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阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/123/2021\\_2022\\_GRE\\_E4\\_BD\\_9C\\_E6\\_96\\_87\\_E5\\_c86\\_123561.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/123/2021_2022_GRE_E4_BD_9C_E6_96_87_E5_c86_123561.htm) 142. The article entitled Eating Iron in last months issue of Eating for Health reported that a recent study found a correlation between high levels of iron in the diet and an increased risk of heart disease. Further, it is well established that there is a link between large amounts of red meat in the diet and heart disease, and red meat is high in iron. On the basis of the study and the well-established link between red meat and heart disease, we can conclude that the correlation between high iron levels and heart disease, then, is most probably a function of the correlation between red meat and heart disease. 析题：仔细读过，发现这道题有点绕，很多考生曾经有过这样的困惑：“我没有理解最后一句话的意思 is most probably a function of the correlation between red meat and heart disease. 是说 high iron level 于 heart disease 之间的关系是 red meat 与 heart disease 之间有关的结果那作者到底是认为 high iron level 和 heart disease 之间有没有关系阿？”再读之下，我们会发现作者其实做了一个顺接推论：red meat 引起心脏病 > red meat 里面还有大量的铁 > 高铁引起心脏病，就是这么一个简单的推论过程，关键认清谁推出谁，就要在审题时注意到关键的这么看似不经意却被友好的ETS“重复两次”的短语“well established”，也就是说“大量红肉与心脏病之间一定有联系”是不容质疑的论据，即本题论据是不容批驳的，关键问题在于由论据推导出结论的时候犯了“Implicit causal claims”和“gratuitous assumptions”（详细逻辑

辑谬误分类见后文“七宗罪”），因而我们就可以以次展开攻击。很多来自网上的文章和提纲在本题上颠倒了推导对象，把“高铁引起心脏病”作为论据来推出“red meat引起心脏病”，结果导致文章失误。下面读者可通过以下范文检验一下该论证过程和思路：100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)