

2009-11-12

【1】

GAMT will usually tolerate pronoun ambiguity if:

1. the context is obvious
2. the pronoun is parallel to the intended noun
3. the pronoun is not parallel to the other nouns(s)

【2】

Especially vs. Specially

especially= to an unusually high degree / more so than comparable things

倾向于有等级，有比较，相当于“很”

these paintings are all attractive, but that one is especially attractive because of its use of chiaroscuro

specially= done in a special manner

倾向于特殊，并没有什么比较

this dish which is not on the normal menu, was specially prepared for you

【3】

because of VERBing 不对！ 要么because+从句 要么because of noun.

【4】

capability in doing 不对！ ability to do 对！

【5】

当看到主谓一致问题，找主语，可以从结构找，可以从语义找

关于主谓一致

首先不可以成为主语的：

某动词的宾语，某介词的宾语，修饰性从句

问题在于：

当看到“X IS Y or X WAS/WERE Y” 时候，有时很难分辨谁是主语

解决方法：

找动词前面有可能是主语的东西，那他就是主语了

如果动词前面没有能做主语的东西，那么就是BACKWARD CONSTRUCTION(in which subject follows the verb)

例子：

The hardest part of the exam was the three questions at the end

The three questions at the end were the hardest part of the exam

Harder than anything else on the exam were the three questions at the end(这个就是BACKWARD CONSTRUCTION)

如果遇到COMPOUND SUBJECT (X and Y 或者 X,Y and Z), 应将其看做SINGLE PLURAL NOUN

例子：

James and Stephanie met to discuss her homework 这是不对的！

因为J和S两个人是一个整体，应看做SINGLE PLURAL NOUN，所以不可以用her去指代他俩，应该用their，或者说成James met with Stephanie to discuss her homework.

【6】

proof for sth. 不对！没有这么说的，proof of sth.可以，或者proof that +从句

【7】

很需要引起注意的结构！

preposition+NOUN+VERBing

例子：

There is no evidence of my brother stealing the candy. 这是不对的！

因为我们要的是我弟弟偷糖果的证据，而不是我弟弟的证据，stealing the candy起到的作用是修饰弟弟而已

There is no evidence of my brother's stealing the candy. 技术上正确，但是语言上很awkward

总之：

If the ACTION is the intended object of the preposition, then this construction is incorrect.

PREP+NOUN+VERBing：只有在NOUN是PREP真正想介的词的时候，这个结构才是对的！

比如：I gave 5\$ to the beggar walking on the street. 这就是对的！因为to真正想介的词是beggar！

RON从来就没见过OF+NOUN+VERBing这个结构在题目中用对过的！！！（2009年）

2010-1-21

【1】

平行专题

Most fossils of species X were found in Tennessee or Kentucky. 是可以的!

Most fossils of species X were found in Tennessee or in Kentucky. 也是可以的!

要找平行结构的信号词!

如:

EITHER OR (上两句的in并不是信号词)

在either 和 or 之后的词必须严格的遵守并行结构, 不可以省略任何词去打破语法的平行!

事实上, 两个例句的信号词只有一个OR, 其他情况还有AND,

这种情况下如何处理:

从右向左处理, 先看OR或者AND右边的词, 然后再决定在左边需要什么结构和右边平行。

enough that 是不对的! 没有这么说的

注意:

修饰成分没有必要, 也不应该和句子主要的动作保持平行!

例子:

Joe ran down the street, flapping his arms wildly. 主句和修饰成分不需要也不应该保持平行

Joe ran down the street, flapping his arms wildly and screaming at the top of his lungs. 两个修饰成分保持平行, 但和主句不需要也不应该保持平行。

注意在GMAT中:

如果有一个三个东西的平行结构, 那么在最后那个AND前, 一定要有个逗号!

X, Y and Z是不对的三个东西的平行结构!

X, Y, and Z这样才对!

food that is nutritious for cats but that is poisonous for dogs.

food that is nutritious for cats but is poisonous for dogs.

food that is nutritious for cats but poisonous for dogs.

三个都对, 都是平行结构, 从右向左看

hand signs that natives use and that appear in local rituals 是平行的, 两个从句平行

hand signs that natives use and appear in local rituals 是不平行的, 因为前后两个动词的主语不一样, 错误

hand signs used by natives and appearing in local rituals 平行, 前后连个修饰结构

有些看起来不是完美平行的平行结构:

例子:

They argue just as frequently and about the same topic as the couple living next door to them.

也是平行的, 因为FREQUENTLY和 ABOUT THE SAME TOPIC 都是修饰ARGUE的副词形式。

注意:

永远不可以用介词来结束修饰句

the restaurant that we ate at 是不对的!

the restaurant at which we ate 对

the person I spoke with 是不对的!

the person with whom I spoke 对

【2】

GMAT中

compared to 和 compared with 是完全一样的!

在句子中如果使用了COMPARED TO或者COMPARED WITH, 那就不要再用任何有关比较的词!

twice as much.....compared to 是不对的! twice as much.....as 才是OK的

more/less.....compared to是不对的! more/less than 才是OK的

compared的正确用法应该是:

仅仅展现出来比较的数据就可以了

比如:

28 percent of American husbands were married to wives with more years of schooling, compared to 6 percent in 1971.

as compared to/with 是不好的, 直接说compared to/with就好

不可以用which, 在没有逗号的情况下。

2010-5-13

【1】AND连接句子问题

如果用AND来连接两个句子的时候，此时有暗示两个分句表示的意思是彼此独立没有联系的
例如：

There was a great deal of traffic today, and I was late to work.

这里暗示traffic不是我late的原因，二者是独立事件

There was a great deal of traffic today, and THUS I was late to work.

这样就是TRAFFIC造成我的LATE了

【2】

NOUN + to be VERBed 等于 this is going to happen to the NOUN

【3】语义平行

值得注意的是，在语法的平行之前，应该先考虑语义的平行。

平行不是随意的平行，只有在语义的平行的前提下，才应该让他们在结构上平行。

RON 原话：

parallelism is not random! You only want structures to be parallel IF THE IDEAS REPRESENTED BY THOSE WORDS are parallel.

