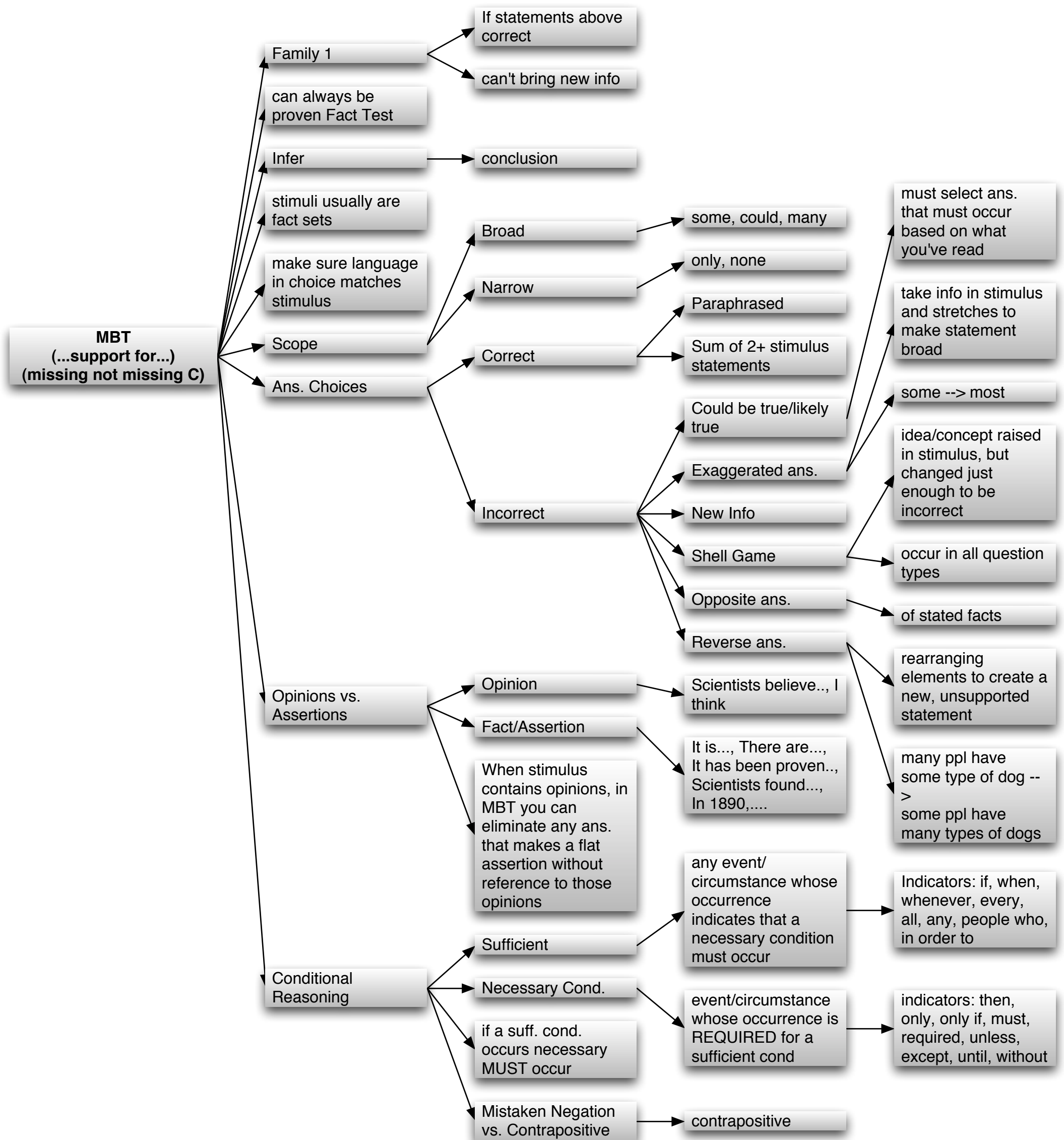
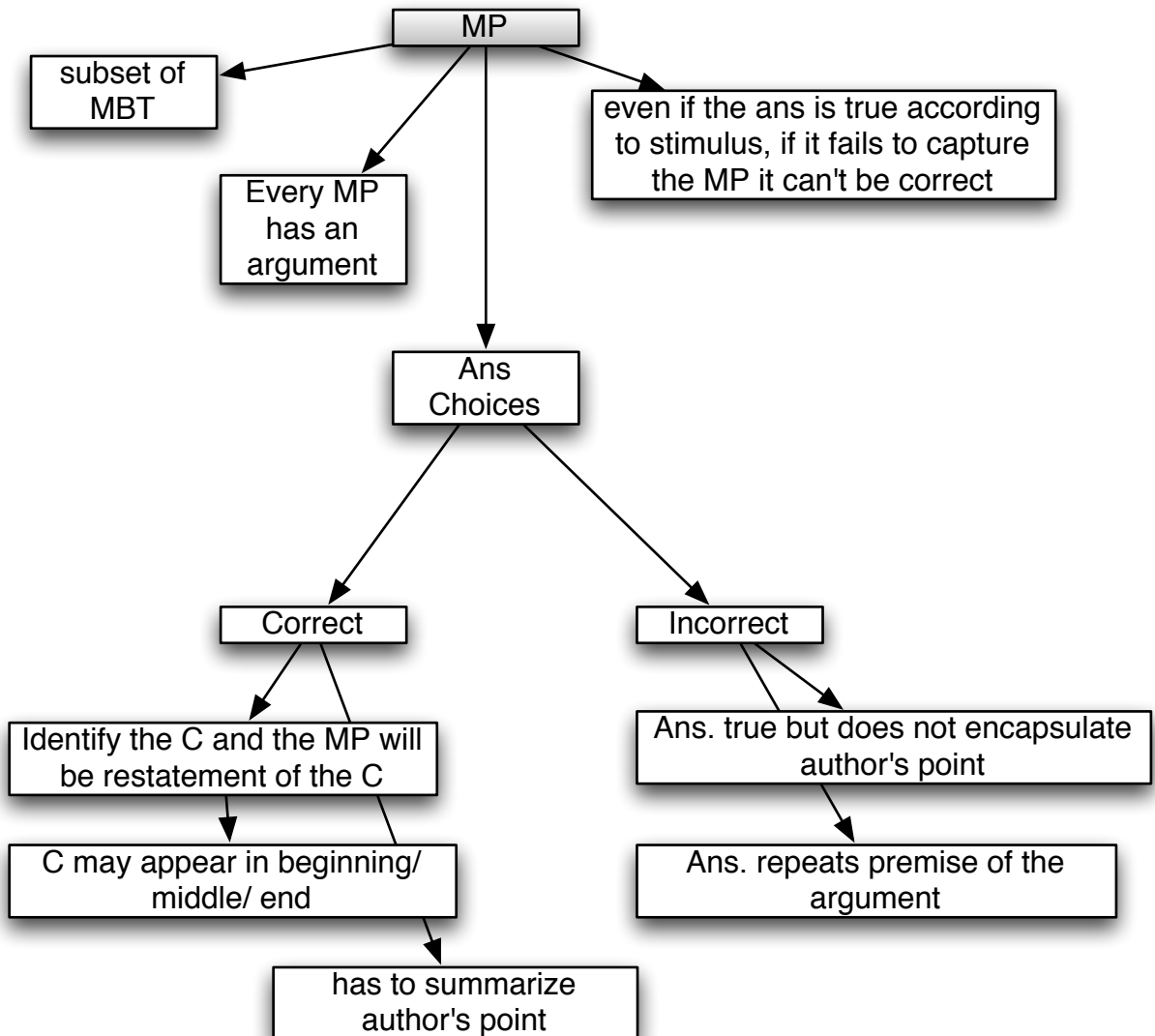
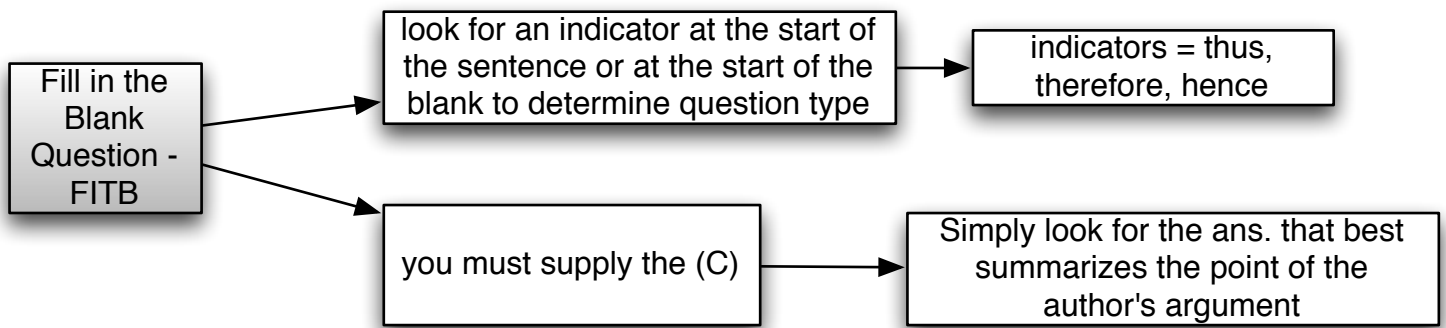
