

Sentence Correction (句子改错)

几个注意点:

1. 语法考题的五个选项间有很多处变化, 但只有非常少数的变化是需要判断的, 其余变化都是相等的, 没有区别的。(如有 100 处变化, 只有 10 处是有意义的, 需要判断对错的)
2. 语法考题完全不会考查细节的语法变化, 几乎没有固定搭配是需要背的, 只是利用基本语法规则来考逻辑推断罢了。
3. 考点只有五个, 考场上需要记忆的内容和判断的步骤尽量少, 不对细节变化做任何判断。
4. 一定要按照语法结构读懂原句的意思, 是判断考点的基础。

语法基础:

体会选项间的语意差异, 利用自身的文本推理能力, 选出在推理上表意正确的一项。

看考题的顺序一定要注意, 最重要的是提取句子的主干, 包括划线和不划线部分。。很重要!!!
讲语法基础的目的是为了正确提取句子主干。

考试中, 要按照语法来理解、看懂句子; 语意和语形是相互制约关系; 每个判断都应该是有原因、有理由的。

简单句:

句型 1: 主语+谓语 (SV)

句型 2: 主语+谓语+宾语 (SVO)

句型 3: 主语+谓语+补语 (SVC)

如: She is beautiful. (也称“主系表”结构, 其中 is 是系动词, beautiful 是补充说明状态。)

句型 4: 主语+谓语+双宾语 (SVOC)

主要的动词有 give, pass, consider..., 如: I will give you a book.

句型 5: 主语+谓语+复合宾语 (SVOC)

如: James makes the questions hard. (hard 是宾语补足语, 表示谓语动词 make 的结果。)

英语成分分成六类, 主谓宾定状补。

主干是: 主、谓、宾、补。在五种简单句句型中出现过的成分, 都是主干。

修饰成分是: 定语 状语

但凡是修饰成分，都必须满足“就近修饰原则”。

定语就近修饰名词。

状语就近修饰句子。

复合句：

复合句，就是由 n 个简单句和 $n-1$ 个连词，构成的句子。

1. 合句：没有主从关系，成分/功能都一致。连词一般有 **and, or, but**，被称为并列连词。

2. 复句：

除了 **and, or but** 以外的连词来构成从句。

从句的命名方法：**整个从句在主句中充当什么成分，就叫什么什么从句。**

例如：

状语从句： When I was 6, I went to school.

注意两种特殊的结构，它们可以看作是状语从句的“简化”。

简化结果

{	伴随状语：以分词短语的形式
	独立主格结构：名词+分词短语的形式

如：

1) Studying Chinese, I can work in China. （划线部分就是伴随状语，相当于省略了 while/ when/ because。）

“伴随表结果，表原因”的原则是因为，伴随状语是一种简化，只需要**保证 ing 的主语和其所修饰的句子的主语相同**。由于状语可以和主句的关系是因果、条件、时间，所以伴随状语也可以表达这些关系。

2) The weather permitting, children will go outside. （划线部分是独立主格结构，相当有 if the weather permits。）

独立主格是有自己主语的“伴随”。也基本相当于一个普通的状语从句。独立主格有自己的主语，和主句没有语法关系。

定语从句：

要求：先行词必须在从句中充当一个成分，从句中缺少什么成分，就充当什么成分

1) People who play games are good.

2) The boy whom the girl liked is my friend. (whom 可以省略)

同位语从句： 同位语从句（注意是同等地位，不是同等位置）

同位语可与被修饰对象替换，即少一个也不影响句意

同位语的先行词应为抽象名词（Our study is based on an assumption that we are healthy）

Our study is based on an assumption that we are healthy. (assumption 是抽象名词，在从句中并不充当任何成分，类似的词还有 fact/evidence 等)

其余从句：没有什么特点，整个从句充当什么成分，就是什么语从句。例如，整个从句充当主语，就是主语从句。

语法基本规则（GMAT 并不侧重对此两者的考查，更加侧重的是逻辑推断，也就是 GMAT 考点。）

（1） 名词（主谓一致）——也是体态一致

1. 复数形的单数名词：

学科类：如 Physics, Mathematics...