在信号词后面的结构一定时平行结构的之一，但是到底是什么与之平行，就要看语义了。

【4】比较问题

1、I can run faster than my brother. 是可以的！

2、I can run faster than my brother can. 也是可以的！

3、I know more about Shakespeare than my brother. 是不对的！

因为有歧义，一是我了解莎士比亚比我哥了解莎士比亚多，二是我了解莎士比亚比我了解我哥多。

4、I know more about Shakespeare than my brother does. 是对的！

一、什么时候在第二段的平行结构需要加助动词？？

1、如果他们在两段平行结构中都需要，比如 BOTH...AND... 和 EITHER...OR...

2、如果有歧义的情况出现，需要消除歧义

二、把助动词放在哪里？？

1、I know more about Shakespeare than my brother does. 对！

2、I know more about Shakespeare than does my brother. 对！

3、I know more about Shakespeare than my highly educated brother does. 对！

4、I know more about Shakespeare than does my highly educated brother. 对！

5、I know more about Shakespeare than my brother, who has not studied British literature, does.
不全错，但是有点AWKWARD

6、I know more about Shakespeare than my brother does, who has not studied British literature.
错！

7、I know more about Shakespeare than does my brother, who has not studied British literature.
对！

规则：

1、在平行结构中，助动词提在主语前面是可以的！

2、修饰结构一定要在名词之前，不要改变！

3、永远不要把一个动词放在一个名词和修饰这个名词的修饰结构之间！！具体见6号句子。

- 4、如果一个名词后面有修饰结构跟着的时候，应该把助动词提前，但是只是助动词哦！！其他的实意动词是不可以的！！
- 5、如果助动词和名词被修饰结构分开了，就会比较的AWKWARD了，比如5号句子。
- 6、值得注意的是！如果5号句子的定语从句后面的逗号没有的话，那5号是绝对的错错错！！而且5号句子的助动词的地方应该是实意动词呆的地方。

2010-6-24

【1】

如何识别SC的问题？

一、主谓一致

识别主谓一致方法：在选项中找到动词的单复数不同

解决主谓一致方法：如果动词有分歧，就找主语；如果主语有分歧，就找动词；排除修饰词的干扰；同时要注意在同一个句子中匹配主谓一致

二、平行

识别平行结构方法：找出信号词（比如either...or...; and; from...to...; commas; between...and...）

解决平行结构方法：分离出平行结构的一个个的元素，再确保他们平行，只要是在信号词后面的元素一定是一个平行结构的元素

三、指代问题

识别指代(pronoun)问题方法：去找代词呗！

解决指代问题方法：寻找被指代词呗！单复数应该一致；如果遇到了两个选项，一个是清晰地名词，一个是代词，应该选那个清晰的名词

四、修饰语

识别修饰语问题方法：有逗号的情况（当然也有可能是平行）；关系代词（that, which, who, whom）；介词短语（the man in the house）；分词短语（running from the law, the man went home）；同位语（the man, a paragon of virtue, went home）

解决修饰语问题方法：名词的修饰语一定要挨着被修饰的名词！关系代词只可以修饰词，同位语也是一样；介词短语和分词短语可以修饰名词和动词；动词的修饰语不一定非要接触动词；形容词性非谓语通常会修饰整个句子

五、动词时态

识别动词时态方法：有动词时态分歧时

解决动词时态问题方法：寻找别的动词，然后判断两个动作是同时发生的，还是分先后发生的，然后决定时态

现在完成时：has/have 发生在过去，且一直延续至今

过去完成时：had 某动作在一个一般过去时的动作之前就结束了，所以需要有一个一般过去时的动词才能有资格使用过去完成时

1、I have been to LA 4 times 等于 I went 4 times, and I HAVE NOT gone again.

2、Before I made this money, I had been to LA 4 times 等于 I went 4 times, and then at some point I went again.

3、I went to LA 4 times 等于 It's possible that I went again.

六、比较问题

识别比较问题方法：寻找比较词（like/as/than/-er/more...）

解决比较问题方法：就像平行问题一样，分离比较元素，然后确保他们是可比的，匹配的

LIKE和AS的区别

LIKE是用来比较名词的！AS是用来比较句子的！

1、I have a lot of cheese, like my brother. 这是可以的（虽然很奇怪）

2、I have a lot of cheese, like my brother does. 这是绝对不可以的，因为LIKE不可以比较句子，应该是AS MY BROTHER DOES.

- 1、Joe, like Mary, lives in a stucco house. 对的!
- 2、Joe lives in a stucco house, like Mary . 也是对的! 虽然有点奇怪, 不要觉得LIKE前面是句子, 而LIKE后面是名词就不匹配, 只要LIKE后面是名词就可以, 而且听上去Mary是一个房子, 但是逻辑上MARY指代的就是JOE, 所以是对的! 是对的!
- 3、Joe lives in a stucco house like Mary. 这是错的! 首先修饰名词的修饰语一定时紧挨着名词的, 所以在这个句子里, LIKE MARY没有办法修饰JOE, 所以只能修饰房子, 然而MARY并不是个房子, 所以这个是绝对错的!
- 4、Joe lives in a stucco house like Mary's. 同理, 这个就是对的啦!
- 5、Joe lives in a stucco house, as Mary does. 对的!
- 6、Skiing is a great way to burn calories, like swimming is.错的!
- 7、Just as swimming is a good exercise, skiing is a great way to burn calories. 对的!
- 8、Like swimming, skiing is a great way to burn calories. 对的!

LIKE 和 SUCH AS

LIKE = 相似的

SUCH AS = 举例子

如果LIKE和SUCH AS同时出现在选项中, 那就选SUCH AS吧! (我觉得也是)

七、惯用语

识别惯用语方法: 选项中介词的区别

解决惯用语方法: 记! ^^!