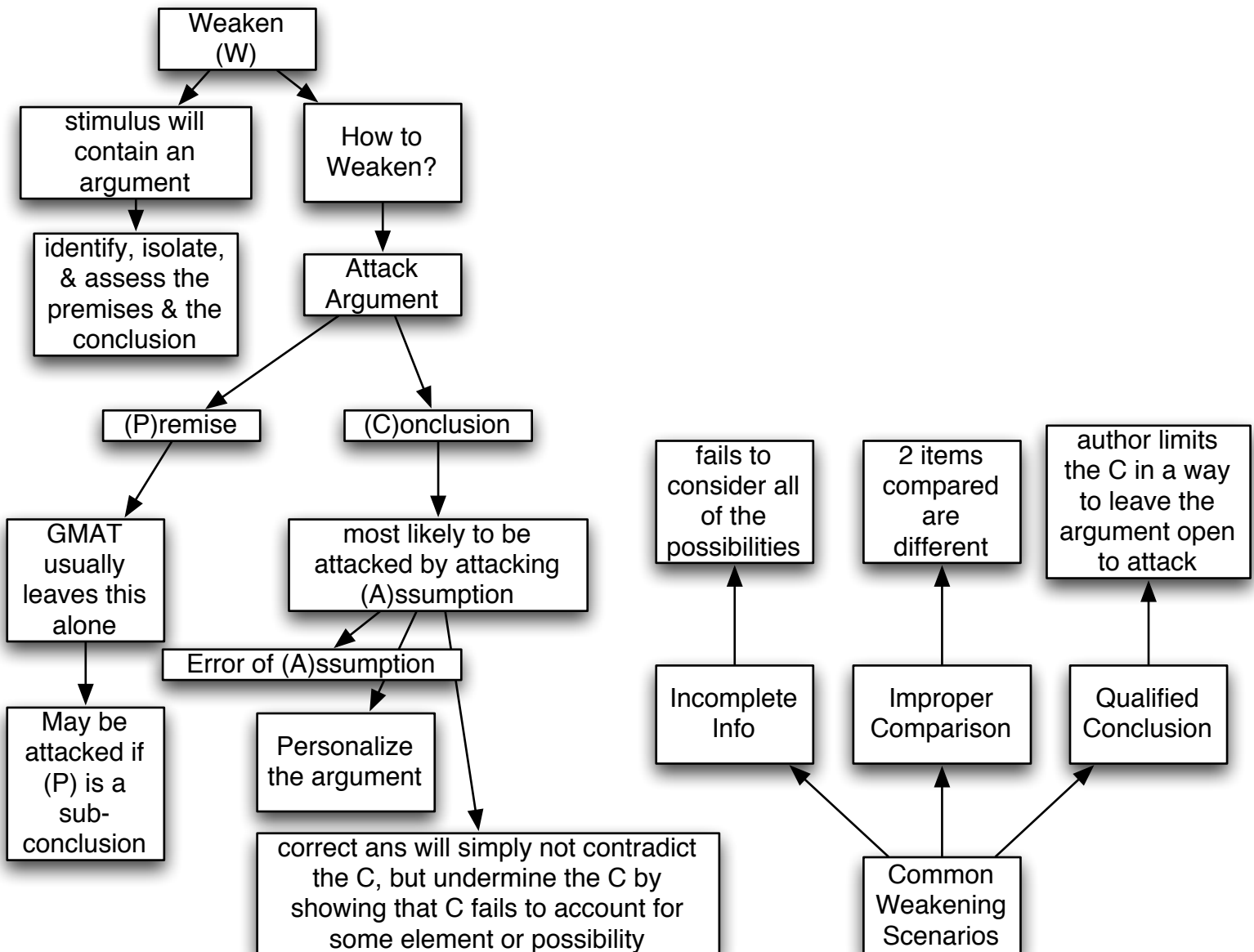
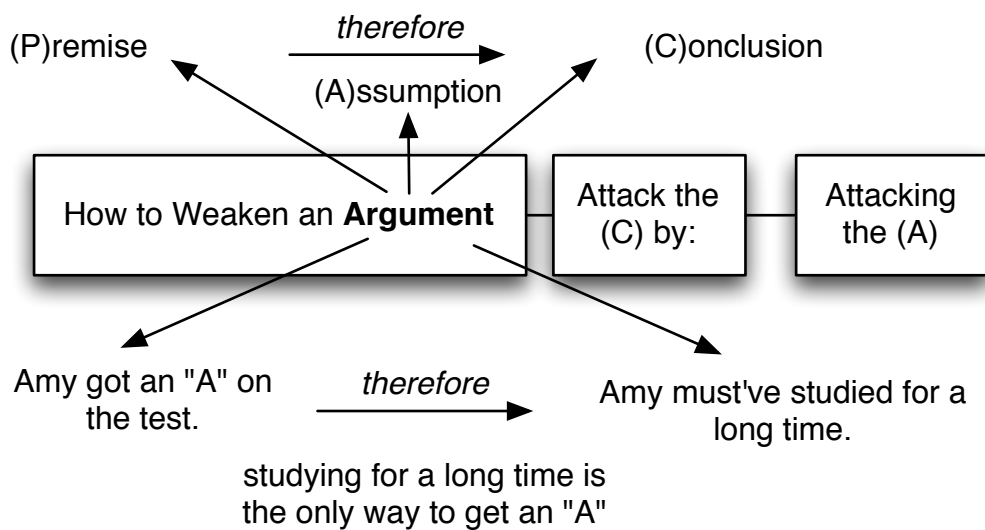
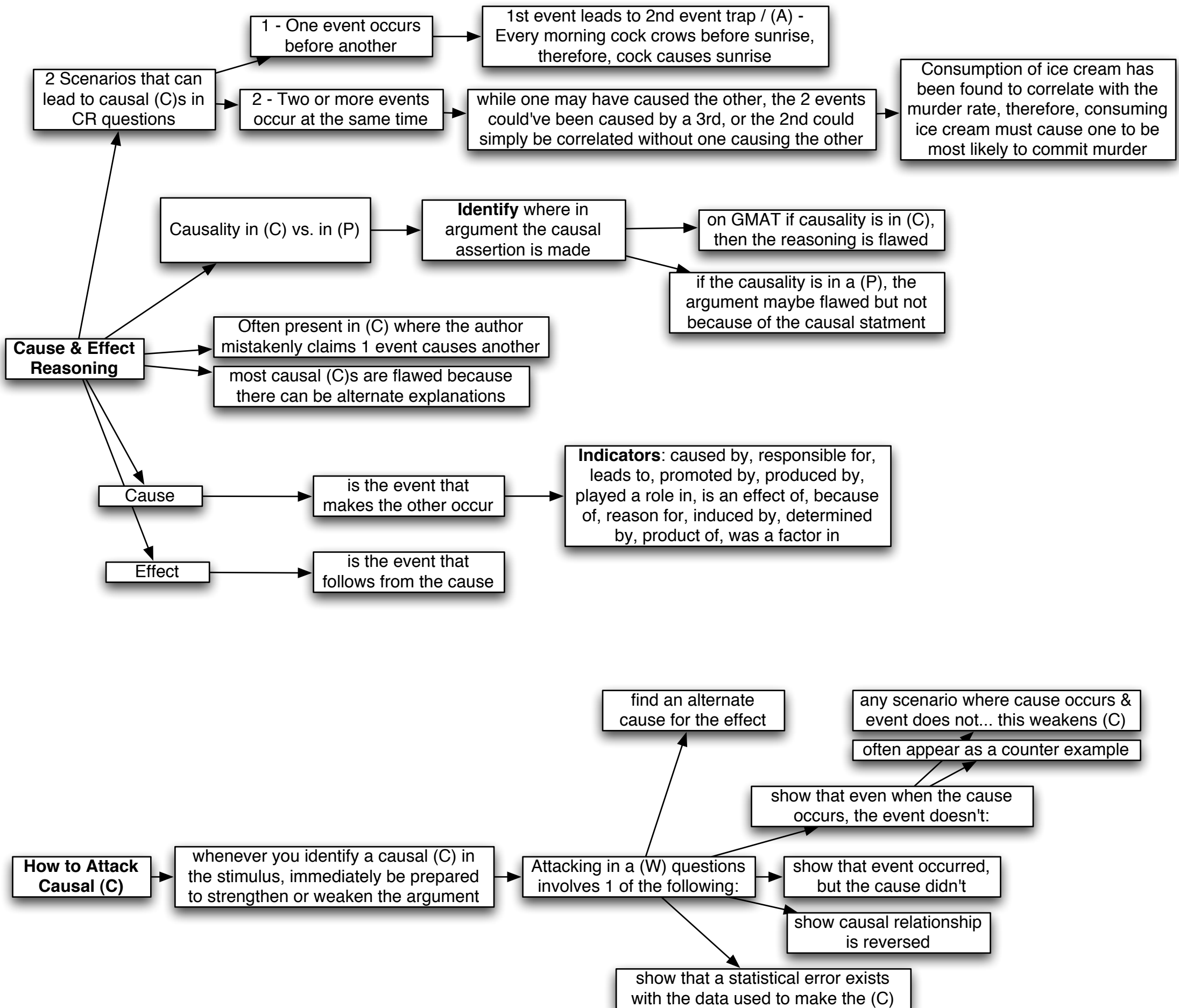
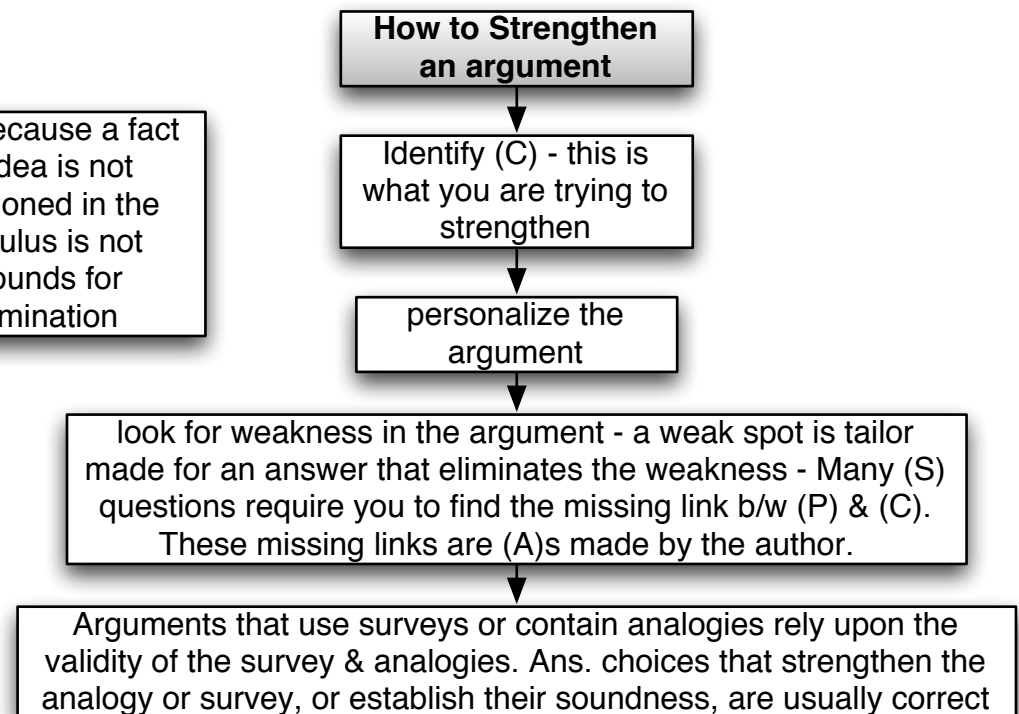
