



美国名校入学考试指导系列

# SAT

## 语法攻略

褚映峰  
| 编著 |

Complete  
Grammar  
Workbook



清华大学出版社



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# SAT

## 语法攻略

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北京

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# 丛书序

**SAT**，又称学术能力评估测试，是 1901 年以来美国普遍使用的大学入学考试，也是国际学生申请美国本科必须参加的考试之一。经过多年不断地修改和完善，目前的 **SAT** 版本不仅测试考生的知识水平，而且注重考查他们运用知识和独立思考的能力。

考生要在 **SAT** 考试中取得高分并不容易，对母语不是英语的中国学生来说尤其如此，所以平时持之以恒的努力和考前全力以赴的冲刺都是必要的。为了提高考生平时练习的效率，有目标地进行考前突击复习，我们特意编写了美国名校入学考试指导系列。

在编写过程中，常春藤 100 教育的资深顾问团队将其多年丰富的入学申请成就和咨询经验进行了总结，同时，**SAT** 教学专家仔细研究了历年的 **SAT** 考题，并收集了大量美国历史、文化、新闻及教育方面的素材，以求我们的这套丛书更贴近真题，更有指导性、针对性和时代性。

这套丛书包括：

- **SAT** 数学宝典
- 美国大学入学申请文章写作及例文欣赏
- **SAT** 词汇宝典
- **SAT** 作文：你也可以拿满分
- **SAT** 阅读分析及训练
- **SAT** 语法攻略

其内容包揽了常春藤 100 教育 10 年来对美国著名大学录取标准的分析，东西方教育体制的比较，以及指导考生成功进入美国名校的经验和个案。在英语和数学方面，这套书从词汇、语法、阅读、写作，到几何、代数、统计、概率以及基础数论的计算和分析都做了详尽的解释和深刻的剖析，并给予学习方法上的指导和考试技巧上的提示。此外，该丛书还收入了大量由常春藤 100 教育 **SAT** 专家撰写的相关练习和仿真限时考题。

在使用这套丛书的过程中，考生对 **SAT** 会从知之甚少到驾轻就熟，从茫然不知所措到坦然从容应对。这个过程帮助他们丰富科学知识，接触美国文化，提高英语技能，熟悉考试模式，充分认识自我，增强应试能力。

从准备参加 **SAT** 考试，到如愿以偿进入理想的美国大学，是一个短至数月长至数年的过程。这个过程犹如在崎岖不平的小道上攀登，是对毅力的磨练和恒心的考验。对正

处于个性形成期的中学生而言,这个过程对他们将来的人生轨迹和成功有着重要的作用。**SAT** 是一项有相当难度的考试,考生在准备考试的过程中,需有坚强的毅力克服重重困难,需有持久的恒心面对种种挑战。从这个意义上来说,准备 **SAT** 考试就是为将来锲而不舍勇往直前的人生铺路,以达到自信自强的目的。

参加 **SAT** 考试,进入理想的美国大学,需要考生的勤奋和努力,也需要家长的支持和培育。家长希望孩子受到良好的教育,更希望孩子敢于面对挫折,经得住生活的考验,有百折不挠的精神。当孩子复习考试遇到困难时,理解与帮助会给孩子温暖;鼓励和鞭策会给孩子动力。敢于参加 **SAT** 考试并为之付出努力本身就是积极向上的态度和行动。不管结果如何,通过在这一过程,孩子会逐渐积累知识,培养毅力。这是不可多得的经历,是现代教育的理念,也是考生家长的期盼。

**SAT** 不仅寄托着家长的希望,更孕育着考生的成功!

# 目 录

## Part I Guide to the SAT Multiple-choice Section

<b>Chapter I</b>	Introduction to SAT Grammar	3
I.	Basic Information	4
II.	Tips for Answering Multiple-choice Questions	6
III.	Educated Guessing	7
IV.	Planning Your Time	7
V.	Practice Makes Perfect	8
<b>Chapter II</b>	Analysis of the Question Types	9
I.	Identifying Sentence Errors	9
	Approaches to Identifying Sentence Errors	10
	Trim the Fat	11
	Don't Give Up	12
II.	Improving Sentences	12
III.	Improving Paragraphs	16
	Essay First	17
	Questions First	17
	Answers and Explanations	20
IV.	Test Yourself	20

Part A: Improving Sentences	20
Part B: Identifying Sentence Errors	28
Part C: Improving Paragraphs	31
<b>V. Answers and Explanations</b>	<b>34</b>
Part A: Improving Sentences	34
Part B: Identifying Errors	37
Part C: Improving Paragraphs	38

