

GMAT

上海前进进修学院
英语教学系列丛书



智谋教程

—— 句子改错部分

英语教学系列丛书编委会

华东理工大学出版社

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内 容 简 介

本书分成两大部分。第一部分阐述 GMAT 句子改错题 (Sentence Correction) 的特点, 常考语法要点及解题技巧, 并附一篇有关 GMAT 句子改错题的研究方法与解题技巧的对话体文章。这部分以阐述 GMAT 句子改错题编题的规律为主线, 语法分析与句意理解兼顾, 语言修养与解题技巧并重。实例下面所附的【解题技巧】, 或是归纳解题思路, 或是提出注意要点, 或是略加发挥性指导, 以期读者能举一反三, 融会贯通。第二部分是 25 套试题, 供读者练习或测试之用。试题之后附有参考答案。本书对准备参加 TOEFL、GRE 的考试者以及广大英语爱好者都颇有参考价值。

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前 言

上海前进进修学院在蔡光天院长的领导下,以务实开拓的精神从事教学工作,取得了世所瞩目的成绩。以 TOEFL、GMAT、GRE 此类国际标准考试而言,每次考试前进学院都有一大批取得高分的学生。这些学生或留学海外,日后报效祖国;或留在国内,发挥各自专长。一批又一批的学生通过在前进学院的进修,提高了语言水平,扩展了知识视野,取得了心所向往的成绩。

为了进一步提高前进进修学院的教学质量,更有成效地展开教学工作,在前进进修学院院长、全国政协委员、世界名人蔡光天先生的领导下,前进成立了由常务副院长、上海市政协委员、华东理工大学经贸英语系主任严诚忠、副院长蔡裕中、邵慧毅、教务长归兰修等组成的英语系列教材编审委员会,负责组织具有丰富教学经验和研究心得的资深教师投入新一轮的前进英语教学系列教材的编写工作。前不久率先完成的《托福教程》颇受学生欢迎。GMAT、GRE 的系列教材也已推出。

《GMAT 智谋教程》分为两大部分：语言部分和数学部分。语言部分又分为句子改错(Sentence Correction)，阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)，逻辑推理(Critical Reasoning)。本书属语言部分的第一分册《句子改错》，其题目与难度同美国的NTE(National Teacher Examination)的相类似，其语法要点与 TOEFL 的结构及书面表达(Structure and Written Expression)以及大学英语六级考的改错题(Error Correction)有相仿之处。快速而正确地解答 GMAT 句子改错题需要相当高的英语水平，而本书的宗旨就是要帮助读者达到这一境界。本书由李蒙恩先生主编。书中如有疏漏之处，热忱欢迎诸位专家与读者不吝指正。对为本书编审、出版和发行作出贡献的各方面人士谨致谢意。

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第一部分

**GMAT 句子改错题的
特点及解题技巧**

GMAT 句子改错题, 现行考卷上一般为 22 题, 限时 25 分钟完成, 其要求如下:

Directions: In each of the following sentences, some part of the sentence or the entire sentence is underlined. Beneath each sentence you will find five ways of phrasing the underlined part. The first of these repeats the original; the other four are different. If you think the original is the best of these answer choices, choose answer A; otherwise, choose one of the others. Select the best version and fill in the corresponding oval on your answer sheet.

This is a test of correctness and effectiveness of expression. In choosing answers, follow the requirements of standard written English, that is, pay attention to grammar, choice of words, and sentence construction. Choose the answer that produces the most effective sentence; this answer should be clear and exact, without awkwardness, ambiguity, redundancy, or grammatical error.

例:

- (1) However much United States voters may agree that there is waste in government and that the government as a whole spends beyond its means, it is difficult to find broad support for a movement toward a minimal state.
- (A) However much United States voters may agree that
- (B) Despite the agreement among United States voters to the fact
- (C) Although United States voters agree
- (D) Even though United States voters may agree
- (E) There is agreement among United States voters that

A 为最佳答案。本题要注意两点: 其一, However much 引出的是让步从句, it is difficult to... 是主句。其二, 划线部分最后的 that 不能省, 因这个 that 引导的从句与后面没有划线的 (and) that

引导的从句并列。B、C、D 的尾部都没有 that, 据此即可排除。E 以独立句开始, it is difficult to... 也是独立句, 两个独立句以逗号连接, 在语法上构成了所谓的 run-on sentence, 故错。

【解题技巧】 注意分清主句与从句。注意 and 是个并列信号(如本题中没有划线的 and that..., 说明前面应有 that 从句与此并列)。注意以没有划线的部分作为参照。

(2) In addition to having more protein than wheat does, the protein in rice is higher quality than that in wheat, with more of the amino acids essential to the human diet.

