,等客户有需要时提供并收取比较高的价格,这样一来不用这些 service 的 guests 就可以不用 share the expense 了。很显然,Ambassador 生意更好是因为他们 provide better deal to guests by billing separately for 那些 service。所以 Restaway 也要 follow 他们的 policy,这样一来可以 lower cost, attract more customers and increase the profit margins。(by dovelv)

V2:Restaway Motel 一直都是提供 complimentary local phone calls, breakfast etc 的 service。但是 many guests don't take advantage 这些 service。这样很浪费钱。More luxurious Ambassador's hotel across the town does better business,他们的这些 service 都是 bill separately 的,这样一来不用这些 service 的 guests 就可以不用 share the expense 了。很显然,Ambassador 生意更好是因为他们 provide better deal to guests by billing separately for 那些 service。所以 Restaway 也要follow 他们的 policy,这样一来可以 attract more customers 并且更 profitable。(by bentsao)

V3:写的是一个叫 restaway motel 的经理说要 stop offering complimentary service, such as continental breakfast, wireless, international call。因为他看到一个 more luxurious 的 ambassador inn charge guest separately for those service 然后这个 inn does better business than the motel。 经理觉得

不 offer 这些 service 可以节省 cost 并吸引 customer,从而使 motel 的经营上升。(by <u>lea 小野妹</u>子)

V4:一个叫 Restaway 的 motel 的 manager 说:我们 motel 会提供一些 complimentary 的 services, such as Internet 还有什么的,这些服务不会收额外费用,但是我们通常都会把他们加在房费里,所以那些不用这些 service 的客人也要付这些钱。相比之下,在我们城市中的另一家酒店叫Amssabador Inn 的,他们把这些 service 作为额外的收费只 charge 那些用了的客人,所以那些不用的客人就 need not to share the charges. 虽然他们对这些服务收费很高,但是很可能他们比我们生意做得好的原因就是因为他们会给那些不用这些服务的客人 provide great deals. 所以为了 attract more customer and increase profit margin, 我们也应该学习他们的政策把这些 service 从房费中 separate 出去。(by peipeipei123)

V5: Restaway Motel Manager Comments:The Motel provides complimentary service including local phone calls, free wi-fi, British breakfast. In contrast, Ambassador Inn provides separate charges for local phone calls, free wi-fi, British breakfast. Many guests who do not use these services save moneys. The more luxiousAmbassador does better business since Ambassador provides better deal to guestsby separate billing. In order attract more customers and increase profit margin, Restaway should follow this policy to charge separately. (by 沧海龙战)

# 参考思路

- 1) 无效类比: A, M 客户群体不同, 相同的策略不适合使用。
- 2) 影响因素:Inn 赢利不一定是因为不提供那些免费项目,有可能是其他因素,比如高房费。
- 3) 这种方法不能就保证带来更好的效益,比如要住 motel 的顾客是刚性需求,价格降低无法吸引更多的入住人数,这样低房价的计划反而是 motel 效益受损。
- 4) 选择入住 Ambassader Inn 的人可能本身就倾向于去使用那些设施,所以即使分开服务费,也能收到钱,但是住 motel 的人为了省房费可能就真的不去了,这样的损失可能都超过入住人数提高带来的利润。

构筑提供的思路: (by S 爱喝酸奶)

- 1) 作者认为是这个策略 导致了 ambassador 的成功,实际上这两者不是因果关系
- 2) 作者认为 motel 和 ambassador inn 都是一样的在 all aspects, 没有差别
- 3) 作者没有考虑到其他的方法可以 attract more customers。

构筑提供的思路: (by <u>yangyi920629</u>)

- 1) motel inn false anology
- 2) inn 的 better business 不一定的是因为 设施收费降低 cost
- 3) motel 的 cost 不一定是因为提供免费设施才增加的 可能是因为别的地方支出大才使 profit 低

构筑提供的思路:(by <u>lilyzhaoe</u>)

- 1) 无端假设:Inn 更加成功并不一定是因为 optional 的收费方式。这只是 manager 自己的猜测,并没有提供任何证据两者的相关性。
- 2) false analogy 错误类比:即使 Inn 的成功原因是这种收费方式,并不意味着 motel 照抄这种方式就对 motel 有益。可能两者的 customer 的需求就不同。
- 3) plan 不等于 reality: 即使想要实施这个策略,也要考虑财务可行性或者其它方面,(其它例子大家就自己脑补啦)是否最终能够 attract more customers and earn moreprofits 还不一定。

# 构筑提供的思路: (by fredrookie)

- 1) Analogy 不对 target customers 不同
- 2) Luxurious AmbassadorInn 成功的原因主要不是这个 service 而是他们的服务 酒店环境 Restaway 盲目削减服务项目可能造成 decreasein profit margin 因为 fixed cost 也很高

