

# 一. Parallel Structure—平行结构

 (1) 三者之间的平行----N, N, and N(名词,名词, and 名词)

Each time Mary turns on her computer, she has (A) to enter a company code, then her i nitials, and then enters a password (B) before (C) she can begin working (D). No error (E).

# (2)比较句

- · 此种题型在考试当中几乎每次都可以见到,考点集中在同类比较出现此题型的标志有:er; more,than; as; like; unlike; compare to/with等
- In (A) the United States, the industrial use of (B) plastic is (C) greater than steel (D), aluminum, a nd copper combined. No error (E)

#### (3)两者之间的平行

• 两者之间的平行一般的几个标志如下:
not only.....,but also... neither.... nor....../ eit her.....or....... and / but.....

• 出现以上的标志词后必须做到——对应;

## 例如

 The labor union is negotiating (A) a contract with the hospital that (B) will satisfy (C) the demands of the workers and be acceptable to (D) all levels of management. No error (E)

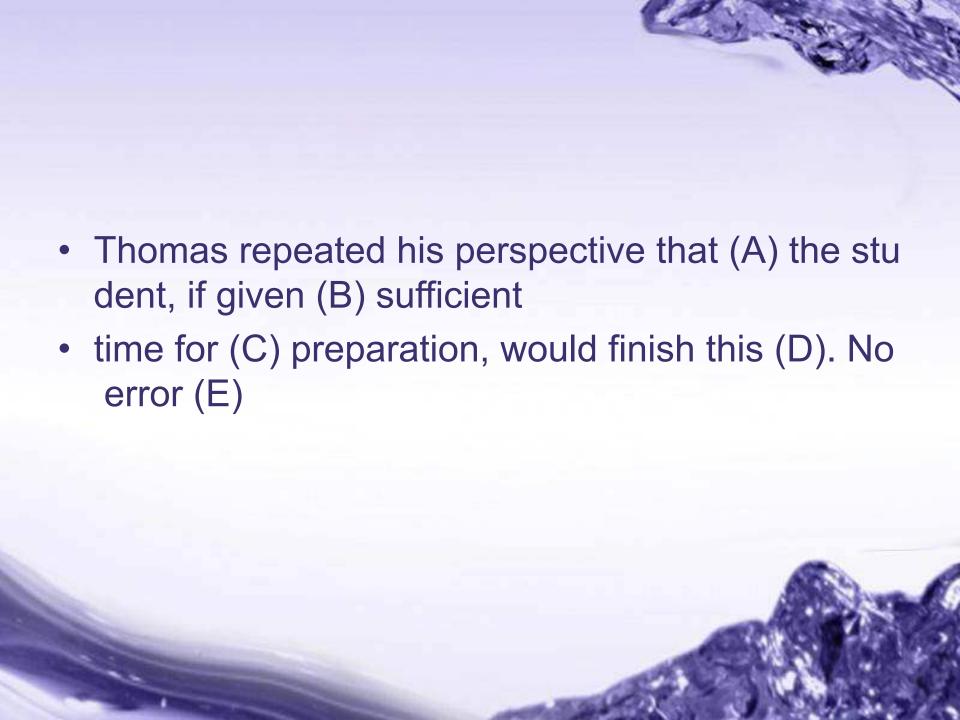
# (4) 两个句子之间的平行

- 两个句子之间的平行,后一个句子之间用逗号上 连词隔开,或者直接用一个分号隔开标志:and, but,分号等
- Driving less (A) frequently is one way to save en ergy; to turn off all (B) appliances when they are (C) not being used is another (D). No error (E)

#### 代词

· 很多的题目都与之相关。所以以后考试中出现代 词划线,一定要万分注意。

· 代词在语法中的作用:代词---(Pro-noun),所以我们代词是用来指代一个名词(noun)。



#### 答题要点

• 1.每个句子要快读但是要仔细读。做这种题目的时候,一眼抓出主干比较重要。

- 2.句子有一个错误或者没有错误。如果没有错误请选择E 选项。
- 3.如果可能的话,在你练习时,把句子读出声来。
- 4.A到D每个选项都要检查。
- 5.养成收集语法错误的习惯,常见的有主谓是否一致,代词是否一致以及形容词、副词使用是否混淆等。
  - 6.检查是否有习语错误。
- 7.在做练习的时候,养成把错误改过来的习惯,这样有助于培养大家的语感。其实只要你做题的时候是根据理性 选择的,改过来不是件难事儿。

# 1.每个句子要快读但是要仔细读。做这种题目的时候,一眼抓出主干比较重要。

- 例如:
- The A(bright) fiberglass sculptures of Luis Jimenez B(has received) critical
- acclaim C(not only) in his home state, New Mexico, but also D(in) N ew York. E (No error).