## **Part II Grammar Concepts Tested on SAT**

<b>Chapter III Verbs</b>	<b>43</b>
I. Basic Elements of a Verb	43
II. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs	48
III. Subjunctive Mood in the Noun Clause	49
IV. Exercise	50
Warm-up Practice	50
Identifying Sentence Errors	52
Improving Sentences	54
V. Answers	57
Warm-up Practice	57
Identifying Sentence Errors	58
Improving Sentences	59
<b>Chapter IV Subject-Verb Agreement</b>	<b>63</b>
I. What are Subjects and Verbs	63

---

II. What is Subject-verb Agreement .....	64
III. Exercise .....	68
Warm-up Practice .....	68
Identifying Sentence Errors .....	70
Improving Sentences .....	72
IV. Answers and Explanations .....	75
Warm-up Practice .....	75
Identifying Sentence Errors .....	75
Improving Sentences .....	76
<b>Chapter V</b> Pronouns .....	79
I. The Usage of Pronoun .....	79
Pronoun in the Wrong Number .....	79
Pronoun in the Wrong Case .....	80
Vague or Ambiguous Pronoun .....	81
Pronoun in Comparison .....	81
Pronoun Used for Emphasis .....	82
Pronoun before a Gerund .....	82
Pronoun Inconsistency .....	82
II. Exercise .....	83
Warm-up Practice .....	83
Identifying Sentence Errors .....	84
Improving Sentences .....	86
III. Answers and Explanations .....	89



---

Warm-up Practice	89
Identifying Sentence Errors	89
Improving sentences	90
<b>Chapter VI Dangling and Misplaced Modifiers</b>	<b>93</b>
I. What is a Modifier	93
II. What is a Participial Phrase	94
III. Other Frequently Tested Modifiers	95
IV. Exercise	96
Warm-up Practice	96
Identifying Sentence Errors	97
Improving Sentences	98
V. Answers and Explanations	101
Warm-up Practice	101
Identifying Sentence Errors	102
Improving Sentences	103
<b>Chapter VII Comparison and Parallelism</b>	<b>105</b>
I. Comparison	105
Logical Comparisons	105
Grammatical Comparisons	106
II. Parallelism	109
Parallelism in Listing	109
Parallelism with Connective Words	110

---

III. Exercise	110
Warm-up Practice	110
Identifying Sentence Errors	111
Improving Sentences	112
IV. Answers and Explanations	115
Warm-up Practice	115
Identifying Sentence Errors	116
Improving Sentences	117
<b>Chapter VIII Subordination and Coordination</b>	<b>119</b>
I. Subordination	119
II. Coordination	120
III. Comma and Semicolon	121
Correct Usage of the Comma (,)	121
Correct Usage of the Semicolon (;)	121
IV. Exercise	122
Warm-up Practice	122
Identifying Sentence Errors	123
Improving Sentences	124
V. Answers and Explanations	127
Warm-up Practice	127
Identifying Sentence Errors	128
Improving Sentences	129

<b>Chapter IX</b>	Incomplete Sentence and Run-on Sentence	131
I.	Incomplete Sentence	131
	Sentence Fragment	132
	One More Way to Find a Sentence Fragment	133
II.	Run-on Sentence	135
III.	Exercise	137
	Identifying Sentence Errors	137
	Improving Sentences	139
IV.	Answers and Explanations	142
	Identifying Sentence Errors	142
	Improving Sentences	143
<b>Chapter X</b>	Other Minor Error Types	145
I.	Preposition	145
II.	Adjectives and Adverbs	149
III.	Diction	150
IV.	Idiomatic Expressions	151
V.	Exercise	151
	Warm-up Practice	151
	Identifying Sentence Errors	152
VI.	Answers and Explanations	154
	Warm-up Practice	154
	Identifying Sentence Errors	155

---

<b>Chapter XI</b>	Improving Paragraphs	157
I.	Questions Types	157
II.	How to Revise the Sentence in a Context	159
	Comma and Conjunction	159
	Use the Answers	160
	Excessive Wordiness	161
III.	Exercise	162
IV.	Answers and Explanations	166
<b>Chapter XII</b>	Practice Test on Grammar	169
I.	Exercise	169
	Improving Sentences	169
	Identifying Sentence Errors	172
	Improving Paragraphs	174
II.	Answers and Explanations	176
	Improving Sentences	176
	Identifying Sentence Errors	179
	Improving Paragraphs	181
<b>Reference</b>		183