### 构筑提供的思路: (by kim 汎)

- 1) motel 和 luxurious hotel 是不同类型的酒店 不能一概而论
- 2) 减少 cost attract customers 的方法又不止那一个 还有其他员工服务质量 房间是否整洁啊之 类的
- 3) 只有 luxiurious hotel 一个例子太单薄 不知道其他酒店是否成功 而且收费还可能得到反效果 减少 customers

# 构筑提供的思路: (by gululu299)

- 1) 这些都是 sum cost, 客户不给酒店还要给,成本不能减少,也不一定能增加客源
- 2) 别的酒店可能是地理位置好,或者服务好,不一定是低价
- 3) 取消这些服务可能会流失现有客户

### 构筑提供的思路: (by Ariaxn)

- 1) inn 更 luxury, 顾客群不用, 无关因果
- 2) wifi 是一次性固定支出,费用不随用的人多少而增减,不收亏损更大
- 3) 做了早餐,不收会造成浪费和亏损

# 构筑提供的思路:(by Ann SUN)

- 1) 无充分举证的 claim 证明客户不使用这些 service 以及 cost 如何增高
- 2) 取消额外服务会流失客户于是减少 sales 客户选择他们的 motel 说不定正是因为有这些 features 即使不一定都会使用
- 3) 不恰当的对比 ambassador inn 和这个 motel 貌似叫 renderson?不同的定位于是客户的 preference 也不一样

# 构筑提供的思路: (by 沧海龙战)

- 1) hasty generalization: saving money for separate billing does not mean better deals.
- 2) Casual Causation: Better business is not necessarily caused by better deals.
- 3) False analogy: what applies to Ambassador Inn does not apply to Restaway Motel.

构筑提供的思路: (by 神粥八宝)

- 1) 错误类比,因为题目说 a 这个东西更 luxurious
- 无端假设,因为题目中说 m 的头觉得就是 service 的不同,才导致他们两个,利润不同。可是题目并没有给出证据。
- 3) 顾客增多,不一定导致利润增多。

# 09. 眼镜公司

# 【本月寂静】

有一个生产 eyeglass 的公司成立以来一直没有 profit, chief engineer 就向公司 CEO 建议,应该取消 outsource eyeglass frame,自己 invest 10 万元再请一个 additional labor,自己生产。因为如果 outsource,生产成本是 35 per frame,自己生产成本只要 25 per frame。采用这个方法是 best way for financial resources,同时可以提升 profit。(by 飞如果你不累)

# 【考古】

V1:一个 eyeglasses manufacturer 的 chief engineer 给公司的信:从公司成立至今的两年都没有 get profit, one of the main reason not make profitability because of the high cost of shatterproof plastic used in the eyeglass.。we're oursourcing XXX the manufacturer charged \$35 per frame。如果我们自己 invest in machinery(花 50000 块买一套机械),并且 employ one additional laborer 来生产这种 shatterproof glass,cost 降到\$25。这位 chief engineer 认为通过这种办法,可以 best use of our financal resources, helps our company reach profitability。(by 同同是个乖孩子)

V2:数字不是记得很清楚…但应该点都没漏…大概是说 chief engineer has an argument to the CEO (a glass company): last year the company was not profitable because the manufacture cost of the 某一种 glass frame is too high. Last year the manufacture was outsourcing, which cost 35(?) per unit. If the company could invest 50000(?) at the machinery and another laboratory, the company could manufacture the frame by itself..and the cost will be 25 per unit. 然后大概就是 conclusion that the company will be profitable within a few years.. (by <u>杉杉夏雨</u>)

V3:作文记得是一个做 glasses 的 company CEO 说他们近两年都没能获得 profit,因为 cost of 一种 plastic 太高了。他们一直把这个 plastic 的 manufacture outsourcing 给别人做,单价是\$3.5。然后 他们改变策略只花 50000(大概这么多记不清了)在 investment 上面和 only one more employer,然后自己 manufacture 那种 plastic。从而可以把 plastic 的价格降到\$2.5。CEO 觉得这是 profitable 的。(by <u>shirleyxchen</u>)

V4: Email from chief engineer of a eyeclass company: The company is making loss. Currently we outsouce the production of eyeglass frame to a supplier (\$35 per frame). I suggest we make the frames in house. By investing \$50,000 to purchase a new machine, our cost per frame decline to \$25 per frame. Therefore, by doing so, we will finally make a profit in future. (by zoyahaha)

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V5:一个眼睛生产商写给 CEO,In the last two years, we have not showed profit. The high cost is eyeglass frame. (镜框成本高)We have been outsourcing frame and costed 35 per flame. We have invested in machinary about 30000 and an additional labor, we will cost 25 per frame. 会有 advantage 并且在未来几年 profit(by Amber-04)