- 这道题比较简单,抓出主干 sculptures has received acclaim 发现主谓不一致,答案选择
- B
- 选项。

#### 6.检查是否有习语错误。

The decision that A(has just been) B( agreed with) by the committee members should serve as a basis C(for their) work in the D(years to come). E(No error).

这题使用了被动语态,调整过来是
 the committee members has been agreed with the decision 想表达的意思是达成了一致的决定,但是agree with 表示的意思是同意某事,而达成一致,用的是agree to,所以本题选择B选项。

• 1.支离破碎的句子。

- 例如:
- Although he studies hard.

• 2.没有用标点符号来分割句子。

- 例如:
- In the past I worked at a language school in New Zealand now I am back in China.

• 3. 使用不正确的逗号切割句子。

例如:

 Alex finished her homework early, after that she drove to Maria's house.

• 4. 逻辑错误,如该使用but连接却使用了and。逻辑指代错误等。

• 5. 修饰词位置不当。

• 6. 结构不对称等。有些连接词后要对称,如: neither...nor..., either... or..., both... and..., the more... the more..., not only... but also...特别是 but also 部分经常容易有错误。还有使用and 连接两个没有直接关系的两个句子。

# 常见考点小结

- 1.Verb的单复数和时态;
- 2.Pronoun的单复数和指代;
- 3.Parallelism及同类比较;
- 4.Noun的前后单复数对应;
- 5.ADJ & ADV的混搭,比较级和最高级的区分;
- 6.Logic Subject,也就是"短语,SVO."句型的主语对应问题;
- 7. 没错选E;
- 8.Preposition的搭配;
  - 9 Run-on句型,句子结构的完整性

• 1. <u>It would be</u> much more efficient for <u>you</u> <u>and I</u> to work together on both projects <u>than</u> for <u>each of us</u> to work separately on one. <u>No error.</u>

• Key: you and I → you and me 作宾语 more……than 结构中,than 的后面用的是us宾格 形式,所以前面的人称代词也应该用宾格形式 e.g. She has written more essays than he.

• 2. If <u>properly cared for</u>, a hundred-yearold violin will <u>produce a more fuller sound</u> <u>than</u> it did when it was first made. <u>No</u> <u>error.</u>

- 错误原因: 形容词比较级的误用
- Key: C a more fuller sound→ a fuller sound

• 3. Poets during the Romantic period felt <u>more freely</u> to <u>express</u> emotions <u>in their</u> <u>writing than did</u> poets of the Victorian period. <u>No error.</u>

• Key: more freely→ freer feel是一个系动词,其后接形容词

#### 不定式to的省略

· 两个或两个以上的动词不定式由连词and but or 连接时,从第二个不定式开始往往省略to, 但如果强调对比之意时则不省略。

• E.g. I want him to write these sentences down and translate them into Chinese.

• 4. My sisters <u>and I</u> cherish <u>memories of</u> <u>spending hours</u> outdoors as children, climbing trees, building forts, digging holes in the dirt, and <u>the search</u> for bugs. <u>No error.</u>

• Key: the search→ searching

• <u>5. After</u> tying his horse to the hitching post(拴

A

马桩), the cowboy dusted off his boots and

<u>taken</u> off his hat, <u>causing</u> the horse to shake

В

its mane and move around <u>uneasily</u>. <u>No</u> <u>error</u>

D

Hitch sth. up 将衣服等往上拉; 把马拴在

• 6. The night before the playoffs <u>began</u>, the coach advised her players to eat a balanced dinner, to relax <u>and enjoy themselves</u>, and <u>they should get</u> plenty of rest. <u>No error</u>.

- Playoff (因不分胜负而进行的)加时赛,延长赛
- Key: they should get→ get

• 7. Having completed a course in art appreciation(艺术欣赏), Maureen and <u>I were</u> able to judge the paintings in the Museum of Modern Art <u>more critical</u> than we had <u>before</u>.