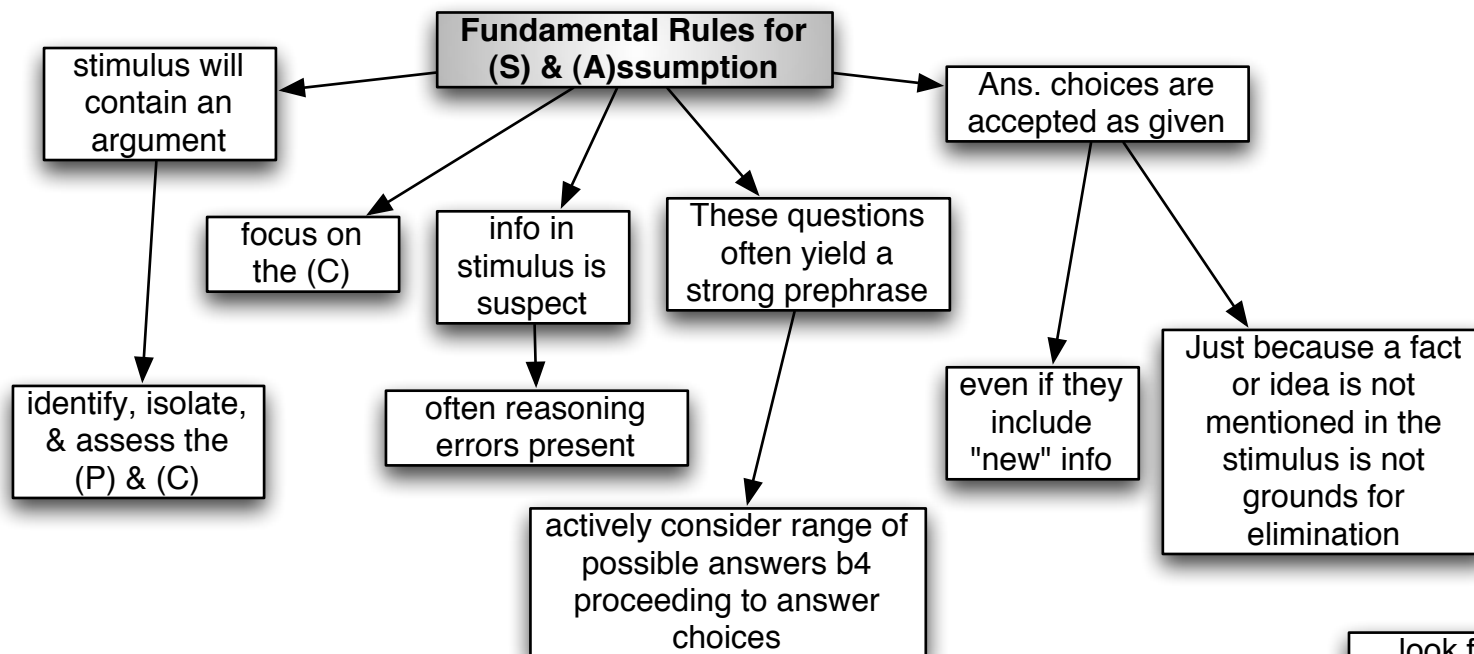
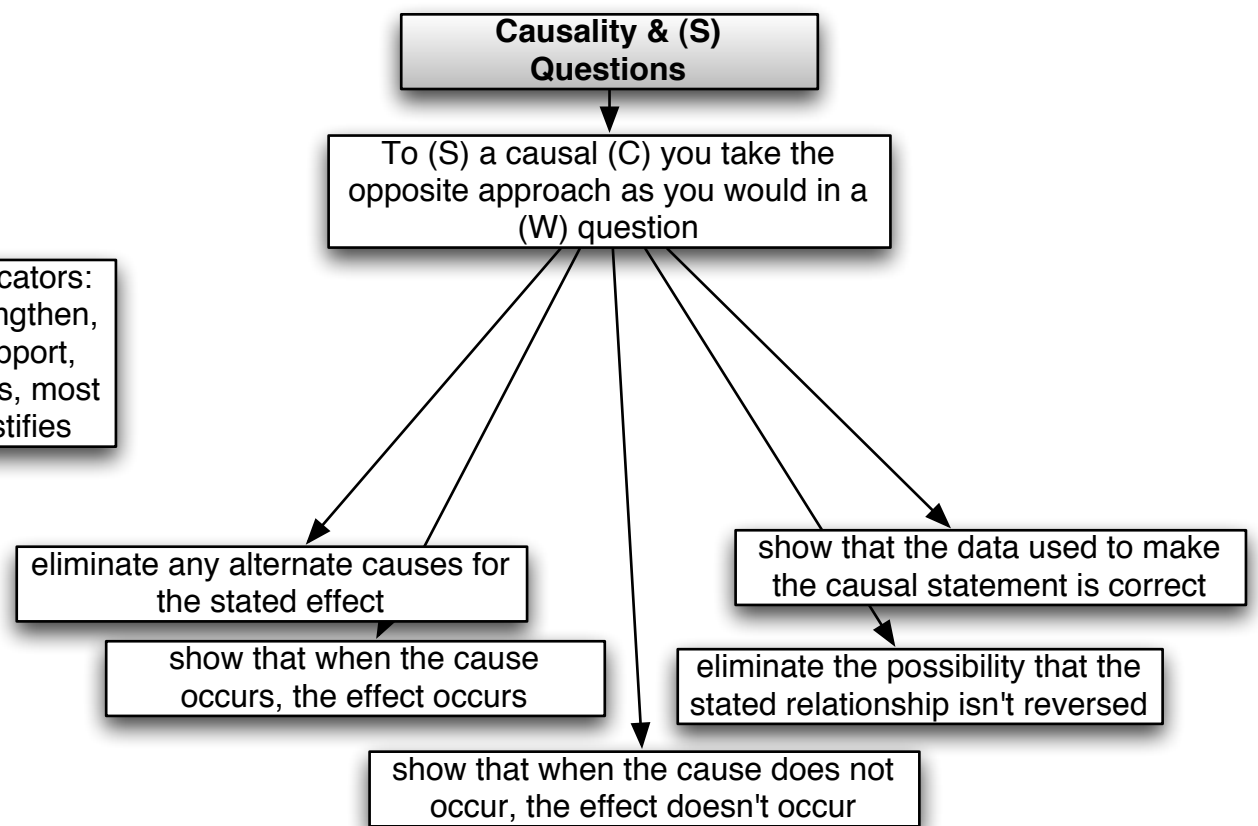
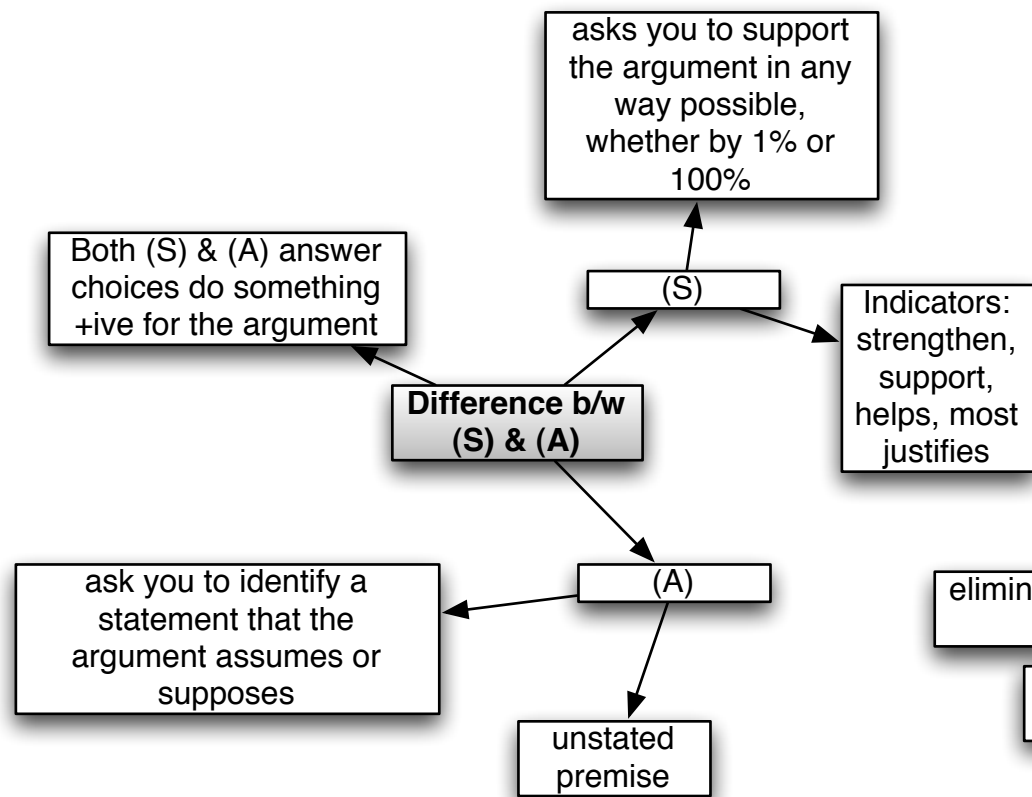