# 参考思路:

- 1. Revenue-cost 分析,降成本省的钱是不是比投入的钱多?雇人会不会多花钱
- 2. 虽然 outsourcing 的每个要 35 美金,而自己 manufacturing 的每个只要 25 美金,但是 outsourcing 有很多优点是自己 manufacturing 不具备的,所以如果自己 manufacturing,没有经验没有技术,很可能反而不利。
- 3. 质量:成本降低后镜框质量是不是还一样好?消费者认不认?两年的经营积累了一定的客户群,可能已经适应了既有的质量和 range,如果冒然更改不知道带来的后果是什么。许多顾客习惯了这个 frame,突然换掉很有可能丧失很多 royal customer。
- 4. 证据不足:没有提到目前的销售量以及其他任何销售信息,无从判断 5 万美元的投资加上一个工人的工资、仓储成本、技术培训等各方面的费用整体会不会使公司 better off 进而取得未来几年的赢利。

# 构筑提供的思路:(by datouaxiao)

- 1) 并没有分析建厂的其他成本,例如招人,技术培训,管理费用等等。
- 2) 也缺少行业价格的分析, 市场价格
- 3) 现在技术更新那么快,建厂的话 fixed income 比较重要,产品线如果没多久就因新技术被淘汰的话就白建了。

# 构筑提供的思路: (by zoyahaha)

- 1) non-financal factors, such as training;
- 2) no guarantee of profit;
- 3) future maybe different

## 构筑提供的思路:(by 野狼凶悍)

- 1) profit 是由 sales revenue 和 cost 共同决定的,如果生产的 frames 质量不过硬,可能会造成 sale 下降。
- 2) 2.50000 刀的资金从哪来没说清楚,如果是 debt financing 的花会不会 interest 会抵消下降的成本从而也不会实现盈利。
- 3) 决定未来利润水平利润的因素有很多,及时的确能够降低 cost,一些 loss,bad management 之类的也会造成不能实现 profitbility 的情况。

# 构筑提供的思路:(by leleooooo)

- 1) 核算成本的方法没有考虑新成立部门,员工招聘,hr,management 其他成本的产生,新方法的 cost 可能还会高于之前
- 2) 其他负面的影响会直接影响盈利能力,自己生产的 frame 不受消费者喜欢,质量不如之前

- 3) 其他的因素也会影响盈利、渠道、广告、产品形象等
- 4) 未来几年的情况会发省变化,即使现在盈利不保证将来保持盈利

构筑提供的思路:(by maestrojoy)

- 1) cost 不一定是 failure 的主要原因
- 2) falsely assume that 公司有 ability 做出和外包一样质量的 frame
- 3) underestimate the cost of opening a new production line

构筑提供的思路: (by 萨维学姐)

- 1) 忽略了 quantity , 因为机器和人工成本这些还需要除以数量, 然后加到单个成本里比较。
- 2) 文章有说这个自己做是 best use financial andresources,攻击 best 这一点,因为可能还有更好方案。
- 3) 未来盈利这个不好说,写了一下宏观环境问题啥的。

构筑提供的思路: (by gladtoseeu)

- 1) 认为 best way 错, 因为可能有更加好的方法
- 2) 认为实地全等,现在没有收入是因为自己现在刚刚成立所以收入不高,可能之后收入会提
- 3) 弊端, 现在刚刚成立, 订单不多, cover 不了原本的 cost

构筑提供的思路:(by Roxyohoo)

- 1) 1公司因为2年没盈利没钱付
- 2) 2 还有其他导致没 profit 的因素, 加新设备也不能盈利

构筑提供的思路: (by flyelephantli)

- 1) 公司不赚钱可能是别的原因,不一定是产品成本的问题,比如公司才卖了两年眼镜,明显没啥品牌效应,所以卖不出好价钱,也有可能公司的 promotion 做的不好(promotion 的阅读给我幼小的心灵蒙上深深的阴影),从而没有提高销售量,好能够 dilute 公司的固定成本和管理营销费用。公司应该仔细研究下真正的问题在什么地方。
- 2) 即使真的就是因为 frame 太贵,自己生产也不一定是最好的解决方案,你可以跟那个 manufacturer 商量下,长期合同能不能便宜,你还可以换个供应商,可以尝试联系下中国 和印尼的供应商,他们人工便宜,东西都卖的可便宜了。
- 3) 即使真的要自己生产,也不一定能够解决没有利润的问题。那个投资需要的资金需要新增贷款,会增加利息负担。即使有了钱不一定能买到设备和找到人才。即使有了设备和人才也不一定能够很快调试通过生产出合格的产品。所以可能这个 proposal 会带来巨大的风险。构筑自己的分析仅供参考、欢迎补充。

# 10. 摩托车生产线

【本月寂静】

# 【考古】

整理菌注:可能存在两个版本,主要区别在于 luxury line 是 <u>convert to standard</u> OR <u>cease the luxury</u> <u>line</u>。

V1:跟构筑二战考的几乎一样,就是变了说法。一个 Cheif Executive Officer 在 memo 上提议说,因为 luxury motorcycles 需要 more cost and time to produce, 建议把 luxury production line <u>convert to</u> standard production line。因为相信此举会 improve efficiency and increase profits. (by <u>安易仁</u>)

