

Manhattan SC note

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MENU

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# Chapter 2 Grammer & Meaning

## A. “cousin” word

1. Economical: 经济的，节约的，合算的

Economic: 经济的，经济学的

1. Aggravate:使恶化，加重

Aggravating: 使人恼怒的

1. Known as: named

Known to be: acknowledged as

1. Loss of: 失去

Loss in : (价值)损失

1. Mandate: 命令,command

Have a mandate: have authority from voters

1. Native of UK（来自UK的人）

Native to: 原产自。。

1. Range of (variety of )

Ranging (varing) 不同的

1. Rate of : speed or frequency of

Rate for: price for

1. Rise: general increase

Raise: a bet or salary raise

1. Try to do: seek to accomplish

Try doing: experiment with

1. Cost of sth.: how much sth. needed to be paid

Cost to sb.: how much sb. need to pay

## B. Modal verb

1. Certain： The drop in interest rates WILL create better investment opportunities.

Uncertain：The drop in interest rates MAY create better investment opportunities.

Uncertain：IT IS POSSIBLE THAT the drop in interest rates WILL create better investment opportunities.

1. Absolutely Necessary：The court ruled that the plaintiff MUST pay full damages.

Morally Obliged： A gentleman SHOULD treat a lady right.

MUST表示强制性的，如果法庭判决就是强制性的义务用MUST。而should在GMAT中表示道德义务，并不带有强制性。

1. Actual： If Sandy and Sean met, they DISCUSSED mathematics.

Hypothetical：If Sandy and Sean met, they WOULD DISCUSS mathematics. 表示未发生的事

## C．Avoid redundancy

1. 时间表述不可重复

PAST: previously; formerly; in the past; before now

PRESENT: now; currently; presently; at present

YEARLY: annual; each year; a year (e.g., three launches a year)

# Chapter 3 S-V Agreement

## A. Subject and verb must both exists, make sense together, and agree in number.

## B. And vs. additive phrases

1. And can unit two or more subject, forming a compound plural subject.
2. Addictive phrase function as a modifier and doesn’t change the subject.

Addictive phrase include: **along with, in addition to, as well as, accompanies by, together with, including**

Eg: Mathematics, history, and science ARE mandatory high-school subjects.

Mathematics, in addition to history and science, IS a required subject.

1. Subjects are singular **(mathematics, physics…).**

**Aerobics(有氧运动法), diabetes（糖尿病）**are singular.

## C. Or, either…or & neither…nor

1. For **or** & **either…or** & **neither…nor**, the verbs agrees in number with the noun nearest to the verb.

Eg: Neither the players nor the coach IS going to the beach.

1. For **neither** & **either**, the verb is always singular.

## D. Collective nouns: always singular

1. Collective nouns for people: agency, army, audience, class, committee, crowd, orchestra, team
2. Collective nouns for items: **baggage, citrus, equipment, fleet, fruit, furniture**
3. Exception: If the collective noun is consider as a lot of objects, it should be plural. It depends on the writer’s opinion.

## E. Indefinite pronouns

1. Singular verb:
2. all the pronouns ending in **-one**, **-body**, **- thing** (the antecedent of one can be both singular and plural)
3. **no one, not one**
4. **whatever, whoever**
5. **either, neither**
6. **SANAM** (some, any, none, all, many) can both be singular and plural.
7. **any, none, no one** 按照语义判断

**Any** of these women IS a suitable candidate for marriage to my son.

**N**o one of my friends IS here this weekend.

## F. Each and every as the subject: always singular.

1. They each ARE great tennis players.

## G. Quantity words and phrases

1. The number of … → singular 。。。的数量
2. For some quantity phrase, the subject lies in the Of-prepositional phrase. (A number of, some of, any of, none of ,all of, most of, half of )
3. For part phrase (**majority, minority, plurality**), the verb can both be singular and plural.
4. Singular verb when it indicate the totality itself and when it exist alone.

Eg: The majority has come to an agreement.

1. Plural verb when indicate the many individual parts of the totality.

Eg: The majority of the students in the class are hard workers.

## H. Subject phrases and clauses: always singular.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **singular** | **plural** | **depends** |
| **and** |  | and |  |
| **additive phrase** | along with, in addition to, as well as, accompanies by, together with, including |  |  |
| **or & either…or & neither…nor** |  |  | depend on the subject nearest to the verb |
| **neither & either** | neither & either |  |  |
| **Collective nouns** | Collective nouns |  |  |
| **Indefinite pronouns** | include:-one,-thing,-body, no one, not one, whatever, whoever |  |  |
| **SANAM** |  |  | depend on the subject of Of-phrase |
| **Each & every** | As subject |  |  |
| **The number of** | The number of |  |  |
| **majority, minority, plurality** |  |  | 1) Singular verb when indicate the totality itself.  2) Plural verb when indicate the many individual parts of the totality. |
| **Subject phrases and clauses** | Subject phrases and clauses |  |  |

# Chapter 4 Parallelism

## A. Parallel markers

1. Parallel markers: and, both…and, or , either…or, not…but, not only…but also, rather than, from…to
2. And 连接两个长独立句子时，and前面加comma.
3. 若两个同位语从句被and并列时，两个从句开头都必须有that.

