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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/165/2021_2022_GMAT_E8_80_83_E8_AF_95_c89_165042.htm “ If I eat nuts , then I break out

in hives. ” This in turn can be symbolized as $N \rightarrow H$. Next , we interpret the clause “ there is a blemish on my hand ” to mean

“ hives , ” which we symbolize as H. Substituting these symbols into the argument yields the following diagram : $N \rightarrow H$ H Therefore , N The diagram clearly shows that this argument has the same structure as the given argument. The answer , therefore , is

(B) 。 Denying the Premise Fallacy $A \rightarrow B$ $\sim A$ Therefore , $\sim B$ The fallacy of denying the premise occurs when an if-then statement is presented , its premise denied , and then its conclusion wrongly

negated. Example : (Denying the Premise Fallacy) The senator will be reelected only if he opposes the new tax bill. But he was defeated. So he must have supported the new tax bill. The sentence

“ The senator will be reelected only if he opposes the new tax bill ” contains an embedded if-then statement : “ If the senator is

reelected , then he opposes the new tax bill. ” (Remember :

“ A only if B ” is equivalent to “ If A , then B. ”) This in turn can be symbolized as $R \rightarrow \sim T$. The sentence “ But the senator was

defeated ” can be reworded as “ He was not reelected , ” which in turn can be symbolized as $\sim R$. Finally , the sentence “ He must

have supported the new tax bill ” can be symbolized as T. Using these symbols the argument can be diagrammed as follows :

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