V2:motorcycle 生产公司想要提高生产效率,从而提高利润。这个公司有两条生产线,一个是 luxury,一个是 standard。生产 luxury motorcycle 需要昂贵的 parts, 和 longer time to produce,因 为是手工的;生产 standard motorcycle 的流水线全部用机器,所以需要的时间更短,而且部件更 便宜。所以,作者说应该取消 luxury 的那条生产线,而把它改造成第二条 standard motorcycle 的 生产线,这样可以提高生产效率,从而提高利润。(by cunzhang2016)

V3:某 motorcycle company 想提高他的 profits。然后他家有两条生产线,一条是 luxury motorcycles 生产线,一条是 standard motorcycles 生产线。the author 说 luxury motorcycles 生产线的零件都 cost 很多,比 standard motorcycles 生产线上的多,而且 luxury motorcycles 都是用手工组装的,相比起来 standard motorcycles 生产线就是自动组装的。所以 the author 觉得应该把 luxury motorcycles 生产线拿掉,换成 standard motorcycles 生产线。(by L sEllA)

V4:某厂经理决定 streaming 他家的生产线来提高利润。该摩托车生产公司有 two production lines,手工线生产 luxury motorcycles, but the production requires more expensive material and longer time; 机器人线(robot)生产 standard motorcycles, . 公司将 cease 豪华车生产线 in order to produce a great number of motorcycles more efficiently and get more profits.

V5:AWA 考的是 Motorcycles Company 本来有两条 production line, 一种 luxury motorcycles 一种 standard motorcycles。现在 manager 想要 increase profits,决定 cut 掉 luxury production line,因 为都要 worker made by hand,相比较来说,standard motorcycles 机械化生产,成本低更 efficient,所以要把原来 luxury 的 production line 换城 second standard production line 来 increase profits。(by mxm625)

V6:一个生产摩托车的厂家,他的助攻给老大提建议说:Our company has two lines right the moment, one is luxury motorcycle line, which needs expensive parts and is produced by hands. Another one is robotic xxxx(这个词忘了) line for standard models. We should replace the luxury motorcycle line with a second robotic line in order to increase productivity and thereby increase our profit. (by 新一啊)

V7: A prestige motorcycle producer wants to improve profits, so it decided to replace the luxury motorcycle with the standard motorcycle assembly because the luxury parts are expensive and not efficient. The CEO thinks by doing so, the profit will increase. (by 活泼奋斗)

V8:一个摩托车公司的什么 manager 建议 CEO 说,公司有两个工厂分别生产 luxury motorcycles 和 standard motorcycles。luxury 那个产品都要手工组装很耗时而且摩托车的原件也贵。而 standard 的是 robotic assembly line 生产的又便宜又快。所以我们应该放弃 luxury motorcycles 并把那个工厂

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也改成用 robotic 生产的那种,全都生产 standard motorcycles 这样我们的 profit 会 increase。(by 新年要当学霸\_\_)

# 参考思路:

- 1) 无根据假设:生产数量少不代表利润少,薄利多销的利润不一定比高价少销的利润多;不能保证都换成 standard line 以后销售的摩托车数量会激增。
- 2) 因果关系:除了提高产量能带来更多利润外,还应考虑:1) 品牌效应,一个品牌 拥有其自己的奢侈品,或是质量极高的产品可以彰显地位,提高品牌知名度,也可 以带来更多的利润;2) 供求情况,市场是否需要大量普通摩托等。
- 3) 使用手工而不用 robot 可以增加就业,有利于提升当地政府对企业的好感,获得更多的商业机会。

# 构筑提供的思路: (by 4.20.6.01)

- 4) 利润=收入-成本。cost 低了,但是不知道 price 和销量呀。
- 5) 产品单一化, 缺少市场竞争力。万一公司全靠贵的产品撑呢。
- 6) 产那么多标准型卖不出去怎么办、标准型市场饱和怎么办。

# 构筑提供的思路:(by brandy\_dy)

- 1) 没有表明单个产品的利润的多少,很可能一个 luxury 的利润是一个 standard 的好几倍, standard 数量如果只上升一丢丢的话根本比不上原来的利润。
- 2) 没有考虑其他因素。比如有的消费者只喜欢 luxury,因为 luxury 的很多特性是 standard 没有的,因此会失去这部分客户。而 standard 的市场可能是有限的,光增加数量会导致供过于求,并不会带来销售量的增加。

# 构筑提供的思路:(by Mandy66)

- 1) efficiency 和 profit 没有直接关系,可能效率很高,但是由于是完全竞争市场,每辆车成本出售,这样 profit 也不会增加
- 2) all things equal. 标准车市场和豪车市场不同, consumer base 不同, 如果改变了生产线, 原来的消费者就不会买这个公司的车了, 顾客跑了, 利润就更没指望了
- 3) profit 和 revenue 还有 cost 有关,调整生产线会花费很多钱,不一定增加的收益足以抵消购买新设备的花费

