

GMAT语法



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About the lecturer

- **主讲课程：**GMAT语法。
- **个人简历：**中国人民大学硕士。先后学习过英语、历史和哲学三个专业。曾从事翻译工作，包括翻译管理学著作，承担国际展会现场口译等。后致力于英语培训，先后教授多门课程，涉及英语口语，阅读，语法，写作，对大学四六级、考研、SAT、GRE、GMAT等国内外高端考试均有深入研究。曾到各地高校讲座，足迹遍及江苏，辽宁，甘肃、河北等地，深受广大学生欢迎。闲暇时喜好读书，文史哲相互贯通。授课风格严谨扎实，亦不失轻松幽默，喜欢在课堂上与学生们一起攻克考试，探索文化，感悟人生。

Lecture One

本节课授课要点

- GMAT语法考试概述
- GMAT语法考点分析
- GMAT语法错误归类
- GMAT语法解题思路
- GMAT语法真题举例

第一讲 GMAT语法入门

GMAT Exam Format

	Questions	Timing
Analytical Writing Assessment		
Analysis of an Argument	1	30m
Integrated Reasoning	12	30m
Optional break		10m
Quantitative	37	75m
Problem solving		
Data Sufficiency		
Optional break		10m
Verbal	41	75m
Reading Comprehension	14	
Critical Reasoning	11	
Sentence Correction	16	
Total time		230m(approx.)

关于GMAT语法之江湖传言：

- GMAT语法是最难的语法。✗
- GMAT语法是最变态的语法。✗
- GMAT语法是最不实用的语法。✗

比较靠谱：

- GMAT语法是跟口语表达不一样的英文。
- GMAT语法是商业合同中使用的英文。

实际情况：

- GMAT语法是一种最严格的书面英文。

例1.

- Of all the vast tides of migration that have swept through history, maybe none was more concentrated than the wave that brought 12 million immigrants onto American shores.
- ✓ Of all the vast tides of migration that have swept through history, perhaps none was more concentrated than the wave that brought 12 million immigrants onto American shores.

通常maybe 要改为 perhaps / probably

实际情况：

- GMAT语法是一种最严格的书面英文。

例2.



- ✓ The bill requires that a bank disclose to its customers how long it will delay access to funds from deposited checks.
- The bill requires that a bank disclose to its customers how long access to funds from deposited checks is to be delayed.

通常be to do 要改为 will do

实际情况：

- GMAT语法是一种最严格的书面英文。

例3.

- like用法：like只能用作prep，表示“像”的意思。
 - like+句子  e.g. like pearls do 
 - Like不举例，举例用 such as
e.g.
- Computers will be used for purposes like diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan.
- ✓ Computers will be used for such purposes as diagnosing equipment breakdowns or deciding whether to authorize a loan.

- 如何学习gmat语法？

扎实的理论 （记好笔记）

充足的实践 （多做练习）

- 语法基础？

句子结构能力。

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句子分类

- 1 简单句：一套主谓结构
- 2 并列句：and / or / but, 分号
SVO, and SVO.
SVO; SVO.
- 3 复合句：一个主句，若干个从句

- SV ... O ... (句子成分)

从句的定义：当某个成分用一句话充当，就产生相应的从句。

- 主语从句 —— 名词从句
- 宾语从句
- 表语从句
- 同位语从句

e.g.

Tom had a delicious meal quickly

- 定语从句 —— 形容词从句
- 状语从句 —— 副词从句

典型考题

Diabetes, together with its serious complications, ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only by heart disease and cancer.

- (A) ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only
- (B) rank as the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
- (C) has the rank of the nation's third leading cause of death, only surpassed
- (D) are the nation's third leading causes of death, surpassed only
- (E) have been ranked as the nation's third leading causes of death, only surpassed

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GMAT语法是选择相对最好的一个选项。

- 两种错误类型：

绝对错误： 语法错误

相对错误： 不好的表达

三类相对错误：

- I、表达不简洁：
e.g.

✓ Obama made a significant impact.

✗ Obama made an impact of great significance.

同根词比较：v. > adj. > n. > 动名词

look > red > book ✗

- 2、表达不清晰:

e.g.

- some food allergy
✓ allergy to some food

(some food allergy 或 some food allergy)

- some food allergy

A

B

- allergy to some food

B

prep

A

B prep A > A B

- 3、表达不忠实原文

e.g.