## B. Idioms with parallel structure

A acts as B

Thinks of A as B

View A as B

Regard A as B

A is the same as B

A, such as Y (example)

As A, so B

A is adj ,and so too is B

Consider A B

Declare A B

Make A B

A exceed B

A surpass B

Between A and B

Whether A or B

Not only A, but also B

In contrast with/to A, B

Compared to A, B

A develops into B

A differs from B

A instead of B

A is known to be B

A is less than B

A is thought to be B

Distinguish A from B

Estimate A to be B

Mistake A for B

## C. Linking verb

1. Treat linking verb as a parallel marker.

Linking verb includes:

**To be, appear, become, grow, remain, represent, resemble, seems, stay, turn, feel, look, taste, smell, sound**

# Chapter 5 Pronouns

## A. The antecedent must exist, make sense and agree in number.

1. POSSESSIVE NOUN with NON-POSSESSIVE PRONOUN is NOT OK BUT ALL OTHER COMBINATIONS are ok.

## B. This that, these, and those

1. “It” refers to the actual thing. “That” or “those” indicate a “new copy” and the copy must be modified.
2. The new copy agrees in number with the previous version. If not, you need to rewrite it.

Her computer is better than that of his sister

Her computer is better than the computers of his classmates.

3. “This” and “those” can’t be in place of noun

## C. Pronoun ambiguity

1. Every “it” and “its” must refer to the same singular antecedent in a sentence.
2. Every “they” and “them” and “their” must refer to the same plural antecedent in a sentence.

# Chapter 6 Modifiers

## A. Adj & adv

1. Things can be modified:

Adj modifies only a noun or a pronoun.

Adv modifies anything except a noun or a pronoun.

1. Pay attention to the thing that is modified:

[Adj+adj+noun]: Both 2 adj modify the noun

[Adj+adv+noun]: adv modifies the adj

此结构常涉及到的词： supposed; corresponding; frequent; independent; rare; recent; seeming; separate; significant; supposed请注意这些形容词与相应副词的区别！

1. The linking verb (seem, feel, smell etc.)

Adj follows linking verbs and identifies a quality with the noun subject.

Eg: Amy feel well (well is an adj and modify Amy)

Amy dance well (well is an adv and modify dance)

## B. Noun modifiers

1. Phrases or clause that modifies nouns are Noun Modifies, acting like long adj.
2. The thing that is modified by an opening modifier must immediately follow the opening modifier.

Eg：Tired from chasing mice, the cat took a nap.

## C. Position of Noun modifiers

1. A noun and its modifier must touch each other.(An appositive can be put between the a relative clause and a modified noun)
2. A verb modifier doesn’t have to touch the subject.
3. How to handle sequences of modifiers：
4. Two or more long modifiers in a row [modifier + modifier +noun] → awkward or incorrect
5. [modifier + noun + modifier] → Better

Rephrase and eliminate a modifier → best way

\*小结：Noun Modifiers or Verb Modifiers都必须与所修饰名词或者名词主语逻辑上make sense，再根据是Noun Modifiers还是Verb Modifiers，判断位置是否需要紧挨着！

## D. Possessives

1. Possessives nouns function as adj and cannot be modified by a noun modifier.

Eg: Bill’s score, Mama’s dress. Bill and Mama function as adj

## E. Relative pronouns

1. Relative pronouns include 1T & 6W

that which when where who whom whose

1. Rules for relative pronouns and noun modifier

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **modified object** | **Relative pronuns** | **complement** |
| **People** | Who, whom, **whose** | *Whom* can be omitted when it refer to the object in the clause |
| **Thing** | That, which, **whose** | *That* can be omitted when it refer to the object in the clause |
| **Place** | Where |  |
| **Metaphorical place** | In which | Eg: condition, situation, case, circumstances, arrangement |
| **Time** | When, in which | For a noun event or time, eg: period, age, 1987, decade, *when* and *in which* are both okay |

## F. Essential & Non-essential noun modifiers

1. Essential modifiers provide necessary information.

Use ***that*** and **no commas** if the modifier is essential.

1. Non-essential modifiers provide extra information.

Use ***which*** and **comma** if the modifier is non-essential.