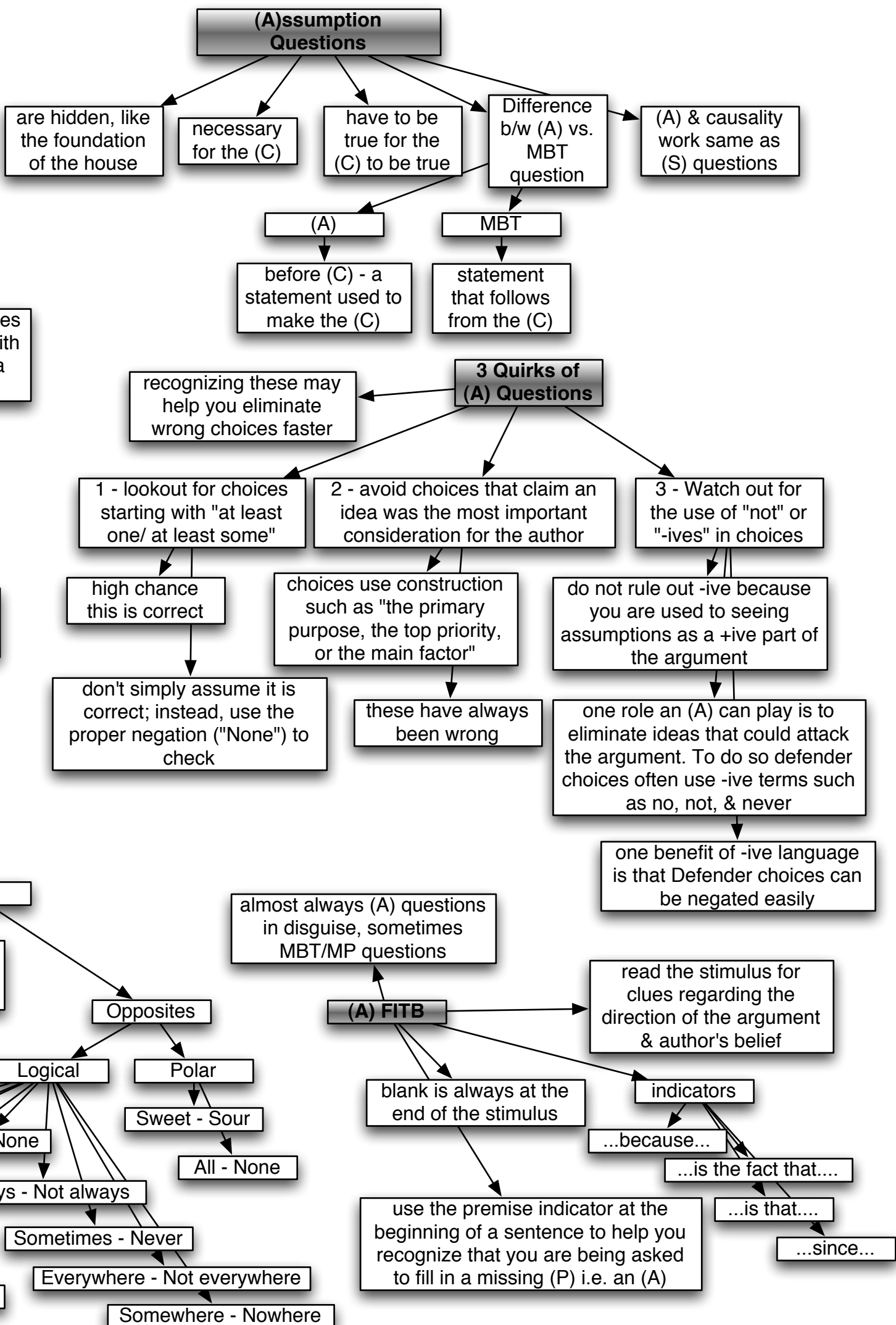
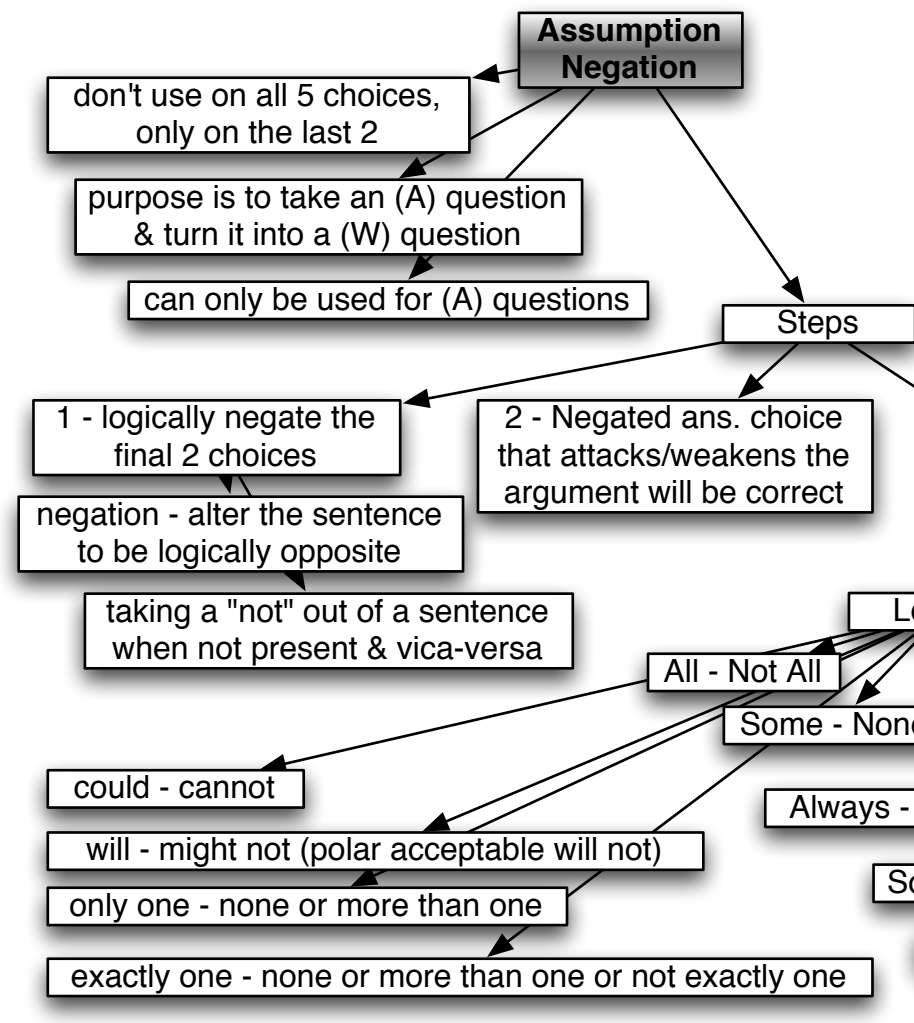
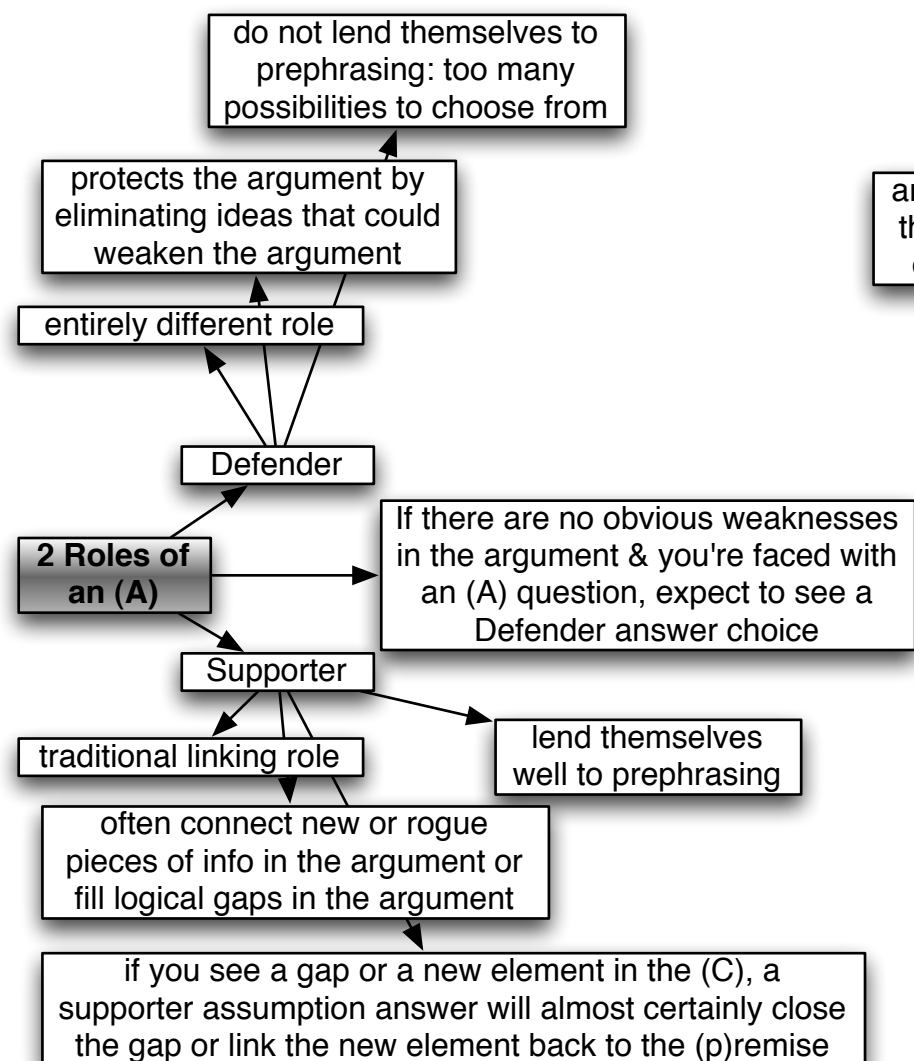