- Only Tom can understand birds.
- Tom only can understand birds.

Only 位置通常不能变

Only 直接位于所修饰的词之前

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典型例题

例 1. Of all the vast tides of migration that have swept through history, maybe none is more concentrated as the wave that brought 12 million immigrants onto American shores in little more than three decades.

- (A) maybe none is more concentrated as
- (B) it may be that none is more concentrated as
- (C) perhaps it is none that is more concentrated than
- (D) maybe it is none that was more concentrated than
- (E) perhaps none was more concentrated than

- 常考比较句型:

- 1) more ... than ...

as ... as ...

①在倍数之后都对; 但在数字之后, 只有more than对

e.g. YM is 20cm taller than KB.

②混搭错:

more ... as ... 

as ... than ... 

- 常考比较句型:

- 2) like 句型

like A, B V C

B, like A, V C

B V C, like A (A、B要对等)

例2. Unlike the United States, Japanese unions appear, reluctant to organize lower-paid workers.

(A) Unlike the United States, Japanese unions appear, reluctant to organize

(B) Unlike those in the United States, Japanese unions appear reluctant to organize

(C) In Japan, unlike the United States, unions appear reluctant about organizing

(D) Japanese unions, unlike the United States, appear reluctant to organize

(E) Japanese unions, unlike those in the United States, appear reluctant about organizing

例3. Unlike auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property coverage. but if the insurance company is able to prove excessive loss due to owner negligence, it may decline to renew the policy.

(A) Unlike auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property coverage,

(B) Unlike with auto insurance, the frequency of claims does not affect the premiums for personal property coverage,

(C) Unlike the frequency of claims for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage are not affected by the frequency of claims,

(D) Unlike the premiums for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage are not affected by the frequency of claims,

(E) Unlike with the premiums for auto insurance, the premiums for personal property coverage is not affected by the frequency of claims.

- 常考比较句型：
- 3) 当as表示“像”，一定加句子。
- e.g. Owning a villa is a dream of Tom,
as it is of Jerry.

as 引导的句子，要和主句**主谓对应**

例4.

Like the idolization accorded the Brontes and Brownings,
James Joyce and Virginia Woolf are often subjected to the
kind of veneration that blurs the distinction between the
artist and the human.

- (A) Like the idolization accorded the Brontes and Brownings
- (B) As the Brontes' and Brownings' idolization
- (C) Like that accorded to the Brontes and Brownings
- (D) As it is of the Brontes and Brownings
- (E) Like the Brontes and Brownings

例5.

Of all the possible disasters that threaten American agriculture, the possibility of an adverse change in climate is maybe the more difficult for analysis.

- (A) is maybe the more difficult for analysis
- (B) is probably the most difficult to analyze
- (C) is maybe the most difficult for analysis
- (D) is probably the more difficult to analyze
- (E) is, it may be, the analysis that is most difficult

例6.

Lacking information about energy use, people tend to overestimate the amount of energy used by equipment, such as lights, that are visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate that used by unobtrusive equipment, such as water heaters.

- (A) equipment, such as lights, that are visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate that
- (B) equipment, such as lights, that are visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate it when
- (C) equipment, such as lights, that is visible and must be turned on and off and underestimate it when
- (D) visible equipment, such as lights, that must be turned on and off and underestimate that
- (E) visible equipment, such as lights, that must be turned on and off and underestimate it when

例7.

Diabetes, together with its serious complications, ranks as the nation's third leading cause of death, surpassed only by heart disease and cancer.

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解题思路：

- 1、通读原句，看懂结构，寻找错误
- 2、比较选项，寻找差异点（差异点中含考点）
- 3、排除错误，得到答案（先绝对，后相对）

本节课作业

- 复习并记牢本节课GMAT语法基础理论,
- 熟练掌握本节课所学语法考点和例题,
- 完成OG-Sentence Correction- Practice Questions 1-20题
- 本次作业建议完成时间: 48小时内

回顾本节课授课要点

- GMAT语法考试概述
要点：语法部分特点
- GMAT语法考点分析
要点：语法实际情况
- GMAT语法错误归类
要点：相对错误
- GMAT语法解题思路
要点：先绝对，后相对

预告下节课授课要点

- 介绍语法核心考点——平行结构
- 平行结构考点分析及解题方法
- 平行结构真题举例示范

The End