(A) the protein in rice is higher quality than that in

(B) rice has protein of higher quality than that in

(C) the protein in rice is higher in quality than it is in

(D) rice protein is higher in quality than it is in

(E) rice has a protein higher in quality than

从语法角度而言, “In addition to having more protein than wheat does,” 这一 introductory modifier 应修饰最靠近的名词 the protein (主句的主语)。就句意方面而言, “... than wheat does,” 表明这一名词必须能同 wheat 相比, 而 the protein 显然不能, 故排除 A、C、D。另外, C 和 D 中的 it is in wheat 也不符合逻辑, 因 it 指 rice protein。B 把 rice 紧放在 “In addition to having more protein than wheat does,” 后面, 在逻辑上可以被这一 introductory modifier 所修饰 (其含义为: rice has more protein than wheat does)。另外, B 用了 that 指代 protein, 来比较 rice 所具有的 protein 和 wheat 所含有的 protein 的质量。B 为正确答案。E 须在 than 后加 that in 或在 wheat 后加 does, 才能组成合乎逻辑的比较。

【解题技巧】 注意 introductory modifier 在逻辑上必须要能修饰其后最靠近的名词(往往是主句的主语)。注意 than 是个比较信号,

表明被比较的两项在性质上应具可比性(往往以 that 来指代单数名词,以 those 来指代复数名词;以代动词如 do 或 does 来代替动词)。

下面就 GMAT 句子改错题的特点,常考语法要点及解题技巧举例说明。

一、GMAT 句子改错题的特点

1. GMAT 句子改错题,除测试一般的语法知识外,还有其特殊之处须引起注意:一般书面英语中可见到的句子,在 GMAT 试题中有可能被认为是错的。

例:

(1) The parties have an agreement in principle, and because there is no document expressing that agreement does not mean that they cannot commence doing business forthwith.

(A) and because there is no

(B) and there being no

(C) so a

(D) so the lack of a

(E) therefore no

GMAT English 规定, because 不能引导名词从句,所以本题中的 because there is no signed agreement 不能充当谓语动词 does not mean 的主语,据此排除 A。B 在标准的书面英语中不能接受。C 和 E 都改变了句子的原意(the intended meaning of the sentence)。D 为正确答案。

但是,在实际的书面英语中,我们可以看到以 because 引导的从句充当主语的例子: *Just because "everyone does it" does not make an action correct or even acceptable.* (Donald McQuade,

Robert Atwan, and Christopher Motley: POPULAR WRITING IN AMERICA, p. 458)

【解题技巧】分析句子首先应注意主语与动词,看其是否一致,看其是否能够搭配。

(2) In the past few years, significant changes have taken place in the organization of our economy that will profoundly affect the character of our labor unions as well as influencing consumer and industrial life.

- (A) economy that will profoundly affect the character of our labor unions as well as influencing
- (B) economy that will profoundly affect the character of our labor unions as well as influence
- (C) economy; these changes will profoundly affect the character of our labor unions and influence
- (D) economy, and that will profoundly affect the character of our labor unions as well as influence
- (E) economy, changes that will profoundly affect the character of our labor unions as well as to influence

原句有两个错误。其一,关系代词 that 指代不明: that 紧跟在 economy 后面,似应指代 economy,但依据句意,应指代 changes。其二,平行错误: affect... as well as influencing。根据上述两点或其中一点,排除 A、B、E(E 有平行错误)。D 中的 that 仍属指代不明。C 为正确答案。

我们注意到,D 中的 that 在 GMAT English 中被认为指代不明而算错误,但在实际的书面英语中,that 的这种用法还是不乏其例的: He helped to end the custom of supporting churches through public taxation, *and that* made possible true religious freedom. (PROGRESSIVE READING SERIES BOOK 8 FACETS, p. 33)

【解题技巧】注意代词的指代是否明确。注意用作连词的 as well as 前后的词在词类以及成分方面应是相同的。

2. GMAT 句子改错题的选择项 (choice), 有的虽然改正了原句的错误, 但本身含有新加的错误。

例:

(1) It is characteristic of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as of every great American museum, the taste of local collectors has played at least as large a part in the formation of their collections as has the judgments of the art historian.

(A) of every great American museum, the taste of local collectors has played at least as large a part in the formation of their collections as has

(B) of every great American museum, that the taste of local collectors has played at least as large a part in the formation of their collections as has

(C) it is of every great American museum, that the taste of local collectors has played at least as large a part in the formation of its collections as have

(D) it is of every great American museum, that the taste of local collectors have played at least as large a part in the formation of its collections as have

(E) it is of every great American museum, the taste of local collectors has played at least as large a part in the formation of its collections as has

本题中最明显的错误就是划线部分最后的 has 与其后没有划线的复数主语 the judgments 不一致, 据此排除 A、B、E。C 和 D 都改正了这个错误, 但 D 含有新的错误: the taste... have。C 为正确答案 (注意本句开头的 it 是形式主语, that the taste of local