<u>No error</u>

Key: more critical→ more critically

• 以ly副词的比较级形式: 多为分析形式 (analytic form) more often more clearly

- 8. Lost for <u>many years</u> and presumed <u>stolen</u>, the portrait of the nineteenth-century writer <u>had been</u> stored <u>inadvertent</u> in the museum basement. <u>No error</u>.
- Inadvertently adv. 不留神的,粗心大意的 e.g. I inadvertently stepped on his toe. 我不留神 踩到了他的脚趾。
- Key: D inadvertent → inadvertently

• 9. <u>Not many</u> authors <u>have described</u> the effects of environment pollution <u>as</u>
<u>effective as</u> Rachel Carson, whose work is still <u>a model for</u> nature writers. <u>No error</u>.

• Key: as effective as  $\rightarrow$  as effectively as

• 10. Because <u>she is so</u> busy with her classes and her library job, Shonda always <u>carries</u> a homework assignment in her bag <u>so that</u> she can complete <u>them</u> on the subway. <u>No error.</u>

- $Key: them \rightarrow it$
- Assignment n. 分配的工作,任务(此时可数) e.g. You will need to complete three written assignments per semester. 你每个学 期要完成三个书面作业。

• 11. Since endorsement by a political party is no guarantee of <u>suitability for</u> public office, the best way <u>to evaluate</u> candidates <u>is</u> to examine <u>his or her</u> public records. <u>No error</u>.

• Key: his or her  $\rightarrow$  their

• 12. In addition to <u>having</u> a theoretical understanding of disease, medical students must have experience <u>in treating</u> patients if <u>he or she is to learn to</u> diagnose illnesses accurately. <u>No error.</u>

• Key : he or she is  $\rightarrow$  they are

• 13. The codfish inhabits the shallow waters of the ocean: <u>they are</u> especially plentiful in <u>such areas as</u> the North American continental shelf, <u>where</u> the depth is rarely <u>greater than</u> 200 or 300 feet. <u>No error.</u>

• Key: they are  $\rightarrow$  it is

• 14. <u>It is believed</u> that small fish cluster together <u>when confronted</u> by a predator in order to confuse <u>them</u> and <u>thereby protect</u> themselves from harm. <u>No error</u>.

• Key: them $\rightarrow$  it

• Thereby adv. 因此,所以 e.g. Regular exercise strengthens the heart, thereby reducing the risk of heart attack. 经常锻炼可以增强心脏机能,从而减少心脏病发作的几率

• 15. In 1991 Burmese military official arrested dissident political leader Aung San Suu Kyi, <u>thereby preventing</u> her <u>from leaving</u> Burma <u>for accepting</u> the Nobel Prize in Oslo. <u>No error.</u>

• Key: for accepting  $\rightarrow$  to accept

• 16. Each of the eagle chicks eats <u>as much</u> <u>as</u> it can <u>during</u> a single feeding <u>but</u> <u>stores</u> a large amount of undigested food in <u>their</u> crop, an organ located near the base (底部) of the neck. <u>No error.</u>

• Key: their→ its

• Eagle 雕 crop (of birds) a part of bird's throat shaped like a bag where food is stored before it passes into the stomach **嗉子/嗉囊鸟类的消化器官,在食道下部,像个袋子** 

• Base 底部,底座 The lamp has a heavy base. 台灯的底座很沉。

• 17. The Roman poet Virgil is <u>highly</u>
<u>esteemed</u> today for his epic poem, <u>The</u>
<u>Aeneid</u>, <u>yet</u> on his deathbed he himself
<u>sought</u> to prevent its publication on the
grounds <u>of not being</u> sufficiently polished.
<u>No error</u>.

 Key: on the grounds of →on the grounds that it hadn't been/ on the grounds of its not being · 以and/both and 连接的并列主语的主谓一 遵循意义一致原则 e.g.

[Both Pauline and her son Bob] have gone fishing on Miramar Lake.

(My friend and roommate) has agreed to lend me his car.

My friend and my roommate have.....

• 16. Above the beautiful white-sand beach <u>runs</u> two rivers that <u>eventually</u> combine <u>to</u> <u>form</u> a waterfall <u>cascading</u> to the sand. <u>No error</u>.

• Key: runs→ run

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