# 构筑提供的思路: (by 新一啊)

- 1) gratuitous assumption: cost>revenue
- 2) weak analogy: 奢侈品线和标准线不好对比的

### 构筑提供的思路: (by <u>duanran1203</u>)

- 1) 无端假设
- 2) 错误因果

3) 成本分析

构筑提供的思路: (by Sevenzerozero)

- 1) 奢侈摩托车的产量与利润远大于平民摩托
- 2) 平民摩托的市场已经饱和, 没人买了
- 3) 放弃一条线, 该另一条线所花费的费用高。

构筑提供的思路:(by ophiuchus93)

- 1) CEO 只说了 cost 方面,没有提到 revenue,所以 cost 低不一定代表 profit 会提升。
- 2) CEO 没说两种 model 的销售是多少,如果 luxury 更受欢迎且 account for a higher percentage of sales,取消 luxury,消费者会直接去竞争对手那里买,所以 revenue 会降低。
- 3) 计划的可实施性。比如会不会两种 models 对劳动力的 skill sets 要求不一样。所以这种计划需要 more training。同理,machine 是不是可以直接换去生产 standard models 还是需要 additional costs?

构筑提供的思路: (by 新年要当学霸 )

- 1) 之前生产 luxury 的工人可能不会 robotic 的 machine,要培训工人费时又费力。而且就算培训出来生产的质量也不一定有之前好,客户不喜欢卖不出去就没有收益。而且培训员工的时间,competitor 可能就抢占了市场
- 2) 没有市场调查说客户喜欢他们的 luxury 产品。如果很喜欢,你停产这个产品,客户会很伤心连 standard 又不买了
- 3) 增加 profit 还有别的方法 blablabla 之类的

# 11. 修健身房减少医疗支出

# 【本月寂静】

一个 manager 给 town council 写 memo 说 调差显示经常锻炼的人比不锻炼的人 住院人数少一半,所以我们应该 给我们的员工都装上健身器材,这样住院的人就会变少 这样我们的医疗保险的的 cost 就会减少完了我们的 town 的 budget 也会 balanced. (by <u>liv21r</u>)

构筑提供的思路: (by liv21r)

- 1) 有健身器材不一定会去锻炼 可能很忙可能很懒可能不喜欢运动 所以有了器材不代表就一 定会经常定期锻炼。
- 2) 医疗保险不止包括住院还包括意外 啊 预防啊 传染病啊等等等 所以不住院了不代表保险费用就会降低。
- 3) town budget 是一个很复杂的事情包括很多方面 教育基础设施 工业收入 税收等等 就算医疗保险还的钱少了不代表就会收支平衡。

# 【考古】

ChaseDream GMAT 作文寂静整理(2018-03-19 起)更新:2018 年 3 月 23 日星期五

V1: The following appeared in a memo to the Saluda town council from the town's business manager:

"Research indicates that those who exercise regularly are hospitalized less than half as often as those who don't exercise. By providing a well-equipped gym for Saluda's municipal employees, we should be able to reduce the cost of our group health insurance coverage by approximately 50 percent and thereby achieve a balanced town budget."

V2: Below is a memo from the Marketing Director of the Saluda town government to her management:

The research indicates that people who exercise more often than those who don't exercise will be hospitalized 50% less often. Therefore, Saluda town should build a well-equipped gym for the employees because the cost of the group insurance has been rising. By providing the gym, employees will spend more time exercising so the cost of group insurance will go down by 50%. The overall expense of the town will also be balanced this way. (by Tony-Z)

【中文版】研究表明比起不锻炼的,锻炼的人更不容易去医院,所以一个 manager 说提供一个 well-equipped gym, 这样 town council 可以减少 50%医疗保险的支出,从而达到预算平衡(还是平衡,反正是 balanced)文章很短。(by 抱歉这里有人了)

- 1. survey is doubtful: research 的样本容量、统计标志都没有说明,无法保证研究结果具有一定的参考性;
- 2. 不一定喜欢 gym 锻炼, 有可能喜欢户外锻炼;
- 3. 无根据假设:不一定提供了 gym, 大家就会去锻炼, 所以无法确保健康水平会提升;
- 4. 因果关系:1) insurance 针对的也许是 emergency 的情况,即使提高了健康水平也 不能保证降低 cost ; 2) 不健康也许不是不运动导致的,也许那地方环境污染,水质不好 空气不好等等

# 参考思路: (by 姚姚筱语)

- 1) 因果关系:hospitalized lessthan half 不等于 reduce the cost of group healthinsurance coverage by half。一来每个病人住院治疗的费用差别很大;二来许多公司的医疗保险还包括住院费用以外的 coverage,例如买药和看牙。
- 2) 无根据假设:不一定提供了健身房,员工就会去锻炼
- 3) Cost-benefit:作者并没有提到修建健身房可能产生的费用,无法证明修健身房的 costsavings 大于 construction cost

