**PS.藍色為邏輯君補充部分，橙色為修正部分**

更新日誌：

06/08 22:08 更新至01，感謝qiqi5477

06/09 23:33 更新至03，感謝milkyhmh

06/12 12:00 更新至04，修正02，感謝一米二、milkyhmh

06/13 19:10 更新至05, 感謝loi777

1. **prep原題-水裡的魚體內有污染 但是魚的居住地附近沒有排放該污染的工廠 問加強**

**沒有結論，待補充**

**猜測構築表達的是：魚體裡有污染，但是附近沒有工廠排放污染，然而魚體污染物確實是來自工廠排放**

**預測方向1：污染物質不可能從母親傳給下一代（排除他因，加強結論）**

**預測方向2：這些魚沒有一直居住在同一個地方（建立gap，魚以前住的地方有工廠污染，那麼結論就成立）**

**可能是下面這題：**

Early in the twentieth century, Lake Konfa became very polluted. Recently fish populations have recovered as release of industrial pollutants has declined and the lake’s waters have become cleaner. Fears are now being voiced that the planned construction of an oil pipeline across the lake’s bottom might revive pollution and cause the fish population to decline again. However, a technology for
preventing leaks is being installed. Therefore, provided this technology is effective, those fears are groundless.

The argument depends on assuming which of the following?

A. Apart from development related to the pipeline, there will be no new industrial development around the lake that will create renewed pollution in its waters.
B. There is no reason to believe that the leak-preventing technology would be ineffective when installed in the pipeline in Lake Konfa.
C. The bottom of the lake does not contain toxic remnants of earlier pollution that will be stirred into the water by pipeline construction.
D. Damage to the lake’s fish populations would be the only harm that a leak of oil from the pipeline would cause.
E. The species of fish that are present in Lake Konfanow are the same as those that were in the lake before it was affected by pollution.

OA.C

**2.說是一個國家一開始用metal製造硬幣 然後製造的面值比實際面值還要高，於是就打算換成用plastic製造，這樣能大概只需要百分之多少的花費，反正意思就是能減少成本，結果有一個人稱為A吧反對 說用plastic製造會容易被仿造**

**問題就比較奇怪了 如何來反對A增強國家這個製造幣的方法的可行性**

**答案我就記這幾個**

**A 一個是犯罪分子如果用plastic製造幣花的時間比國家製造多了一倍**

**B few if any用metal造假幣狗主補充：用金屬造幣幾乎沒有人會偽造**

**C 什麼什麼 國家其實可以用一種便宜的金屬造幣能節省更多的成本貌似只需要60%的成本（這個數額比上面那個數額低）**

**D忘記了**

**E貌似也是一個無關選項**

**補充思路：**

**原論證是一個完整的方案：把metal換成plastic製造硬幣可以減少成本。A指出方案的副作用。問加強原論證及削弱A。**

**預測方向1：強調即使有副作用，方案也可以達到減少成本的目標**

**預測方向2：反駁A說的副作用**

**選項評價：**

**A 仿造者製造plastic幣花的時間比國家長，說明並不會容易被仿造，答案加強方案削弱A，正確**

**B待補充（修正）金屬沒人偽造，塑膠很多人偽造，加強A削弱原論證，與答案方向相反**

**C削弱方案，錯誤**

**D待補充**

**E待補充**

**3.OG上還不知道GWD上的原題 就是什麼玩意產卵，然後有鳥去吃，然後現在這個什麼玩意產卵變少了，但是誰誰誰覺得沒問題的，因為鳥可以逗留更久來吃飽**

**但是和做過的那道題不一樣的是問的是 下面哪個能夠加強**

**答案忘記了**

**邏輯鏈：A覺得鳥吃的卵變少了，會變餓；B覺得鳥可以等待直到吃夠，因此不會變餓。**

**問加強。猜測是加強B。**

**預測方向1：鳥除了吃卵還有別的食物（削弱A）**

**預測方向2：鳥會逗留足夠長的時間（加強B）**

**PREP2012 PACK1類似題目：**

Mayor: Migrating shorebirds stop at our beach just to feed on horseshoe-crab eggs, a phenomenon that attracts tourists. To bring more tourists, the town plans to undertake a beach reclamation project to double the area available to crabs for nesting.

Birdwatcher: Without a high density of crabs on a beach, migrating shorebirds will go hungry because shorebirds only eat eggs that a crab happens to uncover when it is digging its own nest.

Which of the following, if true, would provide the mayor with the strongest counter to the birdwatcher's objection?

A. Every year a certain percentage of crabs are caught by fishermen as bait for eel traps.

B. Horseshoe crabs are so prolific that given favorable circumstances their numbers increase rapidly.

C. On average, tourists who come to the town in order to watch birds spend more money there than tourists who come for other purposes.

D. The additional land made available by the reclamation project will give migrating shorebirds more space.

E. Some of the migrating shorebirds make only one stop during their migration from South America to Canada.

**選項評價：**

**A很多螃蟹被捉，說明不僅螃蟹密度減小，而且數量也減小，削弱MAYOR結論**

**B如果空間增加的同時螃蟹數量也增加，則螃蟹密度可能不變或增大，正確**

**C講價錢，無關**

**D鳥有更多空間，但螃蟹沒有增加，加強BIRDWATCHER的結論**

**E講停留多少次，無關**

**4.（515邏輯庫）就看到第一題，幼兒吞藥有類似的，好像是改成了打火機 （by 740狗主）**

**515邏輯庫類似題型：**

1.幼兒吞藥

幼兒容易將藥丸吞食，故許多藥局將藥丸放在一個幼兒不容易打開的盒子裡，但之後幼兒誤吞藥丸的比例變高了，since\_\_\_\_\_
==>大人將盒子放在幼兒容易拿到的地方（感覺跟一題打火機放在幼兒容易拿到的地方相似）

【整理菌】題型：解釋

構築答案正確 給出他因進行解釋

**補充思路：**

**題目：幼兒容易誤觸打火機引發事故，故大人將原打火機換成有保護的不易點燃的打火機，結果幼兒打火機事故比例反而變高，問原因**

**邏輯鏈：（比例變化題）**

**事故發生的概率跟幼兒是否容易拿到、打火機是否容易被點燃有關：**

**幼兒拿到的可能性（↑） + 打火機的危險性（↓） -> 事故發生概率（↑）**

**所以推測大人覺得打火機危險降低後，隨意把打火機放在幼兒容易觸碰的位置，結果造成事故概率上升**

**5. 說政府為了大眾的健康問題，想要禁止接下來一年fast food restaurant的開張。 但是沒想到遭到了老百姓們的反對。 原因可能是。。？**

**推測方向：**

**另有他因 (eg.大家都會到速食店買沙拉吃)**