## G. Verb modifier

1. Things can be modified by verb modifier:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Modified object | **Type of verb modifier** | **Complement** |
| Verb | Adv.  preposition phrase  subordinating clause |  |
| Subjet+verb | -ing , or , -ing  Preposition+ gerund  Infinitive of purpose (Infinitive suggest that the subject want…..) | Make sure the subject and the modifier make sense together.  There is no subject in main clause of the Passive Voice. |

1. Verb modifiers can be placed more freely than noun modifiers. So check out for ambiguity.

## H. Which vs. –ing

1. **Which** can be used only to refer to the **noun** immediately preceding it-- never to refer to a clause.
2. –ing form as modifier

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Modified object** | **Example** | **Complement** |
| **Nouns** | Changing reasons |  |
| **V. and its subject** | I read the book, standing. |  |
| **Clause** | Crime has decreased in the neighbourhood, leading to a rise in property values. | As long as the clause converted into a noun phrase function as the subject of the verb.  A comma is needed before the –ing form.  The –ing form means the result of the clause. |

## I. Problem set

1. 注意base on和 because of的区别。 Because of 表因果。
2. 被动语态中无主语。

# Chapter 7 tense, mood, &voice

## A. Tense

1. Use the **Simple Present** for general definitions and general rules.
2. Use **Simple Future** to indicate future actions, don’t use Present Progressive.
3. Verbs that express general states don’t normally take Progressive forms. Eg: Know, Signify
4. Use **Simple past** when you know the specific time. Eg: …ago, before..
5. Use the **Present Perfect** with：within the past… , in the last…. , since… , for…(period)
6. Don’t use **Past Perfect** for clauses linked by and, or, but.
7. **Past Perfect**: 1) to show an action before a past action.

2) to show the continued effect of a past action after a past action. (manhattan p108 )

## B. Subjunctive mood

1. Subjunctive mood in 2 situations:
2. Unlikely or unreal conditions –Hypothetical Subjunctive
3. Proposals, desires, and requests

## C. Hypothetical Subjunctive

1. Hypothetical Subjunctive tense can occur after **if, as if, as though**
2. Use **had been**/**had done** to indicate the past tense of Hypothetical Subjunctive.

Use **were**/**did** to indicate the present tense of Hypothetical Subjunctive.

## D. If…(then)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | impossible | unlikely | Some uncertainty | 100% |
| possibility |  | | | |
| Future |  | If…(then)would/could |  | If..(then)will =whenever =when .. then |
| General rule |  |  | If … (then) may/can | If..(then)=whenever |
| past | Had .. / If had done..(then) would have done |  | | |
| **Note：if..then结构中，前后句的主动或者被动态要一致！** | | | | |

## E. The command Subjunctive

1. Bare form: Be ready now, Gary!
2. Bossy verbs and rules.

Tip: prohibit from doing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Indicate | To do | Subjunctive | To do& subjunctive |
| Desire | Advise, allow, **forbid**, persuade, want, | Demand, dictate, insist, mandate, propose, recommend, request, stipulate suggest, | Ask, beg, intend, order, prefer, urge, require |

1. Command Subjunctive to Indicate urgency: **It is adj+ that (subjunctive clause)**. Eg: it is advisable that Gary be ready for the race.

Words included: **essential, advisable, crucial, desirable, fitting, imperative, important, mandatory, necessary, preferable, urgent, vital.**

###### F. Active and passive voice

1. Use **by** only for the actual doers of the action
2. Use **because of** or **through** for means and ways in Passive Voice.
3. Don’t have to make active or passive voice parallel throughout a sentence.

# Chapter 8 Comparisons

Comparison signals: like/unlike, more/less than, as, as adj as, the same as, differ from, in contract to/with

## A. Like vs. as

1. Like is a proposition. Like+nouns, pronouns, noun phrases or gerund.
2. As can be either a proposition or a conjunction. As can be followed by a clause.

## B. Keep comparisons parallel

1. Logically parallel. It has to compare the similar thing. That/ those can be used as a pronoun here.

E.g: Tom’s shoes are more expensive than those of Jack.

Tom’s shoes are more expensive than Jack’s.

1. Structurally parallel. They must have the similar grammatical structure.

## C. Omitted words

1. Put in the omitted words or appropriate helping verb(be, do, have)only if you need to remove the ambiguity.

## D. Comparative and Superlative forms

1. Comparative form for 2 things, while superlative form for 3 or more things.
2. Compare an adverb ending with -ly by adding “**more**” in front it. Don’t change –ly into –ier:

Eg: **quick→more quickly**

1. Comparative form must appear together with “**than**”

# Chapter 9 Idiom

## A. Idiom

1. Ability to do … = can do
2. Act as= function as 充当、扮演。。角色

Act like= behave in a similar way 举止像

1. Affect sth 影响。。。
2. Aggravate the problem 使问题恶化
3. They **agree that** electrons exist.

Electrons are particles **that** physicists **agree** exist.

1. Aid sb.

Aid to /for sb.