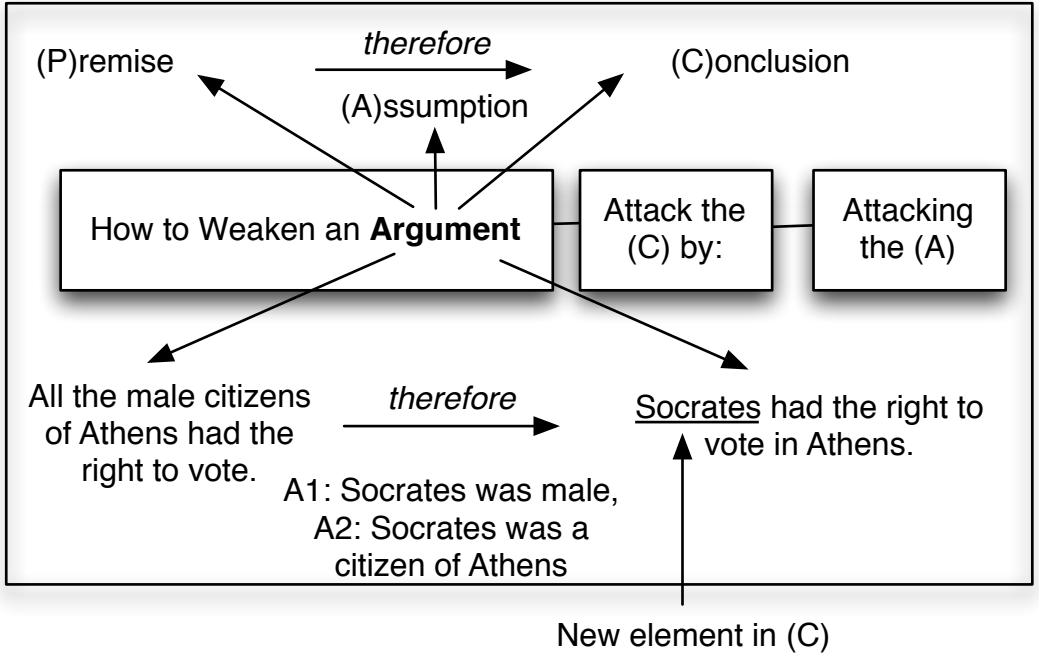




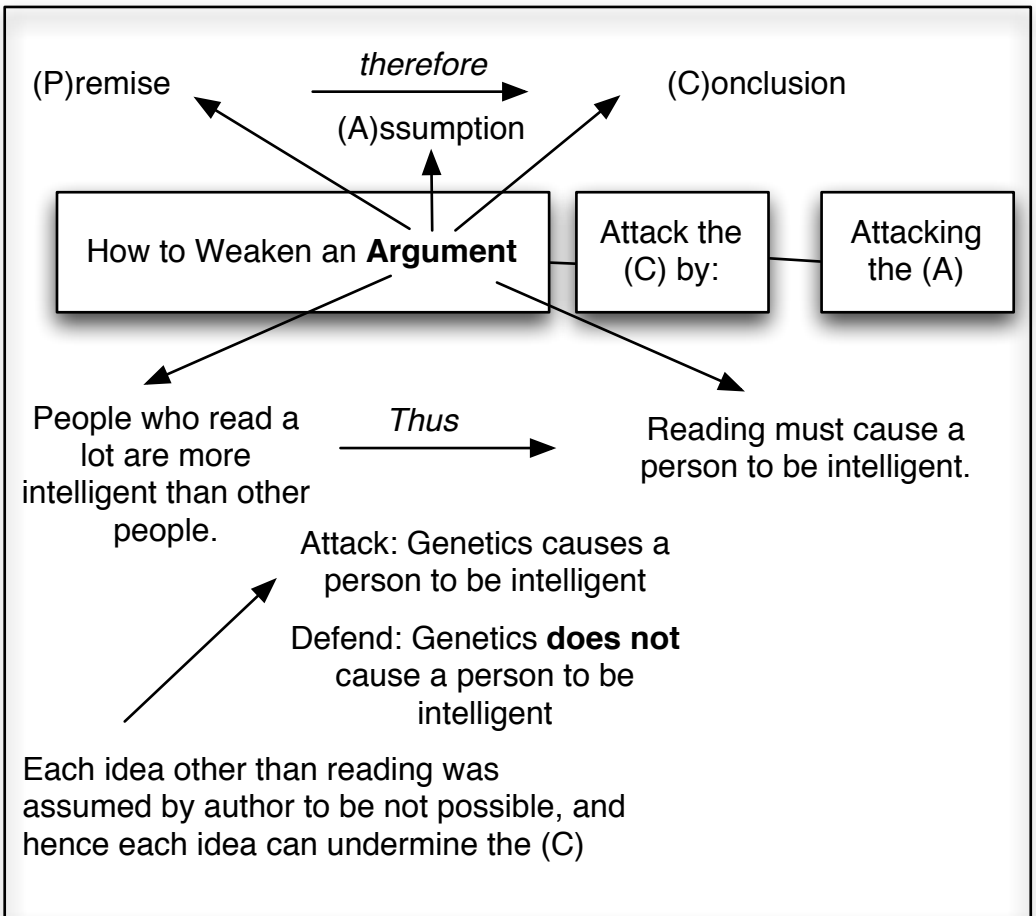


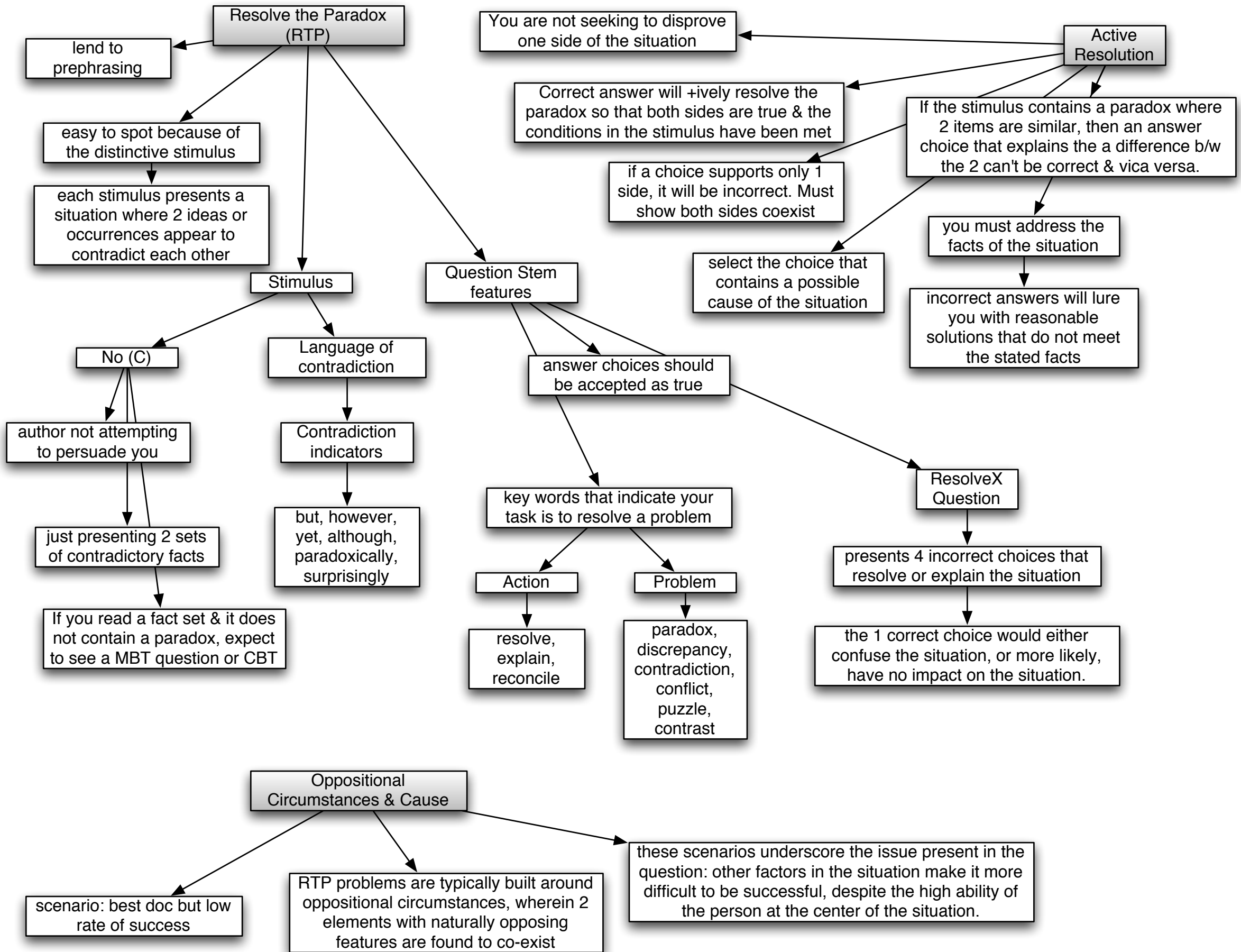


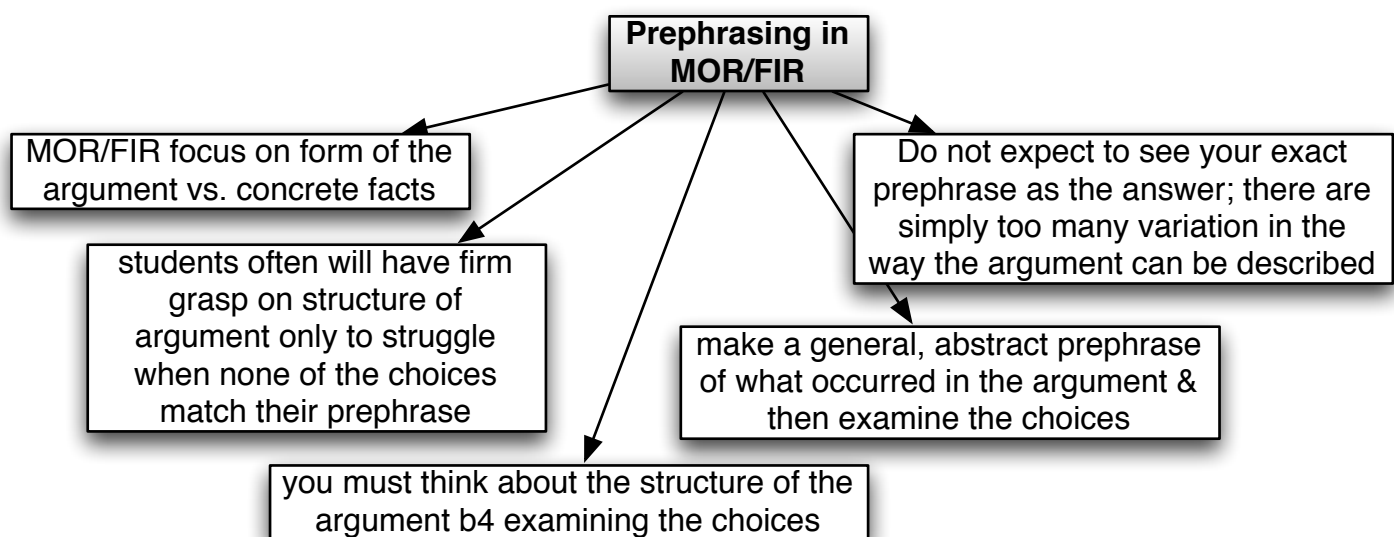
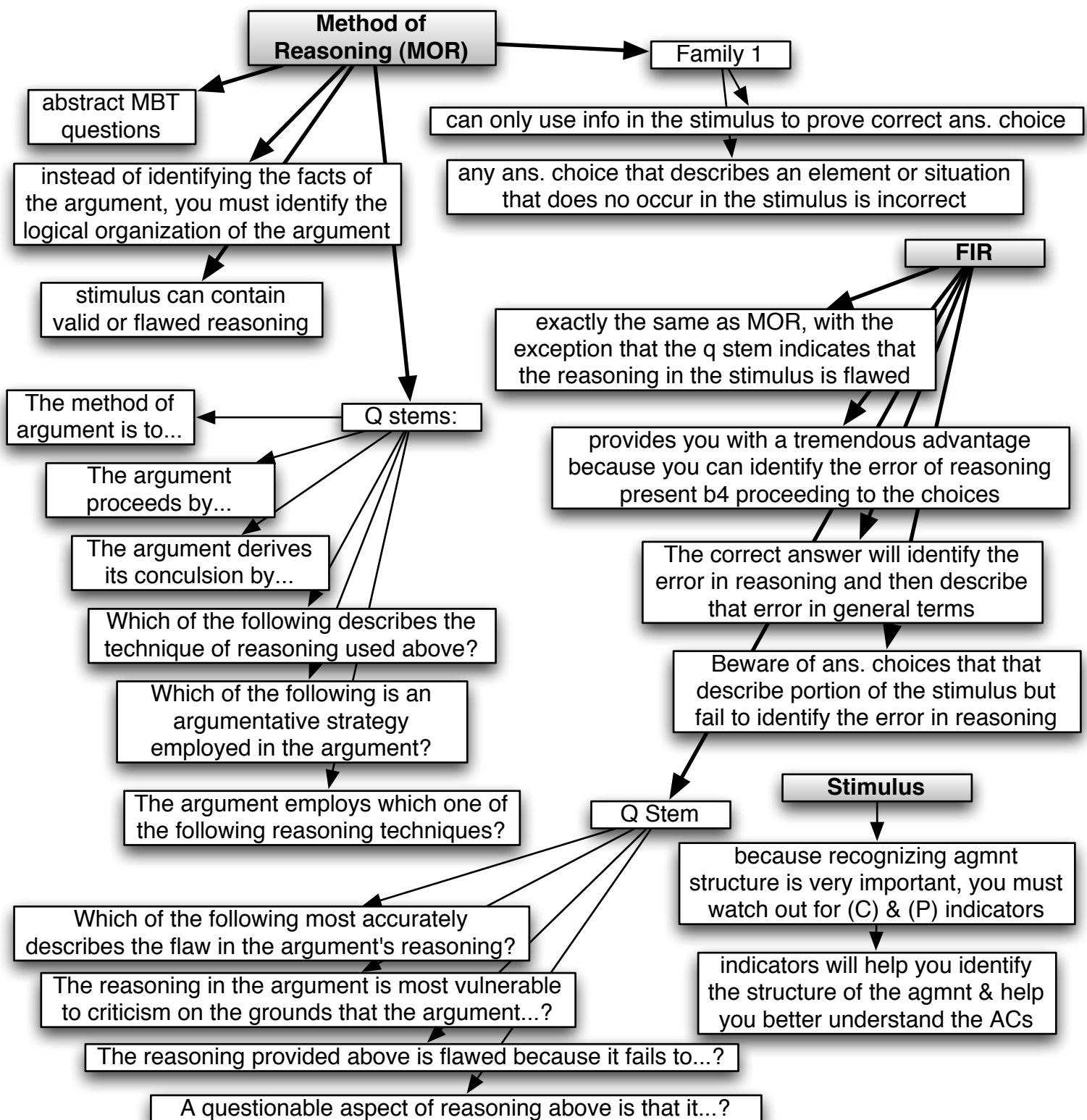
Supporter



Defender







Fact Test for MOR/FIR

can use fact test since
type of MBT

watch out for ACs that are partially
true i.e. ACs that contain a
description of sth that happened in
the agmnt but that also contain
additional things that didn't happen

if an ans. choice describes an event that didn't
occur in the stimulus, it will be incorrect

Eg: "the argument accepts a claim on the basis of
public opinion of the claim"

all parts of the ans. must be identifiable in the
stimulus.