疾病类：如 Diabetes...

单位类：如 seven kilometers, seven thousand tons...

2. 集合名词：

如 army, team 后都是用单数

例题：

1. A study of food resources in the North Pacific reveal that creatures of the seabed were suffering

(A) reveal that creatures of the seabed were suffering

(B) reveals that creatures of the seabed were suffering

解读：study 是主语核心词，单数，后面动词也用单数形式，即 B 项。

（2） 代词

代词，又称代名词，只能指代名词，不能指代动词和句子。指代原则是：指代在语境中逻辑上合理的名词。

例：

（3） 时态

不是重点，只要能理解基本的时态变化就行。（GMAT 不考类似于过去将来进行时这样的奇葩时态）

GMAT 考点:

平行结构:

1. 平行触发语——句式平行 (如: both...and..., either...or..., neither...nor..., not...but..., A, B, and C, between...and...等)

例题:

Cognitive science reveals that human rationality is not simply constrained by information and resources but structured by characteristic shortcuts that are known as heuristics that lead us to think in categorical rather than Boolean terms. (A)

(A) not simply constrained by information and resources but structured by characteristic shortcuts

(B) not simply constrained by information and resources but the structure of characteristic shortcuts

解: not simply...but...是平行制造者, 前后的句式应该平行, 因此选 A 项。

2. 实质平行——逻辑平行

{ A did B to do C, to do D, and to do E.
A did B to do C, did D, and did E.

{ Although A do B, C do D.
Although A do B, E do F. ➡ 找实质的转折关系

例题:

Whereas in mammals the tiny tubes that convey nutrients to bone cells are arrayed in parallel lines, in birds the tubes form a random pattern.

(A) Whereas in mammals the tiny tubes that convey nutrients to bone cells are arrayed in parallel lines, in birds the tubes

(B) Whereas the tiny tubes that convey nutrients to bone cells are arrayed in mammals in parallel lines, birds have tubes that

解: 两个选项前半句是一样的, in mammals 的位置无所谓。后半句选项 A 的主干是 tubes form pattern, 选项 B 的主干是 birds have tubes。能和前半句具有 whereas 这个对比关系的只能是 A。

比较:

对于 more...than..., 分辨下面句子是否表意准确:

1. People in China are taller than people in Japan. ✓
2. People in China are taller than in Japan. ✓
3. People in China are taller than Japan. X

比较的原则（三个步骤）：

1. 找到 **than** 右边的内容。
2. 通过常识或句意来判断该内容是否可以是比较对象。（方法：先通过意思看最合理的比较对象，然后再看现在给出的是否也可以）
3. 在 **than** 的左边找到与该内容语法平行的对象

例题：

According to New York Times' data, in 2012 New York became the first American city in which foreigners bought more apartments than natives did.

(A) than natives did

(B) than natives

1. 两个选项 **than** 的右侧分别是 **native did** 和 **natives**
2. 最合理的比较对象是“公寓数量”，但也可以认为是“购买行为数”，因为购买行为数和公寓数量一一对应。每一个公寓是一次购买行为
3. 和 **than** 左边的句子平行，所以答案是 A。

措辞：

要求考生判断句子间正确的逻辑关系。不会考近义词辨析（**due to** 和 **because of** 就是一样的，不是考点）。

[拓展] **such as** 表示列举，后面通常跟一个以上的例子，和 **like** 差不多；

for example 表示解释，后面通常只跟一个例子

[拓展] **especially** 表示程度深；**specially** 表示特别的

例题：

Sulfur dioxide, a major contributor to acid rain, is an especially serious pollutant because it diminishes the respiratory system's ability to deal with all other pollutants.