Aid (sb) in doing sth 帮助做。。

1. Aim at doing 旨在做，目标是。。针对

with the aim of doing 以。。为目的

1. Allow sb. To do = permit 允许某人做某事 sb. Is allowed to do… 某人被允许做。。

Allow for = permit the existence of 考虑到，虑及

1. A and B

A, C, and C

Clause A , and clause B (comma+and can link two clauses)

1. Anxiety about sth.

Anxiety that … may … (因为anxiety是不确定的事，所以在内容中需要may)

1. Appear as sth. =show up as sth.

Appear adj. = seems adj

Appear to do

It appears that…. were adj. 虚拟语气

1. Apply to sb./sth. 适用于
2. As I walked, I become more nervous (=during)

As I had already paid, I was unconcerned (=because, since)

(Just)As we did in the last year, we will win this year (in the same way)

As the president in the company, he works hard (in the role of)

As a child, I delivered newspaper (=in the stage of)

As part of … 作为。。一部分

(not ) As adj as 与。。一样

Three times as many as 三倍

At least as many as 至少多达

About as many as 大约多达

Not so much .. as … 不如那么多

As/so long as+ Simple Present 只要（条件句） = Provided that + Simple Present

放句首可表示“既然”

(Just) As ..so =in the same way or manner

Just as =in the same way; the situations **are analogous**

1. Ask (sb.) for sth.

Ask sb. to do sth.

Ask that ..do.. ( subjunctive) No “should”

1. Attribute A to B 把A归因于B
2. Average 作adj只能前置
3. Aware of sth. = aware that…. 意识到
4. Pass a ban prohibiting sb. from doing sth. 通过一道禁制。。。的禁令
5. Based on 以。。为根据/基础，

表达因果关系的用法: because, because of，for…引导原因从句

1. Begin as sth= was born as 生为。。

Begin with sth = sth is the first part 以sth开始

1. Believe that…

Believe sb to be adj.

Sb is believed tobe

It is believed that…

1. Between A and B (2者)

Among sth (3者或以上)

1. Within the border 边界内用within
2. Both … and … 前后两者需要并列
3. I study hard but take breaks (but 作preposition)

I study hard, but I take breaks. (comma+but, but 作 conj.)

I take frequent naps, yet I study efficiently. (yet作 conj)

1. He can run. (ability)

The plant can cause damages. (possibility)

1. Claim that … can do..

Claim to do

1. In comparison with/to sth …

Compared with/to

1. Have confidence that….
2. Conceive of A as B 将A设想成B
3. Connection between A and B A和B的联系
4. Consider A B 将A看做B

Consider A adj 将A看做adj的

1. Contend that… 主张。。
2. Continue to do continue doing
3. In contrast with/to 与。。相反的
4. Cost sb sth in doing…
5. Credit A with B 相信A有B
6. Be in danger of doing 有。。的危险
7. Date A at B 确定A的年代是B
8. Decide to do
9. Declare A B, declare A adj, declare that….　宣布，申明
10. Decline in A A的减少
11. Demand that … be 不管demand是什么时态，虚拟语气that后一律原型
12. Depend on whether..
13. Determine A by B 根据B决定A
14. A Develop into B, develop A into B
15. Differ from= be different from

Difference in sth. 在sth上有差别

Difference between A and B , A和B有差别

1. Difficult to do
2. Discover that….
3. Be disinclined to do 不情愿的，不想的
4. Distinguish between A and B
5. Have doubt that…

Do not doubt that… doubt 用于否定句中（No, not）接that

Doubt whether.. doubt 用于肯定句中应该直接接 whether

1. Be due to = result from A is due to B A是由B造成

Due to = resulting from A due to B A造成B

Due to 后面接名词， because 后面接句子， 二者意思一样

1. Economic effect 经济的，经济学的

Economical=effect 划算的，节约的

1. Elect to do 选择做。。。
2. Adj enough for sb to do sth
3. Ensure that …
4. Be equipped to do
5. Estimate sth to be ….
6. I am even richer than a prince.
7. I earned as much as even the wealthiest king. ???
8. Expect sb. To do sb. Is expected to do

Expect that sb will do

It is expected that sb will do

There is an expectation that sb will do

Be more than expected

Expand on sth

1. To some extent
2. Be at fault for doing.. 错在。。
3. Find that..
4. Forbid sb. To do sth
5. The goal is to do..
6. Heard that ….
7. Help (to) do. Help sb. (to) do

Help in doing

1. the law hold that…
2. provided that引导从句= only if
3. indicate that….
4. with the intent/intention of doing

with the intent to do

1. Invest sth. In doing 将。。投资于做。。
2. Be isolated from... 与。。隔绝孤立
3. Known as=named

know sb to be adj

1. Be lacking of sth = lack sth

The lack of sth.

