Questions 1 to 5 are
based on the following passage. 1. What the author discussed in the
previous section is most probably about _____. A) relationships
between causes and results B) classification of reasoning C) some
other common types of reasoning D) some special type of reasoning
2. According to the passage, to do the "effect to effect" reasoning is to
reason _____. A) from cause to effect B) from effect to cause C) from
effect to effect and on to cause D) from effect to cause and on to
another effect 3. A necessary cause is _____. A) one without which it
is impossible for the effect to occur B) one of the causes that can
produce the effect C) one that is enough to make the effect occur D)
none of them 4. Your refrigerator is not working and you have found
that the electric power has been cut off. The power failure is a _____.
A) necessary cause B) sufficient cause C) contributory cause D)
none of them 5. This passage mainly discusses _____. A) causal
reasoning B) classification of cause C) various types of reasoning D)
the causal process Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following
passage. Another common type of reasoning is the search for causes
and results. We want to know whether cigarettes really do cause lung
cancer, what cause malnutrition   , the decay of cities,
or the decay of teeth. We are equally interested in effects: what is the
effect of sulphur or lead in the atmosphere, of oil spills and raw
sewage (in rivers and the sea, of staying up late on the

night before an examination?　　1.reasoning　　2.

Another...　　　　　　　　　3.　　　　We want to …an

examination?　　　　,　　　　4.malnutrition　"　mal"

"　　"　　　　overnutrition　　　Causal reasoning may

go from cause to effect or from effect to cause. Either way, we reason

from what we know to what we want to find out. Sometimes we

reason from an effect to a cause and then on to another effect. Thus,

if we reason that because the lights have gone out, the refrigerator

wont work we first relate the effect (lights out) to the cause (power

off) and then relate that cause to another effect. This kind of

reasoning is called, for short, effect to effect. It is quite common to

reason through an extensive chain of causal relations. When the

lights go out we might reason in the following causal chain: lights

out-power off-refrigerator not working-temperature will rise-milk

will sour. In other words, we diagnose　　　　a succession of

effects from the power failure, each becoming the cause of the next.

　　1.causal　　　　　　　　　2.

　　　3.extensive　　　　　　extend　　extensive reading
　　4.In other words　　　　a succession of　　　5.
　　　Causes are classified as necessary, sufficient, or contributory

　　　　　. A necessary cause is one which must be present

for the effect to occur, as combustion (　　)　is necessary to drive a

gasoline engine. A sufficient cause is one which can produce an effect

unaided (　　　), though there may be more than one sufficient

cause: a dead battery is enough to keep a car from starting, but faulty

spark plugs   or an empty gas tank will have the same effect. A contributory cause is one which helps to produce an effect but cannot do so by itself, as running through a red light may help cause an accident, though other factors --- pedestrians (   ) or other cars in the intersection-must also be present.   intersection   inter section In establishing or refuting (   ) a causal relation it is usually necessary to show the process by which the alleged (   ) cause produces the effect. Such an explanation is called a causal process.

    -        -   -   -   1. What the author discussed in the previous section is most probably about _____. A) relationships between causes and results B) classification of reasoning C) some other common types of reasoning D) some special type of reasoning 100Test