(A) an especially serious pollutant because it diminishes the respiratory system's ability to deal

(B) an specially serious pollutant because it diminishes the respiratory system's ability to deal

解：(A)句中 **especially** 的意思是“特别的”，而(B)中的 **specially** 是“特殊的”的意思。根据题意可知，是想表达“二氧化硫是一个特别严重的污染物”这个意思。因此选 A 项。

逻辑论元：

考题数量仅次于考点 5

除了谓语之外，所有的成分均可以分为两类——“论元”和“附加语”。

所谓论元是主要成分——主语、宾语和补语；附加语是句子的修饰成分——定语、状语。

考题考法：变换论元，需要考生判断逻辑上正确的论元；

逻辑论元在 GMAT 考试中有两种考法——直接变换和变换核心词。

直接变换三种手段：伴随、就近修饰、代词

伴随：利用了和修饰句子主语相同这个语法特点，例如：

例题：

Created by the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety on July 6, 1775, the Pennsylvania Navy served America from the Revolution War until the formation of the U.S Navy in 1798.

(A) the Pennsylvania Navy served America from the Revolution War

(B) America was served by the Pennsylvania Navy from the Revolution War

解：Created by the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety on July 6, 1775 是伴随，(A)中 was created 的主语论元是 the Pennsylvania Navy；(B)中 was created 的主语论元是 America。在逻辑上，能被 Pennsylvania Committee of Safety 创建的应该是某个海军 (Navy) 而不是美国 (America)，所以答案为 (A)。

就近修饰：

例：M of N, which do C;

N in M, which do C

一个是 N 做了 C，一个是 M 做了 C，判断在逻辑上是谁做。

The schedule for the skate park's construction, which will serve skateboarders, rollerbladers, and bikers, was detailed at the city council meeting.

(A) The schedule for the skate park's construction, which will serve

(B) The construction schedule for the skate park, which will serve

Which will serve 在选项 A 中的主语是 construction，选项 B 中的主语是 park。答案 B。

代词：

It did C 和 they did C。由于单复数原因，肯定指代不同的内容，导致 did 的主语不同。

While recognizing that lying often facilitates social interactions, psychiatrists are seeking to determine when it becomes destructive and which kinds of mental problems they can signal.

(A) it becomes destructive and which kinds of mental problems they can signal

(B) it becomes destructive and which kinds of mental problems it can signal

解：只能是 lying 发出 signal，所以必须用 it。

核心词变换

核心词的概念：A study of food resources in China. 去掉定语成份，核心词是 Study
核心词以成份为定义单位，即句子成份的核心词，如主语核心词、宾语核心词，从句的核心词是谓语动词。

核心词变换指的是，两个选项中同一个成分的核心词不同，例如：

A Harvard anthropologist has proposed that the use of fire to cook food could date back almost two million years and could explain such hominid features as a large brain and small teeth.

(A) the use of fire to cook food could date back almost two million years and could explain such hominid features as

(B) fire used to cook food could date back almost two million years and could explain such hominid features as

解：A 中 date back 主语的核心词是 use，B 中主语的核心词是 fire。逻辑上肯定是“用火做饭”可以被追溯。

外延和内涵：

GMAT 考试选项中涉及词形变化时，基本是考的外延和内涵，实战大概 10 题左右会涉及。

动词的四种形式：名词（discovery）、-ing（discovering）、不定式（to discover）、从句（discover）

第一种考法：不定式 VS 名词、-ing、从句

也就是，一个选项是“不定式形式”，另外一个选项是“名词、-ing、从句”这三种形式

之一。

例如：

The preparation of GMAT took a long time.

To prepare GMAT took a long time.

两句话都对。第一句的适用范围是“小明问 GMAC，平均备考时间是多久，GMAT 回答句 1”。第二句的适用范围是“小明问小李，你准备 GMAT 考试花了多久，小李回答句 2”。

名词、-ing、从句是一种客观的叙述(客观事件)；不定式是一种主观的表述(个人事件)。

区分原则	总原则	变化发生的位置/成份				
		主语、主补	宾语、宾补		定语、状语	
不定式	主观性 状态的变化	说话者或主 语自己的行 为	判断主句 谓语的动 词的约束 力强弱	强	判断变化部分 (所修饰的)主 句的发生是否 会直接影响变 化部分的发生	会
名词、-ing、 从句	客观性 状态的恒 定	大众的客观 行为		弱		不会

主语、主补：

例题：

Before the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, moving a ton of wheat from Buffalo to New York City took three weeks and cost \$100; on the canal the move took less than eight days and cost less than \$6.