# **Part I**

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## **Guide to the SAT Multiple-choice Section**

**Chapter I Introduction to SAT Grammar**

**Chapter II Analysis of the Question Types**



# Chapter I

## Introduction to SAT Grammar

本章介绍了 SAT 的语法考核概况。SAT 没有单独的语法部分，语法点的考核归为写作部分。关于语法的题目包括三大题型共 49 题；这 49 道选择题加上一篇作文构成了 SAT 考试的写作部分。作文要想取得满分(12 分——两位考官都给满分 6 分)比较困难，但是 49 道选择题全对是完全可以做到的。所以，要想拿到 SAT 写作部分 750 分以上，就必须攻克 SAT 常考的语法点，争取选择题部分取得满分。语法选择题的考核在 SAT 考试中会有两部分，顺序为：第一次出现共 35 道题，分别为 11 道句子修改，18 道错误辨析以及 6 道段落改写，25 分钟内完成；第二次出现共 14 道题，全部是句子修改，10 分钟内完成。

The majority of educated people speak and write what is called Standard English. It includes the most widely accepted uses of grammar, mechanics, and spelling. Standard English can be informal or formal. Informal English is everyday English, the English used in advertising, on television, in conversation, or in personal letters. While informal English may contain contractions and casual phrases, it usually does not contain slang or improper grammar.

Formal English is just that—formal and standard. It is the English that people use to express themselves in serious writing and speaking. Using formal English well means being precise and effective in your expression. This is the kind of English that you must demonstrate on the SAT Writing test.

Grammar tested on the SAT is included in the Writing test. The Writing test includes multiple-choice questions that assess your knowledge of Standard Written English. Much of the multiple-choice portion of the writing test deals with problem sentences,

and some of the questions in the Improving Paragraphs section also ask about sentences.

This book won't be a straight grammar lesson. But it provides basic information for the multiple-choice section on the Writing test, as well as suggestions for developing a strategy for attacking the questions. The grammar, usage, mechanics, and word choice decisions that you need to make to answer the multiple-choice questions correctly can sensitize you to look for and correct similar problems in your own writing.

## I. Basic Informatio

1. The multiple-choice section contains three types of questions.

- Identifying Sentence Errors (18 questions)

You must recognize errors in grammar and Standard Written English usage.

- Improving Sentences (25 questions)

You must choose the most effective and correct version of a sentence. This section tests your knowledge of grammar and Standard Written English usage as well as sentence structure.

- Improving Paragraphs (6 questions)

You must improve the logic, coherence, or organization of a paragraph, again using the most effective and correct choice given.

2. There will be two multiple-choice sections, one 25 minutes long and one 10 minutes long.

3. You don't have to use or define grammatical terms on the SAT, so don't worry if your grasp of grammar terminology is shaky. You won't be tested directly on spelling or capitalization, either. Punctuation is tested only in connection with sentence structure.

4. What does the multiple-choice section test you?

Most students' biggest mistake on the grammar questions is basing their answers on what sounds right. This approach, unfortunately, is just about the worst way to go about answering the questions. Most people do not speak in a grammatically correct way.



Consider the following conversation.

Tony (answering the phone): Hello? Who's there?

Mary: It's me.

Tony: Oh, hey, where you at?

Mary: Me and my friends are headed to the movie theater. You coming?

Tony: Cool. I'll be there.

Now note the same conversation, edited for grammatical correctness.

Tony: Hello? Who's there?

Mary: It is I.

Tony: Oh, hey. At what location are you?

Mary: My friend and I are going to the movie theater. Would you like to join us?

Tony: Indeed. I shall be there.

Chances are you don't talk like this, so it sounds strange to your ear. But that doesn't mean it's wrong. You think that awkward or weird-sounding sentences or phrases must be wrong. ETS uses this tendency to set traps. Look at the following sentence.

The incompleteness in the witness's testimony notwithstanding, the judge had no

A

B

choice but to announce that the suspect was not guilty of the charges leveled against

C

D

him. No error.

E

You read this sentence and something just *sounds* wrong to you. You can't exactly put your finger on it, but you know you are supposed to find an error. So you decide that something must be wrong with choice B because you would never use a word such as "notwithstanding". Once again, you have fallen into ETS's devious trap. ETS hopes that you select answers based on how you would speak. In this case, the sentence is actually fine as written.