X is considered Y

八、独立句子问题

独立的句子只可以被句号和分号连接, 或者连词, *在冒号前面的句子一定要是独立句*

I'm into all kinds of music: rap, jazz, and hip-hop. 对的

I like: rap, jazz, and hip-hop. 错的

【2】

一点点关于CR的

练习记笔记, 要记结论, 支持结论的东西, 反对结论的东西就好

2010-9-23

【1】BASED ON

BASED ON在口语中和书面语中是大相径庭的

例子：

口语：Based on your behavior last night, I think you are crazy. 在书面语中，这是错的！

但在书面语中，BASED ON必须修饰名词！

1、Based on xxx, SUBJ+VERB+... 那么based on 修饰的就是SUBJ

所以在上述句子中，Based on修饰的就是I，这是没有逻辑的

2、SUBJ+VERB+OBJ based on xxx，这里based on 修饰的是OBJ

例句：I'm going to make slides based on students' submissions. 这就是对的，因为幻灯片理应被based on xxx修饰

3、NOUN is/was/are/were based on xxx 这个用法肯定没问题

总之based on别修饰动作或者句子就好！修饰名词去！

练习：

1、Based on the accounts of ancient observers, historians have pieced together a reasonably accurate picture of the original Greek Olympic Games. 错！

2、As a child Frank invented his own secret code based on rebus-like puzzles and on the substitution of numbers for letters. 对！

3、Based on double meanings, subtle humor, and jokes that only make sense to other members of the culture, British humor is often completely not understandable to immigrants. 对！

思考方式：规则决定了，BASED ON xxx 修饰BRITISH HUMOR，我要做的是判断这到底修饰的对不对。

【2】DUE TO

DUE TO也是只能修饰名词！很像based on

例子：

I have to stay up all night due to the presentation that I must finish. 错的！原因是due to 修饰的并不是presentation！而是和presentation作为整体，去修饰night！所以就不对了，理应的是修饰整个前面的句子

所以记住due to是因为的意思，但是它修饰的不是原因，而是结果。

两个应用DUE TO的方法：

1、和based on一样的用法

2、DUE TO= CAUSED BY，如果句子中做了替换，但是CASUED BY是不合适的，那么DUE TO肯定也不合适

练习：

1、The observation deck at the top of the tower was closed due to construction. 错！因为这个句子里根本就没有挨着DUE TO的名词，所以语法上根本就是错的，不符合SUBJ+VERB+OBJ+DUE TO的结构，而且如果替换成了CAUSED BY的话，也根本就不通

2、Due to the six-mile-long traffic jam on the freeway, I was two hours late to the meeting. 错！被修饰的是I，很明显，I怎么可能DUE TO 交通堵塞？

3、I was two hours late to the meeting due to the six-mile-long traffic jam, which was due to a brush fire burning on the side of the freeway. 第一个due to错的，很明显，due to修饰meeting很可笑，而第二个due to是对的

BECAUSE OF 和 DUE TO

DUE TO修饰名词!

From the helicopter, I saw a six-mile traffic jam due to overturned truck. 正确的

BECAUSE OF 修饰整个句子

I was late to the meeting because of the traffic. 正确的

所以因为二者的区别，同一个句子同一个意思是不可能同时用二者表达都是都正确的!

【3】 INCLUDING

1、 comma+INCLUDING

正确句子:

The National Fitness Test consists mostly of body-weight exercises, including sit-ups, push-ups, and chin-ups.

修饰名词; 应该给出名词中涵盖的一些从属, 但不是全部, 这里很像“comma+ VERBing”的用法, 但并不是! 逗号后面的VERing可以修饰逗号前面的整句话, 但是逗号后面的INCLUDING只可以修饰名词!

The gym teacher asked us to do three body-exercises, including sit-ups, push-ups, and chin-ups. 这是错的! 虽然语法没有错, 但是INCLUDING后面的东西涵盖了全部body-exercises, 这是不应该的!

The gym teacher asked us to do ten body-exercises, including sit-ups, push-ups, and chin-ups. 这就可以了

【4】 同位语修饰结构

结构: 由一个comma引出, 由一个名词或者是名词加上修饰这个名词的结构组成

例句: My cousin, an accountant, works in Texas.

四个正确句子:

1、 I went to the bar with Mr. Smith, a consultant from Fresno. 这里 a consultant修饰 Mr. Smith

2、 The plover gets its food by cleaning the mouth of the crocodile, a reptile that could eat the bird at any time. 这里a reptile修饰crocodile

3、 I went to the bar with Mr. Smith, an outing that was far more fun than staying at work. 这里the outing修饰前面整个句子

4、 The plover gets its food by cleaning the mouth of the crocodile, a relationship that benefits both animals. 这里a relationship修饰前面整个句子

规则:

如果同位语是一个具体的东西, 那么它必须要修饰在他之前的名词, 就像前两句。

如果同位语是一个抽象的东西, 那么它可以修饰前面整个句子, 就像后两句。

因为如果同位语是一个具体的东西, 那么他就不可能修饰前面一整个句子了, 如果一整个句子就是一个具体的东西, 那么它就不可能是一个句子, 而抽象的同位语也有可能修饰前面的名词, 如果前面的名词本身就是抽象的话。就比如5, 6两句

5、 On Sunday our company will hold its annual field day, an outing at which employees drink beer, play softball, and relax.

6、 Today's math lesson introduces the direct proportion, a relationship in which one variable is a constant multiple of another.

2010-11-18

【1】学习SC新方法

- 1、很多同学都对SC很迷茫
- 2、很多同学都会在同一个人SC问题上错好几次，就算是已经学习了这个问题之后，他们还是错了
- 3、很多同学都被SC打败，特别是长句子
- 4、很多同学都很难记忆这些规则

问题在于：同学们总是想同时学习到很多东西，结果啥都没学到

解决方式：忽视掉整个问题，每次只解决一个问题

【2】时态问题

RON原话：

The tense of a verb is 0% determined by GRAMMAR, and 100% determined by MEANING.

语法只用来决定这个词应不应该是动词，而一旦你知道了这里应该是个动词，那么决定它时态的东西就一定是句意了！

一般现在时一般用于：

- 1、基本都用于陈述一般事实！
- 2、不用于表示特定的动作发生在当今的时间轴上！

例句：

In the year 1550, the Greek doctor XXX, discovered that blood circulateS through the human body.
血液循环到现在也是对的，是事实，所以是一般现在时

In 1987, Smith first observed that X River WAS full of pollution. 说明X河曾经污染，现在不污染了

In 1987, Smith first observed that X River IS full of pollution. 说明X河到现在也是污染的

In 1987 I first learned that the Soviet Union WAS a communist state. 现在已经没有苏联了，所以是WAS

In 1987 I first learned that the Sun RISES in the east. 同理，客观事实，一般现在时

WOULD和COULD

- 1、分别是WILL和CAN的过去式
- 2、虚拟语气，表示假设情况，不真实的情况

这两种搭配是可以的：

by the time they reach adulthood, they have been attacked...

by the time they reached adulthood, they had been attacked...