1. Lie in= reside in 存在于

Lie-lay-lain-lying 躺

\*lie-lied-lied-lying 说谎

\*lay-laid-laid-laying 下蛋，产卵

1. be likely to do

It is likely that….

More than likely 很有可能

A is more likely than B (is) to do

A is twice as likely as B (is) to do

1. loss of : decline of quality

loss in : decline of an investment

1. make sth possible

make it possible for sb. to do

1. A is a means to B … A是做B的方法
2. mistake A for B 将A错认为B
3. the second most
4. native to … used for animals, plants

native of… used for people

1. not…but

not…but rather…

not…but instead…

not…; **instead,** ….

1. Not only… (,) but also

Not just…but also

1. A number of + plural

The number of+ singular

1. Object to 反对。。不赞成。。
2. Only should be placed closely before the word it modified.

Eg： His performance is exceeded only by Tom.

1. Order sb to do sth

Order that… do (subjunctive)

1. Owe A to B for C 因为C欠A人B物
2. Pay for
3. Persuade sb. to do sth.
4. Doing privilege …做某事的特权，eg： dancing privilege
5. May be< be probably

Perhaps/maybe 作adv

1. Prohibit sb from doing
2. Pronounce A B pronounce A是B
3. Propose sth 建议。。

Propose to do sth 建议做。。

Propose that… be （subjunctive）

1. Range from A to B 从A到B

Widely ranging= changing over time

Wide range of = a variety

1. Rank as 可算作，把。。看做
2. Rate for oil 油价， rate=price

Rate of theft 盗窃率 rate=frequency or speed

1. A reason to do

A reason for sth

A reason that….

1. Rebell against
2. Recognize ..to be..

Recognize A as B

1. Recommended that … do (subjunctive)
2. Reduce sth

A reduction in sth

1. Refer to
2. Regard A as B

be regarded as adj

be regarded as doing

1. Be reluctant to do 不情愿做
2. Report that ….
3. Request that.. do (subjunctive)

Require sth to do 要求。。来做。。。

Require sb to do 要求某人做。。。

Require that … do (subjunctive)

Require of sb that do… (subjunctive)

1. Resemble sb/sth 像某人/某物
2. Impose restrictions on sth 对某物加以限制
3. Result from=由。。造成

Be a result of

As a result of

The result of A was that …

Result in 导致

1. Reveal that… 显示，揭露。。。
2. A rise in price rise as a n.

The rising of price rising as a n.

1. Ruled that ….
2. The same to A as to B

At the same time as.. 与。。同时

1. Seem to do

It seems that …

It seems as if +clause

1. Should：means obligation

法院审判不说should说must

1. Show.. to be …

Show that…

1. Similar require plural subject. Eg: All companies have similar problems.
2. So adj as to….

So adj that…

Adj enough for sb to do

So that =purpose

So too 后面倒装 Bellbottoms are coming back in style, so too are vest.

1. Substitute A for B 用A代替B
2. Succeed in doing
3. Such 和 these 区别

You may like Physics and Chemistry, but I hate Such/these subjects.

“these”means “these specifically” 具体的这几门

“such” is more general 这一类的学科

Such as 用于举例

1. Suggest that clause 暗示，后接一般从句

Suggest that …. Do (subjunctive)

1. On the surface of
2. Target at
3. Think of A as B 认为A是B

B Be thought to be A B被认为是A

1. A tool for doing= a tool to do
2. Train to do
3. Twice/double as adj/adv as sth.

Double the number that A A的两倍

Sth double sth翻倍

Double sth 使sth翻倍 这种用法并不是比较关系

1. Use A to do B

Do B with A 使用工具A做B

Use A as B 用A作为B

1. Variation in …的变化
2. View A as B 把A看做B
3. Way of doing

Way in which…..

Way to do

1. Weigh less than = is lighter than
2. I don’t know whether I will go.

I decide to go to bed, whether I am sleepy or not.

Whether trash or treasure, the recyclables must be picked up.

1. Be worried about

# Chapter 10 Odds & Ends

## A. Connecting words

1. A correct sentence always contains at least one main clause. If you have two main clauses, you must use the right connecting verb to join them.
2. Connecting words include: coordinate conjunctions & subordinators
3. Coordinate conjunctions: **and, but, or, for, nor, yet, so.** Together with a comma, they can link two main clauses. **The two main clauses coexist with each other as equal.**
4. When you see an “, and”, check for two possibilities: 1) a list, 2)two main clauses
5. Subordinators: **although, because, before, after, since, when, if, unless, that, though, while.** Subordinators achieve harmony within a sentence **by reducing one of the causes to a subordinate clause.**

## B. Connecting punctuation

1. A comma can connect two clauses with a coordinate conjunction.
2. A comma by itself cannot connect two complete sentences. (“the more … the more..”is an exception )
3. The semicolon (;) connects two **closely related** independent statements.
4. The semicolon is often followed by a Conjunctive Adverb or other transition expression, such as **however, therefore, in addition**.