1st - you must be able to identify where the author
"accepts a claim"

2nd - you must be able to identify where that is
done "on the basis of public opinion of the claim"

if you can't identify part of the answer in the
stimulus, the AC is incorrect

Value of knowing Common Errors of Reasoning

test repeats certain forms

identifying errors of
reasoning in stimulus

identifying ACs that describe
a common error of reasoning

learning mistakes made by author

stock wrong answers

you will be able to quickly identify
error in agmnt & accelerate
through the ACs

eg: "attacking the source of an agmnt,
not the agmnt itself," has appeared as
the correct AC in several CR
questions

"New" element ACs

Half right, Half wrong ACs

Exaggerated ACs

Opposite ACs

Reverse ACs

**Incorrect
ACs**

Can be helpful aid in studying for
future questions

describe the
structural role using
terms: (P), (C), (A)

If you fail to identify (C) using indicators, use the
Conclusion Identification Method in Ch 2 - use one
statement as (C) & other as (P) & see if the
agmnt flows.

asks you to identify the role the cited
portion plays in the structure of the
agmnt or about the role the 2 portions
play in relation to each other

ACs

Therefore, ability to identify argument parts
using "indicator" words is critical

MORB

often has 2 different view points or
uses counterpremises (CP)s

very rare
on GMAT

AC that describes parts
of the agmnt other than
the part named in the
Qstem

Common
Wrong AC

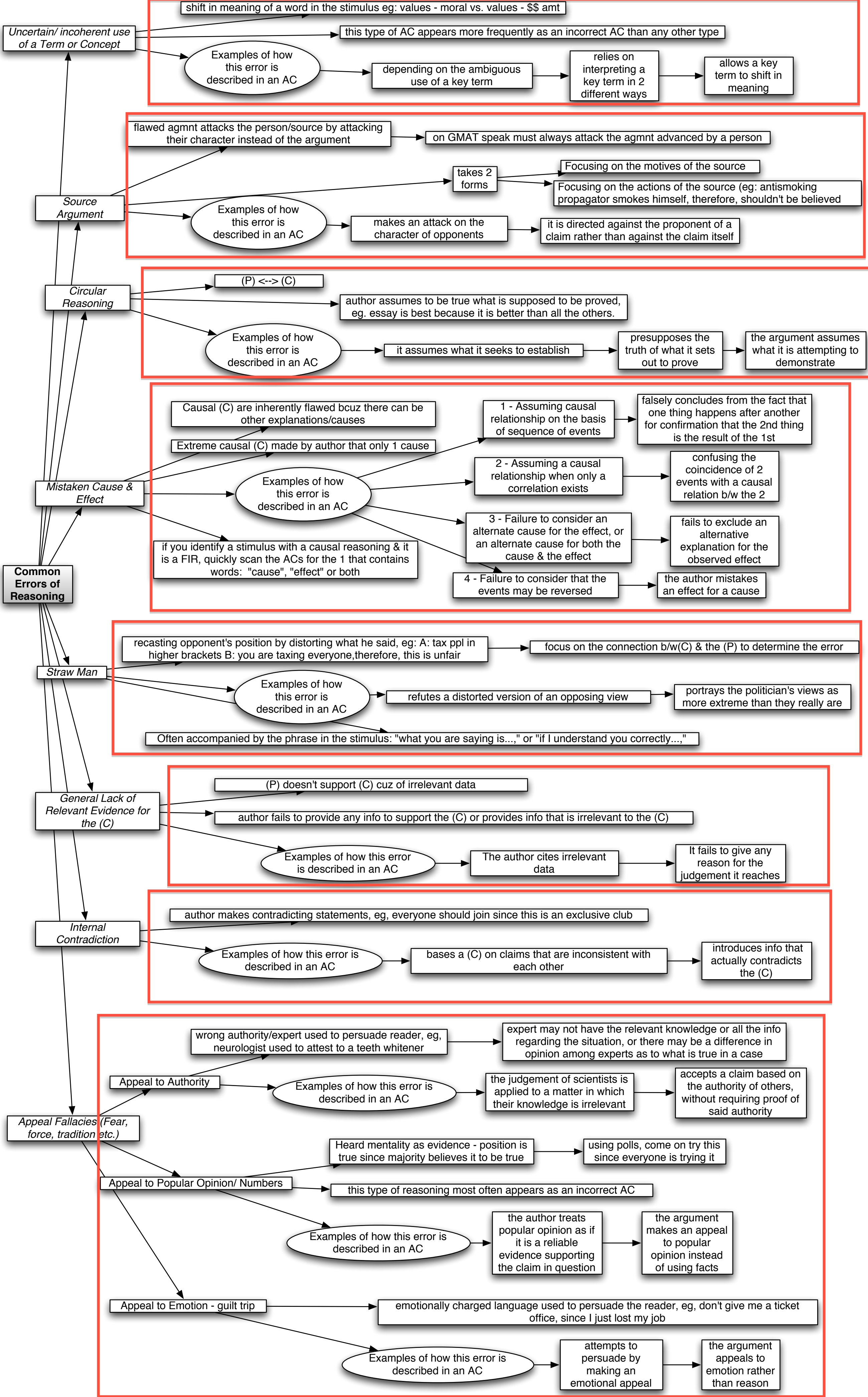
Stimulus
Structure

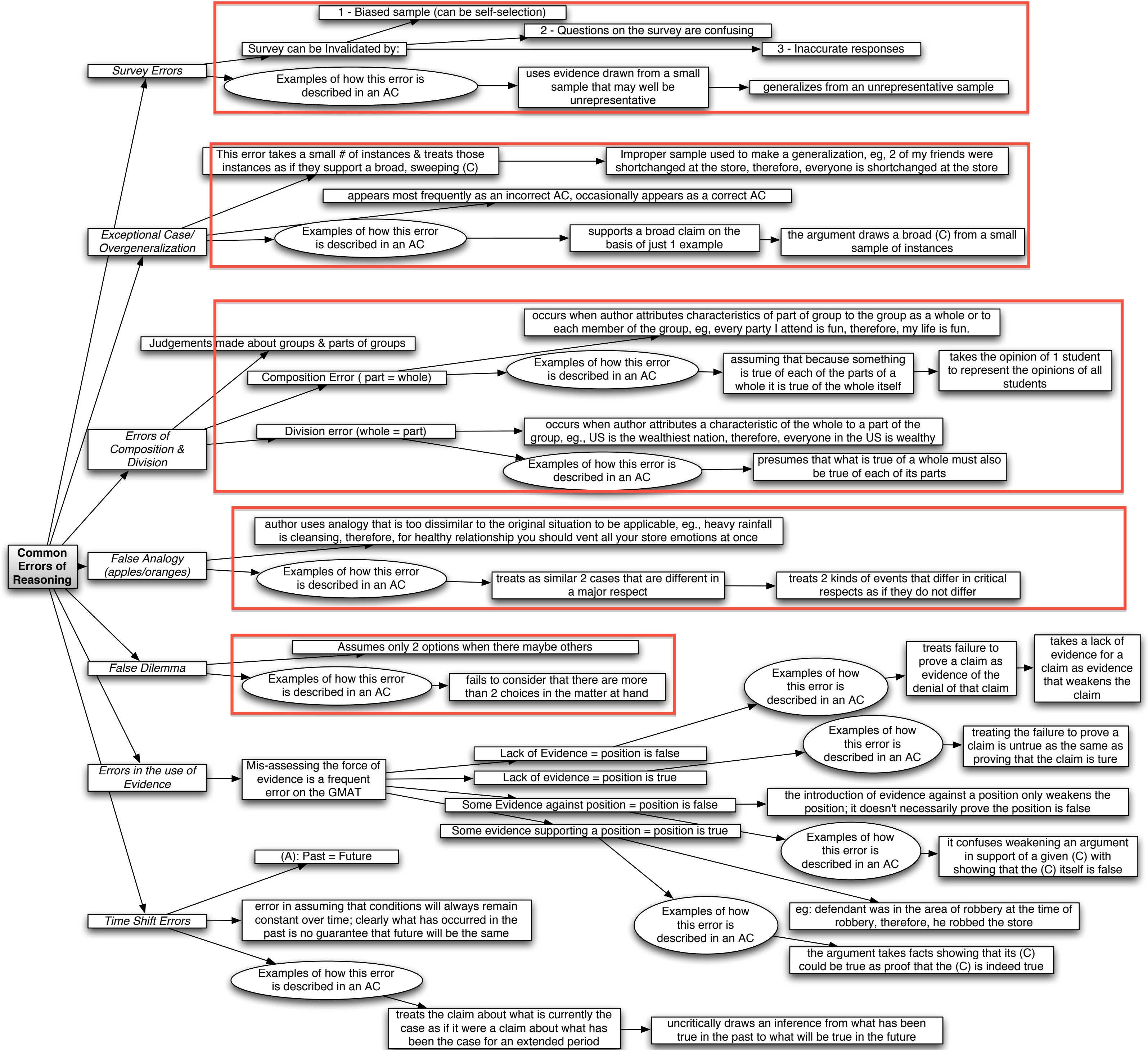
most MORBs feature a (C)
at the end of the stimulus,
if you do not see a (C)
at the end, be prepared to
answer a question about a
part of the argument other
than the (C)