2010-12-6

【1】动词时态问题

几条规则：

- 1、简单是最好的（只有在不得不的情况下，才用完成时态）
- 2、一致是最好的（只有在不得不的情况下，才去换时态）
- 3、没有时态是本来就错的，你必须要理解内容去找出正确的动作发生顺序

Though he **had had** success broadcasting his controversial radio program on highly regulated terrestrial airwaves, Howard Stern **opted** out of terrestrial broadcasting in favor of the less regulated satellite radio medium.

Timmy **learned** about the war in which much of Europe had **been reduced** to rubble.

Timmy **learned** about the war in which much of Europe **was reduced** to rubble.

这两句应该选第二句，这里的原则实际上是第二条“一致是最好的”，因为Timmy学习了战争，战争一定是发生在以前的，所以这里不用刻意的去区分两个时态的前后，刻意的区分反而显得比较麻烦。

I went to store, bought a chicken, and came home.

这个例子就是说明一致的重要性，没有人会写成 I had gone to store, had bought a chicken, and came home. 这显得很傻，意思是一样的。

WOULD的问题

Conditional: 当你想谈论一件将来的事儿，而你的视角是在过去的时候

In 1860, the Philological Society launched its effort to create a dictionary more comprehensive than the world had ever seen; although the project **would take** more than 60 years to complete, the Oxford English Dictionary **was** born.

这里的WOULD TAKE就是属于站在过去看将来，而was的使用知识为了陈述事实，没有时态比较

AS THOUGH 是仿佛的意思，虚拟语气要走起

2011-3-31

【1】WHICH的修饰问题

Emily Dickinson's letters to Susan Huntington Dickinson, which were written over a period beginning a few years before Susan's marriage to Emily's brother and ending shortly before Emily's death in 1886, outnumber.....

基本规则：

which修饰在逗号之前的名词。

更精准的讲：

1、which修饰紧挨着逗号的名词

2、which修饰紧挨着逗号的名词+介词词组

上述句子中明显是修饰名词+介词词组

The old capitol building in Benicia, which was the capital city of California for a few years in the 19th century, is a historic landmark. 对的！which修饰Benicia

The old capitol building in Benicia, which was built in under a year when the city was designated capital of California, is now a historic landmark. 也是对的！which修饰Capitol building in Benicia

一些which的错误用法！

1、在口语中：

I haven't done my taxes yet, which means that I'm not going to sleep tonight. 书面语中这是不对的！因为which不可以指代整个句子！

2、也不可以用WHICH修饰NOUN+MODIFIER的结构，如果这个MODIFIER不是介词词组的结构！

My cousin took extra classes every semester in college, graduating in three years. 对的！

My cousin ate frozen food every day in collage, graduating in three years. 错的！

这说明了逗号后面的修饰一定要真正能和逗号前面的内容联系才行，语法上他们都是没错的，但是在语义上，第二句明显就没有关系，所以错

但是which, who这样的修饰是可以在语义上没什么关系的，比如：

My cousin, who ate frozen food every day in collage, graduated in three years. 这是ok的，虽然有点奇怪

WHICH和逗号的问题：

WHICH自己出现时，必须跟在逗号后面，但是介词+WHICH的结构，没有这个约束

On the table is a box, which contains all my paperwork. 这是对的！

On the table is a box which contains all my paperwork. 这是错的！GMAT不接受这样的写法

On the table is a box that contains all my paperwork. 这是可以的！

On the table is a box in which I keep all my paperwork. 这是可以的！

On the table is a box, in which I keep all my paperwork. 这也是可以的！

【2】

如何决定主动语态还是被动语态

1、When the official time in the United States moves forward by an hour, the official time in Uruguay moves back by an hour. 错的！

2、When the official time in the United States is moved forward by an hour, the official time in Uruguay is moved back by an hour. 对的！

因为时间不是自己移动的，而是人为规定的。

【3】代词指代问题

注意：不要太把指代不清当回事儿，只要考察：

1、这个代词有没有指代的名词可以代表

2、这个代词指代的名词是否符合主谓一致

只有一种情况应该注意一下指代问题：

在选项中，有的选项直接用名词去替代了那个代词的位置！在这种时候，应该果断排除代词的选项

2011-5-12

【1】 INITIAL MODIFIERS and their relationship to the FOLLOWING SUBJECT

Coming home from school, the wind blew me off my bike. 错的！语法没错，但是语义错了，风不从学校回家好吗

1、INITIAL MODIFIER starting with ING（或者介词+ING），一定修饰的是后面的主语！

Thrown from a passing car, the blaze was ignited by a stray cigarette. 同理也是错的，火焰不能被扔出车来

2、INITIAL MODIFIER starting with 过去分词，一定也是修饰后面句子的主语的！

A survivor of the Holocaust, Primo Levi's stories demonstrate a resolute determination in the face of tragedy and adversity. 错的，故事不是幸存者

3、INITIAL MODIFIER 是个名词（或者带上它的修饰语），一定也是修饰后面句子的主语的！

Fresh from the tree, it was difficult to eat the mangoes because they were not yet ripe. 错的，主语必须是芒果

4、INITIAL MODIFIER 是个形容词，或者加其他修饰，一定也是修饰后面句子的主语的！

5、包括LIKE/UNLIKE，也是一个道理

Unlike Indian food, large quantities of spices are uncommon in Colombian food. 错的，主语必须是 Colombian food.

【2】

这里插一个比较：

The company's earnings in the first quarter were more than double the previous quarter. 错！

The company's earnings in the first quarter were more than double those of previous quarter. 对！
quarter不能被double，要加一个代词those知道earnings.