### 构筑提供的思路:(by <u>Libbywang</u>)

- 1) 不一定开了 gym, 员工就去
- 2) 要想有一个 balanced budget,不单单 reduce insurance 就 ok,很多 possible factors
- 3) 去医院也不一定是因为不锻炼身体导致的啊,很多意外啊,比如车祸啊,牙疼等

### 构筑提供的思路: (by Evan.H)

1) survey 的可靠性,调查群体没有说清楚,控制调查群体可以得到任意想要的调查结果

- 2) gym 的 capacity?容量是不是够?equipment 是不是能满足 town 内想要锻炼的人的各种需求?
- 3) assumption, 谁能保证建了 gym 大家就都愿意运动了??
- 4) 平衡预算还有其他方法的啊,除了节流,还可以开源等等

# 构筑提供的思路:(by Tony-Z)

- 1) 排除他因:作者并没有说明"research"的研究内容是什么。比如,若一个不锻炼不抽烟的人对比一个常锻炼但抽烟的人,这个常锻炼的人有可能进医院的次数要比不锻炼的人还多,因为抽烟可能引起更多其他疾病,所以作者未考虑引起疾病的他因。
- 2) 可疑调查:作者也没有具体说明建设一个新的健身房需要投入多少,投资回报率多少,是 否值得投资?举例说明,所有人下班后都想早点回家,所以真正下班后在公司用健身房的 人可能很少。这样的话,健身房的投资就白费了,起不到增强员工身体素质的效果,从而 也不会减少团体医疗保险费用,那么此项投资就不可行。
- 3) 无因果联系:作者说如果提供健身房,就可以根据选择锻炼的员工提高 50%身体健康指数 而判定团体医疗保险费用也可下降 50%。此论点毫无依据,没有提供任何财务数据来说 明,可以说无因果联系。而且,这对于市政府的总支出达到 balanced 的效果可能没有任何 益处,因为作者根本没具体指出政府的支出总数与医疗保险费用的比例。

# 构筑提供的思路:(by tanxiao23)

- 1) 研究可能不能适用于这个小镇;
- 2) 有了健身房人们也不一定去锻炼;
- 3) 都去锻炼了也不一定就能把钱降下来

# 构筑提供的思路: (by <u>Zoe\_33</u>)

- 1) "Research indicatesthat" research 研究结论不适用 Saluda 居民无数据无类比
- 2) "By providing…beable to reduce" 即使提供了健身房也不一定能减少开支
- 3) "achieve a balancedtown budget"即使健身房有用也不一定能平衡预算健身房需要成本

### 构筑提供的思路: (by rinesl)

- 1) 运动不是唯一决定生病不生病的原因,还有基因,生活、饮食习惯其他因素
- 2) 没说 employee 愿不愿意去运动,有没有时间去运动,如果老是加班,就没时间去运动,如果工作很累也不能运动。
- 3) 数学关系错, 生病进医院的人少一半不代表 cost 少一半, 有的人花钱多有的人少。
- 4) conclusion,要考虑建 gym 的 cost 是否 outweigh saved 的 insurance. 要更多证据……blabla 之类的。

#### 参考范文:

In this memo Saluda's business manager recommends that the town provide a gym for its employees as a means of balancing the town's budget. The manager reasons that since studies show that people who exercise regularly are hospitalized less than half as often than those who

don't exercise, Saluda could save approximately 50% on the cost of its group health insurance coverage by providing its employees with a well-equipped gym. The savings on insurance would balance the town's budget. The manager's argument is unconvincing because it rests on several unsupported and dubious assumptions.

Firstly, the manager assumes that Saluda's employees will exercise regularly if a well-equipped facility is provided for them. This assumption is questionable since the mere fact that a gym is made available for employee use is no guarantee that they will avail themselves of it at all, let alone on a regular basis.

Secondly, the manager assumes that Saluda's employees do not exercise regularly. Once again, the manager offers no support for this crucial assumption. Obviously, if all of Saluda's employees already engage in daily exercise, the hospitalization rate will be unaffected by equipping an exercise facility and no savings will be realized on the group health insurance.

Thirdly, the manager assumes that there is a direct relation between the hospitalization rate for employees and the cost of their group health insurance such that a reduction in the hospitalization rate will result in a corresponding reduction in the cost of insurance. While this may turn out to be true, the manager has failed to offer any evidence for this claim.

Finally, the manager assumes that the cost of building a well-equipped exercise facility will not negate the savings realized on the group health insurance. Until evidence has been provided to show that this is not the case, the manager's plan is unacceptable.

In conclusion, the business manager's proposal to provide an exercise facility as a means of balancing Saluda's budget is not convincing. To strengthen the argument, evidence would have to be provided for each of the assumptions listed in the previous analysis.