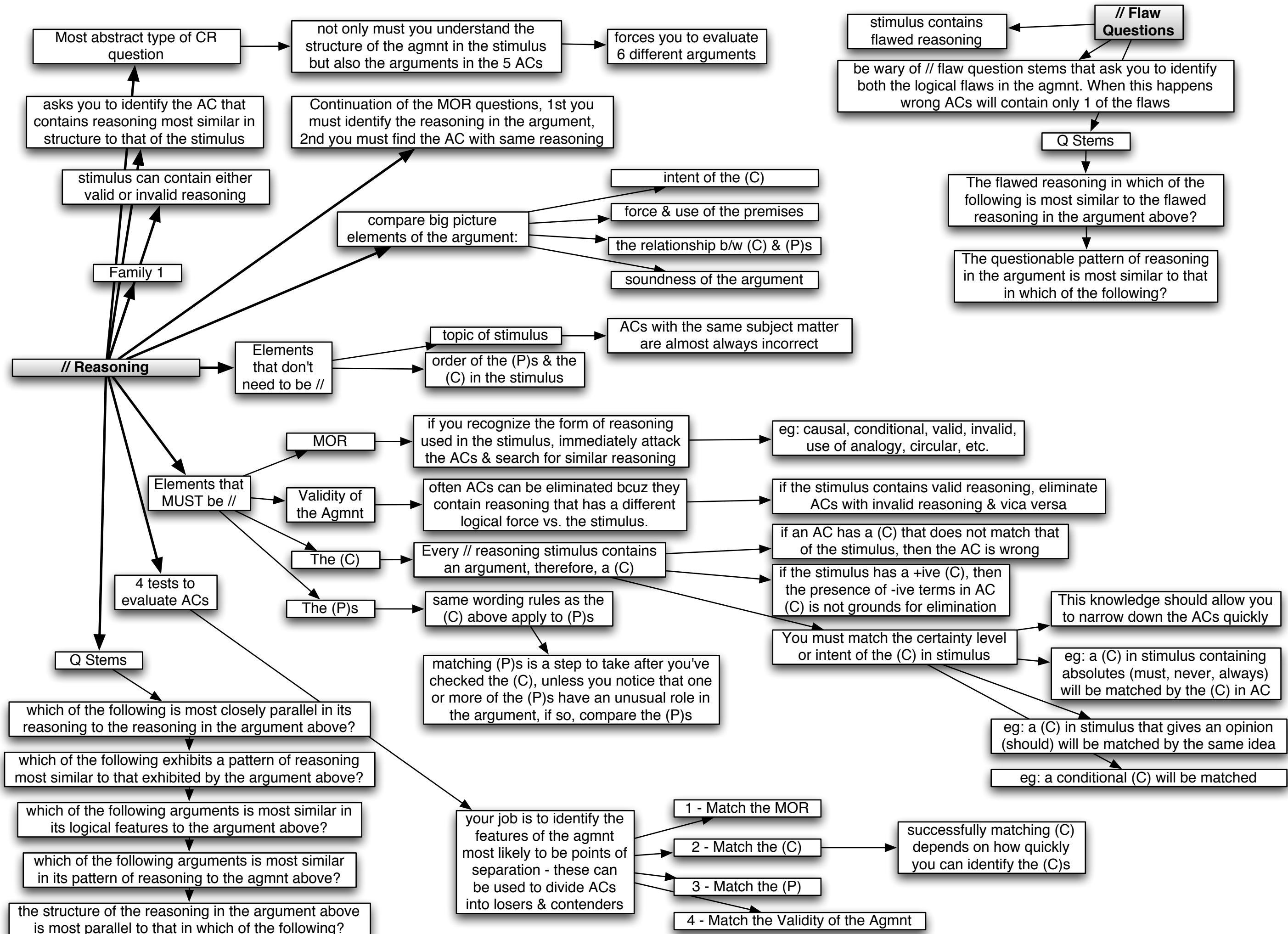
tends to be
more complex

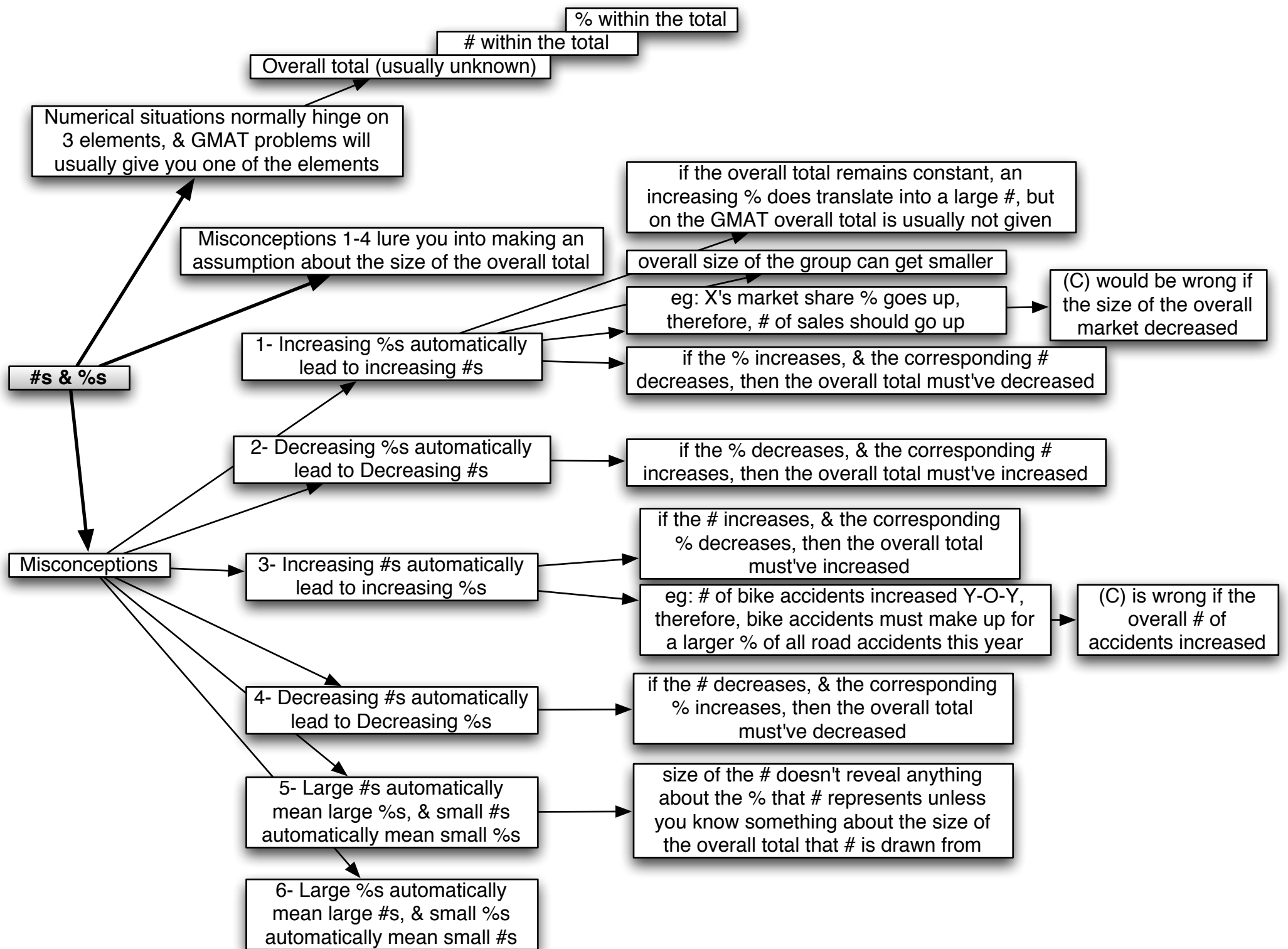
some stimuli
feature 2 (C)s:
(mC) & (sC)

b4 proceeding to the ACs, make sure
you know exactly what part of the
agmnt is being asked about





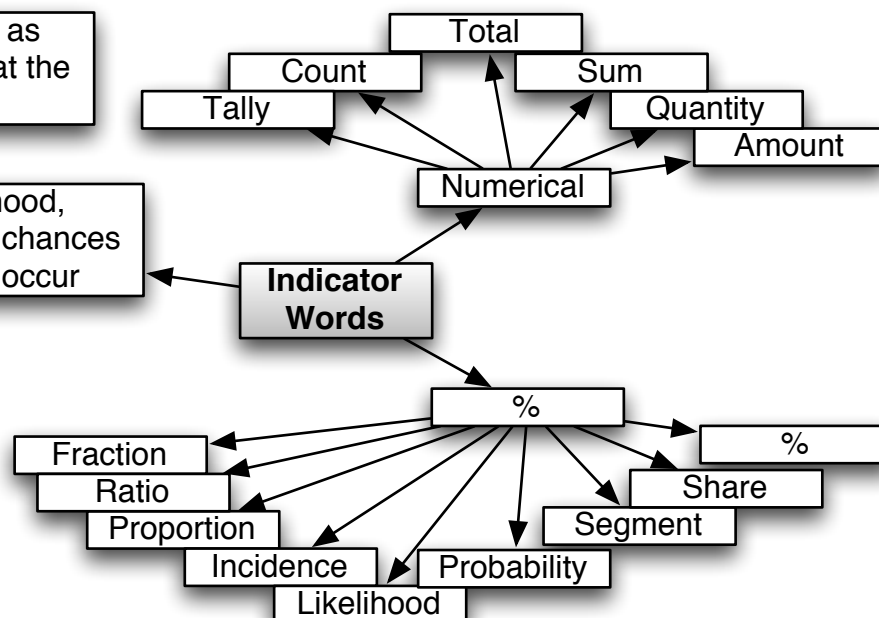




when GMAT uses a phrases such as "more/less likely", they are telling that the % chances are >50% or <50%

Incidence, likelihood, probability: relate to chances that an event will occur

other egs: more prone to, occurs with a high frequency



MBT% & MBT#

General MBT Rules

if the stimulus contains both % & # info, AC that contains either or both may be true

if the stimulus contains #s, avoid ACs with %s or proportions

if the stimulus contains %s or proportion info, avoid ACs with hard #s