【3】

另外一个选项里的生死二选一

1、Unlike most severance packages, which require workers to stay until **their last scheduled day in order to collect**, the automobile company's severance package is available to workers even if they find a new job before they are terminated. 对的！

2、Unlike most severance packages, which require workers to stay until **the last day they are scheduled to collect**, the automobile company's severance package is available to workers even if they find a new job before they are terminated. 错的！

这里第二个有歧义：他们要收集day，这是不对的

【4】

SEEM的问题

SEEM一般发生在现在，但是SEEM的东西不一定是现在，有可能是过去，所以就算是SEEM的内容在过去，不代表SEEM也要是过去式。

2011-8-25

【1】"WHICH MODIFIER"

补充：which也不可以跳过整个分句去修饰前面的句子里面的名词

补充：之前提到WHICH可以修饰NOUN.+介词词组，即跳过介词词组修饰前面的名词，**但是有个前提：那个介词词组一定是修饰那个名词的才行！**

1、I took pictures of my dog, which are so adorable that they make everyone smile. 对的！of my dog修饰的确实是pictures，可以跳过

2、I took pictures in 1995, which are so adorable that they make everyone smile. 错的！in 1995修饰的是took，不是pictures，所以说pictures这个名词被彻底的隔开了，which无法跳过修饰

1、xxxxxxx, the passage of the Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Act **in 1999**, which allows companies to seek up to \$100000 in damages against those who register domain names with the sole intent of selling them later. 错的！因为which 不可以跳过in 1999去修饰那个ACT，因为in 1999实际上是the passage的修饰词，所以which只能指代passage，但是这是不对的，which理应修饰ACT

2、xxxxxxx, the passage **in 1999** of the Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Act, which allows companies to seek up to \$100000 in damages against those who register domain names with the sole intent of selling them later. 对的！这个把in 1999提前，就解决了问题

【2】

关于ING修饰语的时间轴问题，ING的修饰和被修饰词一定是在一个时间轴上的！所以如果ING修饰语发生在被修饰词的未来，而被修饰词在主句中是现在，那这个ING使用的时不对的！

【3】

关于LEAD TO:

lead to 后面不可以是一个实意名词

This breakthrough led to cell phones. 错！

This breakthrough led to the development of cell phones. 这个就对了！

【4】

关于AND: (之前讲过)

当AND作为连词的时候，它连接的应该是两个有**独立意思**的句子，而**不是有关系的**句子。

There was a ton of traffic on the freeway, and I was late to work. 这是不对的，因为前后两句有因果关系，这里的AND反而暗示了我的迟到不是由于交通的原因

There was a ton of traffic, and I was thus late to work. 这样写就对了，加上一个因果关系

【5】

惯用语:

intent to Verb 错！

intent of VerbING 对的

【6】

如果我有一个专用的名词形式的动作，那这个专用名词比动词+ING要好

1、The destroying of this building brought tears to the eyes of its former residents.

2、The destruction of this building brought tears to the eyes of its former residents. 这个更好

2011-10-20

【1】比较问题

几种类型：

1、文字类比较

X is like Y

X does Y, as Z does

2、数量类比较

Greater than, less than

More____than, as____as

Half as much as, 30%

3、广义类比较

I mistook X for Y

I mistook that table of_____ 这里面后面的横线应该是和桌子一样类别的东西

强调一下：

LIKE_____, _____ 前面的横线必须是一个名词，可以加修饰，但是绝对不可以是句子！后面的横线一定是句子，而且一定是以那个和LIKE后面的名词相比较的名词开始的。

Like my brother, I have difficulty waking up early. 对的

Like my brother, getting up in the morning has always been hard for me. 错的

Like I told you yesterday, I'm not coming to the party. 错的

在比较结构中，AS后面一定要是句子或介词词组，不可以只是一个名词！

Joe gave 10% of his salary to charity this year, AS he did last year. 句子

The weather is hot and dry in Nevada as it is in Arizona. 句子

As in Arizona, the weather is hot and dry in Nevada. 介词词组

2012-1-5

【1】修饰问题

WHEN

1、When you look closely at the house, it is on fire.错的！因为这就暗示了只有在你看房子的时候，它才着火，这是不对的，你看不看它它都在着火

2、When you look closely at it, the ant runs away.这是对的！因为当你看蚂蚁的时候，它才跑走，没问题

这里有一个很好的例子：

Saturn's main rings, when viewed from a distance, may appear to be smooth and continuous, though when viewed up close they are in fact composed of thousands of separate icy ringlets.

上一行的修饰就是正确的，当从远处看，他们是“看起来”很连续，下一行就错了，当从近处看时，他们“是”由什么什么组成的，这就不合逻辑了，因为不管你看不看，他们都是由这个组成的。

当在选项中看不到明显的分歧，就是 run run run runs runs这种的，首先去看看是不是修饰问题。这种情况也会导致下划线很长，所以在题干下划线很长的时候，就很有可能是修饰语问题了

2012-2-16

【1】动词形式问题

adoption与adopting

第一个是动词之名词形式，第二个是动名词

二者区别：

1、I have dedicated my career to the exposure of injustice in the court system.

传递了：我在以某种方法参与到了the exposure of injustice，但是未必直接践行（有可能是捐款啊或者别的间接的方式）

2、I have dedicated my career to exposing injustice in the court system.

传递了：我是那个exposing the injustice的人！

动词的名词形式（如exposure）是IMPERSONAL的，他们不传达“主语是参与其中的”信息
而动名词（如exposing）传递了“主语是参与在过程中的”信息

PLAN TO+ VERB和PLAN FOR+ VERBing

1、PLAN TO VERB 的意思是 那个VERB是真正想计划组做的东西

I plan to make money. 我的计划就是赚钱

2、PLAN FOR VERBing 的意思是 那个VERBing是那个PLAN的目标，而不是PLAN真正要做的事情

My plan for making money is to sell my old clothes. 目标是赚钱，而要做的是卖衣服

总结一下：

1、动词的名词形式是IMPERSONAL，表示这个动作是没有任何一个清楚特定的人要去执行
如：

The adoption of strict drug laws normally just drives the drug trade underground.

这里的adoption就是这个意思，没有特定的执行人

Adopting strict drug laws normally just drives the drug trade underground.