Eg: He and she are inseparable**; therefore**, we never see them apart.

1. The semicolon can be used to separate items that themselves contain commas.

Eg: I listen to Earth, Wind& Fire; Wow, Owls; and Blood, Sweat& Tears.

1. The colon (:) can be used to equate a list with its components. The part before colon must be able to stand alone.

Eg: I love listening to many kind of music: Jazz, classical, rock, rap, and pop music.

1. Whatever needs to be explained should be placed close to colon.

Eg: The rate of a reaction is affected by two factors: concentration and surface.

1. A clause can be put after the colon. It must explain what precedes the colon.
2. The semicolon connects two independent clauses, but the second one doesn’t necessarily explain the first one. In contrast, the colon connects a sentence with a further explanation.
3. A dash can be used in the same way as comma, semicolon and colon.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Usage** | **Connect** | **Relationship** | **rule** |
| Comma , | ,+coordinate conjunction  (, and) | 2 clause | Equal(coordinate conjunctions);  Subordinate (subordinators) |  |
| Semicolon ; | 1)Clause;clause  2)Clasue;however,clause  3)seperation | 2 clause | Closely related |  |
| Colon : | Clause: n. , n. and n.  Clause: clause | Clause:list  Clause:clause | Equate a list;  Explanation | 1) The part before colon must to stand alone.  2) Whatever needs to be explained should be placed close to colon |
| Dash -- | All + appositive |  | 1)Emphatic  2)explanation |  |

## C. Quantity

1. countable unit none: dollar, gallon
2. uncountable unit none: water, money, volume

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Countable modifier** | **Uncountable modifier** | **Both okay modifier** |
| Many, few, number of, numerous, more numerous | Much, little, amount of, great, greater patience | More, most, enough, all |

1. Describe two things: comparative forms (better, worse), use **between .. and ..**
2. Describe three things or more: superlative forms (best, worst), use **among**
3. The number of + singular ……的数量
4. A number of + plural 一些，许多
5. 6 is greater than 4. 对比两个数字大小时候，用greater
6. **Increase** and **decrease** express the change of one thing **over time**.
7. **Greater** and **less** express a comparison **between 2 things**.

# Chapter 11 GM/S-V/Parallelism

## A. Concision: specific pattern of wordiness

1. V-A-N: verb>adj>noun
2. Express actions: verbs> action noun eg: apply > application
3. Tack a long thought onto a noun: That clause > a series of phrases

Eg: The hypothesis that the universe is largely composed of dark energy seems strange.> The hypothesis about the composition of the universe as largely dark energy seems strange

Idea work are well applied to this rule, include: **hypothesis, idea, suggestion, belief, discovery, evidence, indication** and **report.**

1. As for the same word origin: Verb> to be adj.

Eg: The artist was influenced the movement. > The artist was influential to the movement.

1. Describe a noun or noun phrase: adj>noun (derived from the adj.)

Eg: She is disinclined to stay. > She has a disinclination to stay.

1. Modify a verb phrase: adv.> prepositional phrase

Eg: Considerably > to a considerable extent

Eg: Significantly > to a significant degree

1. Adj clause that contains *to be:* Adj> adj clause with be
2. Remove “it is … that”

## B. Concision: Don’t make it too short

1. Usually, you can change the “of” phrase into an adj for noun. Exception: when you have a **time period, quantity,** or **measurement** as the first word, keep **of** prepositional phrase.

Eg: the year of graduate, the density of the population , the amount of oxygen

1. Keep “that of”, “those of” if you need to
2. Keep **that** after a reporting verb(**indicate, claim, contend, report, agree, declare, find, indicate, rule ,show, announce, assert, believe, confess, demonstrate, doubt, expect, hold, know, mention, observe, proclaim, reason, recognize, repeat, state, think, warn**).
3. “say” is an exception, can be follows by a complete thought without “that”

## C. Parallelism: concrete nouns and action nouns

1. Two categories of nouns:
2. Concrete nouns refer to things, places, people, time or certain event. Eg: rock, continent, politician
3. Action nouns refer to actions, often formed from verb. Eg: corruption, change, development, growth, pollution
4. Two categories of Gerund:
5. Simple Gerund Phrase: “verbs on the Inside, nouns on the outside”. Inside the phrase, the words are arranged as if they follow a verb. Eg: “drinking a beer”
6. Complex Gerund Phrases: “Nouns through Nouns”, it is often preceded by articles or adj or followed by prepositional phrase. Eg: marathon running, the running of marathon.
7. Two categories cannot parallel to each other.
8. Complex Gerund Phrases parallel to Action verb.