- (A) Before the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, moving a ton of wheat from Buffalo to New York City took three weeks and cost \$100; on the canal the move
- (B) Before the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, to move a ton of wheat from Buffalo to New York City took three weeks and cost \$100; on the canal the move

解：由于“移动一顿小麦”不是说话者自己的行为，而是在表述一个客观事实，所以答案为 A。

宾语、宾补：谓语的约束力（控制力）

约束力强	make, cause, force, require, order, allow
约束力弱	know, review, indicate, show, believe, think

强用不定式，若用名词、ing、从句。

注：ask, hold 这样的词根据语意不同，约束力也不同。

例：

I ask you to do sth. (要求的意思，约束力较强)；I ask whether you do sth. (问的意思，约束力较弱)

Hold a stone to beat you. (约束力强)；Teachers hold that Math is important (hold 是持有观点的意思，约束力弱)

例题 1：

The widely accepted big bang theory holds that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding ever since.

(A) that the universe began in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and has been expanding

(B) the universe to have begun in an explosive instant ten to twenty billion years ago and to have been expanding

解：由于 hold 在此题内约束力较差，所以用宾语从句。A。

例题 2：

The military governors and samurai warriors who ruled Japan were trained to respect simplicity, be austere, and observe a ritualized code of behavior.

(A) to respect simplicity, be austere, and observe a ritualized code of behavior

(B) that they should respect simplicity, be austere, and observe a ritualized code of behavior

解：由于 train 是“训练”的意思，所以在本题中它的约束力较强，应该用不定式做宾语，选 A。

定语、状语

For sleeping, Jack was sent from school. (sent from school 的原因是 sleeping, 翻译：因为睡觉，所以杰克被从学校送出去了)

To sleep, Jack was sent from school. (sent from school 的目的是 to sleep, 翻译：为了睡觉，杰克被从学校送出去了)

1 句主句 sent 的发生 **不会影响** sleep 的发生与否，因为 sleep 是原因，已经发生完了，

送不送出学校不可能影响杰克是否睡觉了。

2 句主句 sent 的发生会影响 sleep 的发生与否，因为 sleep 是 sent 的目的，sent 之后才会发生 sleep。

例题 1:

Farmers complied with a law to require that turtle-excluder devices be on shrimp nets.

(A) to require that turtle-excluder devices

(B) requiring that turtle-excluder devices

解：主句“遵守法律”的发生不会影响“法律自己的规定”，所以 require 应该用 ing，答案是 B。

例题 2:

Warning that computers in the United States are not secure, the National Academy of Sciences has urged the nation to revamp computer security procedures, institute new emergency response teams, and create a special nongovernment organization for taking charge of computer security planning.

(A) and create a special nongovernment organization for taking

(B) and create a special nongovernment organization to take

解：创造特殊组织的目的是负责计划，所以“创造”会影响“负责”的发生。答案是 B。

第二种考法：名词 VS -ing、从句

区分原则：有明确的时间终止点时，使用名词；无明确的时间终止点时，使用-ing、从句

例：

The exploration of the cave took many days.（探索山洞用了很多天（“探索”已发生完，有终止点））

Exploring the cave is taking many days.（探索山洞用了很多天（仍在探索，没有终止点））

(对) The discovery of the pottery repeats again and again.

(错) Discovering the pottery repeats again and again.

解：只有有结束点的事情才能重复。没有结束点，只能一直发生，不能重复。

例题：

In 1713, Alexander Pope began his translation of the Iliad, a work that took him seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced the greatest translation in any language.

(A) his translation of the Iliad, a work that took him seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced

(B) translating the Iliad, a work that took him seven years to complete and that literary critic Samuel Johnson, Pope's contemporary, pronounced

解：翻译 Iliad 肯定是已经结束的事件，所以用名词而不用 ing，答案是 A。

Ing 和从句无区别，可以看作简化（伴随和独立主格）。