说这句话的场景一定是在跟一个有这样一个权利的人的对话中

2、动名词形式用于句子中有明确执行者时

Congress drove the drug trade underground by adopting strict drug laws.

这里有一个明确的执行者就是CONGRESS，所以用动名词

3、动名词也可用于形容一个过程，即使这时候执行这个过程的人不在句子中，如果这个句子的焦点是在这个过程的步骤或执行本身。

Swimming is good exercise.

Losing weight often, but not always, involves counting calories.

【2】

补充：

1、当看到相同的修饰语在选项中移动时，问自己哪个版本是这些修饰语离被修饰物是最近的

2、intent that sb....这是不对的！

2012-3-1

【1】AND

讲过很多次的点：

AND连接的分句是相互独立的，（高速堵车了，AND我迟到了的那个例子）

两种方法用来表示两个句子是有关系或者有影响的

1、A truck crashed in front of me on the freeway, making me late to work.

2、A truck crashed in front of me on the freeway, and I was thus late to work.

四句话：

1、Ron devoured his lunch, crunched loudly, and burped at regular intervals. 错的！后两者是前者的具体化，将三者平行结构是不对的

2、Ron devoured his lunch, crunching loudly and burping at regular intervals. 同上理，对的！

3、Ron devoured his lunch, gulped down the drinks, and fell asleep. 对的！因为三个动作是并列独立的，没有一个是另外两个的前提，也没有谁是谁的组成元素。

4、Ron devoured his lunch, gulping down the drinks and falling asleep. 同上理，错的！

【2】

修饰语和逗号的问题

xxxxxx, modifier, xxxxxx 可以

xxxxxx modifier xxxxxx 可以

xxxxxx, modifier xxxxxx 不可以

xxxxxx modifier, xxxxxx 不可以

【3】

assist X to VERB 这是不对的

2012-3-15

【1】“逗号+ING”

1、The army cutworm moth is a critical source of fat for as many as a third of Yellowstone National Park's grizzly bears, overturning rocks to find insects, as many as 40000 per bear in a single day.

错的！因为overturning这个词修饰的应该是上一句的主语，也就是MOTH，然而它本应该修饰BEARS的，所以错！

2、The army cutworm moth is a critical source of fat for as many as a third of Yellowstone National Park's grizzly bears, which overturn rocks to find the insects, as many as 40000 per bear in a single day.

对的！which修饰的就是BEAR了

另外一个例子：

1、Matt's sister slapped him, angering the children's father. 对的！因为确实是Matt's sister惹爸爸生气的

2、Matt was slapped by his sister, angering the children's father. 错的！因为不是Matt惹爸爸生气

【2】“逗号+ING”是否可以修饰紧挨着它的名词？

1、如果逗号前面是一个分句，那么不可以，ING修饰的应该是分句的主语

2、如果逗号前面是一个名词，那么OK

The injured birds, flapping their wings frantically, searched for a place to land.

【3】which分句后面一定要有一个完整的句子

1、On the counter is a large box, in which found most of my store coupons. 错的！没有完整句子

2、On the counter is a large box, in which are found most of my store coupons. 对的！虽然看起来有点别扭，但其实这是一个倒装句，相当于my store coupons are found in a large box.

3、On the counter is a large box, in which you can find most of my store coupons. 对的！很明显的完整句子

相似的长句子：

1、The Achaemenid empire of Persia reached the Indus Valley in the fifth century B.C, bringing the Aramaic script with it, from which was derived both northern and southern Indian alphabets.

2、The Achaemenid empire of Persia reached the Indus Valley in the fifth century B.C, bringing the with it Aramaic script, from which derive both northern and southern Indian alphabets.

3、The Achaemenid empire of Persia reached the Indus Valley in the fifth century B.C, bringing the with it Aramaic script, from which derives both northern and southern Indian alphabets.

【4】derive与be derived的区别（非常微小）

X derives from Y Y是X的源头 比如Sugar derives from sugarcane Species X derives from species Y（通过进化）

X is derived from Y 被动语态表示这个过程是DONE BY PEOPLE的，是人为的，所以Sugar is derived from sugarcane 也是没问题的，因为确实是人为提取的，但是Species X is derived from species Y就不对了，因为这不是人为的，除非X物种是在人为将Y的基因重组的情况下产生的

2012-4-26

【1】不要把being用作修饰语，还没有在GMAT中对过

【2】代词一定是要指代NOUN的，不可以指代整个句子，如果有一个IT指代了前面的一整个分句，那肯定是错的

【3】保证修饰语距离被修饰物尽可能近

1、The 151 governments of the World Bank are expected to increase the funding, though some legislator cite **as an obstacle to congressional passage the concern that** the loans will do harm to USA. 对！

2、The 151 governments of the World Bank are expected to increase the funding, though some legislator cite **the concern, an obstacle to congressional passage, that** the loans will do harm to USA. 错！

这里that从句修饰的应该是CONCERN，而不是OBSTACLE，所以应该让concern和that挨着

【4】修饰语不可以跨过AND,BUT之类的连词去修饰被修饰物

1、Galileo did not invent the telescope, but on hearing, in 1609, that such an optical instrument had been made, he quickly built his own device from an organ pipe and spectacle lenses. 对！

2、Even though Galileo did not invent the telescope, on hearing, in 1609, that such an optical instrument had been made, he quickly built his own device from an organ pipe and spectacle lenses. 错！在这句中，ON HEARING这个修饰语既可以看做修饰前面的分句，也可以看做修饰后面的分句，但是第一句的BUT挡住了ON HEARING修饰前面分句的去路，所以也就取消了歧义

【5】修饰语一定要有它修饰的东西，而分句则不一定要修饰特定的东西

1、Tired from a full day's work, I still had to feed the baby. 对的，因为被修饰的“我”

2、Tired from a full day's work, The baby still needed to be fed. 错的，因为BABY不是被修饰的

3、Even though I was tired day's work, I still needed to feed the baby. 对的

4、Even though I was tired day's work, the baby still needed to be fed. 也是对的。因为分句不必有具体修饰的东西，所以后面一句怎么写随意

2012-5-10

【1】 reveal that和 reveal X

先看两个正确句子：

1、The crime map indicates that violent crime is increasing at various locations in the city.