## D. What is considerable parallel

1. Concrete Nouns
2. Actions nouns and Complex Gerund
3. Simple gerunds
4. Working verbs
5. Infinitives (the “to” can be omitted in the later infinitive)
6. Adj. and particles. (when particles are functioning as adj. to modify a noun)
7. Clauses and clauses (all the clauses must start with the same word)

# Chapter 12 Pronouns & Modifiers: extra

## A. Other pronouns

1. **There** means “in that place”. It’s antecedent place is refer to in a prepositional phrase and should be a noun.

Eg: Oil in Antarctica may be worth drilling for ,if wells can be dug there.

1. “there be” 句型中不需要antecedent.
2. **Itself** and **themselves** are used as objects to refer directly back to the subject to indicate when the subject acts upon itself.
3. **Itself** and **themselves** can also be used to intense a noun.

Eg: The commission itself was wrong.

1. **One other** and **each other** are used to indicate interaction between parties
2. **Such** means “like the antecedent”. The antecedent of such is often show a general type.
3. **Other** and **another** mean “additional of the same type”
4. **One** indicates an infinite copy or an infinite part of a collection. While it/they/them indicate the definite selection of an entire object or collection. One作代词必须跟modifier
5. **Do so** refer to an entire action including a verb, object and its modifier.

Eg: Tom did not have dinner on time, but Jack did so.

**Do it**: **it** refers to an actual noun antecedent.

## B. Placeholder it

1. Postpone infinitive subject. Eg: To have dinner on time is important. It is important to have dinner on time.
2. Postpone That-clause subjects: Eg: That we have dinner on time is important. It is important to have dinner on time.
3. Postpone infinitive or That-clause object: Eg: She made it possible for us to have dinner on time.
4. Don’t look for the antecedent of it in the above three cases.

## C. Nuances of pronoun reference

1. 3 absolute principles for pronoun
   1. Number agreement
   2. Gender agreement
   3. Repeat: every it and its in the same sentence must refer to the same singular noun. Every they, them and their must refer to the same plural noun.
2. Two not absolute principle:
   1. Proximity: The pronoun should refer to the closest eligible antecedent. Sometimes, the pronoun comes shortly before the antecedent.
   2. Case: the pronoun and antecedent should agree in case if they are in parallel structure. **And subject nouns make strong antecedents, even for somewhat distant nouns.**

## D. Modifiers: exceptions to the touch rule

1. A “mission-critical” modifier falls between. It is often an Of-Phrase. Without this modifier, the noun is almost meaningless.

Eg: The way **of dodging opponent** that impressed the scout

Eg: An ice sheet covers 80 percent **of the surface of Greenland**, an area roughly the size of Alaska.

1. A short predicate falls between, shifting a very long modifier back

Eg: A new CEO has been hired who is dedicate and wisdom enough to save the company.

1. A non-essential phrase intervenes and set off by commas.

Eg: Our system of Presidential elections favors states, **such as Delaware**, that by population

are over-represented in the Electoral College.

1. The modifier is part of a series of parallel modifiers, one of which touches the noun.

Eg: The term “tincture” refers to a color **emblazoned on a coat of arms** and labeled with a

special French word.

## E. Possessive Nuances

1. A belongs to B: B’s A or B of A
2. Try to avoid the plural possessive form (s’)

## F. Subgroup Modifiers

1. This construction is used to describe a part of a large group with a modifier.
2. Construction 1: ......, some of which + verb

Eg: The model explains all the known particles, **some of which were** recently discovered.

1. Construction 2: ......., some of them .....

Eg: The model explains all the known particles, **some of them** only recently discovered.

1. Construction 3: ........, some .....

Eg: The model explains all the known particles, **some** recently discovered.

1. The some can be substituted by SANAM, many, each, either, neither, half, one......

## G. More on Relative clauses vs. Participles

1. Present participles get their tense from the main verb in the sentence.

Eg: I saw a man cleaning the steps. (cleaning takes place in the past)

Eg: I will see a man cleaning the steps. (cleaning takes place in the future)

1. The relative clause (who, where, that....) and a present participle modifier are interchangeable only when two actions share the same tense.

Eg: I see the man cleaning the steps= I see the man who clean the steps.

Eg: I see the man cleaned the steps yesterday. (cleaning happens yesterday)

## H. Absolute phrase

1. Construction: **main clause** , **noun + noun modifier** (Comma can be replaced by Dash)
2. Absolute phrase modify the whole main clause. It’s another way to link a second sentence to the first.

# Chapter 13 Verbs & Comparisons

## A.Helping verb

1. Primary helping verb: **Be**, **Do**, and **Have**
   1. Used them to stand for longer verbs or verb phrases
   2. Tense: The first instance of verb should usually match the helping verb. If not, repeat the whole verb in the new tense.

Eg: I have seen an aardvark, but my father saw it yesterday.