# 12. 咖啡店 feedback 反馈(Hot Cup Cafe)

### 【本月寂静】

café feedback (by 446203531)

# 【考古】

V1:一家名叫 Hot Cup Cafes 的 customers service division 写了篇 report 给 CEO,说:6 个月以前,咖啡店在在他们的 website 上弄了一个 customer feedback page,希望可以接受 suggestion 和 complaint。website address clearly printed on each receipt,所以 customers 肯定很容易找到。自从 feedback page went online 的六个月以来,我们只收到了 178 封 complaint 和 50 封 suggestion,然 而我们 serve 了超过 300,000 杯咖啡。Clearly, most customers are satisfied with our current products and services,我们不需要再继续 evaluate or improve 现有的 products and services 了。(by angelacheung)

### V2: A report written by an employee of the Hot Cup Cafe:

"In the past six months, our cafes have begun using an online feedback page for our customers. We print the website address on the receipts of all the customers, so it is easy for them to find the address. Since the feedback page went online, we have only got 68 complaints and 131 suggestions, while our cafes have served more than 600,000coffee drinks in the period. Therefore, we can assume that almost all customers are satisfied with our products and customer services, and thus we do not need to evaluate or improve procedures any more" (by Narcisuss d)

# 构筑提供的思路:(by angelacheung)

- 1) 卖出的咖啡数≠实际的顾客数。诚然很多人来 coffee shop 是给自己买咖啡,但有可能 take 了很多大订单(比如为公司年会提供 100 杯咖啡,这样虽然卖出了 100 杯但其实只服 了一个 customer),300,000 杯咖啡不代表这可能的 300,000 个 feedback。
- 2) 即便 website address 很清楚,customer 也不一定会专门上去投诉。其一,如果 customer 对产品或者服务不满意,在店内可以直接与 manager argue 而不需要再跑到网上说一通;其二,如果 website 很不 user-friendly 或者 feedback page 比较难找,customer 就不愿意花时间专门写 feedback 了。
- 3) 一个 successful business 是需要长期 evaluate 和 improve 自己的 product and services,在 intensive 竞争环境中有个 competitive advantage 才能在行业中领先。

# 参考思路 1: (by eszzy)

- 1) respondents bias: 绝大多数人可能只有一点不满意,他们不 bother 上网去反应而是选择简单地不再光顾这个 cafe 或者让他们的朋友别去。还有就是大多数顾客都不会看 receipts 啊他们甚至随即就丢掉了,所以很多不满意的顾客可能压根就不知道有地方可以投诉。所以这些情况都不 rule out 怎么能推出大多数顾客都满意这样的结论呢?
- 2) 时间外推类错误:即使大多数的顾客真的都很满意,之前六个月大家都满意也不能保证今后大家也会一直满意啊。如果你不 improve,要等新 cafe 开在你旁边,来抢走你客人再亡羊补牢为时已晚吗?

# 叁考思路 2: (by ryanix)

- 1) 不一定所有人都能看到网址,可能直接吧 receipt 扔了,时间紧张的也不会看的;
- 2) 看到了也不一定会上网站,因为很浪费时间,而且有其他更好的方式可以反馈,例如直接跟店员说。第二条半:也不能全信这个系统,毕竟是咖啡厅做的,万一特别难用或者漏了很多呢。(第二条半强行扯。我一直觉着七宗罪里"可疑调查"那一条从来都说不到点儿上,单独列一段太单薄了)
- 3) 就算所有人都看到了,有意见的都提了,也不能认为不需要改进,因为还有一百多条 complaints 呢,这些千辛万苦上网抱怨的内容不能当没有
- 4) 就算这些抱怨都是垃圾,也不能当做咖啡店什么都做得很好,因为竞争者可能比你做的更好,进步更快,你发现你的客人都跑光了就晚了。

#### 参考思路3

- 1. 错误假设:没有留言不代表没意见,有可能是没有看见,可能很少的人会仔细看 receipt,也可能付钱的是一个人,有意见的是另一个,但是并没有看到发票上的信息,甚至有些人即使有意见也不愿意耽误时间上网反馈意见.最多就是不再去消费了。
- 要想获得反馈单凭收据印制网站是不够的,应该采取多种方法,全方位获取顾客评价,不能只凭这一种方法就得出结论。
- 3. 在考虑到各种可能的影响因素之后,应该在收到回馈意见之后就采取措施弥补改正,而不是视而不见。
- 4. 一般人都不会去看收据上的小字 大部分客人不会知道
- 5. 客人中很有可能很多对电脑或网络不熟悉
- 6. 还有其它原因、网站设计不好、大家难得上去投诉等等

# 构筑提供的思路: (by 我有一朵小黄花)

- 1) 因果关系:这个结果不能说明客户满意、产品没有问题了,也有可能是因为有这个 feedback page, 店员才很努力,而取消之后就会下降。
- 2) 无端假设:能看到 website, 不一定会去填,不能完全反映。
- 3) 数据不充分:只有六个月,不能代表未来。
- 4) 样本数据代表性