这是想INDICATES从句的整体意思

2、The crime map indicates the locations of various violent crimes in the city over the last couple of months. 这是只想INDICATES那个名词，也就是locations

精髓：如果再选项中看到仅仅是一个名词和是一个整句的分歧，要想想到底信息传递的是强调这个名词？还是一整句话的意思？

1、Historical data show that many men were unemployed during the Great Depression.对！

强调整句意思

2、Historical data show many men who were unemployed during the Great Depression.错！

因为数据不可能将“人”显现出来

3、These old pictures show many men who were unemployed during the Great Depression.对！

强调“很多人”

4、These old pictures that many men were unemployed during the Great Depression.错！

因为照片不可能将整个事件展现出来

【2】 Increasing和increase in

increasing NOUN. 核心还是NOUN，而increase in xxxx核心是INCREASE

1、Political situations in the Middle East have caused an increase in gas prices.对！政策会造成的是增长，不是油价，油价本身就存在

2、Political situations in the Middle East have caused increasing gas prices. 错！同上理

3、The increase in gas prices is taking up a larger and larger portion of the average American family' budget. 错！增长本身不会在美国人民的预算中比例越来越大，而是油价才对

4、Increasing gas prices are taking up a larger and larger portion of the average American family' budget. 对！同上理

【3】 过去进行时

使用过去进行时表示当某些事情发生时，某些事情正在发生

I was sleeping when the doorbell rang.

【4】 介词词组+逗号+句子，那么介词词组修饰的是整个句子的意思

1、In Louisiana, hurricanes are said to be a manifestation of God's anger.

意思是在路易桑那州的人都认为飓风是上帝愤怒的表现，OK的说法

2、Hurricanes in Louisiana are said to be a manifestation of God's anger.

这句的意思就比较魔性了，意思是当全世界的人民都认为出现在路易桑那州的飓风是上帝愤怒的表现

3、On Earth, the rate at which trees grow is believed to be among the surest indications of sunspot cycles.

这句的意思是在地球上，树木成长的速度是太阳黑子活动的显现，说得好像有外星人不同意这个观点一样

4、Among the surest indications on Earth of sunspot cycles is believed to be the rate at which trees grow.

这句的意思就对了，因为ON EARTH修饰的是太阳黑子运动周期的指示本身

2012-10-25

【1】句子结构问题：简单讲就是理应是句子的东西但是没有写成句子

当一个可以被抹掉的修饰成分被替代成了不可以被抹掉的成分，比如谓语，这时候就要考虑句子结构的问题了

比如：

1、My friend is a sales manager who lives in Texas. 对！

2、My friend is a sales manager lives in Texas. 错！两个谓语，明显不对

1、Although ice particles in the upper atmosphere benefit Earth in that they reflect and absorb solar radiation, acting as a global thermostat and thus keeping Earth from either burning up or freezing over, they also accelerate the destruction of the ozone layer by reacting with CFC.

2、Although ice particles in the upper atmosphere benefit Earth in that they reflect and absorb solar radiation, they act as a global thermostat to keep Earth from either burning up or freezing over, but they also accelerate the destruction of the ozone layer by reacting with CFC.

这两句在语法上都没有错误，但是在句意上，第二句就有问题了，前两个分句都是好处，第三个分句是坏处，第一句把前两个分句作为修饰成分，主句在第三句，比较整体化，但是第二句就把两个好处的第二个好处设为了主句，在把最后一个坏处来了一个转折，显得很尴尬

当THOUGH被WITH替换了时候，不光要想语法的问题，还要考虑THOUGH的转折语义，因为WITH是不表示转折语义的

比如：

1、With three small children at home, Rachel doesn't have much time for hobbies. 符合语义

2、With three small children at home, Rachel has loads of free time of hobbies. 不符合语义

2012-12-6

【1】 句子结构问题

破折号：

- 1、破折号可以强调东西，尤其是很意外的修饰
- 2、破折号后面的修饰可以直接是个句子，而逗号是不可以的
- 3、破折号是成对出现的，有始有终，如果只有一个破折号，那么说明一直到句尾都是修饰成分

2013-1-24

【1】 过去完成时态

要使用过去完成时一定要有一个参考的时间节点，而且两个发生的事件要有明确的先后关系或相互影响，如果是不相干的两个事件的话还是要用两个过去式就好了

- 1、I had already closed the registers and locked the doors when the customer showed up.
- 2、I closed the registers and locked the doors before I went to get a snack.

【2】 BEING

一、用BEING开始一个修饰语是非常危险的，基本上就错了

1、The greatest road system built in the Americas prior to the arrival of Christopher Columbus, the Incan highway, **being** over 2500 miles in length, was extended from northern Ecuador through Peru to southern Chile.

这里的BEING就是错的了，因为其实可以直接把BEING省去

二、但是当BEING作为一个动作的时候就是对了

Being shot is very painful.

三、当BEING作为修饰语时，如果真的是表示这个动作确实是现在正在发生的时候，也是OK的
The model being photographed outside is my wife.

2013-3-7

【1】 冒号的用法

冒号的前面必须是一个完整的句子！

比较迷惑的句子：

This medication may have certain side effects, including: A, B, and C 这是不对的，因为Including后面突然就是冒号了，看上去合情合理，但其实冒号前面根本就不是完整的句子

【2】 NEVERTHELESS

Nevertheless只是一个副词，在语法上它不扮演任何角色，不可以连接两个句子，如果连接了就是RUN-ON了！

【3】 SO

两种用法：

- 1、连接两个句子

A truck just overturned on the freeway, so we are going to be over an hour late. 前后两句必须是独立句子哦！

2、只做因果副词

I am stuck behind an overturned truck and so will be late to work.

2013-12-5

【1】一个特殊的比较例句

Like **the grassy fields and old pastures** that the upland sandpiper needs for feeding and nesting when it returns in May after wintering in the Argentine Pampas, **the bird itself** is vanishing in the northeastern United States as a result of residential and industrial development and of changes in farming practices.

这里将草地和鸟比较，看上去特别像一个可以直接排除的选项，但实际上句意是这两个东西都是在消失中，所以其实是正确的，一定要读懂句意！！

2013-12-26

【1】如果句子的开头是这样的

It is possible that...