* 1. Voice: The helping verbs always stand for positive form. Use them only if you mean the positive form of verb.

Eg: Our cars were designed to inspire envy, and they do.

1. Modal helping verb: **can, could, may, might, must** (have to)**, shall, should, will** and **would**.
   1. To express “obligation”, use **should**.(to do cannot mean this)
   2. To express future time, use **will**. (to do cannot mean this)
   3. **Should** cannot indicate a condition, you need to use **if**.
2. Avoid the redundancy. Eg:
   1. It’s **necessary** for he **must/have to** buy some food
   2. It’s his **obligations** that he **should** pay for his daughter.

## B.Verbal

1. Verbal are used as adj, adv and noun.
2. Varieties:
   1. Infinitives
   2. Gerunds
   3. Participles (past and present)

## C.Infinitives

1. Infinitives may serve as noun, adj, and adv.
2. When use infinitives to express a purpose, to do= in order to do.
3. When use infinitives to express a purpose, the subject should be consistent in the active voice and the object should be consistent in the passive voice.

Eg: active voice: The contractors demolished the building to keep it from falling down

Accidentally.

**(The sentence implies that the contractors demolished and kept the building from falling down accidentally) “to do ” implies the contractors’ attention.**

Eg: Passive voice: The building was demolished to keep it from falling down accidentally.

**(The sentence implies that the building was demolished and was kept from falling down**

**accidentally)**

## D.Gerund

1. If the preceding noun is the doer of the action described by the gerund, it should be in the possessive case. (the gerund snow should act as a noun instead of a modifier.)

Eg: Mike’s **swimming** is the product of professional swimming courses. → Mike do

Swimming

## E.When to use which verbal or verb

1. Differences between the **-ing** and **to do** at the end of a sentence:
   1. A -ing indicates a result
   2. A To do indicates an intention

## F.More on Like & As

1. Like
   1. **Like** is a preposition and means “similar to” “in a manner similar to”
   2. Only nouns and pronouns can follow **like**.
   3. Pay attention to the ambiguity with a **like** phrase at the end of a sentence.
   4. Use **such as** to introduce an example instead of **like**.
2. Unlike
   1. **Unlike** can come at the end of a sentence as long as there’s no ambiguity. The noun following **unlike** will generally compare with the subject.
3. As
   1. Conjunction **as** appear with a clause
      1. =during Eg: I am singing **as** I am dancing.
      2. =because Eg: I like sunny days **as** they make me smile.
      3. =in the same way Eg: I sing **as** Avril sings.

As here can be followed by a phrase. Eg: **As** in the last year, our team wins again.

**Just as, so, so too** function the in the same way.

Eg: Just as Avril likes singing, I like dancing.

**As**/**Just as** Avril likes singing, **so**/**so too** do I.

* 1. Preposition **as** appear with a phrase
     1. =in the role of Eg: He is in charge as a team leader.
     2. =equal to Eg: I thought of him as my teacher.
     3. =when.. Eg: As a child, I thought I could fly.
  2. **As + adj. as + n./phrase/clause** Construction means 与n.一样adj

Eg: She is **as** beautiful **as** a princess.

She is **as** beautiful **as** a princess are.

She runs **as** quickly **as** a cheetah runs.

* 1. Never use **as** & **equally** together cause they cause redundancy.

## G.Numbers in comparisons

1. Relate 2 quantities by multiplication: 表达五倍：
   1. 5 times as+adj+as noun
   2. 5 times the noun
   3. 4 times adj than (wrong)
2. Relate 2 quantities by addition or subtraction:
   1. 5 years more/fewer than
   2. Sleep **more** than you (adv.)
   3. Spend **more** than you (pronoun)
   4. Moremoney **than** you (adj.)

## H.Other comparison constructions

1. Watch out the ambiguity of **More+adj.+noun** construction

Eg: I have more beautiful paintings than before.

**more** modifies **beautiful paintings** or **more beautifu**l modify **painting**?

1. In addition to can add another example to the subject. (Touch rule)

Eg: In addition to modest **exercise**, ample **sleep** is good for health.

1. In addition to can add another example to a different noun except the subject.

Eg: In addition to **Avril**, I like **Eminem**.

关于with的固定搭配：

associate with（32,753,816,929），coordinate…with…（162,215），credit…with having done（274,572），credit…with sth.（977），compete with（291,295），compare with（297,555,558,648,779,867），contact with（contact作n. 435,812）

bustle with（379），begin with（402），comparison with（497），contrast with（316），collaborate with（322），combine with（743），consistent with（622），competitive with（858），develop…with（337），do with（440），deal with（702），end with（695），live with（133,），leave sb. with（137），sympathize with（190），provide…with…（219），relation of one…with…（254），view…with（271），be dotted with（498），embellish with（503），merge with（599），in conjunction with（678），tinker with（878），fuse…with（946）