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Contrary to the statements of labor leaders, the central economic problem facing America today is not the distribution of wealth. It is productivity. With the productivity of U.S. industry stagnant, or even declining slightly, the economic pie is no longer growing. Labor leaders, of course, point to what they consider an unfair distribution of the slices of pie to justify their demands for further increases in wages and benefits. And in the past, when the pie was still growing, management could afford to acquiesce. No longer. Until productivity resumes its growth, there can be no justification for further increases in the compensation of workers. Which of the following statements by a labor leader focuses on the logical weakness in the argument above? (A) Although the economic pie is no longer growing, the portion of the pie allocated to American workers remains unjustly small. (B) If management fails to accommodate the demands of workers, labor leaders will be forced to call strikes that will cripple the operation of industry. (C) Although productivity is stagnant, the U.S. population is growing, so that the absolute size of the economic pie continues to grow as well. (D) As a labor leader, I can be concerned only with the needs of working people, not with the problems faced by management. (E) The stagnation of U.S. industry has been caused largely by factors such as foreign competition beyond the control of American workers. 2.

Freud's theories of the workings of the mind, while brilliant for their day, were formulated before most of this century's great advances in neurophysiology and biochemistry. Today, we have a far deeper understanding of the biological components of thought, emotion, and behavior than was dreamed of eighty years ago. It would be foolish to continue parroting Freud's psychological theories as if these advances had never occurred. It can be inferred from the passage above that the author would be most likely to favor (A) the abandonment of most of Freud's theories (B) a greater reliance on biological rather than psychological explanations of behavior (C) a critical reexamination of Freud's place in the history of psychology (D) a reexamination of Freud's theories in the light of contemporary biology (E) increased financial support for studies in neurophysiology and biochemistry

3. To avoid a hostile takeover attempt, the board of directors of Wellco, Inc., a provider of life and health insurance, planned to take out large loans and use them to purchase a publishing company, a chocolate factory, and a nationwide chain of movie theaters. The directors anticipated that these purchases initially would plunge the corporation deep into debt, rendering it unattractive to those who wanted to take it over, but that steadily rising insurance rates would allow the company to pay off the debt within five years. Meanwhile, revenues from the three new businesses would enable the corporation as a whole to continue to meet its increased operating expenses. Ultimately, according to the directors' plan, the diversification would strengthen the corporation by varying the sources and schedules of its annual

revenues. Which of the following, assuming that all are equally possible, would most enhance the chances of the plan's success? (A) A widespread drought decreases the availability of cacao beans, from which chocolate is manufactured, driving up chocolate prices worldwide. (B) New government regulations require a 30 percent across-the-board rate rollback of all insurance companies, to begin immediately and to be completed within a five-year period. (C) Congress enacts a statute, effective after six months, making it illegal for any parent not to carry health insurance coverage for his or her child. (D) Large-screen televisions drop dramatically in price due to surprise alterations in trade barriers with Japan. movie theater attendance dwindles as a consequence. (E) A new, inexpensive process is discovered for making paper pulp, and paper prices fall to 60 percent of their former level.

4. In 1981, for the first time in over two decades, the average scores of high school students on standardized math and English tests did not decline. During the same year, millions of American students enjoyed their first exposure to the new world of the microcomputer, whether in schools, video arcades, or other settings. The conclusion is clear: far from stultifying the intellectual capacities of students, exposure to computers can actually enhance them. The most serious weakness of the argument above is its failure to (A) discuss the underlying causes of the twenty-year decline in students' test scores (B) cite specific figures documenting the increases in test scores (C) distinguish among the various types of computer being used by high school students (D) define the intellectual capacities tested by the standardized math and

English tests referred to(E) explain exactly how high school students  
' abilities on math and English tests could have been enhanced by  
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