People believe that...

Studies have shown that...

不要管他们，直接忽略就好了，除非在语法结构上有问题

比如：

It is possible that, something can be 这就不对了，因为这是属于重复冗余

2014-7-10

【1】逗号+VERBing

这里的VERBing是修饰的逗号前面的主语！而不是紧挨着逗号的那个名词！

2015-3-26

【1】逗号+VERBing

The pedestrian was struck by a runaway taxicab, dying instantly. 对的！

The pedestrian was struck by a runaway taxicab, dying twenty minutes later in the hospital. 错的！

因为“逗号+ING”的结构修饰的一定是在同一个时间维度里的

【2】明白了第一点就知道：

“____, previously VERBing”

“____, then VERBing”

“____, now VERBing”

这些都是不对的！因为“逗号+ING”的形式只能是一个时间维度，所以之前再加上表示其他时间维度的副词就肯定不对了

2015-9-24

【1】基本都是以前的点了。。。。。

2015-11-19

【1】再强调一下：

“逗号+ING”的修饰语一定要和主句在一个时间维度上

- 1、Colin was struck by a bus, dying instantly. 对！
- 2、Colin was struck by a bus, dying in the hospital an hour later. 错！

【2】一个很不起眼的结构冗余问题：

- 1、Of all 200 contestants, only three advanced to the final round. 对！
- 2、Only three of the 200 contestants advanced to the final round. 对！
- 3、Of all 200 contestants, only three of them advanced to the final round. 错！冗余了

2015-12-3

【1】觉得挺对的一句话：

在不知道句子想说什么的时候，尽量先别看选项，先明白INTENDED MEANING，再看选项会容易很多

【2】比较问题：

- 1、Suppliers are growing fish twice as fast as their natural growth rate, cutting their feed allotment by nearly half and raising them on special diets. 错！养鱼不可以比一个“速率本身”快，速率本身没有快慢
- 2、Suppliers are growing fish twice as fast as they grow naturally, cutting their feed allotment by nearly half and raising them on special diets. 对！养鱼可以比鱼自己长得快

这两句就好比：

- 1、I am six inches shorter than my brother's height. 错！因为我不能比一个人的“身高本身”矮，身高本身是没有身高的，所以这属于比较错误
- 2、I am six inches shorter than my brother. 对！我可以比我哥哥矮

EXTRA

【1】not only ... but also 连接两个主语时，谓语动词要和与其最近的主语保持人称和数的一致。

例如：

Not only the students but also the teacher was against the plan.

Not only the teacher but also the students were against the plan.

【2】not only ... but also 连接两个分句，并且 not only 位于句首时，第一个分句中的主语和谓语要部分倒装。

例如：

Not only does the sun give us light, but also it gives us heat.

Not only did he speak English correctly, but he also speaks it fluently.

【3】not only...but 和 not only... also 也是受GMAC认可的

【4】with和by的区别：

(1) 做某事时通过什么方法或手段用by：do something by (doing) something

(2) 表示使用有形工具时，通常用with来表示：write with a pen, see with naked eyes, strike with a hammer

(3) 作“用”讲时，by和with的区别在于：with表示行为动作的工具，后面的名词一般要有冠词；by表示动作的手段，后面的名词一律不用冠词

【5】intent to VERB 错的！intent of VERBing 对的！

【6】在比较中，AS后面一定时句子或介词词组，对介词词组也可以，千万不要没看到句子结构就算错了

【7】

Gas prices were higher in 2007 than those in 1997. 错！

Gas prices in 2007 were higher than those in 1997. 对！

Gas prices were higher in 2007 than in 1997. 对！

务必确定比较双方的对等

【8】Although后面一定是句子，不要糊涂了，跟AS可不一样

【9】NOUN to be VERBed 意思是这个verb即将发生在这个名词身上

【10】看到because of doing，排除

【11】逗号+INCLUDING：修饰逗号之前的名词，不可以把该名词包括的所有都罗列出来

【12】同位语，一定是个名词（名词+修饰）

【13】such as 与 such that

1、He is such a good teacher as we all respect.

as引导的是定语从句，as 在该定语从句中用作respect的宾语

2、He is such a good teacher that we all respect him.

that 引导的是结果状语从句，that在该状语从句中不充当句子成分，句中的respect带有宾语him

【14】过去分词用作修饰语修饰的永远是名词，绝对不是句子，不管是“逗号+过去分词”还是“名词直接加过去分词”，这点与逗号+ING不一样，逗号+ING是可以修饰前面整个句子的

【15】再次强调：

逗号+ING的组合，如果修饰名词，那么修饰一定时前面句子的主语！！！不是就近修饰前面的名词
例句：

The intricate structure of the compound insect eye, having hundreds of miniature eyes called ommatidia, help explain why scientists have assumed that it evolved independently of the vertebrate eye.

这个就是错的！因为HAVING修饰的是STRUCTURE，所以句意就不对了

【16】不可以lead to一个实意名词

lead to the passage of an ACT 对！

lead to an ACT 错!

【17】with也可以修饰动词，做状语

Visitors to the park have often looked up into the leafy canopy and saw monkeys sleeping on the branches, with arms and legs hanging like socks on the clothesline.

-with- 修饰最近的 sleeping。所以它是 monkeys sleep on the branches 的状语

【18】on condition that 后跟虚拟语气

【19】一个what的用法:

A1 is to B1 what A2 is to B2

【20】bring A with B = bring B A

【21】demand that 句型，后面需要使用动词原形表达虚拟语气

【22】Where只能修饰具体地点，而 situation, condition, case等用in which

【23】Phenomena是复数，aid 做动词的时候后面直接跟宾语，没有介词

【24】While 当用于描述同时发生的事: while doing, do 当用于描述对比时: while do, do

【25】冒号前面必须是完整的句子

如: This medication may have certain side effect, including: A, B and C 错!

【26】initial modifier, things/person 这样的句式中, initial modifier与后面主句中间不能插入任何东西, 比如in 1880

【27】“ called” called 的东西只能修饰靠近called之前的名词, 不能跳跃修饰