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3.The town of Stavanger , Norway , was quiet and peaceful until the early 1960s , when Stavanger became Norways center for offshore oil exploration. Between then and now , violent crime and vandalism in Stavanger have greatly increased. Clearly , these social problems are among the results of Stavangers oil boom. Which of the following , if it occurred between the early 1960s and now , give the strongest support to the argument above?

(A) The people of Stavanger rarely regret that their town was chosen to be Norways center for offshore oil exploration. (B) Norwegian sociologists expressed grave concern about the increase in violent crime and vandalism in stavanger. (C) Violent crime and vandalism have remained low in Norwegian towns that had no oil boom. (D) Nonviolent crime , drug addiction , and divorce in Stavanger increased approximately as much as violent crime and vandalism did. (E) The oil boom necessitated the building of wider roads for the increased traffic in Stavanger.

14.In the aftermath of a worldwide stock-market crash , Country T claimed that the severity of the stock-market crash it experienced resulted from the accelerated process of denationalization many of its industries underwent shortly

before the crash. Which of the following , if it could be carried out , would be most useful in an evaluation of Country T's assessment of the causes of the severity of its stock-market crash? (A)

Calculating the average loss experienced by individual traders in Country T during the crash (B) Using economic theory to predict the most likely date of the next crash in Country T (C) Comparing the total number of shares sold during the worst days of the crash in Country T to the total number of shares sold in Country T just prior to the crash. (D) Comparing the severity of the crash in Country T to the severity of the crash in countries otherwise economically similar to Country T that have not experienced recent denationalization (E) Comparing the long-term effects of the crash on the purchasing power of the currency of Country T to the immediate , more severe short-term effects of the crash on the purchasing power of the currency of Country T. 15. In the 1960s , long-term studies of primate behavior often used as subjects tamarins , small monkeys that were thought ideal because they require only small cages , breed frequently , and grow quickly. Field studies were not used because they were costly and difficult. Tamarins were kept caged in male-female pairs , because otherwise , serious fights erupted between unrelated females. On the basis of the fact that breeding occurred , tamarins were viewed as monogamous. The view taken by the researchers concerning the monogamy of tamarins depended on a questionable assumption. Which of the following could have served as that assumption? (A) The suppression of fighting between related females serves to protect their common genetic inheritance.

(B) Adult male tamarins contribute to the care of tamarin infants.
(C) The social system of tamarins requires monogamous pairing.
(D) Male tamarin monkeys do not display aggressive behavior in the wild.
(E) The way the tamarins were kept in cages did not affect their mating behavior.

16. Twenty percent of all energy consumed in the United States is consumed by home appliances. If appliances that are twice as energy-efficient as those currently available are produced, this figure will eventually be reduced to about ten percent. The argument above requires which of the following assumptions?

(A) Home-appliance usage would not increase along with the energy efficiency of the appliances.
(B) It would not be expensive to produce home appliances that are energy-efficient.
(C) Home-appliance manufacturers now have the technology to produce appliances that are twice as energy-efficient as those currently available.
(D) The cost of energy to the consumer would rise with increases in the energy efficiency of home appliances.
(E) The percentage of energy consumed by home appliances will increase if existing appliances are not replaced by more energy-efficient models.

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