# 构筑提供的思路: (by charlottechan)

- 1) 印在发票上才没人看呢
- 2) 看到了也不会费事去专门上网给意见,又没有啥好处
- 3) 没填写意见的人并不代表他们很满意。不能以偏概全。
- 4) 一百多人去抱怨并不代表服务好了。要和行业标准和竞争对手比一比才知道
- 5) 目前服务好不代表以后服务还这么好,饮食行业竞争这么大,逆水行舟不讲则退

#### 构筑提供的思路:(by Mshung)

- 1) The argument assumes that customers would actually see the website info on the receipt.
- 2) The argument assumes that everyone has access to internet and know how to use it.
- 3) The argument assumes that there is no need for improvement without analyzing the survey result.
- 4) 我大致上就是用这几点去叙述为什么经理写的报告不够有说服性,建议经理应该研究一下 Survey 结果并且了解回答率等等才能正确判断咖啡厅是某有改进的地方。

# 构筑提供的思路:(by pinky\_song)

- 1) 1. 印在 receipt 上不一定代表大家都会填啊 客户可能根本不会看 receipt 啊 他们可能需要 incentive 啊 或者没有时间很匆忙啊
- 2) 2. 不能只靠 survey 的结果来作为唯一依据,可能有任何不满的 experience 直接跟店员或者店长当场就反映了,这些都不会记录在 survey 结果里
- 3) 3. 这只是过去 6 个月的情况,未来有很多未知啊,比如可能会有 competitor 开在附近价格 还更便宜,可能以前老顾客突然觉得你们的产品没新意了...

构筑提供的思路: (by Mistletoesp)

- 1) 1 你说印的 clear 就真的 clear 啊.可能很小顾客 ignore,甚至还有许多顾客是不要发票的,并且也有可能顾客觉得输入网址或者投诉过程太 complex,所以没理由说顾客 have no
- 2) difficulty. (随后改进可以说调查一下大家是否看到和是否觉得方便之类的)
- 3) 2.这是一个 service division 对 CEO 写的 report 可能有夸大自己 performance 而虚报数量的 嫌疑,所以熟悉来源不可靠。(随后改进可以说从这个网上 download 数据具体信息)
- 4) 3.就算以上两个都没问题, complain 的绝对数值很小, 但是可能反应出和营业过程中很重要的缺陷, 所以数值小不能说明他们就做得好没有问题。也不能推出大家都满意。
- 5) 4.即使上面说的问题都 properly solved 一家公司(还是店铺)想要持续更好的经营,一定要不断的 improve 他们的 procedure 去适应现在的环境去适应客户的需求。

构筑提供的思路: (by zzz1106)

- 1) 印了地址不代表顾客就看得到,有的随手扔掉
- 2) 30,000sale 不代表有那么多人,很多人都是一次性买很多产品的,数据不说明满意
- 3) 时地全等,不努力等着被竞争者超越呗。。。

# 参考范文

In this argument, the author concludes that. They don't need to make any improvement. To support this conclusion, the author reasons that. Only 179 complaints and suggestions are responded by their customers out of 30000cups of coffee. Which means that almost all the customers are satisfied with their current products and customer service department, as the following discussion shows, this argument is critically flawed in several respects.

To begin with, the conclusion is based on the assumption that all the customers who are not satisfied with the cafe submit comments on the websites, this assumption, however, is problematic, the author fails to consider that there may be a large number of customers who were not happy with the service but didn't try to complain on the website. It is entirely possible that some customers are too busy to respond their complaints, or that they are just chose not go to the cafe anymore instead of expressing their unpleasant. In addition, the author assuming that customers are not difficult to access the feedback page on the ground that the website address is clearly printed on each receipt, this assumption is also questionable, since it is possible that many customers are not used to keep receipt or the website address is too small to draw their attentions. Unless the author can rule out these possibilities, can this assumption be accepted.

Secondly, even if customers who didn't submit their complaints and suggestion are all satisfied with the cafe's service and products, the author's prediction that almost all the customers are satisfied with their current products and service department is still open to doubt, since 300000 cups of coffee don't mean there are 300000 customers, it is highly possible that some customers buy the coffee every day, or some customers buy more than one cup of coffee every time they go

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to the cafe, thus, it is highly possible that 179 complaints and 21 suggestion accounts for a large part of the customers who bought the coffee. Without the information about how many customers indeed bought coffee in the last 6 months, I have good reason to doubt that whether almost all the customers are satisfied with the coffee and service.

Finally, even if the customers who are unsatisfied with the cafe do accounts for a small part of all customers, it is unfairly for the author to claim that the last 6 month's service and product will remain satisfies customers in the future, it is very likely other coffee cafes near the hot cup cafe are keep developing their products and services, if hot cafe doesn't have improvement, their will lose their customers in the long run.

To sum up, this argument is logically flawed and therefore unwarranted as it stands, to strengthen the argument, the author would have to provide evidence that all the customers who not submit to the website are all satisfied with the cafe, .to better assess the argument, I would also need to know more information about other cafes and whether they are improving.